



Ministry
of Defence

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

FOI2019/07020

E-mail: Navyse-foimailbox@mod.gov.uk

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

15 October 2019

Dear [REDACTED],

Release of Information

Further to our letter of 1 October 2019, I am now in a position to provide you with a substantive response to your request for the following information:

1. How many LTI speed enforcement laser devices are operated by your Royal Navy Police.
2. How does your force allocate speed detection devices to officers and what records are kept for use by individual Royal Navy Police for the use periods of such devices ?
3. What models of LTI speed enforcement laser devices are operated by your Royal Navy Police?
4. What training do Royal Navy Police receive in the use of the above LTI devices and who delivers this training within your force, if possible could I have a copy of the training material used by the your force as a pdf or power point, I am prepared to be able to receive this information in other formats.
5. Does your force use external training providers in respect of the use of LTI devices for speed enforcement ? and if so who do you use and what arrangements / contracts exist for such training and where and who receives this training and what certification is provided ?
6. Over the past 3 years can you advise how many speeding offences have been dealt with by Royal Navy Police for each year and the way in which disposal has taken place ? example, Reported to Court, Fixed Penalty Offer, Speed Awareness Course, Warning issued.
7. In respect of the LTI devices used for speed enforcement what servicing and calibration takes place and how often is this checked ? over the last 24 months has Royal Navy Police experienced any faults or other issues operating LTI devices for speed enforcement.
8. Is there a set policy or procedures for the way in which motorists are dealt with in respect of speeding offences across Royal Navy Police area of

responsibility if so what training do Royal Navy Police receive in this respect in particular in the way members of the public / service personnel are interviewed at the road side and the use of body worn video cameras and the caution given in respect of speeding matters any issues related to Police and Criminal Evidence Act codes of practice, if possible please could you supply a copy of any training materials used in respect of road side interviews related speed enforcement and motoring offences.

9. What make of Body Worn Video camera is used by your force what policies exist in relation to the use of these devices in relation to use during interview and questioning within Police vehicles.

10. Please could you provide a list of Royal Navy Police units and the structure of the Royal Navy Police where units are located, breakdown of strength / rank on each unit and HQ.

11. What police training do Royal Navy Police NCO's receive and officers ? can you provide a copy of the training syllabus used ?"

Thank you for your attached letter requesting clarification as outlined below

11. What police training do Royal Navy Police NCO's receive and officers ? can you provide a copy of the training syllabus used ?'

In response: if possible can you provide a break down of the topics and syllabus taught to NCO's during training as Royal Navy Police ?

I am trying to get an idea of the initial police training received by Royal Navy Police NCO's.'

Your enquiry has been considered to be a request for information in accordance with the Freedom of Information (FOI) Act 2000.

As explained in our interim response, a search was completed within the Ministry of Defence (MOD) and it was confirmed that information in scope of your request was held by the Department however it was considered that some of that information may fall within the scope of the qualified exemptions at Section 24(National Security), Section 26 (Defence) and Section 31 (Law Enforcement) of the FOI Act.

As these are qualified exemptions, the decision to withhold some of the requested information are subject to a Public Interest Tests (PITs). These have now been conducted and it has been concluded that the balance of public interest favours withholding the information in respect of part ten of your request in its entirety under exemptions Section 26 (Defence) and Section 31(Law Enforcement). Section 24 (National Security) does not apply in this instance. It may assist you to understand our decision if I outline the factors that were considered.

It is accepted that there is a public interest in the structure of the Royal Navy Police (RNP) and release of the information would provide assurance that this branch of the Naval Service is structured appropriately to enable them to deliver their commitments. However, there is also a compelling interest in ensuring that the security and effectiveness of our Armed Forces is not compromised by the release of this information. The RNP provide wide-ranging policing and investigative service to the Naval Service at home and abroad and it is further considered that disclosure of the information you require would aid any hostile forces in improving their techniques, tactics and procedures which could impact on our policing capabilities engaged in Defence activities.

In respect of parts one to eight of your request, I can advise you that the RNP do not deal with traffic offences. Naval establishments are private land and are not covered by the Road Traffic Act. Consequently, any offence that would, by ordinary standards, constitute a Road Traffic offence, would be dealt with under Section 53 of the Armed Forces Act 2006 as a Standing Orders Offence in conjunction with the unit standing orders. Therefore, no information is held by the Department to satisfy these parts of your request.

Under section 16 (Advice and Assistance) of the FOI Act, the following link to the Armed Forces Act 2006 may be of some use to you:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/52/contents>

With regard to part nine of your request, I can advise that the make of Body Worn Video (BWV) used by the RNP is Reveal. In respect of the policies that exist in relation to the use of these devices in relation to use during interview and questioning within Police vehicles, in answering this part of your request, it may assist to explain the difference between an 'interview' and 'questioning'.

Within 'The Service Police Codes of Practice' (SPCOP) (Code C – Treatment and Questioning of Persons by the Service Police), an 'interview' is defined as *'the questioning of a person regarding their involvement or suspected involvement in a Service offence'*. An interview with the Service Police (SP) must occur within a place designated Service Police Establishment; for RNP this can be onboard a warship etc. The interview must take place following the Police Caution (SPCOP Code C s.7.1 refers) and with full regard to the suspects legal rights as defined in the SPCOP (SPCOP Code C s.2.1 refers). The majority of RNP interviews are now visually recorded, providing visual recording equipment is available. Where visual recording is not available, audio recording is the next appropriate provision. Where neither provision is available Contemporaneous Written Record of Interview (CWRI) may be used being used. It must be noted that the RNP at sea or on Operations may have access to CWRI interview process only. Notably, all processes are compatible with the SPCOP.

