

<b>Committee(s):</b>	<b>Date:</b>
Police Committee- For information	21 <sup>st</sup> September 2017
Safeguarding Sub Committee – For information	27 <sup>th</sup> September 2017
<b>Subject:</b> Annual update on the Custody of Vulnerable Persons (Young Persons, Children and Mental Health)	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report of:</b> The Commissioner of Police and the Town Clerk Pol 56-17	<b>For Information</b>
<b>Report authors:</b> Insp Ashlie May, Uniformed Policing Directorate Craig Spencer, Town Clerk's Department	

### Summary

It was previously agreed to provide Members with an annual update on two key areas of policing; young persons and children in custody and mental health crisis in custody. This is a joint report of the Commissioner and the Town Clerk. City of London Police (CoLP) collects and analyses information across these areas, in response to national recommendations from Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) amongst others, and in recognition of the importance of understanding and responding to any potential issues or trends.

An annual update will continue to be provided on these areas to show commitment to accountability and transparency. Young persons and children who are held in custody may be vulnerable for a number of reasons and the CoLP and City of London Corporation (CoL) have established processes to deal with them which are detailed in this report. The report also includes custody and mental health data reported for 2016/17 with some comparison against previous years data where it is available, it also details developments in best practise such as the Street Triage system for those assessed under mental health protocols.

The report presents data (Appendix 2) on a number of categories for custody including numbers of children and young persons detained, length of time detained, age, gender and ethnicity of those detained and offences for which they were detained. The report covers data (Appendix 3) on numbers detained under the Mental Health Act 1983 and numbers of mental health assessments. It explains the procedure for when a mental health crisis develops once someone is within the custody suite rather than when police are called to assist someone on the street.

### Recommendations

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

## **Main Report**

### **Young Persons and Children in Custody**

#### **Background**

1. It was previously agreed to provide Members with an annual update on Custody of Vulnerable Persons (Young Persons, Children and Mental Health) in the City of London. This is a joint report of the Commissioner and the Town Clerk and is the second annual update. It covers the reporting period April 2016 to March 2017. Some trend/ benchmark data has been provided where it is available.
2. England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland each have their own guidance for organisations to keep children safe. They all agree that a child is anyone who is under the age of 18. The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) define a young person or child to be between the ages of criminal responsibility 10yrs and have not reached the age of 18. We use the term 'child' to refer to younger children who do not have the maturity and understanding to make important decisions. We use the term 'young person' to refer to older or more experienced children.
3. Custody officers are required to make a decision about whether they should treat the individual as a juvenile or as an adult. *PACE Code C paragraph 1.5 - states Anyone who appears to be under 18, shall, in the absence of clear evidence that they are older and subject to paragraph 1.5A, be treated as a juvenile for the purposes of this Code and any other Code.*
4. The law already recognises that police cells are not a suitable place for young persons and children. The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 requires the transfer of children who have been charged and denied bail (remanded in police custody) to be moved to more appropriate local authority accommodation.
5. The related duty to local authorities set out by the Children Act 1989 is to accept these requested transfers. The detention of a child in the custody of a police cell is only allowed where exceptional circumstances prevent movement or where such children are a risk to the public and themselves, or no local authority accommodation is available.
6. Young persons and children in custody legally require an appropriate adult (AA) to be appointed as soon as possible and to be present during specific stages whilst in custody. These include the booking in procedure, interview, charge and other custody processes such as custody staff taking DNA, photographs and fingerprints to the provisions of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.
7. The release of the 'Concordat on Children in Custody' by the Home Office in March 2016 set out the role of each organisation in the process of detaining a child into custody and where responsibility lies. This clarifies the legal requirements and offers guidance on how these are put into place; particularly around the transfer of children from custody to local authority accommodation.

8. The Concordat is there for the Police and Local Authorities to aid compliance with their statutory responsibilities and to bring about a decrease in the number of children held overnight in police custody. The concordat sets out seven principles to achieve these aims:
- Whenever possible, charged children will be released on bail.
  - Children denied bail will be transferred whenever practical.
  - Secure accommodation will be requested only when necessary.
  - Local authorities will always accept request for non-secure accommodation.
  - The power to detain will be transferred to the local authority.
  - Where a local authority fails to provide accommodation it will reimburse the police.
  - Police forces will collect data on transfers.
9. On behalf of the City of London Police the Commissioner has signed the Concordat.

## **Current Position**

10. In October 2015 the CoLP initiated Liaison and Diversion (L&D) Services within their Police Custody suites. L&D services operate in the following ways:
- Identify, assess and refer people of all ages with a wide range of mental health, learning disability, substance misuse and social vulnerabilities when they first come into contact with the youth and adult criminal justice systems on suspicion of having committed a crime.
  - When a person is assessed as having single or multiple vulnerabilities, they will be referred to the appropriate treatment or support service and an appropriate package of care and/or support will be instigated.
  - Accurate, timely information on the person will be shared with police and the courts to ensure that any charging, sentencing or disposal decisions are based upon an authoritative assessment of their mental health, any learning disability and whether they have a substance misuse issue.
  - L&D services support the most appropriate outcome for those individuals. For many this contact with criminal justice agencies will be the first time they will have been assessed and diagnosed.
  - L&D is not itself a treatment service, but it is an identification, assessment and referral service. It uses assessments to make appropriate referrals for treatment and support, and ensures criminal justice practitioners are notified of specific health requirements and vulnerabilities of an individual which can be taken into account when decisions about charging and sentencing are made.
  - Services aim to identify individuals as early as possible after they come into contact with the police and criminal justice system. They will provide coverage at police interview and custody suites and at criminal courts.

They will link up to other parts of the justice process, such as prison, probation, youth offending teams and the young people's secure estate.

11. The Liaison and Diversion service is supplied by the East London NHS Trust in partnership with NHS England the CoLP are part of Cluster I of the North and East London Liaison and Diversion Hub as shown in Appendix 4.

### **Process in custody**

12. As soon as it can be ascertained that a detainee is 17 years old or younger an assessment interview by a Liaison and Diversion nurse is requested. This is to ensure CoLP is not missing any incidents of Child Sexual Exploitation or criminal factors of adult cohesion. The Liaison and Diversion nurses are currently available for assessments in custody during the hours of 8am-10pm Monday to Friday. Outside of these times, and if available, an interview may be conducted by a member of the Public Protection Unit.
13. The CoLP has two custody suites, one based at Snow Hill and the other at Bishopsgate. The principle custody suite is Bishopsgate which has a secure Perspex room, commonly known as 'the bubble' within the reception area of custody. It is designed for use by children and vulnerable persons who have been detained for a criminal matter. This is believed a more suitable place than a cell, as both police and the detained person continue to be visible to each other and there is less chance of the detainee being further alienated or stressed by their predicament. A custody cell is used only as a last resort, dependent upon the circumstances at the time and this would be with other control measures in place to reduce stress and risk as much as possible.
14. The CoLP has a clearly articulated police process for children in custody which is in the form of a flowchart responding to a young person being charged with an offence and this is attached as Appendix 1. The City of London Corporation has also produced a similar flowchart to reflect process from a local authority perspective.
15. The Appropriate Adult service is currently commissioned by the Community and Children's Services Department (CCS) but is managed by CoLP. The service meets with CCS quarterly and statistics are provided on how often the service is used.
16. When a person under the age of 18 years enters custody, every effort is made by the Custody Sergeant and Designated Detention Officer to keep the young person from being placed within a custody cell. The booking in procedure is initiated on arrival to establish many important facts, such as name, age, address, mental wellbeing and health. During the interaction with the detained young person/child, concerted attempts are made to establish the parents or family member details to act as an Appropriate Adult (AA). In some cases there is no alternative but to use the Appropriate Adult service.

