

**TOTAL POLICING**6th February 2017

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Dear Steve

In reply to your letter of 20 December reminding of outstanding actions from Police and Crime Committee meetings, please accept my apologies in the delay in providing this information to you. The answers to these actions are set out below. As discussed with the Senior Committee Officer, there are two points within them (from 3 March and 19 July) for which information will follow shortly.

Meeting of 3 March 2016

- **I would be grateful if you could provide information on the number of frontline police officers who have been trained in understanding and recognising the signs of child sexual exploitation and the numbers of frontline officers who still need to receive that training.**

To raise awareness of CSE and the warning signs that had been highlighted within the Children's Commissioner's report into Girls and Gangs in 2012, the SOECA Sexual Exploitation Team (SET) instigated and delivered a training programme for all front-line Borough officers. CSE training was delivered to officers on each borough during their Professional Development days

To ensure that all officers were trained, AC Simon Byrne instructed that it would be mandatory for all frontline officers to receive online training via the MPS Aware system, which involved viewing two DVDs. The first provides a detailed explanation of the CSE warning signs and the second includes a moving account from a victim of CSE, who details her experience with police, which highlights the learning points.

A prerequisite for candidates joining the MPS is the successful completion of a training programme to obtain a Certificate in Knowledge of Policing. CSE is included within this training.

Once candidates join the MPS, CSE is also included within various stages of the recruit training programme.



As part of the National CSE Awareness Day on 18th March 2016, Boroughs were requested to ensure all their staff were briefed in relation to CSE and again were required to view the DVDs.

In regard to the actual number of officers currently trained, there are no accurate recorded figures that have been entered onto a database from which the data can be identified. However CSE performance is monitored at SCO monthly Crime Fighters meetings chaired at AC level and for this financial year a new Borough CSE dashboard is being introduced.

The issue of CSE training has recently been raised at NPCC level with Met Training and consideration will be given regarding how to record and maintain accurate central and local training records.

- **An update on the information regarding the MPS's modelling for the framework for the transfer of commissioning and budgetary responsibility for custody healthcare services, including liaison and diversion and mental health services; and**

A paper has been written seeking permission to test an enhanced internal health care service within the MPS. This service is still in the development stage but once developed the plan is to test to see if it delivers what the MPS requires.

- **Information about how long the Rapid Assessment Interface and Discharge (RAID) pilot will continue.**

Information to follow

Meeting of 17 March 2016

- **Any analysis the MPS has on the reasons for the year-on-year increase in criminal damage;**

The biggest contributor to the increase in Criminal Damage is the change in 2014 in the Home Office counting rules guidelines for offence of Attempted Theft from a Motor Vehicle, which is a sub category of the offence of 'Theft of Motor Vehicle'.

From April 2014, this type of offence would be recorded as either Motor Vehicle Interference and Tampering or Criminal Damage to a Motor Vehicle dependant on the evidence from victim when they reported the offence.

At the end of FY 14/15 the impact of this change can clearly be seen. Theft from Motor Vehicle offences reduced by 19.6% from 59,494 (FY 13/14) to 47834 (FY 14/15). Motor vehicle Interference and Tampering increased by 4384 offences from 4281 (FY 13/14) to 8665 (FY 14/15), a change of 19.5%. Criminal Damage to motor vehicle also increased by 3.5% from 23043 offences (FY 13/14) to 23839 offences at the end of FY 14/15.

Both Motor Vehicle Interference and Tampering and Criminal Damage to Motor Vehicle have continued to see increases, 21.5% and 5.83% respectively, at the end of FY 15/16. Theft of Motor Vehicle has reduced by a further 0.2% (FY15/16).

Thematic analysis carried out in September 2015 identified a slight increase in Criminal Damage, particularly to dwellings resulting from Domestic Abuse incidents.

The analysis also highlighted that there were a number of reports recorded as Criminal Damage where the damage was in fact 'removable' for example eggs being thrown. This has been recorded as a crime but should be shown as a crime related incident.



Information about how comparable forces are using, or whether they continue to use “taken into consideration” in terms of sanction detections;

The number of TICs being issued by the MPS and other similar forces has been steadily decreasing to such a level that their overall numbers are minimal.

• Details of where information on the number of foreign national offenders is published;

The MPS does not routinely publish this information (however information of this kind is regularly responded to in Freedom of Information requests).

