

Bailiwick of Guernsey Law Enforcement Annual Report 2020



Introduction



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Head of Law Enforcement



Organisations produce annual reports to document their achievements, challenges and performance over the course of a 12 month period. 2020 is no different as Bailiwick Law Enforcement (BLE) seeks to document for the purpose of public record our experience of 2020.

It is absolutely fair to say that 2020 has been unprecedented in terms of the challenges faced by everyone across our community and I include both the public and private sectors. This was generated as a result of two principle reasons: the 'COVID-19' global pandemic and 'Brexit'. The circumstances have required this organisation to show compassion, dexterity in service delivery as well as organisational resilience. The challenges presented in this year will have a significant impact that will be felt for some years to come, but this report acts as a public record of the services delivered to our community across the Bailiwick during an unprecedented period by an extraordinary group of staff.

2020 had been the year that Guernsey Police were due to celebrate the centenary of the Island Police Force from 1920 to 2020, however as the COVID-19 pandemic spread around the globe, our priorities had to change as the whole of Law Enforcement was mobilised to help protect the community from this deadly virus. Our thoughts, condolences and sympathy are with the families and friends of those that have lost their lives or have been harmed by the disease. We also recognise the sacrifices made by everyone in terms of opportunities lost as a result of the pandemic.

All of us were affected in one way or another as an island-wide lockdown was imposed by the Civil Contingencies Authority (CCA). It was

a privilege to represent Law Enforcement as part of the CCA process and be able to give advice and guidance as and when required to our political leaders. It is a great credit to the community and our political leaders that by working together, the spread of COVID-19 was contained. The few breaches of the regulations that were identified were investigated and referred to the Courts for action to be taken where appropriate.

Not only were pre-existing plans activated, but we also had to adapt quickly to the additional responsibilities that we were required to undertake, including hazardous body recovery and a raft of new restrictions to enforce, both at the borders and within our communities.

Relying upon the accepted tradition of policing by consent, the enforcement strategy adopted was to engage, encourage, explain and only enforce the law when absolutely necessary. We sought to actively communicate with the public and the vast majority of the public responded extremely positively. Internal communications were also extremely important to constantly update staff on the fast moving law enforcement landscape, particularly as the workforce had to be 'socially distanced' and segregated to maintain cover. 'Vlogs' – short video messages broadcast by managers proved to be an excellent tool to inform staff and maintain morale.

Despite all these changes thrust upon us, business as usual in terms of our core policing still had to be maintained. Unfortunately some crimes actually increased during this period, including domestic abuse referrals and certain drug related offending. However, working in partnership with key agencies the organisation was always able to manage the demand for service.

Added to the pandemic response, throughout 2020 we were in the midst of preparations for the end of the transition period in relation to the exit of the United Kingdom from the

European Union: 'Brexit'. The work required to achieve this smooth transition must not be underestimated and I would like to express my acknowledgement and thanks to those members of staff who worked tirelessly to maintain a clear focus on work that had to be undertaken within limited timescales.

The trade in illegal drugs remains a significant threat to the safety in the Bailiwick of Guernsey. Organised criminal groups supply commercial quantities of Class A and Class B drugs to the Islands primarily for their own financial benefit with little regard to the adverse consequences of their criminal activity. The harm caused by the drugs and by the people who trade in them cannot easily be overstated. Aside from the deaths caused by Class A drugs, the addiction, mental health issues and violence follow as a direct result of drug trafficking. People fall into debt, either when Law Enforcement seize a consignment of drugs, or when part of the drug network stops functioning as planned. Drug related debts are often collected through violence and intimidation. Violent crime is linked to the supply of drugs but most of those subject to violence of this kind do not wish the police to investigate. The impact of adverse childhood experiences, including mental health, and the harm caused by matters such as domestic abuse and substance misuse continue to occupy much of the Police Force's attention in broader safeguarding responsibilities.

Although we had many important additional responsibilities during 2020, Law Enforcement have not stood still but continued to develop our services and seek efficiencies. An example of this was the Law Enforcement vehicle fleet procuring electrically powered vehicles together with vehicle 'fast charge' points. It is important that we seek to play our part in reducing carbon emissions.

Work streams also progressed during 2020 to continue to improve the IT infrastructure available to BLE and to migrate the BLE network

into a purpose built 'digital fortress' designed to meet national security standards. This work remains ongoing and will provide the platform on which efficiencies can be built both in the way that staff work and how the public is able to engage with the services provided.

The Joint Emergency Services Control Centre (JESCC) is based at Police Headquarters and the team manages the command and control of all 'blue light' services and the coastguard emergency response. JESCC is a Committee for Home Affairs department and to acknowledge their crucial role in managing the response to the pandemic as well as business as usual, a reporting section has been included within this document.

2019 into 2020 saw the start of a new community engagement programme with two public meetings held with representatives from a wide range of groups and organisations. Unfortunately the pandemic put a hold on public gathering, but the two meetings that did occur provided a platform for public representatives to air their views and ask questions of those responsible for delivering the islands policing, customs and immigration functions.

