

Date: Thursday, 22 October 2013  
Location: The Chamber, City Hall  
Hearing: MOPAC Challenge - Performance

Start time: 10.00am  
Finish time: 11.30am

**MOPAC Panel Members:**

Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair)  
Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime)  
Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member)  
Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member)  
Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member)  
Faith Boardman (MOPAC Challenge Member)  
Linda Duncan (Chair, MOPAC/MPS Audit Committee)  
Helen Bailey (Chief Operating Officer, MOPAC)

**Guests**

Stephen Otter QPM (Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, HMIC)

**Metropolitan Police Officials:**

Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS)  
Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS)

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** ... the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) Challenge which is the occasion in which we ask the police how things are going, talk to senior officers about performance and try to elucidate matters of concern where there may be matters of concern and also try to highlight some good news, which we have today.

I want to kick off, in the faint hope that this will be reported, just to point out some of the things that are going well because I do think that the police have got a fantastic record at the moment and, indeed across the criminal justice system, we are seeing some very good news. On the crown court trial date of September 2013 London achieved its highest ever recorded effective trial rate, in September, of 61.3%. Pretty good. It seems it could be even higher but that is very good. The cracked trial rate seems to be coming down. Victim satisfaction is up. And, overall, the figures I have seen suggest to me that the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) is doing a sensational job in bringing down these seven MOPAC crime types in the MOPAC Challenge and the rate of crime is now falling at a faster rate in London than in the rest of England and Wales. The latest statistics to June 2013 show a 7% reduction in the capital compared to 5% across the rest of the country. That is a reverse of the previous pattern when London tended to trail the rest of the country. I think a great tribute to the work of the MPS. Confidence levels are now up at 67%, which is a three year high. I think I am right in saying - we will come to Craig [Mackey] and to Mark [Simmons] in a minute - my impression is that across the MOPAC seven crime types we are seeing progress fast enough to deliver on the Challenge, which is to get a 20% reduction in crime. That is obviously very, very encouraging indeed. So I would like to congratulate the MPS.

I suppose the most difficult element of the Challenge was always going to be the 20% increase in public confidence and it's good to see that it is up a bit now. There is one issue obviously at the moment that is causing a certain amount of perturbation in the public and people are anxious about the dragging out of the whole Plebgate thing. I wonder, Craig, if you might feel able to give, in this context, some sort of general guidance about how quickly you think we can get that one knocked on the head because it has been going on for a very long time and the allegations, inevitably, do go to public confidence in policing. It is very central to our perception/understanding of our relationship with the police that they should always be straight and accurate in what they say about what has happened. Can you elucidate where we are getting to with Plebgate and how quickly that particular investigation is going to be concluded?

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** By all means, Mr Mayor. I think we understand the impact it has on public confidence and the reporting about those sorts of allegations. What I can say is all the material has been provided to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) on 4 October and we currently await decisions on ten police officers and four members of the public. I do not have a timeline for when we will get that. That is clearly in the hands of the Crown Prosecution Service.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** So it is really a question of the CPS?

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** As I say, file went in, all the material went in, on 4 October. That covers ten police officers and four members of the public. And we expect a decision at some point.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** I mean there have been loads of arrests haven't there, so far?

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** Well, as I say, that file incorporates ten police officers and four members of the public.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Okay. Well look I do not think that MOPAC can do much more than that. I am looking around at colleagues here. I think our function is really to try to get that out in to the public domain and obviously to exhort all parties to bring this matter to as speedy a conclusion as is compatible with the rule of the law. Thank you very, very much for that.

The next part of the meeting is really a chance to look at some of the key crime types across which the MPS is making some progress, to ask how things are going and perhaps to see whether faster progress could be made. Stephen [Greenhalgh], shall we go through them one by one? Craig, do you want to give us the greatest hits?

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** Probably if we do the overall reduction which reinforces the comments you made earlier, Mr Mayor, about the trajectory against that 20% reduction target. You will remember in the Plan we have our 20:20:20, 20% reduction in costs, which we are on target to make, 20% reduction in the MOPAC seven crimes and the 20% rise in the public confidence, which I think we all knew was probably the most challenging of the 20%<sup>s</sup>.

But against the two there you can see real progress. That box towards the top right hand corner outlines the change of both the total but then the particular areas. I think, probably as we go through them, we will touch on some of the things that are happening with theft from person. Some of the highlights there. When you look at it around burglary. Nearly 5% reduction in burglary. That is a high volume crime for London. And those real successes around robbery. We know we can always do more and our intention is always to do more. But over a 12% reduction in robbery there shows some real progress against one of those crimes that people fear and we know survey after survey comes back with concerns about people being robbed. So you can see some headlines there in terms of the overall performance.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Yes. Sorry, Stephen?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Steve [Otter], you can provide the context because those figures, in and of themselves, are an

incredible impressive level but we know crime is coming down in the rest of the country and it starts obviously from a lower base. So I think just providing some context of where the MPS stands against other forces would be helpful.

**Stephen Otter QPM (Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, HMIC):** If we look at the Office for National Statistics' figures, and they are published up until June -- and the reason we can only use those for comparative purposes is because they hold them very tightly so when we compare the MPS to other forces we have to go back to June unfortunately. But you are right. In fact direction of travel is absolutely on track except for, as you know, theft from person. But actually that is a national trend so there is a national element in there so the MPS is no different from - in fact slightly better than - some of the larger urban areas that are starting to show increases. So actually the MPS' position is getting better against those larger forces, its most similar family.

But in terms of crime levels the MPS sits either as the highest in the country or one or two places better than the highest. Interestingly, burglary now, two forces are worse than the MPS. In the last year that has been a change.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Or three if you take the August figures in.

**Stephen Otter QPM (Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, HMIC):** I am not allowed to do that. The Office for National Statistics --

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** I am absolutely paranoid about offending the statisticians so ...

**Stephen Otter QPM (Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, HMIC):** But burglary as well is an area where, again, out of the four most similar family forces, it is now not the highest, there is now a force that has a higher level of burglaries. So the improving picture in London is starting to have an effect on its position in terms of crime levels per 1,000 population, which is good news.

In terms of the reduction, violence with injury, the MPS is now 23rd out of the 42 forces that are measured. One being the best and it is third out of the four most similar family of forces. Robbery 22nd. In terms of its reduction this is. So it is starting to show an improving picture. So it has got the 22nd best reduction in the country out of 42 and third out of the four most similar family. Burglary is the 30th best reduction out of the 42 and third out of the four most similar family. Theft from person, which is increasing, is 38th out of 42 and third out of the four. So it is not the worst in its most similar family. Criminal damage is the area where it is actually ranked the best in terms of its crime levels in its most similar family.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Why is that? That is stunning that London should be -- have I got that right? I looked at that chart last night. We are actually the best for criminal damage?

**Stephen Otter QPM (Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, HMIC):** Yes, in terms of crime levels and in terms of reduction out of the most similar family. Second best in the country.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** How can that be? Are we just classifying this crime in a slightly different way from elsewhere? I do not want to be sceptical about it.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** No, no. One of the things we are concerned about is to make sure we were on a level playing field so we have done quite a rigorous audit of our crime recording for criminal damage to make sure there are no variations in that. We are actually confident that we are recording the criminal damage correctly. We have done a lot of work on --

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Oh Dyfed Powys. You are less likely to have criminal damage in Dyfed Powys! That is about it.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** No, we are really confident on the recording. We have audited that very rigorously ourselves to make sure there is no hiccups in that process.

