



STRATEGIC POLICING AND CRIME BOARD

**Notes of meeting held on Tuesday, 16 April 2019
Main Conference room (G2), Lloyd House**

Present:

Ashley BERTIE : Senior Assistant Police and Crime Commissioner
 Naznin CHOWDHURY : Independent Custody Visitor
 Brendan CONNOR : Board Member
 John DENLEY : WMP - Chief Superintendent
 Andrea GABBITAS : OPCC - Head of Business Services
 David GLANFIELD : Independent Custody Visitor
 Dr Cath HANNON : Board Member
 Ernie HENDRICKS : Board Member
 David JAMIESON : Police and Crime Commissioner
 Jonathan JARDINE : OPCC - Chief Executive
 Gurinder SINGH JOSAN : Board Member
 Cllr Dr Lynnette KELLY : Assistant Police and Crime Commissioner
 Mark KENYON : OPCC - Chief Finance Officer
 Gareth MASON : WMP - Chief Inspector
 Sarah MATTA : OPCC - Volunteer Co-ordinator
 Tom McNEIL : Board Member
 Tony MORRISS : WMP - Chief Inspector
 Louisa ROLFE : WMP - Deputy Chief Constable
 Waheed SALEEM : Board Member
 Sue SOUTHERN : WMP - Assistant Chief Constable
 Chris TODD : WMP - Chief Superintendent
 Darren WALSH : WMP - Superintendent
 Matt WARD : WMP - Chief Superintendent
 Chris WARNE : Independent Custody Visitor
 Andrew YATES : OPCC - Management Trainee

+ 7 observers, a note taker and webcaster

Please note:

1. The meeting was recorded, and a webcast of the entire discussion can be viewed here: https://westmidspcc.public-i.tv/core/portal/webcast_interactive/418721
2. Actions arising from the discussion during the meeting are highlighted in bold text

048/19	The Commissioner opened the meeting, reminding attendees that it was being webcast.
049/19	Item 1 – Conflicts of Interest There were none.
050/19	Item 2 – Apologies Apologies were received from Chief Constable David Thompson and Dr Sarah Marwick, Board Member.
051/19	Item 3 – Notes of last meeting – 19 March 2019 [Link to Minutes 190319] One outstanding action from last Board (038/19). The Chief Constable was to meet with the Coroner to discuss recording of rough sleeper deaths and report back to the

	Board. That meeting has not yet taken place and so the action is on-going. The minutes were agreed as being an accurate record of proceedings.
052/19	<p>Item 4 – PCC Update</p> <p>The Commissioner gave an update on 5 issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Combined Authority. The bid from the Elected Mayor and Combined Authority to combine the PCC role with that of the Mayor is over. Following a recent vote, the Mayor and the Combined Authority has ceased its action and so the OPCC and WMCA merger is not going ahead. This has ended uncertainty for all, at least until after the next elections in 2020 when a new Mayor and a new Commissioner will have been elected. There will be separate elections for a Mayor and a PCC as well as local authority councillors. ii) Violence and Knife Crime. A lot going on nationally. The Commissioner recently attended a summit at Downing Street; the area he particularly looked at was school exclusions where some of those children found their way into violent crime. He suggested that off-rolling could be dealt with instantly by imposing a penalty on schools which did this. Sec of State for Education listened but no action so far. The Home Office has announced an additional £100m is to be provided – split 2/3 for policing and 1/3 for crime prevention and diversionary work. Disappointing that no news yet regarding which areas will benefit. iii) Violence and Young People. The OPCC arranged a summit 3 weeks ago concentrating on exclusions. Around 150 attended, mainly involved in education. The resulting recommendations are to be sent to local authorities and central government. It was so successful that the Black Country, Coventry and Solihull have asked for it to be repeated in their areas around July. Interesting numbers released by NCA indicate that the overwhelming majority of young people involved in County Lines are excluded students. iv) Recruitment. Due to efficiencies being made, it has been possible to start a recruitment process for 200 police officers. They will go into 2 areas – i) Serious and Violent Crime and ii) neighbourhood policing, which is what the public are asking for. Publication of how those efficiencies have been driven will appear in a month or so. v) Ethics Committee. Tom McNeil is leading for OPCC in this area. He explained that WMP are engaged in cutting edge of using data analytics and the Ethics Committee is overseeing this work and advising the Chief Constable and PCC. The Commissioner commented that this has had international attention.
053/19	<p>Item 5 - Acceptance of Petitions</p> <p>There were no petitions.</p>
054/19	<p>Item 6 - Public Questions</p> <p>There were no questions from the public.</p>
055/19	<p>Item 7 - Questions from the Board on matters not on the agenda</p> <p>Q1- Asked by Waheed Saleem: <i>What assessment has the Deputy Chief Constable made of the successful FGM prosecution in London to inform procedures in the West Midlands?</i></p> <p>DCC responded: WMP are hugely involved with partners in this area. DI Bird (Public Protection Unit) chairs a multi-agency group (Birmingham Against FGM). Significant learning from the case is being utilised with the focus on increasing awareness of the region's communities, raising awareness of faith-based abuse and identifying harmful practices. Learning is also specific to police regarding conducting searches and</p>

