

Ministry of Defence Police

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S ANNUAL OPERATIONAL REPORT



2002-2003



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Lloyd Clarke

Chief Constable's Foreword

Mr D L Clarke QPM

When extension of the powers of the MoD Police was under consideration in Parliament during debates on the Armed Forces Bill 2001 and the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act (ATCSA), concerns were expressed about the use to which those powers might be put and about the accountability of the Force generally. As part of our response to those concerns it was decided that a report should be presented annually to Parliament on the operations conducted by the Force (in addition to the Annual Report and Accounts of the MoD Police Agency). This is the first such report.

The Report presents a picture of a Force dedicated to its primary role, which is 'the application of civil police training and constabulary powers to combat the principal risks of crime and disorder faced by the Ministry of Defence'. This is the redefinition of our role that has emerged from the recently completed Quinquennial Review of the MoD Police Agency. The Force exists to serve the policing needs of the MoD, and we get involved in other matters, if at all, only incidentally to that purpose. Assistance to other police forces is a very small part of our activity (4%), and the figures show no sign of a tendency for it to increase since the Act was passed. The figures in Table 6 (on page 7) make it clear that while the Act has given us enhanced certainty over our position in law, it has not lead to "mission creep".

This report is not the only respect in which accountability is being enhanced. The MoD Police Committee has been reconstituted with more independent members who are already contributing actively. We are now subject to inspections on a statutory basis by HM Inspectorate of Constabulary. Also, we shall be fully involved with the new arrangements for handling complaints against police through the Independent Police Complaints Commission.

Extended jurisdiction granted by the ATCS Act has enabled MDP to exercise police powers while carrying out proactive security patrolling on public roads outside MoD property, and deal with any general policing matters that they encounter whilst doing so.

From an operational perspective, 2002-03 has been extremely testing for staff within the Ministry of Defence Police (MDP) Agency, but it has in many senses been equally rewarding.

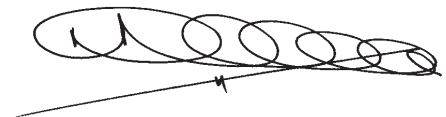
A significant increase in calls for MDP support was made during the 12 months of this reporting period. This has meant that Police Officers and Civilian Staff within the Agency have been required to contribute more than ever before. In order to provide adequate support to geographic operations with a readily available surge capacity, an additional Operational Support Unit has now been established in the North of England.

There has been a growing pressure placed on resources during the reporting period through a number of temporary increases at key American installations throughout the UK, and most notably during the Iraq war, at RAF Fairford. At UK Naval Bases there has been an increased emphasis on Marine Policing. The overall increased response provided by the MDP has been recognised across the Ministry as outstanding, and it has done much to enhance our reputation as a dynamic and customer focused organisation.

The most significant operational issue from a change management perspective has been the transition from Operational Command Units (OCU) to Divisions, within the bounds of a cost neutral re-organisation. The operational management of the MDP has for the past nine years been carried out at ten geographic OCU Headquarters. With the MDP complement policing fewer stations, the OCU structure became ineffective and the five Divisions that will replace it will be configured and staffed to be efficient and effective in meeting the longer-term needs of the MoD.

Following the outcomes of the MDP Quinquennial Review (QQR) the Agency has focused its resources on three key outputs: armed security, uniformed policing and the investigation of serious crime. The main crime risks facing the MoD, identified by the QQR are terrorist attack, disruption and disorder caused by protestors, theft of key assets and major financial fraud. The events of the past year have certainly confirmed this to be the case.

In conclusion, the year has been an operationally demanding one for a multitude of reasons. However, just as importantly, it has provided the opportunity for staff to develop their skills and show just how professional they are. This has in turn led to an enhanced service being provided to our customers, rightly showing the Agency in a good light.



D L Clarke QPM
Chief Constable

Role, Vision, Values & Outputs

OUR ROLE

The application of civil police training and constabulary powers to combat the principal risks of crime and disorder faced by the Ministry of Defence.

OUR VISION

To excel at the civil policing service we provide to the Ministry of Defence.

OUR VALUES

In common with other police forces, our purpose is to help secure a safe and just society in which the rights and responsibilities of individuals, families and communities are properly balanced.

The guiding principles by which we will carry out our Role are:

- with integrity
- treating everyone fairly, regardless of ethnic origin, religious belief, gender, sexual orientation, disability or social background
- efficiently and effectively
- through partnership
- in a way which obtains best value from police activities
- dealing speedily and transparently with police wrongdoing

OUR OUTPUTS ARE

- Armed Security
- Uniformed Policing
- Investigation of Serious Crime

Extended Jurisdiction: Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001

The Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act (ATCSA) 2001, came into effect on 14th December 2001, in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and on 7th January in Scotland. The legislation included provisions which made changes to the jurisdiction of the MDP by amending the Ministry of Defence Police Act 1987. There are five principal changes, relating to:

- **Requests for MDP officers to assist officers from another police force.**
If requested by a Constable of the police force for any area in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, BTP or UKAEAC to assist an officer from that force in the execution of his/her duties in relation to a particular incident, investigation or operation.
- **MDP jurisdiction in emergency situations**
In relation to persons suspected of committing an offence or to save risk to life or injury, if reasonably believed that the purpose would be frustrated or seriously prejudiced by waiting to secure the attendance of the local force.
- **Mutual aid to other police forces**
To assist any force in the United Kingdom including BTP or UKAEAC, on request to meet special demands on the other force's resources.
- **Jurisdiction for MDP officers in respect of Defence personnel as victims**
In connection with offences, both on and off the MoD estate, against persons employed by the MoD or visiting forces when performing or attempting to perform official duties.

