

Policing in Bloomsbury and Holborn/Covent Garden

We want the Undertaking to Keep us Safe

To have the promised DWO's in the Community and on the Streets

To Match the Level of Total Crime in our Wards

We support our Police and understand the limited resources that they have at their disposal.

In the Bloomsbury Ward, total crime has increased from 369 to 748 crimes per month.

This is 3 times the Camden Ward average.

The "crimes per officer" ratio in Bloomsbury Ward is an incredible 187 crimes per officer per month.

We would like to appeal to our Councillors, the Mayor and Home Office to see if more resources can be found to help the Police in Bloomsbury and Holborn.

Endorsed by: The Bloomsbury Association, Marchmont Association, the SNTEK Panel, 54 Russell Square Residents Group, Bloomsbury Residents Action Group, Chenies Mews Working Group, Gordon Mansions Residents Association, Friends of Tavistock Square, Cranfield House Residents Association, Jessel House Residents Association, Red Lion Tenants & Residents Association, Holiday Inn Hotel, the Bedford Estate, and with other groups consulting their members.

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN 2017-2021 An analysis of the Camden Police Crime figures for the period Jan 2017 to Mar 2019

The Question is: Is the POLICE AND CRIME PLAN 2017-2021 implementing measures to deliver policing where and when today's Londoners need it – in their communities, on the move, online, at night and at work. Does the plan need additional resources to be effective?

Summary of Reports, Commitments and Undertakings given by The Mayor Office, Camden, the MPS and the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee Policing for the future Tenth Report of Session 2017–19 with comments.

Details of extracts from these reports are included at the end of this analysis.

- The MPS states - Crime Prevention (DWOs): the most relevant metric by which we can measure the demand for crime prevention services is through the total number of offences. An increasing number of offences of a given crime type indicates an increasing demand for crime prevention services required in that area. - This would require police resources to be located according to the level of total crime. Not uniformly or ward population.
- The MPS states with all the savings need to be balanced with the threat and risk we are seeking to address, and the scale and extent of prioritisation we are required to adopt to ensure we keep demand aligned to the resources available.

- The MPS identify Demand DWOs. In addition to the fixed ward-based officers, an additional 448 constables are allocated across the BCUs as 'Demand' DWOs to support the fixed DWOs in the most challenging wards.
- The Mayor's office says. As well as the trauma and harm caused to the victims of their crimes, career criminals such as these cost London taxpayers the equivalent of £2.2 billion a year in criminal justice costs alone. this compares with a MPS budget of £3.56b. - Prevention and deference of crime rather than prosecution of crime in wards with special problems would be better value.
- The Mayor's office, are determined to restore neighbourhood policing, putting Two Dedicated Ward Officers and PCSOs who know and are known to the communities they serve back at the heart of policing in London, we will go beyond this minimum level of coverage, enabling those wards to have more Dedicated Ward Officers. Delivering policing where and when today's Londoners need it, in their communities, on the move, online, at night and at work. A safer city for everyone in London, no matter who you are or where you live, responding to and preventing crime - The evidence shows that there is the need given the high level of crime in the challenging wards of Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury to have additional WDO's.
- The Mayor's office believes, working together, we can make a bigger difference than working in isolation. We're going to keep listening and talking throughout the life of this Plan, harnessing the skills, experience, insights and motivation of the many thousands of great people working day in and day out to keep London safe. The first priority is to improve the basis of policing in London and that means improving real neighbourhood policing, with dedicated officers who know and are known by the communities they police. – The recent updated MPS police numbers in Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury have decreased the variance between the wards, but further WDO are required to match the Borough average ward levels of crime per officer.
- Camden agree to Increased investment in neighbourhood policing through more Dedicated Ward Officers in the right places, working to local priorities and going above and beyond the Mayor of London's commitment of two officers per ward. - This results in the allocation of DWO on the basis of resident population and not on the basis of daytime population or levels of crime, which is at variance to the MPS crime demand statement. The right place is to have the police resource to match the level of total crime.

- Camden Council and Islington Council will take part in a Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) pilot to merge the two boroughs' local police services. The Metropolitan Police has also assured Camden Council that if the pilot does not work, it will be stopped, and they will work with both councils to develop alternative proposals. - [With significantly rising crime levels in Holborn/Covent Garden the pilot will only work with additional resources or a greater efficiency by co-location of the WDO's close to the Wards they serve.](#)
- House of Commons Home Affairs Committee Policing for the future Tenth Report of Session 2017–19. The summary concludes; Policing is struggling to cope in the face of changing and rising crimes, as a result of falling staff numbers, outdated technology, capabilities and structures, and fragmented leadership and direction. Without significant reform and investment, communities will be increasingly let down. Many 'volume' crimes, including robbery, theft from the person, and vehicle related theft, have been increasing sharply after a long period of decline. While recorded crimes have risen by 32% in the last three years, the number of charges or summons has decreased by 26%, and the number of arrests is also down. Neighbourhood policing, which is vital to the service's response to many types of crime, is being eroded: we found that forces had lost at least a fifth of their neighbourhood policing capacity, on average, since 2010. [Crime levels in Bloomsbury has increased 100% over two years, three times the level considered significant in the report, and being over two years rather than three. The Community can surely feel that they are being let down.](#)

Summary of MPS Data of Total Crime from Jan 2017 to Mar 2019

Using data from the monthly crime record provided by the Metropolitan Police and the population Census of 2010 the data indicates:-

- There is very significant variation in Total Crime levels within the Camden Wards from 100 to 775 crimes per month.
- This would suggest that there should be a differential in the police resources available between the various wards to respond to the total crime within the wards. Additional resources are required in Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury to satisfy the demand for crime prevention services. The increase in magnitude of crime can be accounted for by the presence in these wards of the country's top visitor attraction (the British Museum), a major University (LU), Major Teaching Hospitals (UCH, and GOSH}, many hotels, Covent Garden shopping, Theatres and Businesses all of which increase the day time population 10 fold compared to the resident population, this compares with residential wards which have a reduced day time population.
- The two areas of Highest crime levels Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury have seen very significant increases in Total Crime over the whole of the period 50% and 102% respectively which is far greater than reported by the MPS in March 2019 of 6.4% for the previous 12 months. - Clearly the Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury Wards cannot be described as safer from crime.
- The Total Crime for the Camden Boroughs has increased 40% over the period – again this would suggest the combined MPS operations are not achieving in Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury or the wider Borough the requirement to make them safer from crime
- Total Crime levels have increased in 17 of the 19 wards over the last two years.
- The numbers of Police allocated to Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury indicate these police officers have to cover 222-287% higher levels of Total Crime per officer - the police resource therefore does not match the level of crime reported when compared to the Camden Borough average, the Bloomsbury Safer Neighbourhood Panel when they created a new team comprised of one dedicated Sargent, two PC and 5 PCSOs for Bloomsbury ward. The officers remained in post long enough to be known and seen on the street.

Analysis of MPS Monthly Data

The data used is the monthly crime record provided by the Metropolitan Police and the population Census of 2010. The data is presented as graphs which are sorted by the maximum total crime in each Camden Ward based on the magnitude of the crime in that Ward. Figure 1 is the Metropolitan Police break down of the types of crime. The figures demonstrate the significant variation in total crime the ward maximum being approximately 7 times the ward minimum.

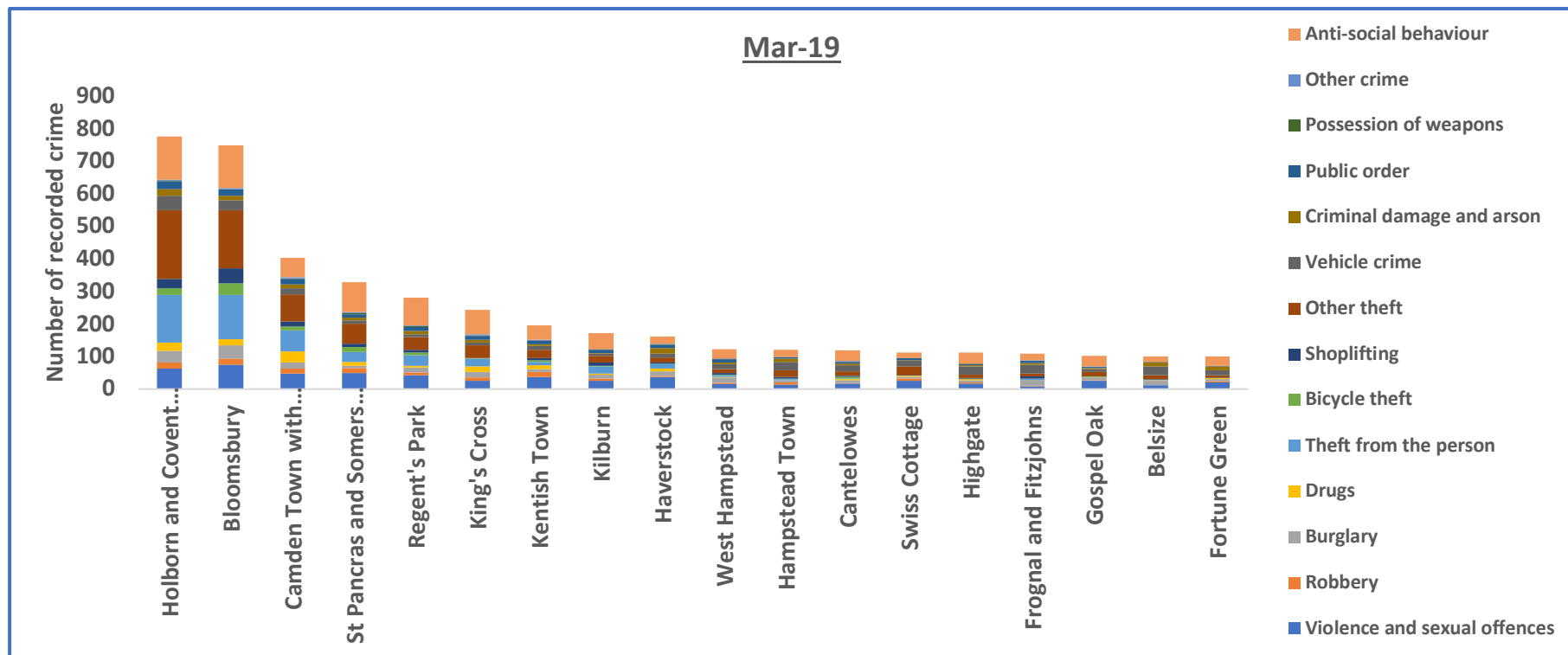


Figure 1 Metropolitan Police Total Crime breakdown for the month of Mar 2019

Summary by Month

Data Source: <https://data.police.uk/data/> (Data currently available: Jan-17 to Mar-19)

