

[7 November 2022] Agenda Pack - Performance and Delivery Committee

MEETING
7 November 2022 10:30

PUBLISHED
31 October 2022

Agenda

<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Time</i>
Microsoft Teams	7/11/22		10:30
1. Apologies		Chair	
2. Declarations of Interest		All	
3. Minutes		Chair	
4. Actions		Chair	
5. Risk Profile		Assistant Chief Constable / Chief Executive	10:30
5.1. Note of Joint Risk Deep Dive [Legitimacy / People] - 12 September 2022		Chair	
6. Finance and Commercial Performance Q2 2022/23		Director of Finance and Commercial Services	10:50
7. Legitimacy		Assistant Chief Constable	
7.1. Thematic: Use of Force and Taser			11:10
7.2. Thematic: Football Policing			11:30
7.3. Legitimacy Data Q2 2022/23			11:50
8. Policing Plan Performance Q2 2022/23		Assistant Chief Constable	11:55
9. Committee Workplan 2022/23		Chair	12:15
10. Any Other Business		All	

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.

Agenda

<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Time</i>
Microsoft Teams	7/11/22		10:30
11. Meeting Evaluation		Mike Gallop	12:20

25 Camden Road
 London NW1 9LN

T: 07900 394 397
 E: general.enquiries
 @btpa.police.uk

www.btpa.police.uk

Minutes

Performance and Delivery Committee

Wednesday 7 September 2022 at 10.30am and BTP FHQ, 25 Camden Road,
 London, NW1 and via Microsoft Teams

Present:

Craig Mackey (Chair) (Teams)
 Graham Evans
 Willie Gallagher (Teams)
 Mike Gallop (Teams)
 Bev Shears

Apologies:

None

In attendance:

British Transport Police Authority Executive

Hugh Ind (Chief Executive) (Teams)
 Rubeela Qayyum (Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Chief Executive)
 Kate Carr (Project Director – Policing and Security)
 Sam Elvy (Head of Strategy, Planning and Engagement)
 Jon Newton (Analyst)
 Alistair MacLellan (Board Secretary / Minutes)

British Transport Police

Alistair Sutherland (Deputy Chief Constable)
 Tracey Martin (Director of Finance and Commercial Services)
 Chris Casey (Superintendent) (Teams)
 Mark Lawrie (Superintendent) (Teams)
 Vanita Patel (Head of Analytics) (Teams)
 Karen Wiesenekker (Head of Strategic Diversity and Inclusion) (Teams)

Apologies

Agenda Item 1

1. There were no apologies.

Declarations of Interest

Agenda Item 2

2. There were no declarations of interest.

Minutes

Agenda Item 3

3. **RESOLVED**, that the minutes of the meeting held on 10 May 2022 be approved.

Actions

Agenda Item 4

4. Members considered actions arising from previous meetings and the following points were made.
- a. Members agreed that Action 8/2022 (External Scrutiny) could be closed.
 - b. Members agreed that Action 9/2022 (Presentation of Data) and Action 10/2022 (Briefing Note) had been superseded by ongoing activity since the last meeting and could be closed.
 - c. Members noted that a meeting between the Force and Executive to close Action 11/2022 (PowerBI) was scheduled for 12 September 2022 and an update would be provided to Members thereafter.
5. **RESOLVED**, that the report be noted.

Risk Profile

Agenda Item 5

6. Members considered the risk profile and the following points were made.
- a. **Major Incidents.** In response to a question, the Deputy Chief Constable noted the progress the Force had made in addressing monitored recommendation arising from the Manchester Arena Inquiry, including the further professionalisation of the Senior Duty Officer role within the Force.
 - b. In response to a further question, the Deputy Chief Constable confirmed that the Force continued to engage with relevant industry partners and wider stakeholders to ensure the Force's response to future major incidents was as coherent as possible.
 - c. Members noted they would be undertaking a joint risk deep dive on Legitimacy and People risk alongside the People and Culture Committee on 12 September 2022.
7. **RESOLVED**, that the report be noted.

External Scrutiny

Agenda Item 6

8. Members considered a report of an Assistant Chief Constable regarding a review of External Scrutiny and the following points were made.
 - a. The Head of Strategic Diversity and Inclusion introduced the report, noting there were over 25 external scrutiny groups working with the Force, all of which brought benefits and insights to the work of the Force albeit all had varying levels of Force ownership, terms of reference and all lacked an element of central corporate governance to ensure identified learning points and themes reached the right audience within the Force. Moreover there was unifying influence to guarantee each of the groups met the level of diverse representation called for by the Race Action Plan.
 - b. A Member welcomed the report and encouraged the Force, when adopting any centralised oversight of external scrutiny, to ensure those overseeing the groups appreciated their unique character and role.
 - c. Members noted an action plan was forthcoming and encouraged the Force to consider what quick wins could be implemented in the short term, alongside a focus on where the Force wanted its external scrutiny function to be in twelve months' time.
 - d. A Member noted that any rationalisation of the external scrutiny function could lead to fewer albeit more effective external scrutiny groups. There was a risk that public perception would be that a reduction in the number of groups equated to less external scrutiny – even if fewer groups nevertheless exercised greater scrutiny - and communications on this point would therefore need to be handled carefully.
 - e. The Chief Executive concluded discussion by noting that the current decentralised nature of external scrutiny meant there were pockets of best practice across the Force and conversely pockets of poor engagement. He emphasised the fact the Race Action Plan noted such groups should meet a given standard of representation and added that any refresh of the external scrutiny function was an opportunity for Member engagement.
9. **RESOLVED**, that subject to comments made Members endorse the paper for submission to the Full Authority at its September 2022 meeting.

Legitimacy**Agenda Item 7****Thematic: Legitimacy / Stop and Search****Agenda Item 7.1**

10. Members considered a report of an Assistant Chief Constable regarding Stop and Search and the following points were made.

- a. A Member expressed alarm at the fact individuals from BAME communities were seven times more likely to be the subject of a stop and search by the Force.
- b. The Chief Executive noted there was a link with the Force's emerging Inclusion and Diversity Strategy considered at People and Culture Committee on 6 September 2022 and the obligation for the Force to be able to explain the reason for BAME individuals being disproportionately affected by stop and search.
- c. Both a Superintendent and the Head of Analytics noted the Force was conscious of the implications of bias within the data used by the Force in its intelligence-led deployments and added that the Force was undertaking deeper analysis of its data. Moreover the Force would be relying on 2021 census data from the end of September 2022.
- d. The Head of Analytics noted that the current level of disproportionality represented an improvement on 2019 where the Force was fifteen times more likely to stop and search a member of the BAME community.
- e. A Member noted the prevalence of stop and search in response to low-level cannabis use and encouraged the Force to review its rationale and explanation for stop and search tactics in this area.
- f. In response to a question, the Head of Analytics confirmed the Force undertook analysis of instances where ethnicity was not stated, and well as links between areas of social deprivation and stop and search.

11. **RESOLVED**, that the report be noted.

Thematic: Legitimacy / Arrests**Agenda Item 7.2**

12. Members considered a report of an Assistant Chief Constable regarding Arrests and the following points were made.

- a. In response to a question, the Head of Analytics confirmed that analysis was undertaken on the use of arrests versus other means of resolution.

This had revealed that persons of Asian ethnicity were eight times more likely to be issued alternate resolutions compared to white persons. The Head of Analytics offered to make recent Inclusion and Diversity Board slides available to Members outside of the meeting.

- b. Members noted the disproportionality of arrests by gender albeit they were less concerned regarding gender than the reported disproportionality regarding race.

13. **RESOLVED**, that the report be noted.

