

Community Outcomes Meeting (COM)

Date: Tuesday, 15 March 2022

Present

Alison Lowe – Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC)
Julie Reid – Interim Head of Policing and Crime, WYCA

John Robins – Chief Constable (CC) West Yorkshire Police (WYP)
Catherine Hankinson – ACC, WYP
Ben Ryder – Ch Insp, WYP
Oz Khan – ACC, WYP
Kate Riley – ACC, WYP

Also present

Paige Cowling – Engagement Officer, Policing and Crime
Dave Iveson, Policing and Crime

Allison Kemp - WYP
Sharon Waugh – Engagement Manager, Policing and Crime
Alisa Newman, Ch Supt, WYP

1. Welcome, introductions and apologies.

Apologies were received from the Mayor for West Yorkshire, Tracy Brabin.

The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) introduced the meeting, welcomed those in attendance and provided an overview of the meeting.

Future meetings would cover the topics in the new Police and Crime Plan.

2. Notes of the previous meeting on 7 December 2021 and Matters arising.

The notes of the previous meeting were agreed as a correct record and there were no matters arising.

3. Deputy Mayor for Policing and crime and Chief Constables Announcements:

DPMC announcements:

a) Launch of the Police and Crime Plan – The new Police and Crime Plan launched on Thursday 10 March. This was the performance framework through which West Yorkshire Police (WYP) was held to account. The Plan and the accompanying consultation document can be found: [The Police and Crime Plan - West Yorkshire Combined Authority \(westyorks-ca.gov.uk\)](https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/the-police-and-crime-plan)

b) Mayor's Safer Communities Fund (MSCF) – Awarded just under £210k to 39 organisations at the recent awards evening. Funding for the MSCF was recovered from criminals through the proceeds of crime. The full list of successful organisations can be found here: [Successful Applications - West Yorkshire Combined Authority \(westyorks-ca.gov.uk\)](https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/successful-applications)

c) International Women's Day – the Mayor and DMPC were involved in a whole week of events w/c 7 March to mark International Women's Day. The week involved a boxing session with Olympic gold medallist Nicola Adams and ended with an event held at Nexus, Leeds University on Saturday 12 March where attendees from across West Yorkshire came together to celebrate women. This event would be held annually.

Chief Constable Announcement: State of Policing Annual Report – The report was published last week. It provided an overview of the state of policing across England and Wales and the challenges officers faced. The Chief Constable was pleased to report that it highlighted the performance of WYP compared to all other Forces so was a good measure for the public to understand how their local police force was working compared to other Forces. There were also numerous examples of best practice from West Yorkshire included in the report which was very positive.

4. Use of Force - to access the full report, click [here](#).

ACC Hankinson introduced the report. The governance arrangements were now embedded. Lower uses of force were being used more frequently and inequalities were being reduced. Body Worn Video (BWV) was also now well embedded and she provided some supportive figures. Approx. 400 reviews of use of force were being conducted every month with feedback recorded and sent directly to officers. Complaint numbers and assaults on officers had also reduced. Use of force form compliance was 63% and was identified as an area for improvement but the figure had increased based on previous figures. 65% of review feedback to officers was positive.

In terms of officer and staff safety, reductions on assaults to officers could be attributed to the feedback given to officers and changes to training. All data had remained stable where force was used, there had also been an increase in verbal de-escalation skills which was positive.

The demographic data showed an inequality towards black people, particularly with higher uses of force, however there had been some improvements. Case assessments were carried out to investigate this further. These instances however were often planned and intelligence based. Inequalities towards females were also identified regarding use of spit and bite guards and incapacitant spray.

Referring to p3, the DMPC asked what was meant by 'areas of discreet development' in terms of outcomes of assessments.

The CC said WYP were now in a strong position to review the majority of use of force through Body Worn Video. The behaviour of officers and staff was under regular scrutiny, discreet development referred to cases where nothing had been done wrong but where minor improvements could be made e.g., their tone of voice, temperament or where there had been a move to use of force too quickly or too slowly.

The DMPC then said that the most recent HMICFRS PEEL report mentioned that the statistics for Use of Force were not as sophisticated as those for Stop and Search. She asked what this meant?

Ch Insp. Ryder said this was not a criticism of WYP but was general around use of force. This was because of the escalation of use of force in the public eye and the nature of Use of Force in that stop and search was a defined decision whether to search or not, whereas there were various levels of use of force. Therefore, to inform the public in a better way they were examining different ways of presenting the current data. The CC added that context was important and they were working on finding a balance to compare data nationally.

The DMPC then asked whether there were any other forces with a more sophisticated Use of Force metric that WYP could adopt?

Ch Insp. Ryder said there weren't, WYP were part of national discussions with the National Police Chiefs Council and Independent Office for Police Complaints as it was recognised that all forces needed to improve reporting on this.

The DMPC also asked for further explanation about the different populations used in the chart on p8 of the report, particularly in relation to population A and population B.

Rather than comparing use of force to residential population data, they had been given guidance to look at the pool of people from which they were doing a certain police activity to compare. E.g., when looking at race disparities in those arrested from stop and search, instead of comparing it to the residential population, it would be compared to those that had been stop searched. The same was done when looking at use of force by comparing with those who had been involved in violent crime. Due to the differing levels of use of force, rather than incorporating low levels of violent crime to compare their use of potentially lethal force, a higher threshold had been set by the College of Policing nationally.

The DMPC said it was worrying to see the increase of hard tactics used against the black population especially in population B, she asked what measures had been taken to understand this increasing trend.

With regard to the increases in use of force towards the black population, there was a general inequality here, initially WYP were looking to explore this through a study commissioned through the college of policing. The study would begin within the next week. This would look at the ways officers and subjects behaved at the point of interaction, it would also explore the demographic and socio-demographic data behind them to understand the origins of the inequality. WYP had seen some reductions in the inequalities in the majority of areas, however there had been an increase in the use of baton and firearms, however he was not concerned by these as the number of uses were so small that one discharge affected the figures significantly.

The DMPC asked how WYP were involving their scrutiny panels in this work.

Ch Insp. Ryder said there was a scrutiny panel in each of the 5 districts and use of force reviews were being sent through to them. They were also in discussions about a bespoke use of force scrutiny group to look specifically at the communities which were seeing disproportionality to get their views and to educate. The CC reassured that the scrutiny panels chose which use of force they wanted to look at and they were representative. ACC Hankinson added that the scrutiny groups could now also watch the body worn video of police interactions.

The DMPC welcomed the development and suggested that there be a process whereby different community groups outside of the Independent Advisory Groups across West Yorkshire could also review incidents to increase transparency.

Referring to Page 10, the DMPC was pleased to see the inclusion of the figures of use of force against young people, she asked if this had been broken down into district / ward level to understand these findings and added that she was mindful that Bradford had one of the youngest populations in Britain, she asked if this was reflected in the figures or was there some disproportionality when the different districts were analysed.

ACC Hankinson said it wasn't broken down at the moment, but they were developing an app that would split the data down digitally. At the moment it had to be done manually.

The DMPC said it could be shared with partners to understand the pathway for young people.

Action: WYP to look into community groups outside of the IAG reviewing use of force data.

5. Stop and Search - to access the full report, click [here](#).

ACC Khan said WYP recognised the impact Stop and Search could have upon individuals, this was an area that HMICFRS inspected and they were graded 'outstanding' in the way they treated the public with fairness and respect. 96.2% of stop searches were found to be done on reasonable grounds. HMICFRS also reported that WYP had undertaken a lot of work to understand inequalities and the data was reviewed regularly. He understood however there was always room to improve and the stop and search data could be accessed on the police.uk website.

The force had seen a decrease in stop and searched in the reporting period, the majority were for drugs. Operation Jemlock accounted for 13.5% of the annual stop and searches. ACC Khan provided some figures on stop and search outcomes, and ethnicity data. The largest disproportionality was in the searching of young males aged 20-29. Those from an ethnic minority background were 3.1 times more likely to be stop and searched, this was an increase on the previous 12 months, however this was still lower than the national average. 12 complaints were received and reviewed in the reporting period.

They had recently launched a force wide scrutiny panel feedback portal which allowed them to receive feedback and develop learning quicker. He said stop and search was a fantastic tool for preventing crime.

The DMPC had recently seen some figures on Op Jemlock and a high percentage of stop and searches were on black and minority ethnic people, she had asked for some more information to be provided on this and suggested this may be where the increased inequality had come from. ACC Khan said they would continue to explain why stop searches were happening and to use them fairly.

The DMPC then asked what measures were in place to deal with the non-compliance data.

The non-compliance data was shared with all the continuous improvement units which were located in the 5 districts. They reviewed and looked into any non-compliance and fed back any non-compliance. All non-compliance was also fed back to ACC Khan so it could be viewed from a force perspective rather than just districts. One of the biggest areas was around failure to ask about self-defined ethnicity and they were working on gathering data to understand why this question may not always be asked or why individuals may not want to give their self-defined ethnicity.

The DMPC appreciated the focus on the data and the better understanding of the impact on disproportionality, she asked how WYP were intending to use this to increase trust. She said she was keen to look at beginning to publish data on the website and to share it with communities.

ACC Khan said trust in the police was a very important area for them, so were keen to share information. The stop and search data was available on the Police.uk website and they also had independent scrutiny members reviewing everything they did in relation to this. Information would be distributed through Neighbourhood Policing Teams and their Key Individual Networks who they were in regular contact with. They were also looking at sharing information on the WYP website, and showcasing the weapons that had been taken off the streets.

Ch. Supt Alisa Newman added in terms of improving transparency they were looking to share more information around officer's obligations when stop searching particularly with younger people and would be linking in with Op Jemlock on this.

The DMPC questioned whether individuals were still given hand outs regarding their rights and obligations.

ACC Khan said WYP were aiming to be paperless but it was something that could be looked into. He said Body Worn Video was a good way to scrutinise a situation and he would like to make that footage more available to the public to allow them to see that stop and searches were conducted fairly.

The DMPC said something to take away and review later would be useful as information would not be taken in whilst an individual was upset or angry. She suggested consulting with disproportionately affected communities about what would work best for them.

ACC Hankinson said this could also be tied into conversations with young people about Use of Force.

The CC said all reviews and scrutiny had found there was no or very little evidence of discrimination or racism with this, however there was disproportionality. It was for academics to analyse that data. The DMPC added that co-production with communities was the best way to increase trust and confidence.

The DMPC asked if there was anything they would like to add about the scrutiny panel feedback portal.

