



Report to: Police and Crime Panel

Date: 8th April 2022

Subject: Neighbourhood Policing

Report of: Alison Lowe, Deputy Mayor of West Yorkshire

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1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This purpose of this paper is to look at the current position of Neighbourhood Policing in West Yorkshire and to re-affirm the Mayor’s commitment to this area of policing

2. INFORMATION

- 2.1 When the Mayor was elected in May 2021, one of the key pledges from the election was the uplift of 750 officers in West Yorkshire. This pledge is a key measure in the Police and Crime plan and will be reported on in the performance measures meetings.
- 2.2 This pledge ensured an increase in officers but also stated that these officers should be on the ‘front-line’. In the recent consultation on the Police and Crime Plan, “more officers on the streets” came over very clearly as a priority for people, whether as a way to increase confidence in policing or keep women and girls safe.
- 2.3 In 2018 the College of Policing described Neighbourhood Policing as ‘bedrock of British policing’ and went on to say the following:
- 2.4 The defining features of neighbourhood policing can be traced back to the

Peelian principles. The clear emphasis on prevention, the recognition that the police are part of the community and that their power depends on public approval, are as important today as they were at the inception of the police service. There have been different approaches to neighbourhood policing and, on occasion, different names, however, a connection to the original foundations has remained throughout.

- 2.5 Previous guidelines were based upon the National Reassurance and National Neighbourhood Policing programs and supported by substantial investment in dedicated neighbourhood resources. The focus was on establishing public priorities to reduce crime and the fear of crime and improve public confidence in the police, recognising the importance of this for maintaining police legitimacy.
- 2.6 The context now is different. Demand on policing services continues to escalate at a time of decreasing resources, particularly those dedicated to local roles, strengthening the need to find sustainable system-wide solutions across public services. Increased reporting of crime committed in private spaces, often against the most vulnerable in our communities, coupled with new and emerging threats means that the day-to-day activities of neighbourhood policing teams have changed dramatically. At the same time, they are using new technologies to engage communities and solve crime, and they are working to strengthen partnerships in new areas, for example, around mental health and social care.
- 2.7 When implemented effectively, the benefits of neighbourhood policing, whether directed at geographic communities or communities that share an interest, can include:
 - a flow of vital community intelligence on a range of issues, from neighbourhood to national security
 - promoting community safety and feelings of safety
 - prevention of crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour
 - protecting the vulnerable and reducing repeat demands
 - the opportunity to create resilient communities less reliant on police support
 - the legitimacy necessary to enable policing by consent
- 2.8 At its best, and when properly integrated with other services, neighbourhood policing becomes an important part of neighbourhood management, which then has broader benefits for all.
- 2.9. Neighbourhood Policing in West Yorkshire was re-invigorated in West Yorkshire in 2018 and the results of this can be seen in the most recent PEEL inspection which rated the Force as outstanding in the following areas
 - Engaging with and treating the public with fairness and respect
 - Preventing crime and anti-social behaviour

- Disrupting Serious and Organised Crime (SOC)
- Use of resources

2.10 The report at Appendix A shows the most recent update from West Yorkshire Police.

3. EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION BENEFITS AND IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1. Equality, Diversity and Inclusion benefits and implications are considered throughout all of the work of Neighbourhood Policing Teams.
- 3.2. With the Outstanding grade for prevention and deterrence, West Yorkshire Police have shown their desire to prevent people becoming victims of crime and this will ensure benefit for all.

4. IMPLICATIONS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN WEST YORKSHIRE

- 4.1 As indicated in the 'Voice of West Yorkshire', by intervening early in ASB crimes and incidents then this will help tackle issues which fuel offending and ASB. This in turn will ensure that fewer young people are involved with ASB and with the harm associated with it.
- 4.2 The document highlights the work that is taking place in West Yorkshire to deal with ASB, and this has culminated in an outstanding grade for prevention and deterrence in the recent PEEL inspection which will benefit young people in West Yorkshire.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1. In order to ensure this level of engagement, there is a need to ensure that Neighbourhood Policing Teams are kept up to strength and given the tools that they need to deal with these incidents. This will bring financial implications which are discussed regularly in budget updates and forms part of the reasoning when discussing the precept.
- 5.2. With the recent precept uplift the budget for 2021/22 is agreed, but the pressure on future budgets is recognized and this will continue to be an area focused on.

6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 as modified by the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (Election of Mayor and Functions) Order 2021 sets out the requirement to issue a Police and Crime Plan as soon as

practicable after taking office and, in any case, before the end of the financial year (31 March) in which the Mayor is elected.

- 6.2. The Police and Crime Plan should determine, direct and communicate the Mayor's priorities for their local area during their period in office.
- 6.3. With the mayoral pledge of 750 new frontline officers being converted into a performance measure, this will ensure that this is kept at the forefront.