identifying triggers that would suggest FGM practice, for example, items that might be used in witchcraft. WMP have also utilised work from the '28 Too Many' project which produced profiles of a number of villages abroad where FGM takes place. The Force now have an understanding of specific terms and language which might arise when investigating cases of suspected FGM. Training and information on the website have been reviewed. Training package will be delivered to all new student officers, new detectives and new 101 / 999 operators will also receive input. With support of National Police Chiefs Council lead, PCC's offices and those in the region, WMP fronted an "International Day of Zero Tolerance for FGM" which took place on 6 Feb 2019. 360 delegates attended including representation from the CPS. WMP are working closely with the Met to ensure all learning is embedded in processes and that learning is also picked up by partners who might come across victims in various settings. In response to a follow up question concerning lack of prosecutions in the West Midlands, the DCC commented that investigations of this nature are fraught with challenges, however, WMP are working closely with the national lead and are at the forefront nationally in this area and those challenges will not prevent determination to achieve outcomes for victims.

Q2 - Asked by Waheed Saleem:

Can the Deputy Chief Constable set out the measures WMP have taken to protect places of worship to ensure people can practice their religion without threat?

DCC responded: WMP are working closely with faith leaders and promote Street Watch and Faith Watch schemes. Following the Christchurch atrocity, the Chief Constable and Dep Chief Constable went out to give assurances to mosques in the region. In addition, all places of worship in the West Mids have been visited by PCSOs who have carried out specific assessments and handed out briefing packs advising on security and safety. The Force have also worked with faith leaders to advise on national funding that is available for this purpose. There is a training and exercise regime in place to deal with any marauding terrorists. This includes working with partner agencies and places of worship and is regularly rehearsed.

Q3 – Asked by Waheed Saleem:

Can the Deputy Chief Constable describe the training and oversight of armed officers?

DCC responded: All firearms teams are overseen by a chief firearms instructor, which is an accredited national role mandated by the College of Policing. The instructor for WMP reports to ACC Johnson. Firearms instruction is licensed by the College of Policing every 4 years following assessment. There is a lot of scrutiny and national guidelines are adhered to. The training unit is staffed by full-time instructors who are also operationally deployable officers supported by police staff instructors. Officers who apply to become armed response vehicle (ARV) officers have to undergo a 13-week training programme. There is then 20 days compulsory refresher training over a 12-month period to retain firearms accreditation. Training includes range shooting, containment exercises, vehicle and building search, tactics, judgemental decision making under pressure and tactical medical training. An additional area of training is the specialist Counter Terrorism (CT) firearms officer role. Training for this is delivered locally and nationally. The head of the unit is a Chief Inspector; it also includes a chief firearms instructor, a deputy chief firearms instructor and 6 inspectors responsible for armed response vehicles and the tactical firearms team.

Q4 – Asked by the Commissioner:

Will the Deputy Chief Constable update us on progress she is making on tackling theft of vehicles in the West Midlands, including the work underway with