- **Authorisations to stop and search under the Terrorism Act 2000**

Amending sections of the Terrorism Act 2000 to authorise inclusion of MDP Superintendents and ACPO officers to make corresponding designations in areas of current MDP jurisdiction.

The provisions contained within ATCSA will be reviewed two years from its passing and evidence relating to the new MDP powers are being collated so as to be available to the Privy Council Review Committee.

Statistical Information and Collation

In order to provide accurate information in anticipation of the Review Committee and to monitor the use of the new powers, a statistical return has been compiled which captures all occurrences of extended jurisdiction in use. The data gathered is now being analysed and provided on a monthly basis to the Home Office and Cabinet Office, as well as used internally in the MDP's monthly management information reports.

The following is a summary of the information collated for the period March 2002 - March 2003, preceded by some observations on the arrangements that are now in place to reflect the availability of the new powers.

EXTENDED MDP JURISDICTION

Statistical Return 2002/2003

Policing Protocols

As a result of the legislative changes, a revised co-ordinated policing protocol between MDP and Home Office Police Forces (England & Wales) was agreed and published in Home Office Circular 24/2002 of May 2002. A similar protocol was agreed between MDP and the Police Service of Northern Ireland and finally with the Scottish Police Service as published in Police Circular 13/2002 of October 2002.

The protocols set out the policing arrangements that apply between the MDP and the appropriate Home Department Police Forces (HDPF) in the exercise of the MDP's jurisdiction, as extended by ATCSA. They outline the areas of responsibility and accountability between MDP and HDPFs and make provision for consultation and co-operation between the parties with the aim of delivering the best policing on the ground.

1. For the period FY 2002-2003, a total of 2040 incidents have been attended on request of other police forces. Table 1 provides a monthly breakdown of those incidents. The total represents less than 4% of the total number of incidents (56273) dealt with by MDP officers during the same period.

Table 1

Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03	Mar 03	Total
213	219	181	198	186	187	172	173	164	132	116	99	2040

Training and Education

As soon as ATCSA became law, a Special MDP Force Order was published informing all MDP staff of the changes to jurisdiction. In addition, a distance-learning package was issued to all staff for training purposes and the recruits training programme adapted to include the new provisions. A comprehensive article was published in the MDP in-house magazine Talk Through and a number of local initiatives put in place to explain the effects of the changes to local military commanders, HDPF staff and other stakeholders.

A breakdown of extended jurisdiction incidents during the preceding month is included within the internal monthly Management Information Report, which is circulated throughout the Force so that supervisors are made aware of how the new legislation is being used and to enable them, in turn, to provide feedback on any local issues of concern or best practice.

2. Table 2 provides a breakdown of the MDP jurisdiction provisions as well as incidents involving off-duty MDP officers

Table 2	Requests	Emergency	Mutual Aid	Victims	PoT 2000*	Off-duty
Q1	502	106	1	4	0	3
Q2	473	93	3	0	0	5
Q3	419	75	0	2	0	7
Q4	289	49	0	5	1	3
Total	1683	323	4	11	1	18
%	83%	16%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%

* Prevention of Terrorism 2000

Q1 covers the period 1 Apr to 30 Jun 02

Q2 covers the period 1 Jul to 30 Sept 02

Q3 covers the period 1 Oct to 31 Dec 02

Q4 covers the period 1 Jan to 31 Mar 03

3. Table 3 provides details of the extended jurisdiction incidents reported during the period. Of those initially designated as being terrorist related none were subsequently established to have a terrorist connection. The table also shows that 408 incidents had an MoD connection. The remainder are generally where MDP officers imminently come across incidents requiring a policing response during the course of their normal MDP duties outside of the MoD estate.

MDP officers attended 105 incidents (5%) whilst carrying firearms. This should be read however in the context of the definition of an armed MDP Officer including where the weapons are locked in a secure drop-box within the vehicle. None of these incidents involved officers drawing their firearms from the locked box. Police powers were used on 633 occasions (31%).

Table 3	Terrorist related	MoD related	Officers armed	Powers Used
Q1	8	138	30	204
Q2	7	123	28	182
Q3	5	91	27	174
Q4	9	56	20	73
Total	29	408	105	633
%	1%	20%	5%	31%

4. Table 4 categorises all incidents under general incident headings. The more commonly attended crimes have their own category whereas the rest are collated under the general heading of 'crime'. 'Welfare' includes missing and suicidal persons. 'General enquiries' is a miscellaneous category that includes the recording of statements and conducting of interviews.

	Alarms	Crime	Domestic	Fire	Gen. Enq.	Public Order	RTC*	Sus/ Sto Vehicle	Sus Person	Traffic	Welfare
Q1	23	103	22	9	83	103	95	44	47	34	50
Q2	24	63	21	10	47	104	98	51	63	34	55
Q3	10	48	20	9	81	81	115	38	36	38	41
Q4	13	46	17	7	10	71	80	16	11	32	44
Totals	70	260	80	35	221	359	388	149	157	138	190

* Road Traffic Collision

5. Table 5 provides information about MDP officers who were involved in arresting or detaining suspected offenders. Incidents involving arrest/ detention included those involving offences such as theft, assault, drink driving and suspected supply of controlled drugs. The table also includes other incidents involving actual or possible injury to persons or other potentially violent situations. The new provisions have had the effect of providing legal protection to MDP officers when involved in such incidents.