7. EXTERNAL CONSULTATION

- 7.1. The report articulates the public consultation that took place for the Police and Crime plan and shows that the public view that "more officers on the streets" is a priority for people
- 7.2. More information on this can be found in the Voice of West Yorkshire document published alongside the Police and Crime plan

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1. That the panel note this report

BACKGROUND PAPERS AND APPENDICES

Appendix A – Neighbourhood Policing Update from West Yorkshire Police

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Neighbourhood Policing Update

1. Summary

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

1.2 This momentum of Neighbourhood Policing has been maintained despite the challenges of the COVID pandemic. The Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) have been able to quickly adapt the way they conduct business to work within Government guidelines. By using innovation and technology they have still been able to effectively reach out to communities and continue to ensure they are accessible and visible.

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

2. Recent Inspection Activity

2.1 In a recent inspection of West Yorkshire Police under their Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy (PEEL) framework, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services graded West Yorkshire Police as 'Outstanding' for:

- Engaging with and treating the public with fairness and respect
- Preventing crime and anti-social behaviour
- Disrupting Serious and Organised Crime (SOC)
- Use of resources

2.2 Most relevant to Neighbourhood Policing were:

- The Force's approach to community engagement is underpinned by its effective partnership working arrangements
- The Force's well-established Neighbourhood Policing Model has a strong focus on early intervention
- The Force is highly effective at combating the threats posed by serious and organised crime

3 Current delivery

3.1 Staffing

3.2 Local Policing (the central oversight team) routinely obtains staffing figures from Districts to monitor the 'actual' number of Neighbourhood staff against its budgeted strength. It is inevitable that there is movement of staff across departments, including the Neighbourhood Teams, due to lateral development opportunities and promotion. Student officers on Neighbourhood attachments provide additionality where those gaps currently exist within Districts.

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

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

Role	Budgeted NPT staffing 2022	Actual NPT staffing January 2022	
Inspectors	24	25	+1
Sergeants	88	83	-5
Constables	324	289	-35
PCSOs	603	565	-38
Neighbourhood Support Officers	15	13	-2
Total	1054*	975	-79

*figures correct as of 31/01/2022

3.5 The figures represent the core Neighbourhood Policing teams who work on a variable shift pattern, delivering against the pillars of our neighbourhood policing approach: community engagement; problem solving and prevention; and early action.

3.6 To a greater or lesser degree, the new police recruitment pathway - the Police Education Qualifications Framework (PEQF) - has had an impact on all Districts and departments. The PEQF process now means new recruits have extended abstractions to complete their university degree and initial training, and it takes longer before they are fully deployable. Neighbourhood officers are more experienced and generally move from the patrol function – a critical area of our delivery – and balancing the skills and experience needed to maintain patrol has temporarily reduced the number of officers available to move to Neighbourhood policing roles when vacancies arise.

3.7 Since July 2021 to redress the PCSO deficit and maintain strength and resilience, there have been 4 cohorts of new PCSO recruits and there will be 3 more that start in training before the end of the financial year. More new cohorts are planned for 2022/23.

3.8 The Neighbourhood Teams are also supported by Neighbourhood Support officers including Early Action Hubs that assist in supporting some of the Neighbourhood functions in

relation to vulnerable children; Safer Schools officers; ASB officers; and strategic engagement officers.

3.9 Local Policing continue to monitor the use of Neighbourhood staff across Districts to ensure appropriate deployment. An audit of calls for service attended by NPT PCs and PCSOs was conducted for the month of December 2021. The purpose of the audit is to confirm that staff are not being routinely abstracted to other duties or deployed to non-NPT related incidents. In total 655 logs were reviewed and the breakdown across Districts is shown below:

District	No. Logs reviewed November 2020	No. Logs reviewed June 2021	No. Logs reviewed December 2021
Bradford	251	236	170
Calderdale	78	96	77
Kirklees	192	162	155
Leeds	321	234	178
Wakefield	112	120	75
Total	954	848	655

3.10 The findings remain positive and although in Calderdale there has been a 6% increase in the abstraction / deployment of NPT PCs to non-NPT related incidents, the level of abstraction remains low. Further audits will continue to be undertaken to ensure there is no 'mission drift'. Overall, figures remain far lower than pre-pandemic when the operating model was still embedding.

3.11 Call handlers have a better understanding of the role of an NPT officer and deploy them accordingly. NPT Sergeants act as gatekeepers and challenge any attempts made to deploy officers to non-urgent unrelated NPT calls (Full details shown in **Appendix A**). It is accepted and expected that NPT officers should be deployed to emergency incidents that may not be NPT related where no other resources are available and there is a risk to life or serious injury.