Towards the end of 2020 and in a relatively COVID-19 free island, police attended a public meeting on the issue of noisy vehicles. The meeting was organised by a member of the public and was well attended by those wishing to voice their concerns. States Deputies also attended together with senior Police Officers.

During the lockdown and as we slowly emerged from it, BLE used other platforms to communicate with the public and a lot of good work was carried out by BLE's then communications officer Damian Wrigley, who is thanked for his efforts in this regard. Engaging with the public and using social media, particularly using BLE's 'wash your hands' motif to reach islanders proved to be a very useful

tool. Plans are in place as we move into 2021 to reintroduce the community advisory groups, opening them to a wider audience so that the Bailiwick Law Enforcement can listen the people they serve.

This annual report contains more detail than in previous years. I make no apology for this as Bailiwick Law Enforcement responsibilities are by their very nature wide reaching and complex. There is important evidence as to how we engaged with and supported the criminal justice system, recognise the importance of the island's economy and seek to ensure the safety of our communities. With these responsibilities there must be accountability and trust. This document is not intended to be a public relations exercise, but a reflection of the organisation's integrated role within society and our contribution to our thriving community.

The island wide election at the end of 2020 has brought about a number of changes in terms of political representation. I would like to thank the previous Home Affairs committee members for their engagement and support under the leadership of Deputy Mary Lowe and look forward to working with the new political committee in the years to come.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the staff and volunteers who have worked as part of Law Enforcement and JESCC during 2020. I would like to extend this appreciation to the President and members of the Committee *for* Home Affairs and all the stakeholder organisations with whom we have worked within the spirit of 'Guernsey Together'. I recommend this report to you as a public record of the organisation's commitment to our community and how we have sought to keep everyone across the Bailiwick safe and secure.



Response to the pandemic

This section will detail the activities undertaken in respect of the global pandemic and the impact on Guernsey and its Law Enforcement operations. However, in order to set the scene appropriately it would be right to explain the island wide situation and how Law Enforcement dovetailed into the broader governmental and strategic approach that the Bailiwick of Guernsey took to the emergency that has impacted upon all of us.

From a BLE perspective, it proved beneficial to approach the issues and problems faced in a collaborative manner across Government as well as with the private sector.

The first area that evolved in rapid time was the governance and lines of responsibility in terms of how the emergency was managed. The emergency was managed at its highest level by the Civil Contingency Authorities (CCA) who took steps to ensure that the appropriate powers and legislation needed by those in positions of authority were in place to ensure that the island was kept safe and secure. The way in which these emergency powers were implemented was the responsibility of both the Strategic and Tactical groups working across

Law Enforcement and Government to ensure that the desire of the CCA was implemented. The speed of change and the necessity for resilience meant that there was significant challenges for all those involved.

The Head of Law Enforcement and a number of advisers attended CCA meetings. The decision making by the CCA included the implementation of emergency powers legislation and provided clear direction as to the Government response to engage with the public to try to inhibit the spread of the virus and to protect core public health services from being overwhelmed. The situation faced was unprecedented and emergency plans were adapted to manage the emerging emergency situation.

BLE were represented at the Strategic Coordinating Group by Deputy Chief Officer Peter Knee from the Guernsey Border Agency and Deputy Chief Officer Ian Scholes from Guernsey Police. The Tactical Coordinating Group was attended by Chief Inspector Jean-Pierre Le Breton from Guernsey Police and by Surveyor Rebecca Falla from the Guernsey Border Agency.

BLE had its own Gold Strategy with respect to service delivery during the pandemic. This strategy was frequently reviewed; however, it primarily focused upon the safety of the public and the resilience and commitment of the organisation in keeping the public safe and secure whilst operating in the safest way. Our strategy also included the necessity to work in partnership with all the other stakeholder agencies who were engaged in managing this emergency.

The operational delivery of the emergency powers, provided one of the principle challenges for BLE throughout the pandemic. We are grateful for the consultation and engagement from St James Chambers in how this legislation was drafted and communicated. Managers within BLE had the responsibility for disseminating and training staff in how these emergency powers were to be enforced. The process that we followed in regard to this enforcement is outlined later in this report, however in summary, it was to seek the engagement of the population and to use enforcement as a last resort.

The organisation's approach to the enforcement of emergency powers was considered to be flexible and proportionate in the circumstances. We followed National Police Chief's Council guidelines in terms of enforcement, and also to ensure that we were watching carefully the development in other jurisdictions such as the United Kingdom in terms of how the pandemic was impacting on Law Enforcement. This provided important learning and best practice as the emergency unfolded.

Part of our response was to ensure the safety of the staff within BLE, but also when COVID-19 was identified within the community, the organisation needed to ensure that Police and GBA Officers and other staff did not become a source of transfer of the disease within our community. Strict protocols and enhanced

hygiene regimes were put in place across Law Enforcement and the Joint Emergency Services Control Centre which had a key role throughout the pandemic.

The introduction of Emergency Regulations and Laws to manage the situation facing the community during the lockdown period brought additional challenges for the organisation, who adopted the 'four E's' strategy in seeking to protect and work with islanders. Officers sought to:

- ▶ Engage
- ▶ Explain
- ▶ Encourage
- ▶ and only Enforce if necessary

The vast majority of the Bailiwick's community abided with the regulations with some making reports to police of potential breaches. Where necessary enforcement action was taken, an early example being of a licensed premises which failed to comply with the closure direction, resulting in the representative appearing before the Magistrates Court and receiving a substantial fine.