	Arrest/ Detention	Assault/Sex Offences	Dr/Driver	Drugs	Firearm	Weapon/ IED*	Injury	Missing Persons	Suicidal
Q1	90	11	16	7	6	25	40	8	9
Q2	88	36	10	12	9	18	77	18	14
Q3	47	31	16	7	6	11	46	11	8
Q4	46	16	16	1	2	4	2	3	6
Total	271	94	58	27	23	58	165	40	37

* Improvised Explosive Device

6. Table 6 shows the number of incidents where assistance has been provided to other police forces since 1995, including the monthly average. This table shows that the new legislation has not resulted in an increase in the amount of assistance compared to that provided prior to commencement of the Anti-Terrorism Crime & Security Act. Recent statistics indicate the possibility of a declining trend though further research is being undertaken to identify any contributory factors.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Monthly average	254	316	198	252	253	N/A	N/A	184	116
Total	3044	3794	2380	3029	3032	N/A	N/A	2208	348*

(* Jan-Mar only)

7. Table 7 provides a breakdown of the number of incidents by OCU. Incidents reported by CID officers are included in their respective OCUs.

Table 7	A'ston	A'shot	B'field	D'port	F'hill	L'town	FHQ	P'mouth	Scot'	Staff'	Uxb'ge
Q1	10	67	29	84	95	46	0	17	44	61	160
Q2	15	72	32	83	68	41	6	17	35	72	130
Q3	19	73	19	65	61	39	3	13	46	50	134
Q4	16	35	15	47	35	22	0	9	36	39	93
Total	60	247	95	279	259	148	9	56	161	222	517

8. MDP Patrols have also undertaken a number of stop and search checks under section 44 of the Terrorism Act 2000 for which authorisations have been granted by local HDPF Superintendents. During the period in question this has primarily been in connection with patrols around Whitehall, RAF Lakenheath and RAF Menwith Hill.
9. The increased interface with the general public that has inevitably resulted from the increased patrolling by MDP on public roads using this extended jurisdiction has not resulted in any increase in complaints from members of the public. In fact there has been only one recorded complaint early on during the first 18 months of its operation, and this was informally resolved.
10. Some notable examples of the range of incidents where the extended jurisdiction has been exercised in the course of increased security patrolling are:
- A detachment of MDP officers attended Royal Citadel, Plymouth Hoe in response to an anti war demonstration of approx 250 persons outside the Royal Marines barracks. When demonstrators headed towards Plymouth city centre, local Home Office police requested MDP assistance to augment the four officers available to police it. Police powers used to deal with public order offences, prevent breaches of the peace and ensure public and protester safety.
 - An MDP patrol attended following report of a vagrant sleeping in the doorway of an MoD building in central London. The person seemed agitated by attendance of the police. A Section 44 Terrorism Act 2000 search was carried out resulting in the subject being arrested on suspicion of theft and handling stolen goods. After being taken into custody, responsibility was handed to the Metropolitan Police for processing.
 - MDP personnel provided assistance to the local police for the military funeral of a serviceman killed in Iraq. MDP carried out high profile patrols before the service and traffic control on public roads to allow unimpeded passage of the funeral cortege, which included high-ranking military personnel. National media who were in attendance at the church covered the incident.
 - Following a report of a vehicle containing five occupants of Arabic appearance having stopped at entrance to MoD establishment, asking about the base, an MDP officer patrolling jointly with a North Yorkshire Police Officer assisted in stopping the vehicle to facilitate PNC checks on vehicle and occupants. It was confirmed that there were no reports on the vehicle and no trace on the identities of the subjects.

Divisional Operations

This past year has been one of both challenge and opportunity for the MDP, not only for the ten Operational Command Units (OCUs) but the Force as a whole. Throughout 2002, one of the key projects for the Divisional Operations Team was to project-manage the change in the operational structure from the ten Operational Command Units into five Divisional areas, for implementation by 01 April 2003. To undertake any such major change to the Force structure is a complex process in itself, but to do so amid a background of what turned out to be increasing international tension and escalating protest activity across a large number of MoD sites, has been a considerable achievement.

Operational Issues

Outside of the changes being brought about by reorganisation, the past year saw increasing operational demands upon the Force due to the continuing post 9/11 terrorist threat and the deepening crisis in the Middle East. This focused protest activity towards many MoD sites, particularly those locations which have US connections. The demand for MDP resources intensified and tested our resilience to cope with supporting both large and small-scale operations at numerous locations, particularly US visiting forces at RAF Fairford and RAF Menwith Hill.

Recognising that our people are a finite resource, the Force has looked at ways to enable MDP to deploy officers more effectively. One strategy we have adopted is an intelligence led approach that has allowed us to target the deployment of officers to known events. As an example, the focus of the Force was geared, in the lead up to the Iraq War, towards providing large-scale mutual support to the multi-agency policing and security operation that took place at RAF Fairford.

Because this was such a large scale commitment which continued for some time, the Agency Management Board (AMB) took the exceptional step of temporarily

suspending the application of the European Working Time Directive, in addition to stopping the granting of any new leave applications. These exceptional measures were applied for an initial 28-day period that was reviewed within the timeframe and extended for a further 28-day period to enable the Force to meet its operational needs. In addition, the deployment of UK military personnel to support the operation at RAF Fairford was both necessary and valuable.

Restructuring

Over the past year, the progression of the Agency towards implementing Divisionalisation by 1 Apr 03 provided a major operational focus. The responsibility for implementing Divisionalisation was given to the five Chief Superintendents designated to take up post as Divisional Commanders. The challenge for Divisionalisation was to deliver the whole process on time and cost neutral i.e. within the current cost of the existing OCU structure. The final shape of the new Divisional structure is aligned as closely as possible with both ACPO and Army boundaries.

The Agency Management Board also considered it important that each of the new Divisional Headquarters was properly staffed, with an appropriate mix of both civilian and uniform expertise. Appropriate staff levels will provide a robust management team and an effective Divisional structure, and benefit both its own staff and our MoD customers. By shortening our lines of communication, all Senior Police Officers (SPOs) will have a maximum of two management grades between themselves and an Agency Management Board member, providing a more streamlined management approach and improving the flow of information and communication.