3.12 Police Constable Deployment to non-NPT related incidents

District	June 2019	June 2020	Nov. 2020	June 2021	Dec. 2021
Bradford	40%	8%	7%	13%	7%
Calderdale	47%	7%	14%	14%	20%
Kirklees	29%	12%	15%	15%	10%
Leeds	30%	9%	10%	13%	2%
Wakefield	24%	12%	4%	14%	10%

3.13 PCSO Deployment to non-NPT related incidents

District	June 2019	June 2020	Nov. 2020	June 2021	Dec. 2021
Bradford	13%	12%	6%	5%	0%
Calderdale	32%	8%	7%	13%	3%
Kirklees	26%	5%	7%	2%	2%
Leeds	15%	6%	9%	3%	0%
Wakefield	7%	5%	8%	12%	0%

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

3.15 Between 23/09/21 – 30/12/21 there has been a natural reduction for calls for service in relation to COVID-related calls. During this period, officers from the Neighbourhood Teams across the Force attended 49 COVID related incidents. This meant the NPTs dealt with 57.0% of the total number of attended COVID related calls during the period outlined. This is a reduction of 1,967 incidents that were attended between 23/03/21 – 30/06/21. This reduction is in line with the easing / lifting of restrictions (Full details shown in **Appendix B**).

District	Total Incidents	Total Attended	Attended by NPT	% Attended by NPT
Bradford	56	20	5	25.0%
Calderdale	21	5	4	80.0%
Kirklees	40	12	6	50.0%
Leeds	60	34	24	70.6%
Wakefield	30	15	10	66.7%
Other	1	0	0	-
Force Total	208	86	49	57.0%

4. Training

4.1 Neighbourhood Policing forms part of the 'Providing Reassurance Strategic Plan 2021' with action areas that provide reassurance and oversight to ensure everything remains on track in relation to key Neighbourhood Policing activity. These areas include early action, professionalising neighbourhood policing, and embedding the community engagement strategy.

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

4.3 WYP have invested in a new 3-day bespoke Neighbourhood Training Course that commenced roll-out to all Neighbourhood officers and staff in November 2021. To date, 482 delegates have booked on the course and there are 55 Courses planned on the course booking system up to December 2022. The course is accredited by Skills for Justice (SFJ) with a Level 3 Award in Understanding Neighbourhood Management. Feedback from the supervisors and staff who have already attended the course has been positive, stating that it has enhanced their knowledge and skills in relation to community engagement, problem solving, targeted activity and partnership working.

4.4 To further improve the knowledge and the response of Patrol officers and Neighbourhood officers to Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), a new online training package (iLearn)

has been created. So far 1,061 Officers across the Force (40.8%) have completed the training. Local Policing will continue to monitor the completion rates to ensure compliance.

5 Problem Solving and Prevention

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

5.2 To ensure a focused approach to problem solving is taken by the Neighbourhood Teams, Local Policing routinely review the records that are created to tackle key problems within Ward areas. Those records are called Problem Solving Occurrences (PSOs) and they are vitally important in identifying and managing risk around anti-social behaviour (ASB), victims, offenders, and locations. They contain action plans and record details of actions undertaken by police and partners, and the outcome. Inspectors and Sergeants are also expected to review them regularly to ensure the approach is correct and any identified vulnerability is appropriately risk assessed. There are currently 111 open PSOs across the Force. By recording and evaluating outcomes we can identify what tactics have worked or what has not worked, and learning can be shared across Teams, Districts and Forces.

This can be demonstrated in the below example:

5.3 Problem – There were concerns for the welfare of residents in some residential flats where there was drug related crime at the location and some of the younger residents were at risk of criminal exploitation. There were also health and safety concerns in relation to the utilities, damp, and insect infestation at the premises.

Work undertaken to solve the problem –

- The local Neighbourhood Team and the District Safeguarding Team worked with the vulnerable children and their guardians providing support and interventions and, in some cases, individuals were relocated to reduce risk
- Partnership work was undertaken with the Council Housing Enforcement and Planning Department to ensure the landlord was held to account for the safety of the properties and residents. Joint visits by the NPT and Council ensured corrective action was taken and this led to reduced calls for service and a reduction in risk for the residents
- Regular Police Patrols / visits to the location meant any incidents were dealt with quickly and managed robustly. Positive interventions have now dramatically reduced the number of reports of domestic assaults, ASB, and drug related offences

5.4 Lessons Learnt – Due to the residents being largely Eastern European language barriers initially prevented effective engagement. The use of an officer with the appropriate language skills or a professional interpreter would have led to problems being resolved quicker. The Neighbourhood Team now has a PC who speaks several Eastern European languages and who is now working with the residents to ensure any concerns they have are communicated and dealt with quickly and effectively.

5.5 Irrespective of which department WYP staff work within, problem solving skills and processes are a critical part of daily life. A Problem-Solving online teaching package (iLearn)

has been created to support this. By developing and refining skills through training, practice and learning it provides staff with the ability to problem solve more effectively, reduce demand, and be cost effective. It is a relatable resource that gives staff the understanding to be able to effectively apply a problem-solving methodology to their individual areas of business. WYP recognises that problem solving is not just the responsibility of the Neighbourhood Teams, everyone must be a problem solver. Completion is mandatory for all front-line district staff. The iLearn has already had 2,397, views which is excellent.