	<p><i>manufacturers to improve the security of their vehicles?</i></p> <p>DCC responded: WMP have a lead in Force CID who is working with the Intelligence Dept to identify and map organised crime groups felt to be behind the increase in theft of vehicles. The plan is then, with support from the Organised Crime Unit, to dismantle those groups. Since the last update, 215 individuals have been arrested, with 77 of those directly from stolen vehicles. To date there has been a total of 1,692 arrested including 509 individuals from stolen vehicles; £10m assets have been seized (cash, drugs and stolen property) and 956 stolen vehicles have been recovered. A significant number of those arrested are very young people who have not otherwise been in trouble with the law. They are often being paid (sometimes in food) to steal vehicles; they are being exploited and drawn into crime in this way.</p> <p>CS Chris Todd represents the Force on the National Vehicle Crime Working Group and the Ministerial Vehicle Crime Task Force where manufacturers are also represented. Through that group it is hoped to influence manufacturers to increase vehicle security. CS Todd recently attended the Vehicle Salvage Federation AGM where he focussed discussion on the voluntary prohibition of cash transactions at auctions. Additionally, the Force are sharing tips with manufacturers about relay devices used by thieves so that they might design out these flaws. A lot of progress being made through Operation Cantil but still a significant challenge.</p> <p>APCC Lynnette Kelly commented that it was good manufacturers are starting to take notice. JLR have ramped up their security and Ford, Nissan and Renault are also working with OPCC/WMP to make improvements. However, she added that more needed to be done now by manufacturers to identify vehicle spare parts to close off the market in chop-shops and that area of organised crime.</p> <p>Q5 – Asked by the Commissioner: <i>What assessment has the Deputy Chief Constable made of the Home Office’s and Public Health England’s report Crack cocaine increase: inquiry findings and what is the Deputy Chief Constable’s assessment of its impact on violent crime?</i></p> <p>DCC responded: The report showed a significant statistical increase in crack cocaine use in the UK, its purity and those entering treatment for addiction. The assessment of the Force is that there is a £1.4b cost to the region in drug related activity. The cost of crime committed directly attributable to heroin and cocaine users at 26,000 is probably under-estimated. Drugs and violent crime activity added together show 72% of organised crime groups in West Mids are driven by the drugs market. Half of all burglaries, robberies and thefts are committed by heroin and cocaine users. Between July and December 2018 WMP recorded 1,144 seizures of cocaine. This suggests there is a high demand in this region and unfortunately a good supply route. One cutting agent has been identified as sourced from South America which suggests international connectivity. Heroin in West Mids has increased in availability and purity. Whilst it is felt that the region is consistent with what is happening elsewhere, there may be a small intelligence gap but this is actively being looked at. The report shows a clear link between violent crime and drug dealing. When asked if crack cocaine and heroin usage is flatlining, increasing or decreasing, the DCC commented that the instinctive feel, rather than one based on data, is that it may feel like use diminished in line with general crime since 2010 but has started to go up again in recent years. This may be partially attributable to reducing treatment facilities and those who are most vulnerable being preyed upon.</p>
	EMERGING ITEMS
056/19	Item 8 – Animal Cruelty Update [Link to Animal Cruelty Update report]

	<p><i>Presented by Chief Inspector Gareth Mason and supported by Andrew Yates, OPCC</i></p> <p>The report was in 2 parts – (i) dangerous dogs; and (ii) wildlife crime. It was circulated prior to the meeting and was therefore considered as read with key points only being highlighted at today’s meeting. A discussion took place which included the following questions and answers:</p> <p>Q: With regard to dangerous dogs, do WMP feel that they have an intelligence gap given they have failed to identify offenders; if so is there a plan to address that gap?</p> <p>A: There is a lot to be read into the statistics. Proportionality is key. Where appropriate the Force will seize dogs and will continue to take dangerous dogs off the streets. When possible, owners will be identified and action taken. New additional pathways through responsible owners’ courses will make a difference as will having a dedicated team who will be able to take investigations forward.</p> <p>Q: Why are ‘Dedicated Dog Courts’ not feasible?</p> <p>A: Previous attempts were made to set up regional Courts as demand was low. Meeting due shortly with CJS to take this forward as WMP still has an appetite to set up a Court but WMP alone rather than on a regional basis. Brendan Connor confirmed that all animal welfare prosecutions currently take place in one court as a specialist function (possibly Nuneaton).</p> <p>Q: Regarding wildlife crime, what is the scale of the issue?</p> <p>A: Command and control system is in place which will help with statistics in the future.</p> <p>Q: Is there a forum that meets regularly to discuss these issues with partners?</p> <p>A: There are no regular meetings held currently. Will speak to CI Gill Davenport to see if suggestion to work with RSPCA on such a forum is feasible.</p> <p>Q: Is there any scope for charging owners for kennelling of their dogs?</p> <p>A: This has not happened anywhere else in the country and owners would simply say that the Force were keeping the dogs whilst the owners wanted them back.</p> <p>Q: Is there a loop-hole in the law with regard to certain breeds (re para 9)?</p> <p>A: There are only 4 banned breeds and so cross-bred dogs can affect stats.</p> <p>Q: In the absence of data, what reassurance can be offered to residents that WMP are dealing with their concerns about wildlife crime?</p> <p>A: The suggestion of a forum being set up may provide some community satisfaction. Also currently good links between communities and local police teams.</p> <p>Q: Do you have insight into animal fighting which leads to animal theft and betting crime?</p> <p>A: That type of incident is a rare occurrence.</p> <p>Q: Should prosecution responsibility lie with the police, the RSPCA or the Crown Prosecution Service? The current situation is a peculiar legacy and needs to be looked at again as in principal it appears wrong to be relying on a charity. Perhaps the police should take the lead?</p> <p>A: Data lets the police down. The RSPCA are passionate to deal and have the expertise and time.</p> <p>The Commissioner thanked everyone for their contribution in this debate and commented that the efficiencies made in this area were welcomed as they were equivalent to the cost of 6 officers.</p>
	<p>POLICE AND CRIME PLAN PRIORITIES: IMPROVING CONFIDENCE IN THE POLICE</p>
	<p>Senior Assistant Police & Crime Commissioner, Ashley Bertie, chaired this part of the meeting.</p>