During the early days of the lockdown, officers were deployed to provide public reassurance and security at locations such as supermarkets. For a short period of time it was necessary to enhance our road safety measures resulting in several motorists being reported for offences, as a small number of individuals saw the relatively traffic free roads as an opportunity to drive at speed.

The Justice System still needed to function and provide a service during the lockdown period. Collaborative working between the Courts, Prison, Police and JESCC saw the first issue of electronic tags, which provided alternative solutions for dealing with offenders, other than placing them into custody, and therefore further reducing the risk of spreading the virus.

A Gold BLE Strategic Group was established to provide guidance, direction and support to all of BLE staff. The Group also ensured sufficient resources were available for the continued need to manage day to day operations, to ensure that Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) supplies were available and that any vulnerable members of staff were supported.

Excess deaths and Family Liaison

To minimise the risk of further spread of the virus Guernsey Police utilised a number of police officers and police support staff who have received specialist training in dealing with pandemic related deaths. It was necessary to create a temporary mortuary to manage COVID-19 related deaths. This facility was built in exceptionally quick time due to the commitment and support of those members of staff, a number of private businesses and the Civil Protection Volunteers. The facility proved invaluable in managing and reducing the risks to the community demonstrating the 'working together' approach.

To help support the families and friends of those who passed away due to the COVID-19 virus, a team of specially trained Family Liaison Officers were put in place to work with the next of kin and health authorities. This provided an enhanced service during an already difficult time for next of kin who were faced with added restrictions in extraordinary circumstances.

Security and Public Order Cell

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bailiwick of Guernsey local resilience forum established a Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG) and a Tactical Co-ordinating Group (TCG) for which both Police and GBA were key members. These groups informed and reacted to decisions made by the Civil Contingencies

Authority (CCA). Due to the pace and volume of additional work that this created to protect the Bailiwick communities it was necessary to develop a number of sub-groups known as 'cells' that would design and deliver the actions and work-streams that were identified within these groups and CCA.

Guernsey Police were responsible for chairing and organising the Security and Public Order Cell which brought together all aspects of law and order and involved a number of specialist Law Enforcement departments as well as the following partners:

- ▶ States Prison
- ▶ Law Officers of the Crown
- ▶ Magistrates and Royal Courts
- ▶ Joint Emergency Services Control Centre

This group met (virtually) weekly during the lock-down and monitored and actioned all matters pertaining to law & order and justice. This included the policing of the new emergency regulations legislation which was ever evolving and changing. This required regular training and briefing of staff to ensure that this was interpreted and understood by all, then policed in a fair and consistent manner using the policing model of Engage, Explain, Encourage and finally Enforce as the policing style.

During all phases of lock-down, BLE were involved with breaches of lock-down regulations, unlawful social gatherings and self-isolation non-compliance.

Technological projects were accelerated such as remote video link court appearances from Police custody enabling detained persons to appear before the court without physically being present in the courtroom. Electronic tagging was explored as alternative option to remand in prison for Court to consider where the defendant did not pose a risk to the public.

Contingencies had to be put in place to separate specialist staff from other staff in order to maintain resilience, capability and capacity. Firearms officers were re-located to a separate part of the building where they isolated away from the main work-force.

Contingency plans had to be developed to prepare for widespread absence of Law Enforcement staff and innovative ways developed to maintain specialist skills and qualifications that are required to maintain competency and operational availability of certain law enforcement disciplines, such as firearms, bomb disposal and response driving.

An example was that a police driving instructor from the UK was identified and prepared to travel to island and self-isolate for 14 days prior to commencing duties. This person was contracted for just over a month to maximise their effectiveness on Island to refresh and re-authorise emergency service response drivers before returning to the UK. This negated the risks and abstraction of sending officers to the UK at a vulnerable time and the self-isolation impacts that then occurred on their return.

Whilst this is not a long term option owing to the limited training environment and risks of emergency driver training on Island on a busy and unsuitable road network. It enabled risks of driver authority rating expiring to be averted ensuring Police were able to maintain capability and capacity in responding to emergencies.

Whilst routine calls for service dropped during lock-down, reports of breaches of emergency regulations escalated. Significant police and GBA time was invested in responding and dealing with these calls.

Following the exit from lock-down, Police managed the increase in the volume of calls for service. As the island returned to normality, workloads increased matching the re-initiation of public services and also to manage the re-emergence of the night-time economy.



Excess Death Team and Police Body Recovery Team

In mid-March 2020, in response to the developing COVID 19 situation, a group of six volunteers from within the existing Guernsey Police Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) team formed the Guernsey Police Body Recovery Team and immediately began intensive training to safely deal with 'High Risk' COVID-19 victims.

The team were already trained in recovering bodies from disasters however, due to the high risk nature caused by the disease, new practices had to be devised and implemented by the officers to safeguard the team and other involved parties.