6 Community Engagement

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

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

Month	July 2021	August 2021	Sept. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021
Users	21,121	23,126	24,022	24,059	24,473

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

6.4 When the Operation began on the 27/07/21 there were 4,001 people registered on WY Community Alert in Wakefield District. Following the email distribution of the Survey and door to door canvassing, by the 06/01/22 there were:

- **6,663** (+2,662) users registered on WY Community Alert
- **7,170** residents who had completed the Survey
- **29,625** doorstep interactions that have taken place
- **2,409** addresses have been marked as 'not in' and will be re-visited
- **15,793** cards have been put through residential letterboxes
- **17** bespoke Community Alert messages that have been sent out by the NPT in relation to Op Mossglen ('You Said, We Did')

6.5 WYP currently have 34 Facebook pages, 348 Twitter accounts and 5 Instagram accounts, all are effective tools that form part of our communication strategy.

6.6 The Independent Scrutiny and Advisory Group for Race Inequalities and Legacy of Historical Injustices in Policing (ISaAG) was established in January 2021. WYP are committed

to tackling the wrongs of racism, bias, and discrimination wherever they are found in Policing. It is also vital for us to understand the legacy of historical injustices within Policing and how this resonates in contemporary society. Over 55 diverse community members and professionals have signed up and 2021 was an important year where members have had the opportunity to get to know each other in a virtual online setting to make an informed decision about their Chairperson vote. The Chair has now been elected.

6.7 The ISaAG has many purposes:

- To generate discussion and debate that will influence decision making which focusses on how we design and deliver our policing services and how we become more inclusive as an employer
- Members will explore in detail “What Equality Is” in terms of policing
- Members will bring a wider voice of the communities we serve, including the voice of young people through equitable and respectful dialogue
- Members will help us understand and embrace people’s culture and celebrations, understand what is important to different communities, and work collaboratively to reduce mistrust of the police
- Members will bring their expertise and lived experience to develop new initiatives

6.8 The newly elected Chair will meet with Supt. Richard Close and our Principal Force Engagement Officer, Beverley Adams, to reflect on the past year, plan the year ahead. They will develop a joint delivery action plan which will consist of workstreams focusing on key priorities identified by ISaAG members with joint direction from the Chair and WYP.

7. Targeted Activity

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

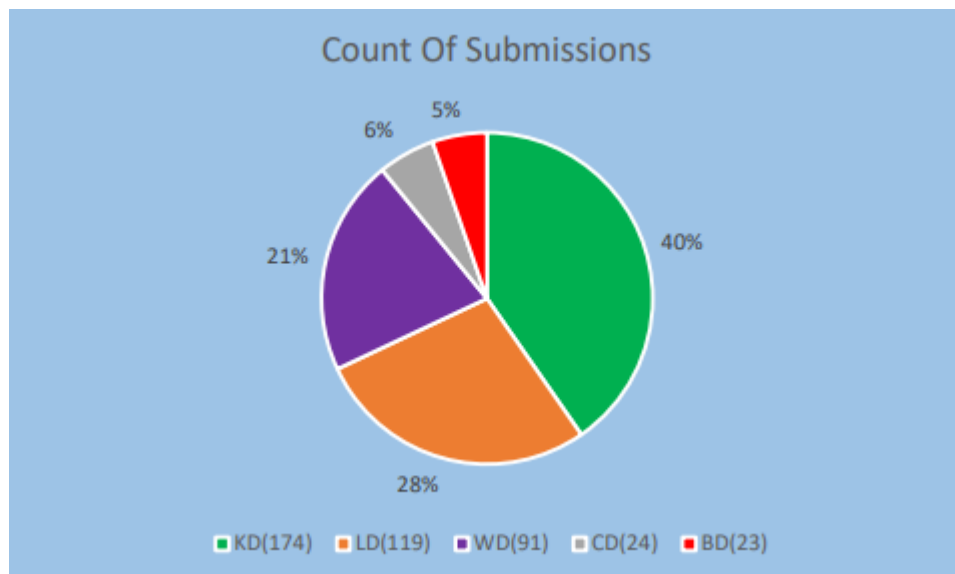
7.2 Intelligence gathered means the Force can provide the Neighbourhood Teams with analytical reports enabling them to prioritise problems and direct their resources effectively.

7.3 During the period 1st January 2021 – 31st December 2021 the Neighbourhood Teams submitted 42,878 pieces of intelligence against subjects including ASB, burglary, community issues and drugs. Over half of the average of total submissions (54.0%) across the Force were graded as being ‘actionable’ or ‘developmental’. This demonstrates that the way our officers are behaving and engaging has a positive effect within our communities increasing trust and confidence and people are passing them information about what is happening within their communities (full details are shown in **Appendix C**).

7.4 Partners such as Local Authorities, Health, Housing, charities, and businesses also feed through vital intelligence via the Partnership Intelligence Portal (PIP). The most intelligence submitted is in relation to Drugs, Public Protection, General Information and ASB.

7.5 Between 1st July 2021 – 30th September 2021 Partners submitted 431 pieces of intelligence of which 191 had further action taken which demonstrates the continued value and importance of the Portal (**Appendix D**).