17. Police officers will submit an intelligence document, a Form 377, which is comprehensive information to assist the Public Protection Unit (PPU) and social services and allow appropriate follow up processes to be initiated.

### **Local Authority Transfer Arrangements**

18. The CCS department within the City are called initially. If out of hours this is then referred to Hackney, who request accommodation from Tower Hamlets. Tower Hamlets will contact the Local Authority within which the child or young person *lives* and request accommodation. Historically, all accommodation requested has not been provided. The requirement for children to be transferred to overnight accommodation is only for those who have been *charged and remanded*, where bail has not been granted. Where the pre-charge investigation is on-going, the child remains in the custody suite, although every effort is made to reduce the length of time they are there. With the implementation of the pre-charge bail legislation in April 2017 there has been a vast reduction in children being released on bail, the majority being “Released under Investigation” whilst the investigation of the offence proceeds without the requirement for the child to be on bail.
19. All Custody Sergeants are fully aware of the current process both inside and outside of working hours and this has been shared with City of London Corporation (CoL) staff to ensure wider knowledge of the process. Police are mindful that juveniles should not be detained for longer than needed in accordance with paragraph 1.1 of Code C of PACE and should avoid holding young persons and children overnight in police custody cells unless absolutely necessary.
20. If there are no available spaces within the social services’ remit ‘to house the young person or child at an appropriate site’ then current arrangements to provide a cell ‘in extremis’ could potentially lead to extended periods of time for children in custody. The minimum stay for a detainee for the period recorded as shown in Appendix 2, figure 3 was around 0.8 hours, with the maximum 38.8 hours, due to the fact that the child had been charged and remanded in custody and the local authority could not provide accommodation as requested by CoLP.

### **Detention data for 2016/17**

21. This report includes data which has been collated from custody records over the period of April 2016 to March 2017 of Young Persons and Children being detained in custody. The ages are shown at Appendix 2 in figure 6 with ethnicity in figure 7 and gender in figure 8. This report also includes the number of Young Persons and Children being detained in custody over the period of April 2016 to March 2017 for comparative purposes. All figures referred to in this section are at Appendix 2.
22. The data provided within figure 1, ‘Number of children and young people including 18 year olds in custody 2016/17’ shows 42 were under 18 years old (Including 18 year olds 83). This shows a reduction of 45% compared to the previous year 2015/16 when there were 77 young persons and children under 18

in custody (including 18 year olds, details a reduction of 31% when there were 121). 42 young persons and children entered City of London Police custody that year; this equates to an average of just over 3 a month (including 18 year olds, nearly 7 a month). The average per month for the previous year was just over 6 per month which shows a reduction of 50%. November saw the highest number with 5 (Including 18 year olds, 11??) whilst February had the lowest number of 2 (with no 18 year olds). A comparative of the population of under 18 children and young people detained in custody year upon year is provided in figure 2.

23. The length of time young persons and children were detained following arrest/caution is shown at figures 3 and 4, clearly displaying maximum and minimum times with the average times shown.
24. In terms of gender, the data shows that of the 42 young persons and children detained in custody, 39 were male and 3 female. This compares to the previous year when 63 were male and 14 were female. The youngest person detained in police custody was recorded as a 13 year old white British male for an offence of 'possession with intent to supply a class A drug' in October 2016. He had been arrested at 12:55hrs, arrived at the Custody Suite at 13:55hrs and the procedure of booking in, detention authorised (14:15hrs) obtaining the required appropriate adult (requested at 14:47hrs) and the attendance of the appropriate adult from the AA Scheme (16:48hrs) took 2 hours 53 mins; the child was interviewed with a solicitor at 20:02 hrs and left custody with no further action at 22:19 hrs. Therefore the child was in the Custody Suite for 8hrs and 24 mins.
25. The length of time a young person or child was detained following arrest/caution awaiting an appropriate adult is shown in figure 4 and figure 5 displaying the average time waiting for an appropriate adult.
26. A breakdown of offences for which young persons and children were brought into custody during 2016/17 is at figure 10. There were 19 different offences documented, along with one classed as 'other.' The most common offence is possession with intent to supply drugs with 8 offences and the next is possession of an offence weapon with 6 offences.
27. During the recorded period from April 2016 to March 2017 the City of London Police requested the relevant local authority to provide accommodation for 4 young persons who were charged and remanded in custody. Disappointingly, no accommodation was provided by the relevant local authorities for any of the 4 young persons and so they remained in City Police Custody. The Concordat for Children in Custody to prevent the detention of children in police stations following charge was signed off in April 2016 and part of that concordat states;  
  
*"After a child is charged with an offence, custody officers have a duty under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) to secure the transfer of the arrested child to local authority accommodation; local authorities have a duty to accommodate the child under the Children Act 1989."*

28. Following a request for secure accommodation, the local authority must do everything within its power to find secure accommodation for the child in question. If the local authority fails to find any secure placements, or reach agreement with the police as to any suitable alternative, for the child then custody officers will have no choice but to retain the child in police custody for the protection of the public.
29. The police are not funded to accommodate under-18 year olds in custody. It is therefore important that local police forces are reimbursed when a transfer to local authority care does not take place, for whatever reason. This reimbursement is a long standing statutory obligation for local authorities. Section 21(3) states:
- “Where a child has been... detained under section 38 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, and he is not being provided with accommodation by a local authority... any reasonable expenses of accommodating him shall be recoverable from the local authority in whose area he is ordinarily resident.”*
30. The level of expense for overnight detention must be determined by the police force, and should be based upon the costs of cell use, staffing, healthcare and any other provision required for a detainee. Mechanisms for the recovery of these costs must be determined at a local level and will vary depending upon any existing reimbursement arrangements between police forces and local authorities. The CoLP has commenced recovering costs from Local Authorities for the detention of children after charge when no accommodation was provided by the Local Authority in which the child resides.

### **Use of Force on those Under 18**

31. To set some context, this relates not specifically to use of force within the custody suite but to those brought into the custody suite where use of force (handcuffs) has already been applied on the street or at the scene. The officers dealing with each instance will have made a dynamic risk assessment in each case and assessed the use of handcuffs as both proportionate and necessary to ensure not only the safety of the individual being detained, but also the safety of the officers and/ or the general public. In essence, the decisions regarding the application of force are made before the detainee steps across the threshold of the custody suite.
32. Statistics show that for the period April 2016 to March 2017 a use of force (handcuffs) was used for those under 18 in 25 out of the total 42 occasions, equating to 59% of arrests.
33. So far for the months of April to June 2017 of 19 individuals under 18 brought into custody, 12 have been handcuffed, this equates to 63%. Ages ranged from 13 yrs (one individual who was detained for making threats to kill) to 17 yrs for offences ranging from theft of moped to ABH and possession of drugs. (As a comparison during the same period, 8% of all juveniles' arrests made by Cambridgeshire Police and 13% of all juvenile arrests made by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) show use of force applied. However the MPS is not a

reliable comparator for CoLP owing to the sheer numbers that they deal with everyday across London). The Force monitors use of force at its working group that meets quarterly along with other custody issues and stop and search. Part of the remit of this group is to identify any issues and trends and address these if appropriate to do so through further training or learning.