We have done a lot of work on anti-social behaviour, accelerating recently with a big summer campaign round anti-social behaviour. Just come to an end. But building up over the last year or so. As we have focused on the neighbourhood policing element. And that is reflected. If you put the criminal damage piece together with what we will talk about undoubtedly on violence, where you look at violence in a public place as opposed to the element of domestic violence, you see the reduction there is greater. So our street presence, our work on things that affect members of the public as they go about their business in public, whether it is about violence or whether it is about damage, has been a really strong feature of what we have been focusing on. And the reductions actually are evident in both of those elements, which I think speaks to the investment in neighbourhood policing and the work we are doing on that front.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** That is very encouraging. I know Members of the Panel will want to come in but one thing that springs in to my mind is a lot of chatter at the moment about the forthcoming impact of the accessions by Romania and Bulgaria and the potential impact on London communities there. Have we done any advance work? Have we looked at what preparations we might need to make? Have we done any thinking about what the impact of those accessions might be in terms of crime volumes? I was on the telly the other day and I think it was Dermot Murnaghan [News presenter, Sky News] was beating me up relentlessly, mainly about human rights in China, but he then turned to - I am not sure whether

he was right - figures he quoted about the volume of crimes committed by Romanians, he said. I would have to check this. Is there any data that we have on this that is useful and what are we doing to get ready?

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** You may be aware, Mr Mayor, and we have spoken about it before, we do quite a lot of work around the challenge of foreign national offenders and basically how we share information across other jurisdictions. We have actually done work with most of the countries who either are --

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Were out of Europe.

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** In terms of how we will interact with them and how we will work with them and look at those particular patterns of crime and particular types of offending. So you may be aware we have had officers from foreign jurisdictions working with us in London. That is to allow us access to their systems and an ability to understand different patterns of crime. Mark, do you want to ...?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** We know that about 28% of the people we arrest currently are foreign national offenders.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** 20 ...?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** 28%.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Really.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Of the people we arrest are foreign national offenders. That is not just European Union (EU). That is across the globe.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Sorry, do EU citizens count as foreign national offenders (FNOs)?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes. They are still foreign nationals albeit the controls we have are --

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** It is a relevant question.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** It is absolutely relevant because the work we then do is split in to what we can do with EU nationals and people external to the EU and there are different sets of controls around immigration, right to be in the county and so forth, that we can bring to bear with partners from the Home Office on that. So it is an absolutely important distinction.

We do break it down in to different types of crime. So at the last figures I looked at something like 11% of the people we dealt with for burglary were foreign national offenders and break down in to some of the sub groups of offenders, though Romanians did not feature significantly, from memory, in that particular piece.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Really. I think it is quite important that we know what the story is. In that particular interview I was unable to contradict what I was being told by the presenter. It would be quite handy to know what really is happening.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** We have a concern certainly about theft person and the involvement of people from Romania in that offence. I have to qualify that by saying our detection rate is very low - it is about two point something per cent - so the proportion of people we are arresting for that is small so when we talk about the involvement of foreign nationals we do not have, by any stretch, a complete picture. But we are concerned about the element of people from parts of Europe, particularly Romania, in that offence, on what we can see at the moment. But I have to just emphasise the fact it is a very small proportion we are actually arresting at this point in time.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** That is very helpful. Can I suggest that it would be useful, in the coming months, for us to have a very clear idea of what is happening and be ready to -- this is going to be, I think, quite a sensitive subject, politically and journalistically. I can imagine there is going to be a lot of copy about this. I think it would be very good for us to be on the front foot to know exactly what is going on.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** We are planning a MOPAC Challenge specifically on this.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Excellent. So, Stephen, you are doing a separate MOPAC Challenge on FNO?

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** I think this is interesting because of course, broadly speaking, as reported, the level of foreign national offending and the proportion that live in London who are foreign nationals broadly correlates. But there are these -- every single area where we look at crime there are issues where there may be disproportionality and we need to understand that and ensure that we have an effective policing response. So MOPAC Challenge will be about that.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** If there are things we can do with the cops in Bucharest or whatever, to make sure that we know who is coming and we target them that would obviously be to the advantage of London. We do not want to see a crime wave.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** It is a range of things pretty obviously. It is both who is coming but it is also, when we have people here, how can we access their criminal records, the intelligence about them, back in their home country. We also have a significant number of people who move regularly between Britain and other countries so we know, of the people who are wanted for offences in this country, monitor how many of those we think are currently out of the UK from the records we do and the searches we do, and there is a significant proportion that are, at any point in time, outside the UK and part of the challenge for us is working out how many of those are regularly coming back, particularly European nationals.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Okay. Excellent. I think the more up front and proactive we are in getting our story across the less media mythologising there may be. If, indeed, it is mythologising. It may turn out to be accurate.

Now I am conscious other Members of MOPAC Challenge will want to come in. There are lots of questions people want to ask about other crime types but, Jonathan [Glanz], on this.

**Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Just, if I may, obviously some of these areas particularly affect Westminster/West End in particular and in relation to the anti-social behaviour (ASB) work obviously I welcome that. But is there a concern that changing legislation will mean that Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs), which have been used very effectively in relation to both this issue and things like the on street drug market, which will no longer be available in a year or so's time, will adversely affect that very, very quickly?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** I am not sure I can assess at the moment what the impact of any change to legislation might be. ASBOs are important for us. We want to preserve the ability to make use of ASBOs in the way we do at the moment, and that is certainly very important for us.

**Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member):** They are due to go aren't they.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** We need to be very careful about what changes do come in and how they affect us.

**Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Thanks.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Excellent. Now, Jeremy [Mayhew]?

**Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Could I ask Steve a question which is a general one about timely data without, myself, creating an offence? Do I understand there is a legal obligation to publish data in a timely way and are we getting it later than we should be getting it?



**Stephen Otter QPM (Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, HMIC):** There is a legal obligation for police forces to provide data to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in to the central system. In terms of the MPS then providing data to MOPAC it can provide data to MOPAC about the MPS any time it likes, and to the public, about itself. So it can publish its own data. There is a statutory time limit for data going in to the centre, to the ONS, and to the national statistics, but there is no problem with it. There is nobody lagging behind.

**Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member):** I thought you would have the answer(?).

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Okay. Good stuff. Any other questions from Members of the Panel about any other crime types? Sorry, Craig, do you want to go through all these? How do you want to do it?

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** Shall I quickly go through each type?

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** What comes over is London is quite a broad variation

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** Has a very different pattern.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** What I am finding perplexing sometimes is the different things that are happening in unlikely areas, or hitherto seen as ...

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** If we take you through each one and just explain what some of the anomalies are. Violence with injury. Mark, do you want to cover the public/private place issue?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** One of the things we monitor is the difference between the two thirds or so of violence with injury that takes place in the public arena and the third or so that is classified as domestic violence because they are very different dynamics obviously in both those.

If you just take violence in a public place then it is just under a 10% reduction on the rolling last 12 months. So that presents, in terms of the work we have done on the night time economy, on licensing, on anti-social behaviour and so on, a much more positive picture than you get from the combined figures in terms of violence that takes place outside the home, broadly speaking. The only borough that has got a rise in that category is Enfield and Enfield clearly is at the top of, or bottom of, the poll.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** You say violence in a public place is two thirds now of violence.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes. Roughly. So domestic violence accounts for about a third of these offences. Domestic violence has actually increased by about 3.5% over the last 12 months. We do not seek to -- obviously we seek to reduce domestic violence in the absolute sense but we are very conscious that that is an under reported crime so we are very careful not to suppress recording, we actually encourage people to come forward. The latest data nationally from victim surveys tells us more domestic violence nationally is being reported than ever before. So our overall violence figures include a 3.5% rise in domestic violence, which as I say is a very different feature than that which takes place in a public place.

When you look at some of the boroughs that are at the top of that Enfield does have a rise in both categories. There were two particular periods over the last few months when Enfield experienced significant spikes in their public place violence --

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** Yes, what is going on in Enfield because it is the only borough where crime is going up.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Enfield has some particular challenges in relation to this but I think to say that they are the only borough that has crime going up is not quite accurate in that all boroughs, at any point in time, of the 32 boroughs, some will have different challenges and you will see as we go through the maps some will have challenges in different areas. But it is fair to say Enfield do have a particular challenge around violence at the moment.