7.6 The below table shows the breakdown of Partner submissions per District.



7.7 There are currently 3,422 Neighbourhood Watch Schemes (NHW) across West Yorkshire with 97,108 members. This includes 14,772 people who are members of NHW Schemes run solely online via WhatsApp. More people are setting up schemes online using platforms such as WhatsApp meaning a single scheme can cover a larger area or whole housing estate. They are easy to access once permission is granted by the administrator and important messages can be sent out quickly to a lot of people.

7.8 National NHW already have mapping technology for all their registered members. The Force Crime Prevention Officer (CPO) is consulting with our schemes to see if they feel it is right for them to align too National. If not, then the Force CPO will look at populating NHW on our own mapping technology. The ambition is that every officer in every District can see where NHWs exist on their Beat, or near a call for service that they may be attending. This is important for problem solving difficult areas, as well as information gathering and targeting support from a group of people who volunteer their time to help the Police in preventing crime from occurring.

7.9 A series of training inputs have been given to the Neighbourhood Teams around the Force to promote the benefits of cohesive NHW and NPT working. There has also been a Bitesize Symposium directed at NPT Inspectors and Sergeants demonstrating the benefits of working with NHW. All new PCSO recruits are also given an insight into the origins of NHW and how impactful it can be within communities.

7.10 Fraud training has now been given to the Force NHW Co-coordinators and they are now delivering the training to the NHW Volunteers.

8 National Neighbourhood Policing Week of Action 2022

8.1 WYP supported the first national Neighbourhood Policing Week of Action 17th – 23rd January 2022. This was developed to recognise and celebrate the vital work all our NPT

Officers, PCSO's and Volunteers perform. There were internal webinars, podcasts, videos, and online provisions available for staff to access. Corporate Communications promoted the great work of our Teams both internally and externally and all Districts worked with Partners to support the week of action.

8.2 Work included targeting offenders, fly tipping, the execution of search warrants, road safety operations, licensing visits, crime prevention advice, walkabouts, engagement stalls and schools' inputs.

8.3 An example of one of the school inputs given was at Huddersfield Fire Station where NPT Officers spoke to school children about what constitutes ASB, who they can speak to in the case of an emergency / non-emergency, the role of a PCSO and how the Police can help them. They also took part in a practical exercise involving a distracted driver who had hit a pedestrian. A mini scene had been established and they looked at skid marks and how to work out speed and braking distances.

8.4 Results from our week of action included:

- 111 Partnership, engagement, and reassurance visits
- 91 Local Priority events and operations
- 9 Knife sweeps
- Over 60 arrests, summons, out of court disposals and conditional cautions
- 17 warrants executed
- 51 abuses of the road operations
- 216 tickets and tors issued
- Trojan bus operation in Leeds and Kirklees
- Central and Local external content on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and Community Alert with thousands of public interactions, positive feedback, and increased awareness of our NPTs

9 Early Intervention and Prevention

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

9.2 We communicate regularly with our education establishments via a Schools Engagement Newsletter which is distributed to over 1,200 schools. This details new resources, free inputs and training and any regional safeguarding risks which schools should be aware of.

9.3 There are over 800 Primary Schools across West Yorkshire and each of these has a PCSO who visits the school at least once per term. The PCSO can deliver educational inputs on a range of different topics including bullying, road safety and Child Criminal Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA) from our package of resources in the Police 'Schools Toolkit'. Our PCSOs are also able to tell schools more about our new Police education programme, Pol-Ed.

9.4 Pol-Ed is a complete programme of lessons (160 in total) which supports delivery of the PSHE (Personal, Social, Health and Economic) curriculum in schools. It is available free to all educational establishments within West Yorkshire and is instrumental in educating students aged 5–18 years on the law, crime prevention and resilience.

9.5 The aim of Pol-Ed is to build positive relationships between the Police and young people, to foster trust and create an environment where young people feel better equipped to report crime, but also where, through the comprehensive and in-depth lessons, they are less likely to become victims or perpetrators of crime in the long term.

9.6 Since going live at the start of this academic year, (Sept 2021) we have got over 400 schools registered to use Pol-Ed, and many schools are already Tweeting about their use of lessons using the hashtag #PolEd and copying in our Twitter account @WYP_PolEd.

9.7 Over the past 12 months, we have developed a new programme of educational inputs called 'Intervention 22'. These inputs are delivered to a young person who has had a low-level involvement in a risky behaviour and has been spoken to by a police officer. In the past, incidents like this were given, 'No Further Action', however, we felt this left the young person vulnerable to possible similar issues as they were not being given any education around the law or possible consequences relating to what they had done.

9.8 The Intervention 22 inputs cover the topics of Sexual Harassment, Anti-Social Behaviour, Domestic Violence and Going Missing, Cyber Crime, Hate Crime, Drugs, Risks of the Road and Consequences of Crime. Intervention 22 not only educates the young person but also offers support and can link into other services if the young person needs further help.