## **Bail and referral pathways**

34. With the Policing and Crime Act 2017 receiving Royal Assent in January 2017 and the changes to pre-charge bail that commenced in April 2017 (there is now a presumption of release without bail in almost all cases unless the necessity and proportionality test are met) there has been a clear and definite shift in the CoLP to the use of Voluntary Interviews to investigate offences where children and young persons are involved. In May 2017 alone there was only 1 child arrested (13 years old and for whom bail was deemed necessary and proportionate) however 4 children/young people attended for Voluntary Interviews during May (aged 13,14,15 and 16)
35. The CoLP has clear referral pathways to City of London Children's Social care through the Force's Public Protection Unit (PPU). A Form 377 (soon to be Public Protection Notice on NICHE, the new crime and intelligence recording system) is completed for every juvenile that comes in to custody. These are reviewed by a PPU officer within 72 hours and generally within 24 hours. All 377 reports are referred to the Duty Desk at the City of London Children's Social Care via their dedicated duty team email. Additionally, the PPU will refer the report to the Children's Social Care Team within the borough where the child resides. This is documented on the 377 report. Once cases have reached the appropriate social care team or referral unit in the appropriate borough, these reports are assessed as per any other referral in line with Pan London Child Protection Procedures and local thresholds.
36. There is no requirement for police to follow up on these referrals unless there is some specific involvement in relation to a S47 or S17 (Child Protection or Child in Need) investigation. This procedure is documented in the CoLP Child Protection Procedures to ensure effective multiagency working and children's safeguarding.
37. It is confirmed that none of the juveniles under 18 arrested during the reporting period 2016-17 reside in the City of London. It should be noted by Members that many of the juveniles who enter the City and are arrested for offences, travel to the City from surrounding boroughs specifically to commit crime and are therefore dealt with by social care teams within the borough in which they reside once due process has taken place in the City.

## **Mental Health Crisis in Custody**

### **Background**

38. The policy covering guidance within custody on mental health is the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) which states below:



*“It is imperative that a mentally disordered or otherwise mentally vulnerable person, detained under the Mental Health Act 1983, section 136, be assessed as soon as possible. A police station should only be used as a place of safety as a last resort but if that assessment is to take place at the police station, an approved mental health professional and a registered medical practitioner shall be called to the station as soon as possible to carry it out.”*

39. The Policing and Crime Bill 2017 received Royal Assent in January 2017 with positive implications for Children and Young Persons detained under section 136 MHA 1983 with reference to the use of Police Stations. An amendment to the Mental Health Act 1983 now includes;

*Section 136A Use of police stations as places of safety*

*(1) A child may not, in the exercise of a power to which this section applies, be removed to, kept at or taken to a place of safety that is a police station*

*2) The Secretary of State may by regulations—*

*(a) provide that an adult may be removed to, kept at or taken to a place of safety that is a police station, in the exercise of a power to which this section applies, only in circumstances specified in the regulations;*

*(b) make provision about how adults removed to, kept at or taken to a police station, in the exercise of a power to which this section applies, are to be treated while at the police station, including provision for review of their detention.*

40. The Royal Assent of the Policing and Crime Bill 2017 has also;

- Reduced the maximum duration of detention from 72 hours to 24 hours for the purposes of an assessment.
- Extended police powers to act quickly to detain and remove people experiencing a mental health crisis.
- Included the requirement for police officers to consult health professionals prior to detaining someone under the Act's provisions (if practicable).

41. CoLP does not use Police Custody as a place of safety for any persons detained under section 136 of MHA 1983.

42. The Health Care provision within CoLP Custody suites is provided by a well known supplier of these services. The new contract which commenced in March 2017 stipulates that the Health Care Professionals are embedded 24/7, 365/366 days per year, therefore ensuring that all persons that require an initial mental health assessment will be assessed easily within an hour and generally as soon as the custody officer believes an assessment is required.

43. In May 2017 the CoLP adopted the THRIVE project definition for vulnerable persons;

*“a person is vulnerable if as a result of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care or protect themselves, or others, from harm or exploitation.”*

## **Street Triage Scheme**

44. Ten police forces have been piloting the system of 'street triage'. This includes the City of London Police. This is where a police officer and mental health worker act in partnership to assess people on the street and, where necessary, take them directly to a health care facility.
45. Within these schemes, mental health professionals provide on the spot advice to police officers who are dealing with people with possible mental health issues. This advice can include an opinion on a person's condition, or appropriate information sharing about a person's health history. The aim is, where possible, to help police officers make prompt and appropriate decisions, based on a clear understanding of the background to these situations and of the individuals they are dealing with. In addition to having benefits for the individuals, benefits in terms of reducing time in custody and speeding up the end to end process of dealing with the individual are also clear. This has clear implications for increasing efficiency.
46. The City of London Police has two mental health professionals that deploy with Response officers every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 1500hrs – 0300hrs. This is currently a six month trial and is funded by the NHS. This will be reviewed after three months and further funding will be required in the longer term if the trial is to continue and become embedded as business as usual. The figures suggest that the scheme is currently proving to be highly successful. July alone resulted in 17 individuals being dealt with via alternative pathways rather than being sectioned under S136 of the Mental Health Act. On average, when an individual is sectioned this usually takes at least two officers and a vehicle off the street for at least four hours. When totalled, this is the equivalent of 136 hours of officer time saved which is 17 days in total – a significant saving of officer time.

## **Current Position**

### **Mental Health Process**

47. The City of London Police has two standard operating procedures (SOP's) that relate to mental health, these are: Dealing with Mental Health Incidents and Medical and Mental Health Issues in Custody. These policies provide a framework for dealing with aspects of managing and dealing with persons in police detention to the required standard, as set out in Code C of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, the Code of Ethics and the College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice (APP) for detention and custody. Both of these procedures are regularly reviewed and updated and are readily accessible for members of staff on the Force's intranet.
48. When a person has been arrested and it becomes apparent whilst the person is in custody they are suffering from a mental health issue, the custody officer must implement the procedure for a mental health assessment. The custody officer will request the Health Care Practitioner (HCP) for an initial assessment of the detained person and if found the detained person is displaying symptoms of a

mental health crisis the HCP will request the attendance of a Liaison and Diversion nurse to conduct an assessment. (If the L&D nurse happens to be present within the Custody suite at the time the custody officer believes an assessment is required, the assessment of the HCP can be bypassed and the assessment can be directly referred to the L&D nurse). If the L&D nurse believes a further assessment is necessary they will contact an Authorised Mental Health Practitioner (AMHP) and doctor to conduct a full assessment. On their decision only and not the police, it will result in the detained person being transferred to a designated Mental Health Trust Hospital for further evaluation or to remain in custody for continuation of the criminal process.