The Divisional implementation teams are continuing to bed in the new structures and processes, although we recognise that it may take some time for all staff to arrive in place and that the build up to full staffing levels will present some challenges. However, the Force now has the opportunity to deliver policing services to the MoD in a much more structured and focused manner.

Stations within Divisions (April 2003)

SCOTLAND

UBO Arbroath	CMU Faslane
UBO Edinburgh	Glen Douglas
UBO Glencorse	Prestwick
Balado Bridge	CID Rosyth
Beith	CID Clyde
Caledonia	
Clyde	
Coulport	
Crombie	

NORTH EASTERN

APT Chilwell	Forest Moor
APT Dishforth	Fylingdales
APT Preston	Longtown
APT Colchester	Menwith Hill
UBO Bassingbourne	CID Colchester
	CID Lakenheath
Colchester	CID Catterick
Alconbury	CID Lisburn
Lakenheath	

WESTERN

APT Devonport	Lympstone
APT Bovington	Abbey Wood
APT Innsworth	Boscombe Down
APT Larkhill	Fairford
APT Corsham	Porton Down
APT Donnington	Welford
APT South Wiltshire	Winterbourne Gunner
UBO Raleigh	Yeovilton
UBO Blandford	Donnington
UBO Bovington	Stafford
UBO Innsworth	Hereford
UBO Larkhill	Kineton
UBO Bulford	Llantrisant
UBO Warminster	
UBO Wilton	CID Stafford
UBO Lichfield	CID St Athan
UBO St Athan	CID Devonport
	CID Blandford
	CID Foxhill
	CID Yeovilton
Culdrose	
Dartmouth	
Devonport	

SOUTH EAST

APT Aldershot	Bicester
APT Chatham	Shrivenham
APT Shorncliffe	Welford
APT Gosport	Dean Hill
APT Whitehall	Fort Blockhouse
APT Feltham	Gosport
UBO Chatham	Portsmouth
UBO Pirbright	Regents Park
UBO Winchester	Feltham
UBO Arborfield	Mill Hill
UBO Brize Norton	USN London
UBO Halton	West Drayton
UBO Sandhurst	Woolwich
Andover	CID Aldershot
Bordon	CID Bicester
Fort Halstead	CID Gosport
Hythe	CID Portsmouth
Marchwood	CID London
Beaconsfield	

AWE

Aldermaston & Burghfield
& CID Aldermaston



OCU Commanders' Reports

Throughout the year the operational commitments within the OCUs were numerous, as the political impetus for armed conflict in Iraq grew and MDP had to deal with an increased number of anti-war protests and demonstrations. This escalating situation called upon the dedication and expertise of both police officers and civilian support staff to maintain a level of core services across the many areas of the MoD despite the extra workload that many individual operations placed upon them. Operation Telic deployments had a significant effect on the OCUs' capabilities in their own areas and were constantly reviewed to maintain the level of service to customers, at the same time as contributing to new levels of activity brought about by the Gulf crisis.

OCU Atomic Weapons Establishments, Aldermaston and Burghfield (AWE)

Trident Ploughshares, a well-known and dedicated action group opposed to the Trident Nuclear Missile System, held routine major demonstrations at establishments involved in the Trident programme. In early June 2002 they focused their attention on AWE Aldermaston, attracting up to 200 demonstrators over the six-day period. To ensure that the demonstration remained orderly, a police operation involving joint policing with Thames Valley Police and covering both AWE sites (Aldermaston and Burghfield) was put in place. Pro-active policing prevented demonstrators from causing any major disruption to the running of the establishments and also deterred any large-scale incursions onto the sites.

Anti-nuclear protesters establish Peace Camps at Aldermaston on the second weekend of every month. Throughout this period the protesters were generally very active and made frequent attempts at incursion into the sterile zone between the outer and inner perimeter fences. On occasion some have achieved a more penetrated incursion into the site before being ejected, but no threat to the inner security areas has been tolerated.

The transfer of responsibility for the nuclear weapons convoy movements from the RAF to MDP on 1 April 2002 significantly increased the workload of the Special Escort Group.

OCU Longtown

RAF Fylingdales became a target for activist groups opposed to the US National Missile Defence (NMD) operation. Over the past year there have been various demonstrations at MoD locations in the OCU. Most of the demonstrations were peaceful, but there was an increase in activity involving criminal damage and a number of significant arrests were made over the period, achieving an 80% conviction rate.

RAF Menwith Hill was the subject of a number of demonstrations during the year with the main protesters supporting the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament or the Campaign for the Accountability of American Bases (CND/CAAB).

OCU Uxbridge

At RAF Lakenheath and RAF Mildenhall, MDP officers and Suffolk Constabulary regularly undertook joint contingency planning to police unlawful protest action against US Air Force activities. An anti-terrorist search operation took place in relation to MoD buildings in and around Whitehall involving armed and un-armed MDP officers and joint foot patrols with the Metropolitan Police, all contributing to the security and guarding of the European Headquarters of the United States Navy in Europe based in London.

Other taskings placed upon OCU Uxbridge included counter-terrorist searches at government receptions in London, the RAF Club in Pall Mall, Queen Elizabeth Hall and Hampton Court Palace. In addition, MDP officers took part in the search of various buildings and structures for such events as the Queen Mother's funeral, Remembrance Day Parade, the State Opening of Parliament and other royal/ceremonial events.

