



Performance and Resource Management Sub (Police) Committee

Date: WEDNESDAY, 21 OCTOBER 2015
Time: 11.30 am
Venue: COMMITTEE ROOMS, 2ND FLOOR, WEST WING, GUILDHALL

6. HMIC INSPECTION UPDATE – APPENDIX A

For Information
(Pages 1 - 20)

Item received too late for circulation in conjunction with the Agenda.

John Barradell
Town Clerk and Chief Executive

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HMIC Report Recommendations

Position as at 21/9/2015

Traffic Light Colour	Definition
GREEN	The recommendation is implemented
AMBER	The recommendation is subject to ongoing work and monitoring
RED	The recommendation should have been implemented but has not been and is overdue
WHITE	The recommendation is not CoLP responsibility to deliver or is dependent upon another organisation delivering a product.

Targeting the Risk

A national report on the efficiency and effectiveness of firearms licensing in the police forces in England and Wales, published on the 15th September 2015

Total of 18 actions: 9 are national and outside the remit of City of London Police, 9 are relevant to the City of London Police

NOTE: This is a new report and is currently being assessed by the Business leads within Uniform Policing and Information & Intelligence Directorates, the status of recommendations is pending.

Recommendation	Status	Due Date	Comment
1 Within three months, all Chief Constables should assess how well the governance of firearms licensing in his or her force meets the standards set out in Authorised Professional Practice. Chief Constables of forces where the governance standards are not being complied with should put in place immediately the correct arrangements and procedures in order to meet the standards in full.		15 th December 2015	

Recommendation		Status	Due Date	Comment
2	Within six months, all Chief Constables should establish arrangements for the effective monitoring and audit of their firearms licensing procedures, as required by the Authorised Professional Practice.		15 th March 2016	
3	Within 12 months, the national policing lead for firearms licensing, in conjunction with the College of Policing, should identify the skills required by those staff involved in the firearms licensing process. Thereafter they should introduce professional development arrangements to ensure a consistent national approach to firearms licensing. Consideration should also be given to the accreditation of these arrangements.	WHITE	15 th September 2016	This action is for the national policing lead for firearms and the College of Policing
4	Within three months, all chief constables should assess the demand placed on their firearms licensing department and ensure it has the capacity to meet this demand and provide an efficient and effective service at all times.		15 th December 2015	
5	Within six months, the Home Office should capture and publish the average time taken by each force for the grant and renewal of firearm certificate applications, as part of the annual publication of firearm and shotgun certificates in England and Wales.	WHITE	15 th March 2016	This action is for the Home Office
6	Within six months, the Home Office should amend its firearms licensing guidance so that it explicitly requires the police to conduct home visits for all new grant applications, setting out the purpose of these visits and how they should be conducted. In the case of renewals, the guidance should also set out more clearly the way in which the risk assessment process should be used to establish whether a home visit is required.	WHITE	15 th March 2016	This action is for the Home Office
7	Within 12 months, the Home Office should amend its firearms licensing guidance so that it explicitly requires the police to conduct unannounced home visits when it is judged necessary in the light of intelligence. The Home Office should ensure that, in such cases, the law enables the police to	WHITE	15 th September 2016	This action is for the Home Office

Recommendation	Status	Due Date	Comment
fulfil their duty by inspecting the firearm, ammunition and the site where they are stored.			
8 Immediately, all Chief Constables should satisfy themselves that all appropriate action is being taken by their force with regard to 'total expired' licensing records.		Immediate	
9 Within three months, all Chief Constables should ensure that their arrangements in respect of the use of temporary permits are in accordance with the Home Office guidance; that temporary permits are properly recorded without delay on the National Firearms Licensing Management System; and that effective systems exist to ensure certificate holders are not permitted, at any time, to remain in unlawful possession of a firearm.		15 th December 2015	
10 Immediately, all Chief Constables should ensure that effective arrangements are in place for the day-to-day management of Police National Computer error notifications on the National Firearms Licensing Management System, ensuring that the notification requirements are dealt with and that the National Firearms Licensing Management System record is successfully transferred to the Police National Computer.	WHITE	Immediate	
11 Immediately, and with a view to implementation within 18 months, the Home Office should ensure that the current proposals for the sharing of medical information between medical professionals and the police for the purpose of firearms licensing, allow the police effectively to discharge their duty to assess the medical suitability of an applicant for a section 1 firearms or shotgun certificate. This should have due regard to ensuring the system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not allow licensing to take place without a current medical report from the applicant's GP, obtained and paid for by the applicant in advance of an application for the granting or renewal of a certificate, and 	WHITE	Immediate (Implementation within 18 months)	This action is for the Home Office

