



College of
Policing

Brief

Safer streets fund launched →

Remembrance for fallen officers →

New knife detection technology →

college.police.uk ISSUE 09 | SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2019

Updates in police law, operational policing practice and criminal justice, produced by the **Legal Services Department** at the College of Policing



Digital utility
warrants of entry



President's awards
for outstanding
policing



UK's first
domestic abuse
commissioner



A breakdown
of coercive control



The College of Policing Brief is a scanning publication intended to capture and consolidate key criminal justice issues, both current and future, impacting on all areas of policing.

During the production of the Brief, information is included from governmental bodies, criminal justice organisations and research bodies. As such, the Brief should prove an invaluable guide to those responsible for strategic decision making, operational planning and police training.

The College of Policing is also responsible for Authorised Professional Practice (APP). APP is the official and most up-to-date source of policing practice and covers a range of policing activities such as: police use of firearms, treatment of people in custody, investigation of child abuse and management of intelligence. APP is available online at app.college.police.uk

Any enquiries regarding this publication or to request copies in accessible formats please contact us at brief@college.pnn.police.uk

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Editorial

Dear readers,

Welcome to the Brief, your monthly update of what's new in the criminal justice field, produced by the Legal Services team at the College of Policing.

This month Home Secretary, Priti Patel, announced the Home Office would provide forces with £10 million additional funding to increase the number of officers carrying tasers. The funding could result in over 10,000 more officers being able to carry the device, an increase which would complement the findings from a recent Police Federation survey. The survey showed 94 per cent of officers believed tasers should be issued to more front line staff.

However, human rights groups have voiced strong opposition to the increase in tasers, stating that weapons can damage the public's perception of the police. Human rights group Liberty have described the funding as a 'knee jerk reaction', which fails to consider the documented dangers of tasers, and other groups have voiced concerns that the £10 million funding could have been put to better use in the policing world.

Within this month's edition:

- authenticity of the new digital utility warrants of entry
- the National Police Memorial Day service in Glasgow
- disqualified driver pleads guilty to causing GBH to PC Gareth Phillips.

To find out more about the College and what we do, including information on the PEQF training, please visit the [College of Policing website](#).

We hope that our publication supports our police officers and staff in their work. We are always looking for ways to get better at what we do, so if you have any feedback or ideas for future content, **get in touch**.

Thank you for reading,

The Legal Services Team

For subscription requests, further information or to send us ideas about what you would like to see in upcoming editions, please email us at:

brief@college.pnn.police.uk

Share with our community

There's lots of great work and innovation taking place across the police service, with some remarkable people working diligently to support and safeguard the communities they serve. Sharing this news can jump-start collaboration and growth, so we want to hear from you.

We'd like to invite police officers and staff to contribute by including a monthly 'guest article' under one of the following categories:

Pride: Tell us something about your team or a project you're working on which has produced results you're particularly proud of.

Innovation: Tell us about the relationships with other forces and external agencies which help your team.

Collaboration: Tell us about the relationships with other forces and external agencies which help your team.

Your team, our community: Diversity, equality, inclusion and key support mechanisms – that special team member whose hard work deserves recognition in the Brief.

If you'd like to contribute, please email brief@college.pnn.police.uk and we'll provide you with the information you need.

We'd like to pick one article a month, and will ensure there is a wide variety of authors and forces. We will inform you in advance if your article has been chosen.

We look forward to hearing from you.

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Guest articles

Ella Fossard – Lancashire Constabulary, Police staff Business Manager

We have received a guest article submission from Ella Fossard, the Police Staff Business Manager at Lancashire Constabulary's Headquarters Public Protection Unit. Below Ella details how she and her team have made improvements following HMICFRS' child protection inspection in October 2017 which recommended areas of improvement for the force.

The Public Protection Unit is a specialist unit responsible for the monitoring and development of force policies that relate to all areas of vulnerability. This includes: child protection, domestic abuse, human trafficking and modern day slavery, and sexual offenders.

Safeguarding the most vulnerable members of our communities is at heart of what we do and our performance in this respect is continually under scrutiny by the government, the criminal justice system, partnership arrangements and the media. It is imperative that the service the force delivers is as effective and professional as possible. We work with both police officers and staff directly, and with officers in other departments, alongside partner agencies and the Local Safeguarding Boards.

The HMICFRS' child protection inspection in October 2017 highlighted areas of concern that the Force were aware of and made recommendations for improvement. Using these, we (HQ PPU) updated our existing Force Child Protection Action plan and created a small team to prioritise and deliver the actions with a focus on 'what good looks like'. Chief Officer support was crucial in ensuring that the plan became a force priority and not just a HQ PPU owned piece of work. The make-up of the team was important and consisted of a DCI, DI, PS, and PC alongside myself to drive the work across the force. We initially consulted with partners and the Safeguarding Boards to obtain and ensure their assistance and support, which was vital to achieve successful outcomes for children and young people in Lancashire.

The action plan was prioritised in terms of timescales and then in conjunction with time critical actions. We also prioritised some 'quick wins' and planned for more detailed actions, ensuring all relevant staff were involved in the process. Daily scrutiny of those areas of particular concern, for instance using Police Protection Powers and supervisory reviews, was undertaken by the DI and allowed for personal feedback to officers, both to recommended improvements and to say, 'well done'.



The team wanted to ensure that the actions in the plan resulted in both learning and improvement across the board. Positive feedback to frontline officers in particular played a major part in winning hearts and minds of staff as they said this had not previously occurred. In addition, updates on what subsequently happened to children involved in incidents and why that particular course of action occurred brought the cases and incidents to life for officers.

