

**LONDON BOROUGH OF WALTHAM FOREST
WALTHAM FOREST SAFER
NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD**

DAY/DATE/TIME	VENUE:
Monday, 29 June 2015 7.00 pm	COMMITTEE ROOM 3 - WALTHAM FOREST TOWN HALL Forest Road, E17 4JF
CONTACT:	TEL./E-MAIL:
Debra Marlow, Acting Democratic Services Team Leader Democratic Services	Tel: 0208 496 4211 debra.marlow@walthamforest.gov.uk

Dear Member,

This is formal notice advising you of the above meeting. The Agenda is set out below. Supplementary Items will be added only if the Chair considers them urgent.

**Debra Marlow
Committee Clerk**

MEMBERSHIP:

Chair:	Philip Herlihy
Vice-Chair	Phillip Dundon
Councillors:	Councillor Roy Berg, Councillor Shabana Dhedhi and Councillor Jacob Edwards
Board Members:	Rashid Aktar, Sandra Da Costa, Julie Gilson, Molly Samuel LePort MBE, Sheridan Mangal, Maheswaran Marisamy, Liz Phillips, Victoria Roberts, Michael Verrier and two members of the YIAG.

Councillors and officers: if you are reading this on your tablet or laptop, the Council has saved
£1.36 on printing.

Speak to Democratic Services to learn more (contact details above).

Waltham Forest Council *Information*

WALTHAMSTOW TOWN HALL

Waltham Forest Council and Committee Meetings



All Council/Committee Meetings are held in public unless the business is exempt in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1972.

Most meetings are held at Waltham Forest Town Hall which is an accessible venue located in Forest Road E17 between Waltham Forest Magistrates Court and Waltham Forest College. The nearest underground and railway station is Walthamstow Central which is approximately 15 minutes' walk away from the Town Hall. Buses on routes 275 and 123 stop outside the building.

There is ample parking accommodation for visitors for meetings held at Waltham Forest Town Hall including parking bays for people with disabilities.

From 3 January 2012 the Town Hall Complex site became a Permit/Pay and Display facility. The following parking charges now apply between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm weekdays:

1 hour: £1.30

2 hours: £2.60

3 hours: £3.80

4 hours: £5.10

24 hours: £6.50

There is a ramped access to the building for wheelchair users and people with mobility disabilities.

The Council Chamber and Committee Rooms are accessible by lift and are located on the first floor of Waltham Forest Town Hall.

Induction loop facilities are available in most Meeting Rooms.

Electronic copies of agendas, reports and minutes are available on the Council's website. The link is <http://democracy.walthamforest.gov.uk/>

Contact officers listed on the agenda will be able to provide further information about the meeting and deal with any requests for special facilities.

Contact details for report authors are shown on individual reports. Report authors should be contacted prior to the meeting if further information on specific reports is needed or if background documents are required.

Reporting on Proceedings at Meetings

The Council is legally required to allow any person to film, record or report upon the meeting (including live recording). We ask that people filming the meeting to focus on the committee but it is possible that as a member of the public you may be filmed or recorded. The Council does not control or process any personal data recorded by a member of the public or press.

If you would prefer not to be filmed, we recommend you sit in the Upper Gallery where there is less chance of being filmed.

The Mayor or Chair of the meeting has the discretion to halt any reporting if, in his/her view, this is causing a general disturbance, for example through excessive use of flash photography or intrusive camera equipment, or by the person reporting moving about the meeting room. In such cases attendees may continue to observe the meeting, but not to report on it.

If the meeting votes to exclude the press and public during consideration of exempt or confidential material then, in conjunction with this, all rights to report on the meeting are removed.

Anyone recording a meeting is asked to focus only on those actively participating, and is requested not to put undue restrictions on the material produced so that it can be reused and edited by other local people and organisations on a non-commercial basis.

If you have any questions please contact Democratic Services on 020 8496 3000 or at democraticservices@walthamforest.gov.uk. Members of the press are asked to contact the Communications Team on the above number or at media@walthamforest.gov.uk, particularly if you expect to use large equipment (including lighting).

Full details of the Council's Protocol on the Reporting on Proceedings at Meetings by the Press and Public are available on the Council's website at <http://bit.ly/11gxSfT>.

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (DPI) are prescribed by the [Relevant Authorities \(Disclosable Pecuniary Interests\) Regulations 2012](#) as follows:

Interest	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the relevant authority) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by a member in carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992
Contracts	Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant authority— (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant authority.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the relevant authority for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to the member's knowledge)— (a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and (b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where— (a) that body (to the member's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; and (b) either— (i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or (ii) (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

A Member must disclose at meetings as a **non-pecuniary interest**:

- Appointments made by the authority to any outside bodies (excluding joint committees with other local authorities);
- Membership of charities;
- Membership of trade unions recognised by the authority;
- Membership of lobbying or campaign groups;
- Governorships at any educational institution in the borough;
- Membership of voluntary organisations operating in the borough.

Monitoring Officer's guidance on bias and pre-determination

The Council often has to make controversial decisions that affect people adversely and this can place individual councillors in a difficult position. They are expected to represent the interests of their constituents and political party and have strong views but it is also a well-established legal principle that councillors who make these decisions must not be biased nor must they have pre-determined the outcome of the decision. This is especially so in "quasi-judicial" decisions in planning and licensing committees.

This Note seeks to provide guidance on what is legally permissible and when members may participate in decisions. It should be read alongside the Code of Conduct.

Predisposition

Predisposition is lawful. The law is very clear that members may have strong views on a proposed decision, and indeed may have expressed those views in public, and still participate in a decision. This will include political views and manifesto commitments. The key issue is that the member ensures that their predisposition does not prevent them from consideration of all the other factors that are relevant to a decision, such as committee reports, supporting documents and the views of objectors. In other words, the member retains an "open mind".

Section 25 of the Localism Act 2011 confirms this position by providing that a decision will not be unlawful because of an allegation of bias or pre-determination "just because" a member has done anything that would indicate what view they may take in relation to a matter relevant to a decision. However, if a member has done something more than indicate a view on a decision, this may be unlawful bias or predetermination so it is important that advice is sought where this may be the case.

Pre-determination / Bias

Pre-determination and bias are unlawful and can make a decision unlawful. Pre-determination means having a "closed mind". In other words, a member has made his/her mind up on a decision before considering or hearing all the relevant evidence.

Bias can also arise from a member's relationships or interests, as well as their state of mind. The Code of Conduct's requirement to declare interests and withdraw from meetings prevents most obvious forms of bias, e.g. not deciding your own planning application. However, members may also consider that a "non-pecuniary interest" under the Code also gives rise to a risk of what is called apparent bias. The legal test is: "whether the fair-minded and informed observer, having considered the facts, would conclude that there was a real possibility that the tribunal was biased".

A fair minded observer takes an objective and balanced view of the situation but Members who think that they have a relationship or interest that may raise a possibility of bias, should seek legal advice.

This is a complex area and this note should be read as general guidance only. Members who need advice on individual decisions, should contact the Monitoring Officer and / or the legal advisor for their committee.

AGENDA

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members are required to declare any pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest they or their spouse/partner may have in any matter that is to be considered at this meeting. Interests are defined in the front cover of this agenda.

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

4. AUTOMATIC NUMBER PLATE RECOGNITION (ANPR) PROPOSALS

There will be a five minute presentation from Russell Bush, ANPR Intelligence Supervisor of the Kent and Essex Serious Crime Directorate.

There will be an opportunity to place questions thereafter (10 minutes).

5. MOPAC DATA PACK (Pages 9 - 30)

(a) **Questions from Board Members (Previously notified) (10 minutes)** (Pages 31 - 32)

(b) **Questions from Board Members (not notified) (10 minutes)**

(c) **Questions/Comments from Residents Present (10 minutes)**

6. YIAG UPDATE (Pages 33 - 34)

7. FUNDING BIDS - REVIEW

(a) **Discussion - Board Members**

(b) **Questions/Comments from Residents Present (5 minutes)**

8. FORWARD WORK PLAN

There will be a discussion regarding future work of the Board in order to establish priorities and set out work to be carried out in the coming year.