Legitimacy Data Q1 2022/23 (Use of Force, Custody)

Agenda Item 7.3

14. Members considered Legitimacy Data regarding Use of Force and Custody for Q1 2022/23 and the following points were made.

- a. Members welcomed their forthcoming access to Force data via PowerBI, and were mindful that such access should not lead to an overemphasis on operational detail on their part.
- b. A Superintendent committed to explaining outside of the meeting why in 5% of cases an appropriate adult was not requested in the case of under-18 in custody.

15. **RESOLVED**, that the report be noted.

Policing Plan Performance Q1 2022/23

Agenda Item 8

16. Members considered a report of the Deputy Chief Constable regarding Policing Plan Performance Q1 2022/23 and the following points were made.

- a. In response to a question, the Deputy Chief Constable confirmed the Force was mindful of the potential of the cost of living crisis to influence the level of both crime (e.g. metal theft) and vulnerability on the railway, including the impact on officers and staff having to attend any increase in fatalities.
- b. The Deputy Chief Constable registered his concern over the Force's capacity to absorb further demands with respect to vulnerability on the railway.
- c. A Member noted the galvanising effect Scottish Railways Policing Committee had on engaging industry and commented that this suggested there was potential to implement a similar level of engagement in the English and Welsh regions.

17. **RESOLVED**, that the report be noted.

Finance and Commercial Performance Q1 2022/23

Agenda Item 9

18. Members considered a report of the Director of Finance and Commercial Services regarding Finance and Commercial Performance Q1 2022/23 and the following points were made.

- a. Members agreed that it would be appropriate for up-to-date financial figures (e.g. up to P6) to be provided to the Full Authority meeting at the end of September 2022. Such figures could be provided alongside figures for *A Force on the Move* to enable both an informed discussion by the Full Authority on the cost of living crisis and other financial challenges facing the Force, and for the Full Authority to take any necessary decisions regarding e.g. pace of delivery against *A Force on the Move* and use of reserves.

19. **RESOLVED**, that the report be noted.

Committee Workplan 2022/23

Agenda Item 10

20. Members considered the Committee Workplan 2022/23 and agreed it could include item(s) on the contribution of *A Force on the Move* to operational delivery.

21. **RESOLVED**, that the report be noted.

Any Other Business

Agenda Item 11

22. There was no other business.

Meeting Evaluation

Agenda Item 12

23. Willie Gallagher delivered an evaluation of the meeting and the following points were made.

- a. In his view the hybrid nature of the meeting had worked well, papers had been of high quality, and the agenda was well structured albeit additional time had been taken to discuss Legitimacy – Stop and Search. This meant that items towards the end of the agenda had perhaps suffered from lower energy and input from Members.

- b. Thought should be given, in light of the Deputy Chief Constable's comments, to how the Full Authority supported the Force in responding to vulnerability on the railways.
- c. A Member commented that the hybrid nature of the meeting was not as effective when the Chair was not in the room.

The meeting ended at 12.33pm.

DRAFT

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.

ITEM 4 – ACTIONS

OFFICIAL

PERFORMANCE AND DELIVERY COMMITTEE

No.	Date	Topic	Action/Paper	Owner	Due Date	Outcome
11/2022	10 May 2022	Policing Plan Key Performance Indicators	Executive to liaise with the Force to develop a Member self-service officer for Power BI	Analyst / Head of Analytics	7 November 2022	In Progress BTPA Executive have identified a number of metrics to be included in a trial for Members. The trial will keep the number of metrics relatively small to give an idea of how it is brought together. The Force will commission this at the next Power BI board week commencing 31 October following which they will be able to provide a timeline to delivery.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.



Report to: Performance and Delivery Committee
Agenda item: 7.2
Date: 7 November 2022 [Report written 19 October 2022]
Subject: Football Policing
Sponsor: ACC O'Callaghan
For: Information

1. PURPOSE OF PAPER

To explain the current position with Football Policing.

2. KEY HEADLINES/ISSUES

Euro 2020 (21)

The delayed Euro 2020 tournament was held during June and July 2021 and saw fixtures taking place across 11 European cities including London (Wembley) and Glasgow (Hampden Park).

The BTP reported 67 football related incidents across this period and saw 24 football related arrests take place.

10 x Assault (Wounding/GBH)
1 x Assault (ABH)
3 x Violent Disorder
2 x Affray
3 x S4a Public Order
4 x S5 Public Order
1 x Drunkenness

Large crowds attended the games in the UK with unprecedented numbers attending Wembley stadium for the later stage games of which England were involved in. Ticketless fans stayed in the Wembley area, with some attempting to gain entry to the stadium without tickets. Alcohol consumption was high amongst the ticketless fans which resulted in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and a high usage of Pyrotechnics in the local area, including the confines of the LU and Rail stations servicing Wembley.

It was evident that following post Covid lock down, fans were looking to enjoy the freedom to travel and socialise and support the England team in their success. Further significant disorder and ASB took place in and around Leicester Square and Covent Garden impacting on the LU stations.

Deployment of officers during the tournament was hampered by the 'unknown factor'. It was the first time the force experienced an event like this, a major tournament held during a global

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.



pandemic, and with numerous changes to Covid legislation, and stadium capacity for each game, it meant it was hard to know what we would be policing and what would be a suitable level of resources.

3. CURRENT SEASON 2022/2023

The current season has seen a reduction in football related incidents comparable to the same period last season – Opening games for each league till 10th October 2022.

(See below table) It is however felt that there are some key issues impacting on these figures:

Division/Sub Division	Incidents recorded – As of 10/10/2022	Arrests Recorded As of 10/10/2022	Incidents recorded As of 10/10/2021	Arrests Recorded As of 10/10/2021
B Div Total	51	10	85	13
B North	20	1	22	0
B Central	11	5	26	9
B South	20	4	37	4
C Div Total	47	12	106	33
Midlands	9	3	27	9
Wales & Western	5	0	14	4
Pennines West	8	3	18	1
Pennines East	25	6	47	19
D Div Total	13	5	24	5
BTP Total –	111	27	215	51

Comparable figures – 2021/2022 season 2022/2023 season

4. RAIL STRIKES

The continuing rail strikes, with their unknown dates, are impacting on the ability for fans to purchase cheap advance rail tickets, including weekend offers, and with limited or no services on strike days, we have seen a reduction in fan numbers travelling by rail over the opening months.

5. COST OF LIVING

With a strain on household budgets being well documented nationally, and with the cheapest adult Season tickets ranging from approximately £300 to £930 for Premier league teams, and £300+ for the English Football League (EFL) teams in the Championship, fans are starting to add up the cost of attending football. This is a concern as it may see fans stay in hometowns on match days and use the money to drink locally, making deployments stretched further. It could also fuel the ability for Ticket Touts to have a captive and sizeable audience which in turn could

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.



reduce the cost of tickets being sold on and see fans subject to Banning Orders attend. I will stress, there is no current data on this.

6. HORIZON SCANNING

World Cup 2022 – The Qatar world cup takes place between November and December and will see the English and Welsh national teams involved. Forces across the UK, including BTP, are building in a Homeland policing plan with the potential of an increase in drink related ASB/disorder. The tournament, which runs from 21st November till the 18th December, is the first of its kind to run in the winter months and will increase late evening rail traffic already bolstered by Christmas Market and Christmas Party traffic.

Football Banning Orders (FBO) – Legislation changes

Legislation changes to the FBO process have provided extra ability to deal with online hate-crime which really manifested itself during the Euro's.

Drug possession (Class A and B) will be coming onto the Schedule in 2022. This will allow us to apply for a FBO if a fan is arrested for possession of Class A drugs – Cocaine as well as Class B – Cannabis. Currently this is not possible, and the change is likely to see a rise in FBO applications by the force as drug usage is evident when fans travel by rail to fixtures and planned operations may result in arrests.