Recommendation	Status	Due Date	Comment
<p>which meets requirements prescribed by law; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is supported by a process whereby GPs are required, during the currency of a certificate, to notify the police of any changes to the medical circumstances (including mental health) of the certificate holder which are relevant to the police assessment of suitability for such a certificate, and within which the certificate holder is statutorily required to notify the police of any such changes. 			
<p>12</p> <p>Within six months, all Chief Constables should either satisfy him or herself that they have completed, or complete, a retrospective review of the certificate holders' continued suitability to have access to or possession of firearms in the case of section 1 firearms and shotgun certificates issued before the Home Office guidance was updated in relation to the on-going monitoring of the activity of a certificate holder or associates. This review should extend to all such activity which may give rise to concern for public safety.</p>		<p>15th March 2016</p>	
<p>13</p> <p>Within three months, all Chief Constables should ensure that systems designed to identify, whether a reported incident involves or is at the address of a firearm certificate holder are in place prior to police attendance; that they are always applied by staff dispatching officers to incidents; and that officers understand the risk assessment which they should be undertaking in such circumstances, and their power, when appropriate, to seize firearms and firearm certificates.</p>		<p>15th December 2015</p>	
<p>14</p> <p>Within six months, the Home Office, in consultation with the national policing lead for firearms licensing, should amend the Home Office guidance to prescribe the level to which each type of firearms licensing decision may be delegated by the chief officer of police.</p>	<p>WHITE</p>	<p>15th March 2016</p>	<p>This action is for the Home Office and national policing lead for firearms</p>

Recommendation	Status	Due Date	Comment
<p>15 Within six months, the Home Office, in consultation with the national policing lead for firearms licensing, should amend the Home Office guidance to explain and to provide practical examples of how “danger to the peace” should be interpreted by the police for the purposes of revoking a section 1 firearms or shotgun certificate, particularly in regard to circumstances of irresponsible or anti-social behaviour by licence holders.</p>	WHITE	15 th March 2016	This action is for the Home Office and national policing lead for firearms
<p>16 Within three months, all Chief Constables should ensure that their current arrangements for public engagement with regard to firearms licensing are practical, proportionate and well known. They need to enable the force to understand the experience of service users and other interested groups.</p> <p>Thereafter, all Chief Constables should introduce effective systems to consider the results of public engagement to inform the efficiency and effectiveness of their licensing arrangements.</p>		15 th December 2015	
<p>17 Within six months, the Home Office should take the necessary steps to consult interested parties in relation to the viability and circumstances in which an element of independent oversight of police decisions not to revoke a section 1 firearm or shotgun certificate could be introduced.</p>	WHITE	15 th March 2016	This action is for the Home Office
<p>18 Immediately, the Home Office should take the steps necessary to distil the key elements of its guidance into a set of rules which carry the weight of the law to facilitate their consistent application and enforcement.</p>	WHITE	Immediate	This action is for the Home Office

Real lives, real crimes

A HMIC study of digital crime and policing, circulated to forces at the end of July 2015, but not published. The study was produced to help better understand the effect of digital technology is having on crime and policing. This report draws conclusions but does not make recommendations.

Total of 6 conclusions, all relevant to police forces, all of which have been implemented.