Some of their increase, about 10%, is in their domestic violence category. That is not the highest increase, proportionally, in that category but that is an element of it. The bit that more obviously bucks the trend across the capital is the 11% or so that has increased for them in public place violence. Very heavily driven where they had two relatively short periods where they had very high levels of public violence. So we think that is now an improving picture for Enfield, although that is a fairly recent phenomenon so we need to make sure we drive that home and that they come back in to line. But a lot of work going on in Enfield around that.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** I am just going on the statistics I get which is the monthly borough breakdowns and it is the only borough in London through September, if you look at a rolling 12 month picture where total notifiable offences (TNOs) are going up. In every single other borough it is going down. So that is what I meant by being out of line.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** I see. So some very specific challenges in Enfield. Most of the time you will see that is a high volume crime that they are challenged on so there are some things that we are working specifically on with them in terms of support they get from non borough assets, so other resources that we have, Territorial Support Group (TSG) and so forth.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** What could be the problem? What is going on in Enfield?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** There is nothing very specific that we can see in Enfield that is driving this. There is a cyclical thing that happens in some places where people have a good period and then that makes the figures more challenging. If you took as a converse a borough not a million miles from there which is Barnet, they are doing very well on a range of things at the moment. If we look back a year or two, last couple of years, they would have been really in trouble.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Okay. So you are comparing previous periods.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes. There is something about how that evens out over time. But having said that we are not complacent around Enfield. There are some specific challenges. There is some work that I have asked the Area Commander to do particularly in Enfield just to make sure we are on the right track particularly around the violence work and we will continue to focus on that.

**Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member):** When you get that sort of differential performance between apparently not hugely dissimilar boroughs how do you go about thinking what is going well in one place and what is not going well in another?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** We try and look at things in context. So if you take Enfield with their violence with injury figures they are top of the list there. If you look at their violence per 1,000 population, which is how we seek to benchmark people, from the table on the next chart I think it is, you see they are top of bottom third. Perhaps I did not express it very well but my point around what is cyclical or how one year against another year compares. They look as if they have got a big problem at the moment and, in the short term it is a problem that we are concerned about, but if you look at their level of violence per 1,000 population they are in the last -- where are we?

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Have we got that? That was the national figure.

**Siobhan Coldwell (Head of Strategy and Corporate Planning, MOPAC):** No, sorry. That was one of the slides that I took out.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** I think I have still got it here. It is MOPAC data. I liked it so I kept it! It is coming up now. So you see Enfield there, violence per 1,000 population, at 1.65. They are bottom third, roughly speaking, in there.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Yes, I see. Okay. So it can look like a big jump on quite a low --

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes. So we have to try to stabilise that by looking at benchmarks across comparable boroughs, whether in London or outside of London of course, and that gives us one of the starting points of reference that helps us look at what the long term position is, as opposed to very short term fluctuations.

**Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member):** That I understand but my question was actually what do you do, whatever the statistics, in the absolute where one place seems to be doing better than another? How do you think across boroughs? How do you learn lessons?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Sure. There are two ends we approach that from, very broadly. One is the internal processes, so in the same place we can do things better or worse. So is the management team on their game? Do they have a good understanding of the problems? On the internal process we run that through our internal performance management process, pretty obviously I guess. The other is then are there external challenges, things outside, that are changing that present a particular challenge for us. So, for example, an influx of one particular nationality in to an area that might present a particular crime problem would be an external challenge and that is where we would want to bring to bear additional resource maybe or some expertise or something that like. So we make that kind of assessment in pretty much any problem. So benchmark and then assess the internal/external dynamics.

We have an inspection regime clearly which we use to try to support the internal improvements. That is pretty obvious in one sense but that is a fairly core way in which we would look at that. So in Enfield we are doing some work with the management team about their understanding of some of the challenges. Quite a number of boroughs which have had big variations in domestic violence I mentioned have struggled to understand why should domestic violence suddenly go up by as much as a third in some parts of London. Quite reasonably, people need some help, some analysis, some support, in understanding that. When you have a picture where in some places that variation has been as much as a third in one direction and in other places as much as 20% in the opposite direction, unpicking that, getting a baseline, seeing how they compare against it and so on, is really important. Without, at the same time, taking our eye off the ball of what do we do with every one of those incidents in terms of our fast response, our positive arrest policy, our positive intervention and so on. So it is bringing those different elements to bear in trying to make sure that our response supports individual boroughs and is as robust as possible.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Superb. Excellent. Anything else on violence with injury? Overall it is coming down though isn't it? I suppose the general issue - and this

comes across several crime types - is the changing socio economic and demographic profile of outer London and that is starting to show up in some of the patterns that we see.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes. Very much so.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Steve?

**Stephen Otter QPM (Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, HMIC):** Mr Mayor, the issue around domestic violence I think is really important as you see this decrease more and more because Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) would say it is right to look for an increase in the recording of domestic violence. We know it is significantly under recorded. So as your overall violence goes down you are going to find it more and more difficult. And I think somehow differentiating between those as you move forward is going to be really important.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** I would agree. I think sometimes you do not want to over analyse but this is the first time we had a MOPAC Challenge where it is quite clearly a stark differentiation between two types of violence. One where you effectively want confidence and you want the victims to report and another one where you want to see an absolute reduction. We are not going to change the target midstream simply because of today but I think we should try to have the clarity of reporting of the two types of crime so we have that granularity. So, going forward, we should just make sure that we -- and we do that. We do that when it comes to theft person where it is theft of a smartphone versus other types of theft. I think we should do that again with violence with injury in future reviews of this.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** It is a good point.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Thank you very much. Let's get on to robbery. Pretty unpleasant crime.

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** Again, you can see with robbery some of the real progress been made and the differential performance. I do not know if you have got -- have you hidden the slide again? That is it. It probably helps to show the differential patterns around robbery and some of the work that has been going on in terms of where we are. We have seen a reduction of close to 13%, 12.9%, over the rolling 12 months and we are down 8.2% over a three month period in terms of where we are. We talked briefly about where that sits vis a vis the national position in terms of it. About 65% of our robberies take place in the street. 61% are male victims, predominantly. The top items to be stolen during a robbery mobile phone, cash, credit card and the last one of those that we record is necklaces. As you

can see from that Westminster record the highest rate of robbery. The majority of which takes place in Soho. So --

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Really.

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** We have seen an increase again in offences there over a rolling 12 month period but some real success across the piece and some quite challenging boroughs.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** If I may, it you take Westminster, yes, they have got a rise over the rolling 12 months but if you look at the last three months they are flatlined so they seem to have been making some real progress on that.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Is that Operation Ringtone and stuff?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Ringtone is not so much --

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Oh that is robbery against the person.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** It does include robbery as well where it is mobile phones. That is part of it. But some very specific things that Westminster do so they have identified -- in one sense it is what we expect everywhere to do. They have some particular features to their robbery both in locations, so Soho/Leicester Square for example. They have something called -- the term that gets used is hugger mugger robberies which is the kind of robberies where people almost gather round people and press up against them, rather than what you might think is a traditional robbery.

Last weekend I happen to know they deployed an operation which they run from time to time on those robberies. They arrested 12 people and charged nine of them for those offences. They are doing some very focused work taking it right down to what are the streets and the very small areas that get the focus for these offences because even with a borough like Westminster offences still focus in on some very specific places. So working hard on that.

In the last three months they are actually level with that same three months last year which is an improvement on the rolling 12 month picture and evidence they are moving in the right direction. But with a big challenge still both on this and on theft person. They are really important for us.

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** It is also one of the boroughs where we are doing the predictive policing pilot isn't it. You may well have heard the notion of being able to predict where crime takes place as part of the daily briefing for Westminster and a number of

other boroughs. They effectively get a very detailed briefing on a micro space where they are to patrol for a period of time because, statistically, there is likely to be a crime there. We are starting to see some effects from that.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** So Leicester Square, that sort of stuff?

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** It is very small parts of their geography that just directs their patrols to for a very set period of time.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** LBC Radio Leicester Square. Nick Ferrari.

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** The predicative patrolling thing works particularly well for burglary. Not necessarily for robbery as well.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** It is more for burglary. If you look at Westminster's burglary figures, although that is not on this slide clearly, you will see a good downward trend over recent months against some pretty high figures last year. So there is some evidence that that approach is working, more in the residential part of the borough to the north.

**Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Just sticking with robbery for a moment, overall picture good, very large differential in performance with some boroughs, to take a couple which we have not yet mentioned, Bromley and Lewisham, a couple with increases. What are you doing about addressing the issue there?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Lewisham will feature, unfortunately, when you get to the burglary slide as well. They had a big challenge on burglary. One of the biggest in the MPS and that did lead to some shifting in resource and focus in to that burglary problem which was very significant for us and which they do seem to have turned the corner on over the last quarter. The unfortunate flip side of that was that meant that we lost some ground on robbery in Lewisham and now that is ground we are taking back in terms of the operational activity there.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** So you pushed down the burglary and the robbery went up?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes. It is probably more about where we put the resources rather than criminals switching from one to the other, because that is unlikely to have happened in that timeframe. But it is about the resources. There is a very significant burglary challenge that it has been quite hard to get on top of, although they are making really good progress with that now. So that is the feature on

...

**Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member):** You talked about external and internal drivers.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** External and internal drivers.

**Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Of changing patterns. What is your conclusion? Your conclusion was essentially it was all about --

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes, okay. Lewisham and Bromley both come up red in here but very clearly very different in terms of volumes and in terms of the profiles of the boroughs. In Lewisham not significantly an external change in the environment. Nothing obvious that we point to that says Lewisham has changed radically over the last period. There may be just some things around individual teams of criminals and there is some suggestion, when we have boiled down the burglary problem, you can identify some 12 or so streets that were driving a very strong burglary problem and some focused work in those, with residents, around prevention as well as around targeting people that may be offending in those areas, have helped us turn that round. So in all honesty there is more there around being really tight on the analysis and understanding what the problem was, rather than a big change that we could see in the external environment in that borough.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Okey cokey. Good.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** You came up with some figures, Steve, that I have not heard before, which is this concept of where the MPS ranks in the reduction table. What was the ranking for robbery again?

**Stephen Otter QPM (Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, HMIC):** For robbery.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** While Steve looks at that we think we are doing better in our rate of decrease than Greater Manchester and Merseyside, for example. Not that we look elsewhere!

**Stephen Otter QPM (Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, HMIC):** In relation to the 42 forces that are measured - there are 43 but the City of London is so small that data cannot be measured - the MPS is 22nd. And out of the four in its most similar family, which is West Yorkshire, Greater Manchester Police and West Midlands, it is third out of four.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Third out of four. Right.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** Third out of four. Before we leave this piece on robbery, because it is the highest in the country, what is the aspiration in terms of the speed of reducing this down? What can we expect to see?



**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** We are 13% down against the baseline for the MOPAC Challenge. We would look for this to be at 20% at the end of that period. Absolutely. In line with other parts of the MOPAC Challenge. So we are very clearly focused on that.

We are going to come to theft person. When we come to theft person and that element of theft person that is what we call snatch, which also involves the confrontation between the criminal and the victim and some element of physical confrontation, the boundaries are fairly narrow so we see this as being linked with the theft person challenge and our ambition is to tackle both of those tactically, but often it is very similar, certainly for the snatch element, and to continue to drive that down. We are absolutely focused on that 20% challenge and we see that as being achievable.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Good. Bromley is very much in the second half of the robbery areas anyway but it just seems to be creeping up. That is the worry.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes. Places like Bromley, because they are relatively low volume, fortunately, it is a safe place in terms of robbery, so relatively small numbers, gives what looks like a big fluctuation.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** I have got you. Okay. Excellent. Shall we move on to theft of motor vehicle and theft from motor vehicle? Both theft of and from.

**Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Yes, thank you very much. This is something I think is important. Theft of and theft from. They are key MOPAC seven indicators. They are often in areas that do not experience particularly high crime levels so disproportionately, perhaps, in suburbs. And also, by their sheer volume, the numbers of the offences, affects a large number of people and families. I think that is quite important. I will get on a little bit later to burglaries. It is those three indicators that interest me particularly because of the numbers involved and the fact that they can affect very large numbers of families.

Now I think we see some trends that are going pretty much in the right direction but there are a couple of boroughs that stand out. Mark, do you want to comment at all on what you have done?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** As with the other offences the first thing I want to do is talk separately about theft of and theft from because they are different offences. So of the totality of motor vehicle crime, theft of motor vehicles, you have got there is about a quarter of the total motor vehicle crime. We are already at just under 20% reduction against the MOPAC baseline on theft of motor vehicle so in terms of our progress on that that is really strong. It is relative so some boroughs are shaded in here but I would say, across the piece, this is a pretty positive picture for us on theft of motor

vehicle. And the bigger challenge, particularly frankly for me at the moment, for us, is on the theft from motor vehicle, which is three quarters of vehicle crime. Lest we forget, Enfield does feature again in here.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Poor old Enfield.

**Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Because the volume numbers are quite high so, Mark, what is the story there in these particular boroughs?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** The place that is particularly driving this is that east London corridor. Yes, it features red in other places as well but that east London corridor is the one, as a piece, that gives us probably the greatest concern. Tower Hamlets is actually green but in fact that runs right through that piece there.

I think it is fair to say that until the last couple of months we have been in a strong downward position on theft from a motor vehicle. The last couple of months have seen some slight upward tail which is starting to give us a bit more focus on those offences and, as I say, heavily in to east London as the area that is driving it.

People have heard about the changes made under the Local Policing Model recently, the investment in neighbourhood policing. A strong driver for those boroughs and those neighbourhood areas where motor vehicle crime is a challenge for us, is where we are heavily focused. So we have seen an increase in the number of applications we have been making internally and the number we are delivering of things like decoy operations to try and catch people breaking in to cars, use of technical methods for doing things like that. And that is very heavily featured in that area. The prevention messages through local residents' groups. We are really trying to drive --

**Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member):** That is what I was going to say. With the increase in numbers for the Local Policing Model (LPM) much of this must be around information. People securing their cars and property.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):**  
Absolutely.

**Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Because, as a sanction detection piece, it is quite difficult. So he gets up in the morning, as I have said before, they go down to their car, someone has put their fist through and taken something out. It is very difficult to sanction detect but much of it is about information, where you park your car and that sort of stuff. Am I clear on that?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):**  
Absolutely. The prevention message is really important for us on this. Leaving visible property

in a car is still one of the biggest factors in this offence. Well it is what it isn't it. That message is really important on that.

Does not mean there are not other things as well. So we are doing some work on trying to develop our forensic response to these offences. We have set a target this year for the first time - not too ambitious a target to set us off with - of doing a forensic intervention on about 15% of vehicle crime, because we think there are more opportunities. But we know there are some challenges around things like finger prints on the outside of cars. On moveable objects in cars that we are working with colleagues from the CPS on how we can improve the reliability to detect crimes through that method. Particularly people whose fingerprints turn up in a number of different vehicles, which clearly gives us some avenues we can explore. So we are driving the forensic piece on this as well.

**Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member):** My last point is it would be key that, with the roll out of the LPM priorities and priorities coming from the wards and neighbourhoods. That should really reflect and drive improvement in that. We will be looking for that in the future.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):**  
Absolutely

**Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Thank you very much.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Thank you, Steve. Any other questions on theft of or from motor vehicles? Okay. Thank you very much. Let's get on. Stephen?

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** This is a very timely time to get a picture. Perhaps you would just take us through the trends before our questions. Where are we? It is not like you are massively below the line here.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** You are doing well.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** When we started the MOPAC Challenge burglary was the crime that concerned us the most overall. We cannot deliver your MOPAC Challenge without delivering it on burglary so that was an absolute focus for us. And the direction of travel on that line, although the scale does not make it look huge, has been a lot of very focused work to bring burglary down in line with where it needs to be and we are confident that that trend is going to continue.