49. The number of Initial Mental Health Assessments conducted on detainees during 2016-2017 compared to number of detainees actually sent to hospital for further assessment (post AMPH and doctor assessment) is detailed in Appendix 3 figure 11.

50. However, if mental health illness has been exhibited and diagnosed whilst in a public place, then the City of London Police will not use custody or the police station as a place of safety. Enhanced engagement and liaison by the Communities Team has established a better working environment between the London Ambulance Service (LAS) and the Mental Health Trust at the Homerton Hospital. All parties have agreed to a working guide:

- LAS will attend S.136 MHA 1983 calls within half an hour. If LAS are unable to provide a priority ambulance and if there are exceptional circumstances, CoLP will convey a person to Homerton Hospital.
- Homerton Hospital will accept the S.136 within one hour of police attendance.

51. The Force has taken the initiative by using a specific point of contact within the community and partnerships team to take the lead in S.136 MHA 1983 issues, developing a liaison with the London Mental Health Trust, recording encounters, increasing links with external organisations and continuing communications with our nominated place of safety, the Homerton Hospital.

52. In the rare circumstances when the Homerton Hospital is unavailable officers are aware through policy and procedure to use the command and control structure to establish an alternative space at another authorised mental health hospital near to the City, such as St Thomas', The Royal London or UCH.

## **Mental Health Data**

53. Throughout the period of April 2016 and March 2017 there has been an increasing number of reported incidents involving mental health. Police are often first to attend a report to provide reassurance, ensure public in the vicinity are safe and to provide an initial response to any person requiring assistance.

54. Incidents are recorded on a Force form, documenting whether action was taken under section 136 Mental Health Act 1983 or Section S.5- S.6 Mental Capacity Act 2005, providing a detailed account of police action and hospital interaction.

55. During the period of April 2016 - March 2017, 167 people were sectioned under S.136 MHA 1983; this is an increase from 129 for the previous financial year. 11 of these were under the age of 18. Of the 167 people, 101 were male and 66 female. All were conveyed to a place of safety, 77 by Ambulance, 87 by a police vehicle (one is logged as not known as not recorded on the CAD).

## **Conclusion**

56. This report presents information to Members of the Force's current position on two key areas prompted by a number of HMIC and IPCC recommendations, but also recognising that these are important areas on which Members would wish to be informed and have oversight. The data presented in this report provides a comparison to be made to the previous year and potential issues or trends highlighted where previous year's data is available. The force continues to develop its framework for collecting data in this area in order to monitor future trends.

57. The City of London Police and City of London Corporation have processes in place to consider the welfare of children entering the custody environment and the force has further demonstrated its commitment by signing up to the 'Welfare of Children in Custody' Concordat. Data shows that on average around 3 children or young people enter City of London Police custody each month and over the period considered, 4 were charged and remanded and requests made to all the relevant local authorities for secure accommodation, however disappointingly none was provided. Data is captured by the Custody Manager on all children and young people entering police custody and shared with senior management on a monthly basis, allowing on-going scrutiny and the identification of any potential issues.

58. The Force has standard operating procedures in place to manage mental health crises both in custody and outside on the street. CoLP does not use police cells as a place of safety for those identified as needing assistance on the street, with tried and tested processes in place under the agreement with the Homerton Hospital.

## **Appendices**

**Appendix 1**- flow chart of custody procedure for detained Young Person and Children

**Appendix 2** – Custody Data- source NSPIS Custody

**Appendix 3** – Mental Health Data

**Appendix 4** – Diagram showing Cluster I of the North and East London Liaison and Diversion Hub

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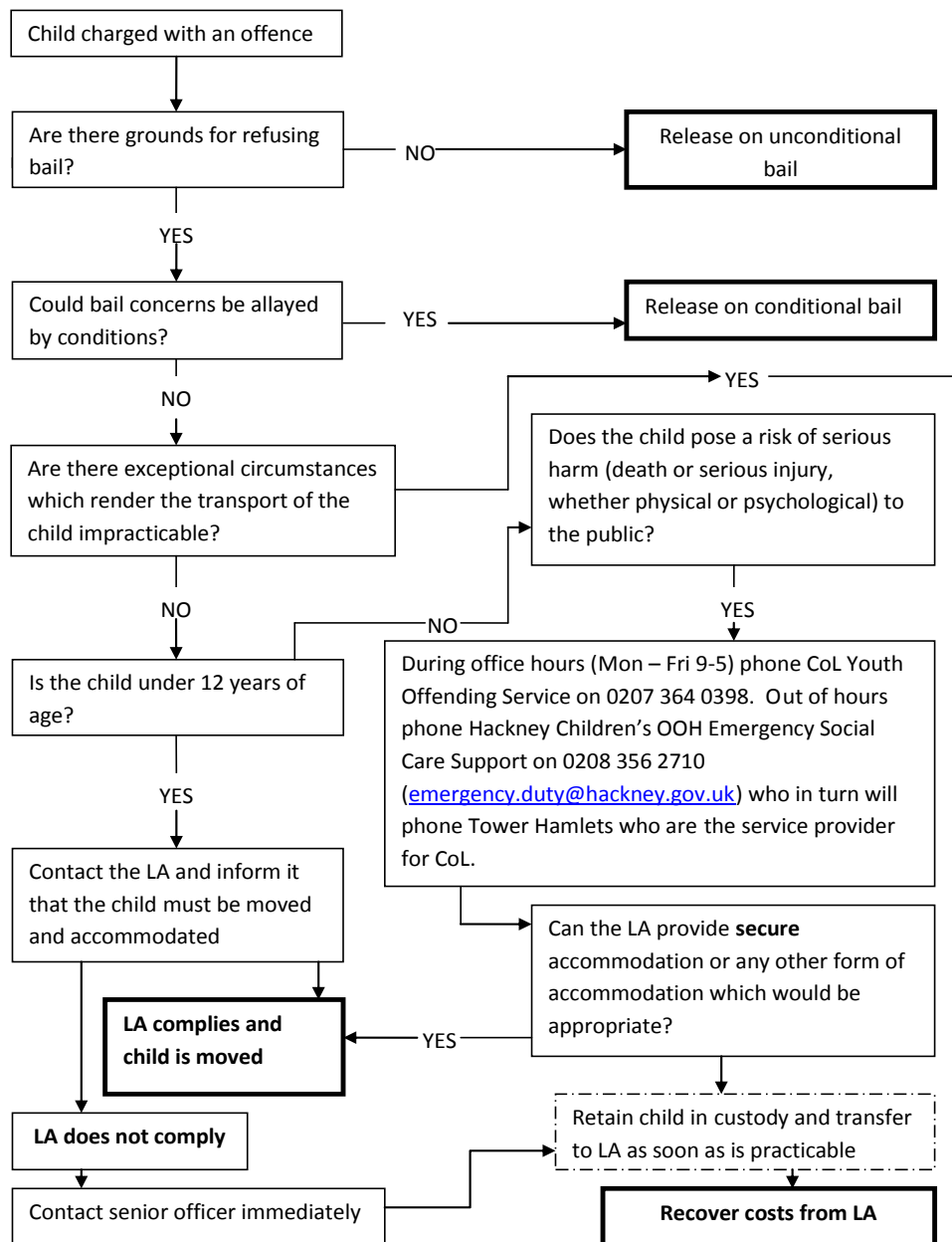
[craig.spencer@cityoflondon.gov.uk](mailto:craig.spencer@cityoflondon.gov.uk)