ACC Khan said the portal allowed sharing of best practice across West Yorkshire, allowing officers to act upon this in a timely manner.

Finally, the DMPC said there were 16 Section 60's referred to in the report, she asked how did people know that a Section 60 was in place.

Section 60 was only used when needed, it was mainly for violence being used in the locality, it was a reactive tool rather than proactive. This meant they could not plan ahead for them. Use of a Section 60 was authorised by an officer of Chief Inspector rank or above and was always ratified by duty gold to ensure scrutiny on when the power was utilised. They were also trying to get information to their Key Individual Networks, to share it on their website and out into the local media as quickly as possible so that individuals were aware where Section 60 zones were. Section 60's would always be reviewed by a scrutiny panel. It was also clarified that when individuals were stopped and searched in a Section 60 zone, they were made aware of this. The CC added that the tactic was used far less than other police forces but it was used for the safety of communities, he agreed they should look at how to widen the awareness of these zones.

Actions:

- a) WYP to consult with disproportionately affected communities about the best way to provide them with information about their rights and obligations around stop and search, e.g., handouts**
- b) WYP to look at how they could widen the awareness of Section 60 zones**

6. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) - to access the full report, click [here](#).

ACC Khan spoke about the reduction in the number of powers in the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act and said all powers were utilised to ensure an effective response. An ASB case review had been added which allowed victims to activate a multi-agency review of their case. ASB victim satisfaction was monitored and in the last year they had seen a decrease in reports by about 12k. Work had been undertaken to improve the crime recording of ASB. The report showed locations of repeat incidents and all of these had a problem solving occurrence in place. Overall satisfaction was on a downward trend, however the figure for keeping people informed had increased. They were investing heavily in Neighbourhood Policing and training and they now had a skills and justice course. Pol-ed worked with schools to educate them on related issues and was a great tool to engage with young people.

The DMPC asked regarding ASB Crime logs, what happened in neighbour disputes or where victims/ offenders had mental health concerns and both ended up as recorded offenders, even if there was no charge.

ACC Khan said a crime was recorded on each occasion along with any information, if there were Mental Health concerns the expectation was they would be referred to other agencies and outcomes would be considered and this would be taken into consideration throughout the process. They were bound by the crime recording practices, legislation and the protection of victims.

The DMPC then referred to earlier in the document where there was clear information about the changes from incidents into crimes. She asked for confirmation that this same holistic approach was taken when looking at repeat locations (i.e., including crimes of Criminal damage, harassment, and public order) to ensure that all levels of anti-social behaviour were considered.

They looked at the problem analysis triangle, victim, offender, location on all ASB incidents. They focussed heavily on the victim in terms of support, location in terms what was taking place in the area e.g., lighting etc. also the suspect.

There was an expectation that all NPTs link in with partners as part of the problem-solving occurrence.

The DMPC asked what criminal offence training was being given on the Neighbourhood Support Officer (NSO) training days and what did it hope to achieve?

The training allowed any NSO who was reviewing an ASB log to identify if any further crimes had been committed. Officers and staff dealt with the initial incident, the NSO's were a stop gap who reviewed the incident to pick out any crimes, it allowed them to provide a better service and prevent any crimes being missed.

The DMPC said the report referred to the use of OSARA, she asked what was used before and what were the benefits of what they were using now.

ACC Khan said OSARA stood for Objective, Scan, Assess, Respond, Analyse. Use of OSARA came about through the HMICFRS who said other forces were using the OSARA model for problem solving. Prior to OSARA they were using the national decision model and a THRIVE model. However, a version of OSARA had also been in use for a number of years, it had just been highlighted by HMICFRS so staff were now being trained on it.

The DMPC asked whether WYP would get feedback to ensure it was meeting the needs.

ACC Khan confirmed they would, he said they must have line management action within the OSARA model, so there was a feedback model already built in. They would also dip sample and it was looked at in local accountability meetings.

7. Neighbourhood Policing – to access the full report, click [here](#).

ACC Khan said HMICFRS had graded the Force outstanding for engaging with and treating the public with fairness and respect, preventing crime and disorder, disrupting serious and organised crime and use of resources all of which underpinned the work of the Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs). There was a strong focus on neighbourhood policing numbers and a good model in place to build trust with communities. The NPT numbers are lower than they would like, however recruitment was underway, mainly through the new Police Education Qualification Framework model. The PCSO deficit was also being addressed. They had also invested in a 3 day neighbourhood policing training course and were working to understand how they could engage with communities better, including through various social media pages.

WYP had an independent scrutiny and advisory group (ISAAG) for race inequalities and legacy of historical injustice in policing which currently had 55 diverse members. Throughout last year the NPT's had submitted 43k intelligence reports around issues which affected communities. The Partnership Intelligence Portal and Neighbourhood Watch Schemes were also useful tools.

They understood that Early Intervention and Prevention was vital in neighbourhood policing. More than 400 schools were now signed up to the Pol-ed programme.

The DMPC had been visiting NPTs over the last year and said she had met some outstanding officers and people who were very dedicated to their work. She said the report spoke about the Force's commitment for Neighbourhood Policing to 'maintain visibility' she asked why the commitment wasn't to 'increase' visibility.

The CC said this was an ongoing battle and challenge, they would move to the term 'maximise visibility' he said they want to increase it however the issue was around resources. As more student officers came out of training in the next couple of years numbers and visibility would increase.

The DMPC then said in relation to staffing that one of the strengths of neighbourhood policing was when an officer is known and trusted by the community. She asked for some indication to be given of the length of time officers were in the NP roles, understanding this was not a guarantee.

ACC Khan said they were trying to professionalise neighbourhood policing, but they recognised that officers and staff wanted to develop further so tended to move around. They were supporting those who wanted to stay and supported longevity but there was no easy fix.

The DMPC then referred to Page 4 and the training given to neighbourhood officers. She asked what input was there regarding different communities and how they dealt with the variety of race/religions encountered by officers.

ACC Khan said WY was very diverse and officers did receive a specific communities' input in the training course although this was not specific to race/religion.

They were looking to do more training on the make-up of specific areas/communities including their history, but this was upcoming work. He agreed there was a need to go further to look at anti-racist training.

Page 10 the report referred to 'intervention 22', the DMPC asked how many 'intervention 22' inputs had taken place and was this linked with the local Youth Offending Teams so they were aware of young people being spoken to in this way?

ACC Khan said there had been 63 interventions May-July, 109 August-October and 49 November-January. Intervention 22 looked at educational, diversionary and intervention schemes where it was not in the public interest to prosecute. It was a good way to take someone away from something that may give them a criminal record, they were linked in with the YOT's but it was used on lower level cases.

Finally, the DMPC asked for more information about operation Moss Glen and asked whether its implementation had led to any better outcomes in terms of trust from those communities.

ACC Khan said it was still early days and the operation was still running, but positives had come out of it in terms of allowing officers to see what communities wanted and then this could be acted upon. It allowed greater interaction with households in the Wakefield Rural area and was a good way to engage. Once the full operation had been assessed he would share the full results. The DMPC would also like to share the results with the leader of Wakefield Council.

Action:

To share the full results of Operation Moss Glen once available, also share these with the leader of Wakefield Council.

8. Stalking – Exception Report – to access the full report, click [here](#).

ACC Khan said there was currently a Force review the best options for managing stalking. They were taking on the role as North East Regional Lead for Stalking and Harassment. They had commissioned a bespoke stalking problem profile which was awaiting final sign off and he would update at a future meeting. Previously it had been embedded within Domestic Abuse, but it had now been separated which allowed a break down per district of stalking incidents. The numbers had increased significantly in all districts, this was mainly due to a change in recording. They had an area of concern regarding completion of Domestic Abuse, Stalking and 'Honour' Based Violence (DASH) reports and so were focussing on improving this and they were working on a consistent approach across the 5 districts. They had 3 Stalking Protection Orders but they focussed on how they could address individuals through a charge.

The DMPC welcomed the update on the problem profile once it was available, she also asked whether they could show the trend over time for reporting.

The data was available. It was agreed this would be provided following the meeting.

She further asked whether there were plans to ensure incidents of non-domestic stalking were investigated by specialist staff.

ACC Khan confirmed this was the case, he said in the main they were done by Domestic Abuse Sergeants or the Adult Safeguarding Teams. He had asked for an options paper from the Local Accountability Meeting to ensure there was a consistent approach.

The DMPC asked how the review in progress referred to on the first page of the report would result in an improved victim's journey for stalking victims linked to the problem profile, it was agreed this would be discussed further once the problem profile was available.

ACC Khan said the Central Safeguarding Governance Unit had recently presented a number of options to enhance the response to stalking which meant investing in a few more staff in those units. A response would be available in the coming weeks.

Regarding the map on page 7, the DMPC asked whether any work had been undertaken to look at the occupation of those stalked to things like low-cost housing or universities etc. to look for any correlation.

Mapping was always done and the problem analysis triangle was always looked at. ACC Khan felt more work needed to be done around stalking in terms of education, but they were doing a lot of work on safer spaces and it fed into the VAWG agenda.

Action:

WYP to provide the stalking reporting trend data

9. PSD Complaints - to access the full report, click [here](#).

ACC Riley presented the report which covered February 2021 to January 2022. During the reporting period there was an average of 316 complaints per month. 56% of complaints were recorded outside of Schedule 3 meaning they were low level. The time taken to deal with complaints inside Schedule 3 had increased due to staff shortages, however they had recruited additional staff to mitigate this.

The top 3 categories of complaints were delivery of duties and service, individual behaviours and use of force. Conduct allegations had decreased, but an increase in sexual misconduct had been recorded. Inappropriate use of social media had also increased. Communications campaigns and online training was in place to raise awareness. Cases which did not meet the threshold for misconduct were dealt with by line managers in district.

She then covered the numbers of suspended officers and staff and misconduct hearings. In terms of vetting, they were compliant with the exception of collection and storage of data relating to protected characteristics, a new system would be implemented in Autumn to mitigate this. Vetting scrutiny processes were also in place. They had recruited 3 new vetting officers to reduce backlogs. She then covered the disproportionality and protected characteristics statistics of cases.

The DMPC asked in terms of the back log in cases finalised, she asked how long it would take to deal with the backlog entirely.

The CC confirmed the backlog would be dealt with by June 2022.

DMPC then referred to Page 4 and the noticeable increase in the number of cases recorded relating to sexual assault/ sexual misconduct both on and off duty and the increase in the number of cases around the use of social media/ team WhatsApp groups where inappropriate and discriminatory messages had been sent. She asked what assurance could be provided to the public that the internal communications and training would be sufficient to prevent further cases?