With the support of the Civil Protection Volunteers and various agencies and businesses, a location was identified and a temporary mortuary facility was rapidly constructed. This type of facility had never been used before locally and was constructed by the team using their working knowledge of DVI adapted to COVID-19 deaths. The construction was able to provide a secure facility comprising of a contaminated working area, decontamination facility, undertaker

facilities, office, rest area and storage areas capable of handling several bodies.

The team worked to provide an essential function with great dignity and respect for the deceased. Throughout the emergency, the team safely recovered 20 suspected COVID-19 fatalities from various locations including the Princess Elizabeth Hospital, care homes and a private residence, back to the facility to be decontaminated by the team. Once safe, the deceased were transferred to the undertakers. Throughout this, the team were required to work in full PPE for extended periods of time.

The total number of COVID-19 fatalities was later confirmed by Public Health. However, at the time of recovery, all deceased were believed to be of 'high risk'. The team remained available on-call 24 hours-a-day for two months. The team was also on-call to decontaminate any BLE staff and vehicles which may have been contaminated with the virus. In total 10 Police officers and many police vehicles were decontaminated at the facility before its closure at the end of May 2020. Due to their professionalism and safe working practices none of the team, their families or the undertakers involved contracted COVID-19.

COVID-19 Enforcement at the border

In every circumstance where a human, animal or plant health epidemic or pandemic is announced it necessitates action at the borders of countries and islands, be this precautionary to put measures in place to stop introduction of the disease or regulatory with enforcement requirements to stop the spread. In the Bailiwick of Guernsey we have seen this happen on several occasions in the past for diseases such as Foot and Mouth, Ash die back and the 2018 Ebola outbreak. In 2020 Guernsey Border Agency officers were immediately deployed to put border measures in place in response to the announcement of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In February 2020, initial duties required the officers to be vigilant for passengers displaying the signs of the virus upon arrival into our jurisdiction, under the guidance and information issued by Public Health. As the virus spread across Europe and became prevalent in nearby jurisdictions, this response was quickly escalated to require a declaration of previous travel to be made by all arriving passengers which included disclosure of their personal data for tracing purposes. The GBA officers facilitated this essential service for the protection of the island's population, meeting all arrivals into the Bailiwick including private flights and vessels.

As the pandemic continued to surge, the Bailiwick of Guernsey introduced mandatory self-isolation upon arrival to ensure that all travellers were isolating for the incubation period of the virus. As well as ensuring passengers personal information was collated, GBA officers also discharged the serving of the legal paperwork to ensure all arrivals were fully aware of their obligation to self-isolate. It was at this stage that the GBA created the COVID-19 Self Isolation Compliance and Enforcement Team.

This team was made up of both call handlers and visit teams and was and continues to be responsible for not only ensuring that those placed into self-isolation remain so for the duration of their mandatory period but also to ensure the individual's health and welfare are catered for, signposting the individuals to support networks as appropriate. This team has worked tirelessly since May 2020 as this requirement at the Border has remained constant.

In order to create this team the GBA utilised seasonal workers from within the organisation, staff from other Agencies (such as Fire Safety Officers and Prison staff) and newly employed contract workers. Staff were also seconded from Aurigny to assist with this work and the

arrivals process. The ability to resource this team from various areas provided the team with a good range of skills to undertake all the different tasks involved. Since the team was created until the end of 2020 the team undertook a total of 10,262 calls and 6,188 visits.

The GBA enforcement officers were responsible for investigating any identified breaches of self-isolation for those who had travelled. These were instigated following the traveller not being at home during a call or visit, reports from the Public or officer sightings. They cannot always be substantiated and therefore these instances are not recorded as a formal investigation. Of those that can, the GBA conducted 32 breach investigations in 2020 of which 13 led to a prosecution and conviction in Court.

As the States of Guernsey response has grown, the process at the Border adapted to now include the States of Guernsey Welcome Team who have now taken over the data collection process and have included the testing regime on arrival. The GBA officers have now turned their attention to ensuring that all travellers have the required essential travel permit or critical worker authorisation, which offers an additional layer of protection to the population from the virus, as well as maintaining the travel related self-isolation regulations.



Brexit Preparations

In June 2016, in a referendum held in the United Kingdom on membership of the European Union (EU), the public voted in favour of the UK leaving the EU. Consequently, the Prime Minister notified the European Council of the UK's intention to leave the EU. After UK-EU negotiations, the Withdrawal Agreement and Political Declaration were concluded and the UK left the EU ('Brexit') at 11pm on 31st January, 2020. After that the UK was in a transition period, which expired at 11pm on 31st December, 2020.

Although the Bailiwick of Guernsey was not part of the EU, it had a relationship governed by Protocol 3 to the UK's Act of Accession. When the UK ceased to be a member state of the EU, the Bailiwick's protocol 3 relationship also ended. For the duration of the transition period, Protocol 3 arrangements continued which enabled the Bailiwick's relationships with the EU in respect of the trade in goods and movement of people to continue uninterrupted. In preparation for these arrangements ceasing with the end of the transition period, BLE staff worked with Home Affairs and other States of Guernsey departments to prepare for the new arrangements.