0207 332 1501

## Appendix 1 – flow chart of custody procedure for detained Young Person and Children

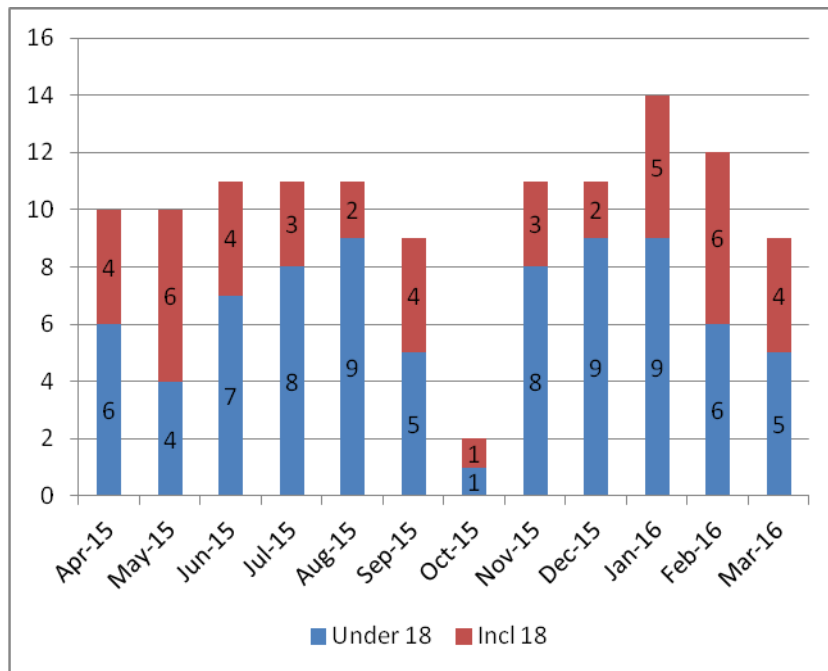


### Police process for children in custody PACE s.38(6)

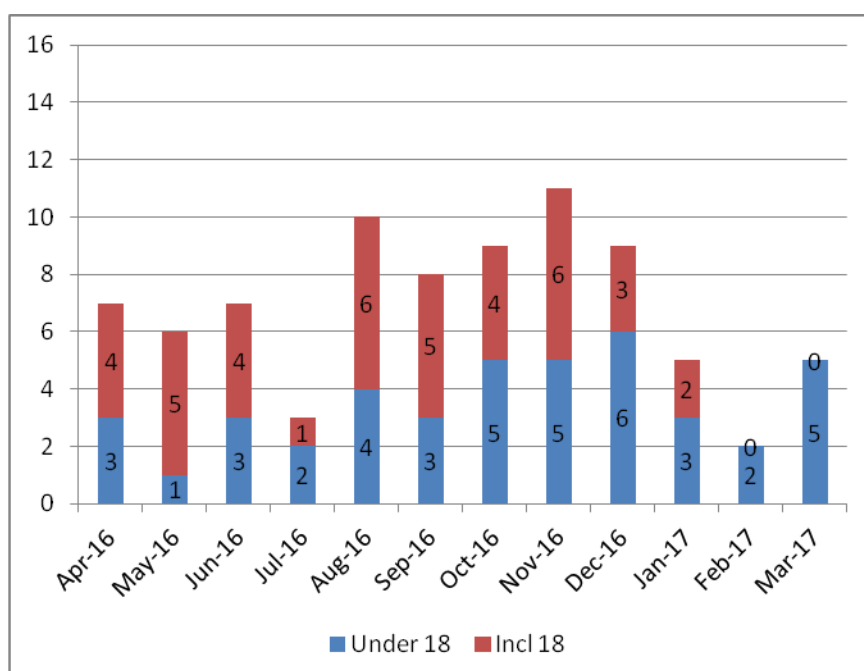


## Appendix 2 – Custody Data: Children and Young Persons

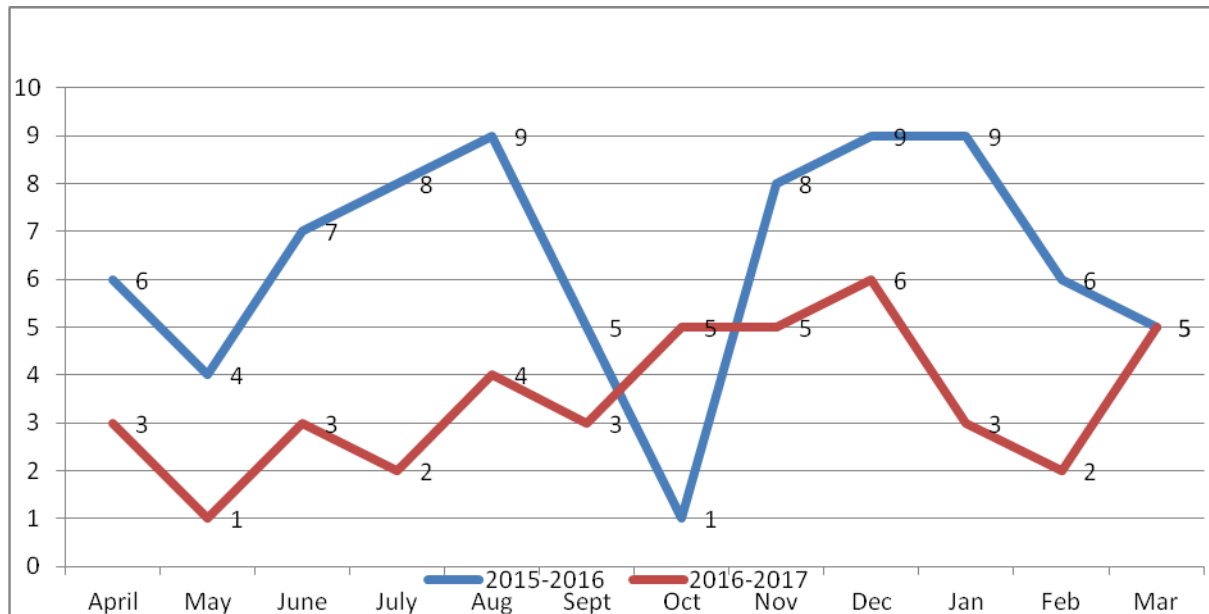
**Figure 1: Number of children and young people including 18 year olds in custody 2015/16**