There is one very exceptional circumstance when a BWV could be used to record an 'interview' as defined above and this would be categorised as an 'urgent interview':

SPCOP Code C s.8.2 –

Following a decision to arrest a suspect, they must not be interviewed about the offence except at a Service Police Establishment or other appropriate place, unless the consequent delay would be likely to:

a. Lead to:

(1) Interference with, or harm to, evidence connected with a serious service offence or indictable offence.

(2) Interference with, or physical harm to, other people; or

(3) Serious loss of, or damage to, property.

b. Lead to alerting other people suspected of committing an offence but not yet arrested for it; or

c. Hinder the recovery of property obtained in consequence of the commission of an offence.

Interviewing in any of these circumstances must cease once the relevant risk has been averted or the necessary questions have been put in order to attempt to avert that risk.

As the process of urgent interview would frustrate the suspect's entitlement to their legal rights, as defined in Code C of the SPCOP, such an interview would take place only in the most serious of circumstances, and in the investigation of a Criminal Offence; to date the RNP have not conducted an urgent interview by BWV.

The Oxford Dictionary defines questioning as:

'The action of asking someone questions, especially in an official context'

The policy on the use and function of BWV by the RNP to conduct questioning states:

... This equipment may therefore be used to overtly record video and audio information of encounters between the RNP, servicemen and women and the public, after ensuring appropriate safeguards in respect of the necessity, legitimacy and legality are addressed, in respect of:

- a. The prevention and detection of categories of crime.*
- b. The reduction of incidences of public disorder, and*
- c. The presentation evidence to the Service Prosecuting Authority (SPA)/Commanding Officer (CO) to assist in bringing successful prosecutions.*
- d. Working to address issues associated with the transparency of RNP practices.*

Providing the 'questioning' falls into one of the categories above and is proportionate, legitimate, necessary and justifiable, then an RNP are expected to record such interactions.

Under section 16 (Advice and Assistance) of the FOI Act, the following link to the Service Police Codes of Practice may be of some use to you:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/jsp-397-service-police-codes-of-practice>

In response to part eleven of your request, the MOD holds some information to satisfy this part of your request. The list below details the training provided to the RNP by the Defence School of Policing and Guarding (DSPG):

- RN Police Initial Course (RNPIC)
- RN Leading Regulators Sea Service Pre-Joining Training (LRSSPJT)
- RN Regulating Petty Officer Sea Service Pre-Joining Training (RPOSSPJT)
- Management of Investigations 1 (MIC 1)
- Management of Investigations 2 (MIC 2)
- Management of Investigations 3 (MIC 3)
- Crime Scene Investigators Course (CSI)
- Volume Crime Investigators Course (VCIC)- Joint Service
- Serious Crime Investigators Course (SCIC) – Joint Service
- Personal Safety Training (PST)

The Training Objectives for each of the courses listed above delivered by DSPG are enclosed with this letter.

In addition, the RNP receive additional training which is provided via Home Office Police Forces (HOPF) and personnel attend these courses if there is no military equivalent available. These forces conduct training internally and externally for police officers and the training is delivered in accordance with the National Policing Curriculum (NPC), which is owned and maintained by the College of Policing and comprises of the national learning standards for learning and development (and related national policing qualifications and assessment) within the police service. The national learning standards are aligned to the Authorised Professional Practice. The courses provided by HOPF that RNP attend are Professionalising Investigations Programme Level 2 (PIP2). By attending such courses, the RNP attain the professional standard required of HOPF officers, action recommendations made by external inspecting bodies, such as Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies, Fire and Rescue Service and reduce the reputational risk of sub-standard investigative techniques and practices by investigators.

The table within Annex A lists providers and the courses they offer. It must be noted however, that the courses in the table are not regularly given to all RNP personnel, only those serving in the Special Investigation Branch or on specialist roles.

If you have any queries regarding the content of this letter, please contact this office in the first instance.

If you wish to complain about the handling of your request, or the content of this response, you can request an independent internal review by contacting the Information Rights Compliance team, Ground Floor, MOD Main Building, Whitehall, SW1A 2HB (e-mail CIO-FOI-IR@mod.uk). Please note that any request for an internal review should be made within 40 working days of the date of this response.

If you remain dissatisfied following an internal review, you may raise your complaint directly to the Information Commissioner under the provisions of Section 50 of the Freedom of Information Act. Please note that the Information Commissioner will not normally investigate your case until the MOD internal review process has been completed. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at: Information Commissioner's Office, Wycliffe House, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 5AF. Further details of the role and powers of the Information Commissioner can be found on the Commissioner's website at <https://ico.org.uk/>.

Yours sincerely

Navy Command Secretariat - FOI Section

Home Office Police Force Training:

HOPF	Course
South Wales Police	Senior Investigating Officer Development Programme(Core) Major Crime Investigation Pathway(Learning) Serious Organised Crime (Learning) Serious Organised Crime (Hydra) Management of Serious Crime Investigations Sexual Offences First Responder Sexual Offences Investigating Officer Tier 2 Investigative Interviewing (Suspect) Tier 2 Investigative Interviewing (Witness) Family Liaison Officer
College of Policing	National Review Officer's Course Communications Data Investigator Covert Authorities Training
City of London Police	Specialist Fraud/ Economic Crime Investigator Programme
Manchester Police	National Intelligence Analyst Training I2 Notebook