9.9 Diversity, equality, and inclusion are integral to our inputs for schools, colleges, and universities. We use images which are carefully selected to include a diverse range of people both in our corporate images of Police Officers and in the photographs that are used within the presentations. Pol-Ed also uses similar diverse characters.

9.10 West Yorkshire Police have recently linked with the Violence Reduction Unit and Op Jemlock to support their current display entitled, 'At the Sharp End' by creating an educational resource for schools. The display, based at the Royal Armories, Leeds, but set to tour West Yorkshire during the summer, focusses on both operational policing and youth interventions to reduce violence amongst young people.

9.11 The educational resource will be available on the Royal Armories website and will be sent to schools directly. It encourages children to understand the complex nature of violence and how it is supported by social media, environment, and peer pressure, and to consider the opposite of violence in order to recognise how solutions and more positive lifestyles can be shaped.

9.12 Our WYP Education Liaison Officer is currently on a 2 day per week secondment into the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) as the Education Lead. Within this role she has led on a pilot initiative at a Wakefield secondary school to reduce exclusions and increase attendance.

9.13 Being in full time education is a well-documented protective factor against criminality and exploitation. She also sits on the two new SAFE ('Support, Attend, Fulfil, Exceed') Taskforce strategic groups in Leeds and Bradford aimed at delivering targeted interventions to secondary aged children to reduce truancy, improve behaviours, and reduce the risk of individuals failing to enter education, employment or training (NEET). Her dual roles very neatly link into and support each other and ultimately lead to a more informed overview of the children and young people portfolio which has the overarching aim of keeping our young people safe, protected, and informed.

10 Conclusion

10.1 The Neighbourhood Model is embedded, regarded as business as usual and the effectiveness of Neighbourhood Policing has been endorsed by the findings of HMICFRS.

10.2 There are several areas of ongoing work, good practice and performance highlighted within this report, which continues to demonstrate the true value of the Neighbourhoods model.

10.3 To keep West Yorkshire safe and feeling safe, the Force is committed to using resources and skills effectively and working in collaboration with Partners to reduce crime, protect vulnerable people and reassure the public.

Appendix A

Neighbourhood Officers Deployment Log Audit Results

December 2021 Audit		
	Inapp. Deployment	In-app. Deployment
	PC	PCSO
BD		
Keighley	4%	0%
East	0%	0%
West	10%	0%
City	4%	0%
South	24%	0%
Shipley	0%	0%
Average	7%	0%
CD		
Halifax	15%	6%
The Valleys	25%	0%
Average	20%	3%
KD		
Batley & Spen	0%	0%
Huddersfield	0%	0%
Dewsbury	13%	8%
Rural	25%	0%
Average	10%	2%
LD		
East	0%	0%
North East	0%	0%
West	0%	0%
North West	12%	0%
South	0%	0%
City	0%	0%
Average	2%	0%
WD		
North West, South	19%	0%
East	10%	0%
City	0%	0%
Average	10%	0%

Appendix B

Appendix A

District Summary - Covid-Related Incident Attendance by NPT Resources

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

Incident figures do not include duplicate incidents.

Comparative time periods, for the purposes of this analysis, are 23/03/21 - 30/06/21 and 23/09/21 - 30/12/21 inclusive.

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

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

District	23/03 - 30/06 - 2021					23/09 - 30/12 - 2021					Difference - +/-				
	Total Covid Related Incidents	Total Covid Related Incidents Attended	Total Attended %	Attended by NPT Resource	% of Total Attended - Attended by NPT Resource	Total Covid Related Incidents	Total Covid Related Incidents Attended	Total Attended %	Attended by NPT Resource	% of Total Attended - Attended by NPT Resource	Total Covid Related Incidents	Total Covid Related Incidents Attended	Total Attended %	Attended by NPT Resource	% of Total Attended - Attended by NPT Resource
Bradford	1599	1122	70.2%	459	40.9%	56	20	35.7%	5	25.0%	-1543	-1102	-34.5%	-454	-15.9%
Calderdale	522	362	69.3%	228	63.0%	21	5	23.8%	4	80.0%	-501	-357	-45.5%	-224	17.0%
Kirklees	1066	744	69.8%	477	64.1%	40	12	30.0%	6	50.0%	-1026	-732	-39.8%	-471	-14.1%
Leeds	2527	1830	72.4%	585	32.0%	60	34	56.7%	24	70.6%	-2467	-1796	-15.8%	-561	38.6%
Wakefield	807	628	77.8%	265	42.2%	30	15	50.0%	10	66.7%	-777	-613	-27.8%	-255	24.5%
Other (OF/MW/QA/Not Rec)	13	5	38.5%	2	40.0%	1	0	0.0%	0	-	-12	-5	-38.5%	-2	-
WY - Total	6534	4691	71.8%	2016	43.0%	208	86	41.3%	49	57.0%	-6326	-4605	-30.4%	-1967	14.0%

Appendix C

Appendix A

Intelligence submissions by NPT Officers (incl. PCSOs), 1st January 2021 - 31st December 2021