Conclusion		Status	Due Date	Comment
1	The police service needs to establish the scale and impact of digital crime, at both the national and local level, and how to respond to it.	GREEN	NA	At a local level the Force has included digital crime in its strategic assessment to provide an understanding of its scale and impact. This has informed the Force's Cyber Strategy.
2	The police service needs to create effective leadership, and governance arrangements and strategies at all levels to manage the threat that digital crime poses, engaging with all those inside the police service and in the private sector who are able to provide expertise.	GREEN	NA	Locally, effective governance arrangements exist underpinned by strategies. The Force continues to work with a range of partners in policing and the private sector to continually improve this area.
3	Each chief constable needs to provide appropriate and continuing training and guidance for all those within his or her force who are likely to deal with digital crime and its victims.	GREEN	NA	All officers completed NCALT training packages on cyber crime.
4	Each chief constable needs to make sure that his or her officers and staff understand the significance of online anti-social behaviour, and that they are able to provide effective support and advice to those who are its victims.	GREEN	NA	Community Policing (UPD) are aware of this and have appropriate processes in place to respond, including situations where online ASB escalates into criminal activity over a period of time.
5	Each chief constable needs to make sure that his or her force has the capability: to examine digital devices in the most appropriate, effective and speedy way possible; and to provide sufficient local capability to deal effectively with digital crime	GREEN	NA	Force has a dedicated digital forensics team, MOUs exist with service providers for when work needs to be outsourced to ensure an effective response.
6	Each chief constable needs: to appoint a chief officer to make sure that his or her staff understand which cases should be referred to Action Fraud and which require a more immediate response, and that referrals from the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau are dealt with effectively.	GREEN	NA	The co-location of the NLF function and ECD, together with co-location of management and clear governance arrangements ensure cases are referred to AF appropriately and NFIB referrals are dealt with effectively.

Online and on the edge: Real risks in a virtual world

A national report, published July 2015

Total of 13 actions, 1 is national and outside the remit of City of London Police. 12 were areas relevant to the City of London Police of which 6 have been completed, 6 are still in progress.

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Recommendation		Status	Due Date	Comment
1	We recommend that, within six months, forces ensure relevant officers have access to social media applications to facilitate initial enquiries about a child's online activity as a means of supporting and prioritising the early stages of investigations.	AMBER	January 2016	Intelligence requests for open source and social media enquiries can be made through the Force Intelligence Bureau during working hours. Out of hours the Control Room undertake this function but vacancies prevent complete coverage – 2 new RIOs are commencing training, 1 vacancy persists.
2	We recommend that, within nine months, forces review the management of online child exploitation investigations with a view to identifying wider safeguarding opportunities, and implementing any changes of practice that are necessary.	GREEN	April 2016	An appropriate process exists within the Public Protection Unit which is currently deadline with low volumes.
3	We recommend that, within six months, the national policing lead provides guidance on the management of digital forensic analysis so that cases are prioritised effectively and in accordance with the risk that pertain to the children involved.	WHITE	January 2016	This is for the national policing lead.
4	We recommend that, within nine months, forces review the management and supervision of online child sexual exploitation investigations to ensure that time delays are reduced and that safeguarding measures are identified, prioritised and dealt with in a timely fashion, and in the best interests of the child.	GREEN	April 2016	This process is already in place and forms part of the crime allocation SOP.

Recommendation		Status	Due Date	Comment
5	We recommend that, within three months, forces review tenure policies and succession planning in order to maintain and improve staff well-being.	AMBER	October 2015	There is no tenure policy however this has been discussed at workforce planning and any length of time for the posting will be included on internal advertisements. Directorate local resource planning meetings will include succession planning and staff well being.
6	We recommend that, within six months, chief constables ensure that those staff involved in online child sexual exploitation investigations have a positive working environment and are properly supported through effective supervisory support and welfare management.	AMBER	January 2016	Mandatory annual psychiatric assessments for SOITS and PPU staff is under review. Officers have access to post incident support, can self refer to Occupational Health in addition to being referred by management.
7	We recommend that, within nine months, forces ensure that those who are involved in, and supervise, online child sexual exploitation investigations are able to access relevant information as and when required, maximising the use of current and planned IT systems.	GREEN	April 2016	There is no specific flag available in the current system which is to be replaced. Requirements for the replacement system include additional flags on crime and intelligence for this purpose.
8	We recommend that, within three months, forces ensure that decisions to use out of court disposals in relation to online child sexual exploitation are systematically scrutinised with a view to improving practice and minimising the opportunities for the inappropriate administration of alternatives to criminal proceedings at court.	AMBER	October 2015	Process has been revised within the Child Protection SOP, and circulated for consultation prior to publication by the specified deadline.
9	We recommend, that within six months, forces review existing processes for categorising risk in order to ensure that risks to children are being assessed effectively and appropriate measures taken to prevent and reduce offending.	GREEN	January 2016	All Public Protection staff have been trained in the KIRAT risk assessment tool. The Child Protection SOP has been updated to include the KIRAT process.
10	We recommend, that within six months, forces review their approach to online child sexual exploitation with a view to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring problem profiles use an evidence-based methodology to establish the nature and scale of offending; making better use of research to improve understanding of risks to, and to identify desirable outcomes for children. 	GREEN	January 2016	The Child Sexual Exploitation problem profile has been commissioned and completed.