(a) **Discussion - Board Members**

(b) **Questions/Comments from Residents Present (5 minutes)**

9. VERBAL REPORTS

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE AGENDA IS AVAILABLE IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT ON THE COUNCIL'S WEBSITE VIA THE FOLLOWING LINK:

<http://democracy.walthamforest.gov.uk/>

IF YOU REQUIRE A HARD COPY OF ANY OF THE ABOVE REPORTS, CONTACT

Debra Marlow, Acting Democratic Services Team Leader

ON

Tel: 0208 496 4211 debra.marlow@walthamforest.gov.uk

WALTHAM FOREST SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Contents

RECORDED CRIME (DATA TO MAY 2015).....	2
ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB) (DATA TO MAY 2015).....	5
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE & VICTIM SATISFACTION (DATA TO QUARTER 4 (MARCH) 2014/15).....	6
COMPLAINTS AGAINST BOROUGH OFFICERS/STAFF (DATA TO MAY 2015).....	8
STOP AND SEARCH (DATA TO APRIL 2015).....	13
INDEPENDENT CUSTODY VISITOR (ICV) SCHEME (DATA PERIOD JANUARY – MARCH 2015).....	17
FURTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION	18

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

RECORDED CRIME (DATA TO MAY 2015)

Data is for rolling year to date (May 2015) compared to the same 12-month period last year.

Figure 1: MPS recorded crime in Waltham Forest (May 2015)¹

JUNE - MAY	2013/14	2014/15	% change	MPS % change
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) ²	21,804	20,591	-5.6%	2.0%
MOPAC 7 Crime				
Violence with Injury	2,177	2,430	11.6%	17.7%
Robbery (Total)	807	724	-10.3%	-18.8%
Burglary (Total)	2,681	2,254	-15.9%	-12.3%
Theft From Person Offences	734	561	-23.6%	-18.1%
Theft/Taking Of MV Offences	863	750	-13.1%	5.0%
Theft From MV Offences	2,273	1,518	-33.2%	-18.4%
Criminal Damage Offences	1,766	1,808	2.4%	9.7%
MOPAC 7	11,301	10,045	-11.1%	-4.7%
Other Crime				
Violence Against the Person	5,640	6,426	13.9%	26.2%
Assault with Injury	1,478	1,677	13.5%	17.3%
Murder	5	3	-40.0%	-14.0%
Burglary (res)	1,953	1,475	-24.5%	-12.1%
Burglary (non-res)	728	779	7.0%	-12.7%
Robbery (Personal)	734	666	-9.3%	-19.7%
Robbery (Business)	73	58	-20.5%	-5.7%
Motor Vehicle Crime	3,136	2,268	-27.7%	-12.4%
Rape	137	141	2.9%	18.5%
Other Sexual Offences	296	306	3.4%	35.1%
Youth Violence	497	601	20.9%	17.8%
Serious Youth Violence	234	227	-3.0%	6.5%
Gun Crime	55	77	40.0%	6.1%
Knife Crime	394	364	-7.6%	-0.4%
Knife Crime with Injury	151	159	5.3%	13.0%
Domestic Abuse	2,444	2,394	-2.0%	18.2%
Homophobic Crime	31	41	32.3%	36.4%
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	351	397	13.1%	27.9%
Disability Hate Crime	7	6	-14.3%	52.7%
Transgender Hate Crime	2	2	0.0%	40.0%
Faith Hate Crime	19	52	173.7%	68.6%

Source: Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

Year on year decrease

Year on year increase

¹ The MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016 sets a target to reduce key neighbourhood (or 'MOPAC 7') crimes by 20 per cent. The key neighbourhood or 'MOPAC 7' crime types are: violence with injury, robbery, burglary, theft from person, theft/taking of motor vehicle, theft from motor vehicle and vandalism (criminal damage). These seven crime types have been selected by MOPAC as they are: high volume, have a sizeable impact on Londoners and are clearly understood by the public. These crime types are also all victim-based offences and make up around half of all Total Notifiable Offences. These are not the only mayoral crime reduction priorities. See the MOPAC Police and Crime Plan (<http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/PoliceCrimePlan%202013-16.pdf>) for details of all MOPAC priority areas.

Glossary of crime definitions	
Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR) which are applied across the categories of recorded crime are available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime	
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)	A count of all offences which are statutorily notifiable to the Home Office. See HOCR 'notifiable offences list'
Violence with Injury	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Robbery(Total/Personal/Business)	See HOCR 'robbery'
Burglary(Total/Residential/non-residential)	See HOCR 'burglary'
Theft From Person	See HOCR 'theft'
Theft/taking of Motor Vehicle/Theft From Motor Vehicle	See HOCR 'vehicle offences'
Criminal Damage	See HOCR 'criminal damage'
Violence Against the Person	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Assault with Injury	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Homicide	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Motor Vehicle Crime	Includes theft of and from vehicles.
Rape	See HOCR 'sexual offences'
Serious Sexual Offences	Offences of rape of a female or male, sexual assault on a female or male, sexual activity involving a child, sexual activity without consent, sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder, abuse of children through prostitution and pornography, trafficking for sexual exploitation.
Youth Violence/Serious Youth Violence	Offences of Most Serious Violence, Gun Crime or Knife Crime, where the victim is aged 1-19. Youth Violence is defined in the same way, but also includes Assault with Injury offences. The measure counts the number of victims (aged 1-19) of offences, rather than the number of offences.
Gun Crime	Offences (Violence Against the Person, robbery, burglary and sexual offences) in which guns are used (i.e. fired, used as a blunt instrument to cause injury to a person, or used as a threat). Where the victim is convinced of the presence of a firearm, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect's intention to create this impression, then the incident counts. Both real, and fake firearms, and air weapons are counted within this category.
Knife Crime	Offences of murder, attempted murder, threats to kill, manslaughter, infanticide, wounding or carrying out an act endangering life, wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm without intent, actual bodily harm, sexual assault, rape or robbery where a feature code identifying weapon usage (countable as knife crime) has been added to the crime report.
Knife Crime with Injury	Offences of knife crime where a knife or sharp instrument is used to injure.
Domestic Abuse	Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults, aged 16* and over, who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender and sexuality *Before April 2013 the minimum age was 18.

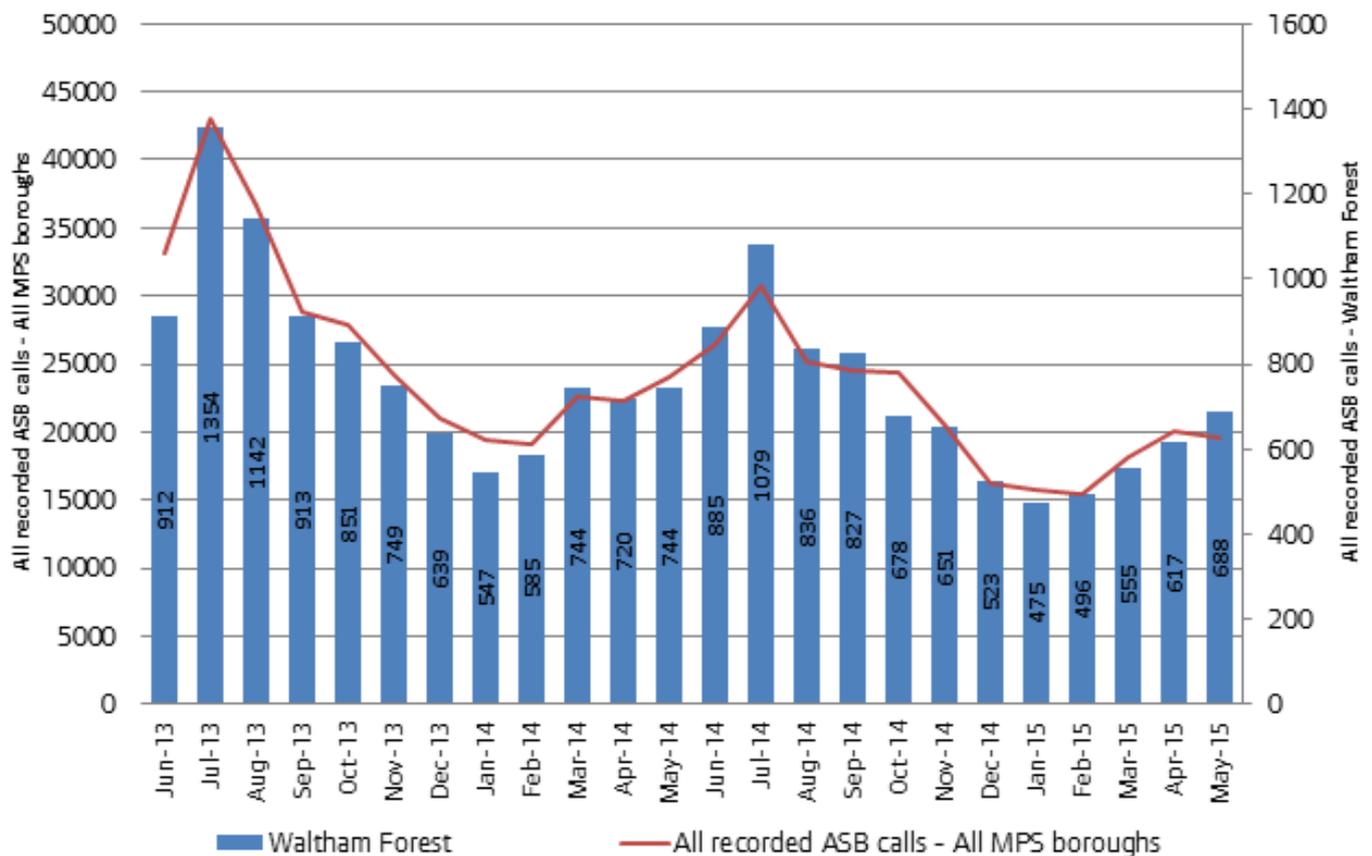
Hate crimes are offences which are flagged as having a hate element when recorded by police. A crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it. For example, an assault could have both a homophobic and disability element. This crime would be included in the homophobic offence count as well as in the disability offence count. Therefore, adding up all the hate crime categories may result in multiple counting of a single offence.