Training was a crucial part of the plan's actions and the team ensured that a variety of methods were utilised to deliver training to maximum effect. Online courses, internal trainers, charities such as Missing People and multi-agency training were all utilised. Evaluation was undertaken following the training to ensure the learning objectives were met. Alongside this, a media 'Think Child' campaign was launched and delivered via various methods to focus staff's attention on children at incidents that may not always be considered child protection related incidents. Daily risk and threat meetings took on a child focus and identifying areas of vulnerability became priority daily business.

A comprehensive audit regime was established to ensure performance improved. Management staff in each division, in addition to HQ staff, undertook training to become proficient in the audit work and each month they randomly selected cases to review. These cases were scrutinised and reports were created to highlight both the high standards of investigation and those areas requiring improvement. These were then disseminated in divisions to assist staff training and development. As a result, via a PVP Governance Board, the audit work evidenced

improvements and alongside a frontline focused training and media campaign (which has just won the PRCA DARE Internal Communications Campaign of the year 2019 award), the Force could demonstrate improved outcomes for children and families in Lancashire.

An innovative role of ‘Child Protection coach’ was introduced and staff recruited as volunteers, in addition to their daily roles, in order to cascade information and key messages to frontline and specialist staff. This role has subsequently morphed into a Vulnerability coach role, and the cohort increased, to work with HQ PPU in order to assist delivery of one of our four Force priorities- Vulnerability.

The Force created a Child Protection app, available for all mobile devices in order to provide officers with the tools required to assist in incidents relating to child protection. The app was created with the assistance of frontline officers in order they had help readily available. The app gave help and guidance to assist with referrals, to offer at the scene assistance and contact numbers directly to local help that may be required immediately or where it was recognised that support was required that would not necessarily be provided by statutory agencies.

An ongoing systems thinking review into the MARAC process is an innovative initiative to assist not only children at risk of harm but also a whole family approach to safeguarding and is currently in its pilot phase. The work undertaken has been highlighted as national best practice and the findings and recommendations are eagerly awaited.

The HQ PPU team undertook a mock inspection prior to HMICFRS returning and in conjunction with evaluation of all the above areas was able to understand where areas for improvement still existed and what had worked well. The team is now expanding to include further development officers and managers to pro-actively deliver ongoing work streams identified from benchmarking under the National Vulnerability Action plan, in conjunction with findings from the Force Management Statement and HMICFRS recommendations and areas for improvement.

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Coaching and Mentoring providing support across the Service

President of the Police Superintendent's Association (PSA), Paul Griffiths, has sent in a guest article to provide further information on the PSA's Coaching and Mentoring Programme launched in 2018 in collaboration with the College.

Paul is a Gwent Police Officer and has served in both uniform and detective ranks throughout his career. Paul has held Branch and District Executive roles since 2010 and was on the Panel of Friends. He was elected to Vice President in 2016 and President of the PSA in 2019.

The programme provides training in becoming a coach and mentor, enabling officers and staff across the policing family, access to informal, flexible support to help their professional development. More than 770 police leaders are now trained and available to provide one-to-one support in a way that has not been available before.

Who is this for?

The programme is open to anyone of any grade or rank that would like additional, tailored support to help them reach their career goals or realise their potential. Any officer or member of staff can access a coach and mentor and create a system that works for them.

Each coach and mentor is also committed to supporting colleagues from under-represented groups, and to date, 60 per cent of the beneficiaries identified as female and 25 per cent identified as BAME.

What's the benefit?

For beneficiaries:

The programme is endorsed by the College of Policing, it is flexible and informal, meaning that individuals can contact a coach and mentor independently and arrange how they would like the support to be delivered.

Once they have matched with a coach/mentor, they decide whether they will speak face to face, over the phone, via email, and what topics they would like to cover. This means that the support they receive is entirely based around their needs for their own, unique personal or career goals.

It can help with:

- promotion
- gaining skills or experience
- increasing confidence at work.

For coaches/mentors:

Those already providing coaching and mentoring have reported that they have benefitted hugely from the experience. Whilst providing an invaluable service to colleagues, it also provides useful experience and feedback to understand some of the issues facing our workforce.

Want to become a coach/mentor?

More coaches and mentors are needed to help provide this invaluable support to colleagues across the Police Service. Twelve training sessions will be held between January and March each year, as part of a joint collaboration between the PSA and the College of Policing.

Want to access a coach/mentor?

A full list of trained coaches and mentors from each police force is available to view via the PSA website. They can be contacted at any time to agree a programme of support and this programme also works across Force boundaries.

To find out more about the work of Paul and the PSA, and for details of the next training dates for those wishing to become a coach or mentor, please click [here](#).

College news

Recruitment of 20,000 new officers

Many recruits will undergo new training that is fit for 21st century policing and includes key areas such as digital policing and personal protection.

Chief Constable Mike Cunningham, College of Policing CEO, said: 'Today marks a significant step forward for policing and the public. The additional officers recruited through this campaign will ease the pressure on our people, help us to reduce crime and improve outcomes for victims.'

This is a unique opportunity for policing to ensure it is truly representative of the communities we serve. Those joining the service will need compassion and dedication, and to be prepared for the challenges and complexity of modern policing. They will be supported, trained and equipped to meet those challenges.'

Find out more about the national campaign to recruit 20,000 police officers by clicking [here](#).

Read the full article [here](#).

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College of Policing Awards – nominations now open!

After last year's success, the College of Policing Awards 'recognising everyday professionalism and excellence' are back for a second year.

If you know of a team or individual who has gone that extra mile and deserves to be recognised for demonstrating a 'quiet brilliance', this is your chance to get their work recognised!

Anyone in UK policing, including officers, staff, special constables and volunteers, can be nominated, either individually or as a team.

Further information:

- nominations are open from 2 September until 1 November 2019
- no entries received after the nomination window period will be included

- only one nomination can be made per nominator
- all police officers and staff from the UK, Guernsey and Jersey, can make a nomination
- the nominee must be from the policing family working in eligible Home Office organisations (including Guernsey and Jersey)
- nomination stories must be evidenced between the period from October 2018 to November 2019
- self-nominations are not permitted
- if nominating a team, a key contact name on behalf of the team must be provided
- all nominations will be subject to validation by their employing organisation.