Month	Mar-19 <-- Select month here
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Ward	Violence and sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Drugs	Theft from the person	Bicycle theft	Shoplifting	Other theft	Vehicle crime	Criminal damage and arson	Public order	Possession of weapons	Other crime	Anti-social behaviour	Total mar 19
Holborn and Covent Garden	63	19	35	25	147	21	29	211	44	19	25	2	3	132	775
Bloomsbury	74	20	41	18	136	36	46	179	29	14	21	0	3	131	748
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	48	15	18	35	64	12	15	83	19	12	18	1	3	60	403
St Pancras and Somers Town	50	14	7	12	31	16	10	60	10	9	11	3	4	92	329
Regent's Park	43	8	15	5	32	10	8	38	9	11	12	3	1	86	281
King's Cross	25	11	16	18	24	2	0	39	8	9	11	2	3	75	243
Kentish Town	37	16	8	12	11	5	7	24	12	6	10	0	4	44	196
Kilburn	25	8	12	3	22	1	11	20	7	2	10	1	1	48	171
Haverstock	38	3	13	9	15	1	2	16	11	17	11	1	2	22	161
West Hampstead	15	4	17	1	6	1	6	12	15	4	10	1	2	28	122
Hampstead Town	13	8	6	0	3	2	6	20	26	9	5	0	0	23	121
Cantelowes	17	1	9	4	2	5	3	14	18	6	5	1	2	32	119
Swiss Cottage	26	6	6	3	1	0	1	26	17	2	7	0	0	18	113
Highgate	17	4	7	2	1	1	2	10	25	4	4	1	0	34	112
Frognal and Fitzjohns	9	1	17	1	4	0	7	9	27	5	7	0	1	21	109
Gospel Oak	25	3	7	1	2	1	0	14	8	4	3	0	2	32	102
Belsize	12	0	13	2	2	0	1	12	27	13	2	0	0	17	101
Fortune Green	21	2	8	3	0	0	2	7	15	11	3	0	0	28	100
Total	558	143	255	154	503	114	156	794	327	157	175	16	31	923	4306

Figure 1a Metropolitan Police Total Crime breakdown for the month of Mar 2019

Figure 1a - Looking at the breakdown within the total number of crimes, the areas with the highest total crime are also the areas generally with the highest crime rates within the various sub- categories.

Summary by Month

Data Source: <https://data.police.uk/data/> (Data currently available: Jan-17 to Feb-19)

Month	Jan-17 <-- Select month here
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Ward	Violence and sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Drugs	Theft from the person	Bicycle theft	Shoplifting	Other theft	Vehicle crime	Criminal damage and arson	Public order	Possession of weapons	Other crime	Anti-social behaviour	Total
Holborn and Covent Garden	65	7	40	9	70	12	21	94	32	15	17	5	3	125	515
Bloomsbury	46	11	16	4	62	17	23	75	15	10	11	1	4	74	369
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	53	14	16	48	30	8	47	48	6	18	24	5	3	60	380
Regent's Park	36	7	13	2	19	5	7	22	8	9	5	0	2	75	210
St Pancras and Somers Town	28	6	14	2	23	8	5	21	8	9	17	0	0	89	230
King's Cross	30	1	21	6	23	7	1	24	17	15	8	0	0	69	222
Kentish Town	27	1	13	1	14	3	2	13	14	7	6	0	0	24	125
Hampstead Town	12	0	12	1	4	2	7	12	13	7	5	0	1	12	88
West Hampstead	19	1	12	3	2	0	6	9	15	4	4	0	0	16	91
Haverstock	24	3	10	6	11	2	4	8	8	9	7	1	2	30	125
Kilburn	24	3	10	6	6	1	20	7	5	5	7	1	0	19	114
Cantelowes	19	4	5	3	6	0	1	14	7	4	1	0	1	21	86
Swiss Cottage	17	12	5	0	7	3	4	11	8	4	2	0	1	18	92
Fortune Green	16	0	10	0	0	1	0	2	16	7	2	0	0	20	74
Gospel Oak	14	1	9	0	4	1	1	6	13	6	3	0	2	19	79
Highgate	16	2	7	2	1	3	0	14	12	5	0	2	1	18	83
Belsize	15	3	12	3	8	3	0	8	18	4	3	0	4	15	96
Frognal and Fitzjohns	8	3	19	0	1	0	5	8	18	3	3	0	0	20	88
Total	469	79	244	96	291	76	154	396	233	141	125	15	24	724	3067

Figure 1b Metropolitan Police Total Crime breakdown for the month of Jan 2017

Figure 1b is used as the base starting point for the analysis.

The figure 2 is the total crime figures adjusted per 10,000 residents of the population in each ward using the 2010 Census, this graph corresponds closely to fig1 in terms of the variation in the magnitude of the total crimes. Figure 3 represents the percentage variation within each Ward of total crime relative to the total crime within the Borough of Camden Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury have average 360% and 330% times respectively of the Camden Borough average.

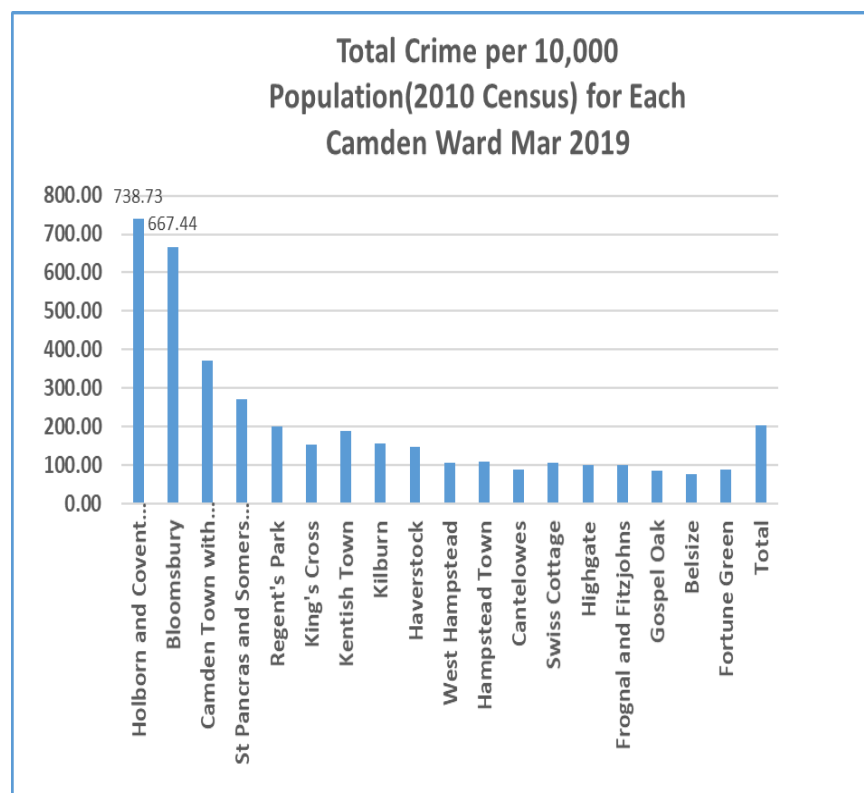


Figure 2 Total Crime per 10,000 population

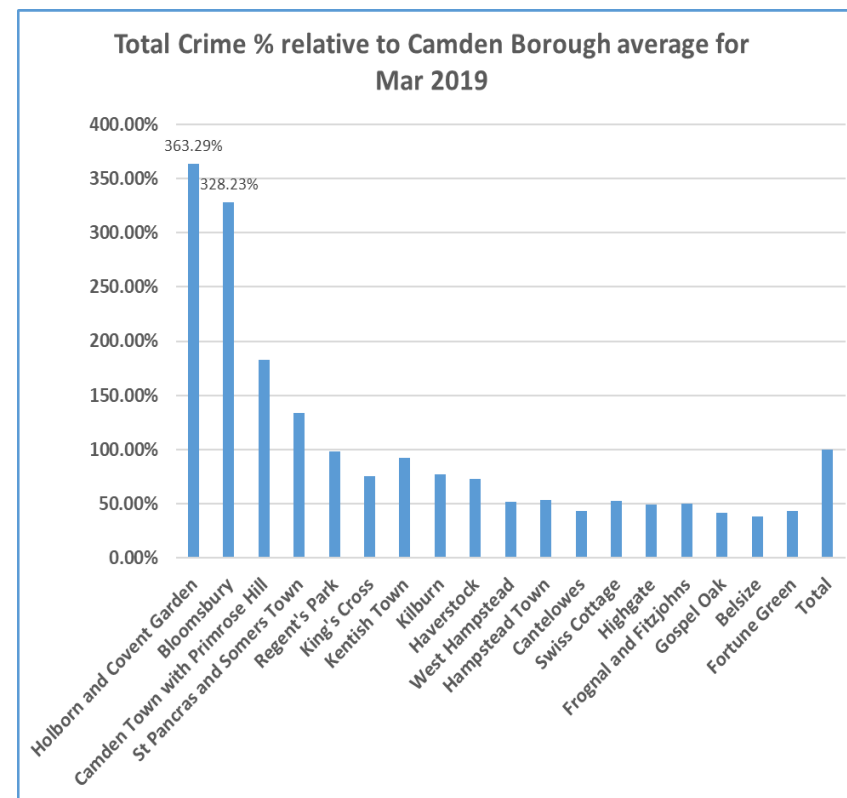


Figure 3 Total Crime % for Each Ward relative to Camden Borough Average

When the longer-term total crime figures are examined for each month from Jan 2017 up to the current date of Mar 2019, the high level of crime is consistent over the two-year period. Fig 4 Shows Total Crime per 10,000 for each Ward for the period Jan 2017 to Mar 2019. There are variations during the period both in the total and the ward level but the overall magnitude of crime within the wards remains unaltered. Very clearly Bloomsbury and Holborn/Covent Garden are the Wards with highest total crime levels per 10,000 population over the 2-year period.