A change on the burden of proof for an application of a 'On Conviction' FBO has come in. Section 14A of the Football Spectators Act 1989, under which a court may impose a banning order for a relevant football related offence, now removes the requirement that the convicted person **must pose** an identifiable risk of violence/disorder at or in connection with football matches. Instead, the court **must** make a banning order unless it considers that there are **circumstances** relating to the offence or to the offender which would make it unjust in all the circumstances to do so. Already we are seeing cases lost at court if it is a first-time offence for a person or the offence is low level.

7. RESOURCING

For each weekend of the football season a national BTP Public Order Public Safety Command Structure (Gold / Silver / Bronze: GSB) is stood up. The force National Football Strategic Policy sets a starting position for a GSB Command Structure for:

International matches, National competitions, Scottish Premiership and English Premiership matches.

For fixtures outside of these parameters (generally lower league fixtures) the starting point of command will be an Event Commander. Officers (Sergeants and above) undertake an internal training course to perform the role of Event Commander.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.



Currently, the roles of Gold and Silver Public Order Commander for each weekend / event are filled by volunteers from BTP's Cadre of College of Policing POPS qualified and accredited commanders. The Gold Commander will be based at a location decided by the individual undertaking the role. The Silver Commander will usually be based at either one of the event suites in Palestra (London) or Baskerville (Birmingham). A principal Bronze Commander will usually operate for B Division and a principle Bronze Commander for C Division. Thereafter Bronzes are allocated across suitable geographical locations. Most weekends the D Division Duty Inspector will take responsibility for matches being policed in Scotland. Through the planning phases, and using the strategic intention, Silver Commanders will decide upon the appropriate level of resources. However, this season, the resources requested by the command teams, are not being met mainly due to competing demands with Response, NPT and Crime taskings bringing a risk to the Silver Commander and the organisation.

8. 'A Football Weekend'

Below is a timeline highlighting what a general weekend deployment would look like for the BTP.

Phase 1 – Forward Traffic:

0800 Hours – Phase 1 begins with specialist football officers (DFO's – Dedicated football officers and OFO's – Operational Football Officers) booking on and deploying to major hubs and key stations across the country to monitor fans moving around on the rail network. Deployments are based on Intelligence or key locations identified through the planning process.

1000 Hours – Silver Commanders book on duty at one of the 2 control rooms and receive an update of the current movement of fans, the types of fans seen – Non Risk or Risk - and passed any further information/intelligence received in the opening Phase of the day.

Public Order trained officers begin forming up as Mobile Support Units (MSU) or as a full Public Order Support Unit (PSU) dependent on the risk presented on the day.

1100 Hours – With public houses now open fans start to arrive in bulk into major cities and towns and the various groups start to gather in their own pubs. Any incidents that have been reported on the journey in Phase 1 are logged and OFO's start to look for anyone fitting the description. The DFO's are also continually in touch with colleagues in the Home Office forces to establish any new Intelligence they may have, also passing an update on numbers seen to travel and details of any known individuals.

1200 Hours – Static and Travelling serials book on duty and are further briefed by the Silver or geographical Bronze Commanders before making their way to the on-post locations. Silver Commanders, through updated briefings may start to decide that travelling serials are not sent or are redirected to a greater risk.

1300 Hours – 2 hours before the main kick off time for games across the country, stadiums are opening their gates to fans and BTP officers are deployed on post at key locations. Initially

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.



conducting CT and Crime sweeps of the stations, liaising with staff and then being highly visible as the mixed fans pass through.

1400 Hours – An hour to go before the game commences and the dedicated football officers are tied in with the local force to capture all available information on fans not yet at or on their way to the stadium. This is a key time for risk fans to try and engage in disorder with likeminded groups from opposing teams. The Silver will be kept briefed so they can make a rationalised decision on moving resources around to minimise any posed risk to the rail network.

Phase 2 – Match Begins:

1500 Hours – As the match begins, BTP officers undertake a staggered refreshment period, with serial commanders keeping a policing presence on post at all times. Liaison is maintained with the stadiums around the country to ensure a full picture of what is taking place is known. MSU's will be located at key locations to be poised to meet in any fans that have left the stadium to engage in disorder.

Phase 3 – Return Traffic:

1630 hours – Officers are back on post in preparedness for the final whistle and the fans return. The risk of disorder and ASB is higher at this stage due to alcohol consumption, results on the pitch and due to crowd dynamics.

Travelling serials will be liaising with the geographical Bronze Commanders to ensure they are utilised on the services they are most needed.

Phase 5 – Stand Down (Staggered):

1800 Hours – The vast majority of fans would have passed through policed locations near to the stadium and be on services back home. Others will have returned to local public houses to continue drinking and for some, look to engage in disorder. Bronze Commanders will assess the risk to their location and brief Silver who in turn will either ask for a staggered standdown or redeploy officers to other key locations.

The reason for a staggered standdown is to ensure a policing presence is maintained at locations that have seen a high footfall of fans, a large number of officers deployed and the possibility of disorder having taken place. This provides further reassurance to the public and TOC/NWR staff and not just see officers disperse on mass.

2000 Hours – The Silver Commander may well be in a position to stand down at this point and release officers such as the DFO's and MSU's so they can book off duty. Any serials still deployed on travelling duties will then fall under the command of the divisional Duty Officers and the SDO.

If it is a busy weekend, with games split across the Saturday and Sunday then officers return to do it all again the following day.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.



9. Next steps

The method of 'policing' football on the network is under review. ACC Sean O'Callaghan is leading on an internal review of how BTP plans for and delivers football policing. This includes considering a shift towards a dedicated team focusing on the investigation of football related offences. This approach would seek to prosecute and remove those who cause havoc on the network under the banner of 'football supporters'.

BTP are a key partner on the relaunched 'Football On Rail' partnership. The project was on hold through Covid 19 but all partners have agreed to start the project again. Agreement is being finalised for a dedicated project manager for the next two years. Partners include BTP, RDG, Network Rail, Avanti, South Eastern Railway, The Premiership, English Football League and the Football Association.

The initiatives for Football On Rail have categorised based on:

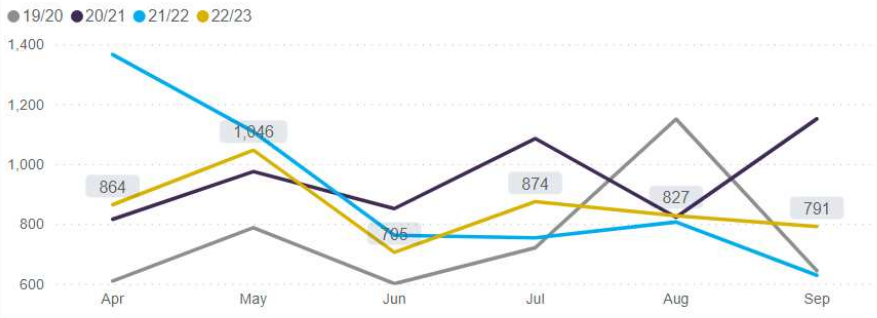
'Potential for improvement' – assessment of the positive impact an initiative could make on the current status football related issues experienced by Group member organisations

'Implementation complexity' – assessment based on time, resource and funding required to implement.

BTP and The Premiership are in advanced discussions for developing a project of funded BTP Special Constables who will be dedicated to line of route policing affiliated to specific clubs. The aspiration is for a significant growth in establishment for BTP Special Constabulary to support the project. The concept will be a neighbourhood policing style working in partnership with train staff and club representatives.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.