Find out how to apply [here](#).

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Advice for senior investigators from police officers, staff and the public

Police officers, staff and the public are being asked to give their views on proposed advice for senior detectives about investigating non-recent allegations of child sexual abuse against high-profile people or institutions.

The senior investigating officer (SIO) advice document has been developed using the experience and practice of officers who have previously dealt with these very sensitive and complex investigations. The document has been collated by Operation Hydrant, which coordinates the national police response into allegations of non-recent child sexual abuse, and the advice approved after the consultation will be published by the College of Policing.

Learning in this area of investigation is developing all the time, and the advice document has been updated frequently to ensure it contains the most up-to-date information to support and guide officers and staff. The proposed version of the advice covers a number of key areas which SIOs will need to consider as part of any complex investigation into allegations of child sexual abuse, including steps to take when receiving a report, dealing with victims and witnesses, and managing a high-profile case.

The College is now inviting feedback on the proposed SIO advice document. The consultation opened on 19 September and will run until 31 October 2019.

Click [here](#) for further information.

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Funding for more than 60 officers and staff through Bursary Scheme

The College bursary scheme, which gives police officers and staff across England and Wales the opportunity to apply for financial support towards higher education, has this year awarded funding to 64 people. The scheme, now in its fourth year, has provided funding to over 200 police officers and staff.

This year's recipients are from 31 different forces, with two-thirds going to police constables or sergeants, and nearly a quarter to members of police staff. The bursary scheme is open to police officers and staff across England and Wales who can apply for up to £2,000 per year towards their tuition fees, covering up to two years of study.

Nearly a third of bursary recipients this year did not have an existing degree level qualification and many had not undertaken any academic study for several years.

Find out further information about the College bursary scheme [here](#).

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Legal updates

Bills

Anonymity (Arrested Persons) Bill [HL] 2017-19

A Bill to prohibit the publication of certain information regarding individuals who have been arrested until they have been charged with an offence. The Bill also sets out the specific circumstances where such information can be published without committing an offence and contradicting the purpose of the Bill.

The second reading took place on 1 March. The committee stage – a line-by-line examination of the Bill – is yet to be scheduled.

Read the full Bill [here](#).

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Criminal Records Bill [HL] 2017-19

A Bill to amend the length of time for which an individual may have a criminal record under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974.

The second reading took place on 23 February 2018. The committee stage is yet to be scheduled.

Read the full Bill [here](#).

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Domestic Abuse Bill 2017-19

A Bill to make provisions in relation to domestic abuse, including:

- establishing a Domestic Abuse Commissioner
- prohibiting cross-examination in person in family proceedings in certain circumstances
- making provisions about certain violent or sexual offences, and offences involving other abusive behaviour, committed outside the United Kingdom.

The second reading took place on 2 October. The committee stage is yet to be scheduled.

Read the full Bill [here](#).

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Victims of Crime (Rights, Entitlements, and Notification of Child Sexual Abuse) Bill [HL] 2017-19

A Bill to make provisions for:

- specifying new statutory rights and entitlements for victims of crime under the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime
- requiring elected local policing bodies to assess victims' services
- increasing the duties of the Commissioner for Victims and Witnesses
- granting victims the right to request a review of a decision not to prosecute
- establishing reviews in homicides where no criminal charge has been made
- creating an obligation on professions to notify cases of possible victims of child sexual abuse.

The second reading took place on 19 July. The committee stage is yet to be scheduled.

Read the full Bill [here](#).

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Acts

Circular 006/2019: Firearms (Fees) Regulations 2019

A circular has been released regarding the effect of the Firearms (Fees) Regulations 2019, which were made under section 32ZA of the Firearms Act 1968 and section 15B of, and paragraph 3A of the Schedule to, the Firearms (Amendment) Act 1988. Following a consultation the Regulations introduce new fees for museum firearm licences, club approval and section 5 authorisations.

The new fees, which come into force on 1 October 2019, are intended to recover the costs of the Home Office, Scottish government and police in administering applications.

Read the full circular [here](#).

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Before the court

Kenyon v The Chief Constable of Hertfordshire [2019] EWHC 1485 (QB)

KEY POINTS

- Appeal concerning the judgement of HHJ Walden-Smith which held that an officer's use of force resulted in an unlawful assault on the respondent.
- Malfunctioning of the recording device in court resulted in confusion amongst parties of which grounds were permissible to be appealed upon.

This appeal concerns the judgment of HHJ Walden-Smith that on 9 May 2014, one of the appellant's police officers unlawfully assaulted the respondent in the course of carrying out a lawful arrest.

The facts of the case, as established by HHJ Walden-Smith in her judgment, can be summarised as:

The respondent had an outstanding warrant against him in relation to a section 112 Social Security Administration Act 1992 offence concerning making false representations to obtain a benefit. On 9 May 2014, two on-foot officers witnessed the respondent driving a motor vehicle. They subsequently notified various other officers, including PC Stacey and PC Brightman, under the belief that the respondent was seeking to evade arrest. As a result PC Stacey and PC Brightman responded by catching up with the respondent, and then driving across the oncoming path of his vehicle, causing him to come to a halt at a roundabout.

PC Stacey walked to the locked driver's door and tried to get the respondent's attention, who ignored him. PC Stacey then struck the respondent's window with a police baton, but did not break the window; the respondent again ignored this. PC Stacey then used his baton to break the rear window and open the driver's door. PC Stacey and PC Brightman requested the respondent to get out of the vehicle, which he would not. As a result, both officers got hold of his arms and sought to pull him out of the vehicle while the respondent continued to be obstructive. At this point PC Musto had arrived on the scene and jabbed the respondent twice in the chest with his baton, before striking the respondent twice on his right shin. As a result, the respondent and PCs Stacey and Brightman fell to the ground, where PC Musto struck the respondent a final time on the right shin.