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

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

- ASB data is the total number of calls received from the public recorded as ASB, rather than number of ASB incidents recorded by police which is not available. This adheres to the national Home Office counting standards.
- The graph below includes calls recorded on the MPS Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system or Contact Handling System (CHS) classified as ASB, excluding duplicate reports (where more than one person reports the same incident).
- ASB may be reported via a number of channels at borough level including to Safer Neighbourhoods Teams (SNT), local authorities or Registered Social Landlords, some of which may not be captured on CAD or CHS, therefore the data below may not reflect the whole picture of ASB.

Figure 2: MPS recorded ASB calls in Waltham Forest and the MPS as a whole (data to May 2015)



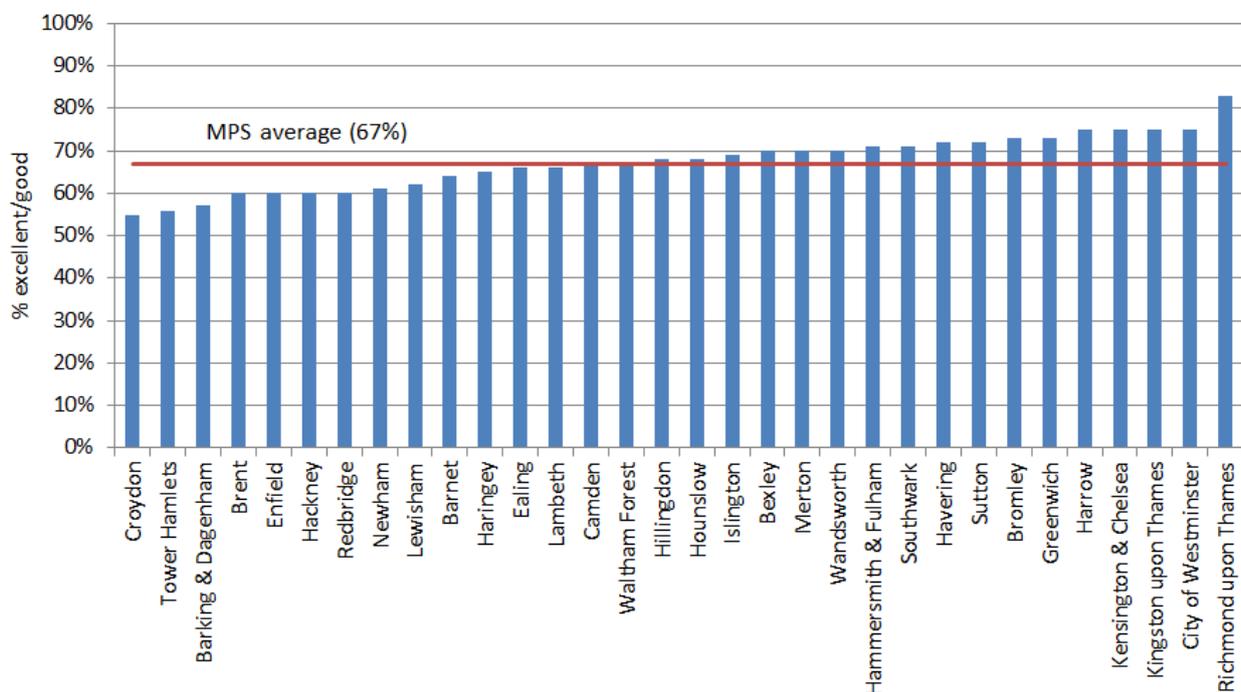
Source: MPS/London Datastore

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE & VICTIM SATISFACTION (DATA TO QUARTER 4 (MARCH) 2014/15)

Confidence in borough policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering ‘excellent’ or ‘good’ to the question in the Public Attitude Survey (PAS)³: “Taking everything into account how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?”

Most recent (rolling 12 months to quarter 4 (March) 2014/15) PAS results in Waltham Forest show confidence currently at 67%. This is the same as the MPS average (67%). The graph below shows the Waltham Forest position compared to other MPS boroughs.

Figure 3: Public confidence by borough, rolling 12 months to quarter 4 2014/15



Source: PAS

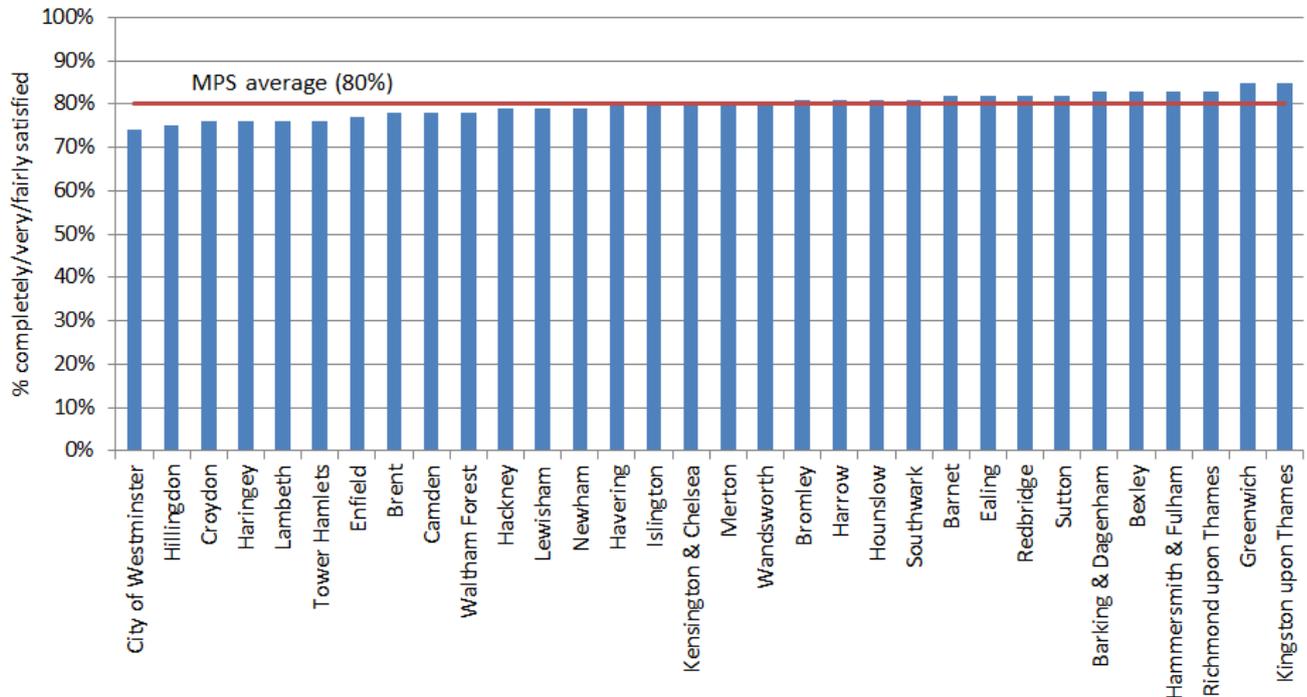
Satisfaction with borough policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering ‘completely’, ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ to the question in the User Satisfaction Survey (USS)⁴: “Taking the whole experience into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied or neither with the service provided by the police in this case?”