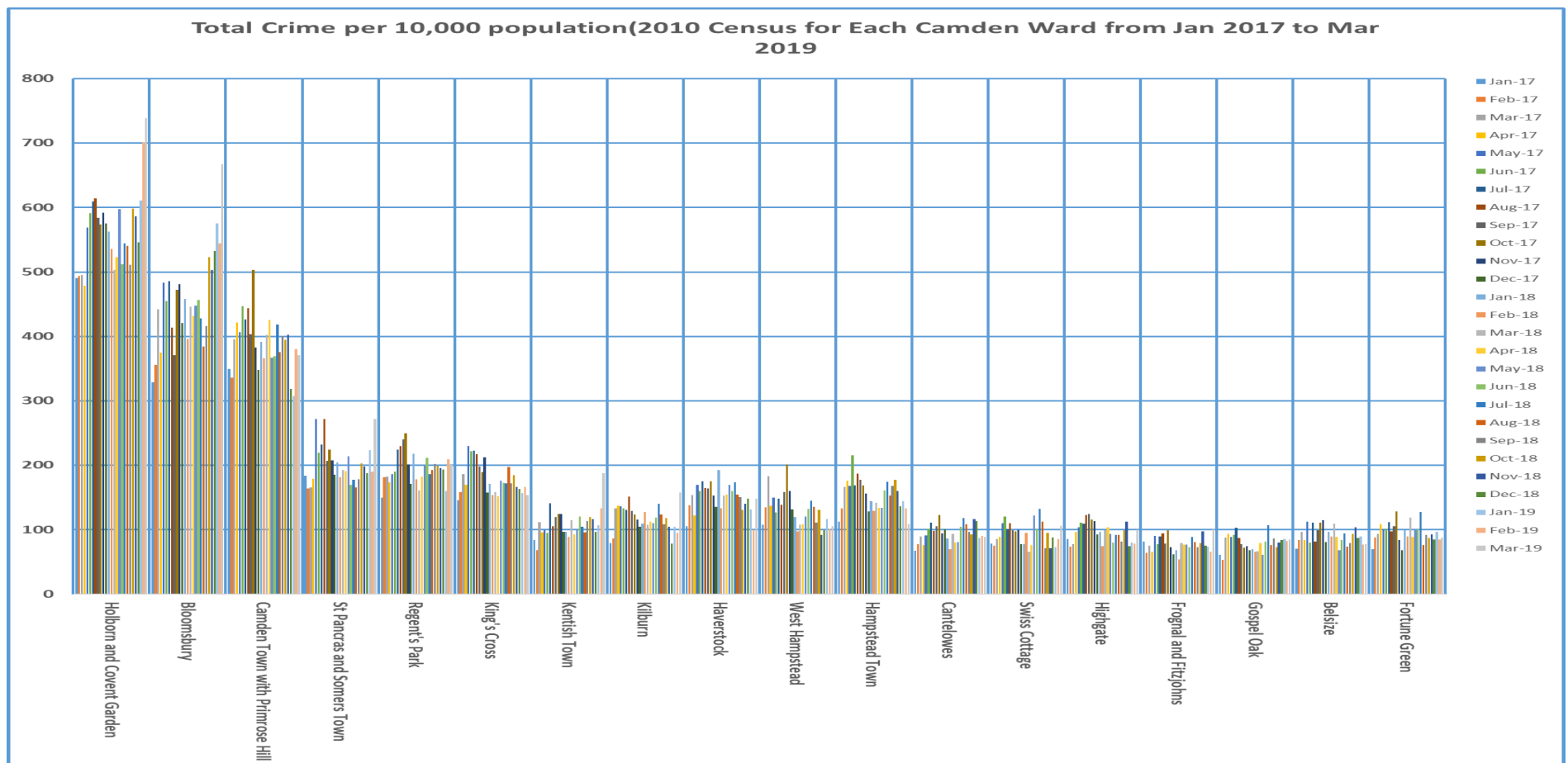


Figure 4 Total Crime per 10,000 Population for Each Ward for the period Jan 2017 to Mar 2019

When the Total Crime in each ward is adjusted to compare with the average Camden Borough Total, Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury have averages approximately 300% and 250% times respectively of the Camden Borough average but increasing over the two-year period

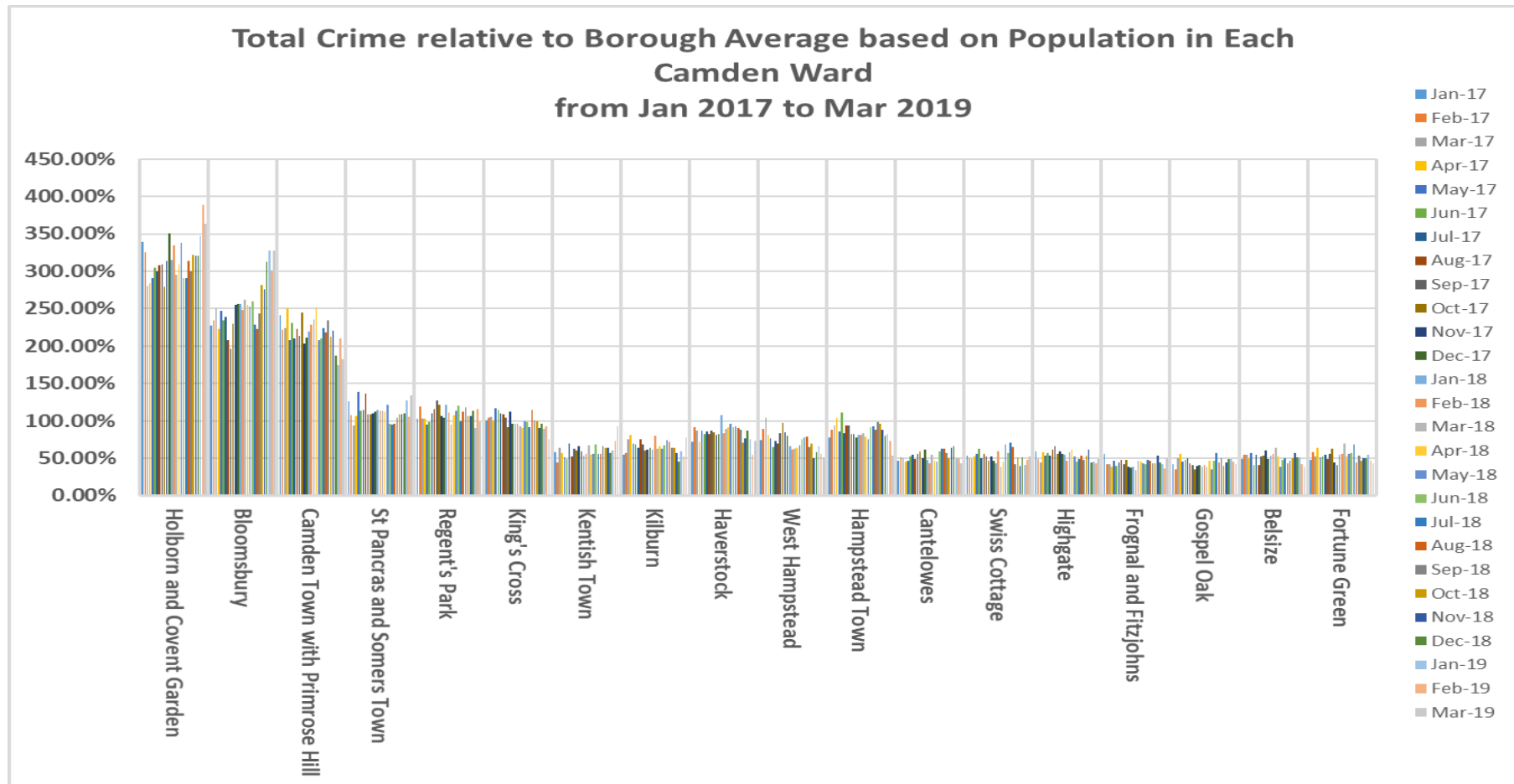


Figure 5 Total Crime % for Each Ward relative to Camden Borough Average for the period Jan 2017 to Mar 2019

It is clear from figure 6 that high Total Crime levels exist in both Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury over the two-year period from Jan 2017 to Mar 2019, the figure would also suggest that there is an increasing trend (shown dotted) in Total Crime. Camden Town with Primrose Hill are on a downward trend.