The Force were doing a lot of training and communications, including animations covering those areas, she said the comms were unlikely to reduce cases in the first instance as the message was about being an upstander and not a bystander. There would however be an increase in reporting. The recent WhatsApp incident had raised a lot of awareness around the consequences of not reporting. PSD also did talks with new recruits, and issues were raised at Local Accountability Meetings. When considering thresholds for suspension they had to take into account what the public would expect meaning they were different to what they had been in the past.

The DMPC then said regarding disciplinary proceedings there was disproportionality in relation to disciplinary meetings and those that are assessed as being appropriate for PRI. She asked what was being done to address this? She was glad that the figures were not disproportionate in other areas.

In terms of practice requiring improvement cases, there were 2 of 42 from an ethnic minority background, however they monitored the data and the step change would be around strengthening the processes around the scrutiny and more could be done here. ACC Riley was keen to increase the amount of scrutiny to understand the lived experience of those from an ethnic minority.

The DMPC asked what the situation was like at district level, was there disproportionality in that more ethnic minority people were being passed to PSD.

ACC Riley said this was possibly the case however she did not have the figures, the report spoke about too many general cases coming to PSD where supervisors did not have the confidence to deal with cases directly, so there was work ongoing to improve this.

The DMPC said it was good to see more ethnic minority people in disciplinary meetings rather than hearings which were more severe. She asked if there was any evidence to suggest these should be PRI rather than disciplinary meetings.

She confirmed this work was also ongoing, the 6 misconduct meeting cases referred to in the report had all been reviewed and deemed suitable. They continually looked at the data and she was keen to increase the scrutiny.

Action:

WYP to provide the ethnicity figures to the DMPC at the earliest opportunity regarding cases being dealt with at district level compared to those passed to PSD

10. Future Agenda Items

To be agreed in line with the new Police and Crime plan

11. Any Other Business - There were none.

12. Next Meeting – 14 June 2022 at 1400

6. In respect of the safety of women and girls the priority also highlights:

- we will make West Yorkshire a hostile place to exploiters, through developing strong deterrents, designing-out crime, supporting community challenge, making reporting crime simpler, and increasing confidence in the police]
- Support grass-roots community organisations that provide important services for women and girls.
- Use developing technology and tools to understand where and why women and girls feel unsafe in public spaces
- Work to ensure women and girls are safe on public transport and taxis.

7. The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) will continue to develop their innovative approaches to tackling serious violence in, and with communities, through their ground-breaking work. Taking a public health approach, the VRU seeks to improve the health and safety of all members of the community by addressing the underlying risk factors that increase the likelihood that an individual will become a victim or a perpetrator of violence.

8. There are also specific objectives and outcomes regarding the reduction of Serious Organised Crime contained within the plan performance framework.

9. Finally, SOC also forms part of the Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR) which was published in July 2012 as the Government recognised that there were some aspects of policing that required a national response, and that there was a need for a balance between localism and meeting national requirements. The SPR document sets out the Home Secretary's view of the national threats that the police must prepare for and the appropriate national policing capabilities that are required to counter those threats. Details of the SPR can be found in the Police and Crime Plan.

KEY INFORMATION

Mayoral/DMPC/VRU Activity to date includes:

- Supported weapons amnesties and WYP lead campaigns across the serious and violent crime arena.
- Supported the recent re-launch of Programme Precision a Partnership response to Serious Violent Crime.
- On 14 April 2022 the VRU announced it would receive £5,863,803 to continue its pioneering response to serious violent crime, with an added guarantee of funding for the next three years.
- The overall estimated cost for Serious Violence in West Yorkshire at £960,534,113 - almost £1 billion. Between April and December 2021, 5816 young people were supported across 41 VRU funded interventions.

- The West Yorkshire VRU has helped around 200 people over the age of 25 in 2021/22.
- Exhibition at the Royal Armouries, entitled 'At the Sharp End: Tackling Violent Crime Together in West Yorkshire'. It visually showcases the efforts of the West Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit and Op Jemlock in combatting serious violent crime and includes a display of seized weapons. This will be exhibited here for six months, during which we expect more than 100,000 people will have the opportunity to see it, after which it will tour the West Yorkshire region
- The VRU Established a Community Advisory Group in January 2021. The aim of the CAG is to provide a consultation platform with a regular group of volunteers and allow them to use their local knowledge of West Yorkshire communities to comment on and influence new VRU interventions and ensure any proposals best suit what our communities want and need to reduce serious violence. Most importantly, the group is owned and chaired by members – providing a voice for the community.
- The VRU has completed a co-production pilot held in Leeds during 2020/21 and in Kirklees during 2021/22. The unit is looking at plans for 2022/23.
- The VRU Knowledge hub has an extensive Research Programme:
 - Social media and & vicarious online trauma
 - The experiences of young people with low level mental health issues and violence
 - Neurodiversity, young people and violence.
 - Exploring the links between drugs, alcohol and serious violence.
 - Raising aspirations of young people
 - Violence Against Women & Girls (complete)
 - Education Inclusion (complete)
 - Inequalities (complete)
 - Trauma informed education (complete)

A summary of the Unit's work can be found in their Annual Report.

- Mayor's Safer Communities Fund

During the Mayors first year the former PCC Safer Communities Fund continued to deliver projects to tackle serious violence in accordance with the former police and crime plan under grant rounds 19 (completed 31 Jan 2022) and 20 (completed on 31 March 2022). Details of projects funded can be found here ([Mayor's Safer Communities Fund - West Yorkshire Combined Authority \(westyorks-ca.gov.uk\)](https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/mayors-safer-communities-fund))

The Mayors Safer Communities Fund GR1 awarded on 1 March 2022 – 39 projects were awarded a total of £208,254.93 with 10 projects focussing on Serious Violence (£54,584).

PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION

- 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.

- **Partnership Executive Group (PEG):** Chaired by the Mayor of West Yorkshire Mayor and Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, this is a quarterly meeting of Chief Executives, Chief Constable and leaders who provide scrutiny and oversight of the VRU core function, delivery progress, strategic direction, and financial decisions.
- **Reducing Serious Violence Executive Strategic Group:** Chaired by the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, this is a bi-monthly meeting of senior strategic leaders who provide system leadership and accountability for key areas of responsibility, including the delivery of a public health whole systems approach and driving the strategic direction.
- **Partnership Delivery Group (PDG):** This is a monthly meeting, chaired by the VRU Director, involves wide ranging stakeholder and partnership representation.
- The Policing and Crime Team 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

[Chief Constables report – Serious Organised Crime](#) (PDF 228KB)



**Chief Officer Team
Paper for COM**

Title: Road Safety

Report Author: CI Woodmason / Paul Jeffrey / Neil Hudson

COT Sponsor: ACC Hankinson

Date: 25/05/2022

Summary

This report will cover emerging issues and challenges throughout 2022 and beyond.

It will cover the points specifically requested by the WYCA liaison:

- Update on Vision Zero
- How the new submitting footage scheme is going (Operation Snap) - risks and how tackling them/positives.
- Detailed ANPR update including the development/National ANPR development and local impact – including costs/maintenance – impact of current ANPR in WY
- Impact on WYP of LA partners working following the COVID-19 pandemic
- Road safety partnership from the police perspective

ACC Hankinson is the Chief Officer Team lead for Roads Policing, with Superintendent Arrowsuch holding the role of Superintendent Partnerships.

The West Yorkshire Roads Policy Strategy 2019-2022 continues to be the bedrock of activity within West Yorkshire, with a continued ambition to deliver 'Vision Zero' in West Yorkshire with the Strategic Roads Executive Partnership.

Collisions

2020 saw a large reduction in casualties of road traffic collisions compared to previous years. This was partly due to the reduction in traffic volumes caused by restrictions introduced to tackle the COVID19 pandemic. As traffic volumes have normalised, 2021 and 2022 have seen an increase in road traffic collisions in comparison to 2020.

The below table shows the number of all injury and fatal RTC's in West Yorkshire 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22.

Month	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Vol Change (2019-20 to 2021- 22)	% Change (2019-20 to 2021- 22)
Apr	384	129	361	-23	-6.0%
May	421	219	410	-11	-2.6%
Jun	413	282	422	9	2.2%
Jul	455	342	441	-14	-3.1%
Aug	448	348	384	-64	-14.3%
Sep	431	370	431	0	0.0%
Oct	439	345	407	-32	-7.3%
Nov	500	302	461	-39	-7.8%
Dec	420	330	404	-16	-3.8%
Jan	458	234	403	-55	-12.0%
Feb	368	216	372	4	1.1%
Mar	297	299	377	80	26.9%
Total	5034	3416	4873	-161	-3.2%

A total of 25 people have been killed as a result of a Road Traffic Collision in 2022 (to 25th May 2022). This is higher than the figures seen to this date in 2021 which was 15 fatalities and 2020 which was 11. We have seen since the start of 2022 a significant increase in road traffic with it returning to pre-pandemic levels. When 2022 figures are compared to 2019, they are comparable with 27 fatalities for this period in 2019.

The number of people that are shown to have serious injuries is expected to be comparable to April 2021 – March 2022 due to the recording system that West Yorkshire Police are using for collision data having now been in place for over 12 months. CRASH automatically assigns a severity classification to each casualty according to the injuries recorded by the reporting Police Officer, whereas the previous system allowed officers to specify the severity directly. When comparing CRASH to pre-April 2021 figures the proportion of reported casualties which are classified as serious should be increased in the range of 13 -30% uplift.

The below table shows the 6 years (January – June) data for Killed and Seriously Injured as well as All Casualty data across West Yorkshire. CRASH was implemented in April 2021 and

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so when compared to 2019 (due to COVID19 discrepancies in 2020) a 15.7% increase is seen in 2021 on KSI's but an 8.4% decrease in all casualties. When comparing vulnerable road users between 2019 and 2021 there are again significant reductions in both KSI and all casualties. We are awaiting the data for July – December which has not yet been published.