057/19

Item 9b – ICVs and AAs [\[Link to ICVs and AAs report\]](#)

Presented by Andrea Gabbitas and Sarah Matta – OPCC

[This item was taken out of order to accommodate attendance of ICVs, who may not wish to stay for the remaining reports.]

The purpose of the report and some statistics were provided, with the biggest issue being reported by Independent Custody Visitors (ICVs) as 'staffing levels and shortages'. The report had been circulated prior to the meeting and was therefore considered as read.

Three Independent Custody Visitors were in attendance and SAPCC, Ashley Bertie, invited them to introduce themselves:

Naznin Chowdhury – Has been with the ICV scheme working at Perry Barr since 2018. She explained that as they are members of the public and therefore not directly involved with the police, detainees find it easier to talk to them. ICVs speak to custody officers and report to the OPCC's Volunteer Co-ordinator who picks up actions where necessary. The reports are RAG (red, amber and green) rated with red requiring urgent attention. She had not had any red issues to report. Custody staff are always helpful but custody suites are always very busy and on occasion the ICVs have to wait to be let in. All the staff do more than one job at a time and this should be taken into account when considering staffing levels. Naznin commented that it was a pleasure to work as an ICV.

David Glanfield – Not only works as an ICV in Coventry and at Birmingham airport, but also as an Appropriate Adult (AA). An AA role differs from an ICV in that they are expected by the Force (rather than being unannounced). Time spent in supporting a vulnerable adult by an AA is completely unpredictable. It is often the case that an AA will spend several hours on the premises with not a lot happening so there is a lot of waiting about. Once a case has been referred to the CPS, officers have no idea of how long a decision will take case and an AA is usually given the choice to go away and come back later but most wait. Individuals are often extremely vulnerable and understanding what is happening is often really difficult. The presence of an AA not only helps that individual but also protects the police from accusations that they did not do their job properly.

Chris Warne – An ICV for 20 years, now also an AA and ICV Panel Co-Ordinator. He felt that custody has become better and safer with huge improvement in the quality of staff over 20 years. Custody visiting ensures citizens' rights are upheld and it is now very rare that ICVs come across staff who are not helpful. Sergeants who deal with PICs (Person in Custody) are extremely patient, careful and professional. Recruitment and training is therefore to be praised. The medical provision is immeasurably better than 20 years ago and it needs to be so to deal with the problems being faced today. He gave an example of an incident he had witnessed on the previous evening when attending Coventry custody in an AA capacity. A person with drug and mental health issues had been arrested for 3 issues – i) possession of a knife ii) spitting at an officer (and then saying he was HIV positive) and iii) spitting in the vehicle. The officer will now have to take protracted medical precautions to safeguard himself and his family. Despite his actions, the detainee was treated with sympathy, kindness and patience by the police. Chris Warne felt that it would be good for the public to see what really happens rather than televised dramas. Finally, he stated that he was very impressed with Inspector John Stoltz and Sarah Matta who liaise and take action when ICVs raise issues, demonstrating that they are listened to.

Board members then asked the following questions:

Q: What is the process for making sure red-rated issues are not repeated and that lessons are learned? Also, what is being done about staffing levels?