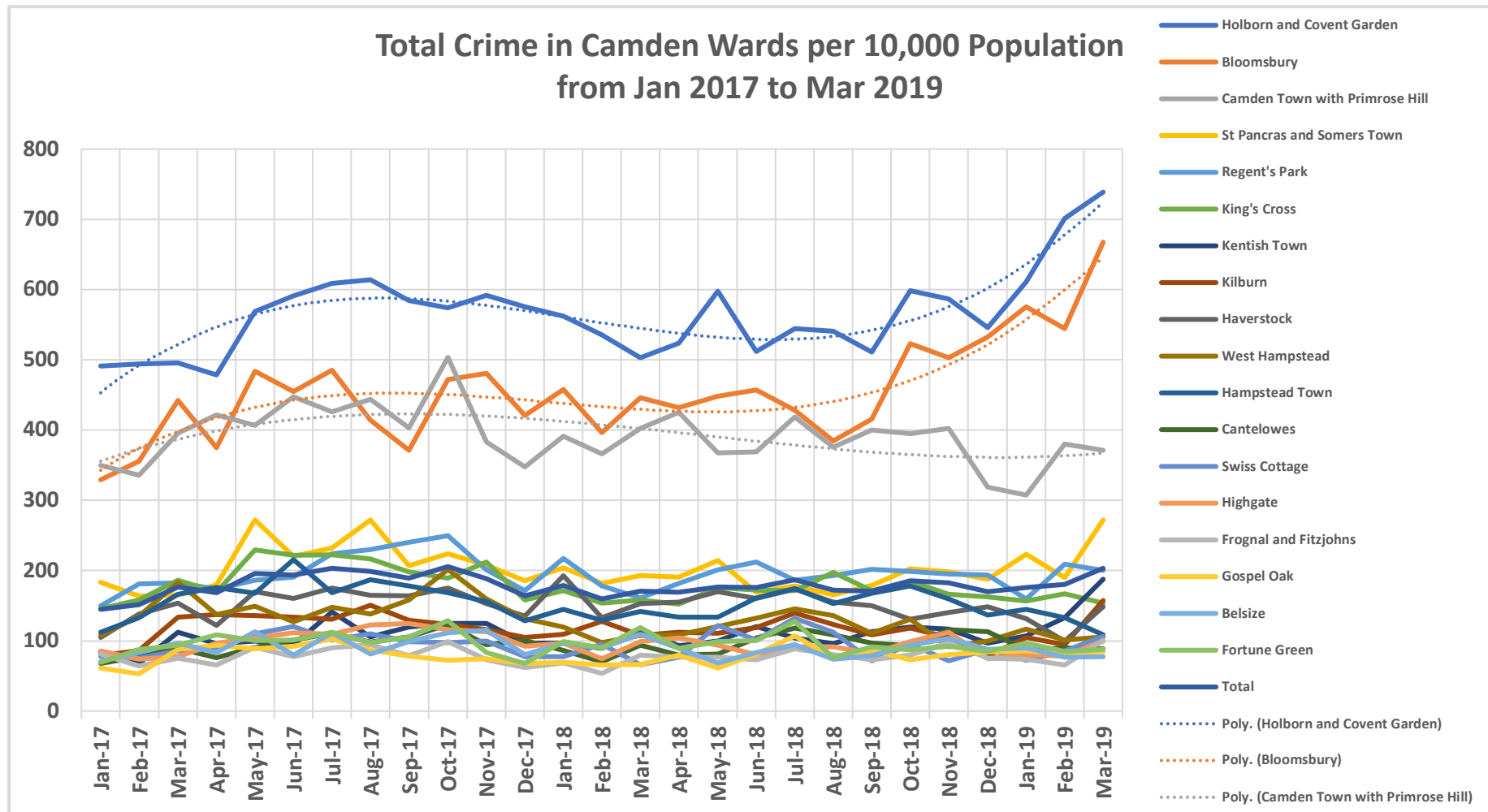


Figure 6 Total Crime in Camden Wards from Jan 2017 to Mar 2019

When the level of Total Crime over the two-year period for each Camden Ward is calculated the two highest crime areas of Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury are revealed to have had significant increases of 50% and 100% respectively. The average Total Crime per 10,000 population over this time period increase 40% while 17 of the 19 wards also showed an increase. It is notable that with Camden Town being the Hub for police resources that the increase in crime was less than both Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury which are located some distance from the hub, all three are the areas of major crime. There have also been increases in other Wards with lower Total Crime Reported

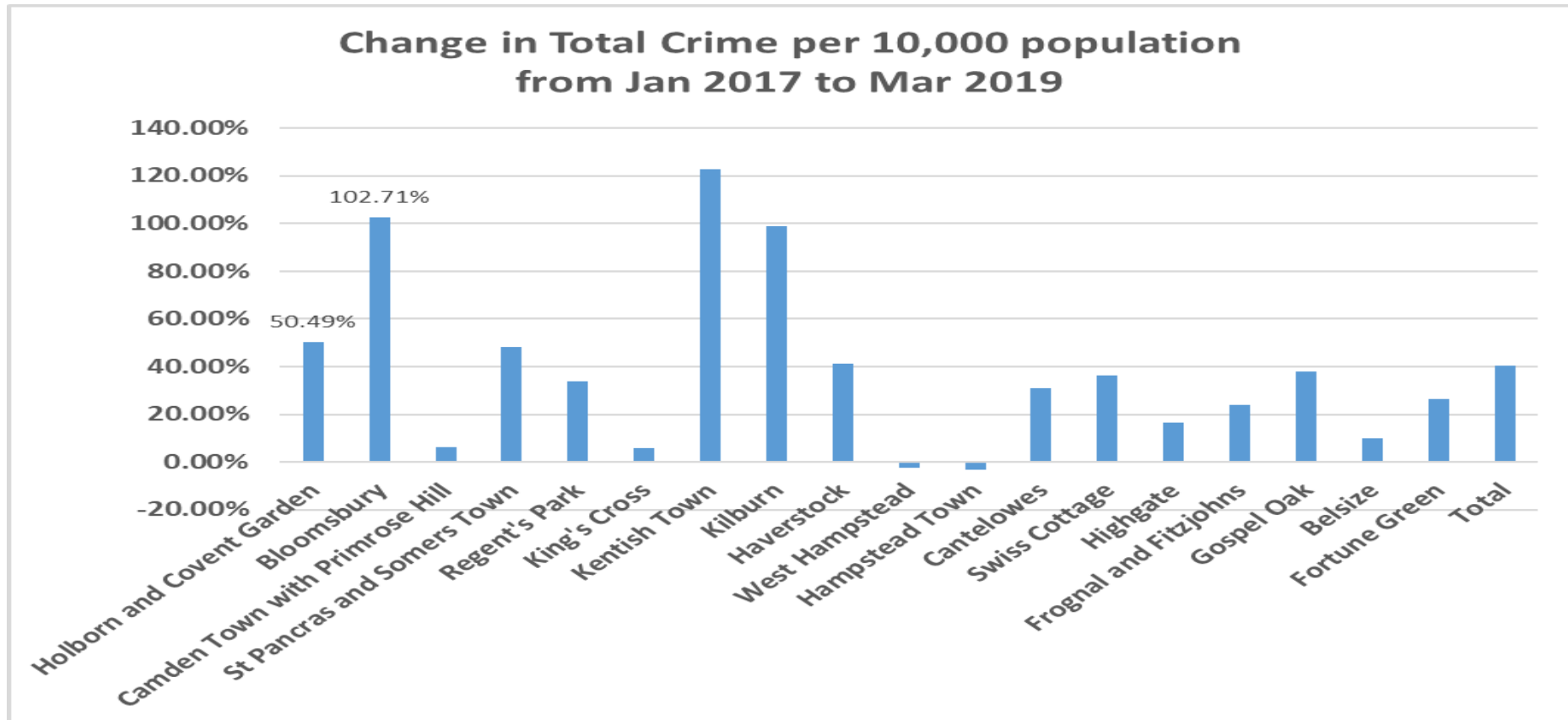


Figure 7 Changes in Total Crime for Each Ward over the period Jan 2017 and Mar 2019

The Police resources given on the Metropolitan Police web site are shown in figure 8 for each ward which are then compared to the Total Crime in each ward. This shows that while most wards have resources that are comparable with the Borough average the two wards of Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury have 222 - 287% higher levels of Total Crime per officer, the police resource does not therefore match the level of crime reported in the Metropolitan Police monthly data.

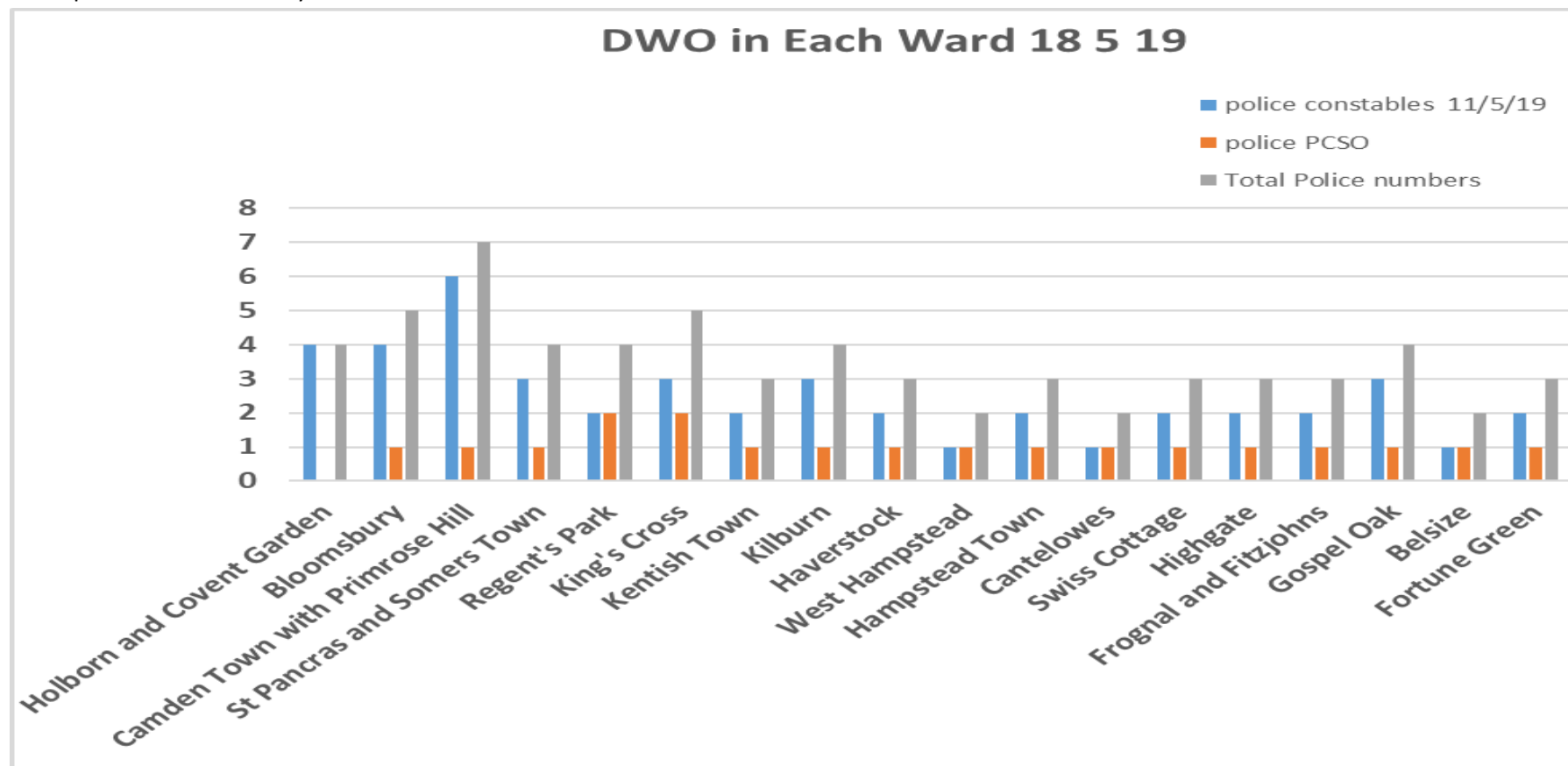
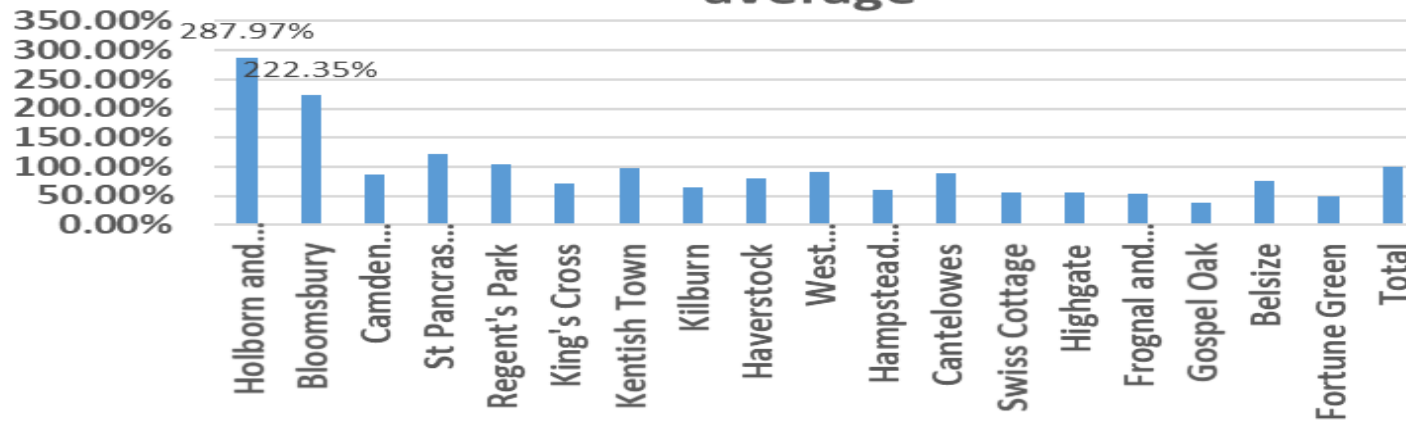
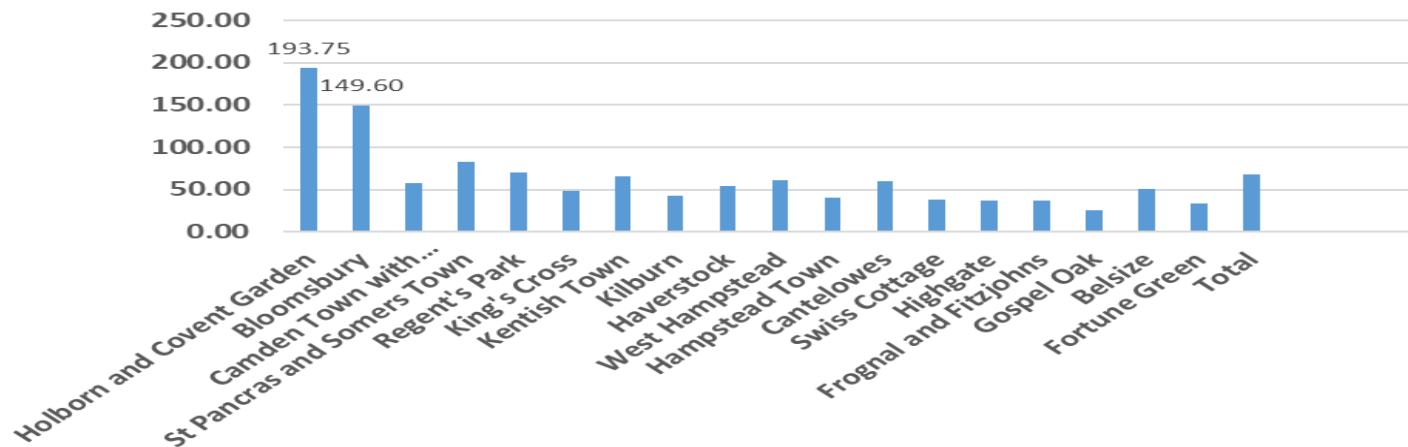