OCU Scotland

Operations here included providing resources to police the frequent planned, and sometimes unplanned, Anti Nuclear Movement activities at the Clyde Stations and as far afield as Cape Wrath in the far north of Scotland. Apart from peaceful demonstrations outside the Stations, protest activity took the form of fence-cutting, 'lock-ons' at establishment entrances, blockades, and incursions by land and sea.

In addition to operations to protect nuclear vessels transiting the waters of the Clyde, the Clyde Marine Unit was involved in an operation to move historical ordnance from HMNB Clyde to sea for disposal.

Members of the Force were involved in protection duties during Royal and VIP Visits, including Prince Michael of Kent to HMNB Clyde, the House of Commons Defence Committee to HMNB Clyde and RNAD Coulport, and visits by numerous senior military personnel, including the First and Second Sea Lords and the Chief of the Defence Staff.

OCU Portsmouth

The Marine Section carried out several operations working closely with Hampshire Police, notably to counter seaward disturbances in the Marchwood Port area in late January, in the lead up to the Iraq War. This has resulted in the development of an excellent working relationship with Hampshire Police.

A large cargo ship was brought into Portsmouth Naval Base during November with its hold on fire. A major operation involving MDP, Fire Services and other emergency services was mounted and the vessel was subsequently saved.

Numerous items of unexploded WWII artillery shells/bombs were uncovered in the general area of Number 13 Dock during the major works required to prepare the area for the new Vosper Thornycroft shipbuilding site. One particular device caused the closure of a large part of the Naval Base and major disruption overnight to adjacent work areas, city roads and local housing areas whilst the item was made safe.

During the past year a command cell was established to assist with tactical control of incidents involving the Naval Base and, when required, the Home Office Police area of Portsmouth. The cell has been fully equipped with a joint radio system, aircraft video 'downlink' and associated facilities, and has been used on at least six occasions during the past year.

OCU Devonport

The area experienced a busy period, not only with local operations but also in mutual support to other OCUs throughout the Force.

Devonport Station policed several pre-planned anti-nuclear protests specifically targeting the presence of a Vanguard Class Submarine within the Dockyard and under refit by Devonport Management Limited (DML) and some attempts at incursion took place. MDP worked together with Devon and Cornwall Police and other organisations in a joint approach to policing each protest. Of particular note was the deployment of the Devonport Marine Unit and Rope Access Team officers as part of the police response to a serious Greenpeace protest action at sea at the military port of Marchwood. There were also the additional policing commitments involving in Navy Days, Air Days, Army 2002, MoD Sports Day, 'Music of the Night', Ten Tors Race and the Royal International Air Tattoo.

OCU Foxhill

Anti-war protest in the lead up to the Iraq War was organised by the 'Stop the War Coalition' and others, and whilst the majority of these protests occurred within town and city centres, military bases such as RAF Fairford were also targeted, with the subsequent arrest of some well known activists. At the peak of the operation, over a six-week period, 229 MDP officers were deployed at Fairford per day.

Operation Pluto, a joint operation with Customs and Excise, has necessitated an MDP Sergeant and eight Constables being involved for up to two months at a time over a period covering sixteen months.

MDP CID is currently working on the investigation into stolen weapon at Larkhill and the South Wiltshire Area Policing Team has assisted in investigations with CID into three attempted murders in that area.

Summary

The activities described above give an indication of the range of services provided by the MDP. In addition, throughout the period of this report, all of the OCUs provided officers for deployment to Kosovo and to the US Air Force bases in the UK.

Overseas Deployments

The Ministry of Defence Police continued to deploy officers overseas providing a policing contribution to UN International Peacekeeping missions in various countries.

Kosovo

A deployment of 70 MDP officers was maintained with the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) in various locations including Pristina, Mitrovica, Pec, Prizen, Gnjilane and the border regions, with wide and varied responsibilities involving many complex policing issues and operations.

MDP officers hold positions in Mission HQ in Pristina, including as Chief of the Kosovo Police Service (KPS) Professional Standards Unit, and in positions in Operations, Missing Persons Unit, Close Protection Unit and KPS Secondary Employment. Around the Regional HQ's, MDP officers are also deployed in the Warrants and Courts Division, Intelligence, Criminal Investigation, Internal Affairs, Operations, Operational Support Units, Traffic and Patrol Officers.

MDP officers hold the Chief and D/Chief posts within the Traffic and Prostitution Unit in Pristina, with responsibility for policing areas such as border checks at Pristina Airport, and with the Special Operations Compound in Special Operations High Risk Escorts and Close Protection Work.

Across regional stations MDP officers maintain daily responsibility for posts such as Station Commander, Investigator, Administrator, Community Police Officer, Patrol Officer and Border Policing.

Pitcairn

A request from the Foreign Secretary in June 2001 resulted in MDP supplying two officers on a three months rotational basis to the remote South Pacific Island of Pitcairn (famous for its historical links with the mutiny on the Bounty). The request was made as a result of a

Kent County Constabulary (KCC) investigation carried out on the island and a subsequent risk assessment made by KCC and the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO). Since that short notice deployment in July 2001, MDP have been fulfilling a role as Community Police Officers for the 45 inhabitants on the island.

Bosnia

In October 2001, an MDP Sergeant was detached to the International Police Task Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina under the auspices of the United Nations (UNMIBH).

The officer was deployed to the Muslim enclave of Gorazde in South Eastern Bosnia co-locating with Bosnian police officers, mentoring and advising Bosnian Serb officers in the small towns of Kopaci and Cajnica. His wide range of responsibilities included weapons inspections, Human Rights investigations, introducing the newly formed custody project, and issuing non-performance and non-compliance certificates to Bosnian Police Officers who were deemed to be operating at below expected performance levels.