Recommendation		Status	Due Date	Comment
11	We recommend, that within six months, forces review their methods for allocating online child sexual exploitation investigations, taking account of the seriousness and complexity of each case, and the skills and the experience of the investigating staff.	GREEN	January 2016	No review is necessary all online CSE cases are progressed by the Public Protection unit, which has appropriately trained detectives. The option of additional resources or reallocation to the Major Crime Unit are also available to management.
12	We recommend, that within 12 months, forces, working with the national policing lead, consider ways to ensure that a good practice regime is introduced, supervised and monitored in forces so that children are protected.	AMBER	July 2016	No contact has been made by the national lead at this time. APP continues to be monitored and followed. Robust processes are in place with opportunities for learning via arrangements with Hackney.
13	We recommend, that within six months, forces consider and implement ways to improve communications with children by making better use of social media channels, so that children are better able to protect themselves online.	AMBER	January 2016	An engagement campaign is in the planning through the safeguarding board targeting young people in relation to CSE, this to include social media and identify the best way to communicate with children.

In harm's way: The role of the police in keeping children safe

A national report, Published July 2015, a joint inspection by HMIC and HMCPSi

The report highlights areas for attention and does not make specific recommendations

Total of 4 areas for attention [Strategic Development has subdivided for ease of assessment], of these 1 is national and outside the remit of City of London Police.

3 were areas relevant to the City of London Police, 3 are still in progress.

Area for Attention		Status	Due Date	Comment
1	At present senior officers do not know the outcomes for children following on from police activity. Nor do they know enough about the experiences and views of children who have been in contact with the police in order to inform service development.	AMBER	Feb 2016	A monthly report is being developed to senior officers regarding the outcomes of juveniles who have been in police custody.

Area for Attention		Status	Due Date	Comment
				No specific mechanism exists to obtain views of children. Surveys have been conducted by children social care via Action for Children but this does not relate to police contact and would not cover those children that come in to contact via custody. There is a possibility that City youth Services (City Gateway) could be utilised to gain an understanding of the experiences of City Children of the police.
	Information systems are poorly integrated and inputting data takes up considerable time that might be more usefully spent on investigations and enquiries. In failing to record basic data accurately such as the age, gender and ethnicity of children, police forces are unable to demonstrate they operate without discrimination.	GREEN	NA	Age, gender and ethnicity are recorded on custody records. Age/Gender/ethnicity should be recorded on crime and intelligence reports as with all victims/suspects and subject to supervisory review. The child coming to notice system has migrated onto the intelligence system saving officer time, improving records and linking. The force has plans to purchase new IT systems which should provide opportunity for further integration.
2	The second area relates to increased police use of data and information in the management of crime and offenders. For example, inter-agency approaches which use police data to identify and target for intervention the most serious and prolific offenders are relevant to child protection, especially in cases of repeat domestic violence.	GREEN	NA	A number of regular multi agency arrangements are in place including MARAC, MASE, MAPPA & a planned virtual MASH to ensure timely information sharing and joint decision making
	Similarly, the data analysis approaches that can identify those most at risk of repeat vulnerability (as currently used in domestic burglary) may be useful in child protection work. Better crime mapping could target police preventive efforts by identifying localities or communities of greatest risk.	AMBER	Apr 2016	FIB are working with the Safer City Partnership to develop existing understanding of threat, risk and harm of vulnerable victims.