West Yorkshire		West Yorkshire All Casualties (January-June)									
		Casualties	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021 vs last year	2021 vs avg last three years	
All	KSI		410	406	447	396	301	458	52.2% ↑	381.3	20.1% ↑
	All Cas.		3,363	2,749	2,775	2,278	1659	2,086	25.7% ↑	2237.3	-6.8% ↓
Child	KSI		53	60	59	43	34	63	85.3% ↑	45.3	39.0% ↑
	All Cas.		381	326	321	285	171	195	14.0% ↑	259.0	-24.7% ↓
Pedestrian	KSI		112	118	133	114	87	102	17.2% ↑	111.3	-8.4% ↓
	All Cas.		541	415	456	382	276	350	26.8% ↑	371.3	-5.7% ↓
Cyclist	KSI		56	53	63	58	58	49	-15.5% ↓	59.7	-17.9% ↓
	All Cas.		306	254	251	216	219	179	-18.3% ↓	228.7	-21.7% ↓
PTW	KSI		92	87	80	79	47	58	23.4% ↑	68.7	-15.5% ↓
	All Cas.		257	215	203	186	112	131	17.0% ↑	167.0	-21.6% ↓
Car Occupant	KSI		132	134	146	127	96	207	115.6% ↑	123.0	68.3% ↑
	All Cas.		2,073	1,707	1,658	1,373	981	1,262	28.6% ↑	1337.3	-5.6% ↓
Vulnerable Road Users (VRU) **	KSI		260	258	276	251	192	209	8.9% ↑	239.7	-12.8% ↓
	All Cas.		1,104	884	910	784	607	660	8.7% ↑	767.0	-14.0% ↓

* Total required in the second semester to better last year's results

** VRU = Cyclist, PTW, Pedestrian

Vision Zero

West Yorkshire Police has reflected its commitment to achieving safe roads through a systems-based approach by redrafting the Safer Roads Strategic plan to mirror the five safe system 'pillars' central to Vision Zero.

This strategic plan states that WYP will:

- Work in partnership to tackle joint problems in a more integrated way, making our communities and roads safer.
- Reduce road-related crime and Anti-Social Behaviour and people's perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour.
- Encourage and unify all partners of the Safer Roads Executive to adopt the principles of Vision Zero to deliver a safe system of travel within West Yorkshire.

The premise of the 'Safe System' is that every road death or serious injury is preventable. This approach centres on human beings and accepts the following assumptions:

- People make mistakes and will make mistakes when on the road.
- People risk being killed or seriously injured if they are involved in a collision.

The 'Safe System' comprises several elements:

- **Safe Speeds:** Street design to encourage lower speeds, improving compliance with speed limits, optimising the use of speed cameras.
- **Safe Roads:** Safer junctions, optimising conditions for walking, cycling and public transport use.
- **Safe Vehicles:** Reducing the dominance of motor vehicles on our street – reducing use and reducing the danger they pose (e.g. LGV's, buses, taxis, and private hire).
- **Safe Road Users:** Tackling high risk behaviour – inappropriate speed, risky manoeuvres, distractions, drink/drug driving.
- **Post collision response:** Learning, preparing, and adapting for a changing future.

The Safe System is a design-based approach. It seeks to draw all the elements of the road system together in such a way that:

- People make fewer mistakes on the road and so there is less chance of collisions happening in the first place.
- If collisions do occur, they will be more survivable, and people will not be killed or seriously injured as a result.

In a Safe System:

- The system's safety is the responsibility of policy makers, planners, engineers, vehicle manufacturers, fleet managers, enforcement officers, road safety educators, health agencies and the media.
- Road users are accountable for complying with the system's rules.

The degree of progress toward the adoption of Vision Zero across the 5 district local authorities varies significantly. Operational Support and District Road Policing leads have worked closely through the local District Safer Roads Partnership arrangement to support and encourage the development of Vision Zero based delivery plans.

Leeds District has achieved significant progress in this regard and the Leeds Vision Zero plan has just completed formal consultation in the district. It is anticipated that the collaborative work undertaken in Leeds will support the development of similar workstreams in other districts. WYP Operational Support Department has worked with Leeds District to support development of Vision Zero.

At a West Yorkshire level, the police have continued to work across all stakeholders to support the formation of the Vision Zero Board. This Board was inaugurated in December 2021 and has now convened on two occasions. This Board is chaired by the Deputy Mayor for Crime and Policing and provides political oversight and accountability to the WY Safer Roads Executive (WYSRE) for its responsibility to deliver Vision Zero across the county. The Board has already considered and agreed a range of initial milestones to support our Vision Zero ambitions. Progress against these initial milestones is summarised as follows:

- **Establish Governance structures with Vision Zero Board providing oversight of the West Yorkshire Safer Roads Executive**
 - The Safer Roads Executive has agreed a revised terms of reference reflecting Vision Zero and the inception of the Vision Zero Board
- **WYSRE to provide project co-ordination and operational accountability for Vision Zero delivery**
 - Discussion is ongoing with WYCA regarding the funding and hosting arrangements for a project co-ordinator and administrative support role dedicated to the development and co-ordination of Vision Zero plans across the county. WYP has identified a proposed funding source for these roles from within the Safety Camera Partnership.
- **WYSRE to finalise TOR**
 - Completed.
- **WYSRE to undertake baseline review of district Safer Roads activity/structures**
 - Structural audit is now complete. WYP has completed a baseline assessment of its operational activity across all five policing districts and Operational Support Department, identifying strengths, challenges, opportunities and threats. This assessment template is now being used by all five districts in conjunction with other local stakeholders, to establish an understanding as to the current position against the five 'safe system' Vision Zero pillars.
- **WYSRE draft and agree a WY strategic Vision Zero Action Plan for West Yorkshire with short, medium and long term aims aligned to WY transport strategy**
 - This work will commence upon completion of the currently ongoing baseline audit incorporating any learning and best practice.

Upon completion of these early milestones the following actions will be developed:

- **Districts to deliver and sustain internal stakeholder engagement strategies – 'win Hearts and Minds' promote a 'systems approach' at a district level by hosting Vision Zero workshops**
- **Districts to identify and engage relevant external stakeholders – promote collaboration**
- **Districts to develop a local operational strategy and SMART delivery plan around Vision Zero pillars**

Operation SNAP – Dashcam portal

4600 digital media submissions were received from the public via the Operation SNAP web portal between 1/4/2021- 31/3/2022. The rate of submissions continues to grow and is typically 15-25 per day. Between 1/4/2022 and 3/5/2022 a further 538 submissions have been received and processed.

The following represents the breakdown of al 2021/22 submissions. Of all footage received 68% have resulted in further action being taken following the initial assessment of the available evidence. Vehicle drivers and cyclists aged between 25 and 54 are responsible for the majority of submissions. Leeds and Kirklees districts provide the most submissions by district (over 30% each) with submissions from Bradford being significantly lower than anticipated at 15% of all submissions. Focussed engagement using social media, radio and local (cable) TV advertising is being employed to promote the benefits of this facility across communities.

Of note is the high level of uptake amongst cyclists with 26% of all submissions originating from this group. WY cycling clubs have promoted Operation SNAP across their memberships to good effect.

DISPOSALS		
NFA	1456	32%
DSIT INVESTIGATION	96	2%
RPU INVESTIGATION	14	0%
PENTIP Educational Course	2321	50%
PENTIP Conditional Offer	600	13%
PENTIP Court	113	2%
SEC59	0	0%

SUBMISSIONS BY DISTRICT		
CD	467	10%
BD	701	15%
KD	1419	31%
LD	1488	32%

WD	428	9%
Unknown	97	2%

SUBMITTERS TRANSPORT TYPE		
Vehicle Driver	2569	56%
Vehicle Passenger	149	3%
Motorcyclist	18	0%
Cyclist	1210	26%
Horse Rider	64	1%
Pedestrian	346	8%
Unknown	244	5%

AGE OF SUBMITTERS		
UNDER 18	31	1%
18-24	355	8%
25-34	833	18%
35-44	928	20%
45-54	1219	27%
55-64	932	20%
65-74	278	6%
75-84	22	0%
over 85	2	0%

Central Prosecutions Investigations

The Central Prosecutions Investigation Unit focusses on the disruption and prosecution of those who seek to evade prosecution for traffic offences through fraud and false representation. Such attempts to pervert the course of justice in respect of traffic offence prosecutions have been linked to organised criminality and the Unit robustly investigate those who seek to avoid prosecution or pay others to pervert the course of justice.

During 2020/21 this small team secured criminal convictions resulting in prison sentences totalling 26 weeks, more than £50K in fines and 539 licence penalty points. A further 42 cases are currently pending court hearings.

Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR)

The ANPR Operations unit continues to provide a service to all districts within West Yorkshire and specialist functions alike. For the calendar year to date, 436 arrests are directly attributable to ANPR and over 550 vehicles have also been recovered/seized. Since the development of the additional research function focusing on Roads Policing related intelligence, there has been a greater focus on aspects such as disqualified drivers, OPL drivers and serial speeders. This focus has seen a larger number of positive outcomes recorded based on the intel picture present – over 80% of recent stops have provided a positive result.

The delivery of the National ANPR Service continues to progress but timeframes continue to extend, with many of the initially promised tools on the system not having yet been developed. Work continues and West Yorkshire, as regional ANPR lead, are involved in the National Boards.

From the West Yorkshire Police perspective, the current proposed National system does not meet our current capability and as such the decision has been taken to continue using our current software alongside the NAS. Whilst the live NAS system has some functionality currently, users have not yet migrated to using the system in full. There is no operational effect due to WYP's current systems being well in excess of the NAS capability, but we will be transitioned to NAS sometime in the future. WYP intends to maintain Cleartone so that we still have capability in excess of NAS, but this will be for limited users due to licensing costs.

The daily maintenance of West Yorkshire Police ANPR cameras is currently managed in-house by the ANPR Technical Manager.

COVID-19 and Local Authority Partners

The main changes brought about through social distancing requirements to help tackle the spread of COVID-19 such as online meetings remain in place with early issues encountered having been overcome. This approach using technology has resulted in better productivity and is likely to remain in part for the longer term with the majority of partners able to attend the "e-meetings".

The impacts of COVID-19 now seem to have been mitigated and are having a minimal effect on working throughout the partnership. Online meetings are expected to remain in the main, as they have proved to be efficient and effective means of collaboration.

Road Safety partnership – the Police perspective

The Road Safety partnership has 3 prominent tiers:

Executive Level / Middle Management Level / Practitioner Level:



In addition, each Local Authority has a District level partnership with Policing representatives from the District and Roads Policing Support. The District & Practitioner level meetings have continued and have provided additional road safety functions such as:

- Theatre in education (road safety input into schools funded through partnership aimed at children transitioning from year 6 to year 7).
- Leeds TV exposure (in-car safety, young adult drivers and drink & drug driving).
- Radio advertising (Heart) consistent with Fatal 4 themes *“brought to you by West Yorkshire Safer Roads”*.