Right up until the end of December 2020 it was not clear if the UK and EU would broker a deal, and if the Bailiwick would choose to be part of that deal. It was clear that whatever the outcome, there would be changes and many new procedures and arrangements would need to come into force. Throughout the 2020 negotiation period, staff across BLE worked together with staff from across the States of Guernsey to plan for the end of the transition period, as well as planning to manage and mitigate the impacts should an agreement not be reached, either for the UK or for the Bailiwick. The following text provides a summary of the key areas affected:

The free movement of people

Whilst EU and European Economic Area (EEA) nationals are now subject to the Immigration Act as free movement has fallen away, the Bailiwick has retained its membership of the Common Travel Area and all the benefits that such membership brings.



Passports

The new blue passports are now being issued with old red EU type passports remaining valid for use providing they have not expired. However, in January 2021, the European rules on passport validity become tougher. On the day of travel the passport must have a minimum of 6 months remaining. Previously some British passports were issued for periods greater than 10 years however this practice has stopped in line with these changes. Island variant passport holders will be able to check their passport validity by using the UK Government's online passport checker: gov.uk/check-a-passport-for-travel-to-europe or through calling the immigration office.

EU Settlement Scheme

For EU Nationals resident in the Bailiwick, the EU Settlement scheme opened in April 2019 and was set up to protect their rights. Since the scheme opened and up to the end of 2020, 3,503 people had enrolled on the local scheme. To apply you had to be a resident before 31st Dec 2020 and the application must be

submitted before 30th June 2021. There is no charge to apply and British or Irish citizens do not need to apply.

The Future Treatment of EU/EEA Nationals

In relation to the future treatment of EU/EEA Nationals from 1st January 2021, any EU/EEA national visiting the United Kingdom and Islands as a visitor will be able to enter under a verbal permission at the border for a short stay of up to 6 months but will not be able to take up employment.

Any EU national that wishes to reside or work must apply for the appropriate entry clearance visa, via the UK on line system prior to travel and may be required to attend their local Visa Application Centre.

For an entry clearance to be endorsed the applicant will need to apply for an employment or residency permit with one of our Islands before travel. In Guernsey this will be a joint application using the Population Management permit online system. Immigration have engaged with the authorities of Alderney, Sark and Herm on an immigration work permit application process that fulfils the same requirements purely on a cost recovery basis – this is in the form of a manual process.

The Committee for Home Affairs is responsible for setting the Bailiwick's Work Permit policy and has recognised that the Bailiwick Islands have their own economic needs. The policy has been updated so that EU/EEA workers can continue to come in on Short-Term Employment Permits, which will be valid for up to a year but can be extended where workforce shortages persist (for example in hospitality or the care sector), however they will not accrue settlement rights. Any newly arrived EU national that enters as a visitor cannot switch to a work visa once in the Bailiwick. Applicants will

need to be in possession of a valid passport in order to apply for the Entry Clearance Visa.

EU nationals registered with the EU settlement scheme will be exempt from these new requirements. Our deviation from the UK points based immigration system will enable the States of Guernsey to allow employment for EU nationals in job roles where workforce shortages exist.

The cross border movement of goods

At conclusion of the transition period additional controls were required to be placed upon the movement of goods between the Bailiwick and the EU.

UK, Guernsey, Jersey & Isle of Man Customs Arrangement

In November 2018, on behalf of the States of Guernsey, the President of the Committee for Home Affairs signed a Customs Arrangement between the Bailiwick, Jersey and Isle of Man. This important new agreement has enabled continued tariff free circulation of goods between the Bailiwick and the UK, Jersey and Isle of Man.

The Customs Arrangement also enabled the Bailiwick to benefit from participation in the UK / EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement, plus other new and future free trade agreements between the UK and other international trading partners.

Membership of the Customs Arrangement, and thereby other international trade agreements, places an obligation on member jurisdictions (UK, Guernsey, Jersey and Isle of Man) to apply the same customs legislation, policy and procedures within the scope of the arrangement.

Significant work has been undertaken to bring local customs legislation, policy and procedures into alignment to ensure the requirements of ongoing membership are met. This work continues.

Whilst every effort has been made to minimise the impact of these changes, it is acknowledged that the UK's decision to withdraw from the EU has had an impact, and has caused increased customs requirements both for those involved in the cross border movement of goods, and for the Customs and Excise department in administering their obligations.

Trade with the EU

Prior to conclusion of the transition period, businesses and individuals could move goods between the Bailiwick and any EU member state without incurring import duty charges. Many import and export restrictions were not applied to goods from the Bailiwick entering the EU or when arriving into the Bailiwick from the EU. These arrangements ceased at the end of the transition period.

Goods are now subject to border measures which include fiscal, tariff and other trade measures such as anti-dumping duties and non-fiscal measures, which include prohibitions and restrictions.

Those moving goods between the Bailiwick and the EU are required to complete additional customs procedures - this includes:

- ▶ Importers needing to make a customs declaration at the point of importation and paying the relevant customs tariffs on goods imported from the EU.
- ▶ Classifying goods using the UK's new Global Tariff. The tariff payable is established based on the UK commodity code, the value of the goods and the origin of the goods that are declared on customs declarations.