• A summary of progress made by the MPS on the action points listed within the MOPAC Hate Crime Reduction Strategy;

1. MPS Safer Schools Officers will be trained to provide specific advice and guidance on hate crime in school PSHE lessons. They will disseminate the CPS Hate Crime Pack to every school in London by summer 2015

SSOs received training and the hate crime packs were disseminated - over 200 distributed. The feedback from schools has been very positive.

2. The MPS will work with third sector organisations to develop consistent processes for third party reporting into the MPS

The MPS continues to support GALOP, CST, TellMAMA and True Vision. Our existing partnerships, supported by information-sharing agreements, are working well. However, there is no current means of identifying how many reports we receive through third party organisations. The MPS is currently looking at our crime reporting systems and this is an issue that will need to be considered as part of that work.

3. The MPS will flag any crime against a disabled person as a hate crime, in the first instance, to ensure a robust and appropriate response

The pilot in two boroughs (Croydon and Greenwich) saw the mandatory flagging of all crimes against disabled people as Disability Hate Crime. It worked well in increasing numbers recorded. However, it was inefficient and did not address all of the underlying issues. The Disability Hate Crime Matters initiative is more comprehensive, involving all boroughs in the MPS and other supporting units, and has seen a significant increase in the number of reports submitted in Feb.

The MPS have recorded 127 DHCs from Jan to March this year, and have already exceeded the totals in previous years (In 2012/13 -108 DHC, 2013/14 - 113).

4. The MPS will work with local partners to develop local engagement plans that identify and provide support, advice and reassurance to those communities most likely to be affected by hate crime

This will be an integral part of the role of the borough Hate Crime Liaison Officer, supported through the We Stand Together operation across London.

5. The MPS will develop a hate crime hotspot map to assist all agencies to target resources at communities and individuals at most risk. MOPAC will challenge how well police resources are allocated in those hotspots

The MPS has been developing new performance products, including mapping hate crimes to ward level so boroughs can better understand the nature of hate crimes, and to deploy resources accordingly.



6. MOPAC will ensure that the MPS incorporates online hate crime into a wider strategy and approach to tackling cyber-crime.

Officers with requisite cyber skills sit on the online hate crime working group which reports to the MPS Hate Crime Diamond Group.

7. The MPS will put in place trained Hate Crime Liaison Officers in every London borough

Boroughs have nominated officers to perform the Hate Crime Liaison role. Many have previously performed the LGBT LO role. Additional training of these officers by the central team will take place in April 2016.

8. The MPS will work with the College of Policing to ensure all front-line police officers are adequately trained and equipped to recognise hate crime when it occurs and to ensure effective recording, charging and proceeding against hate crime perpetrators

The work of the Disability Hate Crime Matters initiative has identified awareness and training needs at all stages of the investigative process, which is applicable to all kinds of hate crime. Formal input into Professional Development Days had to be postponed to take account of the need to continue Domestic Abuse continued training, but we have provided 'awareness raising' input into key groups of staff, from call-handlers to CSU Detectives. Many of these sessions benefitted from partners input.

• An update on the investigation into the fire at the Somali Bravanese Welfare Association, Muswell Hill; and

Following the arson attack in June 2013 the MPS carried out a thorough investigation but were unable to identify the offenders. While the main lines of enquiry have been completed, we have arranged witness appeals in the hope of new information being brought to light. The most recent of these was in May 2016, where a reward of up to £5,000 was offered for information that might lead to the identification, arrest and prosecution of the person(s) responsible for the fire. If any new information or leads should arise then we will of course follow them up.

• Figures which indicate what the biggest impact on abstraction numbers are, for example providing local aid for specific MPS operations, or for London-wide Public Order operations.

The following figures show officer abstractions in 2014/15 and 2015/16 by percentage, with central aid provision by borough officers being the highest by some significant margin.

	2014/15	2015/16
Central Aid	67%	63%
Mutual Aid	5%	.07%
SRC (Security Review Committee) Directed	19%	29%
Local Aid	3%	4%
Tasking	3%	3%
NPCC Directed	3%	1%



Meeting of 29 June 2016

- **Provide the retention period for CCTV on public transport in London;**

The retention times are as follows:

- On-bus CCTV - between 4-10 days depending on the type of bus and hard drive installed
- Bus station CCTV is available for up to 28 days
- London train stations (including tube) - up to 14 days
- Trams - up to 72 hours
- DLR - up to 14 days
- Tube trains - available up to 72 hours

- **Confirm the number of Detectives who had been moved from Borough Command Units to central operations;**

There been no large scale move of detectives, as discussed in the context of this meeting. This question arises from comments attributed to DAC Mark Simmons in the Evening Standard. The comment attributed to him was that the Met as a whole was between 700 and 800 detectives short. This applied to all of the MPS, and not just the TP BCUs. As at April 2016, the MPS was short of 728 detectives overall. It should be noted that despite this shortfall the MPS has the highest number of detectives that it has ever had.