District	NPT	Total intelligence submissions	% graded Actionable or Developmental	Subject breakdown					
				Anti-social behaviour	Burglary	Community	Drugs	General information	Police encounter
BD	BD NPT Bradford East	2,867	59.2%	13.2%	1.6%	5.5%	46.6%	43.4%	13.2%
	BD NPT Bradford South	2,501	49.7%	20.8%	1.2%	8.2%	36.7%	44.9%	10.7%
	BD NPT Bradford West	3,050	55.2%	15.8%	1.0%	5.1%	44.2%	39.5%	14.2%
	BD NPT City	1,036	38.9%	33.6%	0.2%	5.3%	26.5%	40.3%	20.6%
	BD NPT Keighley	1,793	56.1%	16.5%	2.4%	5.5%	34.2%	41.9%	10.9%
	BD NPT Shipley	1,718	48.5%	17.6%	2.1%	7.7%	33.8%	42.8%	16.2%
CD	CD NPT Halifax	1,478	49.7%	14.3%	0.9%	4.5%	36.4%	42.6%	12.9%
	CD NPT Valley	1,085	60.1%	15.3%	0.3%	9.2%	35.8%	37.0%	8.5%
KD	KD NPT Batley & Spen	427	65.8%	8.7%	3.0%	13.3%	23.7%	37.9%	10.5%
	KD NPT Dewsbury	610	54.6%	10.0%	1.3%	8.5%	30.8%	44.3%	12.5%
	KD NPT Huddersfield	1,435	54.8%	12.5%	0.8%	12.4%	30.7%	53.2%	8.7%
	KD NPT Rural	441	53.1%	9.3%	2.3%	12.0%	32.9%	41.0%	20.4%
LD	LD NPT East (Inner)	1,854	49.1%	15.0%	0.4%	4.5%	37.3%	50.7%	13.3%
	LD NPT East (Outer)	1,450	50.8%	19.0%	0.9%	7.6%	21.2%	48.7%	11.0%
	LD NPT North East (Inner)	1,928	47.6%	14.1%	0.4%	11.4%	28.5%	55.3%	6.6%
	LD NPT North East (Outer)	843	42.9%	13.2%	0.8%	13.0%	21.0%	57.5%	11.5%
	LD NPT North West (Inner)	1,264	41.9%	16.7%	0.5%	5.6%	29.6%	49.4%	14.6%
	LD NPT North West (Outer)	1,438	49.7%	12.7%	0.5%	12.0%	40.9%	49.7%	8.7%
	LD NPT South (City)	964	33.2%	16.1%	0.6%	3.5%	10.5%	55.1%	18.5%
	LD NPT South (Inner)	2,899	45.9%	12.1%	0.3%	6.2%	32.5%	47.7%	15.1%
	LD NPT South (Outer)	1,507	55.0%	21.6%	1.1%	10.4%	27.5%	39.4%	10.5%
	LD NPT West (Inner)	3,357	42.4%	9.6%	1.3%	4.9%	30.1%	55.0%	12.8%
LD NPT West (Outer)	1,704	30.6%	8.3%	0.6%	5.7%	21.5%	63.0%	12.8%	
WD	WD NPT City and North West	2,494	60.4%	15.9%	0.4%	7.4%	51.0%	32.7%	7.3%
	WD NPT East and South East	1,134	67.1%	11.1%	0.6%	6.9%	49.6%	27.4%	8.2%
	WD NPT North East and Rural	1,601	65.1%	17.6%	0.9%	8.3%	47.1%	32.2%	8.2%
NPT Total		42,878	54.0%	15.1%	1.0%	7.2%	34.9%	45.5%	12.0%
<i>NPT Average</i>		<i>1,649</i>	<i>51.1%</i>	<i>15.0%</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>7.9%</i>	<i>33.1%</i>	<i>45.1%</i>	<i>12.2%</i>