Area for Attention		Status	Due Date	Comment
3	The third area relates to recruitment, training, staff development and staff supervision. Police activity is enormously varied. The skills required to be a good firearms officer are very different from those required to investigate child neglect or the sexual exploitation of a teenager. Many child protection developments emanate from failures in practice. There needs to be more learning from good practice based on evidence of the most effective combination of recruitment, training, learning, experience, supervision and support that enables and sustains the employment of good police staff. The NPCC and College of Policing would be best placed to take this forward.	WHITE		This is action is for the NPCC and College of Policing
4	More attention needs to be given by senior officers to the practice on the ground. Not only should they receive reports about outcomes and children's experience, they should also go and see for themselves what is happening in police cells, on the street and in interactions with children and how the day to day details of the job promote or hamper their high level aspirations for policing.	GREEN	NA	Monthly reports are produced for performance meetings around child protection, CSE, domestic abuse and sex offences. This includes updates on prevention and awareness.
	Statistics that provide data on levels of arrests or convictions are not helpful unless accompanied by details about who is being arrested, charged and prosecuted. The findings of these reports suggest that children, perhaps because of their vulnerability, are at risk of being charged inappropriately with domestic abuse offences or with wasting police time when they withhold information or change their evidence.	AMBER	Feb 2016	At present no specific custody reports regarding children are produced, however a monthly management report is being setup and enable subsequent review.

Building the picture: An inspection of police information management

A national report, published July 2015

Total of 10 recommendations, of these 4 are national and outside the remit of City of London Police.

6 were actions relevant to the City of London Police, of which 1 has been completed, 5 are still in progress.

Recommendation		Status	Due Date	Comment
1	By 30 November 2015, chief constables should ensure that a review is undertaken of the way in which their forces' information management policies and practice comply with the APP on information management so that they give effect to the national approach and minimise any divergence from that APP.	AMBER	30th November 2015	The information management policies have been reviewed in the last 12 months and comply with APP. The information asset register forms the basis of internal audits and reviews which are included within the scope of the audit plan. Review will be complete by the deadline.
2	By May 2016, the Home Office and National Police Chiefs' Council's Information Management Business Area lead, should agree and implement common standards to be used by forces to identify and transfer information, no longer sensitive to an enquiry contained within HOLMES, to systems which are accessible and searchable by the police service generally.	WHITE	May 2016	This action is for Home Office and NPCC
3	By 30 November 2015, chief constables should carry out systematic audits in their forces to identify the extent to which locally-adopted practices and procedures conform to the APP on information management.	AMBER	30th November 2015	All information assets have been risk assessed and high risk will be reviewed by the Force Auditor before the November deadline. The force has a number of legacy systems which are not MoPI compliant and cannot be upgraded to meet the requirements. The force has a project to replace its crime, custody, case preparation and intelligence systems MoPI requirements are included in the technical requirements.
4	By November 2015, chief constables should ensure that adequate local information management processes are in place to consider all available information in an efficient and systematic way so that the continuing levels of risk that individuals pose to communities are properly assessed and, where necessary, information is recategorised and linked.	GREEN	30th November 2015	Re-linking and re-classification of nominals is undertaken by Force Intelligence Bureau and dedicated 24/7 RIO officers as part of the robust checks which are undertaken for all investigative enquiries. This is an established process within the Intelligence function of the force.

Recommendation		Status	Due Date	Comment
5	By November 2015, chief constables should ensure that their local information management processes adequately identify and prioritise the records of those who pose the greatest risk, in order that they are properly monitored, and appropriate, timely action is taken.	AMBER	November 2015	Re-linking and re-classification of nominals is undertaken by Force Intelligence Bureau and dedicated 24/7 RIO officers as part of the robust checks which are undertaken for all investigative enquiries. FIB are meeting with CAPITA on the 12 th October 2015 regarding the deployment of a MOPI advisory tool to the existing version of UNIFI.
6	By 30 November 2015, chief constables should put in place arrangements to scrutinise audits of compliance with the APP on information management through the force information management governance structure. This should include measures to ensure that categorisation of records are regularly adjusted.	AMBER	30th November 2015	Information Management Board [ISB] to determine the scope of audit and format of reports, thereafter MoPI audit reports will be submitted to ISB.
7	By 30 November 2015, the College of Policing should amend its APP on information management so as to specify the minimum information management requirements for initial reviews in relation to the retention and disposal of information.	WHITE	30th November 2015	This action is for the College of Policing
8	Immediately, chief constables should make sure that their force information records are reviewed at the end of the review period set for each information grouping, and records created when decisions are made to retain information beyond the applicable period of retention.	RED	Immediately	This practice is in place across the historical archive and information is MoPI classified and records reviewed and where appropriate deleted in accordance with MoPI. However records on NSPIS systems cannot be deleted because of system constraints and backlogs exist with the MoPI review, retention and disposal process.
9	By 30 November 2015, the College of Policing should ensure that specific guidance about the handling and availability of sensitive information is included in the APP on information management, and by 30 June 2016, chief constables should ensure that the guidance set out concerning sensitive information, is implemented.	WHITE	30 th November 2015	This action is for the College of Policing

Recommendation		Status	Due Date	Comment
10	By 30 November 2015, the College of Policing should revise the current APP on information management and include a common review process in respect of sensitive information for adoption by all forces. This should include timescales for the review of sensitive information in order to ensure it remains appropriately categorised.	WHITE	30 th November 2015	This action is for the College of Policing

Stop and Search Powers 2

This was a national inspection, the report was published March 2015.