- **Provide the number of recovered stolen mopeds in Camden and Islington during 2016;**

Enquiries run from CRIS from 1st January 2016 - 12th July 2016 show the following:

- Camden: 327 powered two wheel motor vehicles have been stolen, of which 191 have been subsequently recovered.
- Islington: 275 powered two wheel motor vehicles have been stolen, of which 148 have been subsequently recovered

- **Provide the number of successful convictions for stolen mopeds in Camden and Islington during 2016;**

The MPS does not hold this data.

- **Inform the Committee of whether any work had been undertaken between the MPS and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency in terms of tracking people who register for moped licenses and then commit offences;**

The DVLA is the national body dealing with all types of driving license applications from across the country. In contrast, the issues surrounding moped enabled crime within the MPS are concentrated in a few geographical London Boroughs. It would be, in our view, disproportionate for the MPS to be tracking moped license applicants from the point of application, as only a very small percentage of these would then go on to commit moped enabled crime.

This situation is further complicated, when you consider that the riders committing these offences are more than likely to either be non-license holders, or not associated (through documentation) with the moped being used to commit these crimes. That said, standard investigation of a rider caught, or suspected of being,



involved in such crimes would include DVLA license checks and any license details identified are easily added to Police National Computer records.

- **Inform the Committee about the process by which guidelines produced by the College of Policing Guidelines obtained a statutory basis;**

Existing police guidelines were consolidated and streamlined into Authorised Professional Practice (APP) and published on an electronic platform, launched by the College of Policing in October 2012. APP is authorised by the professional body for policing (the College of Policing) as the official source of professional practice on policing. Police officers and staff are expected to have regard to APP in discharging their responsibilities. There may be circumstances, however, where it is legitimate to deviate from APP providing there is a clear rationale for doing so.

The College lead the process where there is a need for a national standard, supported by a Code of Practice and license to practice. These Codes of Practice are the only guidance placed on a statutory footing, and the process for development includes:

- Development and consultation by the College of Policing
- Formal approval by the College of Policing Board
- Home Secretary approval before being laid before parliament

- **Inform the Committee about the process by which frontline officers were updated and informed about the new College of Policing statutory guidance;**

All existing MPS policies were reviewed in preparation for the launch of APP site in October 2012, to ensure they aligned and were consistent with APP. At this time policy owners were asked to consider whether MPS policies could be decommissioned in favour of linking directly to APP, however, the general consensus was that the Met still needed to retain its own policies because of the need to cover Met-specific procedures / systems.

Every time a Met policy is reviewed, or a new policy is commissioned, the policy developer is required to ensure their policy aligns to current APP. This means that APP updates are informed through changes to MPS policies, which are formally launched via MPS Operational Notices on the MPS Intranet and often through additional Corporate News items on the MPS Intranet home page. Policy developers are also required to develop bespoke implementation plans to consider any training requirements and the detailed dissemination of information to key personnel and stakeholders.

Furthermore, the Policy Intranet site has a dedicated APP page, where updates from the College of Policing are regularly published. And, when requested by the College, corporate news items have been issued on the Intranet home page.

- **Confirm the dedicated resource for Operation Viper including the number of police officers involved and where those officers came from;**

There are two Ops Teams each comprising 15 officers (1 DI, 3 DS, 15 DC/PC) giving a combined total of 30 police officers drawn from across the Specialist Crime and Operations command and Territorial Policing. In addition, during armed overt operations this number is supplemented by up to 6 officers from ANPR / Taskforce, 6 TSG officers and 6 officers from SCO19 firearms command.



- **Provide the number of Section 60 Stop and Searches undertaken as a result of Operation Viper; and**

There have been no Section 60 Stop and Searches undertaken as a result of Operation Viper.