A: The report shows ratings for the whole year; there are not many which are red. Those are picked up straight away, discussed with the Force who provide an

	<p>immediate response. No trends have been identified and the response is fast. If a detainee is feeling suicidal there are correct processes in place.</p> <p>ACC Sue Southern commented that 2 recruitment sessions have taken place to date (details are in the report) and WMP are confident that things are in place. She added that there is 24/7 cover of health provision in custody blocks.</p> <p>Q: Do you have the resources and support to carry out the ICV and AA role effectively. A: Yes, well supported.</p> <p>Q: Are ICVs and AAs representative of the region. A: Demographical information is available although not included in the report. The schemes are reflective of the West Midlands communities.</p> <p>Q: Are ICVs left alone with PICs? A: ICVs self-introduce to PICs with the escorting officer outside of the cell but within 'shouting distance' for safety purposes.</p> <p>Q: Are visits scheduled? A: The panel co-ordinator identifies pairs of ICVs who agree between themselves a time to visit. That time and date is not known to the police.</p> <p>Jonathan Jardine stated that the comments made emphasized the importance of the AA scheme. He added that the statutory framework was not good. There is a statutory scheme for AAs where children are concerned but the data is patchy. There is no such scheme for adults and this is a cause for concern. This has been reflected to the Head of Internal Audit and she has committed to undertaking an audit in this area.</p> <p>The Commissioner recognised the exceptional work of the ICVs and AAs, acknowledging that this is all voluntary and often demanding. He thanked those present and those who were not, for their continuing work which is highly valued. The Deputy Chief Constable added her own thanks and welcomed the acknowledgment of improvements to the Force.</p> <p><i>A short break commenced at 1135 hrs with the meeting resuming at 1140 hrs.</i></p>
<p>058/19</p>	<p>This item was chaired by SAPCC, Ashley Bertie</p> <p>Item 9c – Custody [Link to Custody report] <i>Presented by ACC Sue Southern and Chief Insp Tony Morriss</i></p> <p>The report was circulated prior to the meeting and was therefore considered as read with key points only being highlighted at today's meeting. A discussion followed.</p> <p>APCC Lynnette Kelly raised 2 issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health - During a recent custody visit, an officer had explained how often doctors come in to do an assessment but before they will sign off paperwork to say that person needed to be detained, they would wait until the last possible minute to ensure there was a bed available which would often take them close to breaching the 24 hrs. Work needs to be done with the mental health providers in this area and APCC Kelly said she would welcome more documentation on this to evidence the need. • Children in custody - She commented that the good work being done with the Combined Authority is welcomed but it is taking too long. She felt there is work that could be done by local authorities in the short term and they should be pressured into action for the next 5 years. <p>ACC Southern committed to scrutinising the paper regarding local authority work and push if necessary. CI Morriss shared concerns concerning transferring mental health patients adding that a data base had been started so that the problem could be considered as a whole. ACC Southern said she would discuss with partners at the next</p>