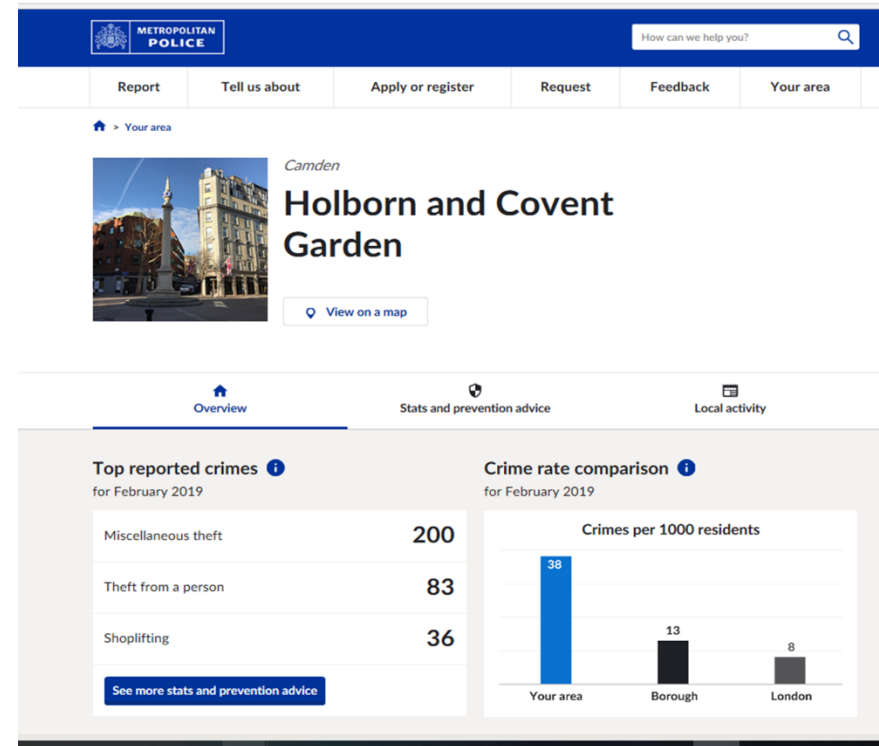
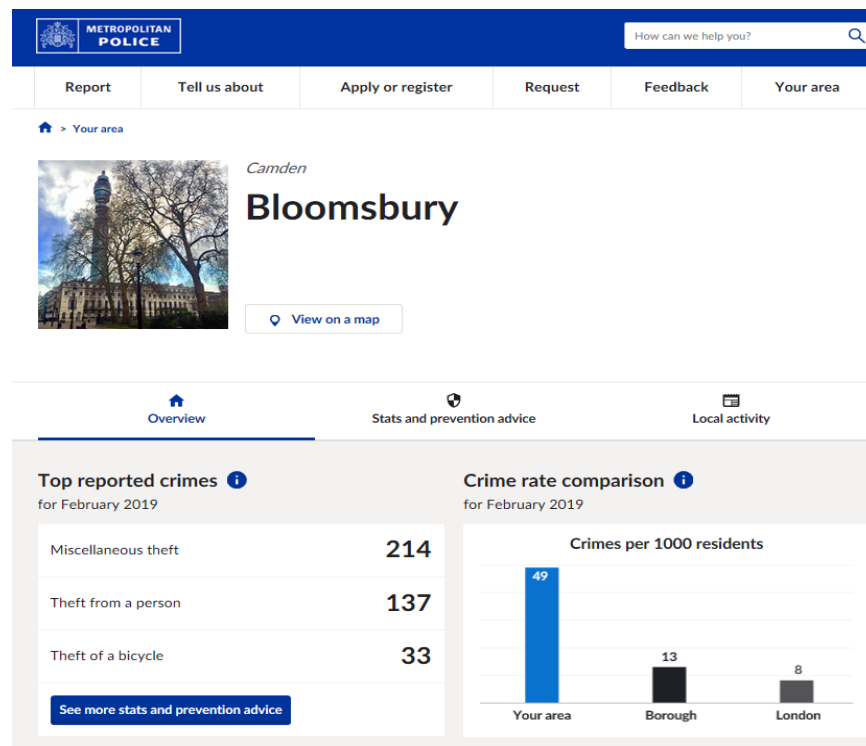
Figure 8 Police Resources in Each Ward