(A) Number of Stop Searches By Month



(B) Self-Defined Ethnicity

SDE Category	20/21	21/22	22/23	22/23 vs 20/21	22/23 vs 20/21 %	22/23 vs 21/22	22/23 vs 21/22 %
(Blank)	83	54	36	-47	-56.6%	-18	-33.3%
Asian	312	294	346	34	10.9%	52	17.7%
Black	844	725	649	-195	-23.1%	-76	-10.5%
Mixed	239	199	236	-3	-1.3%	37	18.6%
Not Stated	1,517	1,585	1,499	-18	-1.2%	-86	-5.4%
Other	43	47	81	38	88.4%	34	72.3%
White	2,661	2,519	2,260	-401	-15.1%	-259	-10.3%

22/23 Searches Count	Object Found Count	Found Rate
5,107	2,274	44.5%
21/22 Searches Count	Object Found Count	Found Rate
5,423	2,207	40.7%
20/21 Searches Count	Object Found Count	Found Rate
5,699	2,230	39.1%
19/20 Searches Count	Object Found Count	Found Rate
4,509	1,414	31.4%

Year Differences

	Count Difference	% Difference
22/23 vs 21/22	-316	-5.8%
22/23 vs 20/21	-592	-10.4%
22/23 vs 20/21	598	13.3%

(D) Reason of Search

Drugs - other contr...	3,511
Stolen goods	443
Bladed article	369
Offensive weapons	277
Articles for use in t...	132
Evidence of offens...	103
Anything to threat...	88
Other	50
Going equipped	41
Articles for use in ...	35
Firearms	22
Psychoactive subs...	10

(E) Legal Power

Misuse of Drugs ...	3,542
PACE 1984 (s1)	1,498
Scot - Civic Govt ...	13
Criminal Justice ...	12
Terrorism Act 20...	9
Firearms Act 196...	8
Scot - Crim Law (...)	8
Psychoactive Su...	6
Criminal Justice ...	4
Scot - Crim Law (...)	4
(Blank)	1
Deer Act 1991 (s...	1

Principle Outcome

	#	%
No Further Action	3,613	70.75%
Arrest	437	8.56%
Police Discretionary Resolution	327	6.40%
Community Resolution	248	4.86%
Voluntary Attendance	225	4.41%
Summons / Charged By Post	212	4.15%
Caution (Simple Or Conditional)	16	0.31%
Alcohol / Tobacco Seized	10	0.20%
Drugs Warning	10	0.20%
Penalty Notice for Disorder	8	0.16%
	1	0.02%

Disproportionality

Item 7.3

22/23 Q2

Year / Month

Multiple selections ▾

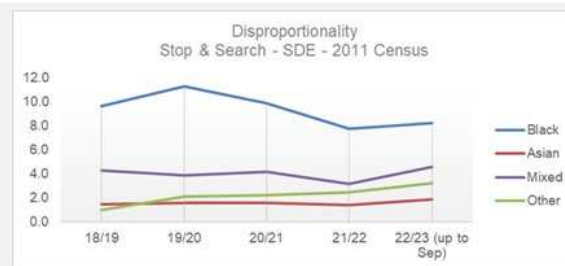
BTP Division

All ▾

Disproportionality Calculator

	White		Black		Asian		Mixed		Other	
Population (Census 2011)	53,293,802	87%	1,901,068	3%	4,354,209	7%	1,244,215	2%	578,021	1%
Number of Searches	1,125	45%	342	14%	164	7%	114	5%	36	1%
Searches Per 1,000	0.02		0.18		0.04		0.09		0.06	
Disproportionality Ratio			8.52		1.78		4.34		2.95	

The chart to the right shows the trend of Disproportionality for Stop & Search (Self-defined ethnicity) by ethnic group. The figures (for Black) declined over the Covid years (possibly due to Notting Hill Carnival being cancelled). In 19/20, there was a noticeable increase of searches over the NHC weekend whereas in 22/23, BTP did not conduct more daily searches than usual. The change of approach did make a huge difference to the volume of searches.



The table on the right shows the Disproportionality for Stop & Searches conducted by BTP against the Four comparative Police Services between March '22 and August '22. BTP were the 2nd highest Disproportionate when it came to Stop & Searching Black Individuals with West Midlands having the largest Disproportionality Ratio for a Force. When it came to Stop & Searching Individuals who defined themselves as being Asian, BTP had the largest Disproportionality Ratio.

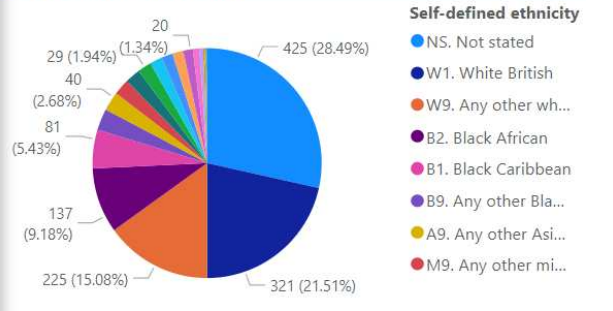
Police Force	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
British Transport Police Disproportionality Ratio		1.9	7.8	4.3	3.1
West Midlands Disproportionality Ratio		4.3	2.3	4.3	0.1
Staffordshire Disproportionality Ratio		5.6	2.1	4.4	1.4
West Mercia Disproportionality Ratio		15.3	5.4	1.8	1.3

Data only available for March 2022 so not included

Source: <https://www.police.uk/>

Arrested Individuals

(C) Self-defined ethnicity

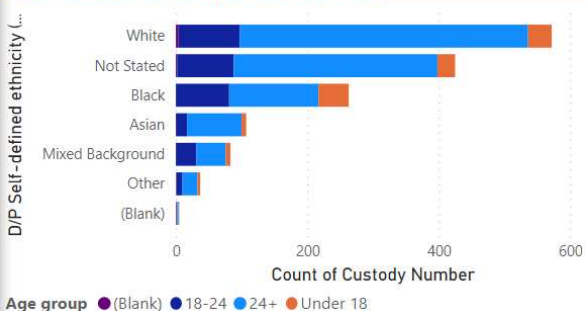


Representation				
	White	Black	Asian	Other
Census 2011	88%	3%	8%	1%
BTP Suspects	70%	21%	7%	2%

Arrests	56%	29%	10%	5%
---------	-----	-----	-----	----

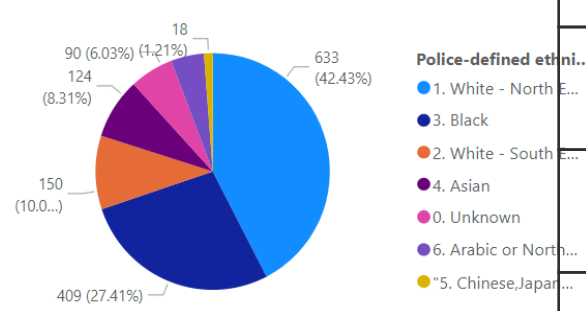
*BTP Suspects & Arrests Exclude Unknown Ethnicity

(E) Self defined ethnicity age breakdown



The disproportionality rates vary massively between the two populations, this is because ethnic minority makes up 12% of the Census population where as for Suspects, it comes to 30%. Arrest representation of ethnic minority is 44%, greater than both populations. Resulting in the disproportionate number of times ethnic minorities are arrested compared with white.