	<p>Regional Mental Health Forum which she chairs.</p> <p>The Commissioner referred to the issue of accommodation for children in custody and asked what happened to those for whom appropriate accommodation could not be found. CI Morriss confirmed that they would have to remain in police custody overnight. This was considered totally unacceptable and it was felt that this issue needed to be addressed by local authorities as a matter of urgency.</p> <p>Tom McNeil provided a brief update on joint work with WMCA in this area: In both short and long-term scenarios for these children, currently they may be sent miles away to accommodation which is not always fit for purpose. The good news is that following joint work between OPCC, the Association of Directors of Children's Services and WMCA, the Dept of Education awarded £100k to this region for a feasibility study to be conducted with a view to something appropriate being created in the West Midlands. This is a long-term piece of work and there does need to be something done in the short-term so that young people's mental health is not adversely affected.</p> <p>Waheed Saleem declared an interest as a non-executive director of Solihull Mental Health Trust and commented that there is a huge pressure for mental health bed provision – not only from the police. Secondly, regarding 'places of safety', he stated that he had witnessed the delays faced by police when handing over patients. He felt that this is a waste of police time and needs to be looked at. He also asked if there was an issue regarding the length of time people are detained by Border Force. The response was that immigration staff do their best to get detainees processed as soon as possible and numbers are relatively low. ACC Southern to pick up issue of time spent waiting by officers.</p> <p>The following questions were raised: Q: Assuming detainees are advised how to complain, have the numbers gone up / down? Is data kept and can it be shared? A: Although not in the report, data is kept and ACC Southern committed to sharing it. It was stated that within the super-blocks there are 2 x inspectors available 24/7 should the PICs wish to make a complaint; they are also prompted on their release to comment on their stay in custody. If/when complaints are made the CCTV in operation means that they can be dealt with quickly. Q: The volumes quoted in para 8 and in para 16 appear to be high – has any analysis had been done for early interventions. A: Analysis and dip sampling had been carried out regarding strip searches and they were satisfied that the figures were proportionate and comparable with other Forces. Q: Is it possible to see data showing any reduction of hospital transfers as a result of the new healthcare provision in custody, plus data on near misses. A: It was stated that hospital transfers had reduced significantly – approximately 1% of total of detainees. ACC Southern committed to providing the data requested.</p> <p>SAPCC Ashley Bertie thanked the Force for the report. He added that the message was loud and clear in that there is no secure accommodation available for children and this is unacceptable.</p>
059/19	<p>Item 9a – Stop and Search and Use of Force Scrutiny [Link to Stop and Search & Use of Force Scrutiny report] [Link to item 9a Appendix] [Link to item 9a Appendix B] Presented by DCS Chris Todd and CS John Denley</p> <p>The report was circulated prior to the meeting and was therefore considered as read with key points only being highlighted at today's meeting prior to questions raised.</p> <p>SAPCC Ashley Bertie opened the discussion with 3 questions: i) S60 is a contentious power – the report shows that the black community are 13 times more likely to be searched and the Asian community are 7 times more likely</p>

to be searched than white individuals in the West Mids. The question was, are we sure this is an effective measure especially as the majority of S60s have resulted in no further action being taken. His concern was that he felt that these communities are likely to feel antagonised.

- ii) Do officers involved in Stop and Search have access to body worn video (BWV). It was confirmed that BWV is now in place.
- iii) Is there any information available on a further S163 traffic stops pilot. In response, it was stated that the decision around technical capability has only recently been made. As things stand, options for transitions are being explored but are still embryonic.

In response to S60 question, the Force commented that Stop and Search has been effective but has not created a step change in knife crime. It has encouraged displacement, which is useful, but the problem is very difficult to eradicate when perpetrators are determined.

On the issue of disproportionality, the Force confirmed that they are clear they do have an issue. They have focussed attention on 4 long-term hot spots in Birmingham and have been open with the local communities who are supportive in the use of S60, although there are some who have huge concerns.

More questions were asked about disproportionality and it was stressed that re-assurance to communities is key. CS Denley advised that in addition to best practice recommended by the Home Office, officers are briefed on methodology of searches and advised that S60 is a tactic of last resort. BWV is always used and partners and external agencies such as IAG, Youth Services and Local Authorities are invited to take part. There is a lot being done to ensure the police tactics are delivered as effectively as possible. Gurinder Singh felt that it was important to carry out work on disproportionality amongst officers and include that in the report. CS Todd confirmed this is now in hand. Information about demographics was challenged by Ernie Hendricks who said that in an area which is predominantly Asian there were still more black people stopped.

Secondly, he questioned the rumour that lower ranked officers were going to be allowed to initiate S60s which would cause him concern. CS Denley confirmed he would return to Ernie Hendricks on the first point as it was a fair observation. On the second point he said that the Force is still in consultation on the offer from the Home Office regarding changes in Stop and Search legislation. They are not expecting change of authorisation as alluded to, not because of lack of trust in inspectors but because WMP want a consistent approach.

There was a question about whether the Force were basing information provided on outdated data from 2011 census and a suggestion that it might be a good idea to use a University to produce a best estimate of ethnicity broken down across the West Midlands. It was confirmed that Warwickshire University have already been tasked to provide work in this area and preliminary feedback has been provided. Their researchers have used education and health data and they have remodelled the 2011 data to allow better understanding of the levels of disproportionality. The bottom line is that there are only very minor changes. The work also considers locality. Brendan Connor commented that it would be useful to see that work. CS Todd agreed but added that the findings are that the data is not as out of date as may be thought.

The Commissioner thanked DCS Todd and CS Denley for the report, stating that Stop and Search is a vital tool but the problem of possible alienation does exist around disproportionality. He agreed that it would be useful to look at the work carried out by Warwick University.