Following issues in meeting in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic the Safer Roads Steering Group and the Safer Roads Executive have been able to meet more regularly with the chairs ensuring the virtual meetings continue to the benefit of the attendees and the partnerships.

Safety Camera Enforcement

Tackling excessive and inappropriate speed on the roads remains a priority. WYP enforce speed and red-light offences across the county on behalf of the West Yorkshire Safety Camera Partnership (formerly the WY Casualty Prevention Partnership) using both static and mobile safety cameras. In 2021, a total of **198,947** offences were detected and processed across the urban road network with eligible drivers undertaking retraining courses, receiving points and a fine or appearing in Court. A further **21,590** offences were detected and processed on the motorway network.

The Partnership has committed resources to further increase the mobile enforcement capability over the next 3 years increasing enforcement vehicles and staff. The Partnership is

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actively exploring opportunities to employ additional enforcement tactics including average speed systems and expanding the use of safety camera at locations where there is clear evidence of emerging speed related risk. Safety camera enforcement remains one of a range of operational tactics that may be used to address speed related risk in appropriate settings. Its effectiveness is dependent upon establishment of a clear problem profile, and consideration of enforcement alongside engineering, education and other means of positively influencing travel behaviour.

The below table is a breakdown of speed related offences in 2021 detected by mobile and static safety cameras by District.

	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	Grand Total
January	3,873	839	2,417	5,966	1,457	14,552
February	4,026	927	2,156	12,503	1,604	21,216
March	4,167	808	2,293	9,587	1,662	18,517
April	3,991	1,119	2,587	9,690	1,603	18,990
May	4,208	1,008	2,280	6,610	1,473	15,579
June	3,842	969	2,207	7,507	1,491	16,016
July	4,988	884	2,347	9,418	1,611	19,248
August	4,856	969	2,312	7,592	1,969	17,698
September	4,509	759	1,926	7,085	2,054	16,333
October	4,323	934	2,442	6,109	1,556	15,364
November	3,855	698	1,661	5,619	1,605	13,438
December	3,447	439	1,469	5,634	1,007	11,996
Grand Total	50,085	10,353	26,097	93,320	19,092	198,947

Other developments of note

Prohibition Officers

Training and development of Roads Policing Officers continues with revenue generated by prohibitions from the previous prohibition trained officers being used to fund a course to train a further 12 officers in this effective measure to tackle un-roadworthy vehicles. This training continues.

Operation Steerside

Bradford District continue to progress Operation Steerside which provides a proactive policing response by District officers alongside specialist resources and partner agencies to

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tackle District specific Roads Policing issues. This works in conjunction with similar operations within other District areas (for example Op Sparc for Leeds and Op Hawmill for Calderdale)

Between April 21 and March 22, the results are shown below:

Persons arrested	61
Fixed penalty ticket/ traffic offence report/ VDRS	1565
Vehicle Seized	245
Report for summons	308
Section 59 Warning	98
No vehicle excise tax	47

In addition, the Public Space Protection Order for antisocial driving across the District has been reviewed and extended for a further 3 years. This follows a period of Public Consultation which over 1500 people responded to and 95% supported the extension. In the last 12 months there have been 32 individuals reported for breach of the PSPO.

To date the partnership has worked with the business community delivering a multi-agency event at Valley Parade in 2019 & 2021 to over 100 Young Apprentices as part of Bradford Manufacturing Weeks, highlighting the issues and risk associated with use of motor vehicles specifically with this vulnerable age group.

Since 2019 collectively the partnership has funded a theatre input at 10 high schools pre-COVID with more to come as schools welcome eternal visitors in the coming months, a series of bespoke Young Driver Programme sessions delivered by TTC (who deliver the various NDORS courses for minor driving offences) to key stage 5 school students, as well as delivered over 450 road safety inputs in schools to more than 63,000 primary school pupils across the district.

In December, a community event in City Park was held led by Op Steerside involving all emergency services partners, focusing on the Drink Driving campaign in the run up to Christmas.

Operation Hawmill

Calderdale District continue to progress and develop Operation Hawmill which provides a proactive policing response by District Officers alongside specialist resources and partner agencies to tackle District specific Roads Policing issues.

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The Road Safety Group deploy Operation Hawmill based on risk considering the following factors:

- Community concerns from Ward Forum and Safer Cleaner Greener partnership meetings
- Killed and seriously injured key performance data
- Where SID and community speed watch indicates the need
- In response to crime, disorder and organised criminality

Overall, Operation Hawmill saw a total spend of £20,000 which equated to 80 additional road safety deployments on the roads of Calderdale.

Between 20th May 2021 to 31st March 2022 the results from this operation are shown below:

Fatal 4

Persons arrested	27
Fixed penalty ticket/ traffic offence report/ VDRS	334
Vehicle Seized	62
Report for summons	31
No vehicle excise tax	8
Words of advice	40

Non-Fatal 4

Persons arrested	7
Fixed penalty ticket/ traffic offence report/ VDRS	47
Sec 59 Warning	7
Report for summons	27
Other – no MOT, RTC, 94 Parking	

In addition to the Police enforcement, the partnership road safety group have also been proactive and the results for their deployments are shown below:

Partnership

SID Deployment	54
School parking deployment	83

NPT Deployment

Persons arrested	2
Fixed penalty ticket/ traffic offence report/ VDRS	74

Community Speed Watch	3
Other – speed surveys/ Pro laser etc	35

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Words of advice	191
Report for summons	19

Drug Driving

Arrests for drink and drug driving have shown a significant decrease in the numbers arrested for drug driving in the year-to-date February 2022. West Yorkshire Police have one of the highest budgets for purchasing DrugsWipes in England and Wales. There have, however, been significant supply chain issues over the last 12 months whereby we have struggled to source DrugsWipes for use by officers due to Brexit and COVID-19. These procurement issues have now been overcome and West Yorkshire Police remain committed to investing in the purchase of DrugWipes and training of Officers in their use. Due to the procurement issues Field Impairment Testing has been put to good use in tackling one of the Fatal 4 offence groups and emerging culture around drug driving. The reduction in the number of arrests for drink driving is not as significant and can be attributable to the closures of licensed premises during the early part of 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Additional work is ongoing to look at a longer-term problem-solving approach to identify opportunities to make a pre-emptive interaction, engaging with those likely to drug drive.

Drug Driving Prosecutions

The national risk around the examination of drug driving blood samples which was reported in the previous paper has stabilised and forensic partners are confident they are able to return these within the statute time limit of 6 months. West Yorkshire Police continue to work closely with Regional Scientific Support to ensure that our samples are monitored and returned within 5 months of the offence date to ensure that prosecutions can be processed within the STL. This will continue to be overseen by Roads Policing Support across the organisation with a process map being followed to minimise any impact on investigation.



Chief Officer Team Briefing for COM

Title: Drug and Alcohol Misuse
COT Sponsor: ACC Osman Khan
Report Author: Inspector Yvette Hammill
Date: 23rd May 2022

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 2021 to 2024 outlines that substance abuse is often linked to Serious Violent crime and ASB. This has highlighted the need to intervene early to stop this spiral of violence.

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

- 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

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- or other criminal offences where the use of alcohol or other drug has contributory factor

Between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022, West Yorkshire Police recorded 8,259 drug offences. Of these, 261 were the supplying of drugs, 1,071 were possession with intent to supply and 5,898 were possession offences.

Year	Total	Production	Possession	Supply	PWITS	Other
2019/20	7522	776	5468	311	927	40
2020/21	8758	1029	6475	192	1012	50
2021/22	8259	983	5898	261	1071	46

In April 2022, 3,972 persons were arrested and detained in Custody in the West Yorkshire Police area. In April 2021, 3,711 people were arrested and detained, an increase of 7% on the previous year. This stabilises over the full year, with March and April only showing a slight increase in arrests.

In April 2022, 435 persons (11%) were recorded as being drunk or in drink at the time of arrest / detention and 1,380, persons (34.7%) stated they had consumed alcohol recently prior to arrest. In April 2021, 381 people (10.3%) were recorded as being drunk or in drink at the time of arrest / detention and 1,178 (31.7%) stated they had consumed alcohol recently prior to arrest. This represents an increase of 202 persons (17%).

When arrested in April 2021, 1,038 persons (26.1%) and in April 2022 2,732 persons (26.4%) 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

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

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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.

Drug Testing on Arrest Figures April 2021 – March 2022

District	Custody Suite	Arrests	Drug tests	% tested	Positive	% Positive
BD	BD Trafalgar	11098	1263	11.40%	589	46.60%
CD	CD Halifax	4584	635	13.90%	304	47.90%
KD	KD Huddersfield	6005	659	11%	334	50.70%
LD	LD Elland Road	13562	1702	12.50%	903	53.14%
WD	WD Havertop	6051	731	12.10%	440	60.20%
Total		41300	4990	12.10%	2570	51.50%

District Monthly Breakdown

District	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
BD	31	44	86	79	55	133	111	120	136	113	170	185
CD	27	42	58	50	43	62	70	76	53	11	76	67
KD	7	13	28	42	33	65	86	99	71	50	83	82
LD	10	59	42	61	96	118	176	249	205	191	230	265
WD	6	21	34	56	41	93	46	61	93	58	99	123
	81	179	248	288	268	471	489	605	558	423	658	722

Over the last 12 months the number of drug tests completed in our Custody Suites has steadily increased. It can be seen that all Districts showed strong improvements from September 2021 until the end of the year.

It is acknowledged that there was an issue with testing kit availability that occurred during the end of January and into February 2022 which resulted in a drop of tests completed by all Districts. This was due to a national shortage of tests from the central provider. West Yorkshire Police Procurement Department worked hard, supported by Custody Services, to overcome this issue and stock levels were replenished in all Custody suites in the first week in February.

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Since this date the number of tests completed has increased to its highest level for this 12-month period.

Since January 2022, West Yorkshire Police has been working with our Drug Referral Partners across all the five Districts to further understand and document the outcomes and successes of the Drug Testing on Arrests referrals. A new recording process came into effect for all the 5 different providers on the 2nd May 2022. The first reports are due to be received from each provider detailing the number and outcomes of the referrals on the 6th June 2022 and then every quarter thereafter.

Arrest Referral Workers are based in West Yorkshire Police Custody areas to provide guidance and advice to detainees with drug and / or alcohol addictions. Required assessments can also be done in Custody, 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. This intervention is provided by the Liaison and Diversion (L&D) service who conduct Custody assessments and are a 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 outcomes for adults and children in the justice system who have complex needs that are 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 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.

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.