We have just started an initiative to take us over the next three months which is traditionally a time, every year, when burglaries go up. Residential burglaries go up. Not non-residential burglaries. But residential burglaries go up as the evenings start to draw in and as we move towards the Christmas period. So there is some additional work both in terms of --

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** Can you give a flavour - in this period when you get the longer nights how much is there an increase in the level of burglary in this period typically?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** I cannot give you an average number per day but if you looked at a graph you would see it -- no, we did not have it here did we. There is a very distinct upward trend that takes you up to Christmas. It will drop shortly, just after Christmas, and then you will have a bit more of a rise in the New Year.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** It would be quite nice to know that wouldn't it. If you just take burglary as the 12 months divided by 12 and say that is the average and then this is the seasonally adjusted figures.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** So you could seasonally adjust.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** There is a briefing that I know that MOPAC have produced on burglary which I have a copy of which has got a chart in it which shows what the monthly picture looks like. I could wave it across the room I suppose but that is probably not as useful as seeing it. But that does show the seasonal rise in graphic form.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** I think the key thing is what are the strategies in terms of preventing burglary in the first place? Secondly, what are the strategies around reducing repeat victimisation, because that is obviously a problem? And, thirdly, how do we maintain and sustain this? If you could address those three points that would be helpful.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** There are two elements in the tactics around preventing burglary. The first one is the prevention message. We have invested very heavily in something we call cocooning which is every burglary victim not only gets the visit themselves, apart from the actual investigation, to talk about crime prevention. We know that the chance of being burgled again after you have been burgled increases over the three months after that.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Is that right?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** So to reinforce the crime prevention advice to someone who has been burgled. At the same time, depending on the assessment of different areas, we will then visit a proportion of houses on either side and perhaps across the road to say, "Your neighbour was burgled". Being a London resident with both my neighbours having been burgled in the last 18 months that really works!

They missed me! So a London resident with a very hearty interest in burglary apart from a professional one, absolutely! But it really works because when someone knocks on your door, says your next door neighbour got burgled, the method they got in was they found garden tools left out in the garden and they used it to force the rear window. Then you very clearly - you would be daft not to - check you have got your padlock on your shed and you have got everything where it should be and so on. So we do that.

We invest very heavily in that cocooning activity which the neighbourhood teams deliver and they take in. It will vary in different parts of London. X number of houses on each side or flats in a block to make sure they understand. Obviously you are looking for witnesses and information as well but to get that message home. We have really invested heavily in that and that is a strong tactic, we think, in terms of getting that prevention message out, delivered by neighbourhood teams following burglaries.

So there is that sort of thing on prevention. There are other specific things. From memory it is round about 10% of burglaries have featured right across London. They have featured gold as the item that is being stolen, or targeted, and we know that is fairly heavily aimed towards Asian communities because of the quality of gold and its place in some festivals at different times of year. So we target crime prevention activity against specific aspects of burglary where we can see those things. Similarly the elderly for distraction burglary. Our crime prevention work, again, very heavily focused on what we understand about the different elements of burglary that there are.

So heavy investment in that. Need to continue with that. That is a big feature of the three month campaign we are driving at the moment, although it does not start or stop with those three months, it continues. You will see, I think starting, if not this week, next week, some media work that supports that by reinforcing some of those messages.

On the other side of the coin then there is the targeting of the burglars and there is a range of things we do on that to try to make sure that we are targeting the right people. So we have increased our forensic intervention over the last year, both in residential and non-residential burglaries. We are now about 92% of all residential burglaries get forensic intervention. We have done some analysis that tells us - this is not rocket science actually - the earlier we intervene the better chance of getting a usable forensic product so we have set targets for forensic intervention of four hours now for forensic attendance of a scene as well as the police officer investigating, which is within an hour. We know that a third of all the people we arrest and charge for burglary come from forensics so investing in that forensic process is really important for us. And we are doing some additional work on the forensics over the next three months to try and see if we can squeeze more out.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** We always gets media questions on these things. One of the things was around detections which I have said is broadly stable in the low 20s --

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** For burglary?

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** No, no. Generally for sanction detection. For burglary it is half that. It is around 11% detection rate I think. I have looked at historic trends and the MPS has been flatlining at that level for some time so it is not like that is a recent trend. If you go well back to let's say the middle of the last decade you did see a higher level of detections and probably when you were out there arresting people(?) or not. It was about 19%. Is there anything that we have lost in the corporate memory or is it just things have moved on and burglars are smarter?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Well the last time I ran a burglary squad as a sergeant was 1980 something in Lewisham so that was an awfully long time ago. But I have a vested interest in burglary, as I said before.

We separate the detections out in to primary and secondary so the primary one is the one we focus on because that is the arresting and charging and, ideally, locking up of burglars, as opposed to secondary which is working out how many other offences they might have committed. At the moment we are at about 6% for our primary detection rate for burglary. That is low. It is lower than we want it to be. Although it is about 1.5 percentage points better than it was 18 months ago, so it is moving gradually in the right direction.

In order to work out how do we improve we break out the sources of those detections. A third of them come from forensics. So, as I said just now, we are trying to invest more in the forensic process to try to get more out of that. A third of them come from attending scenes.

A third will come from police officers either 999 calls -- sorry, always 999 calls pretty much attending the scene and arresting people at the scene of the burglary. Not usually within the first few minutes. On average between 20 to 30 minutes after the burglary occurs. Either because someone is hiding in the attic or they pop up in a nearby street and it is the persistence of our response to scenes that delivers those arrests.

So, again, we have broken that out and we are driving that very hard right across London so we look at the response time to burglary separately from other response times but, more importantly, not just getting there but what people are doing when they are there to maximise the chance of catching someone still in the vicinity. Again, that generates about a third of our primary detections for burglary, so really important work.

The other third comes from what we call secondary investigations, so the follow up inquiries. That is relatively low, in honesty. If it is not forensic and it is not caught at the scene the secondary investigation is a relatively low piece. But things like what informants tell us, our ability to track property back from the markets that handle stolen goods, that sort of thing is where we get the other third. So we are driving very heavily our use of tasking performance

around burglary and things like that so that we go and, often through neighbourhood teams, work out whose door we should be going and knocking on early in the morning.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** So there is this challenge around doing all the obvious things to drive up primary detection but we should look at that primary detection figure above all to see whether these are working --

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes. So in our daily monitoring of burglary we separate the two out so monitor primary detections and secondary ones secondly.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** That is helpful. We should probably follow that as well in future because I am just seeing the basket at the moment. Where I struggle with - and this is where I can perhaps ask you, Mark, then Steve - is what do we know are the really good ways of preventing this from happening in the first place? You have mentioned cocooning and the role of neighbourhood teams and it is good that we are getting a thousand extra officers in to neighbourhoods. That is an important part of being able to do that. But it is equally fair to say the public have a part to play in this. The expansion of things like neighbourhood watch is important, I would have thought, and being far more --

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Are we doing enough on that?

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** Are we doing enough on that in boroughs? You see differences in boroughs. I think about five boroughs have no neighbourhood watch schemes at all, for instance. What can we do to make sure that every single borough has some form of public participation in keeping their neighbourhood safe?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Neighbourhood watch is a really good way of getting people engaged around it. I think it is fair to say we need to be more consistent across all the boroughs and how the neighbourhood teams are supporting neighbourhood watch. I would not pretend that is consistent at the moment so that is certainly something we need to be --

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Which of the boroughs need to raise their game on that?

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** It is 27 out of 32. I do not have the five that do not. But there are about five that do not have any scheme at all.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** I was not aware there were any that did not have any scheme.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** That is what I was told by the Neighbourhood Watch Association.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes, there are some that are less effective than others. So I think there is something about neighbourhood watch.

There are some other really good work we are doing in prevention terms as well around something called traceable liquids which we have piloted in a number of places. We have seen some really positive results --

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** Oh yes. You cannot mention the brand but it is traceable liquids. You cannot mention the brand.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Well apparently not, no.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Why not? Are they the only one in the market? That was a very good picture in the paper the other day of some geezer got squirted with something.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** That is right. That in fact was in a car that he had broken in to.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** I cannot remember how it worked. Was there a sort of water pistol that is ...?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** No, it is kind of invisible mist. So you do not feel yourself being sprayed with anything. It is just a light mist that then coats you and does not get removed from the normal kind of washing.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** How does the mist get ejected? Like a spray? An aerosol?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** There is a trigger. I could not talk for the technical stuff but there is a trigger that goes off when you break in to, in that case, the car. The main use we see for it really is in houses and commercial premises as an anti-burglary thing. So that is where we think is the biggest bonus.