As a result of being struck, the respondent suffered a personal injury including a fracture of the right proximal tibia.

Consequently, the respondent commenced an action against the appellant for damages for personal injuries arising from the assault. The action was defended by the appellant on the basis that PC Musto's actions were justified. The appellant relied upon section 117 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, section 3 of the Criminal Law Act 1967 and section 329 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 to argue this.

Following the trial of the action, the judge delivered her judgment, stating that PC Musto had used excessive force, orally on 30 August 2018. Immediately after at the same hearing the appellant applied for permission to appeal, which was granted orally by the judge. Unfortunately during the latter part of the hearing the recording device malfunctioned, which resulted in there being no transcript of the judge's determination of the application for permission to appeal. As a result, there was some discrepancy among the parties about the grounds upon which permission to appeal has been granted by the judge.

During the appeal, the High Court held that by granting permission to appeal there was clearly some acceptance by the judge that there were arguable grounds of appeal. It was then stated that if the recording device had not malfunctioned during the course of the hearing on 30 August 2018, these matters would have been far easier to discern by both parties.

Consequently, the High Court held that it would be appropriate to remit this case to the trial judge in order to allow her to reconsider her judgment and potentially make a fresh decision.

Read the full judgment [here](#).

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Watling v The Chief Constable of Suffolk Constabulary & Anor [2019] EWHC 2342 (QB)

KEY POINTS

- Claimant, who had suffered a stroke at the wheel, claims under Article 3 and Article 8 of the ECHR for his detention under the police's incorrect assumption that he was driving under the influence.
- Are the defendant's responsible for the medical severity of the claimant's stroke by not providing him with medical attention for 4 hours?
- Can the Article 3 threshold of severity be satisfied without the deliberate ill-treatment of the claimant?

On Sunday 18 May 2014, the claimant was driving his car on the A12 in Suffolk at roughly 2:30 am. As he approached a roundabout, he suddenly felt dizzy, had numbness in his right hand, difficulty concentrating and was aware of disturbed vision. At this point, PC Jackaman, who was on police patrol duty, approached the roundabout and became aware of the claimant's car. PC Jackaman noticed that the car was being driven erratically and activated his blue lights, causing the claimant to stop the car.

According to PC Jackaman, the claimant was unable to speak or respond to any questions, had white, shiny phlegm around his mouth, and was shaking in one arm and throughout his body. There was no smell of alcohol, but PC Jackaman requested a roadside breath sample which produced a 'nil' reading. Consequently, PC Jackaman formed the suspicion that the claimant was driving under the influence of drugs and arrested him. Shortly after, at around 2:40am, the claimant was driven to Martlesham Police Investigation Centre (PIC).

The claimant's detention at the PIC was authorised at 2:49am. A forensic medical examiner was called at 3:04am, but arrived at 5:40am and carried out the assessment for 25 minutes, concluding at 6:05am that the claimant had suffered a stroke and was not under the influence of drugs. He was then taken to hospital, arriving between 6:15 and 6:30am. The time elapsing between the onset of the stroke and his arrival at hospital was roughly 4 hours.

Due to the stroke, the claimant was left with 'Rankin scale 3' moderate disability. He can walk without assistance (with a stick), however his ability to work and his domestic independence have been significantly impacted upon. His claim is that if he had been taken to hospital earlier and received the appropriate treatment, he would have had a substantially better chance of receiving a 0-2 ranking on the Rankin scale which would have resulted in a better medical outcome and lessened the effects of the stroke.

The claimant brought a claim for declarations and damages under the Human Rights Act 1998 on the grounds that the First (the Chief Constable) and the Second defendant (G4S – a company to which the provisions of medical services for the Chief Constable has been out-sourced) breached Article 3 and/or 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). However, claims in negligence and false imprisonment were discarded, as on the balance of probabilities, it was decided that early medical attention would not have resulted in a better result for the claimant.

To engage Article 3 (torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment), all behaviour alleged to constitute the inhuman or degrading treatment must attain a minimum level of severity and go beyond that which is considered reasonably coincidental to the fact of detention. It is not alleged in this case that there was any deliberate ill treatment of the claimant or a wilful refusal to call for medical assistance for him.

The test as to whether the threshold of severity has been reached is objective and to be determined after consideration of all circumstances, including the gravity of the consequences or potential consequences of the alleged ill treatment on a person with the attributes of the victim. In the present case, those attributes include: the fact that the claimant was a detainee and therefore vulnerable, as well as the particularly grave potential damage that could be caused to him as a stroke victim in the event that he did not receive appropriate treatment in a reasonable time frame.

In light of the above, the High Court accepted both defendants' submissions that the claimant's treatment did not meet the necessary threshold of severity necessary to engage Article 3.

In relation to Article 8, a different approach is required. There is no 'threshold' requirement for interference with private life under Article 8.1 and Article 8.1 is subject to the qualification or defence described in Article 8.2. There will be cases where the difference in approach is capable of producing a different result to that arrived at under Article 3. However, this High Court held that this case was not one of them and rejected the claimant's claim under Article 8.

Consequently, the Court held that the claimant's claims should be dismissed against both defendants.

Read the full judgement [here](#).

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Disqualified driver pleads guilty to causing GBH to police officer

A disqualified driver, Mubashar Hussain, 29, pleaded guilty to causing grievous bodily harm to PC Gareth Phillips with intent to resist arrest.

Hussain and Ahshan Ghafoor, 24, were identified by officers on 10 August 2019 in Moorcroft Road, Birmingham with a stolen Range Rover. Both individuals were responsible for the theft of the Range Rover and for the theft of another similarly designed vehicle, which they had stolen the previous day. Hussain and Ghafoor had each driven one of those vehicles dangerously a few hours before being seen by the police in Birmingham.