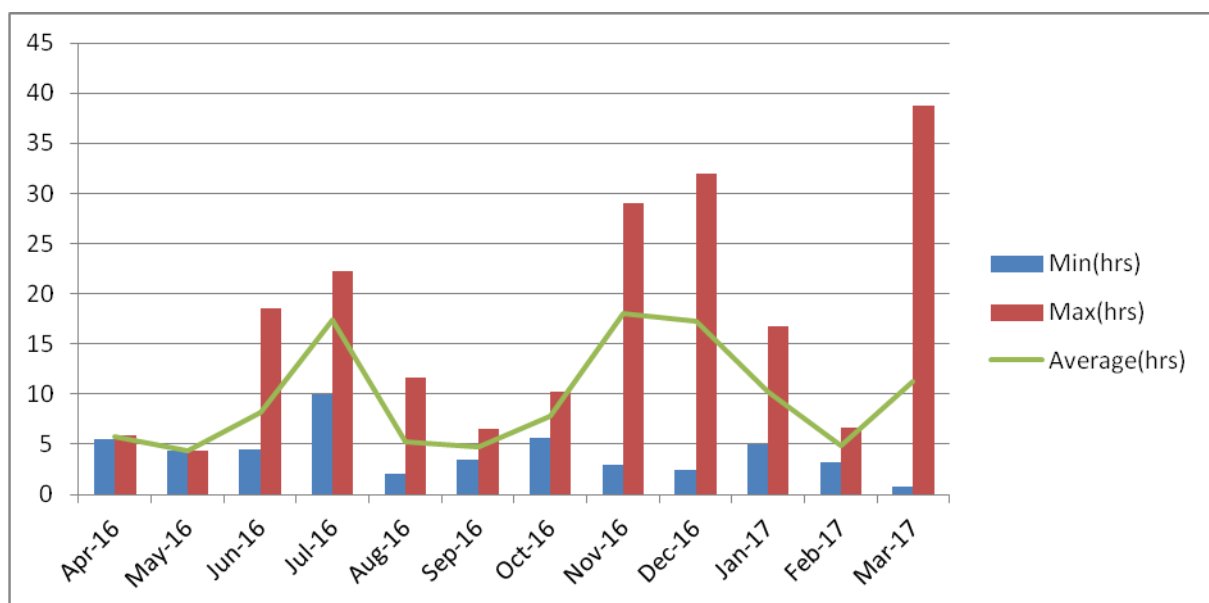
**Figure 1: Number of children and young people including 18 year olds in custody 2016/17**



**Figure 2. Population of children under 18 in Custody  
2015-2016 compared to 2016-2017**



**Figure 3: Length of time detained [under 18]**



The above graphs include the overall detention time for children and young people charged and remanded that remain in Police Custody as no secure accommodation was provided by the Local Authority

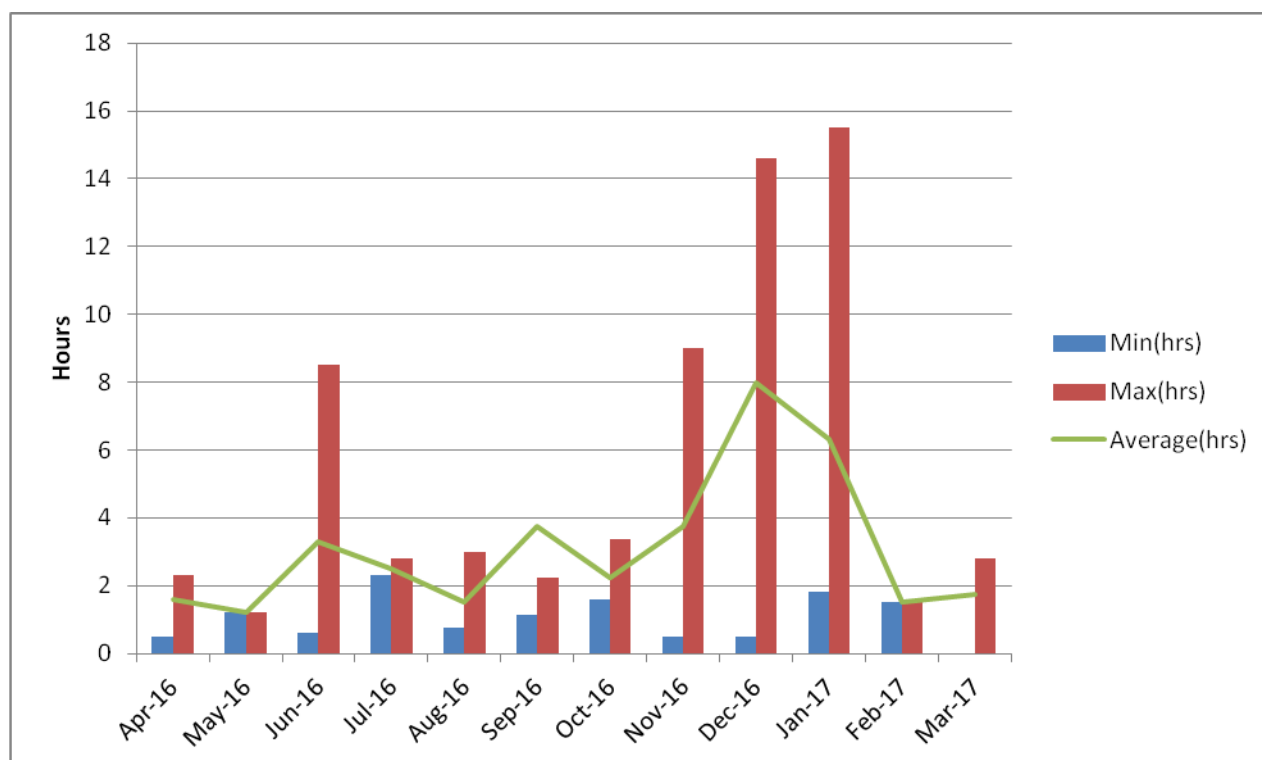
Source: NSPIS Custody System

**Figure 4: Average time spent in police custody by children and young people 2016/2017 including the average detention time for children charged and remanded that remain in Police Custody as no secure accommodation was provided by the Local Authority.**

Year	Month	Time (hrs)
2016	April	5.7
2016	May	4.3
2016	June	8.2
2016	July	17.4
2016	August	5.3
2016	September	4.7
2016	October	7.7
2016	November	18
2016	December	17.3
2017	January	10.3
2017	February	4.9
2017	March	11.

Source: NSPIS Custody System

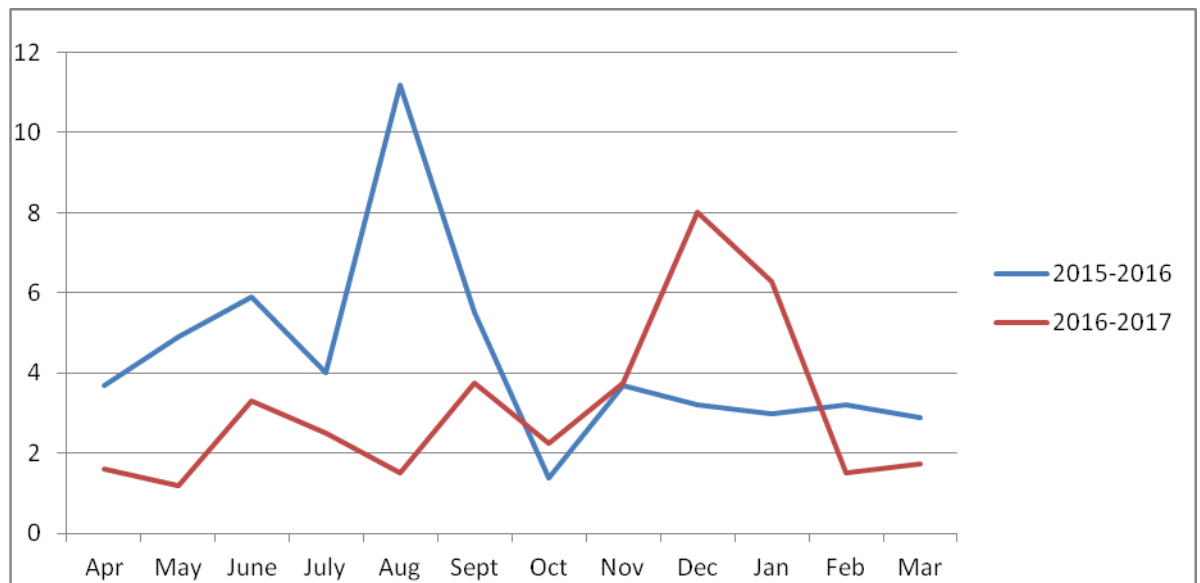
**Figure 5: Minimum and maximum length of time spent whilst waiting for an appropriate adult 2016-2017**