- ▶ For certain goods, an import licence or supporting documentation may be required. Where import licences are required they should be obtained from the relevant States of Guernsey Department before importation.
- ▶ Certain export formalities are required to export goods directly to the EU. Export declarations are required to export goods in certain circumstances, for example, for the purpose of safety and security and to discharge the liability of any duties of goods under special customs procedures.
- ▶ The special customs procedures allow for the suspension of import duty in certain circumstances such as:
 - Goods imported for a temporary period, or
 - Goods for processing and then re-export

Importers and exporters are required to submit the customs declaration themselves or can appoint a customs agent to undertake this on their behalf. The UK / EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement provides preferential tariff rates with the EU, and in many cases are 0% dependent on the origin of the goods.

The Borders Management team, worked with the States of Guernsey's central communications team to ensure that all key messages and information that the trade and public required were available. Several workshops and training sessions with key stakeholders on specific functions took place in 2020, which continue into 2021. This included Immigration and Population Management working together with employers to advise them of the new immigration work permit arrangements, and Customs and Excise working with traders to advise them of the new Customs procedures.

Borders Management also worked with other States of Guernsey committees such as Environment and Infrastructure to finalise procedures in such areas as animal imports.

Brexit has caused the biggest changes in the areas of Customs and Excise and Immigration locally for more than 40 years, and will necessitate further investment to ensure the Bailiwick is able to meet the obligations of ongoing membership of the UK Customs Arrangement, the Common Travel Area, the UK/EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement and ongoing and future membership of various free trade agreements between the UK and other international trading partners.



Operational Team Summaries

Neighbourhood Policing Team

Certain Neighbourhood Policing Team activities were reduced for part of 2020 due to the re-prioritising of duties as a result of the pandemic.

This was particularly focused on vulnerable people ('looked after' children, young people, people becoming or making themselves homeless etc.) Work with other partner agencies and 3rd sector agencies continued to ensure the Bailiwick remained a safe place throughout the pandemic.

When out of lockdown, NPT policed, attended or supported a number of Bailiwick events and public gatherings such as the Agriculture Show (St Peters), Guernsey Together Festival (Saumarez Park), PRIDE, Seafront events, Island wide voting, Extinction Rebellion and Black Lives Matter taking into account Public Health guidance.

Throughout 2020, A number of specific operations and targets such as Operation Salt (St Peter Port bus terminus) where officers worked in partnership to take positive action to reduce Anti-social Behavior, which was supported by the acquisition and installation of new CCTV that is directly linked to JESCC. There was positive feedback from stakeholders and a reduction in calls for service at the terminus.



(left to right) PC Boughay, PC Hockey, PS Reynolds, PC Brown, PC Batiste, SC Harvey

Photograph courtesy of Jackson Chambers Photography

Financial Intelligence

The Bailiwick of Guernsey's Financial Intelligence Service (FIS) Annual Report for 2020 can be found on the FIS website: www.guernseyfis.gg

Economic Crime Division

International Co-operation and Asset Recovery Team (ICART)

The International Co-operation and Asset Recovery Team (ICART) deals with the restraint, forfeiture and confiscation of the proceeds of crime and also services letters of request for mutual legal assistance from other jurisdictions which in the main relates to obtaining material from local financial institutions to assist overseas criminal investigations:

- ▶ In February 2020, a confiscation order of £64,339 was made following a conviction in relation to an offence of fraud by abuse of position.
- ▶ In September 2020 a confiscation order of £148,027 was made following a conviction for drugs offences.

ICART Statistics:

- ▶ 14 Confiscation orders with a combined value of £1,946,061.18
- ▶ 8 civil forfeiture orders with a combined value of £54,897.54
- ▶ 22 letters of request for mutual legal assistance received.

Financial Criminal Team

The financial criminal team investigates serious and complex financial crime such as money laundering and fraud which often involves liaison with overseas jurisdictions.

The team also work with Trading Standards to publicise scams and raise awareness when local residents are targeted by fraudsters and pleasingly in 2020 the vast majority of people targeted did not lose any money.

FCT Statistics:

- ▶ 37 Production Orders
- ▶ 6 Restraint orders
- ▶ 1 Freezing order

Criminal Investigation Department (CID)

During 2020, the Criminal Investigation Department continued to respond to serious crime including indecent images of children, serious assaults and more complex theft offences including burglary and theft by persons in positions of trust. In addition, tackling drug related crime.

Investigation into dwelling burglaries remained at similar levels to 2019. There were relatively few circumstances of a person's private home being entered and significant loss being suffered which reflects that this crime is not common within the Bailiwick. An isolated incident in January 2020 saw a home-owner being formally recognised for his efforts in chasing down an intruder who had entered his address and removed an item of expensive jewellery at the BLE Awards evening. Due to the efforts of the homeowner, the suspect was convicted in the Royal Court and received a three year custodial sentence.

The work of CID officers in partnership with officers working in the area of criminal intelligence and High Tech Crime identified a number of suspects concerned in the possession and supply of indecent images of children. BLE continues to make arrests in this area and in the course of the year fifteen matters were investigated.