In February 2002, he transferred to Sarajevo region and began a new job as team leader of the Special Response Unit under the banner of the UN Human Rights organisation. His team consisted of 16 International Police Officers and eight Serb language assistants. Their task was to carry out a systems analysis of the Sarajevo and Gorazde Cantonal Police.

In addition, his team was tasked to analyse the newly formed State Border Service and the Court Police. Effectively, the job equated to carrying out the equivalent of an HMI inspection of the institutions of law and order in Bosnia. His ultimate objective was to submit a final report to the IPTF Police Commissioner which would then be used to formally accredit the Bosnian Police Services as an appropriate force to police a democracy. The entire project was extremely demanding and often complicated, but very rewarding for the officer involved.

Headquarters Criminal Investigation Department

The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) provides specialist detective skills to support the uniform branch in a shared responsibility for the prevention, investigation and reduction of crime reported to the MDP on the Defence Estate and is responsible for three strategic areas: CID Management/Operations, Force Intelligence Bureau, and Fraud Squad.

CID MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONS

CID Management supports all CID Officers relating to their training, personal & professional development, postings, transfers and CID Policy.

With the disaggregation of CID to Divisional Commanders, the CID Operations Department at Headquarters is primarily employed to support the provision of resources to the Divisions.

During the reporting year CID Operations made good use of a recently acquired Major Incident Unit (MIU) which incorporates the Home Office Large Major Enquiry System (HOLMES II) located at MDPHQ to support major investigations undertaken on the MoD Estate. The two Force MIUs completed their first year of operation and have supported 11 MDP major crime investigations ranging from a serious and complex fraud, large-scale thefts, criminal damage, serious sexual offences to work related deaths.

The MIUs, HOLMES II mobile capability has been deployed five times to support major MDP investigations in Scotland, Wales, Mid England, the West Country and, more recently, in support of the joint policing activities at RAF Fairford.

Personnel from the MIUs have also supported operations undertaken by the National Crime Squad, SO13 of the Metropolitan Police and Cambridgeshire Police relating to the murder of two young children in Soham.

Computer Crime Unit

The Computer Crime Unit (CCU) is located at MDPHQ and has seen a substantial increase in computer

examinations. The capacity to undertake this increase has been the result of obtaining additional technical equipment. The benefits are four-fold:

- The Unit is now in a better position to keep pace with the rapid development in computer technology
- The work capacity of the unit has increased significantly
- The forensic imaging process can be carried out more speedily
- The Unit is now able to use its expertise across a broader range of tasks

The Unit has provided assistance in support of 66 criminal investigations covering a broad range of offences including manslaughter, rape, protracted fraud enquiries, child pornography, robbery and theft.

Work Ratio:	CID OPERATIONS	73%
	FRAUD SQUAD	14%
	OTHER	13%

The rapid development and introduction of new technology provides a seductive environment for the criminal. The increased exploitation of computer technology by those involved in criminal activity is reflected by the substantial increase in workload currently being carried out by the Unit. For example, over 4384 Gigabytes of hard media and 65,201 Megabytes of removable media were processed during this reporting period compared to only 1015 G/Bytes of hard media and 3,437 M/Bytes of removable media for a similar period in 2001/2002, and 337 G/Bytes of hard media and 1,745 M/Bytes of removable media for a similar period in 2000/2001.

Much has been done to improve the standard and efficiency of the Unit. The personal development of staff has been a priority, with officers successfully completing computer courses covering forensic imaging, forensic analysis, computer crime investigation and evidence retrieval.

Scenes of Crime Officers

At present there are six Scene of Crime Officers (SOCO) within the MDP who are currently located at HQ Wethersfield (two), Catterick, Portsmouth, Yeovilton, and Rosyth. By the end of August 2003 it is anticipated that a further three SOCO's will be recruited and trained for duties at Devonport, Bicester, and Clyde.

The SOCO Department has recently acquired four Major Incident Vehicles which are located at HQ, Yeovilton, Catterick and Rosyth.

Throughout this year, the Scenes of Crime Department has dealt with 651 offences, including: 4 suspicious deaths, 32 sexual offences, 193 burglaries, 117 criminal damage, 20 arsons, and 31 offences against the person.

There have been 136 forensic/fingerprint submissions resulting in 68 identifications which were subsequently passed to Investigating Officers in support of investigations.

Crime statistics

The Crime Statistics Department has increased its ability to provide up to date statistical information due to improvements to the various databases. In addition, substantial work has been undertaken to ensure that the requirements of the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) have been complied with in respect of crime recording.

On 1 April 2002 NCRS were introduced to promote greater consistency between police forces in recording crime. An audit of crime and incident records in a number of forces confirmed the inconsistent pattern of recording data. It highlighted different approaches being taken by forces with regard to crime recording, with some adopting an "evidential" approach, whilst others took a more "prima facie" approach. Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary's (HMIC) Thematic Inspection Report "On the Record" (2000) drew attention to these inconsistencies. In addition, on 1st April 2002, at the direction of the Home Secretary and the Association of

Chief Police Officers, all Forces commenced the recording of additional details in relation to ethnicity and hate crime for all offences reported. This system is now in use force wide and will be managed by the appointment of a force crime registrar. This important role is responsible for ensuring that all crimes/incidents are recorded in accordance within the NCRS guidelines and that procedures are correctly complied with.

Primary and Secondary Crime

The Quinquennial Review (QQR) of the Agency recommended that policing resources in respect of crime enquiries should be prioritised to offences that could threaten the MoD's core duties in that (a) the MoD is at particular risk, and (b) a single, significant offence would or could represent a failure to meet one or more of the MoD's core duties. These offences should be classed as Primary Crime and attract the resources required to investigate these offences.