Total Crime per Police numbers relative to average



Total Crime per Police numbers

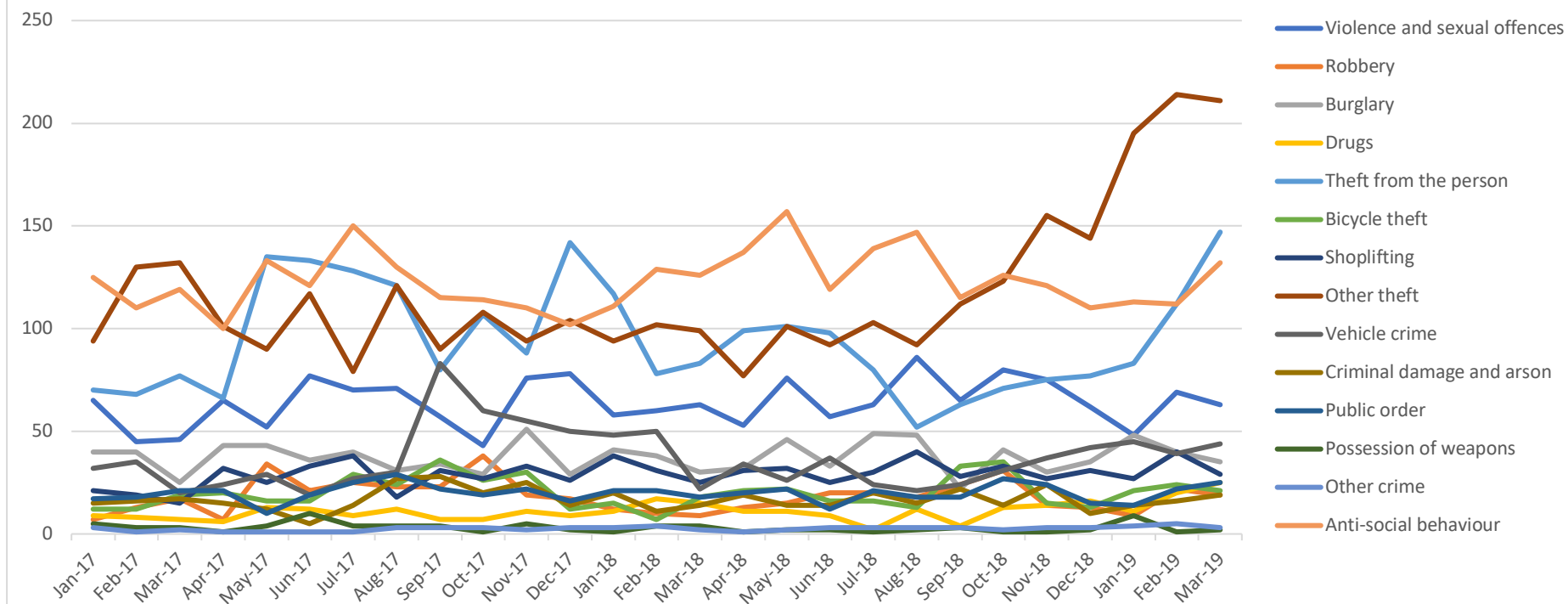




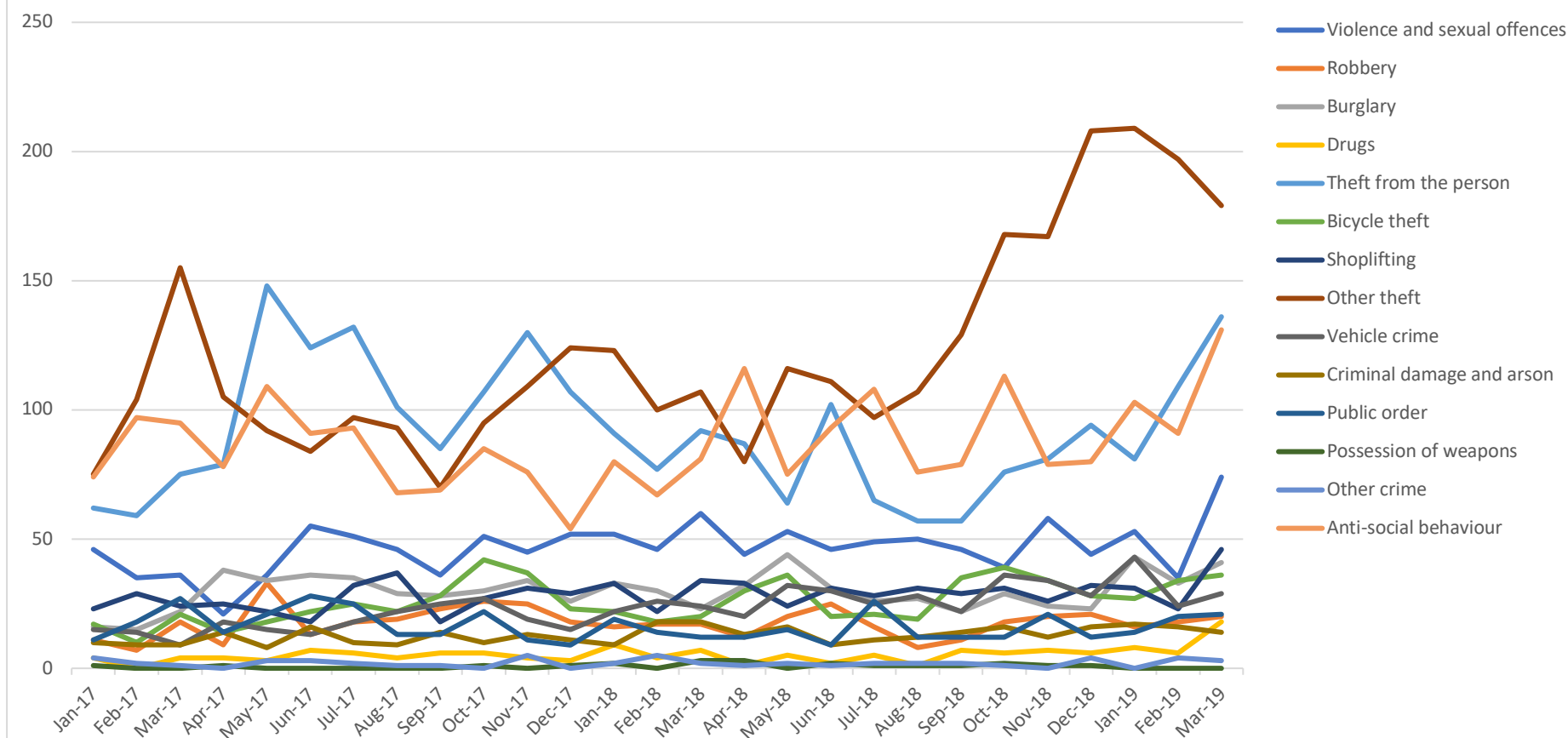
Examples of MPS comparisons of crime in Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury in each case 5 or 6 times greater than the London average.

The Analysis of the crime break down into different categories in the next three graphs clearly indicates in both Holborn/Covent Garden and Bloomsbury that theft and robbery have increased by 100% over the last twelve months. The level of these crimes is very much lower in Camden Town and Primrose Hill where to policing levels match the Camden average per crime.

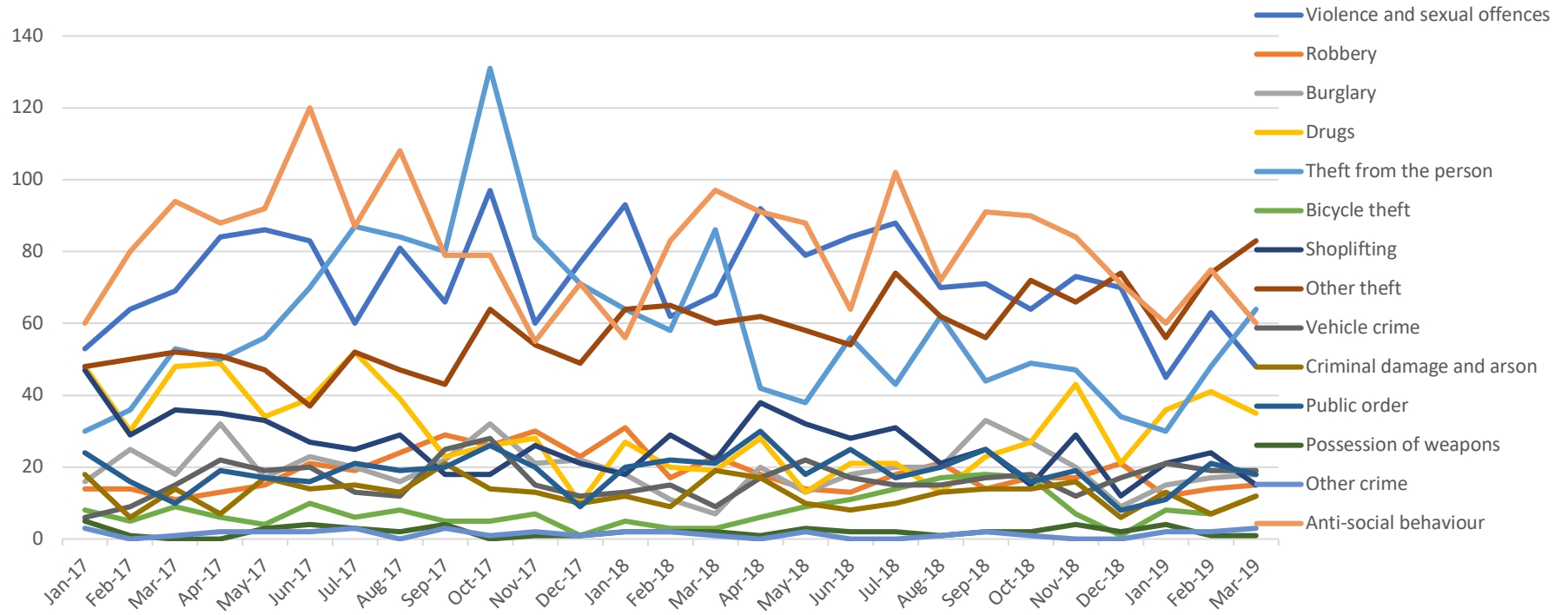
Holborn and Covent Garden Crime from Jan 2017 to Mar 2019



Bloomsbury Crime from Jan 2017 to Mar2019



Camden Town and Primrose Hill Crime from Jan 2019 to Mar 2019



Extracts from Published Political Reports

The Mayor of London - A Safer City for All Londoners

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN 2017-2021

Foreword from the Mayor of London

Safety is my highest priority as Mayor of London and the foundation of London's success as a great place to live, work, visit and do business.

The first priority in this Plan is to improve the basis of policing in London – and that means improving real neighbourhood policing, with dedicated officers who know and are known by the communities they police. For me, community policing is the bedrock of all our efforts to protect our city, and there is no substitute for visible officers out on the beat in neighbourhoods. We are putting an extra dedicated Constable back in every ward in the capital to help tackle people's very real concerns about crime and antisocial behaviour in their communities. The extra officer will be in place in every ward by the end of 2017.

Introduction from the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime

We have set two clear ambitions for the MPS and all our partner agencies:

- A safer city for everyone in London, no matter who you are or where you live.
- Extra protection and support for the most vulnerable people and places in London.

This Police and Crime Plan sets out the actions we will take to deliver these.

First, we will work with the MPS to deliver a policing service that is better equipped to deal with crime and antisocial behaviour locally, across the city and online, strengthening neighbourhood policing, giving Boroughs a say in local policing and crime priorities, and transforming the way the organisation works to ensure it is equipped to deal with 21st-century policing needs.

Working together, we can make a bigger difference than working in isolation. We're going to keep listening and talking throughout the life of this Plan, harnessing the skills, experience, insights and motivation of the many thousands of great people working day in and day out to keep London safe.

THE CHANGING JOB OF POLICING

Today, the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) is responsible for protecting more people than at any time in its history, and that number is growing. London's population – currently measured at 8.8m – is projected to increase by a fifth within 30 years and to hit nearly 10m within a decade. By early into the next decade a third of Londoners will be aged between 11 and 24 or over 60. These age groups historically present the largest challenge to policing from an offending and vulnerability perspective.

London's population is further swelled by the huge number of visitors to our great city, which places further demand on policing. A record number of tourists stayed in London in 2016, with more than 56 million overnight stays, including 41 million stays by international tourists.

The MPS reduced PCSO and police staff numbers by 2,800 in order to bring down its wage bill. Communities lost their police stations as the MPS sold buildings to cut costs and raise money. While this has made the MPS more efficient, it has come at the cost of reduced neighbourhood presence and the erosion of the bonds of trust between communities and their local police. We are determined to restore neighbourhood policing, putting Dedicated Ward Officers and PCSOs – who know and are known to the communities they serve – back at the heart of policing in London.

Wherever you live in the capital, and whatever your background, you should be able to expect the same high-quality service from the MPS. Getting the basics right to deliver this universal service is at the heart of this Plan. These basics are essential: making communities safer; responding to and preventing crime; building trust and confidence; and bringing criminals to justice. They are the reasons why officers join the police service.

In order to ensure a better police service for London, we will implement measures to:

- Deliver policing where and when today's Londoners need it – in their communities, on the move, online, at night and at work.
- Increase the protection for victims and vulnerable people.
- Transform the Metropolitan Police Service, making it fit for the 21st century.
- Ensure that the MPS meets its national and international strategic policing requirements.

POLICING WHERE AND WHEN YOU NEED IT

The fundamental purpose of the police is to prevent and detect crime, and our commitment to Londoners is to work with the Metropolitan Police to ensure that – within the resources available – they are there when and where Londoners need them. We expect the police to 'problem solve' in our communities in order to address issues and prevent crimes from happening in the first place, and to reduce the demand on their services. When crimes do happen, however, the police should work to protect victims, use the full range of their powers to identify and arrest offenders, and provide the best possible evidence to enable courts to convict and sentence them.