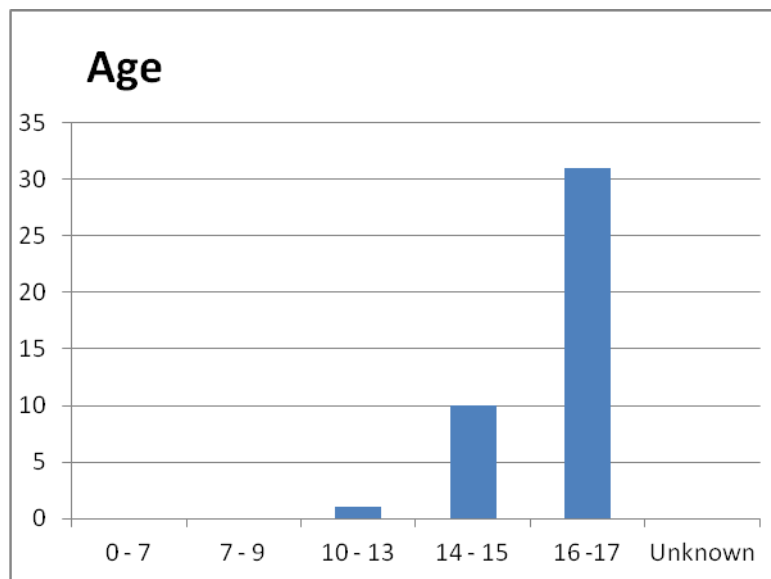
Source: NSPIS Custody System



**Figure 6. Average length of time spent waiting for an appropriate adult to attend 2015/16 compared to 2016-2017**

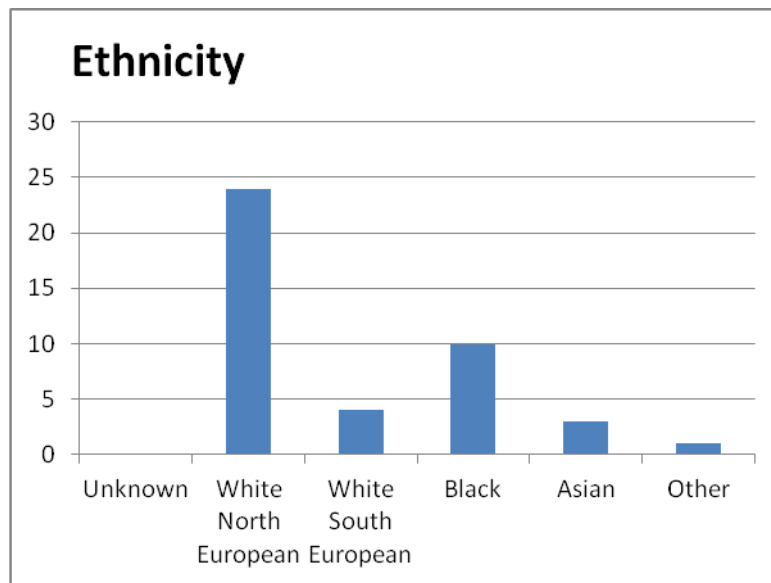


**Figure 7: Children and young people in police custody by age 2016/17**



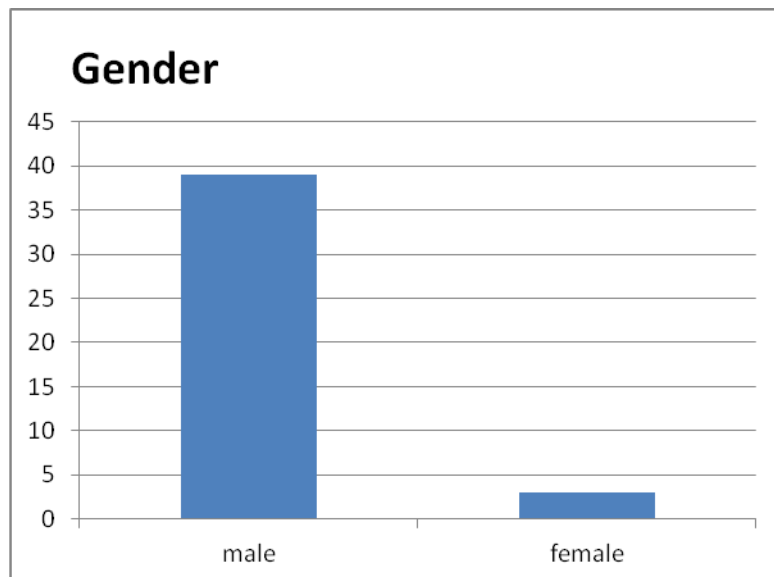
**Source: NSPIS Custody System**

**Figure 8: Children and young people in police custody by ethnicity 2016/17**



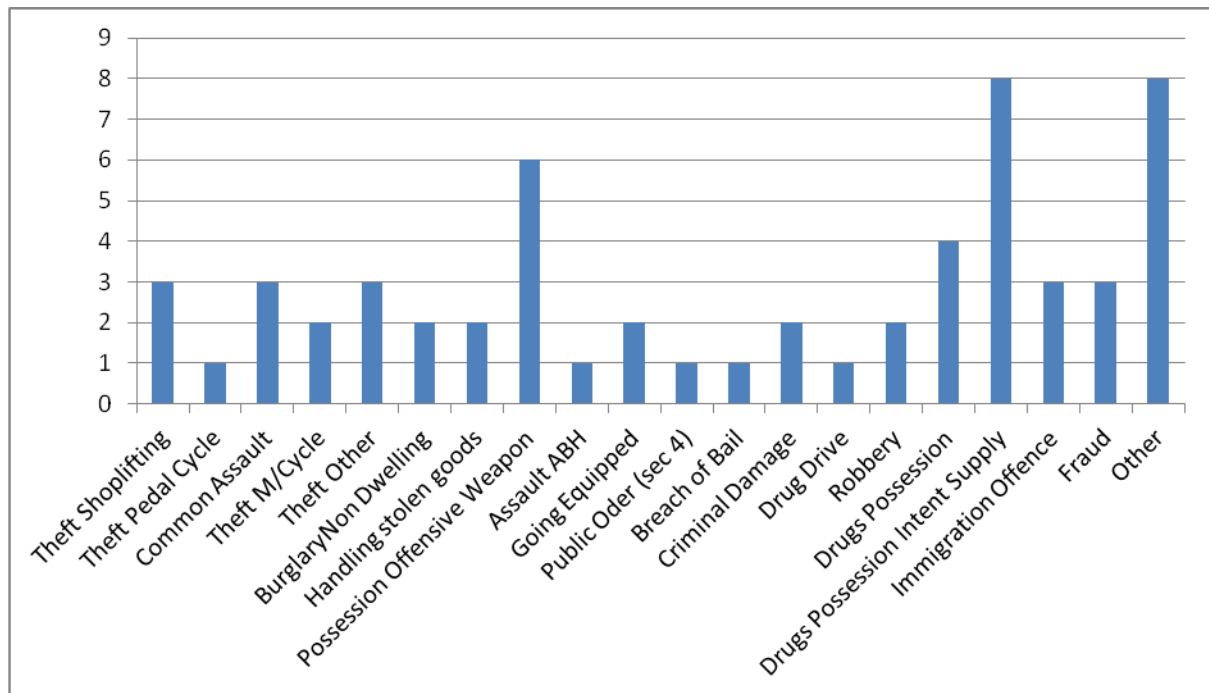
**Source: NSPIS Custody System**

**Figure 9: Children and young people in police custody by gender 2016/17**



**Source: NSPIS Custody System**

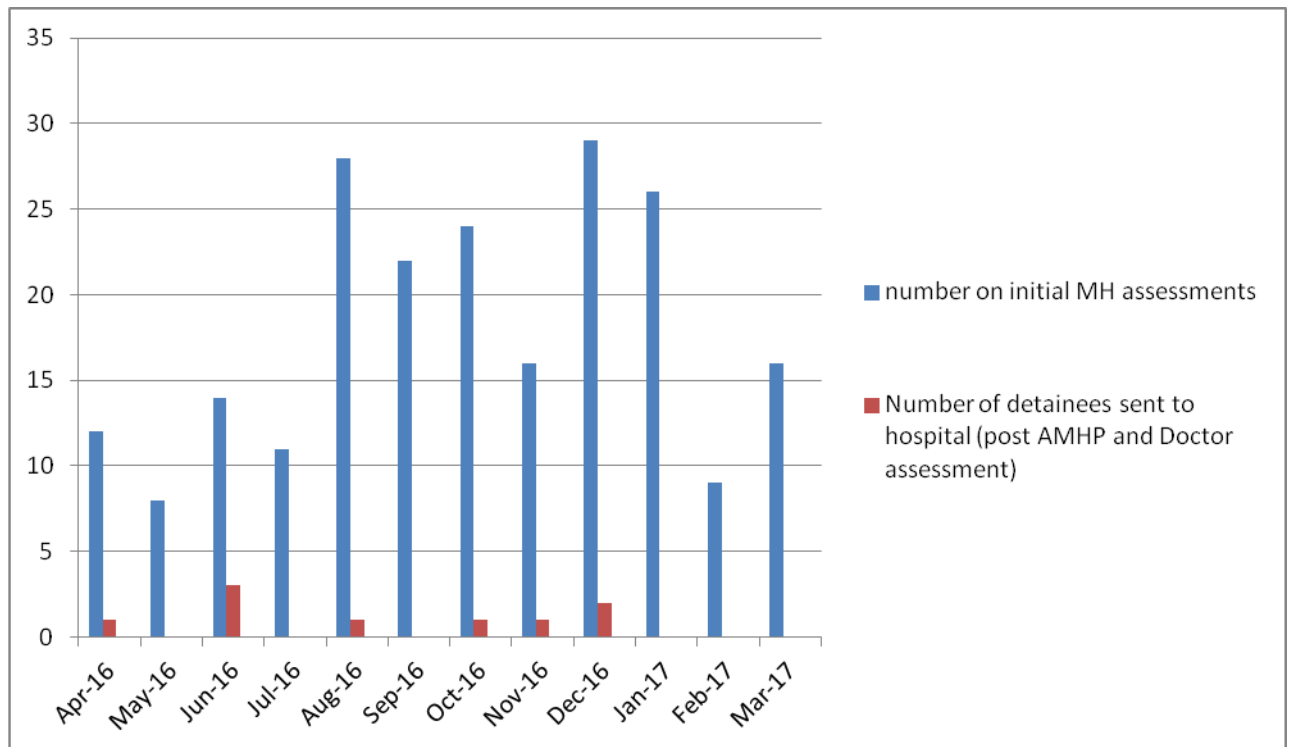
**Figure 10: Offences for which children and young people held in police custody 2016/17**



Source: NSPIS Custody System

## Appendix 3 - Mental Health

**Figure 11. Custody Related. Number of Initial Mental Health Assessments conducted on detainees during 2016-2017 compared to number of detainees actually sent to hospital for further assessment (post AMPH and doctor assessment)**



The initial assessments include but are not limited to assessments due to the detainee suffering: Schizophrenia, Personality Disorder, Anxiety, Depression, Bipolar disorder, Depression, Drug dependency, Self harm, Suicidal, Stress.

**Police Annual Data Requirement, 2016-17 - Detentions under Section 136 Mental Health Act 1983**

<b>Force: London, City of</b>			
<b>Total detentions under Section 136 Mental Health Act 1983</b>			<b>167</b>