A number of investigations involving offences under the Misuse of Drugs Law were undertaken during 2020. Twelve defendants investigated by CID appeared before the Royal Court and cumulatively received custodial sentences totalling thirty-seven years for offences covering the supply and cultivation of controlled drugs. A number of defendants received additional custodial sentences for failing to provide codes to access mobile phone devices.

Roads Policing Unit (RPU)

During 2020 the Roads Policing Team carried out a number of proactive enforcement and education initiatives.

An initiative to carry out proactive checks on motorcycles being ridden by students in secondary education was carried out by RPU officers working alongside police vehicle examiners on a number of occasions. On each occasion a number of motorcycles were found to be in an un-roadworthy condition, resulting in motorcycles being taken off the roads and parents being contacted in order for the faults to be rectified.

Lessons were delivered to all Year 9 Pupils in respect of motorcycle safety, with advice being given in relation to appropriate protective clothing, riding safely, the importance of ensuring that motorcycles are safe for use on the road and riding in poor weather.

In October 2020 the Roads Policing Team, in conjunction with officers from both Guernsey Fire and Rescue and St John's Ambulance Service delivered the 'Licence to Kill' schools initiative was presented to all Year 11 Students. This hard hitting presentation focused on the dangers of driving / riding when using mobile phones, not wearing seatbelts, the dangers of drink and drug driving and travelling at excess speed.



The Roads Policing team also engaged in various enforcement initiatives throughout the year, with the focus remaining on the 'Fatal Four'.

- 1 Driving under the influence of **drink or drugs**
- 2 Inappropriate or excessive **speed**
- 3 **Driver distractions** including using mobile devices such as phones and tablets
- 4 Not wearing a **seat belt**

We continue to focus on drink driving offenders whilst working with partner agencies. Despite high profile campaigns, some drivers continue to drink and drive (25 occurrences in 2020 compared to 18 in 2019) and we will continue our efforts to educate, prevent and detect such offending.

Special Constabulary

During 2020, 'B' Division Special Constabulary continued to assist front line policing operations in areas such as assisting at special events, traffic enforcement and community engagement.

These volunteer officers devoted their free time to assisting their salaried colleagues. Additionally, a number of retired officers were sworn back in as Special Constables in order to assist with the increased workload and ensure the Bailiwick maintained sufficient officer cover during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Criminal Intelligence Unit

The Criminal Intelligence Unit (CIU) is a joint function consisting of a number of small teams made up of GBA, Police and civilian staff, with combined responsibility for the collection, evaluation, sanitisation, dissemination, analysis and development of tactical and strategic criminal intelligence on behalf of Bailiwick Law Enforcement (BLE).

The CIU ensures both Police and GBA are provided with strategic and tactical intelligence products to facilitate focussed and prioritised deployment of operational resources to mitigate real time and emerging threats to the safety and security of individuals, and the wider Bailiwick communities. The CIU works closely with law enforcement partners both nationally and internationally to tackle serious and organised cross border crime.

During 2020, the CIU provided Bailiwick Law Enforcement teams with a total of 5,848 intelligence logs, plus 124 intelligence packages relating to 18 different types of criminality, ranging from antisocial behaviour to organised and cross-border crime and also including intelligence around breaches of COVID-19 emergency regulations.



Special Constable
Emma Rayson

High Tech and Cybercrime Department

Throughout 2020, the High Tech and Cybercrime team received a total of 528 referrals resulting in 954 examinations. As well as traditional mobile phone, computer and CCTV examinations, the local capability has developed to also include the examination of vehicle telematics and cloud extractions. A total of 27.1 terabytes of data was extracted for various examinations (a 15% increase on 2019).

In February, the team attended the annual Digital Ace event at Beau Sejour Leisure Centre, providing online safety advice and showcasing some of the vital work carried out by the BLE examiners. On the back of this event, Digital Media Investigators began their Cyber Protect initiative, providing inputs to local businesses highlighting the importance of cyber security.



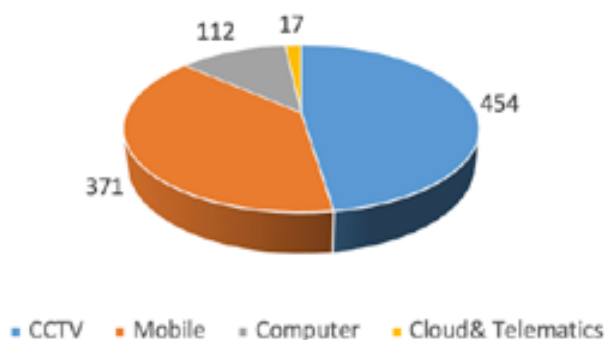
(left to right) PS Reynolds, PC Elliott, SC Ferbrache, PC Batiste, PS Dufour

Of the hundreds of digital examinations carried out in 2020, 69 of the referrals related to drug offences, 21 for Child Sexual Exploitation, 21 for burglary and 17 for rape.

Other key crime types dealt with by the department included fraud, harassment and telecommunications offences.

BLE continues to develop cyber capabilities keeping up with the ever increasing digital world we all live in.