Ghafoor was detained and arrested by officers, but Hussain forced his way through officers as they attempted to detain him and climbed into an unmarked police vehicle. He then reversed that vehicle at speed, knocking over and injuring a number of officers, including PC Gareth Phillips. Hussain then drove forward, running over PC Phillips' chest with both front and rear passenger side wheels, before driving away at speeds of over 80 miles per hour through busy daytime traffic. He later abandoned the police vehicle in Ladypool Road, Birmingham and was arrested shortly after.

PC Phillips sustained significant injuries to his pelvic area and chest as a result of the incident. On 9 September 2019, Hussain pleaded guilty to: causing GBH with intent to resist arrest, driving whilst disqualified, dangerous driving, the theft of two Range Rovers, assaulting three other officers, and taking a police vehicle and driving that vehicle dangerously. Ghafoor pleaded guilty to the theft of the two Range Rovers and dangerous driving. Both will be sentenced on Tuesday 15 October at Birmingham Crown Court.

Read the full article [here](#).

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White supremacist sentenced for stirring up racial hatred

Unemployed Nathan Worrell, 46, a Neo-Nazi and white supremacist, has been sentenced to two years and six months in prison for stirring up racial hatred. Worrell's home was full of Nazi propaganda and paraphernalia, including: flags, stickers, fridge magnets and various items of clothing emblazoned with swastikas and emblems.

The Counter Terrorism Division in the CPS successfully argued that the material was threatening, abusive and insulting, and that Worrell's intention was to stir up racial hatred around his local area. Worrell had been publishing, distributing and displaying the racist stickers on lamp posts, signs and notice boards around Grimsby. Designs for the stickers were found on Worrell's laptop and mobile phone, and his fingerprints were found on two stickers displayed in public.

Read the full article [here](#).

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Man sentenced for hate crimes towards Jewish family

David Aherne, 54, pleaded guilty to one count of causing racially aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress and one count of causing religiously aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress at Wood Green Court on 13 August 2019. On 3 September Aherne, who shouted 'one, two, three, Heil Hitler' and 'go and have a sausage sandwich', was sentenced to 12 weeks in custody.

Aherne shouted the racist and discriminatory remarks at a Jewish couple and their three children on the 149 bus, in the vicinity of Stamford Hill in Hackney. After the remarks were made, the victim attempted to prevent Aherne from leaving the bus before the police arrived, only for Aherne to state that he would pull down his own trousers in front of the Jewish family.

Read the full article [here](#).

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Teenager receives 19 years for intending to carry out a mass shooting

19-year-old Kyle Davies, who bought a Glock handgun with the intention of carrying out a mass shooting, has been sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment at Taunton Crown Court.

Davies purchased the gun and five rounds of ammunition online. However, the package was intercepted at Newark Airport, New Jersey by US Homeland Security. Following the interception, an investigation carried out by South

West Regional Organised Crime Unit discovered that Davies' laptop and other devices held extensive research into mass shootings, including Columbine High School and the Norway attacks of 2011. A shopping list entitled 'Gotterdammerung' – which translates to 'downfall of the gods' or 'the end of time' – was also found in Davies' possession. This list included items such as: firearms, a gas mask, body armour, a trench coat and the components needed to make explosives.

Read the full article [here](#).

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In focus

Digital utility warrants of entry

The power to issue a utility warrant is created under the Rights of Entry (Gas and Electricity Boards) Act 1954. Gas and electricity suppliers are given rights to enter premises to carry out certain work, such as to installing, disconnecting, or inspecting pay as you go meters. For various reasons, utility suppliers may on occasion require police support in order to be able to execute the warrant

Previously, to attain a paper utility warrant, each company was required to attend court. However, a new style of warrant is set to be issued by HMCTS in a digital (pdf) format, which can be applied for over the phone. The reasoning behind the new style of warrant is to allow companies to produce the warrant on a tablet or other device if needed, instead of having to possess a paper copy.

This new style of warrant is simplified and only contains the bare essential details, these include:

- Setting out the rights of entry
- the nature of the warrant
- the specific location the bearer can enter
- the name of the magistrate and certification of granting the warrant.

As stated above, on occasion, suppliers require police support to execute these warrants. The College has been contacted by HMCTS who have expressed their

concerns over whether police forces will believe the authenticity of the new forms of warrants given the scant detail of the new format

In order to dispel potential uncertainty for forces surrounding the validity of these digital warrants, the College can confirm that if the warrant contains at least the above four bullet points, whether in paper, or digital form, it is a valid warrant and can be enforced.

Please share this information with colleagues.

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Coercive control

Over the past year, coercive control has attracted more attention in the media, police service, and criminal justice sector, with the introduction of coercive and controlling behaviour into the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, and in the Domestic Abuse Bill 2017-19, a statutory description of the types of behaviour coercive control can be comprised of, and the effects it can have on a victim.

Although controlling and coercive behaviour has been recognised as an offence for several years in the Serious Crime Act 2015 and supporting explanatory documentation, due to its non-physical nature, coercive control is still not recognised by all as being a severe form of domestic abuse, as historically, severity has been determined by the level of physical abuse.

However, all forms of domestic abuse, including coercive control, can be extremely damaging to victims and result in lasting trauma. In addition, many victims of coercive control do not realise they are experiencing domestic abuse, as the signs can be difficult to identify.

Common examples of coercive behaviour include, but are not limited to:

- being isolated from your friends and family
- being deprived of your of basic needs, such as food, shelter etc.
- being monitored through online communication tools or spyware
- losing control over aspects of your everyday life, such as where you can go, who you can see, what you can wear and when you can sleep
- repeatedly being 'put down', such as being told you're worthless
- being humiliated, degraded or dehumanised

- somebody controlling your finances
- somebody making threats or intimidating you.