We have piloted that in a number of boroughs. Brent in particular has seen some really dramatic reductions in residential burglary in the area where they put it in. They did some really good work in getting lots of households to sign up to join it --



**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** You need to get a good saturation point don't you.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** That is the key to it. The saturation point helps with this. That was a great example of what happens when it is discharged on someone and how we can detect it. They walk in to a custody suite. The lights that we have there will show up the person having that on them. But the main function of it is to tell burglars in this area there is a heavy saturation - excuse the word - of investment in this stuff so do not burgle there. That is where we think we are seeing some really good signs in places like Brent.

Lambeth has started doing it as well. They were a bit slower to get going or it has taken a bit longer to get the level of engagement with the public in the areas they are piloting it. But now that is starting to show some benefits as well. So we think there is a lot in the traceable liquids bit for us.

We have already mentioned the predictive patrolling element. There is some real science(?) in parts of the States where they have done it that says - a not too complicated algorithm I think is the term - if you plot burglaries we know that you are more likely to be burgled again within X months in the same house. In neighbouring houses, that is in the same street, that is an even longer period. So by plotting those and looking at peak areas for people to patrol that seems to be bearing some fruit although that is fairly early days as well at the moment.

But there are still some really important messages to get out. Every borough that has a significant number of students in the summer will have laptops going through windows in student halls of residence all over the place. I know that is something I struggled with, as a Borough Commander of Tower Hamlets, with a large student nurse population. Things like that. There are places where that message needs to be constantly reinforced around what people can do. In the summer months the proportion of burglaries that go through unsecured premises, open windows and open doors, is huge. And that prevention message just needs to be absolutely relentless because the only person who can really do much about that is the householder.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** So there is a whole suite of strategies; predictive crime mapping, traceable liquids, the cocooning, targeting neighbourhood watch. All of these things play a part in what you described as happening.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Absolutely. Yes.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** Steve, just remind us in the national context where we are on -- I know the MPS is quite high in absolute terms for burglaries. It does better than robbery. But where are we in reductions?

**Stephen Otter QPM (Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, HMIC):** In terms of reduction the MPS is 30th out of 42 and is third in its most similar family out of the four. Again, that is until June.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** That is until June. So that ...

**Stephen Otter QPM (Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, HMIC):** It is an improving picture for the MPS.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** But its absolute ranking is second out of four, as I have got here, but in terms of reduction -- so this is a real ongoing battle to make sure that we hit our target.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** How much of it is drug related in the sense that it is people looking for stuff to get their next fix?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** I am trying to remember the figure now. It is a very significant proportion. All the research tells us that it is drug related. I am trying to think. I have got in my mind a 30% or so figure. It might even be higher than that. Add to that suite of tactics I talked about just now the drugs testing programme for people arrested is really important because there are then controls we can apply over people who test positive. If they are arrested for certain types of crime, test positive for drugs while in custody, we can then impose certain conditions/controls on them that help us control their offending thereafter. So that is things like the Drugs Interventions Programme (DIP) testing it is called.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** The what test?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** The DIP. Drug Interventions Programme.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** I went on a borough visit to Hounslow recently and the Borough Commander mentioned that you can actually get voluntary tagging and I think he is doing some of that. You get repeat victims but you get repeat offenders. He said he is getting some very interesting results from that.

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** Yes, Carl [Bussey] has literally just started piloting some stuff with partners around tagging but we are really interested to see what he manages to do with that.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) said they wanted London to be a pilot for this and we need to get them to sign up.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Tagging?

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** Voluntary tagging and use of electronic monitoring. That could be helpful could it?

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** We think so. It is very new so we want to see how Carl manages to deal with that but ...

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** What is our line on that? There was some Chief Constable the other day who said something about drugs wasn't there?

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** I cannot remember. Somebody said it.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Somebody said it. They usually say it from time to time. Where was it?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** The Chief Constable of Durham.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Durham. That is right. Where is the MPS on all that argument re ...?

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** It is a perpetual debate that goes on with various people around drugs and drugs enforcement. I think you have to be incredibly careful with the language because, as you say, there were words like legalised/decriminalised used. They all mean something fundamentally different. Deciding what the law is is an issue for Parliament. We are in enforcement. The law is pretty clear on drugs and we see what it does to communities.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** My view is pretty -- I understand why people think that it might be a solution. But you look at what has happened in places like Portugal and Amsterdam where they have tried it and it does not seem to me to lead to noticeably less criminality. On the contrary, it seems to encourage a general climb of decadence and more criminality.

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** The sort of people we deal with are not just going to up and leave a market place where they make money. Whatever the law says.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** I think we have to look at some of the elements. Neighbourhood policing teams. One of the most common complaints they heard around relatively low harm drugs people might say, so cannabis use and so on, vast proportion of the complaints we get about anti-social behaviour and so on are associated with soft drugs and with people smoking in corridors, in communal hallways and that sort of thing, or dealing. The whole Operation Hawk thing is about low level dealers that might not be seen in one sense as the most harmful end of drugs but which cause huge disruption, inconvenience and pain for communities. I think we have to be careful about that.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Yes. Good. Any other questions on burglary?

**Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Can I just very quickly ask about this burglary project you have done in Brent which was meant to be reporting last month. Is that correct?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** I do not remember the reporting date.

**Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member):** We were told that there was this CPS burglary project around Brent.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Oh sorry, yes. Right. That is something slightly different from what we were talking about before.

**Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member):** I am wondering whether the stuff that you talked about before were emerging conclusions or whether --

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** No. Right, I am really sorry. That is a separate piece of work we have done. So as part of our continual drive to improve our performance on burglary at Brent we have undertaken a piece of very detailed analysis of every stage of the process from initial call of burglary through to the conclusion of the investigation to try and work out where our the best opportunities for us improving the way we investigate burglary right across the piece. So the first stage of that work is concluded, which is the analysis piece. The next steps is looking at what are the lessons we learn from that and how do we implement them more widely. That is the next stage that we have moved on to at the moment.

**Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member):** So what is the timescale on that?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** I cannot remember off the top of my head. I will have to check and come back to you. It is a matter of the next two or three months I think.

**Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member):** It is a classic piece of do the examination, learn some lessons and spread them across.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes, absolutely. Yes.

**Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Can I just have one quick question? On prolific offenders burglary is affected sometimes by small numbers of individual who are prolific offenders as opposed to perhaps from theft etc. So is it true to say that if you target a smaller number of people you can have a disproportionate effect on the numbers? Does that bear out?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Absolutely. That absolutely does. Yes, it does. So one of the things we track very carefully is releases from prison on the basis the most prolific burglars, when they get caught, tend to get prison sentences. So we track the release of them so we can pick them up when they come out. The more prolific they are the greater resource we will put in to that; covert/overt etc.

We have done some work in different parts of London but very specifically some good work in east London which is running - this sounds really bureaucratic - a matrix of the highest volume burglars so we track where they are on the basis that one of the best indicators of future offending is past levels of offending and to make sure people do not slip through the net because we lose sight of them while they are in prison for a period.

And there is some work in some parts so, in south east London, we do a lot of joint work with Kent. There are Kent people involved in our burglary team in those few boroughs in south London. Similarly in other parts of north London where we border on country forces. Hertfordshire has very close working with because they see the same burglars burgling --

**Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Does that reflect our deterioration in figures in certain parts of London, because a small team of burglars, will be across border, target certain areas in that, move away, and then that would have that surge on figures?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes. So, for example, a recent job - I think it is still going through the courts so I will not go in to a huge amount of detail on it - a team of burglars arrested in Bexley came up for burglaries in Kent, Bromley, Bexley, somewhere in east London - I cannot remember where - and Barnet on a range of things from forensics through to other intelligence and so forth. Interestingly they were foreign nationals as it happens on that particular occasion.

**Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Then if you take them out then you will see hopefully a correlating drop in figures. Thank you, Chair.

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** And every briefing that officers get, so if we were sitting in Southwark today, on the briefing sheet it will have the top burglary offenders on there. So every time officers patrol they know who the burglary offenders are and who the robbery targets are.

**Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member):** The conclusion of that is if you increase your sanction detection in this particular area your numbers are going to go disproportionately down.

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** Yes.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Could be. Could be. Okay. Thank you. Jonathan? Faith [Boardman]?

**Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member):** I would like to understand a bit more about the non-residential burglaries. First of all the definitions because clearly parts of London, particularly in the centre where you have mixed buildings, and it may be difficult to understand which bit of it is residential and which bit would be classed as non-residential. Then to look at what work can be done with businesses who are affected by burglary. It can be very difficult for small businesses in particular if they are affected by burglary. What work is being done to try and look at their particular needs?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Okay. Non-residential burglary, a bit like some of the other prime categories talked about, has very different features to residential burglary. Non-residential burglary does not have the same -- there is the graph from earlier. So much flatter line. The profile of non-residential burglary is very different in different places. If you go to Westminster, particularly some of the south parts of the borough there, very heavily around office premises, but that takes two different forms. It will take the classic night time break in burglaries. But another type of offence that is very difficult for us to deal with, where we work with the owners of the premises, is what we call walk in thefts, which is technically a burglary but where someone walks in, past the front desk, walks through an office, steals something. Because they are trespassers, they have not got permission to be in there, that will still be a burglary even though the premises is open and they have had pretty much unfettered access. So for those types of --

**Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Is there seasonality around that? Do people steal things for Christmas?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** No, not noticeably. Not in non-residential burglary. First off is breaking out that type. In some of the outer boroughs up to half of their non-residential burglaries will be sheds/garages, separate from the home, garden tools from a shed. When you add them up, although each of them is relatively small in value, it is quite big business. Garden tools and push bikes from sheds. It is a

classic thing that we get enthusiasts who spend thousands of pounds on the latest push bike and put it in a shed with a tuppence halfpenny padlock on it. Or even if it has got a really good padlock with two rusty nails holding the hasp on. Some of the boroughs like Richmond have done a lot of work on this. Some of the outer boroughs a lot of work on the crime prevention messages to particular communities using things like trade magazines for cycling enthusiasts. That sort of thing.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Marking your bike. That sort of thing.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Marking the bike is part of it but essentially we are saying, if you have got a high value item that people will target to steal, then invest in the security of it as well as in the actual item itself.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** I thought that bike theft was down. I thought we were ...

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Bike theft in itself is. But bikes stolen by means of burglary is still, in parts of London, quite a significant feature of the non-residential burglary. So, as I say, going from out houses/sheds, that sort of thing. That would be a non-residential burglary.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** That is non-residential.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** The profile is different. Some places half of them will be sheds. Other places it is principally office type premises, that sort of thing. The tactics clearly need to reflect the different profile.

For example, if you look at Hackney and Tower Hamlets - which is one of our hot spots for non-residential burglary - it is all on the western end of the borough bordering on the City. It is commercial development there. The property of choice from those burglaries tends to be computers, particularly laptops, so they are working very hard to try to get in to the businesses there about all the steps they can take around prevention. They started trying something similar to the cocooning approach but for office premises as well to try to reinforce the message about prevention where premises' owners have got a big opportunity to do something about that.

So it is understanding how the different elements of non-residential burglary come together in different places and the bespoke tactics that tackle that thing. It is not a one size fits all but a number of things right across London, fairly obviously I guess so excuse me for stating the obvious.

**Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member):** So helping businesses to help themselves through crime reduction improves and other things working with --

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes. Oh absolutely. Through business partnerships and those sorts of things. Yes. It is really important for us. Because right across burglary the biggest single impact comes from - as has been said already - crime prevention measures that property owners can take.

**Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member):** So traceable liquids may have a role in this as well as the message?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Absolutely, yes. Yes. Very definitely, yes.

**Craig Mackey (Deputy Commissioner, MPS):** But you are right; the work around the business partnerships and the emerging frameworks that are coming out across London around those business partnerships is the crucial stuff. Getting people to understand that challenging someone in your workplace is as important as shutting your front door when you go to work in the morning. Otherwise the walk ins continue to go on.

**Faith Boardman (MOPAC Challenge Member):** I was impressed by the question that Jeremy asked and you are clearly having a really good look at how you go about domestic burglary. Does that work also extend to the non-residential element?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes, it does. Yes.

**Faith Boardman (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Are there any marked differences there?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** The ways in which you access in terms of the prevention message is different. So residents associations/neighbourhood watch, those sorts of things. In business areas it is a slightly different dynamic but usually there are groups of businesses that we can access and neighbourhood teams have the same role in those places as well.

There are some other things about non-residential burglary that are different. I talked about how we got our primary detections from residential burglary. The profile is different from non-residential burglary. We pick up much more from closed circuit television (CCTV) on non-residential burglary because the coverage tends to be different and better in business areas so we get a much higher proportion of our non-residential burglary arrests and charges from CCTV than we do otherwise. So investing locally with people in what is the best place for siting CCTV, making sure that it is up to date and so on is another feature that was very bespoke to those types of offences.



I guess it is true in one sense but crime problems have some things that are generic right across the board, but mostly you have to look at the particular features in an area or bespoke to a particular crime type and apply them there and that is what we are trying to do with the non-residential burglary issue as well.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Thank you. Thanks, Faith. Any --

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** I should just say, sorry, on non-residential burglary -- excuse me, Mr Mayor. We have just, on the rolling 12 month figures, for the first time last week, we went in to a very slight reduction which is the first time we have managed to do that. It had been on a very small rise before that. We have now, on the 12 month figures, just gone in to a slight reduction and we are confident we are going to be able to carry on driving that further down.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Excellent. That is very encouraging. Linda [Duncan]?

**Linda Duncan (Chair, MOPAC/MPS Audit Committee):** Returning back to the victim satisfaction with the work you are doing there are a couple of slides here showing that victim satisfaction has gone up to 83% which is a significant --

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Is this post burglary?

**Linda Duncan (Chair, MOPAC/MPS Audit Committee):** Yes. But nevertheless there seem to be some pockets where the actual number of repeat burglaries are going up in certain boroughs like Waltham Forest for example, while the level of victim satisfaction is relatively low. Can you explain how you use the differential between that information to drive improvements in local practice or how you address those gaps between ...?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** So as we have been trying to get to grips with the satisfaction challenge different places have tried different ways of engaging with people, in a time that is never a happy one, to give them a better experience of us. So people have tried in different places ways of making sure crime prevention advice is received effectively, that people feel they are kept well informed about what is going on with their burglary. In some places, I think it is fair to say, have pushed ahead better on that and then we have tried to take those lessons and apply them in other places. So there is some training we have invested in people. We think it is a fairly obvious thing but for some of our staff to understand when is the best time to give a victim of burglary crime prevention advice or to tell them what will happen might not be when they are still at their most upset around what has just happened. It might be when they have had a chance to calm down a bit. While, in one sense, that might be fairly obvious, it is getting people to understand the interaction between the police officer and the victim so that the victim gets, in a difficult time,

the best experience from us. It takes quite a bit of investment in terms of training and so forth. So --

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Did you tell your neighbours yourself?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Did I tell my neighbours! No. No, I used my wife as a mystery shopper in that so, no, I did not! The Borough Commander at Greenwich gets a lot of mystery shopping - more than he probably wants - from me and my friends and family!

So investing some training in that sort of thing, although it is really basic in one sense, makes a big difference in terms of satisfaction. Even things as basic as if you have got a card that has got details of some crime prevention tips, details of your crime written on it, and so on. When you give that to someone so they remember they have got it and it does not just get put down and forgotten. Things like that just help. But that does not just happen overnight and automatically so we work in places getting up to the same speed really.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Is there a deal with Franchi's the locksmiths? There always seems to be advice to Franchi's?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Not to my knowledge, no. If there is, probably not one we condone.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Just checking.