In your community

This Plan sets out our ambition to put community policing back at the heart of the MPS' work, prioritising resources and creating the conditions for officers and PCSOs to dedicate themselves more fully to tackling crime in our communities and solving the safety problems that most concern the residents and businesses in their local area. At the same time, we want trust and confidence in the MPS to increase, particularly in those communities that have consistently lower levels of confidence.

By December 2017, we aim for each of the 629 wards in London to have at least two dedicated Police Constables and one Police Community Support Officer, an increase on the previous number of one PC and one PCSO. In order to address the particular challenges that our most vulnerable wards face, we will go beyond this minimum level of coverage, enabling those wards to have more Dedicated Ward Officers.

Dedicated Ward Officers (DWOs) will only be taken out of their wards to do policing work elsewhere in the most exceptional circumstances, or to support the most resource intensive policing operations in London, such as a major civil emergency. Local residents will be able to see where these officers are being used, with data on deployments published regularly.

Instead of focusing on local crime targets imposed from City Hall, which may bear little resemblance to the things that really matter in communities themselves, we have consulted on and developed a new system of agreeing local priorities, in partnership with local MPS leaders and the elected local Council in every Borough. This will mean that across London, local police teams are focusing on local priorities, agreed using data and evidence which we will provide publicly and local strategic assessments.

Under this system, each Borough has selected two local priority crimes based on local knowledge, crime data and police intelligence, along with antisocial behaviour, which has been identified in our consultation for this Plan as an important issue in every Borough. In addressing local priorities, neighbourhood officers will work together with Councils and other

partners to take a problem solving approach – not only pursuing and arresting criminals, but also taking enforcement action on the problems that drive crime – such as drug dealing.

In order to support the police, local authorities and those wishing to work with us to hold the police to account – such as **Safer Neighbourhood Boards and Ward Panels – MOPAC will continue to lead the way in the use and publication of transparent performance data. We will build on our existing dashboards to provide the most relevant data about crime, antisocial behaviour and confidence in the MPS.**

New Dedicated Ward Officers (DWOs) will have an important role in engaging with the public. As well as being visible out on the beat, in recognition of the change in the way the public want to access policing, we will expect DWOs to be available to their community by phone, email, social media, as well as being available at specific, advertised times, in convenient high-footfall locations to allow the public to discuss issues face to face.

The times and locations of these sessions should be agreed in discussion with Ward Panels and Safer Neighbourhood Boards, who will also oversee the work to make sure it happens, and suggest changes as required.

Where there is specific need, we will look at opportunities to co-locate on a more substantial basis with others, to provide a more extensive public access point, as we work to ensure public access resources are most appropriately allocated.

We commit to:

- **Increasing the number of Dedicated Ward Officers in all London's wards to at least two PCs and one PCSO, with more for the most vulnerable wards, and publishing data on their deployment.**

Organisation of the MPS

Reducing resources and increasing needs mean that we have to look carefully at every aspect of how the MPS works to ensure that as much of the resources we have are allocated to operational, frontline policing. Our ambition is that back office costs are reduced to 15 per cent of the MPS' overall expenditure.

In January 2017, a trial began of a new approach to the organisation and management of local policing. The MPS and Boroughs are trialling a model of fewer, larger Command Units covering more than one Borough. The aim of this approach is to improve response to crime that crosses Borough boundaries, reduce what the MPS spends on management and maximise the amount we can spend on frontline policing such as neighbourhood teams and 999 response.

The larger Command Units also bring together specialist officers into larger, more locally based teams, strengthening their capacity to investigate serious crimes and support victims. There are two pathfinder projects – one in three outer London Boroughs (Barking and Dagenham, Havering and Redbridge) and one covering two inner London Boroughs (Camden and Islington) – to determine whether the approach works.

London Borough of Camden's Undertakings

London, 18 November 2016

Camden Council and Islington Council will take part in a Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) pilot to merge the two boroughs' local police services.

The pilot will see an increase in the number of officers dedicated to neighbourhood policing and working with young people. The Metropolitan Police believes it must change how it delivers policing in London to remain operationally effective and meet changing demands.

Camden Council is currently working closely with the MPS and its partners to agree plans for the pilot, which is likely to start in early 2017.

"We welcome the Metropolitan Police Service's proposals to increase the numbers of neighbourhood police officers in Camden and support their new focus on addressing domestic abuse and improving child protection.

"Our priority is to ensure Camden's communities continue to receive a responsive and effective police service.

"We are now working with the Metropolitan Police Service to decide how we will monitor and measure the impact of this trial."

Councillor Sarah Hayward, Leader of Camden Council

The proposed pilot in Camden will include:

- Increased investment in neighbourhood policing through more Dedicated Ward Officers in the right places, working to local priorities and going above and beyond the Mayor of London's commitment of two officers per ward.

- There will also be more police officers dedicated to tackling crime involving young people. These dedicated officers will work to bring together the police, school staff, parents and young people themselves to build good relationships, based on trust and mutual respect, to help reduce crime in Camden.
- Organising policing services relating to child protection, child sexual exploitation, sexual offences and domestic abuse so that we work in partnership with other agencies to provide the best possible protection to those who suffer or are at risk of these crimes. Police officers from central control will transfer to work in Camden and Islington.

The pilot will see the two boroughs' police services share a Borough Commander.

The Metropolitan Police has also assured Camden Council that if the pilot does not work, it will be stopped and they will work with both councils to develop alternative proposals.

For more information about the pilot visit the Metropolitan Police's website.

MPS Force management statement June 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

London doesn't stand still; neither can we.

London doesn't stand still, and neither can we; the challenges and opportunities facing the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) are always changing. Our first Force Management Statement articulates the demands for police assistance we face and how we are managing the resources we have to respond to this demand in the best possible way. The demands being placed on the MPS are growing in number, size and complexity.

London's population currently stands at 8.8 million and is set to be almost 10 million within a decade. The capital is now bigger than it has ever been, and since 2015 London has surpassed New York in terms of its population. London's growing population is moving east and the number of young people is increasing. Income inequality in London is higher than anywhere else in Great Britain; poverty in the capital is increasing; and over a third of London's children live in poverty, the highest rate of any region in the UK.

Advances in technology are changing social behaviour and in many cases placing significant new demand on police services. The use of smart phones – in particular in relation to social media – continues to increase among all age groups and is in itself a demand driver and a major aggravating factor in the rise in street violence. Meanwhile the advances in automation and machine learning provide a range of exciting opportunities for policing. They also pose challenges in terms of ethics and legal compliance, as well as the strength of our infrastructure and our workforce capabilities.

In terms of funding, the MPS has a clearer financial position to March 2020 than we have been used to in recent years, though further significant savings are still required. The 2018-21 Mayor's consolidated budget sets out the financial challenge facing the MPS. In addition to £720 million savings already delivered since 2012 we are committed to making a further £325 million of savings over the years 2018/19 to 2021/22. **All these savings need to be balanced with the threat**

and risk we are seeking to address, and the scale and extent of prioritisation we are required to adopt to ensure we keep demand aligned to the resources available. We are working on mid and long-term planning and continue to invest in our people, technology and estate. In his 2018/19 budget, the Mayor made full use of the flexibility provided by central government to increase the precept locally and use business rates to provide additional resources for policing. Taking account of this, our planning assumption is currently of an officer workforce of between 30,500 to 30,750 (2019/20 up to 2021/22) though this may need to change to react to any future changes in funding.

The current level of funding coupled with demand increases outlined below will still require us to prioritise resources intelligently and maintain a keen focus on improving efficiency and productivity. This will be on top of the choices we have already made about the service we provide to Londoners; for example victims are now less likely to see a police officer during the investigation of their crime.

Furthermore, the MPS does not exist in a vacuum and many of our key partners are facing profound challenges in terms of how they sustain the services they offer to the public. These challenges affect the Met in a variety of ways.

As prefaced above, the demands being placed on our service are growing in number, size and complexity. Recorded offences of violence are increasing, as are sexual offences, hate crime, and various forms of cyberenabled and dependent crime. This comes at a time when our duty to the public in relation to preventing and investigating serious and violent crime is under greater scrutiny than ever before.

We know that efficiency and productivity gains will not alone be enough to enable us to deal with the increases in volume and complexity of demand.

The demand we face is increasing and crime is rising

Crime is on the rise again across England and Wales, increasing in violence and complexity. Demand is growing as evidenced across the Force Management Statement. To illustrate this:

- In 2017/18 the MPS received over 2.1 million 999 calls, a 8% increase on the year before;

- Total notifiable offences have increased by 6.4%, comparing 2017/18 with 2016/17
- Serious violence and homicides are increasing (knife crime up 21%, discharges of lethal barrelled firearms up 23% and homicides up 44% in the year to March 2018)
- Sexual offences have doubled in the five years since 2012/13

The 6.4% increase in Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) masks a bigger increase in the actual level of demand given the increased complexity of the crime we are seeking to prevent and solve. A rapidly changing demographic, a rising population and evolving threats create a complex policing environment.

Changing to be more effective and more efficient

Despite an ever-changing landscape, we are continuing to prioritise improvements we need to make to the service we provide. We are today a leaner, more efficient organisation than we were six years ago when we successfully supported the delivery of a safe Olympic and Paralympic Games and are continuing the improvements we need to make to be a modern police service.

We have also taken strategic decisions to invest in prevention-based services. This has required even greater steps in the short term to prioritise existing demand, but we believe these are the right long-term measures. Examples include our strong investment in Dedicated Ward Officers (DWOs); doubling our investment in dedicated schools officers; better online services, both crime prevention advice and enabling people to engage more of our services at a time of their choosing; increasing our focus on 'PREVENT' tactics both in CT but more widely in seeking to tackle street violence and across areas of serious and organised crime; and in mobilising industry and partners in collaboration with MOPAC.

We have an ambitious forward-looking transformation portfolio which stretches into the 2020s. The improvements we are driving to make us more effective and efficient will continue apace this year while working tirelessly day in day out to make London safe for everyone. We are well underway with the process of brigading our local policing into 12 Basic Command Units (from 32 Borough Units) and reallocating 1,500 officers to priority work centred on prevention, in Neighbourhood and Safeguarding.