(D) Police-defined ethnicity

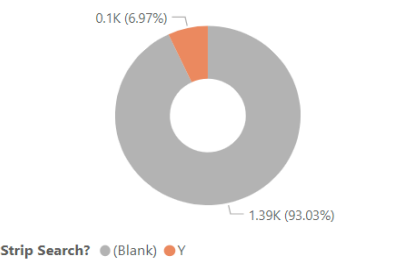


Disproportionality				
	White	Black	Asian	Other
Census 2011		13.5	2.1	7.4
BTP Suspects		1.7	1.8	2.7

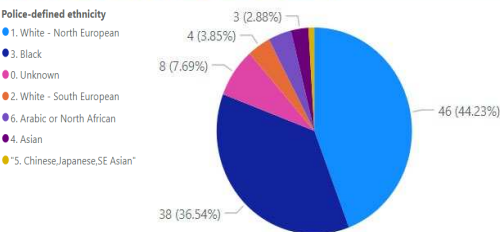
*Times more likely to be arrested than White ethnic group

Strip Searches*

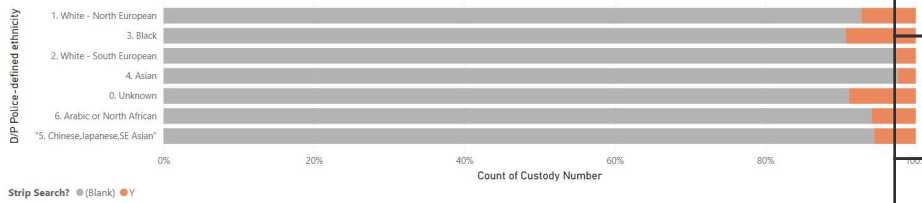
(A) Strip Search



(B) Strip Searches by Police-defined ethnicity



(C) % of Police defined ethnicity Strip searched



Disproportionality				
	White	Black	Asian	Other
Census 2011		19.6	0.9	6.8
BTP Suspects		2.5	0.8	2.5

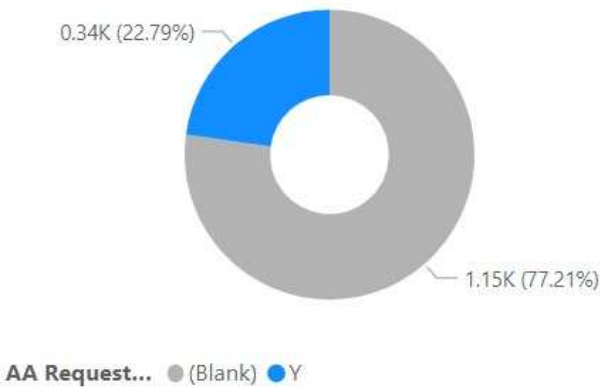
*Times more likely to be arrested than White ethnic group

Black individuals account for 40% of the number of Strip searches (38). This is a much greater proportion than either of the population datasets, hence why the disproportionality figure is so large. There were 50 strip searches on White individuals (52%) and 4 each for Asian and Other.

*Strip Search figures relate to where the phrase 'Strip Search' appears in the Detention Log of Custody Occurrences.

Appropriate Adult requested

(A) Appropriate Adult (AA) requested



Out of the 1,492 arrests made that went to a BTP Custody, 23% (340) required an Appropriate Adult to be present. Of the 340 records, 125 records (37%) are link to the Arrested Individual being under the age of 18.

185 records out of the 340 (54%) has the Arrested Individual showing signs, either at the time presenting or on Police Systems, of of or Records on Police Systems showing a history of Mental Health related episodes or Depression.

232 records (68%) indicate that due to the Arrested Individual's physical or mental health witnessed by the Custody Sergeant an Appropriate Adult was requested. 139 records are related to an Individual who was aged 24+ at the time of Arrest, with 48 records related to Individuals under the age of 18.

69 records (20%) indicate that due to the Arrested Individual's showing signs of self harm including warning signals and behaviour an Appropriate Adult was requested. 41 records are related to an Individual who was aged 24+.

BTP Forcewide Policing Plan Objectives – Q2

Item 8

Data period covers Apr-Sep '22 compared to same period 21/22

Ensure passengers and staff can work and travel free from the threat of violence	Against passengers	<div>1,569 (+21%)</div> <div>S.R.* 21% (+4%)</div> <div>Serious violence offences</div>	<div>588 (+57%)</div> <div>S.R. 10% (-4%)</div> <div>Robbery offences</div>	<div>832 (-2%)</div> <div>S.R. 33% (-1%)</div> <div>Weapon-enabled offences</div>	<div>5,098 (+23%)</div> <div>S.R. 14% (-1%)</div> <div>Public order</div>	Serious Violence remains above the levels we saw in 2021/22 Financial Year largely due to the increase in demand the travel network has seen in 2022/23. even through the level remains above 2021/22, there has been an overall downward trend for the Year.																									
	Against rail staff		<div>1,364 (+16%)</div> <div>S.R. 28% (+/-0%)</div> <div>Violence against the person</div>	<div>1,350 (-1%)</div> <div>S.R. 18% (-1%)</div> <div>Public order against rail staff</div>																											
Tackle those crimes and incidents that most impact on the confidence of those who work and travel		<div>2,651 (+45%)</div> <div>S.R. 16% (-5%)</div> <div>Volume crime at key locations</div>	<div>5,257 (-12%)</div> <div>ASB Incidents</div> <div>(Immediate and Priority Incidents only)</div>	<div>116 (+79%)</div> <div>S.R. 19% (+14%)</div> <div>Football related offences</div>	The key locations to see the biggest proportion increase in 2022/23 against 2021/22 have been: Kings Cross St Pancras (Shoplifting) – 141 (+82 offences) Manchester Piccadilly – 183 (+58 offences) Euston (TPP) – 113 (+66 offences)																										
Tackle violence against women, and girls, sexual harassment and hate crime		<div>2,035 (+29%)</div> <div>S.R. 12% (-1%)</div> <div>Violent crimes against women and girls</div>	<div>960 (+117%)</div> <div>Crimes involving sexual harassment</div>	<div>1,247 (+20%)</div> <div>S.R. 12% (-1%)</div> <div>Sexual offences</div>	<div>1,593 (+10%)</div> <div>S.R. 16% (+1%)</div> <div>Hate crimes</div>																										
Protect, support and safeguard vulnerable people and those at risk of exploitation and harm		<div>Vulnerability reports</div> <table><tr><td>Adults at risk</td><td>1,893 (-4%)</td></tr><tr><td>Children and young persons</td><td>5,161 (-6%)</td></tr><tr><td>Lifesaving interventions</td><td>1,271 (+3%)</td></tr><tr><td>Crisis interventions:</td><td>4,780 (-26%)</td></tr><tr><td>Missing persons:</td><td>475 (-20%)</td></tr></table>	Adults at risk	1,893 (-4%)	Children and young persons	5,161 (-6%)	Lifesaving interventions	1,271 (+3%)	Crisis interventions:	4,780 (-26%)	Missing persons:	475 (-20%)	<div>County Lines Disruptions</div> <table><tr><td>Charges</td><td colspan="2">42 (-66%)</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Drug/weapons/cash seizures</td><td>Drugs</td><td>39,347g (+640%)</td></tr><tr><td>Weapons</td><td>57 (+14%)</td></tr><tr><td>Cash</td><td>£190,282 (+110%)</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Safeguarding Interventions & referrals</td><td>CYP</td><td>54 (-39%)</td></tr><tr><td>AAR</td><td>16 (-33%)</td></tr><tr><td>NRM Referrals</td><td>12 (-33%)</td></tr></table>	Charges	42 (-66%)		Drug/weapons/cash seizures	Drugs	39,347g (+640%)	Weapons	57 (+14%)	Cash	£190,282 (+110%)	Safeguarding Interventions & referrals	CYP	54 (-39%)	AAR	16 (-33%)	NRM Referrals	12 (-33%)	
Adults at risk	1,893 (-4%)																														
Children and young persons	5,161 (-6%)																														
Lifesaving interventions	1,271 (+3%)																														
Crisis interventions:	4,780 (-26%)																														
Missing persons:	475 (-20%)																														
Charges	42 (-66%)																														
Drug/weapons/cash seizures	Drugs	39,347g (+640%)																													
	Weapons	57 (+14%)																													
	Cash	£190,282 (+110%)																													
Safeguarding Interventions & referrals	CYP	54 (-39%)																													
	AAR	16 (-33%)																													
	NRM Referrals	12 (-33%)																													
Reduce disruption on the network through collaboration		<div>349</div> <div>Disruption incidents at key locations</div>	<div>400,363 (+39%)</div> <div>Primary disruption mins</div>	<div>192,273 (+34%)</div> <div>Trespass – Primary disruption mins</div>	<div>90,806 (+50%)</div> <div>Fatalities/injuries – Primary disruption mins</div>	<div>105 mins (-3%)</div> <div>Average fatality handback time (<90 mins)</div>																									