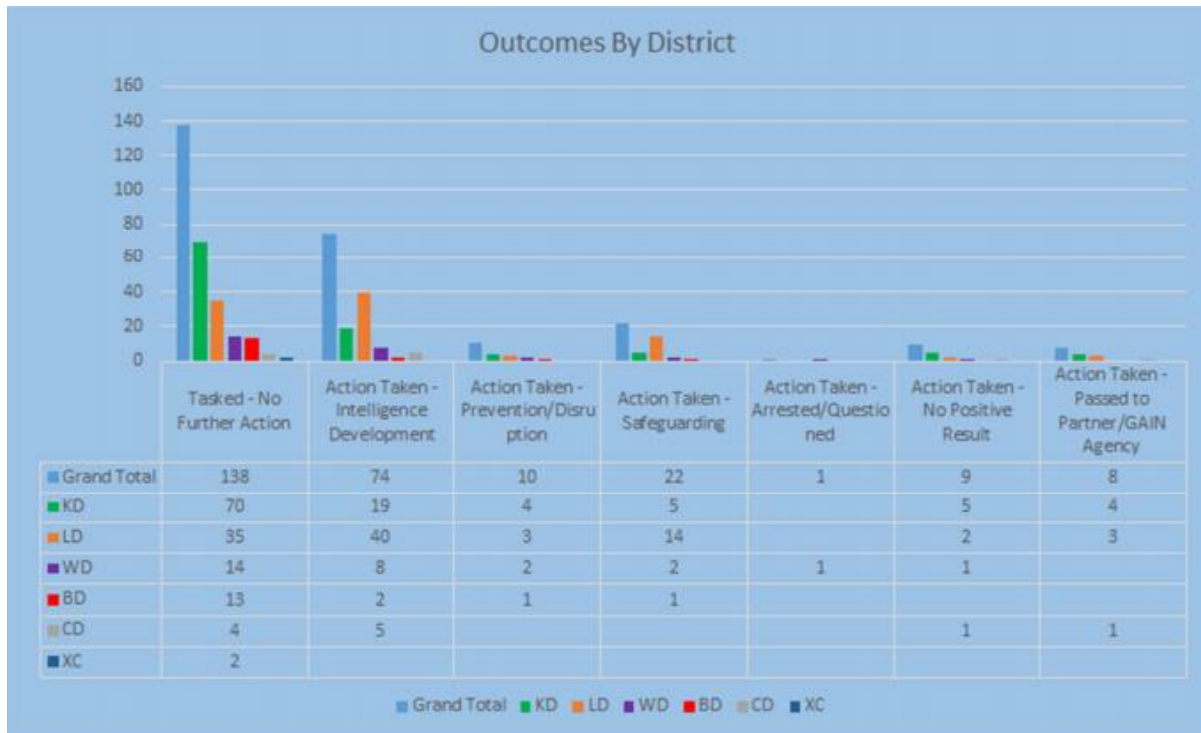
Note

% graded Actionable or Developmental: i.e. "usable" submissions which could be actioned/developed further.
Subject breakdown: Proportions will not add up to 100% as a) not all subjects are shown, and b) submissions may relate to more than one subject (e.g. one submission relating to both ASB and Drugs would be counted towards both the "ASB" total and the "Drugs" total.

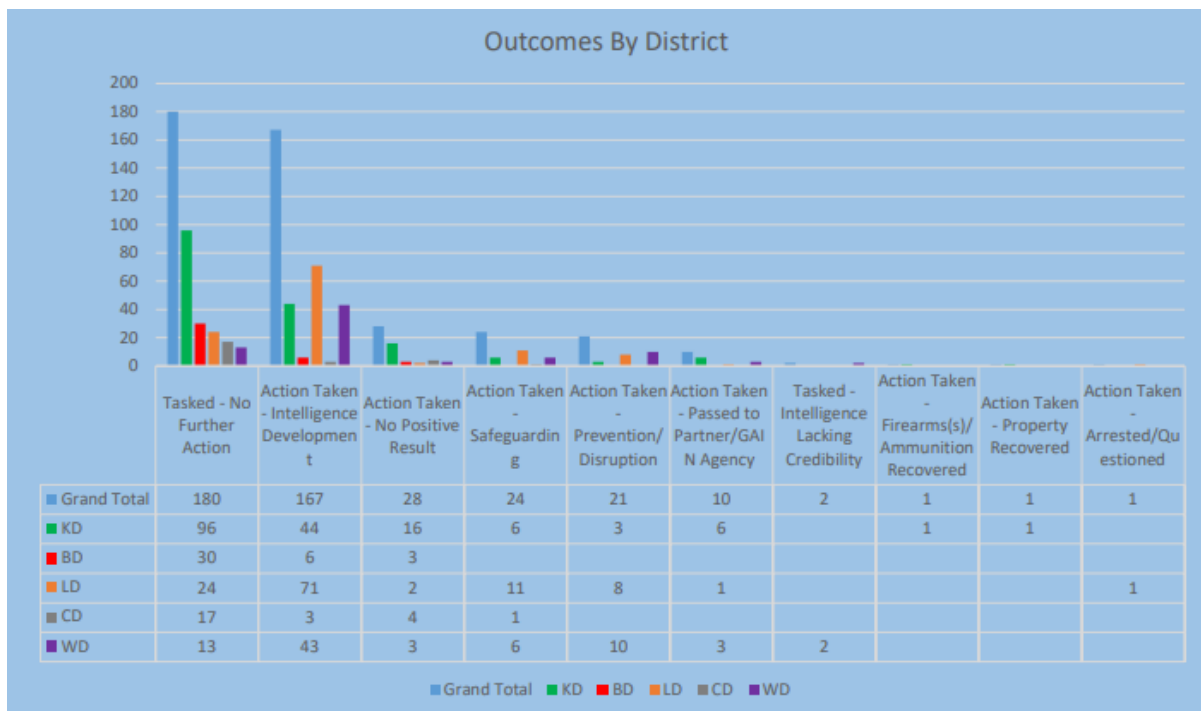
Appendix D

Partnership Intelligence Portal submissions

1st January 2021 – 31st March 2021



1st April 2021 – 30th June 2021



1st July 2021 – 30th September 2021