PREVENTION AND DETERRENCE

Executive Summary

Neighbourhood policing is the bedrock of all of our efforts to keep London safe and ensure that Londoners have confidence in their police. London is a big and growing city and neighbourhood officers play a crucial role in building community confidence and engagement. In recognition of the vital importance of this work, and to support the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan priority to keep children and young people safe, the MPS is committed to maintaining a dedicated neighbourhood and prevention resource to drive up the visibility of our officers in our schools and communities, improve our offer to Londoners and build community confidence. We do this by:

- Posting two Dedicated Ward Officers (DWOs) and one dedicated Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) on every one of London's 632 wards; these officers know and are known to the community;
- Resourcing a 'Partnership and Prevention Hub' of two sergeants and 19 constables on each BCU to provide support and co-ordination for all SNTs, schools officers and youth officers with a focus on prevention and demand reduction
- Allocating an additional 448 constables across the BCUs as 'Demand' DWOs to support the 1,264 fixed DWOs in the most challenging wards
- Increasing the number of dedicated Schools and Youth officers from the current 319 towards 600

A critical requirement to support delivery of top quality policing across all strands in this context is reducing crime through effective prevention and partnership work, a large part of which falls to neighbourhood policing.

Planning for future demand

This section describes plans to manage current Neighbourhood Policing and Prevention demand, and deal with future anticipated growth in these areas. The Neighbourhood Policing demand is driven by the necessity for visibility to the public alongside activity in response to reported ASB and crime. The MPS plans to tackle this escalating demand through DWO numbers – as the ‘Demand’ DWOs are posted to supplement those DWOs already in place, in the places that need it most. As Prevention and Partnership Hubs roll-out, we anticipate improvements in our prevention offer, which will contain demand sufficiently to remain within capacity.

Overall Neighbourhood Demand

Population: one indicator of likely future demand change is the forecast trend in population of London. Although this metric doesn’t consider demand changes stemming from changes in demographic and other varying social factors, it is a reasonable presumption that there is likely to be a correlation between the number of people living and working in London and the demand for policing services. According to GLA figures, the population is predicted to rise to 9.4 million by 2022 (the current population is estimated as 8.9 million). This is a 5.5% increase, which may therefore equate to a similar increase in demand for neighbourhood policing services (London borough population projections, housing-led model 2017).

Reported Crime: another key indicator of demand for neighbourhood policing services is the overall volume of reported crime. End-of-year crime figures show a 6.4% increase in TNOs from 2016/17 to 2017/18. In line with other regions in England and Wales, London has seen the end of a long period of reductions in acquisitive offences such as burglary and vehicle crime. Changes in crime recording practices can make it difficult to interpret long term trends, but the Office for National Statistics assesses that current national rises in both burglary and vehicle crime are likely to be genuine. More widely, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimates most types of crime have stayed at similar levels to a year ago, again suggesting at least a pause in long term reductions. The CSEW is of less relevance to the level of crime-

generated demand experienced by police services, which generally follows from public reports of crime to the police. Accurate future predictions are very difficult to achieve. Despite sustained work to prevent crime – including our Be Safe campaigns, MetTrace and work with industry to ‘design out’ crime – the likelihood is future demand will at best continue at current levels and may continue to increase in the next four years.

Demand specific to Dedicated Ward Officers and Police Community Support Officers

Crime Prevention (DWOs): the most relevant metric by which we can measure the demand for crime prevention services is through the total number of offences. An increasing number of offences of a given crime type indicates an increasing demand for crime prevention services required in that area.

Community Contact Sessions: these form part of our public access strategy. The MPS and MOPAC have committed every Safer Neighbourhood Team to hold a pre-planned one hour session on their ward every week. The session makes DWOs available to report crime, listen to local concerns, provide advice and, where relevant, signpost to other services. Good practice is to make these themed sessions (e.g. bike marking, property registration), or in response to a specific local issue (e.g. a rise in burglary in a particular area). In certain parts of five boroughs (Barnet, Croydon, Enfield, Harrow and Hillingdon), where there is a significant distance to the nearest police station with a front counter, sessions are being held twice a week on a trial basis. This is a new demand for DWOs and is yet to bed-in fully with the teams or the public. As public awareness of these sessions increases, we can expect this area of demand to increase significantly.

Dedicated Ward Officers and Police Community Support Officers The MPS is extensively remodelling local policing delivery under the Strengthening Local Policing programme. One of the five programme strands is Neighbourhoods. Under this programme the existing demand was modelled in detail by Process Evolution. This review identified that neighbourhood officers were being extensively abstracted for other non-core duties and made a number of recommendations, which are all incorporated in the new BCU model including: ☐ Removal of volume crime investigations from Neighbourhoods ☐ Removal of responsibility to support local and force-wide aid commitments

The MPS has a commitment to the public and to MOPAC to provide two DWOs and one PCSO for each of the 632 wards (i.e. respectively 1,264 and 632). MOPAC and the MPS believe that dedicated local officers form the cornerstone of neighbourhood policing. To prevent these local officers from being drawn into other non-Neighbourhood roles, DWOs and PCSOs are ring-fenced to address local issues.

Condition, Capacity, Capability and Serviceability: the MPS is unusual amongst forces in that our Neighbourhood Policing offer is delivered by officers dedicated to the role, who are ring-fenced and are not routinely abstracted to support response policing, aid requirements etc. This represents an excellent opportunity to provide London with motivated, skilled and specialised Neighbourhood Police officers to deliver the best possible service to Londoners. We have recognised the importance of Neighbourhood Policing to Londoners and the MPS has prioritised resourcing the DWO roles - all DWO posts were occupied in December 2017. However, due to attrition there will always be ongoing vacancies, recruitment and training.

- **Shift Patterns:** the corporate DWO shift pattern provides a mix of early, mid and late shifts throughout the week, with the latest finishes occurring at the weekend. Neighbouring wards are expected to start on different weeks within the pattern, to ensure maximum coverage and visibility and to provide support to each other. Neighbourhood officers expected to show a certain degree of flexibility to altering shifts to meet emerging issues as they arise. BCUs are able to submit bespoke shift patterns, for example for areas containing town centres or NTE.
- The PCSO shift pattern is the same as the DWO one, except week 5, which contains an additional hour each day, reflecting the terms of their employment conditions.
- The PS supervisor shift pattern mirrors the hours of DWO shifts and incorporates an early and late duty PS, providing support to officers when their own PS is not on duty.

Demand DWOs In addition to the fixed ward-based officers, an additional 448 constables are allocated across the BCUs as 'Demand' DWOs. These have been allocated based on modelling of future demand and using a Resource Allocation Formula to support the fixed DWOs in the most challenging wards. This additional resource will increase the focus on

prevention and early intervention work with young people and proactively support wider MOPAC and MPS strategies such as safeguarding, child sexual exploitation and serious youth violence.

House of Commons Home Affairs Committee Policing for the future

Tenth Report of Session 2017–19

Summary This wide-ranging report examines changing demands on policing, and considers the extent to which the service is able to meet the challenges that these create. We look first at changing trends in crime and policing and the overarching problems facing the police service in England and Wales, such as funding and investment; then at three specific areas of growing pressure on policing—online fraud, child sexual abuse, and safeguarding vulnerable people; and finally at the wider, cross-cutting reforms that are required.

Our inquiry has found that police officers across the country continue to perform a remarkable and immensely valuable public service, often in the most exacting of circumstances. However, figures on police welfare paint a picture of a service under serious strain, and we conclude that forces are badly overstretched: the number of traditional volume crimes is rising, but the number of arrests and charges brought by the police is falling.

Policing is struggling to cope in the face of changing and rising crimes, as a result of falling staff numbers, outdated technology, capabilities and structures, and fragmented leadership and direction. Without significant reform and investment, communities will be increasingly let down.

We found that:

- Many 'volume' crimes, including robbery, theft from the person, and vehicle-related theft, have been increasing sharply after a long period of decline. While recorded crimes have risen by 32% in the last three years, the number of charges or summons has decreased by 26%, and the number of arrests is also down.

- Neighbourhood policing, which is vital to the service's response to many types of crime, is being eroded: we found that forces had lost at least a fifth of their neighbourhood policing capacity, on average, since 2010.

- Without additional funding for policing, we have no doubt that there will be dire consequences for public safety, criminal justice, community cohesion and public confidence. We strongly recommend that police funding is prioritised in the Autumn Budget and the next Comprehensive Spending Review. The current police funding model is not fit for purpose: it is time to stop kicking the problem into the long grass, and recognise the true cost of policing.

We make a number of specific recommendations about three growing areas of demand: online fraud, child sexual abuse, and safeguarding vulnerable people. Whilst the police and Home Office have worked together very effectively on investment and reform to counter the changing terror threat, in these other areas in which demand is changing, they are struggling to respond. We reach the following conclusions:

- Only a tiny proportion of online fraud cases are ever investigated, and the police response to this form of crime is in desperate need of a fundamental restructure, with investigations undertaken at a national and regional level and local forces focusing on victim support.
- The private sector must do much more to reduce demand on policing from online fraud and child sexual abuse, and we make specific recommendations about the regulation of internet companies, including those taking insufficient action against indecent images of children.
- Police forces are woefully under-resourced for the number of online child abuse investigations they now need to undertake, and the demands created by the management of registered sex offenders.
- The Government should appoint a Commissioner for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse to work across departments and agencies, and who should produce a bold and comprehensive cross-Government strategy on child protection and the prevention of child sexual abuse.

- Forces should be mandated to provide a minimum two-day training course on mental health to all officers and police community support officers (PCSOs), and the Government should use the NHS funding uplift to achieve a significant reduction in the level of police involvement in mental health crisis work. Drawing on over 90 pieces of written evidence and nine oral evidence sessions, we also reach a number of overarching conclusions about the future of policing in England and Wales, which must be addressed with urgency if the police service is to meet the challenges of the 21st century:
- Forces are failing to meet the challenges of the digital age. Police forces' investment in and adoption of new technology is suffering from a complete lack of coordination and leadership, which is badly letting down police officers, who are struggling to do their jobs with out-of-date technology. We fear that the lack of digital capability has become a systemic problem through the service. The Government should urgently cost and scope a prestigious national digital exploitation centre for serious crime, in time to account for the required funding in the next Comprehensive Spending Review.
- Above all, policing is suffering from a complete failure of leadership from the Home Office. As the lead department for policing, it cannot continue to stand back while crime patterns change so fast that the police struggle to respond. Only a central Government department has the clout to drive national partnerships with organisations such as the NHS or with global internet companies, for example.
- Before the end of November, the Home Office should launch a transparent, root-and-branch review of policing, publishing proposals by the end of February, which should focus on the reallocation of responsibilities and capabilities at a local, regional and national level. The Government should also set up Policing for the future a National Policing Council—a transparent, policy-making body chaired by the Home Secretary—and a National Policing Assembly, comprising all police and crime commissioners (PCCs) and chief constables.