*S.R.: Solved Rate

BTP Divisional Policing Plan Objectives – Q2

Item 8

Data period covers Apr-Sep '22 compared to same period 21/22

B Division	Ensure passengers and staff can work and travel free from the threat of violence			Tackle those crimes and incidents that most impact on the confidence of those who work and travel		Tackle violence against women, and girls, sexual harassment and hate crime			Protect, support and safeguard vulnerable people and those at risk of exploitation and harm		Reduce disruption on the network through collaboration
	Passengers		Rail staff								
	1,065 (25%) Serious violence offences	509 (62%) Robbery offences	1,816 (11%) Violence & public order against rail staff	1,489 (60%) Volume crime at key B Division locations	2,668 (-9%) ASB incidents	1,343 (37%) Violence against women & girls	887 (18%) Sexual offences	1,104 (9%) Hate crimes	545 (-19%) Lifesaving interventions	2,284 (-46%) Crisis interventions	84 mins (-7%) Average fatality handback time (<90 mins)
C Division	Ensure passengers and staff can work and travel free from the threat of violence			Tackle those crimes and incidents that most impact on the confidence of those who work and travel		Tackle violence against women, and girls, sexual harassment and hate crime			Protect, support and safeguard vulnerable people and those at risk of exploitation and harm		Reduce disruption on the network through collaboration
	Passengers		Rail staff								
	495 (13%) Serious violence offences	72 (44%) Robbery offences	847 (-2%) Violence & public order against rail staff	1,075 (35%) Volume crime at key C Division locations	2,202 (-11%) ASB incidents	583 (19%) Violence against women & girls	329 (31%) Sexual offences	475 (14%) Hate crimes	528 (26%) Lifesaving interventions	1,928 (-20%) Crisis interventions	111 (10%) Average fatality handback time (<90 mins)
D Division	Ensure passengers and staff can work and travel free from the threat of violence			Tackle those crimes and incidents that most impact on the confidence of those who work and travel		Tackle violence against women, and girls, sexual harassment and hate crime			Protect, support and safeguard vulnerable people and those at risk of exploitation and harm		Reduce disruption on the network through collaboration
	Passengers		Rail staff								
	71 (+446%) Serious violence offences	3 Robbery offences	180 (+8%) Violence & public order against rail staff	85 (-17%) Volume crime at key D Division locations	394 (-32%) ASB incidents	109 (+8%) Violence against women & girls	35 (-2%) Sexual offences	13 (-32%) Hate crimes	72 (-9%) Lifesaving interventions	201 (-39%) Crisis interventions	94 mins (-8%) Average fatality handback time (<90 mins)

Ensure Staff can work and travel free from the threat of violence

Item 8

In the last quarter NPT officers within Glasgow Central have set up meetings with Gate line staff, retail partners, TOC's and train drivers. There has been a total of 14 meetings, which have been conducted as drop-in sessions. These were advertised internally to staff and allowed them to approach officers, at a time that suited them, to raise any concerns and help direct our patrols where staff feel most concerned. These sessions also allowed officers to provide conflict avoidance advice, update on police activity and improve communication.

In July a member of railway staff at Tilbury station was victim of a knife attack. The victim suffered a wound to the upper arm, requiring sutures and one wound to the upper chest area, requiring sutures. The suspect was annoyed at the railway staff member because he didn't allow his friend to hold open a door to delay a train for him. The suspect then made numerous threats stating he was coming back to the station to attack the member of staff, and came back a short while later wearing a balaclava and had a large kitchen knife. Officers from the B-Division Operational Support Unit (OSU) deployed immediately to the scene to preserve evidence via scene guards, provide first aid to the victim and attempt to locate the suspect. The suspect fled the scene and was untraceable. The OSU conducted multiple patrols for the weeks following the incident to provide reassurance to staff and public. The OSU acted in partnership with MSOC conducting many patrols of the area and address checks which led to the suspect handing himself in to officers for arrest.

Nottingham have been working with the East Midlands Railway Crime and Security team to deliver inputs on rail safety and conflict management. The inputs delivered by the OIC Inspector include tactics and advice when dealing with aggressive/intoxicated passengers. Governance reviews showed that there is a link between how East Midlands Railway staff engage with the public, which then could escalate to staff members becoming a victim of Violence or Public Order offences.

In the Pennine Sub-Division, a Problem Solving Plan has been introduced at Ellesmere Port, coinciding with Operation Rhumbas which aims to tackle the issues at the location for those that work at the Station through a multi-agency approach. Knife arches were deployed on two occasions in August and September 2022. Crime at the location is decreasing but this will remain a focus.

Ensure Passengers can work and travel free from the threat of violence

In the Wales Sub-Division activity has been targeted at key locations such as Cardiff Central, Rhymney Valley Line and West Wales, and all locations that attract high tourism related footfall particularly along the South and North coasts. These routes and stations have remained busy despite the 'end' of the traditional holiday period.

Preston Train Station is a key interchange for people travelling in all directions with links to many towns and cities around the country. In September a Drugs Dog was deployed alongside Uniformed Officers from the station and Operations staff. This was targeting people carrying drugs and enhancing safety by high visibility presence. As a result of the deployment, two possession of controlled drugs offences were detected and a breach of bail established.

On the North Sub-Division, Officers have conducted Robbery focused patrols on a regular occurrence by both Uniformed and plain-clothed officers. There were some impactful arrests while officers have been conducting level 1 taskings. The North Tasking Unit completed arrests that resulted in disrupting an Organised Criminal Group of individuals who were known to have carried out Robberies across the Chiltern network.

Officers in South Sub-Division advised of a violent knife point Robbery outside Stockwell station, where a Knife had been brandished and multiple males made off from the scene. Officers were first on scene and conducted an extensive two car area search with the victim, whereby the victim positively identified a suspect and BTP officers gave chase on foot and arrested the individual. BTP actions with an area search and the circulation of the information led to a total of 3 out of 6 suspects arrested at scene and victim property recovered.

Tackling violence against women and girls, hate crime, sexual offences and sexual harassment

Item 8

The Richmond Safer Space project is a BTP led operation in partnership with MPS, Richmond Council, South Western Railway and the Street Pastors. The vision for the Safer Space initiative was to create a "SAFE SPACE" focusing on the night time economy for Richmond, where people can go if they require assistance. BTP wanted to create something innovative with a collaborative approach to ensure that everyone who lives and visits the borough feels safe, knowing officers are there to deter criminality and provide public reassurance with an emphasis on VAWG and sexual offences. BTP wanted to achieve something more than handing out leaflets and conducting routine patrols. From engaging with the local community it was apparent that women and girls wanted a safe space. Initially the initiative was planned to run up until September but through its success as well as the SPOCS determination to obtain further funding from SWR and POCA the initiative is resourced entirely by the Richmond PNT and this money will enable the Safe Space to be further resourced.