- **Provide any MPS analysis that was available on the likely impact on crime detection and prosecution in the West End as a result of Westminster City Council's decision to stop monitoring its CCTV cameras from 1 September 2016.**

It is difficult to say what impact this will have on detection and prosecution rates. However, the implication of total switch off of Westminster City Council CCTV would lead to a lack of evidence being captured for officers to progress investigations. Without the evidence from CCTV for officers it is anticipated that there will be a drop in detections and/or prosecutions.

Meeting of 19 July 2016

- **Provide a breakdown of the types of hate crime offences committed since the EU referendum, including:**
 - **By hate crime type;**
 - **A further breakdown of the broad racist and religious hate crime type if possible; and**
 - **By the number of offences taking place online or offline;**

Incidents	24 Days Pre-Brexit	24 Days Post-Brexit	Change	% Change
Hate Crime	11573	12107	534	4.6%
Racist Hate Crime	937	1519	582	62.1%
Racist and Religious Hate Crime	990	1596	606	61.2%
Islamophobic	77	124	47	61.0%
Faith Hate Crime	126	195	69	54.8%
Anti-Semitic	33	47	14	42.4%
Homophobic Hate Crime	133	173	40	30.1%

- **Provide data on what was known about alleged offenders of hate crime, for example age;**

Of the 4,300 hate crime offences recorded between 24 June and 31 August 2016, 72% were recorded as harassment, 19% involved violence and 5% criminal damage with the remaining 1.7% covering other notifiable offences.

Of these offences where a suspect description was made, 68% were male, 22.5% female and 9.5% no gender recorded. In 48% of these cases, the suspect was described as being White European

80% of the hate crime offences were classified as racist hate crime offences and in these cases the suspect profile was recorded as 68% male, 23% female and 9% no gender recorded. In 51% of these cases the suspect was described as being White European.



With regard to age, in those cases where age was known:

527 suspects were described as being aged 10-19
764 aged 20-29
829 aged 30-39
684 aged 40-49
449 aged 50-59
254 aged over 60

- **Confirm whether any profiling on perpetrators or alleged offenders had been undertaken by the MPS;**

The MPS does not usually profile offenders for a crime type such as this due to the broad and wide range of crimes and offenders.

- **Provide a breakdown of from where the 500 supervisory posts within the MPS were being lost;**

317 posts (out of the 500 total) have been identified under stage 1 of our plans to reduce leadership ratios. 136 sergeant and 34 inspector posts are being removed from Territorial Policing, as well as 107 sergeant and 40 inspector posts from Specialist Crime & Operations.

- **Confirm how much the MPS received of the £34 million in national funding for firearms officers;**

The MPS received £10.3m from the £34m national funding for 2016/17

- **Provide a summary of the types of claims against the MPS and whether they had increased, and confirm the MPS budget for claims;**

Information to follow

- **Provide the current workforce target for custody nurses and confirm whether that had changed since 2013 [also requested separately];**

The original MPS target (2009) was for 189 Custody Nurse Practitioners (CNPs) and 8 Custody Nurse Practitioner Area Managers (CNPAM). This number was based on assuming full nurse teams in all 32 boroughs. In 2013 a review was conducted and the number reduced to 139 CNPs and 6 CNPAMs; this model was introduced in April 2014.

Following the Home Secretary's decision in December 2015 not to transfer police funds across into NHS Commissioning, but also linked to changes within the custody estate brought about by the creation of Met Detention in January 2015, the MPS implemented an improvement plan to enhance health service delivery across the command. This new model placed 24/7 CNPs within the 11 busiest custody suites across the MPS (based on healthcare need), affording better risk management around those suites with the most vulnerable detainees. The remainder of the suites are covered by Forensic Medical Examiners (FMEs). This change to the healthcare plan reduced our target number of CNPs to 61. This has since been further revised and our new target is to provide 24/7 CNP cover in the 12 busiest suites, requiring 64 nurses.



Our current number of CNPs is 49 (47.22 WTE). We have a further 7 CNPs who are at various stages of recruitment following successful interviews. We have a current enhanced recruitment campaign which it is hoped will take us up to our new workforce target.

- **Inform the Committee as to whether the Civil Aviation Authority's guidelines to the MPS for helicopter flights over London were published;**

There are several legislative publications from which the National Police Air Service (NPAS) take the relevant parts to create their own NPAS Operations Manual. This manual covers all of the legal aspects of flying to commercial standards over London, as well the rest of the UK. It includes things such as type of aircraft, pilot qualifications, height and weather limitations, flight duty hours, and controlled airspace.