³ The PAS explores the views of residents across London around crime, ASB and policing issues via face to face interviews with over 12,800 respondents per year. More information about public confidence in the MPS including the MPS Confidence Model detailing the drivers of confidence is available at <http://www.met.police.uk/about/performance/confidence.htm>.

⁴ The USS measures crime victims' satisfaction with a specific instance of their contact with the MPS via telephone interviews with approximately 16,500 victims per year.

Most recent (rolling 12 months to quarter 4 (March) 2014/15) USS results in Waltham Forest show overall satisfaction currently at 78%. This is below the MPS average (80%). The graph below shows the Waltham position compared to other MPS boroughs.

Figure 4: Satisfaction by borough, rolling 12 months to quarter 4 2014/15



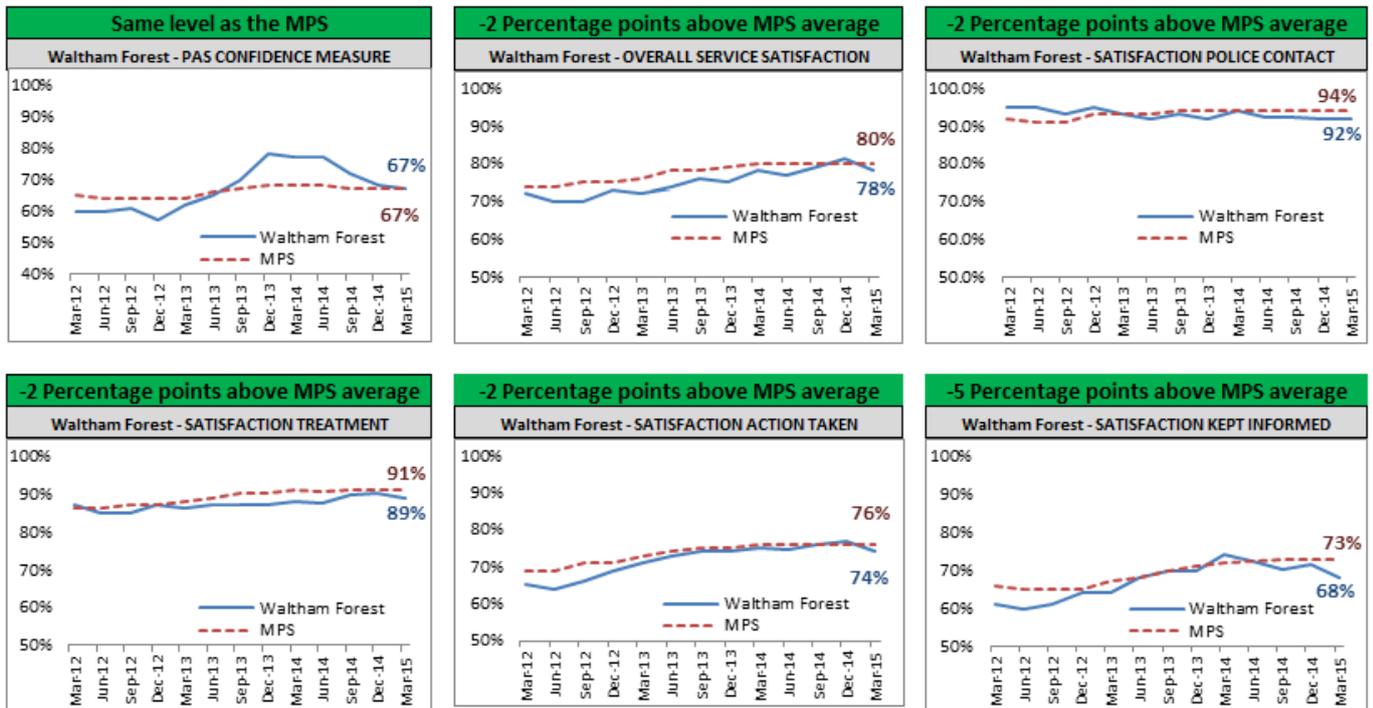
Source: USS

There is no percentage point gap in satisfaction levels of white and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) victims in Waltham Forest (white 79%, BME 79%). The MPS average is 5 percentage points.

The USS is the most reliable indicator of victim satisfaction with different aspects of service received during contact with the police.

Figure 5 below sets out public confidence and victim satisfaction overall, and satisfaction with ease of contact, police actions, treatment, and follow up in Waltham Forest since March 2012.

Figure 5: Public confidence and victim satisfaction in Waltham Forest



Source: PAS & USS

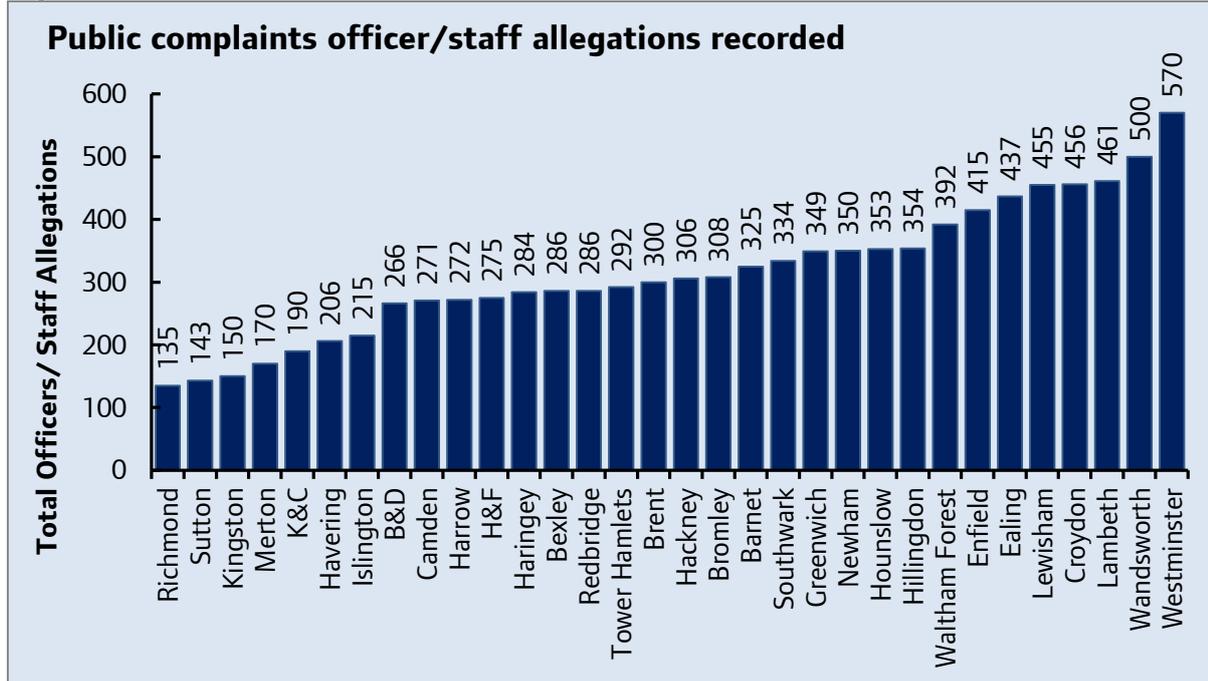
COMPLAINTS AGAINST BOROUGH OFFICERS/STAFF (DATA TO MAY 2015)

Public complaints officer/staff allegations (June 2014 – May 2015)

Allegations are an interpretation of officer/staff behaviour at the incident. Officer/staff allegation measure counts the total allegations against each officer/staff involved (for example one complainant could make one allegation involving two different officers. This would be counted as two officer allegations).

Waltham Forest recorded a total of 392 public complaint allegations over the last 12 months. The graph below shows the Waltham Forest position compared to other MPS boroughs.