In the Pennine Sub Division on Manchester Area especially at Piccadilly and Victoria stations, officers have supported night-time economy at city centre stations with large events such as Warehouse Project drawing large numbers of young females. Through local analysis work through a collator it has highlighted active local VISOR nominals for BOLO as part of their weekly brief to Officers. Officers are also looking to work with local Football Clubs to support and complement the Force unwanted sexual behaviour messaging with "HerGameToo".

In the Liverpool area, a plan is in place for the West Coast Mainline North sector to tackle offences of Violence against Women and Girls. A monthly stand is jointly staffed by BTP officers, railway chaplain, Samaritans and Network Rail to raise awareness and enhance reporting. This is complimented by patrols on services where incidents are known to have happened, anniversary visits and a bespoke service to victims of sexual offences and unwanted sexual behaviour.

In the Western Sub-Division during the week of 20th – 23rd September officers set up a stand at Bristol Temple Meads engaging with staff and passengers to promote BTP's VIAWG (Violence and Intimidation against Women and Girls) SpeakupInterrupt campaign and Railway Guardian App. There was lots of positive feedback received from passengers and on one of these days a teacher on a school trip approached officers to report that one of the pupils had been touched inappropriately on the approach to the station. Officers quickly attended the location and this person was arrested and taken to Custody.

Tackle those crimes and incidents that most impact on the confidence of those who work and travel

Throughout the last quarter BTP has deployed alongside Police Scotland and Scotrail for numerous events and football fixtures at Hampden Park. Prior to each event a planning meeting is held with Scotrail, Network Rail and BTP to review the threat/harm/risk of each event and ensure an appropriate resource plan is in place and any issues regarding service delivery discussed. A multi-agency meeting is scheduled for 4th October to review summer events and any learning to be taken on for the future.

Birmingham New Street along with four other locations across B & C Division continue with the Integrated Security Project, working with local rail partners in information sharing, joint morning briefings and joint patrols to establish and build on collaborative working. Recent successes at Birmingham New Street have seen money laundering arrests, evidence harvests for Civil injunctions and increased Industry confidence in working with BTP. This project is locally seen as a key stepping stone in changing security and vulnerability dynamic to provide a layered approach with an aim to encourage local partners to create a tactical security team similar to successful London models.

Youth related ASB offences have been a persistent problem in the Leeds district with each sector having a problem location(s). Partnership working with the industry has taken place at most locations as has some joint working with the local Police forces, Youth Offending Teams and Anti-Social Behaviour Units. The travel safe Officers have provided a visible presence supporting BTP deployments across the district. Letters to parents of young people hanging around at stations have proved particularly effective in South Yorkshire as well, something that may be rolled out across the Division.

Reduce disruption on the network through collaboration

Item 8

TRUST and SMIS Top Locations	Incidents (Last 13 Periods)	2021/22 P06	2022/23 P06	Difference
Woking	40	2	1	-1
York	38	1	5	4
Erith	37	0	1	1
Gravesend	36	2	2	0
Clapham Junction	35	4	1	-3
Gillingham (Kent)	34	3	1	-2
Birmingham New Street	34	3	4	1
St Pancras	32	0	2	2
Manchester Piccadilly	32	4	4	0
Leeds	31	7	2	-5

D-Division has seen various initiatives and joint working with industry partners linked to disruption. Whether it is youth ASB involving byelaw offences or safeguarding people who are intoxicated or suffering from mental health crisis. During Safer Shores patrols a risk was identified where youths were climbing walls to avoid queuing which was putting them at risk of injury and also increased the trespass risk. A problem-solving approach was discussed and following a site meeting funding was agreed to install fencing and gates to create a sterile area where youths, or other event attendees, can be queued safely to prevent platforms being overcrowded.

Cable and metal theft continue to see a rise in many Home Office Force areas and BTP's Midland jurisdiction has not been immune to the affects of such crimes. During the Birmingham Commonwealth Games an attack on lineside cable did present a concern within the Industry and the Games transport planners but this was rapidly addressed with directed patrols from BAU and Disruption assets. This was supported by covert surveillance tactics utilising the local embedded Inspector's relationships within Network Rail to deploy both their equipment and our own capabilities. Investigations of offences and patrol strategies continued after the Games and led to arrests of what is believed to be a significant organised metal theft gang responsible for a number of attacks in the south west Birmingham area. Tools, large amount of railway cable and a house used for cable stripping were all located.

Challenges for the next financial year in particular Q3 (Oct – Dec 22) for each of the areas above and any plans to mitigate

Item 8

In D-Division, as we approach the festive period this is likely to be the first Christmas period for 3 years without any restrictions. This would normally result in increased demand with a large uplift in the night-time economy, increased passenger numbers and an increase in alcohol fuelled disorder. The offset for this may be the cost of living crisis which means less disposable income. This however presents its own challenges and it could lead to an increase in opportunistic thefts and/or theft by shoplifting. To combat this, D-Division will dedicate on train resources on key lines of route to monitor traffic, enforce the alcohol ban and provide crime prevention advice to passengers. Locations where vulnerable persons present will be included in mobile patrols to ensure regular checks to disrupt and prevent persons placing themselves in positions of danger.

Also in the North of Scotland, resourcing remains a challenge for the North Sector. The reliance placed on Police Scotland to assist in the policing of football is greater than ever. With Ross County playing the Scottish Premier league and the attraction of large travelling support to the Inverness area for home fixtures this is problematic due to the small number of officers based at the police post.

On B-Division, for the Christmas and New Year festivities each year generally we see an increase in central London shopping with shops and centres opening later along with increase in night-time economy drinking and Christmas parties. There is expected to be an increase of TPP offences, Thefts, Public Order, Drunk and Disorderly and Violence offences. The policing of the Christmas season is well established, and plans are in motion to ensure that these are up to date and fit for purpose for this year. This will include Graffiti patrols in and around railway sidings and depots.

Op Notice national railway strikes will continue affecting TOCs and Network Rail. BTP and B-Operations planning department will continue to coordinate the response and engage with Stakeholders and Internal planning meetings. It is suspected Industrial Action will continue for the foreseeable with each union providing notice, two weeks in advance of their decision to take industry action. This has lead to the Force continuing to remain flexible to this change and how it effects public events and commuters across the railway.

In Manchester Officers are looking at deployment plans for Halloween/Bonfire Night with the NW Disruption Team to tackle disruption and trespass related to youths. They have identified local hotspot locations and implemented a patrol car during the holidays to mitigate and respond to (youth related) trespass issues. They are mindful of the increase in theft of cable (typically unlaid but also cut) in the city centre area of Manchester as part of the TRU route upgrade project. Access points have been identified and Officers continue to link in with NWR/TRU to establish when and where they are leaving cable unattended to deter thefts from occurring.

The Million Mask March, also known as "Operation Vendetta" is a worldwide, annual protest associated with the activist group Anonymous occurring annually on Guy Fawkes, 5 November. It is possible there may be an increase in the footfall and number of protesters this year, there may be added support from the public due to the news/reports of tax cuts, welfare reforms, increase in homelessness, increase in foodbank use, cap removed for bankers' bonuses, Covid conspiracies, etc. This year may require additional resources and support from specialist units, public order assets and increase the demand on local units.