Preventative Action

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

West Yorkshire Police moved from a 3-Cohort IOM Model of managing offenders to the new National Refresh Model for IOM in December 2021. This includes Fixed, Flex and Free Cohorts and is designed to focus on Neighbourhood crimes and reduce acquisitive crime re-offending. The National Model splits the IOM Cohorts into 3 different groups:

- 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. The OM Cohorts are now managed by the District Safeguarding Teams under the Central Safeguarding Governance Unit.

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.

In addition, each District has created a new proactive capability called 'Catch and Control' of located wanted people to ensure that are brought to justice promptly. All Districts, with the exception of Bradford, introduced their Catch and Control Teams in May 2022. Bradford have selected the officers and are just awaiting on the release of them from their existing teams which is expected by July 2022. The teams will work alongside the IOM teams to identify nominals who the new team will then focus on to achieve positive results.

The 6th Hub IOM Team continue to identify and manage offenders within the main Prisons in West Yorkshire. This includes the Cohort 20 New Hall female revolving offender programme which offers bespoke interventions and additional support to vulnerable females. The Together Women's Project operate in Leeds / Bradford and have a Hub in HM Prison New Hall 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. The Prison HUB officers continue to work closely with the Prison Wardens and Probation Officers to ensure all support is in place, including drug and alcohol referrals, for when the offenders are released back into the community.

The IOM teams continue to have access to Buddi GPS tags and West Yorkshire possess 24 tags for general use. A new performance monitoring recording process was introduced in May

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2022. This will assist in reviewing the effectiveness and reasons behind the use of the Buddi tag and a biannual report will be completed for all Districts to share good practices.

We also have an additional 32 tags that are funded by the Home Office as a pilot for use with Domestic Abuse 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.

Drug Related Data

- Three quarters of all drugs offences relate to Class B drugs (76%) and 23% to Class A. Drug offences have increased across all five Districts. Cannabis is the most prevalent drug across the Force (70% of all drug offences) and 36% of information reports mention Cannabis. Cocaine accounts for 10% of all drug offences and is mentioned in 9% of information reports. Heroin offences account for 4% of all drug offences, and 5% of information reports.
- In relation to illicit prescription drugs the most frequently mentioned drugs within information reports are Diazepam, Pregabalin and Xanax.
- The main hotspot for recreational drugs (MDMA, LSD, Ketamine, Amphetamine) is in Leeds city centre and this likely due to the high concentration of night-time economy venues in the area.
- Cannabis infused edibles, which are essentially food (sweets, chocolate, cakes, crisps, drinks etc.) infused with THC, the psychoactive part of Cannabis. They are a Class B drug. 47 offences were recorded in the last year (November 2020-October 2021) based on key word searches. There have been several cases of young children overdosing, including a child as young as 8 years old. Cannabis edibles are available to purchase online via social media and there are videos on popular apps such as Tiktok which show the viewer how to make edibles themselves. Their presence on social media, coupled with bright packaging and the adaptation of popular brand names makes them particularly popular amongst young people.
- There has been a significant increase in the year 2020/21 of cannabis productions recorded. Most grows are found in Bradford, followed by Leeds. 26% of suspects linked to Cannabis grows are foreign nationals.
- There were 684 Fast Parcel seizures recorded in the last year. Leeds is consistently responsible for the most seizures. The Netherlands is the most frequent country of origin, and Cannabis is the most frequent commodity imported.

Drug Related Deaths

Drug misuse deaths include any deaths where: the underlying cause is drug abuse or drug dependence. The underlying cause is drug poisoning and where any of the substances controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 are involved. Drug-related deaths are at an all-time high nationally. ONS figures for England show an increase in drug poisoning deaths of 72% between 2010 and 2020. Deaths relating specifically to drug misuse have increased by 63%.

There is a clear North-South divide in drug-related death figures. Specifically, within West Yorkshire, the increase is even more significant at 87%, with drug poisoning deaths increasing from 121 in 2010 to 226 in 2020. All five local authority areas have shown an increase in drug misuse deaths over the last 10 years. Wakefield District showed the highest increase of 150% (14 to 35), followed by Kirklees at 88% (17 to 32), Calderdale at 75% (8 to 14), Leeds at 74% (35 to 61) and only a slight increase in Bradford of 7% (27 to 29).

Exploitation of Vulnerable Adults

Organised Crime Groups (OCG's) also take advantage of vulnerable adults to aid in drug supply. Generally, these individuals are drug users themselves and are exploited through the promise of drugs as payment e.g. for their properties being used to store drugs. 'Cuckooing' is a term used to describe a property that has been taken over for the purpose of using it in criminal activity, such as storing/dealing drugs or storing firearms.

Cuckooed addresses are often a feature in the county lines model of dealing. There has been a total of 91 flagged cuckooed addresses across the Force in the last year to December 2021. Across the year, most cuckooed addresses have been in Leeds followed by Kirklees and Bradford.

Fast Parcels

Fast parcels are those illicit drugs imported into the UK from abroad via the postal service and seized by UK Border Force at airports. UK Border Force hold these parcels for a certain length of time should police need to collect them for evidential purposes. They are also able to provide police with full details of the consignment.

It is often difficult to prove whether an individual that is listed as the consignee is responsible for the imported drugs due to them not receiving the parcel. More often than not, suspects give a full and frank denial of the importation. Investigations rarely result in a conviction. It is also possible that the individual/address listed on the parcel was not the intended recipient. There is anecdotal evidence that OCGs use the names and addresses of vulnerable individuals to import drugs via fast parcels, with the intention of intercepting the parcels upon delivery.

There has been an increasing trend in fast parcels which could be attributed in part of Covid 19 pandemic, but also could be due to improved methods of detection by Border Force.

Western Balkans

Western Balkan nominals, particularly Albanians, are a significant minority within the Cannabis production market and are increasingly so over the last few years. This trend is not only noted in West Yorkshire, but nationally and internationally.

Western Balkan nominals are known to have the propensity and capability to commit serious acts of violence, including murder, in order to facilitate their criminal activity. However, violence is not frequent among this group.

Impact of COVID-19 on Drug Supply

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.

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.

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

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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

Detective Superintendent Heather Whoriskey, as the Force Drugs Lead, chairs the Force and Regional Threat Delivery Group which aims to encompass all WYP actions around tackling substance misuse. The Tactical Plan that has been developed will be actioned through this meeting, which includes representation from around the Force and Region. There is also 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 Briefing for COM

Title: Children and Young People

COT Sponsor: ACC Osman Khan

Report Author: C/Inspector Richard Sumner

Date: 17th May 2022

SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of the role of our Safer Schools Police Officers (SSPOs) and the work they undertake in the schools and Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) across West Yorkshire. It also gives an update on the Policing and Education Project (Pol-Ed), a trailblazing educational concept with the principle goal of safeguarding and protecting young people across West Yorkshire. The effectiveness of both the work of the SLOs and the Pol-Ed Project are a significant part of our early intervention offer with Children and Young People.

Safer Schools Police Officers (SSPOs)

There are currently 38 SSPOs in 56 educational establishments (including Secondary schools, Higher education establishments and Pupil Referral Units) across 4 of the 5 West Yorkshire Districts (**Appendix A**). Based on risk assessment and lower demand in Calderdale, there are no SSPOs placed in schools there at this time. SSPOs are funded by West Yorkshire Police with the schools paying pro-rata, based on days the SSO's spend in the school.

District	No. of SSPOs
Bradford	11
Calderdale	0
Kirklees	4
Leeds	20
Wakefield	3
Force Total	38

The Role and Impact of Safer Schools Police Officers (SSPOs)

The SSPOs spend a large proportion of their time responding to incidents including, drugs, bullying, low level assaults and mobile phone related issues which in the past were given a policing outcome of 'No Further Action'.

Over the past 12 months WYP have created a series of educational inputs called 'Intervention 22'. These inputs provide information to the young person on the risks and consequences of the particular incident in which they were involved, suggests ways to avoid being drawn into a similar situation again and how to access further help and support if needed. These inputs have been very well received and are regularly accessed by our SSPOs and are now part of normal working practices to support children in developing their knowledge around risky behaviours and keeping safe.

SSPOs also work proactively to deliver educational inputs and safeguarding messages. They deliver diversionary activities to foster good relations with more vulnerable young people during school holidays or during lunch time and occasionally after school. SSPOs also work in the community, particularly just before and at the end of the school day or if anti-social behaviour is occurring in the locality. Perpetrators can be identified and then supported in school through a range of different systems which are specific to their needs.

With SSPOs being in schools full-time they can build positive and lasting relationships with young people over time which then reflects in how young people view the Police more generally.

In addition to SSPOs, we also have PCSOs aligned to every primary school across West Yorkshire who link in with schools as part of their community engagement activity. This forms part of Neighbourhood Policing Team's early intervention and prevention work by building positive relationships with children from a very early age and promoting understanding of policing as a service which is there to help them be safe and feel safe.

Through our West Yorkshire Police Schools Engagement Newsletter, schools are kept up to date with new resources, training, and new inputs which the PCSOs can deliver.

The Schools Toolkit is a corporate package of inputs for both SSPOs and PCSOs to deliver in schools and covers topics such as bullying, hate crime, drugs, and knife awareness. Rather than being standalone inputs (which run the risk of only being delivered once), Equality Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) and Safety of Women and Girls are interwoven throughout a number of different inputs to promote messages more consistently.

The role of the Force Education Liaison Officer (Sarah Whitehead) is to link the Police with all schools across all five districts. She keeps up to date with new education initiatives, academic research and she attends regional and national conferences to ensure what we do reflects the very latest best practice and knowledge. She recently attended a national conference organised by Freedom from Abuse on 'Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between

Children in School' and 'How Educators and Others Working with Young People can Promote Equality and Respect'. Speakers included DCC Maggie Blythe, NPCC lead VAWG and the American-based Dr Gail Dines (Professor Emerita). This learning will be used to inform strategic planning which cascades key knowledge and implications for schools and Children and Young People to address issues as they are emerging. It will also inform SSPO training and new educational inputs, including Pol-Ed.

Future

A Safer Schools Officer Manual of Guidance is currently in the early stages of development. This is not only to collate general information and learning for new SSPO's but also to reference relevant documents. They include but are not limited to-

- Keeping Children Safe in Education
- Tackling Crime Against Women and Girls
- The National Strategy for the Policing of Children & Young People
- Ofsted's Review of Sexual Abuse in Schools and Colleges.

There will also be an agreed process to record best practice including what has worked well (and what has not) so this can be shared and is retained when an experienced officer retires. This is being developed alongside SSPOs, partners in schools and other educational partners.