The Crown Prosecution Service Case information system recorded 960 offences of coercive and controlling behaviour where prosecution commenced at a magistrates' courts in the year ending March 2018. This is a substantial increase when compared to the previous year's 309 prosecutions. 97 per cent of defendants prosecuted for coercive and controlling behaviour in the year ending December 2017 were male.

An analysis of Merseyside Police domestic abuse data found that 95 per cent of coercive control victims were women and 74 per cent of perpetrators were men. 76 per cent of coercive control cases happened within an intimate partner context. The study found that common abusive behaviours used in coercive control included:

- use of technology (such as phone trackers, controlling social media usage, barrage of text messages or monitoring phone usage)
- sexual coercion
- monitoring behaviours
- isolation
- threats
- financial abuse
- deprivation (depriving access to support)
- physical violence.

Read the full article [here](#).

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Policing

News

President's Awards winners

Outstanding policing has been recognised at this year's Police Superintendents' Association President's Awards. The awards, sponsored by Police Mutual, have been given to superintendents for their work in investigative excellence, championing diversity issues, leading strategic change and for providing outstanding long service.

This year's winners were:

Detective Chief Superintendent Mark Lay, Bedfordshire Police – Lifetime Achievement

Mark was given the award in recognition of over 30 years of service, where he worked as a detective in every rank up to and including chief superintendent. He has worked both nationally and internationally in covert policing roles, and was instrumental in developing the Eastern Regional Organised Crime Unit.

Detective Chief Superintendent Julie Wvendth, Norfolk Constabulary – Leadership

Julie, Head of Joint Justice Services for Norfolk and Suffolk constabularies, was given the award for the support and encouragement she has provided to colleagues, while also managing complex issues for both forces. In addition, she has led numerous projects aimed at supporting the most vulnerable individuals in the community.

Detective Chief Superintendent Nicholas Wallen, West Yorkshire Police – Excellence in Policing

Nicholas, who currently commands West Yorkshire Police’s Protective Services Crime Department, received the award for his outstanding contribution to investigative practice. He has led many complicated and high-profile investigations, including the investigation following the murder of MP Jo Cox.

Superintendent Andy Bennett, Avon and Somerset Police – Valuing Difference

Andy, who serves as the Neighbourhood and Partnerships Commander for Bristol, received the award for his work to develop and introduce the force’s Hate Crime Strategy, as well as his work on building relationships with communities across the region.

Read the full article [here](#).

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Our workforce

UK Forces stand together to remember fallen officers

This year the annual National Police Memorial Day service took place on the 29 September in Glasgow. The service honoured thousands of fallen officers and was attended by many, among which, was the Patron of the charity, the Prince of Wales.

Further attendees included: Home Secretary, Priti Patel, Scotland's first Minister, Nicola Sturgeon, more than 40 Chief Constables, and around 1,500 former colleagues and family members of officers who have lost their lives whilst serving in the line of duty.

During the service, prayers were led by Marilyn Bromilow, the sister-in-law of PC John Edward Bromilow, who was fatally injured in a crash whilst escorting a prisoner, Chief Inspector Gill Marshall of Police Scotland, the widow of PC Alan McMurray, who was fatally struck by a van in 2006, and Stephen White, Chair of the Royal Ulster Constabulary George Cross Foundation.

Following prayer, candles were lit by relatives from Scotland, England, Wales, and Northern Ireland in remembrance of officers who have lost their lives.

For Scotland, Margaret and Patricia Sinclair, wife and daughter of PC Leslie Sinclair, who died after sustaining injuries in a road traffic collision whilst on duty in 1972.

For England, Rumbie Mabuto and her children, widow and children of PC Joe Mabuto, who died after suffering a heart attack whilst on duty.

For Wales, William Parker, son of PC Andy Parker, who was killed in a motorbike crash when travelling home after a night shift.

For Northern Ireland, Margo Hetherington, daughter of Reserve Constable Jacob Rankin, Royal Ulster Constabulary George Cross, who was fatally shot in 1978 whilst on duty.

Chief Inspector Andrea MacDonald, Chair of the Scottish Police Federation, read the names of officers who have lost their lives during the past year:

- PC Joseph Robert Cooke – Metropolitan Police
- PC Daniel Clayton-Drabble – Thames Valley Police
- PC Kevin Flint – Thames Valley Police
- PS Colin Michael Fox – Metropolitan Police
- PC Andrew Harper – Thames Valley Police
- PC Roy Buggins – Police Scotland.

The service also paid tribute to US Special Agent Nole Remagen, who died whilst on duty in Scotland.

Read the full article [here](#).

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Devon and Cornwall ‘Many positive features and good care’

Devon and Cornwall Police has been assessed by a joint criminal justice inspectorate’s team and held to deliver good outcomes for detainees held in custody.

The force’s seven custodial suites were visited by inspectors in May 2019, who found a very clear strategic focus on diverting people away from police custody. Those who were detained were found to be treated well and receiving good care. The inspectors also found that children were only taken into custody as a last resort.

There was, however, one cause of concern surrounding the need to collate accurate data of all areas of custody and scrutinise them to ensure performance was managed properly.

The inspectors found numerous positive features, including:

- staff were well trained and showed a strong caring culture
- the force worked well with partners, and arrangements for dealing with children and detainees with mental ill-health were good
- the overall quality of custody records was generally good, and the force learnt from any adverse incidents
- custody staff managed challenging behaviour well, de-escalated situations appropriately and only used force against detainees as a last resort
- custody staff identified and managed risks well, with checks on detainees conducted at the required frequency and consistent attention to rousing detainees who were under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs
- detainees were treated with care and good consideration was given to their welfare.

A significant point among the areas for improvement was that inspectors found an over-reliance on overtime to cover the custody suites and the force did not

always meet the requirements of code C of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 codes of practice, especially in relation to reviews of detention.