These publications include;

- JAR-OPS Part 3; Commercial Air Transport (Helicopters) JAA - Joint Aviation Authority Europe. Joint Aviation Requirements - JAR
- EASA Part FCL; European Aviation Safety Agency Flight Crew Licensing.
- UK Air Navigation Order. Legal basis for all civil aviation.
- UK Rules of the Air Regulations 2007; Govt Legislation similar to the Highway Code.
- UK AIP. UK Aeronautical Information Publication - National Air Traffic Services.

The only exemption is for the NPAS London aircraft for special roles, e.g. fast rope deployment, where the West Yorkshire Chief Officer accepts the risk that in the event of an engine failure the aircraft cannot be guaranteed to land without damage or injury.

- **Inform the Committee when a risk assessment was last undertaken for the MPS's bomb disposal vehicles and the age of the vehicles; and**

The MPS has two types of Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROVs) purchased just prior to the Olympics. Both ROVs are military grade and sale and distribution would be limited to 'government' approved agencies.

In terms of risk, as a credible risk has not been identified a formal risk assessment has not been undertaken. Members asked whether ROV's could be hacked. In theory this is possible, if the ROV at the time was used in a wireless capacity. However we can use both wireless (digital) and cable options on both and there are a number of other practical and technological reasons for why this would be very difficult. It would be remiss to say that any system could not be hacked, however having the capability and intent is more than likely lacking in this case. The MPS works closely with MOD and international partners and we are not aware of this being raised as a concern. A number of credible news networks debated this matter but as yet we have not seen any information that would validate the concerns surrounding hacking.

We would welcome the PCC members to visit the Explosive Ordnance Disposal unit (EOD unit) for a presentation and demonstration of how the equipment works. The team would be able to answer any further questions that they might have.

- **Provide an update on the number of police officers who had been trained in using unmanned aerial vehicles (drones).**

The MPS operates one drone, which is operated by police staff.



Meeting of 1 December 2016

Policing and Security in and around the London Stadium

During the course of the discussion Commander BJ Harrington, MPS, agreed to:

- Provide a copy of the special policing service agreements for charging that have been put in place (on a match-by-match basis) to date;
- Inform the Committee whether there would be a statement of intent and information-sharing agreement, as set out in the College of Policing guidance, Authorised Professional Practice: guiding the Service, with West Ham United Football Club in the future; and
- Ensure the Committee received a response to its questions about the wider policing issues of the Park and surrounding area on non-match days, to which he was not able to provide a response at the meeting.

These were sent to the Committee by Commander Harrington on 10 January

Child Protection Investigations in the MPS

During the course of the discussion, Commander Downing, MPS, undertook to provide:

- The average caseload of staff working in the area of child protection and the supervisory ratio; and

A demand analysis mapping CAIT workloads was carried out for FY 2015/16. Figures show investigations (not 'crimes') for:

- DC investigations: 40.39
- PC investigations: 71.29

These figures reflect the fact that CAIT DCs are allocated the most serious and complex cases assigned to their teams.

The CAIT supervisory ratios are:

- Ratio DI:DS 1:5
- Ratio DS:PC/DC 1:4

CAIT does however have a large number of police staff posts not included in the numbers above viz. 68 Band D and 44 Band E. The CAIT Band Ds, though technically a supervisory banding, have no line management responsibility and are supervised, together with the rest of the command's police staff, by Detective Sergeants. The banding is specific within SOECA to the Police Conference Liaison Officer role.

With Police Staff included, the supervisory ratios are as follows:

- Ratio DI:DS 1:5
- Ratio DS:PC/DC/Staff 1:5.3

- **The current figures for staff working on child protection.**

Figures below at 16th December 2016:

Budgeted posts:

DSU x 1
DCI x 4
DI x 17
DS x 85
DC x 250



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

TOTAL POLICING

PC x 90

Band D (Police Conference Liaison Officer - PCLO) x 68

Band E (Researcher) x 44

Actuals – posts filled:

DSU x 1

DCI x 4

DI x 17

DS x 85

DC x 249 (1 vacant post)

PC x 92 (2 over-strength)

Band D (PCLO) x 65 (3 vacant posts)

Band E (Researcher) x 39 (5 vacant posts)

Please let me know if you require any additional information.

Yours sincerely,

Craig Mackey
Deputy Commissioner