Policing and Education Project (Pol-Ed)

Pol-Ed is a fantastic opportunity to enhance partnership working between Education and Policing. Pol-Ed is a comprehensive programme of custom-made resources focused on key themes including supportive friendships and positive relationships, understanding how young people are coerced into inappropriate behaviour, promoting development of skills to resist or avoid risky situations, safeguarding and values of good citizenship. Pol-Ed has been developed by West Yorkshire Police in partnership with education professionals to meet the requirements of the National PSHE Curriculum.

Pol-Ed Product and Lesson Development

The aim of Pol-Ed is to support Children and Young People throughout their education from Early Years through Primary and Secondary School and on to Post-16. As a long-term programme of intervention, children who start with Pol-Ed now at age 3 will progress through their school years having regular inputs which will build resilience, knowledge and understanding which children previously have not had access to.

West Yorkshire Police has the ambition, that by starting with Early Years, children grow up building their confidence in the police and develop their capacity and inclination to support each other (a key element of the Pol-Ed messaging) and know how to access help for themselves. The Pol-Ed programme is creating an umbrella of early intervention which will see children emerging from the education system more resilient, informed and safer than in previous years.

The lesson plans that form Pol-Ed have been developed by qualified teachers within West Yorkshire Police for delivery by classroom teachers within schools. The requirements of supporting the National PSHE curriculum means that Pol-Ed covers a range of important subject areas. These include –

- Child Sexual Exploitation and safety
- Supportive and appropriate relationships
- Sexual harassment
- Domestic abuse and violence
- Organised criminality and involvement in gangs and county lines
- Violence and use of weapons

First and foremost, Pol-Ed creates the opportunity for young people to understand the world in which they are developing and make strong, safe and appropriate life choices promoting good citizenship.

In a similar way to the Schools Toolkit, Pol-Ed does not have specific lessons on the Safety of Women and Girls or EDI, rather, these themes run throughout many of the lessons and form part of a regular and repeated dialogue to young people. For example, in Year 2 (ages 6-7 years) there is a series of 3 lessons which cover the topic of appropriate and inappropriate behaviour, through the themes of ‘online’, ‘bullying’ and ‘physical contact’.

Use of Pol-Ed

Pol-Ed is currently in 444 out of the 1,260 West Yorkshire schools. The current sign up rate is:

	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Total schools in District	308	153	242	377	180
Total Primary	201	104	174	279	125
Total Secondary	59	28	50	66	34
Sign Up rate to date (May 2022)					
Primary	86	45	46	92	63
Secondary	21	13	12	20	14
Post 16	0	1	1	3	1
SEN/PRU/AP	6	4	6	8	2
Total	113	63	65	123	80
Grand Total (West Yorkshire Schools) = 444					

Our ambition is to provide Pol-Ed free of charge to every school in West Yorkshire. During the first term of Pol-Ed being available across the Force, over one third of all schools have signed up, which is a staggering achievement.

Pol-Ed is currently hosted by Leeds City Council on their website but it does require a standalone platform. WYP are currently unable to ascertain when and how schools are accessing and utilising Pol-Ed. A standalone Portal would provide these analytical tools, and this is vital to enable effective evaluation of the product. We are currently considering what

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the long-term funding requirements are to secure the future development of Pol-Ed to support the team's aspiration for it to be established across the county and ultimately, nationally.

Pol-Ed has recently received a boost from the secondment of an Assistant Principal from Leeds City Academy, Kelly Allchin. Kelly is currently reviewing Pol-Ed from an educational perspective with the Pol-Ed Team and is creating 40 bespoke assembly packs to enable Secondary schools to deliver aspects of Pol-Ed in tutor and assembly time.

The Pol-Ed Team are currently hosting a number of online seminars to publicise Pol-Ed and to increase the number of schools signed up to use the product. There is also an intention to run a county-wide Conference in July 2022. West Yorkshire Police has also just commissioned a local Film and Media Company to create 3 videos that will be used to promote Pol-Ed with schools, young people and the wider public. These videos will sit alongside internally produced Pol-Ed videos that will be made available through a Pol-Ed You Tube channel.

West Yorkshire Police has excellent support from the 5 Local Authorities across West Yorkshire with key contacts and stakeholders identified and engaged. Through this network the Pol-Ed Team are creating an accreditation process for schools with the aim of identifying a number of 'Beacon Schools' across the county to champion Pol-Ed and its usage.

CONCLUSION

WYP are committed to increasing the opportunities that the WYP have to engage with Children and Young People directly and effectively. It is vital that they grow up understanding that we are a service aimed at keeping them safe. Through our well established links with schools across the Force and across all age groups, we are in an excellent position to continue to support the development of well informed, resilient children who can negotiate the challenges they may face while growing up to become responsible citizens and who have a positive attitude and confidence and trust in the police service.

Appendix A

Bradford	
1	Appleton Academy
1	Beckfoot Upper Heaton (was Belle Vue Boys)
1	Belle View Girls School
1	Buttershaw BEC
1	Dixons City Academy
1	Dixons Kings Academy
1	Dixons Trinity Academy
1	Dixons McMillan
1	Feversham Academy

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1	Co-op Academy Grange
1	HANSON
1	Immanuel College
1	Titus Salt School
1	Tong High School
1	Carlton Bolling
1	Bradford University
1	Bingley Grammar
1	Holy Family
1	Ilkley Grammar
1	Beckfoot Oakbank
1	Parkside
1	University Academy Keighley
1	Bradford Central PRU - Aireview & Jesse Street
1	Park Primary
Total – 11 Officers	24 Educational Establishments
Calderdale	
Total - 0 Officers	0 Educational Establishments
Kirklees	
1	Kirklees College
1	All Saints Catholic College
1	Spen Valley
1	Whitcliffe Mount School
1	Batley Girls High School
1	Pivot PRU
Total - 4 Officers	6 Educational Establishments
Leeds	
1	Coop
1	Brigshaw
1	Garforth/ Delta Academies
1	Saint Gregory the Great Catholic Academy Corpus Christi
1	Mount St Marys
1	Temple Moor High School Red Kite Learning Trust
1	Ralph Thorsby
1	Leeds West Academy
1	Lawnswood
1	Cockburn
1	Cockburn John Charles Academy
1	Woodkirk
1	Southway Extended Education Provision
1	Royds School

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1	Crawshaw
1	Temple Learning Academy
1	Pivot Academy
3	Leeds City College
1	Leeds University
1	Leeds Beckett University
1	Leeds College of Building
Total – 20 Officers	21 Educational Establishments
Wakefield	
1	Minsthorpe Community College
1	Outwood Grange
1	Outwood Academy Hemsworth
1	Kettlethorpe
1	Castleford Academy
Total 3 Officers	5 Educational Establishments
Grand Total – (WY)	Grand Total – (WY)
Officers - 38	Educational Establishments - 56



Chief Officer Team Briefing for COM

Title: Violence Against Women and Girls

Report Author Detective Superintendent Lee Berry

COT Sponsor: ACC Khan

Date: **June 2022**

Summary

This report will provide an update on how West Yorkshire Police are responding to Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). Good progress has been made since the launch of the National NPCC Framework for Delivery and the launch of West Yorkshire Police's Strategic Delivery Plan on the 15th December 2021. West Yorkshire Police's approach mirrors that of the NPCC, with an acknowledgment that this plan will evolve as we further engage our victim's, communities, and partners.

Significantly, the launch of the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Plan has made it clear that the Safety of Women and Girls is a 'golden thread' running through the four priorities of:

- Supporting victims and witnesses and improving criminal justice outcomes
- Keeping people safe and building resilience
- Safer spaces and thriving communities
- Responding to multiple and complex needs

In addition to this, the West Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit has identified Violence Against Women and Girls as a key priority in their response strategy that covers 2022 – 2025. Also, this approach will be further enhanced with the West Yorkshire countywide Safety of Women Strategy which is in development by the West Yorkshire Combined Authority. The collaboration in these strategic plans puts West Yorkshire in a perfect position to start making tangible change through the unequivocal prioritisation of VAWG.

The thirty-four actions that sit under the NPCC pillars of; Improving Trust and Confidence, Relentless Pursuit of Perpetrators and Creating Safer Spaces are now embedded across the following Force Strategic Plans:

- Protecting Vulnerable People
- People Plan
- Reassuring the Public Plan
- Professional Standards & Workplace Behaviours
- Policing Strategy & Police and Crime Plan Delivery (Corporate Services)

To support this further, Violence Against Women and Girls is also the current focus of the Victim's Journey and Investigations Improvement Team. Key crime types such as Rape, Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse are being scrutinised to help understand strengths and areas for improvement. Furthermore, the Investigations National Working Group (NWG) that was established and is chaired by West Yorkshire Police to help improve victim service and investigative quality, is now using the 3 NPCC VAWG pillars as areas of focus to help share best practice. The NWG, supported by the National Taskforce, HMICFRS and College of Policing has over 20 Forces actively involved in these meetings.

West Yorkshire Police are actively involved in the National Operation Soteria meets where best practice and progress of this work is shared. Of note, albeit recently identified as one of fourteen potential Forces to be involved in the second phase of this work, West Yorkshire Police is on the reserve list. The National Soteria Team aim to identify a preferred evidenced based operating model for Rape by the summer of 2023.

Data and Research

The increased focus and scrutiny on offences where women and girls are disproportionately affected has led to West Yorkshire Police now tracking our attendance times against key crime types and the production of a monthly performance report which specifically focuses on these offences. The critical review and analysis of this data will ensure any trends in disproportionately are understood and plans are adopted to address these, and any other themes identified. In addition to this a bespoke 'Wanted Person App' is being developed to help prioritise our focus on the most dangerous and prolific offenders in the community.

The Force is well ahead of the timeframe for the production of a VAWG Problem Profile that needs to be produced by September 2022. A first iteration should only be weeks away that will be subject to review and testing. The identification of 'hot spots' for public space VAWG and vulnerability offences is also in development. Lessons learned from our effective and efficient deployments against Serious Violence Crime through evidence-based deployments is the intention of the 'hot spot' analysis to help local and force assets to proactively patrol these areas. In a bid to enhance this approach an application has been made to the Home Office to access funding to help create a dedicated resource to target these areas. Feedback on this application should be known by July 2022.

West Yorkshire Police and the Violence Reduction Unit are working together to maximise the opportunity of securing additional funding to support research into Violence Against Women and Girls offences. The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) have recently released funding bids for Academics and the Police to work together on research focussed on VAWG. The bids allow up to £50k in funding. Several proposals have been supported in hope that some funding will be received in the county.