Read the full article [here](#).

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Kent Police committed to providing effective child protection services

HMICFRS' inspection of child protection work in Kent has found that the force places child protection issues as a high priority and provides a good overall service to children in the Kent region.

The inspection identified several areas of good practice. These included:

- good governance and oversight of child protection work
- increased numbers of officers and staff working in teams dedicated to addressing different aspects of vulnerability and child protection
- examples of effective working arrangements with relevant partner agencies
- the placement of specialist community support officers directly into its Community Safety Units.

Following on from the inspection, however, HMICFRS also identified some areas which require improvement. Concerns were raised about how the force works with local authorities to transfer children from police custody to local authority accommodation, and how the force records the behaviour and demeanour of children when completing risk assessments.

Read the full report [here](#).

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Sussex Police has improved child protection services

HMICFRS' latest report has stated that Sussex Police has improved the way it manages child protection cases over the past 12 months. The previous HMICFRS report in 2018 found that while the force was performing to a high standard overall, there were some problems.

The recent report found that the force had since invested more time and effort into improving its child protection services. Specific improvements included:

- an effective internal communications campaign to raise awareness of child protection and safeguarding issues
- more comprehensive risk assessments for missing children
- establishing an action plan to assess the effectiveness of investigations
- better procedures for collating, accessing and sharing information.

However, the report also identified some areas for improvement. For example, 'prevention interviews' with children who went missing were not always carried out.

Read the full report [here](#).

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Diversity and inclusion

NPCC – menopause transition in the workplace

The NPCC has produced a guidance document on management of the menopause transition in the workplace. The document provides an explanation of what the menopause is and when it occurs, and gives an outline of potential symptoms.

Within the document there is excellent advice given to line managers and forces in general about steps that can be taken to create an open, inclusive and supportive environment for people who are going through the menopause.

Specific guidance given to line managers includes highlighting aspects of the working environment that can cause particular difficulties. These include:

- **inadequate ventilation, high temperatures, humidity and dryness** have a negative impact on the experience of hot flushes
- **stress related to workload, deadlines, responsibility, formal meetings**, especially meetings involving senior management. Increased stress in having to learn something new and/or give presentations is linked to frequency of menopausal symptoms
- **lack of access to appropriate toilet facilities, showers, cold drinking water or quiet rest areas** and not being able to take regular breaks can make coping with heavy or irregular periods, hot flushes and transition-related fatigue difficult
- **confined work spaces or crowding** can make the experience of hot flushes worse
- **working with men, uncomprehending clients and younger colleagues** can cause individuals who are going through the menopause concern that their situation will not be understood, or that their symptoms will unfairly affect the way they are perceived or treated by others
- **unsuitable uniforms**, ties, suit jackets or other heavy, uncomfortable or cumbersome work-wear can exacerbate the experience of menopausal symptoms.

The NPCC Menopause Action Group has also identified several simple steps that forces can use to manage the impact of the menopause on their workforce. These include:

- establishing a close relationship between strategic leaders, staff associations/unions and occupational health

- signposting sources of information and support
- enabling individuals to approach occupational health and ensuring that line managers are fully aware of this provision
- modifying sickness reporting systems to ensure that absences associated with menopausal symptoms are accurately captured
- ensuring that line managers are not only aware that there may be a legal requirement to make reasonable adjustments, but that they are given the discretion to be proactive and supportive in the types of adjustment made.

Read the full document [here](#).

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Criminal justice news

Funding to recruit 20,000 police officers announced

Following the announcement to recruit 20,000 officers, the chancellor has announced what funding will be available to support the recruitment of 6,000 officers in the first year. The funding includes £750 million for 2020–2021 and an immediate £45 million to kick-start the recruitment. The remaining 14,000 officers will be recruited in the following two years, backed by government funding.

Meanwhile, police funding is increasing by more than £1 billion this year, including money raised from council tax and to tackle serious violence.

Read the full article [here](#).

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Safer Streets Fund launched

A new fund aimed at preventing burglary, theft, and other offences in ‘crime hotspots’ has been announced by the Home Office. Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) in England and Wales will be able to bid for Safer Streets Fund investments in order to help tackle acquisitive crime.

With the funding, initiatives will focus on tackling vehicle theft, robbery, burglary, and other crimes. Measures to do this will include the improvement of home security, such as through the installation of better locks and gating alleyways, as well as making streets better lit at night.

The fund, that targets areas disproportionately affected by these crimes, has been designed to allow local communities to participate in the development of these plans. PCCs will be required to work with local authorities and other partners to develop the initiatives, which must be based on evidence, demonstrate value for money, and engage the local community. The funding will be available from April 2020.

Read the full article [here](#).

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Immigration plans for no-deal Brexit

In the event of a no-deal Brexit, new border controls will be introduced to make it harder for serious criminals to enter the UK. This will be done in the form of a higher UK criminality threshold for EEA citizens.

The changes will be introduced alongside a new European Temporary Leave to Remain Scheme (Euro TLR) for EEA and Swiss citizens, and their close family members. Citizens of those states moving to the UK after Brexit and up until the end of 2020 will be able to get a temporary immigration status lasting three years.

In addition, further measures to be introduced after 31 October 2019 include:

- removing the blue EU customs channel, requiring all travellers to make customs declarations by choosing the red or green channel
- introducing blue UK passports later this year
- removing the rights to permanent residence under retained EU law for those who arrive after Brexit.

After 31 October 2019, EU citizens will be permitted to come to the UK for visits or short trips. If they wish to stay beyond 31 December 2020, they will be able to apply for Euro TLR. Applications for the scheme will open after the UK leaves the EU and will involve a simple online process and identity, security and criminality check.

On 15 August, the Home Office stated that over 1 million people had been granted status through the scheme. There is a wide range of support available over the phone, email and in person, including a dedicated Settlement Resolution Centre, to help people to apply.