Total of 11 actions, of these 8 are national and outside the remit of City of London Police.

3 were actions relevant to the City of London Police of which 2 have been completed, 1 is still in progress.

Recommendation		Status	Due Date	Comment
10	Within three months, chief constables should put in place a process to report, at least once a year, the information they get from recording searches that involve the removal of more than an outer coat, jacket or gloves to their respective police and crime commissioners and to any community representatives who are engaged in the scrutiny of the use of stop and search powers to help them assess whether these searches are lawful, necessary and appropriate.	RED	June 2015	There remains a technical issue with searching and creating reports on BOBS system, which is unlikely to be rectified before the introduction of a new crime recording system. However, implementation of the mobile data solution should allow for this information to be extracted and reported.

Welfare of Vulnerable People in Custody

A national report, published March 2015

Total of 18 actions, of which 11 are national and outside the remit of City of London Police. 7 were actions relevant to the City of London Police of which 5 have been completed, 2 are still progress.

Recommendation	Status	Due Date	Comment
<p>7 The police service, with the support and guidance of the College of Policing and the appropriate national policing leads, must establish a definition and a monitoring framework on the use of force by police officers and staff, linked to forces' risk registers. At a minimum this should ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more frontline officers and staff are trained in de-escalation skills; • there is a common understanding, informed by College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice on definitions of restraint and thresholds for the purposes of record-keeping; • the use of force in custody is recorded on CCTV and/or body worn cameras, and the recordings are monitored by senior managers, and made available to National Preventative Mechanism-visiting bodies as required; and • data collected on the use of force is monitored routinely, examined for trends, reported to police and crime commissioners and published on force websites to promote transparency and accountability to community groups and the wider population. 	AMBER	December 2015	<p>Personal safety training will be enhanced to include these aspects and delivered between July – December 2015.</p> <p>Discussions are taking place as to the frequency this information is reported to Police Committee</p>
<p>9 Police forces should establish a race equality governance framework linked to the force's risk register. This framework should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collection of core data sets by ethnicity as set out in recommendation 2; • development of a common understanding of the current situation through analysis of the data and engagement with Independent Advisory Groups and local communities; • plans to make improvements to practice where this is identified as being necessary; and • establishing appropriate leadership and governance structures to oversee and make sure the work is carried out. 	AMBER	November 2015	<p>The data required by this recommendation is now being collated and will be reported to Committee and the IAG. The Equality and Inclusion sergeant will now work with UPD to ensure there is governance mechanism (possibly QoS Board) in place to act on analysis of the data ensure work is implemented.</p>

Core Business, previously known as Making Best Use of Police Time

This was a national report, published September 2014

Total of 40 actions, 3 are national and outside the remit of City of London Police, 37 were actions relevant to the City of London Police of which 28 have been completed, 9 are still in progress.

Recommendation	Status	Due Date	Comment
<p>2 Not later than 31 March 2015, all forces' planning documents should contain clear and specific provisions about the measures forces will take in relation to crime prevention, in accordance with the published national preventive policing strategy and framework and in discharge of chief constables' duties under section 8 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 to have regard to the police and crime plans of their police and crime commissioners.</p>	<p>WHITE</p>	<p>March 2015</p>	<p>This is, in part, is dependent upon the publication of the National Preventative Policing Strategy and framework. However, the Policing Plan already contains specific provisions relating to prevention activities and there is a Force crime prevention strategy.</p>
<p>15 Not later than 31 March 2015, all forces should establish and operate adequate processes for checking whether attendance data are accurate, including dip-sampling records.</p>	<p>RED</p>	<p>March 2015</p>	<p>Whilst the force has processes in place to record attendance on CAD existing force systems do not enable attendance to be confirmed via the crime system. Processes for checking attendance data is accurate are dependent upon the replacement of CAD and Crime systems expected in 2016 and integration between these systems. The replacement of CAD is a Metropolitan Police project.</p>
<p>16 By 1 September 2015, all forces should work with the College of Policing to carry out research to understand the relationship between the proportion of crimes attended and the corresponding detection rates and levels of victim satisfaction.</p>	<p>WHITE</p>	<p>September 2015</p>	<p>College of Policing engagement with forces has not commenced.</p>