Figure 6

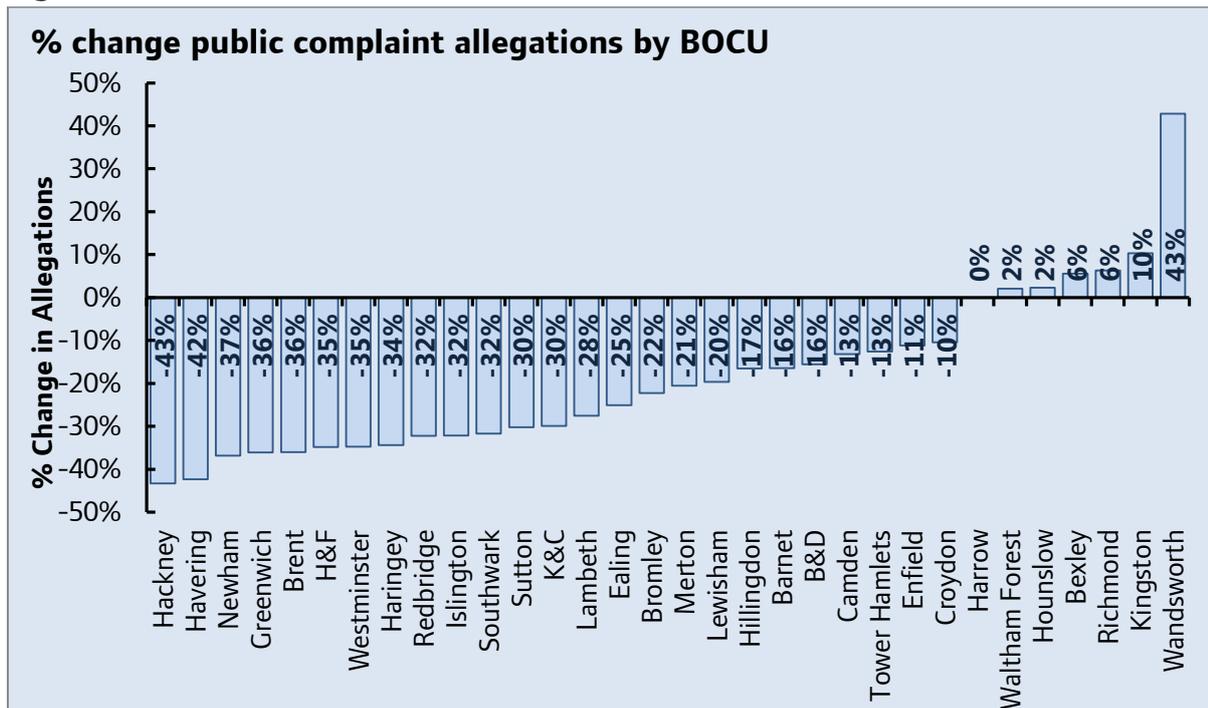


Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

The graph below illustrates the percentage change in the number of allegations recorded over the last 12 months (June 2014 – May 2015) as compared with the same 12 month period last year. As can be seen, 6 boroughs have recorded an increase in the number of complaints in the last 12 months.

Waltham Forest recorded an increase of 2% in the number of recorded complaint allegations.

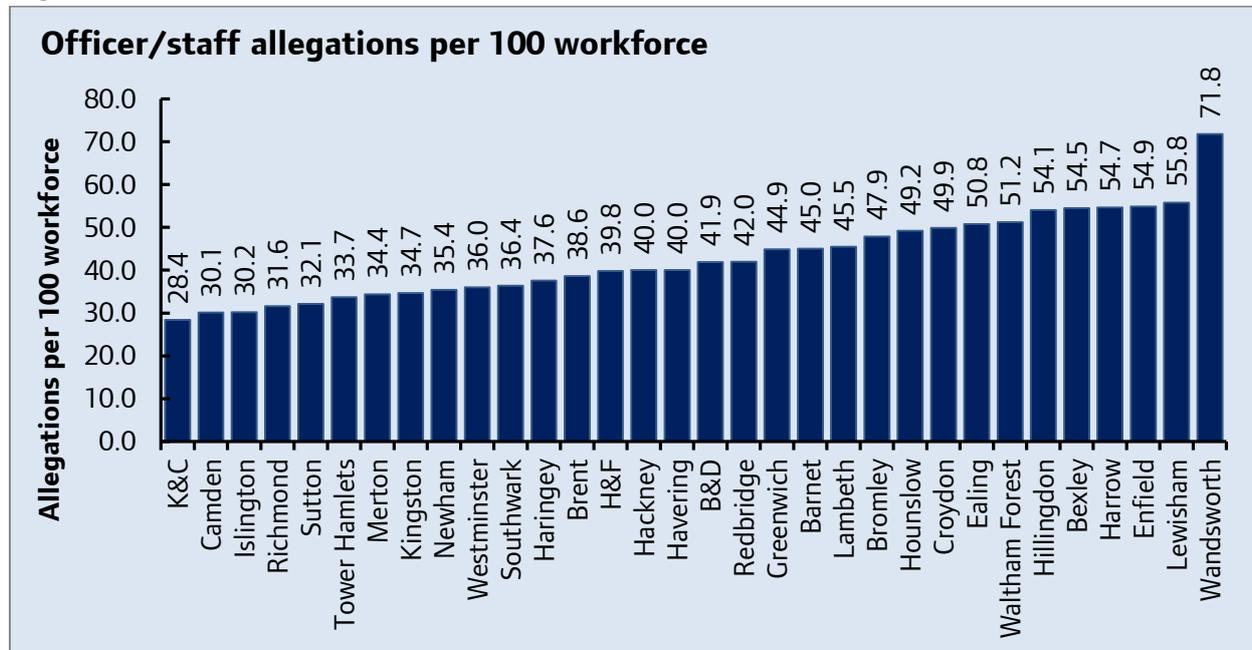
Figure 7



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

The graph below shows the average number of officer/staff allegations per 100 workforce. This calculation is used to allow even comparison between those boroughs with a large/small workforce. As can be seen, Waltham Forest recorded a rate of 51.2 allegations per 100 workforce. The graph below shows the Waltham Forest position compared to other MPS boroughs.

Figure 8



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

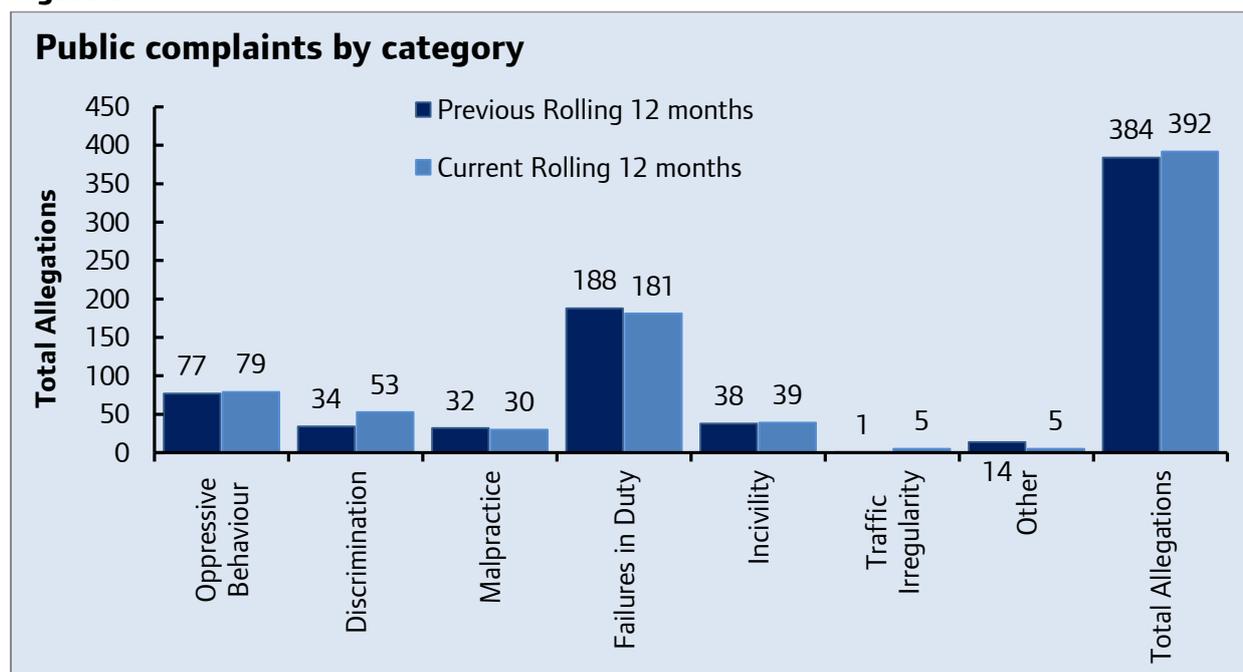
Waltham Forest allegation type

The graph below provides a breakdown by allegation type of all complaint allegations recorded in Waltham Forest over the last 12 months (June 2014 – May 2015).

As can be seen, Failures in Duty account for the highest proportion (46%) of total public complaints allegations. This decreased by 4% in the rolling 12 month period.

Oppressive Behaviour accounts for 20% of total public complaints allegations. Oppressive Behaviour complaint allegations have increased by 3% in the rolling 12 month period.