The MoD's core duties are summarised as:

Outputs:	Providing an effective defence capability
Stewardship:	Of public funds and resources
Responsible employer:	Conforming to the highest standards
Public confidence:	In both the Department and the Government

The **Primary Crime** risks to the MoD are summarised as:

Terrorism; theft; espionage/sabotage; public disorder; major financial fraud; criminal damage; offences under the Military Remains Act; offences under the Official Secrets Act.

Case Example

Protestor Activity – Main Gate Fairford.

As a result of Criminal Damage being committed to the

Main Gate at RAF Fairford on 23 February 2003, MDP CID Officers were tasked with the identification and prosecution of offenders.

On the day of the occurrence, a number of arrests were made by MDP and Home Office Officers for a variety of offences. During the demonstration a substantial amount of video footage was taken and this was made available to MDP CID Officers tasked with the follow up enquiries to the damage to the Main Gate. The video footage showed a total of 21 persons connected with causing damage to the property, 10 of whom had already been arrested, some for Criminal Damage and some for Aggravated Trespass. On answering bail all of these 10 persons were charged with Criminal Damage to the Gate.

To assist in the identification of the outstanding 11 offenders, MDP made use of new technical solutions to assist them in combating public order activity. This system was deployed for the remaining demonstrations at RAF Fairford. As a result of this a further 6 persons were arrested for Criminal Damage to the Main Gate although one was later released without charge.

In conclusion, of the 21 persons identified as causing or being concerned with the damage to the Main Gate at RAF Fairford on 23 February 2003, 15 persons have been arrested and charged, 1 person was arrested and released without charge.

Secondary Crime covers all those areas which are not primary crime under the above summary. In general, whilst not implying that such offences are any less serious under the law, individual isolated incidents would not jeopardise the MoD's ability to discharge its core duties and as such, should not represent the first call on the MoD's own resources.

Case Example

Indecent Assault.

CID Rosyth are currently investigating an allegation of Indecent Assault committed against a Territorial Army person (female). Initially the complaint was made to

Grampian Police by the complainant on her return to Aberdeen. Grampian passed the enquiry to Tayside Police who in turn referred it to MDP. Enquiries are continuing.

Crime Recording/Solving Rates

The classification of Primary and Secondary Crime has had an obvious effect upon the work of the Crime Statistics Department as Key Target 5 (see Annex D), the force solving rate, concerns itself solely with Primary Crime. In order to address this and to provide an accurate figure of the crime rate overall, three separate recording/ solving rate programmes have been established on the Multi Operational Support System (MOSS).

Primary Crimes	Recorded	3050	Solved	2395	78.55% Detected
Secondary Crimes	Recorded	5111	Solved	2218	43.20% Detected
UK Overall Crimes	Recorded	8161	Solved	4613	56.52% Detected

The detection rate for recorded Primary Offences was at 78.55% for the reporting period which was far in excess of the Key Target of 42%. The overall crime detection rate for Primary and Secondary Offences was 56.52%.

A full breakdown of the crime classification and detection rate by classification can be found at Annexes A, B and C.

FORCE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

The Force Intelligence Bureau (FIB) provides Special Branch, Criminal Intelligence and Surveillance services to the Force. The FIB has undertaken, and remains engaged in, proactive intelligence-gathering in relation to all aspects of criminal and potential criminal activity. The work of the Bureau has increased with the threat of direct action against MoD and US interests within the UK. In addition, work remained ongoing to implement the National Intelligence Model (NIM) introduced by the National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS), which every police force must adopt.

The newly restructured Special Branch also incorporated an RAF Police Counter-Intelligence Liaison Officer. This infrastructure resulted in much closer co-operation between the two organisations. In addition the Agency Management Board approved the complementing of two Crime Analysts to the Bureau and a Counter Terrorist Security Advisor. The Department continued to provide one Detective Sergeant SB to the National Public Order Intelligence Unit based at New Scotland Yard.

Complementary to the increases in staff has been the adoption by the Bureau of a more proactive role in intelligence gathering, particularly in the area of Protestor and Public Order Issues throughout the MoD Estate. In order to support this change of emphasis, the Force procured a wide range of technical capability enhancing equipment.

Over the past twelve months the FIB has undergone many and varied changes to its operating procedures and now routinely undertakes a range of covert operations needing detailed written authority as required under the terms of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA).

The MDP ability to meet the requirements of both our MoD customers and the relevant legislation, principally RIPA, was greatly enhanced through an in depth training programme aimed at meeting the needs of the Bureau. In addition to expanding its own operational efficiency and effectiveness under RIPA, the Bureau has developed an "In-Force" training package for the legislation, which is currently being delivered across the Force by cascade trainers.

The FIB regularly plans and executes intelligence operations in support of operational Commanders throughout the Force. Looking forward, the Bureau is committed to the successful introduction at divisional level of the National Intelligence Model, and to this end is currently in the final planning stages to devolve the Force Intelligence System – MOSS – to each Divisional Headquarters and, where necessary, to individual stations. The introduction of the system force wide will ensure a better cross flow of timely intelligence as well as providing a user-friendly system for the storage and retrieval of information.

National Intelligence Model

The National Intelligence Model is the collected wisdom and best practice in intelligence-led policing and law enforcement. It provides the picture that drives effective strategy, not just about crime and criminals, but for all law enforcement needs from organised crime and public disorder to road safety. It may be used in relation to new or emerging problems within a Force or Divisional Unit, to provide the strategic and operational focus to Force, Organisation or local Divisional unit business planning.

NIM enables resources to be targeted on the real problems; the Model supports business and efficiency planning and gives visibility of what we are achieving and at what cost. It puts intelligence on a recognised professional footing by describing how tasking and coordination should be done and what is required strategically, tactically and operationally to enable more investment into what is proven to be an effective system. It also produces the intelligence products needed to drive approved operations and describes the assets required for intelligence led policing.