Recommendation		Status	Due Date	Comment
26	All forces should work with the College of Policing to support its work to establish a full and sound understanding of the demand which the police service faces. Forces should understand what proportion of demand is generated internally and externally, and the amounts of time taken in the performance of different tasks. All forces should be in a position to respond to this work by 31 December 2015.	WHITE	December 2015	College of Policing engagement with forces has not commenced. However, CoLP has commenced its own programme of work around demand.
27	All forces should progress work to gain a better understanding of the demands they face locally, and be prepared to provide this to the College of Policing to establish good practice in this respect. All forces should inform HMIC of their progress on this matter through their annual force management statements.	AMBER	December 2015	Annual Force Management Statements (FMS) have not been released to forces at this time. Demand processes and data is currently being progressed in anticipation of the release of the FMS template.
29	All forces should work with the College of Policing to continue with its work to establish a full and sound understanding of the nature and extent of the workload and activities of the police service. All forces should be in a position to respond to this work by 31 December 2015.	WHITE	December 2015	College of Policing engagement with forces has not commenced.
32	All forces should work with the College of Policing to progress its work into how mental health cases and ambulance provision can be better managed. All forces should be in a position to respond to this work by 31 December 2015.	AMBER	December 2015	Work ongoing; contact made with College of Policing.
33	All forces should work with the College of Policing to progress the work it has taken over from the Reducing Bureaucracy Programme Board to establish opportunities where savings can be made. All forces should be in a position to respond to this work by 31 December 2015.	WHITE	December 2015	College of Policing engagement with forces has not commenced.
36	By 1 September 2015, all forces should conduct a review into their use of video and telephone conferencing and ensure that it is being used wherever appropriate.	AMBER	September 2015	Work on this issue is being progressed as part of the Accommodation Programme and monitored through Force Change Board.

Domestic Abuse

This was a national inspection, published in March 2014.

Total of 5 recommendations, 4 have been completed, 1 is still in progress.

Recommendation		Status	Due Date	Comment
4	The force should make more effective use of body-worn cameras to capture early evidence of injuries and scene footage to strengthen the evidence base for prosecutions.	RED	June 2015	Deployment has been delayed due to technical and legal issues and will not now commence until Oct/Nov 2015

Stop & Search

This was a primarily a national report, but specific force recommendations were made separately. The report was published July 2013

National Report - Total of 10 actions of which 8 were relevant to the City of London Police. 6 have been completed, 2 are still in progress.

Recommendation		Status	Due Date	Comment
5	Chief Constables should ensure that officers and supervisors who need this training are required to complete it, and that their understanding of what they learn is tested.	AMBER	Will be determined following College of Policing rollout	The College of Policing are producing a training package, but this is not expected to be rolled out until January 2016
9	Chief Constables should introduce a nationally agreed form (paper or electronic) for the recording of stop and search encounters, in accordance with the code of practice.	AMBER	Will be determined following Chief Constables Council input	No national form exists. The Force awaits recommendations from the Chief Constables Council.

City of London Police Recommendations - Total of 15 actions of which 10 have been completed,4 are still in progress.

Recommendation		Status	Due Date	Comment
5	To analyse the effects of the use of stop and search powers on recorded and detected crime, including mapping of searches against crimes.	AMBER	October 2015	Rollout of the tablet devices in commences October 2015 will enable the mapping and analysis of Stop and Search
10	Ensure Officers respond to the new National Training Standard for Stop & Search.	WHITE	January 2016	The College of Policing is reviewing national training and is expected to rollout training in January 2016.
11	Ensure Officers are fit to exert Stop and Search powers.	WHITE		The College of Policing will be introducing an assessment for officers. CoLP is awaiting its release.
15	Stop and search data added to force crime maps	AMBER	October 2015	Rollout of the tablet devices commences in October 2015 which will enable the mapping and analysis of Stop and Search.

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