Read the full article [here](#).

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Joint action to tackle small boat crossings

The Home Secretary, Priti Patel, met the French Interior Minister, Christophe Castaner, in Paris to discuss what action can be taken to deter migrants from making the dangerous journey across one of the busiest shipping lanes in the world.

The pair agreed that more resources to intercept and stop crossings along the French coast were crucial, and agreed to create an enhanced action plan to carry this out. Joint cooperation was agreed between the two countries to increase intelligence gathering on people smuggling.

Since January, the UK has returned over 65 migrants who arrived illegally in small boats to countries across Europe.

Read the full article [here](#).

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New knife detection technology

A new trial is set to take place in Stratford station, East London, with the introduction of specialised technology designed to detect weapons including guns, knives and explosive devices concealed under clothing at distances of up to 30 feet. The five-day trial will be run by British Transport Police, with support from the Metropolitan Police.

The technology works by revealing objects concealed in clothing that blocks an individual's body heat. Following training, police officers will be able to identify objects that may be used as a weapon without needing to carry out physical searches.

The trial will look at how officers can use technology to detect if an individual is carrying a knife without causing any personal disruption, such as stopping the individual or requiring them to empty their pockets. The technology enables police officers to see the size, shape and location of any concealed item. It does not show any intimate body parts, and it is impossible to tell an individual's gender, age or ethnicity from the imagery it produces.

Read the full article [here](#).

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Nicole Jacobs named as UK's first domestic abuse commissioner

Nicole Jacobs, the former chief executive officer at the charity Standing Together Against Domestic Violence, has been named as the designate domestic abuse commissioner (DAC).

The role of the DAC will include: leading on driving improvements on the response to domestic abuse in the UK, making recommendations on how victims can be better protected, and championing victims.

Ms Jacobs has described it as an ‘honour and a privilege’ to be appointed as the first DAC, and has stated that she intends to raise the voices of all victims and survivors.

Read the full article [here](#).

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Reports and statistics

CPS’ Violence against Women and Girls Report published

The CPS has released its latest annual report on the figures of prosecutions involving violence against women and girls (VAWG). The report details a wide range of offences, including: domestic abuse, rape, stalking and ‘honour-based’ abuse.

Figures for 2018–9 have shown a 15.1 per cent decrease in prosecutions and a 14.3 per cent decrease in convictions for domestic abuse, rape and sexual offences. This decrease reflects the 12.3 per cent fall in the number of investigations being referred to the CPS by the police, as well as the increase in the amount of digital data, resulting in an increased average time taken to charge.

The report sets out a range of actions being taken to continue to improve how the CPS works on these challenging cases, and to increase transparency, including:

- HMCPSI will independently review rape charging decisions as part of a cross-government review into handling of cases
- VAWG statistics, including rape charges, being published more regularly
- a mandatory training programme for specialist rape prosecutors
- a project to understand changing sexual behaviours and associated myths and stereotypes
- new pre-trial therapy guidance.

Read the full article [here](#).

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Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000

The Home Office has released its latest quarterly statistical bulletin on the use of police powers under terrorism and subsequent legislation.

Key findings from this bulletin are below.

There were 266 arrests for terrorism-related activity in the year ending 30 June 2019 – a decrease of 25 per cent when compared with the 354 arrests in the previous year.

Of the 266 arrests for terrorist-related activity:

- 104 (39 per cent) people were either released under bail pending further investigation, or released under investigation
- 86 (32 per cent) resulted in a charge, of which 63 were for terrorism-related offences
- 60 people (23 per cent) were released without charge
- 14 (5 per cent) people faced alternative action, for example receiving a caution, being recalled to prison or being transferred to immigration authorities
- Two cases (1 per cent) were pending an outcome at the time of data collection.

Demographics of arrestees

Sex

In line with data collected in previous years, the overwhelming majority of those arrested for terrorism-related activity were male. However, 31 of the 266 arrests were female (12 per cent) – a decrease of 9 from last year's total of 40.

Age

There were decreases in the number of arrests across all age groups when compared with the data from the previous year. The '30 and over' age group accounted for the most arrests (54 per cent). Those under 18 accounted for 6 per cent of arrests – a similar level to the previous year.

Ethnic appearance as recorded by the arresting officer

When compared with the previous year, the number of arrests for Asian ethnic individuals decreased by 29 per cent, white ethnic individuals by 13 per cent and black ethnic individuals by 18 per cent.

White ethnic individuals accounted for 45 per cent of arrests, Asian ethnic individuals for 35 per cent and black ethnic individuals for 10 per cent of all arrests. The rest of the percentage was made up of 'other' ethnic appearance.

Court proceedings

Fifty-seven people were tried for terrorism-related offences – a decrease of 43 per cent from the 100 people the previous year. Fifty of these people were convicted, and 36 pleaded guilty.

Other police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000

- 699 people were stopped and searched by MPS under section 43 of the Terrorism Act 2000.
- This was an increase of 3 per cent when compared with the previous year, continuing the upward trend since 2015.
- There were 72 arrests resulting from section 43 stop and searches – an increase of 19 stop and searches from last year's total of 53.

Read the full report [here](#).

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Diversity and inclusion

Blue Badges made available for people with hidden disabilities

From 30 August 2019, people with hidden disabilities, including anxiety disorders and brain injuries, will be able to apply for a Blue Badge for the first time.

The Department for Transport has issued new guidance to councils in England on the eligibility criteria for Blue Badge parking permits, alongside a new online eligibility checker to ensure the scheme is made clearer for people before they apply. The eligibility criteria have been extended to include people who cannot walk as part of a journey without considerable psychological distress, or the risk of serious harm.

Read the full article [here](#).

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About the College

We're the professional body for everyone who works for the police service in England and Wales. Our purpose is to provide those working in policing with the skills and knowledge necessary to prevent crime, protect the public and secure public trust.

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