			<b>Totals</b>
<u>Age</u>	18 or over	156	<b>167</b>
	Under 18	11	
	Not known	0	
<u>Gender</u>	Male	101	<b>167</b>
	Female	66	
	Other/ not known	0	
<u>Ethnicity</u>	White European	114	<b>167</b>
	Dark European	10	
	Black	21	
	Asian	16	
	Chinese/ Japanese/ South East Asian	4	
	Other	2	
	Not known	0	
<u>Method of transportation to first place of safety</u>	Ambulance	77	<b>167</b>
	Police Vehicle	87	
	Other health vehicle	1	
	Other	0	
	None (Already at a place of safety)	1	
	Not known	1	
<u>Reason for a police vehicle being used</u>	Ambulance not available within 30 minutes	40	<b>87</b>
	Ambulance not requested	10	
	Police or police/ambulance risk assessment (behaviour)	29	
	Ambulance crew refused to convey	1	
	Ambulance re-tasked to higher priority call	4	
	Not known	3	
-		Under 18	18 or over
<u>Type of place of safety used (first PoS only)</u>	Health Based Place of Safety	11	155
	Police custody		1
	A&E used as POS (if not designated health based place of safety) <b>DO NOT count visits to A&amp;E for illness or injury</b>	0	0
	Private home	0	0
	Other	0	0
	Not known	0	0
<b>Totals</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>156</b>
			<b>Total</b>
<u>Reason for police station being used</u>	Joint risk assessment - violent	0	<b>1</b>
	HBPoS - no capacity	0	
	HBPoS - refused admission (violence/intoxication)	0	
	Arrested for substantive offence	1	
	Other	0	
	Not known	0	

## Appendix 4- Cluster I of the North and East London Liaison and Diversion Hub