Exemplar Force Status

West Yorkshire, with Kent and North Wales Police are identified as the three National Exemplar Forces for VAWG. This status brings close engagement with the National Taskforce through supporting task and finish groups and prioritising the VAWG work. To assist with this, West Yorkshire Police, Kent and North Wales Police were granted additional funding to help build momentum against the NPCC Framework for Delivery. Strong links with VAWG leads at Kent and North Wales Police has secured collaboration in training. Specifically for West Yorkshire this additional funding has assisted with:

- Training on misogyny, victim blaming, trauma and compassion fatigue
- Training on Stalking, victims and investigations
- Training on so called Honour Based Abuse and Forced Marriage
- Training on Domestic Abuse
- Training on the Spiral of Sexual Abuse
- Media and communications

Pillar 1 Building Trust and Confidence:

Notable West Yorkshire Police Practice, Pillar 1 Building Trust and Confidence

A new mandatory 'ilearn' product is being delivered to the whole force for all officers and staff. This 'ilearn' will cover workforce culture, behaviour and cover the topic areas of; Abuse of Position for Sexual Purpose, Sexual Harassment, Use of Social Media, and the Code of Ethics. The Professional Standards Department scrutiny panel, which is held on a quarterly basis, also now focuses on VAWG related matters. The objective of the scrutiny panel is to provide transparency in investigations and PSD decision-making process in relation to police complaints, misconduct allegations and in the vetting of Police officers and staff, and to engender trust and confidence in those processes.

In addition to this, a Terms of Reference and stakeholder panel has been agreed for a Police Scrutiny Panel to review Police investigations. Amongst other key partners, the Police and Crime Team and the Crown Prosecution Service are part of the Scrutiny Panel. An advert for an independent Chair will be published in the coming weeks. In addition to ongoing engagement with local and Force Independent Advisory Groups, a bespoke VAWG Independent Advisory Group is also to be established. A request for members and an independent chair is being drafted and will follow the establishment of the VAWG Investigations Scrutiny Panel.

Pillar 2 Relentless Pursuit of Perpetrators

Notable West Yorkshire Police Practice, Pillar 2 Relentless Pursuit of Perpetrators

Recent changes to Force Policy, Performance Reports and scrutiny via Local and Force Accountability meetings is bringing the Relentless Pursuit of Perpetrators to the forefront of the organisation's approach to VAWG perpetrator management. A perpetrator 'Most Wanted' Dashboard is being created to allow focus against those who are causing most harm.

Pillar 3 Creating Safer Spaces

Notable West Yorkshire Police Practice, Pillar 3 Creating Safer Spaces

The adoption of the Home Office Street Safe Tool has seen nearly 500 reports generated since September 2021. Nationally West Yorkshire have recorded the 9th highest use to date. The volume now allows an analytical product to be produced that is shared with the five Neighbourhood Teams to allow Police and Partner led problem solving events should the need be identified.

The College of Policing Toolkit to address VAWG, is also being embedded into daily business, an example being the effective use of an established Public Spaces Protection Order in Bradford. Using the conditions of the order, Officers were able to target street-based harassment of women and girls resulting in numerous breaches and enforcement.

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

14 June 2022

SUBJECT: Safeguarding

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT PRODUCED BY WEST YORKSHIRE POLICE

1. The attached report outlines work undertaken by West Yorkshire Police in respect of Safeguarding

RECOMMENDATION

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

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN 21-24

3. The Police and Crime Plan was developed after extensive public and partner consultation culminating in the creation of 'The Voice of West Yorkshire'. Face to face and online consultation and engagement ran from 1 September 2021- 30 November 2021; The Voice of West Yorkshire is one of two key documents which supports the Police and Crime Plan 2021 -24. The document includes the notes of key events and can be found here: [police-and-crime-plan-voice-of-west-yorkshire-public-consultation.pdf \(westyorks-ca.gov.uk\)](https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/policy-and-crime-plan-voice-of-west-yorkshire-public-consultation.pdf).
4. Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience – Priority 2 outlines key outcomes and links to partnership strategies. It also refers to the need for a specific West Yorkshire Vulnerability and Safeguarding Strategy. Safeguarding and protecting those who are most vulnerable is a key theme running throughout the Police and Crime Plan. Under this strategic priority the Police and Crime plan states that the focus is on keeping people safe from (and preventing) harmful behaviour, exploitation and abuse. We will support people in building the resilience to overcome and survive criminal behaviours.
5. 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. This requires different agencies working together to safeguard people in different ways and requires a great deal of coordination and communication.

6. In respect of the safety of women and girls the priority also highlights the Mayor will work in partnership to reduce crimes that disproportionately affect women and girls and understand the extent of child sexual offences and domestic abuse which was hidden during the pandemic. We will do this by ensuring that more victims are accessing support services and we are working with all partners across organisational boundaries to support vulnerable people.

KEY INFORMATION

7. Mayoral/DMPC Activity to date includes:

- West Yorkshire Safeguarding Communications Group continues to bring WYP, WYCA, LA authority communications leads and the third sector to develop and deliver collaborative safeguarding campaigns. A 12-month Communication Plan for 2022 has been developed with key dates and campaigns and shared with the members.
- The 16 Days of Action Against Domestic Abuse took place in November '21 including a new campaign to look at adolescent to parent abuse with the message 'Before you see red, talk to someone instead'. See <https://www.westyorkshire.police.uk/TalkToSomeone>
- The group supported the two #LookCloser awareness weeks, 7th - 20th March 2022 and shared links and learning events with the group members.
- WYP and WYCA are planning to support National Stalking Awareness Week – w/c 25th April and will be posting messages on social media accounts. The posts will link to the West Yorkshire Police webpage - Stalking and harassment. We will also be sharing messages from The Suzy Lamplugh Trust - National Stalking Awareness Week 2022.
- The DMPC will also be supporting International Missing Children Day – 25th May. Using the running away campaign on social media. This was supported by social media examples and animated GIFs.
- The West Yorkshire Anti-Slavery Partnership (WYASP) chaired by the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) met in December 2021 and March 2022. Network members, as well as sharing and discussing local updates and good practice heard from the Office of the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner (IASC). The current IASC Dame Sara Thornton will be laying her annual report before Parliament on the 27th of April and is then stepping down from the role. The meetings also heard from West Yorkshire Police Serious and Organised Crime Community Coordinator, the Home Office Modern Slavery Unit, Hope for Justice on the Independent Modern Slavery Advocate (IMSA) Model, and the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Organised Crime Unit.

- The WYASP were presented with an overview of the yearly data for 2021 which captured the local picture of the threat of modern slavery and exploitation across West Yorkshire and identified a significant increase in the number of crimes recorded for domestic servitude. This has been accredited to the significant uplift in training for front line officers and staff to identify the signs and indicators to this type of exploitation and an innovative awareness campaign.
- The DMPC has written to the Home Secretary in response to the Nationality and Borders Bill. The letter also captures the views of the NASN on the Bill following an Immigration Policy Workshop for PCCs which was delivered in September.
- During this quarter, the DMPC has responded to the HMICFRS report regarding the 'Safe to share? Report on Liberty and Southall Black Sisters' super-complaint on policing and immigration status. She has also responded to the HMICFRS report 'The Hidden Victims Report on Hestia's super-complaint on the police response to victims of modern slavery'.
- In March 2022 the DMPC again chaired the NASN and in addition to the standing updates from the Office of the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner (OIASC), Modern Slavery & Organised Immigration Crime Unit (MSOICU) and the Home Office Modern Slavery Unit, the senior national stakeholders heard a presentation from the Medaille Trust. The Medaille Trust exists to provide refuge and freedom to victims of modern slavery, supporting them as they rebuild their lives. They are one of the largest providers of supported safe house beds for victims of modern slavery in the UK.
- The West Yorkshire Children's Risk and Vulnerability Group (WYR&V) met in March and was well attended by WYP Safeguarding leads, Local Children's Safeguarding Partnership Managers and Health representatives. This independently chaired meeting heard a presentation from Counter Terrorism Policing North-East on Prevent and the links to safeguarding,
- The WYR&V group also had standing agenda updates and best practice sharing from the WYP Safeguarding Central Governance Unit, district police leads, the Local Safeguarding Partnerships and the Violence Reduction Unit. The group also had an update from health on the ICS safeguarding approach going forward, the WY Safeguarding Communications Group and a discussion on the impact of safeguarding reforms and the KANTAR Public report on multi-agency reform: Key behavioural drivers and barriers.

- As well as the above local and national meetings, the DMPC has also had regular updates from West Yorkshire Police on the progress of the Safeguarding Review that took place in 2021. The main headlines from the review were as follows:
 - Resourcing and Recruitment – this has been escalated to a gold group overseen by an ACC to ensure quick completion
 - Training - ensuring that all in the safeguarding units have completed the relevant training
 - Allocation of crimes – looking at the effectiveness of a pilot looking at reducing demand. This is now under independent review to evaluate. This is part of a quarterly update to the DMPC from West Yorkshire Police. Under this priority the main measures are to reduce re-victimisation of Domestic Abuse Victims and to increase positive outcomes for both Domestic Abuse and Sexual offences including Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation. The updates for these measures will be contained in the Delivery Quarterly document.
- More recently the DMPC has asked for a detailed report on Missing People as it was recognised as a key challenge in this area, particularly those missing from children’s homes. The DMPC will be raising this issue with Council leaders as part of a WYCA meeting and look at the problems of unregulated homes that have increased in West Yorkshire.
- Safeguarding issues continue to be high on the national agenda and continues as a high priority as part of the Police and Crime Plan.

8. Mayor’s Safer Communities Fund

During the Mayors first year the former PCC Safer Communities Fund continued to deliver projects to Safeguard Vulnerable People in accordance with the former police and crime plan under grant rounds 19 (completed 31 Jan 2022) and 20 (completed on 31 March 2022). Details of projects funded can be found here ([Mayor’s Safer Communities Fund - West Yorkshire Combined Authority \(westyorks-ca.gov.uk\)](https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk))

The Mayors Safer Communities Fund GR1 awarded on 1 March 2022 – 39 projects were awarded a total of £208,254.93. A number of projects are delivering on multiple themes listed below:

Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Domestic Abuse, Fraud & Cyber Crime, Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery, So Called “Honour” Based Abuse, Stalking and Harassment, Rape and Sexual Offences.

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](#) (PDF 145KB)