060/19	<p>Assistant PCC, Dr Cllr Lynnette Kelly chaired the following item</p> <p>Item 9d – Complaints and PSD [Link to Complaints and PSD report] <i>Presented by DCC Louisa Rolfe and DCS Chris Todd</i></p> <p>The report was circulated prior to the meeting and was therefore considered as read with 3 key points only being highlighted at today’s meeting prior to board discussion.</p> <p>Waheed Saleem raised the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the subject of complainants, what is the Force doing about disproportionality in terms of ethnicity? The report shows 32% of complainants are black and/or Asian – which is quite high. • Regarding counter-corruption, can you highlight percentage investigated? • Finally, congratulations to CS Todd for the Twitter marathon you undertook on Sunday. It was a good insight into PSD and helped to dispel misconceptions the public may have. <p>CS Todd responded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 30% of complainants actually state their ethnicity which means 70% data is missing. Through IOPC data it has been shown that West Yorkshire manage to see 80% of their complainants’ ethnicity and so WMP are going to discuss with them how this is achieved. In addition, an independent advisory group has been set up with an independent chair, as well as internal scrutiny process through stakeholders including BAPA, who are all looking to explore these areas. • On counter-corruption, specific details cannot be shared but it is possible to say that 73 pieces of intelligence came into counter-corruption unit of which 65 were adopted as live enquiries with the remainder being filed after some scoping. Prosecutions are few and far between, most relate to minor misdemeanours. Any that do result in prosecutions are in the published in the public arena. <p>Brendan Connor commended the Force for the plain language of the report which was easy to understand. He asked about body worn cameras because in 4 cases of complaints, which he had dip-sampled, all officers involved had turned off their BWV. That BWV evidence would have determined the outcome of those complaints. He asked what advice is given with regard to turning off that equipment?</p> <p>CS Todd agreed that BWV is a vital tool and there had been a reduction in complaints as a result of it. When it was first introduced, officers were encouraged to use the technology. This is being reviewed and will probably become prescriptive. He added that the Force would investigate any case where an officer had turned off his/her BWV.</p>
REGULAR ITEMS	
061/19	<p>The Commissioner chaired the remainder of the meeting</p> <p>Item 10a: Strategic Policing and Crime Board work plan [Link to SPCB Work Plan] The work plan was noted and no questions were raised.</p>
062/19	<p>Item 10b – Chief Constable Update</p> <p>DCC Louisa Rolfe provided a brief verbal update in the absence of the Chief Constable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chop-shops: 3 people arrested last week, cars and parts recovered. Continuing publicity encouraging the public to come forward with information and there has been a significant increase in that information. - 15 suspected slavery victims were rescued last week following a factory raid in Sandwell. The factory has been closed down and enquiries continue. Police officers worked with Sandwell Council to use a Modern Slavery warrant to raid a warehouse in Smethwick following a tip-off. One child was working at the

	<p>premises and has since been safe-guarded by Children’s Services and the factory’s owners are facing charges of up to £20k for each individual suspected of being a victim of employer violations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Warwick University assisted Force in conviction of mother who murdered her baby. They were able to identify microscopic fractures of the baby’s ribcage. - The news reported the crushing of off-road bikes taken from men who had been involved in an illegal bike rally. 29 convicted of causing public nuisance as part of Operation Raithbaine. This was a landmark conviction. - Operation Ballet: A joint operation between West Mids ROCU and Warwickshire and West Mercia police targeting County Lines drug dealers. Members of 5 groups have now been detained for a combined total of 100+ years. - Inquest of Birmingham Pub Bombings: Conclusion was that 21 people who lost their lives in 1974 were unlawfully killed; murdered by the IRA. The Chief Constable comments have been published by the media and it is hoped that in the future WMP will be able to publish more details of their enquiries into the pub bombings to show the extensive amount of work and the challenges the Force has faced in finding justice for the families who rightly deserve it. There are enormous challenges after almost 45 years but the Force remain determined to do everything possible to bring people to justice.
	<p>The Commissioner thanked the Deputy Chief Constable and her officers for their detailed reports and comprehensive responses. He also thanked the Independent Custody Visitors for their contributions and on-going work. The meeting was closed at 1259hrs.</p>
	<p>Due to insufficient time available, the private agenda item was not discussed. This is to be brought back to the next Board meeting and moved to the start of proceedings. Timings for the May board will therefore be as follows:</p> <p>0915 hrs - Pre-meeting 0945 hrs - Private agenda 1015 hrs - Public meeting</p>