A common theme across all Sub-Divisions and Divisions is establishment levels with some resourcing gaps caused by long term illness, and then having to backfill through overtime. Establishment has been affected in this period as a result of Officers transferring to Home Office Forces who have been on a significant recruitment drive. One factor for establishment challenges is sickness and injury to Officers specifically physical and verbal assaults. Our highest repeat victims have been subject to racial abuse which has no obvious solution. There has been a Forcewide commitment to support Officers that unfortunately do become a victim of an assault whilst completing a tour of duty, but also seeking the appropriate judicial outcomes against suspects.

Ensure passengers and staff can work and travel free from the threat of violence

- Serious Violence – Any violence offences defined as high harm from Murder to Assault occasioning Actual Bodily Harm (including Malicious Wounding & Grievous Bodily Harm)
- Robbery – Crimes recorded under Force Crime Group 07A Robbery
- Public Order – Crimes recorded under Force Crime Group 09A Public Order
- Violence Against the Person – Crimes recorded under Force Crime Group 01A Violence Against the Person
- Weapons enabled – Crimes recorded where the type of weapon used is listed as ‘blade’

Tackle those crimes and incidents that most impact on the confidence of those who work and travel

- Volume crime at key locations – All notifiable crimes recorded at station, excluding Force Crime Groups 11A Drugs & 01B Weapons. Operation Sentinel related offences are also excluded which compromise of Violence with Injury & Force Crime Group 07A Robbery as these are monitored separately.
Key locations are listed below per Division;
 - B-Division – Baker St, Bank, Bedford, Euston, Finsbury Park, Green Park, Highbury & Islington, Holborn, Kings Cross St Pancras, Leicester Sq, Liverpool St, London Bridge, London Victoria, Oxford Circus, Paddington, Piccadilly Circus, Tottenham Court Rd, St Albans City, Stratford, Stratford Intl, Waterloo & Westminster
 - C-Division – Bangor, Birmingham New St, Bristol Temple Meads, Cardiff Central, Derby, Leeds, Liverpool Lime St, Manchester Piccadilly, Newport High St, Nottingham, Pontypridd, Reading, Rhyl, Shrewsbury & Swansea
 - D-Division - Edinburgh Waverley & Glasgow Central
- ASB incidents – Incidents graded as requiring Immediate or Priority police attendance under the following categories; ASB Environmental, ASB Nuisance & ASB Personal
- Football related – All notifiable crimes marked with a flag as football related

Tackle violence against women, and girls, sexual harassment and hate crime

- Violent crime against women & girls – Crimes recorded under Force Crime Group 01A Violence Against the Person where one or more victim(s) has stated their gender as female
- Crimes involving sexual harassment – All notifiable crimes with a sexual element attached not covered in Force Crime Group 02A Sexual
- Sexual offences – Crimes recorded under Force Crime Group 02A Sexual
- Hate crimes – All notifiable crimes marked with a flag as hate crime (disability, transphobic, religion, racial & homophobic)

Protect, support and safeguard vulnerable people and those at risk of exploitation and harm

- Vulnerability reports – Any submissions made on the railway under the following categories; Missing Persons, Child & Young Persons, Adults at Risk, Life-saving Interventions & Crisis Interventions
- County Lines disruptions – Any items seized as part of County Line Operations & Activity under the following categories; Drug seizures, Weapon seizures & Cash seizures. Any submissions made as part of County Line Operations & Activity under the following categories; Child & Young Persons, Adults at Risk & National Referral Mechanism Referrals (potential victims of Modern Slavery and or Human Trafficking)

Reduce disruption on the network through collaboration

- Disruption incidents at key locations - Network Rail recorded incidents under the following police-related categories; Trespass, Level Crossings, Theft/Vandalism, Fatality/Injury caused by a train & Cable Theft. Key locations vary per railway period and can therefore not be listed. Please see disruption slide for further details
- Primary disruption minutes – Network Rail recorded minutes lost attributable to the original incident, under the following police-related categories; Trespass, Level Crossings, Theft/Vandalism, Fatality/Injury caused by a train & Cable Theft
- Fatality handback times – Time taken until the railway is handed back to industry on incidents classified as non-suspicious fatalities

Operational Objectives from A Division Policing Plan** - Q2

Data period covers Apr-Sep '22 compared to same period 21/22

				1.
				2.
Contact Management & Crime Recording	88% answer rate Emergency calls – achievement of at least 95% answer rate	72% crimes recorded in 24hrs At least 90% of Priority Crimes to be recorded within 24 hours	Priority Crimes include: Sex Offences (86%) Robbery (83%) Hate Related Offences (69%) Staff Assaults (63%)	3.
Crime & Public Protection	15% (-3%) Outcome Rate for Crimes and Investigations allocated to CID and MSOC*	5 Number of Months in the Quarter where Cyber Disruption has taken place	*Figures for this metric have been calculated by filtering crimes that have been assigned to the Major, Serious and Organised Crime Team. Crimes that fall into the category are Serious Violence, Weapons, Sexual Offences and Robbery	4.
Reducing Disruption	100% (37/37) of disruption hotspots to have Problem Solving Plans in place	344 Drone flights undertaken to reduce disruption 255 Operational Drone flights undertaken		5.
Audit & Passenger Confidence	92% compliance Victim Code of Practice within 28 days at least 90%	95% compliance Achieve at least 90% compliance across all NCRS and NSIR related Audits		6.
				7.
				8.
				9.
				10.
				11.

** Excludes the Policing Plan objectives ‘Generate value for money through the exploitation of technology, adapting to meet the future’ and ‘Build a modern and inclusive Force where our people are well-equipped, well-trained, well-led, well-cared for and reflect the best of our communities’

Performance and Delivery Committee – DRAFT Workplan 2022/23

Meeting	Standing Items	Additional / Special Focus Items
2022/23 Q2 7 November 2022, 10.30am – 1pm	<u>Meeting management</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Declarations of interest 2. Minutes of previous meeting 3. Matters arising/actions outstanding 4. Risk profile – for information <u>Legitimacy Update</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Legitimacy Q1-2 data update <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Stop and search 5.2 Custody <u>Quarterly Performance Update</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Policing Plan – Q1-2 Performance update 7. Finance and Commercial – Q1-2 Performance update <u>Other Business</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Review of meeting effectiveness 9. Any other business 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legitimacy thematic: Use of force, including update on Taser use 2. Thematic: Football policing
2022/23 Q3 16 February 2023 10.30am – 1pm	<u>Meeting management</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Declarations of interest 2. Minutes of previous meeting 3. Matters arising/actions outstanding 4. Risk profile – for information <u>Legitimacy Update</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Legitimacy Q1-3 data update <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Stop and search 5.2 Use of force 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legitimacy thematic: Victim, public and rail staff confidence (BTP survey findings) 2. Legitimacy thematic: Civil/public liability and motor claims 3. Risk deep-dive: Financial control and planning

Meeting	Standing Items	Additional / Special Focus Items
	5.3 Arrests 5.4 Custody <u>Quarterly Performance Update</u> 6. Policing Plan – Q1-3 Performance update 7. Finance and Commercial – Q1-3 Performance update <u>Other Business</u> 8. Review of meeting effectiveness 9. Any other business	
2022/23 Q4 10 May 2023 10.30am – 1pm	<u>Meeting management</u> 1. Declarations of interest 2. Minutes of previous meeting 3. Matters arising/actions outstanding 4. Risk profile – for information <u>Legitimacy Update</u> 5. Legitimacy Q1-4 data update 5.1 Stop and search 5.2 Use of force 5.3 Arrests <u>Quarterly Performance Update</u> 6. Policing Plan – Q1-4 (Year-end) Performance update 7. Finance and Commercial – Q1-4 (Year-end) Performance update <u>Other Business</u> 8. Review of meeting effectiveness 9. Any other business	1. Deep-dive thematic: Custody (annual update)