Figure 9



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

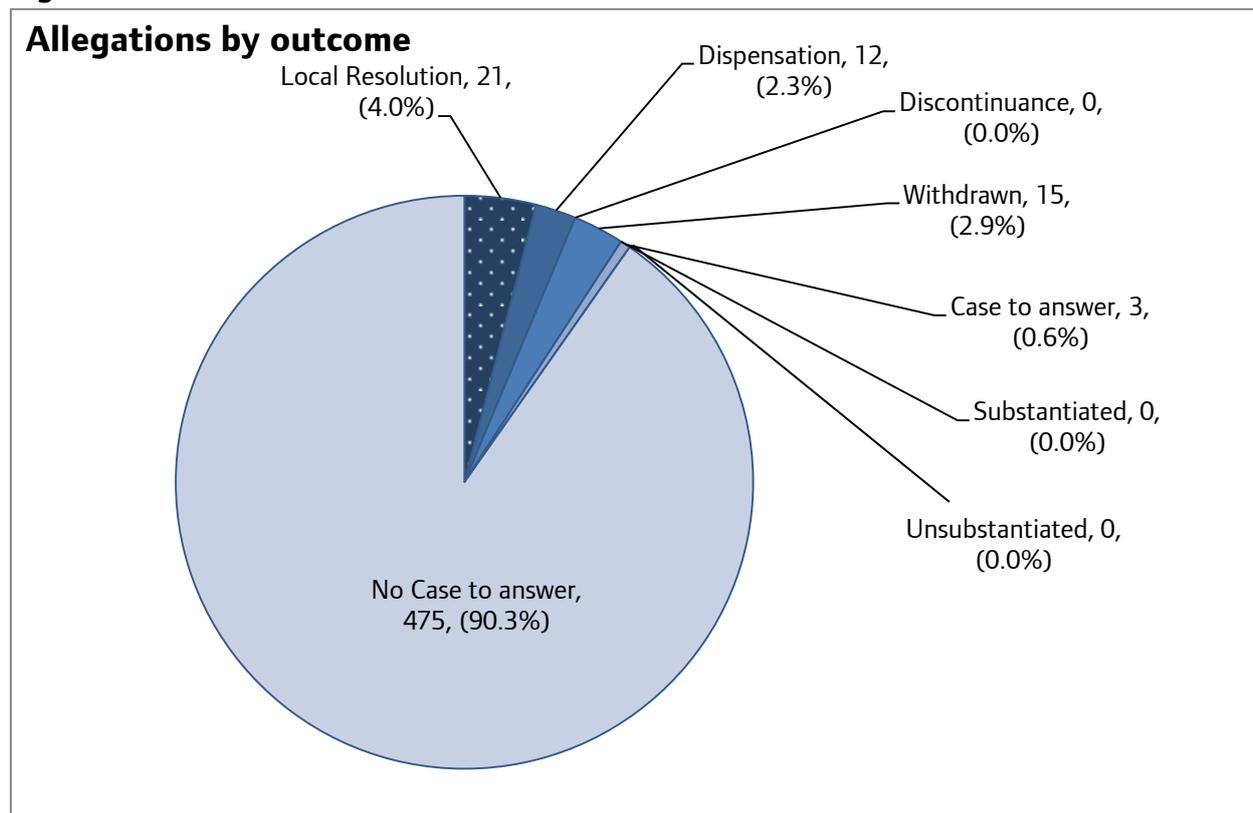
Glossary of complaints categories	
Oppressive Behaviour	Including serious non-sexual assault, sexual assault, other assault, oppressive conduct or harassment, unlawful/unnecessary arrest or detention, and other sexual conduct.
Discrimination	Acts towards an individual that a person serving with the police may have come into contact with whilst on or off duty, which amount to an abuse of authority or maltreatment or lack of fairness and impartiality. Includes acts committed on grounds of another person's nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation or religion.
Malpractice	Including irregularity in relation to evidence/perjury, corrupt practice or mishandling of property.
Failures in Duty	Including breach of Code A PACE on stop and search, Code B PACE on searching of premises and seizure of property, Code C PACE on detention, treatment and questioning, Code D PACE on identification procedures and Code E PACE on tape recording, other neglect or failure in duty, improper disclosure of information, and other irregularity in procedure.
Incivility	Including incivility, impoliteness and intolerance. A person serving with the police should treat members of the public and colleagues with courtesy and respect, avoiding abusive or deriding attitudes or behaviour.
Traffic Irregularity	Complaints about the driving or use of vehicles on police business (but not about police conduct in dealing with civilian traffic).
Other	For example, criminal damage (except in connection with searches of property).

Waltham Forest outcome type

The graph below provides a breakdown of allegation outcomes recorded in Waltham Forest over the last 12 months (June 2014 – May 2015). The graph includes raw numbers and proportion of outcomes in brackets (the proportion refers to the total number of outcomes recorded over the last 12 months).

'No case to answer' accounts for the highest proportion (90.3% or 475), followed by local resolution (4.0% or 21). 'Case to answer' outcomes account for 0.6% (3).

Figure 10



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

Glossary of outcome categories	
Substantiated/Case to Answer	Refers to instances where, following investigation, the investigating officer determines that there is a case to answer in relation to an allegation made concerning an officer's conduct.
Unsubstantiated/No Case to Answer	Refers to instances where, following investigation, the investigating officer determines that there is not a case to answer in relation to an allegation made concerning an officer's conduct.
Local Resolution	For less serious complaints, such as rudeness or incivility, a complainant may agree to local resolution. Usually, this involves a local police supervisor handling the complaint and agreeing with the complainant a way of dealing with it. This might be: an explanation or information to clear up a misunderstanding; an apology on behalf of the police force; and/or an outline of what actions will be taken to prevent similar complaints occurring in the future. This can be done by the borough where the incident occurred/reported, or by Directorate of Professional Standards (DPS).

Dispensation	Refers to instances where a force or PCC considers that no action should be taken about a complaint. There are established grounds upon which a dispensation to investigate may be granted. These include: where more than 12 months have elapsed between the incident giving rise to the complaint and the making of the complaint, where there is no good reason for the delay or injustice would be caused; the matter is already the subject of a complaint; the complaint is anonymous; the complaint is vexatious, oppressive or otherwise an abuse of the procedures for dealing with complaints; the complaint is repetitious; it is not reasonably practicable to complete the investigation of the complaint. A force or PCC must obtain Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) agreement for a dispensation. If this is granted, it means that no action needs to be taken with regard to the complaint.
Discontinuance	Refers to instances where a force considers that it is no longer practical to continue with an investigation and is unable to conclude the investigation. There are established grounds upon which a discontinuance may be granted. This could occur if a complainant refuses to cooperate, if the complaint is repetitious, or if the complainant agrees to local resolution. A force or PCC must obtain IPCC agreement for a discontinuance.
Withdrawn	Refers to instances where the complainant or person acting on their behalf retracts the complaint. No further action may be taken with regard to an allegation if the complainant decides to retract the allegation(s).

STOP AND SEARCH (DATA TO APRIL 2015)