In February 2003, funding was made available for a crime analyst to be recruited to each Divisional Headquarters, FIB Dept and Fraud Squad. It is envisaged that these members of staff will be in post by summer 2003.

FRAUD SQUAD

The Fraud Squad investigates serious fraud and corruption offences against the MoD and works closely with the Defence Fraud Analysis Unit (DFAU) in delivering fraud awareness and prevention advice across the MoD. The Squad, headed by a Detective Superintendent is based at Force HQ with satellite offices in Bath and Glasgow.

During the past year, detective officers have been appointed to act as liaison officers with each individual part of the MoD. The initial liaison point within the

various agencies and departments is a previously designated Fraud Focal Point Officer, and is designed to improve communication with parts of the MoD to enable better interaction with the community it serves.

A re-structuring of the Fraud Squad to enable officers to be allocated to the pro-active investigation of fraud and corruption has ensured that it was ready to implement the NIM.

Additional Financial Investigators have been recruited to fully exploit the new legislative powers designed to deprive criminals of the proceeds of their crimes. There is now a dedicated team of Financial Investigators based at HQ Wethersfield who act in support of the Force and the Fraud Squad in all aspects of Financial Investigation.

During the course of the year a total of 56 cases were under active investigation of which 25 were closed during the year, with 14 cases being brought before the courts.

The Fraud Squad worked closely with Treasury Solicitors to recover over half a million pounds on behalf of the MoD.

Case Examples

a) A flooring contractor operating in the South of England was found to have inflated the majority of bills submitted to the Ministry of Defence for work completed on married quarters and barracks. A Fraud Squad investigation utilising specialist support was conducted. Police also co-operated fully with the Treasury Solicitor in pursuit of a civil claim against the contractor. As a result, the contractor repaid a total sum of £400,000 to the MoD. The Treasury Solicitor subsequently wrote: **“The investigation undertaken by the MoD Police Fraud Squad was central to the successful resolution of this civil claim, and the substantial assistance provided was invaluable”.**

b) On 26 November 2001 MDP Fraud Squad officers commenced enquiries into allegations made by the Armed Forces Personnel Agency and the War Pensions Agency. The allegations were that the defendant defrauded the two agencies by misrepresenting her personal circumstances in order to obtain pensions to which she had no entitlement. It was alleged that the money was stolen between July 1993 and November 2001, the value being in excess of £117,00.

On 15 July 2002 the Defendant appeared at Chelmsford Crown Court charged with eight sample offences comprising false accounting, theft and obtaining money transfers by deception. The defendant subsequently pleaded guilty to six offences and asked for a further 271 offences to be taken into consideration. In mitigation the Judge took into consideration the previous good character of the defendant and the early guilty pleas that she made. She was convicted and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.

Offence Category

All Force Crimes

Annex A

Crime Class	English Recorded	English Solved	Scottish Recorded	Scottish Solved	% Solved
VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSON	412	341	16	14	82.94
SEXUAL OFFENCES	90	57	7	7	65.98
ROBBERY	4	2	1	0	40.00
BURGLARY	569	115	30	2	19.53
THEFT/HANDLING	3052	1061	198	35	33.72
FRAUD/ FORGERY	1456	1359	726	717	95.14
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	701	179	151	74	26.69
DRUGS OFFENCES	37	36	3	3	97.50
OTHER OFFENCES	597	503	111	108	86.30
Totals	6918	3653	1243	960	
UK Overall Totals	Recorded	8161	Solved	4613	56.52

Crime Property Values

UK Overall	Stolen Value	Recovered Value	Damaged Value
2001/2002	£7,148,830	£656,673	£681,654
2002/2003	£4,218,778	£795,275	£1,289,449

Offence Category

Primary Crime

 Annex B

Crime Class	English Recorded	English Solved	Scottish Recorded	Scottish Solved	% Solved
VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSON	6	4	0	0	66.67
SEXUAL OFFENCES	0	0	0	0	00.00
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	00.00
BURGLARY	88	19	10	0	19.39
THEFT/HANDLING	818	557	58	23	66.32
FRAUD/ FORGERY	820	787	666	660	97.38
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	240	90	134	74	43.85
DRUGS OFFENCES	0	0	0	0	00.00
OTHER OFFENCES	167	142	43	39	86.19
Totals	2139	1599	911	796	
UK Overall Totals	Recorded	3050	Solved	2395	78.55

Crime Property Values (Primary)

UK Overall	Stolen Value	Recovered Value	Damaged Value
2001/2002	£1,874,340	£336,943	£365,357
2002/2003	£2,531,843	£517,324	£1,057,101

Offence Category

Secondary Crime

Annex C

Crime Class	English Recorded	English Solved	Scottish Recorded	Scottish Solved	% Solved
VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSON	406	337	16	14	80.81
SEXUAL OFFENCES	90	57	7	7	65.99
ROBBERY	4	2	1	0	40.00
BURGLARY	481	96	20	2	19.56
THEFT/HANDLING	2234	504	140	12	21.74
FRAUD/ FORGERY	636	572	60	57	90.37
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	461	89	17	0	18.62
DRUGS OFFENCES	37	36	3	3	97.50
OTHER OFFENCES	430	361	68	69	86.34
Totals	4779	2054	332	164	
UK Overall Totals	Recorded	5111	Solved	2218	43.20

Crime Property Values (Secondary)

UK Overall	Stolen Value	Recovered Value	Damaged Value
2001/2002	£5,274,490	£289,730	£316,297
2002/2003	£1,708,362	£287,768	£293,703

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