**Linda Duncan (Chair, MOPAC/MPS Audit Committee):** Is there something different being done in Waltham Forest versus the rest of London then that the number of repeat burglaries versus victim satisfaction levels are so disparate compared to the rest of London?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Not that I can put my finger on, no. Places are moving at different paces in terms of getting to grips with some of the challenges. Overall repeat victimisation is down, as the figures show, which is really positive. Not everywhere moves at quite the same speed. Waltham Forest is one of those boroughs that, under the Local Policing Model, we have assessed has been, pro rata for the level of crime, had fewer resources than it should have done so we are still in the process of building up the staffing levels at Waltham Forest. That is a reality. I think they got about a 6% vacancy factor at the moment for police constables (PCs). That does make a difference in terms of the speed at which they can move on some of the things that they are doing. Off the top of my head those are some of the factors that play in Waltham Forest.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** Superb. Any other points anybody wants to raise? You want to come in, Stephen?

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** What would be useful is that we continually unpack the issues so we have a sensible discussion. Non-residential for me is an ignoramus. Looking at this first I assumed this was all essentially commercial.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** No, no, no. Bikes from sheds.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** The bikes from sheds point is really important. So I think drawing the distinction between the two so we understand -- in south London very few people have massive places to put their bikes in sheds. It tends to be in what was the coal shaft in the terraced house. They do not have gardens. So I think we need to understand the outer London problem and the bikes in shed issue relative to the clearly commercial theft which affects places like Westminster and other inner London areas. I think that is really important going forward.

The second thing is I think we do need to understand, from a public perspective, I am not sure I need to go through the detail of the logic tree, but I like the point that maybe you could give us a very high level run through of that because you are giving this due consideration. There is quite a lot of hand offs. It is not the idea that vast swathes -- we hear in the press all this No Further Action (NFA) very early on. It is quite clear that, where you can, you push this as far as you can. So I would like you to maybe give a couple of seconds on the logic tree so we understand that.

The second thing that I am a bit more concerned about and I wanted some feel for what we can do about it is the figure of 545 outstanding wanted burglars and whether we can drive that down. So, before we leave burglary, those are the two issues I think we should just spend a second on.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Okay. In terms of the logic tree this is a simplified version of the one we use.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** Simplified.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Simplified. Not all the links quite work in this one I think. So what we do is we take every step of a burglary through from the point of the first call through to the final disposal and it is like a switch at each occasion, at every point you have a yes/no direction you can go in and follow which is the track. We do that for each borough so that we can see where each borough varies. If you take, for example, the scenes attended for forensics, the version we produce shows what it is for the MPS but will then show what it is for each borough so we can see which borough has got a greater or lesser proportion of scenes they are attending and, out of those, a greater or lesser proportion of submissions and so forth through to what they do with those products. It is bespoke for each borough. As I said earlier on, in terms of their internal processes, they can really refine those by focusing on where they get the most change.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** Very low. As my colleague, Steve, was saying, very low hit rate on forensics isn't it? I have been burgled. Not while I have had this job but before when I was doing the last job. A fantastic Rolls Royce service but unfortunately they did a lot of forensics and discovered my own fingerprints everywhere which was not terribly helpful! That was obviously because I was using the property in question.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Of the fingerprints we find at scenes only about a third of them will result in people being charged with burglary. You will inevitably pick up visiting relatives. you do pick up cleaners in some places where they have those things or visitors and that sort of thing that will only come out once they have been through the analysis process and come out the other end.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** So this is fairly typical in terms of identification levels? The one in 20 type figure? Less than one in 20?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** If you look at the identification(?) figure at 944 in the forensics box about a third of those would normally end up in people being charged, on average.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** A massive drop off.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Some of those would be what we call lawful access so it would be a brother who has visited and left his fingerprints there. That sort of thing. Some of them will be on moveable objects where we cannot, to the standard we need to, prove that moveable object with someone's fingerprint on was not brought innocently in to the premises. That is a fairly difficult evidential piece that we are in constant discussion with the CPS about. Some of them will be those.

I saw one the other day that was fingerprints from 2001 that had never been matched to anyone and then someone was arrested, their fingerprints came up and matched it with 2001. So we can identify someone years after the event. But then there is a whole host of problems around evidentially over that period of time as to whether we could still prosecute. So there is a whole range of things that come in to why there is an attrition on that.

What the logic tree does is measure the attrition that happens at different stages of the investigative process so we can try to get to where we put the most energy.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** What the data seems to show, just on the face of it and particularly when you say a third then leads to charge, when you are getting 300 out of 21,500 attendances --

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Roughly.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** -- is not only the quantity of the use of forensics matters but the quality of what happens is the key to getting a result.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Yes. I can look at different boroughs where they have the same level of attendance, the same level of submission of things found in that attendance, very different outcomes. A lot of that will come down to the individual skills of the crime scene examiners, so we look at the individual productivity of fingerprint people and then we try to balance those across different places. Inevitably in some places you will find a good team where their professional practice has got to a peak and we look then at how can we spread that in to other places where they have got other new recruits, less experience and so forth. So we take that individual productivity, which is one of the features. An experienced crime examiner will be better able to assess this is likely to be a lawful person on the premises rather than a suspect and will better then be able to use their time in focusing on the things that are most likely to give us a return. So this helps us work through those different stages.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** The last slide, just on burglary offences, 545 outstanding wanted burglars. So 545 people that we want to capture. What can we do to reduce that to zero?

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** You mean they are just milling around somewhere?

**Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member):** Are these people we know they are and we could catch them or are there 545 criminals who we need to identify?

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** These are people who have names on them, first. We have names on them. Some of them will be named suspects so that top bit named suspects does not necessarily mean we can charge them if we arrest them. We need to interview and eliminate or otherwise. Although most of them probably are people that we think we ought to be charging. But that needs some further investigation before we can do that. Once offenders are people that we should be putting before the courts. Looking for. A proportion of those - and I cannot give you that I am afraid off the top of my head - we know will be out of the country at any point in time and we do try to track that. There will be a churn all the time with those coming in and going off that list all the time. 50,000/55,000 offences a year, that is just on the residential burglary, then there is always going to be that element of churn. Our task is to keep the churn as low as possible so we focus - I saw it somewhere but I am not sure it is still in the pack - on people who have been on there longer because that would indicate that we ought to have got hold of them by now. There will always be those that have been on there for a few days as we catch up with them and bring them in. Every day in every borough you will see wanted burglars being tasked to

neighbourhood teams, to Criminal Investigation Department (CID) teams, as appropriate. As new fingerprint identifications come in the suspects get named and so forth.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** I have got you. So you will be constantly going round and bringing them in.

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** As soon as you arm the front line cops with the devices you can then have the pictures as they walk around, rather than having to remember what is in there.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** Absolutely. Oh yes.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** The point is, on any given day, there will be quite a number of burglars who are out there who may be about to be brought in by the police.

**Mark Simmons (Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Territorial Policing), MPS):** I talked about --

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** It is not that there is a hard core of 545 outlaws who are laughing!

**Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime):** I think the trends on this are important. We know that that is going the right way. That is all we should say.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** All right. Okay. I think probably that is about as much as we need to hear on burglary. Indeed does that bring us to the end of crime types? It does. Thank you very, very much. Clearly these things burglary, robbery are the stuff that people really feel it in their hearts, it goes to people's perception of crime, it is very, very important to have confidence in policing generally. These types of things. It is very encouraging to hear the progress that is being made and obviously we look forward to seeing further progress in the months ahead. Many, many thanks to everybody for coming along this morning. Thanks everybody. The next MOPAC Challenge will be when?

**Helen Bailey (Chief Operating Officer, MOPAC):** The next MOPAC Challenge of this sort is January.

**Boris Johnson (Mayor of London) (Chair):** January. By which time crime will have gone further down. Fantastic. Thank you very much everybody. Thank you.