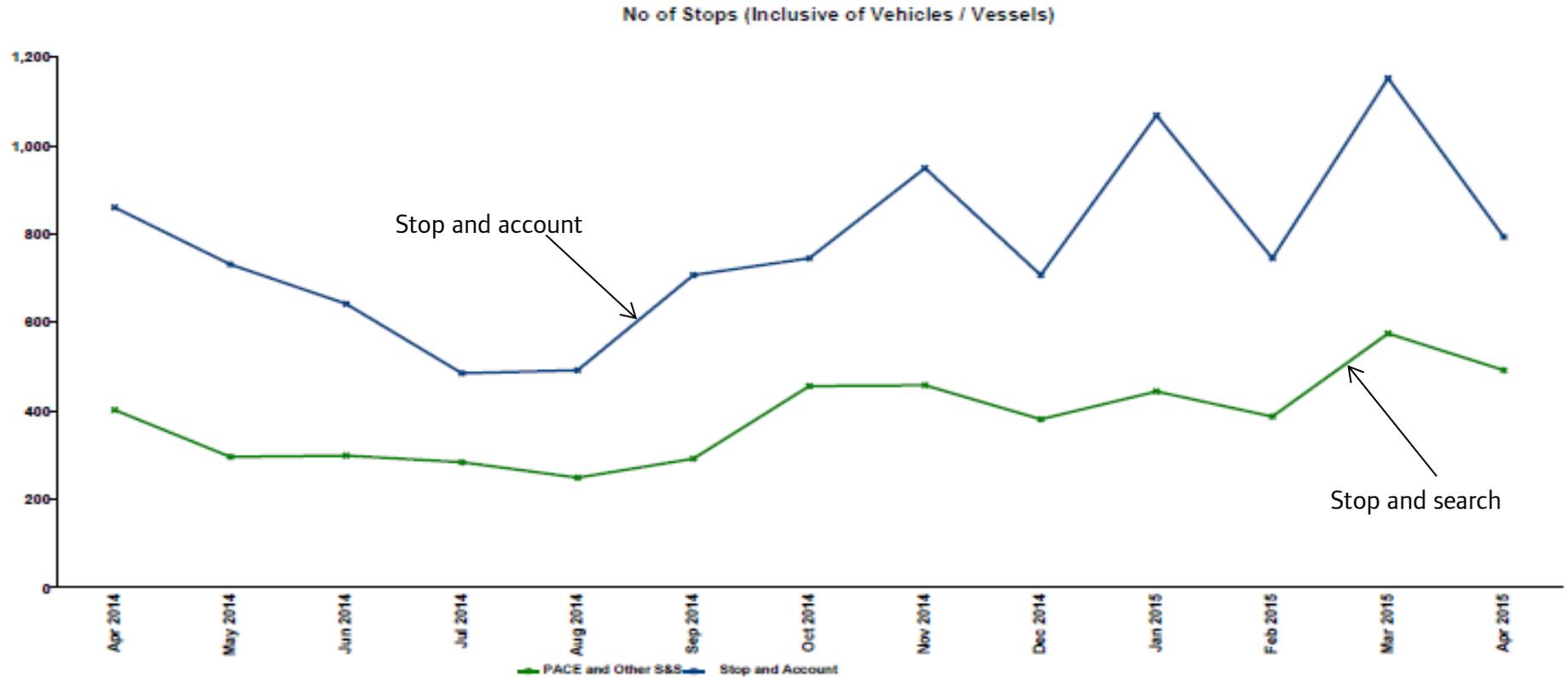
The most recent (data to April 2015) stop and search data for Waltham Forest is in the MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism available at:

http://www.met.police.uk/foi/pdfs/priorities_and_how_we_are_doing/borough/waltham_forest_stop_search_mon_report_april2015.pdf

There is a wide range of stop and search data available in the MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism. A summary of key information is provided below. The chair of your borough Stop and Search Monitoring Group will be able to provide more information about stop and search data and other stop and search issues in your borough.

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

Waltham Forest: All Searches & Stop and Account* excluding s.60



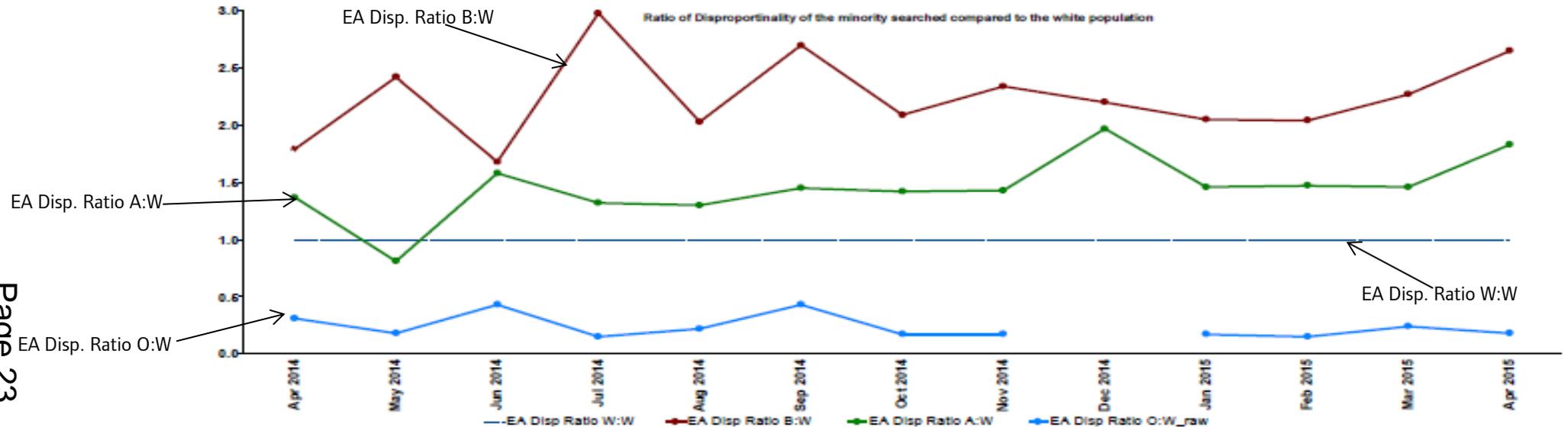
Totals include searches of unattended vehicles / vessels as well as persons

	2014										2015			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
PACE and Other S&S	402	296	299	284	249	292	456	458	381	444	387	575	492	
Stop and Account	860	731	642	485	492	707	745	949	707	1,068	745	1,152	793	

*See Glossary

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

Waltham Forest: Ethnic Appearance of People Searched shown as a Disproportionality Ratio (2011 Census Data) excluding s.60



Excludes vehicle/vessel only searches

	2014										2016			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
White	1.00 (176)	1.00 (129)	1.00 (127)	1.00 (105)	1.00 (105)	1.00 (108)	1.00 (187)	1.00 (180)	1.00 (142)	1.00 (183)	1.00 (158)	1.00 (229)	1.00 (175)	
Black	1.79 (121)	2.42 (120)	1.68 (82)	2.98 (120)	2.03 (82)	2.70 (112)	2.09 (150)	2.34 (162)	2.20 (120)	2.05 (144)	2.04 (124)	2.27 (200)	2.65 (178)	
Asian	1.37 (97)	0.81 (42)	1.58 (81)	1.32 (56)	1.3 (55)	1.45 (63)	1.42 (107)	1.43 (104)	1.97 (113)	1.46 (108)	1.47 (94)	1.46 (135)	1.83 (129)	
Other	0.31 (7)	0.18 (3)	0.43 (7)	0.15 (2)	0.22 (3)	0.43 (6)	0.17 (4)	0.17 (4)	()	0.17 (4)	0.15 (3)	0.24 (7)	0.18 (4)	
% of Searches Ethnicity not recorded	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0.3% (1)	0.7% (3)	0.5% (2)	0.2% (1)	0% (0)	

Ethnicity	Population	
White	134,799	This report uses 2011 Census data. This is held in 18+1 format and the recorded ethnic appearance of the Stop/Search (4+1) must be mapped to the appropriate 18+1 Census categories. The categories are mapped as follows: White = White British, White Irish, White Gypsy or Irish Traveller, and any other White Background. Black = Black or Black British, Caribbean, African, Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African, and any other Black Background Asian = Asian or Asian British Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Mixed White and Asian and any other Asian background. Other = Chinese, Arab, and any other Ethnic Group Note: Due to differences in the way ethnic appearance (EA) and self defined ethnicity (SDE) are recorded, groupings may differ.
Black	51,762	
Asian	54,412	
Other	17,276	
Total	268,248	

Figure 13: Arrest rates, weapons searches and key crime (MOPAC 7) searches (data for April 2015 only) (weapons search target is 20% of all searches, key crime search target is 40% of all searches)

	Search volume (PACE, S60, other)	Arrest rate	% weapons searches (codes C/D/E/K)	% key crime (MOPAC 7) searches (codes A/F/L)
Waltham Forest	492	19.3%	12.0%	11.6%
MPS	10,787	19.8%	12.4%	24.8%

Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

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

INDEPENDENT CUSTODY VISITOR (ICV) SCHEME (DATA PERIOD JANUARY – MARCH 2015)

Figure 14: Report from Waltham Forest ICV Panel to the Waltham Forest SNB

This report covers the period January - March 2015	
Custody Suites Visited	Leyton (Metropolitan Police Service) – weekly visits
Summary of ICV Visits	
Visits scheduled: 13	Visits conducted: 12
Number held in detention at time of visits: 149	Number of detainees spoken to: 70 (47%)
<p>There are a number of reasons why a detainee may not be interviewed; they may be asleep or out of the cell being interviewed, booked in or released, or with a solicitor or healthcare professional; if the custody suite is full the ICVs may prioritise who they interview, selecting who they consider to be the most vulnerable detainees; custody staff may advise ICVs not to interview a detainee on health and safety grounds and a detainee may decline an interview. Visual checks can be made on those detainees in their cell but not interviewed.</p>	
General Observations	Custody staff are found to be polite and helpful to the ICV's.
Issues Raised	Panel Members requested and received an explanation about the arrangements to transfer Immigration detainees, the provision of medical care to detainees, staffing levels and access to the Custody Suite.
MOPAC ICV Panel Coordinator for Waltham Forest	Michael Taylor Michael.Taylor@mopac.london.gov.uk

FURTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Name	Content	Weblink
MOPAC interactive dashboards	<p>MOPAC interactive dashboards make it easy for users to monitor progress of the MPS against the MOPAC 20:20:20 targets which were set in the Police and Crime plan, and to explore the picture over a range of indicators in their borough. There are a number of dashboards currently available:</p> <p>Crime dashboard shows a London comparison against the national crime picture and borough performance against the MOPAC 7 crime types over the last 12 months and since the baseline year (March 2012).</p> <p>Criminal justice timeliness dashboard shows progress against MOPAC criminal justice targets, the number of cases being brought to court by area, the amount of time each is taking to proceed from arrest to completion, highlights where delays in the criminal justice system are occurring, and gives access to information about the performance of individual magistrates and Crown Courts</p> <p>Intrusive tactics dashboard includes data around stop and search, taser usage, firearms and undercover operations.</p>	<p>https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/policing-crime/data-information</p>

	<p>Confidence dashboard and neighbourhood comparator tool which shows confidence and individual driver data at a borough level and between different social groups, and allows users to compare crime and confidence rates for their neighbourhood against other similar neighbourhoods in London.</p> <p>Gangs dashboard setting out gang crime indicator data since March 2012.</p>	
MPS Performance & Statistics	This is an interactive map of the MPS area providing crime figures by borough with a comparison with MPS totals. Data is available for month, financial year to date and rolling 12 month comparisons for different crime types. Data tables include recorded crime and sanction detection data.	http://www.met.police.uk/crimefigures/
MPS crime mapping	The Metropolitan Police's crime-mapping website allows members of the public to see offences in their local area. The thermal maps give an indication on which boroughs have the highest volume of crimes.	http://maps.met.police.uk/
MPS Publication Scheme	The MPS Publication Scheme gives access to various reports published on a regular basis on MPS performance at a corporate or borough level. Reports include the MPS stop and search report, MPS knife crime summaries and MPS dangerous dogs report.	http://www.met.police.uk/foi/index.htm
MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)	The BSMI report relates to public complaints and conduct matters (previously known as internal investigations). The MPS have recently added individual borough profiles to the	http://www.met.police.uk/foi/units/directoriate_professional_standards.htm

	suite of products available on this webpage.	
London Dashboard	In his commitment to greater transparency to drive accountability and improvement in public services, the Mayor commissioned this dashboard which gives an overview on current trends in performance of public services in London including policing and crime.	http://data.london.gov.uk/london-dashboard
London Datastore	The Datastore includes data on victim-based crime, rape, knife crime, gun crime, gang violence, dog attacks, homicide, sexual offences, hate crimes, stop and search, police force strength, fear of crime, and phone calls by type (including ASB).	http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/metropolitan-police-service-recorded-crime-figures-and-associated-data
London Census	Most recent Census population data by borough.	http://data.london.gov.uk/census
London borough profiles	Range of headline data by borough covering demographic, economic, social and environmental issues.	http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/london-borough-profiles
National crime mapping	This site allows users to search for data and information in their area, including details of local Safer Neighbourhood Teams, beat meetings, crime advice and useful smart phone applications. This site also provides comparative data for boroughs.	http://www.police.uk/
Home Office Crime Statistics Publications	This site includes different publications from the Home Office on crime research and statistics in England and Wales. Publications include hate crimes in England and Wales, Drug Misuse Declared Funding, and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/crime-statistics

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

Questions submitted to the police on behalf of the SNB

These are questions we have arising from recent reporting and from the latest “Data Pack” from Mopac (attached).

1. The local Guardian ran a [story](#) in April saying that almost 80% of offences since 2010 were ultimately undetected. How do we compare with other Boroughs in this, and how does the Met compare with other forces? Is the story broadly accurate?
2. **Gun crime** appears to have increased by 40%, against a Met-wide increase of only 6%. What action is being taken about this?
3. There are rises in **Violence with Injury, Youth Crime**, and in **Knife Crime with Injury**. Do you have any indication of what might be causing this, and what action is being taken?
4. What do we have to learn from Hackney and Havering about achieving reductions in complaints (Figure 7)?
5. How are we to understand the fact that around 2.5 times as many black people are subjected to Stop & Search as might be expected from population ratios? (Fig 12). *The Chair of our S&S group may also have supplementary questions.*

Work (funded by MOPAC) update:**YIAG training & personal- development**

13 YIAG have been trained so far and accredited as Young Advisors. The training is in team work and research & presentation skills, and connects them to a wider network across the UK, there are approx 60 YA teams nationally, overseen by the Young Advisors Charity. This also enables YIAG to go for 'national work', recently Nick & Simone went to Manchester to work with 'Achieve, around advising them on their management of Youth Offenders. Further YIAG will be trained as YA at the YA AGM in August.

Other training completed: St John's Ambulance First Aid, Stick it - a programme designed for young people, which includes treating knife wounds.

LEAP confronting Conflict level 2 training in Conflict Theory and Design & Facilitation

Training by IDEA (International Debate Education Association) to run peer sessions on debating

Upcoming: CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation) training, by Safer London Foundation/ CSE Lead

Peer training work in schools/Colleges, etc

YIAG have had planning sessions to deliver peer-led training sessions in schools & colleges etc.

CSE Lead Lisa Witherden & DI Marie Maguire who has the Public Protection portfolio looking to

start a peer-training programme on CSE and related teenage relationship issues in schools from

September 2015, a partnership with YIAG. Police & CSE Lead, running sessions developed by the

YIAG and with materials from the CEOP "Exploited" pack, assisted by the safer schools officers

and a member of the Safer London Foundation team.

Workshops / one-off sessions

YIAG have designed and led a workshop to 15year old young people at the Alternative Provision

Unit in Waltham Forest College. This was a special request as recently a pupil was caught with a

knife plus a couple of others may be implicated in a serious incident (stabbing.) Initial feedback

was very favourable

Training police officers / new recruits

PC Jason Hill, our 'link' officer, who covers Youth Engagement for the MPS, is assisting us with

arranging this.

Other YIAG work**Youth Offending Team/ Early Help peer-training programme**

The YIAG are accredited peer trainers and deliver a 6-week programme, 3 times a year at the

YOT. Current round of training is 9th June – 14th July. The YIAG deliver sessions they design on

issues affecting young people including conflict, gangs & knife crime, healthy relationships, role

models, peer pressure, emotional well-being, substance misuse and Stop & Search.

The YIAG has also just completed a fortnight (1st-12th June) of Junior Citizens, a MPS initiative

with various partners including TFL & Health services, where the YIAG delivered sessions on

bullying, peer pressure and gangs to Year 6's from schools across the borough.

Stop & Search project – tasked by the Stop & Search board – update on actions, including positive interactions with police & feeding in to senior management:

The YIAG continue to attend (individually) a late shift out on patrol with the Emergency Response Teams. This is an opportunity to see locally how the Police respond to incidents. DC Verna Norton arranges a schedule for this. This has been supported from the top by the borough commander who is keen to hear the young people’s views on their patrol experiences. So far 9 YIAG have attended the patrols with several more ride alongs booked in.

In April, the YIAG had a daytrip to the Gravesend specialist police training centre, at the invite of Inspector Phil Langworthy. 13 YIAG members attended along with the Stop & Search Chair. They were given an overview of the specialist training (level 3, 2 & 1) and then experienced riot & disorder training, observed and got info on water cannons and then fired plastic bullets at targets. The visit gave the group a unique insight into what police undergo in their training and the group felt they understood a lot more about what is involved in being a police officer.



In the 'fake' training town – Gravesend



Wendy on patrol.

Simone wins Love Your Borough award!

On 10th April 2015, Simone won a LYB award in the category ‘Making your community safer’; this was for her work with the YIAG since she met them 6 years ago in the Youth Offending Team when she was 15 years old.



Chelsea wins LEAP Young Leader award!

On 19th May 2015, Chelsea won a national award from LEAP Confronting Conflict, for their Young Leader category. This is for her turnaround since leaving prison two years ago, for her work with the YIAG and training and volunteering with LEAP.