2020 Digital Forensic Examinations - Exhibit breakdown



Public Protection Unit (PPU)

The Public Protection Unit (PPU) works with partner agencies in relation to public protection and safeguarding matters across the Bailiwick. This specialised team of detectives deal with a range of serious and complex crime and are actively involved in child and adult safeguarding within the community.

PPU deals with issues relating to child protection, neglect and abuse investigations, management of dangerous offenders, domestic abuse, rape and sexual assault including historic sex offences and the protection of vulnerable adults. Examples of such investigations undertaken by the Public Protection Unit include the possession and distribution of indecent images of children, serious physical assaults on persons under the age of 18, harassment and threats to kill and all allegations of sexual offences within a domestic setting.

In July 2020 Operation Storm led to an investigation being commenced into the supply of controlled drugs following which a 16 year old child spent several days in intensive care. 8 arrests were made and this remains an ongoing investigation.

The PPU team continue to work in close liaison with a number of partner agencies seeking to reduce offending and threats/risk to the community. These efforts saw a reduction in the number of reported sexual offences during 2020. There was a 77% increase in domestic disturbance calls during the 2020 lockdown period. These calls covered a wide spectrum of incidents including neighbour disputes, domestic disputes/assaults and mental health episodes. Where possible and appropriate BLE worked together with other agencies to support those members of the community who were in need of help

Members of the PPU team regularly attend meetings to share information, discuss current threats and sexual offender management using a multi-agency holistic approach. A variety of case conferences and strategy meetings are held in conjunction with other agencies and the Law Officers to identify the most appropriate investigative strategies, safeguarding arrangements and case management.

Meetings attended by PPU included:

- ▶ MASH Meetings (Multi Agency Support Hub) – during which 1,486 children were discussed during 2020 with on-going safeguarding actions
- ▶ 226 child strategy meetings involving 375 children
- ▶ 34 Initial Child Protection Case Conferences (ICPPC's)
- ▶ 23 pre-birth planning meetings
- ▶ 102 adults discussed at adult MASH (Multi Agency Support Hub)
- ▶ 35 adult strategy meetings
- ▶ 38 MAPPA (Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements)

At the end of 2020 there were 59 Police notifiers (sex offenders that are subject to notification requirements) in the community of which 53 are subject to Notification with the remaining 6 being registered under Category 1 as a Potentially Dangerous Person.

The volume of registered sex offenders entering the Bailiwick was significantly lower in 2020 due to travel restrictions and as such the volume in notifications was reduced. There was one breach of a Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) for failing to attend appointments at Probation, which resulted in the individual being returned to prison.

The Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) had 164 referrals (70 of which were repeat) and in which 217 children were identified as being at risk of being exposed to domestic abuse. 132 referrals originated from Police attendance. Data for the lock down period of 25th March to 30th May, reveals that there was a reduction in referrals during lockdown, with 42 cases heard during the same period in 2019 compared to only 25 in 2020. This is in line with national MARAC data which also shows a reduction in referrals during lockdown.

Special Branch

During 2020 the department conducted 324 enquiries, reports and investigations (400 in 2019). These related to a range of matters including: the assessment of threat and harm from extremism, intelligence relating to emerging risks and threats and illegal immigration trends, the safeguarding of vulnerable persons, vetting and the contribution to locating wanted/missing persons.

Special Branch continue to work closely with Counter Terrorism colleagues in the South West and South East of England and Jersey to ensure close and effective working at ports. The team continued to maintain compliance with the Counter Terrorism network standards and requirements throughout the year.

In line with resources across BLE, Special Branch staff worked flexibly to support the resourcing of key functions during the pandemic. This included one officer being temporarily redeployed to Family Liaison duties and other members of the team being redeployed to assist uniform operations and the Guernsey Border Agency.

Borders Enforcement:

Drugs importations

In January of 2020, Guernsey Border Agency (GBA) officers stopped a vehicle travelling to the UK. Following a search, a total of 40.25 kilograms of Cannabis Resin was found concealed within the boot of the vehicle. This was an unusual investigation as the drugs were being exported, something which is rarely seen in our jurisdiction. The local male driving the vehicle was arrested and an investigation was undertaken. This resulted in the prosecution and conviction of the male who received 6 years and 6 months imprisonment.

Following observations, in February 2020 GBA officers conducted executive action at a freight shed and arrested two local males in connection with an importation of 9.6 kilograms of Herbal Cannabis. One of the males worked for the Guernsey office of the freight company and had collected the consignment putting it into the back of his vehicle. The second male attempted to collect the consignment from the vehicle when executive action was taken. £45,385 in cash was also seized. Both males were sentenced to 6 years and 9 months imprisonment. This included the offence of failing to disclose the passcode to a mobile phone for one of the males who received a further 9 months on a consecutive basis.

Drug Seizures

The Border Division's strategy continues to focus on targeting the importation of the most harmful substances, such as Class A controlled drugs as well as targeting those involved in the importation and onward supply of commercial volumes of other controlled drugs.

However, the drug landscape of Guernsey changed due to the circumstances of 2020. As a result of the pandemic, travel and importation of goods into the island was limited and more



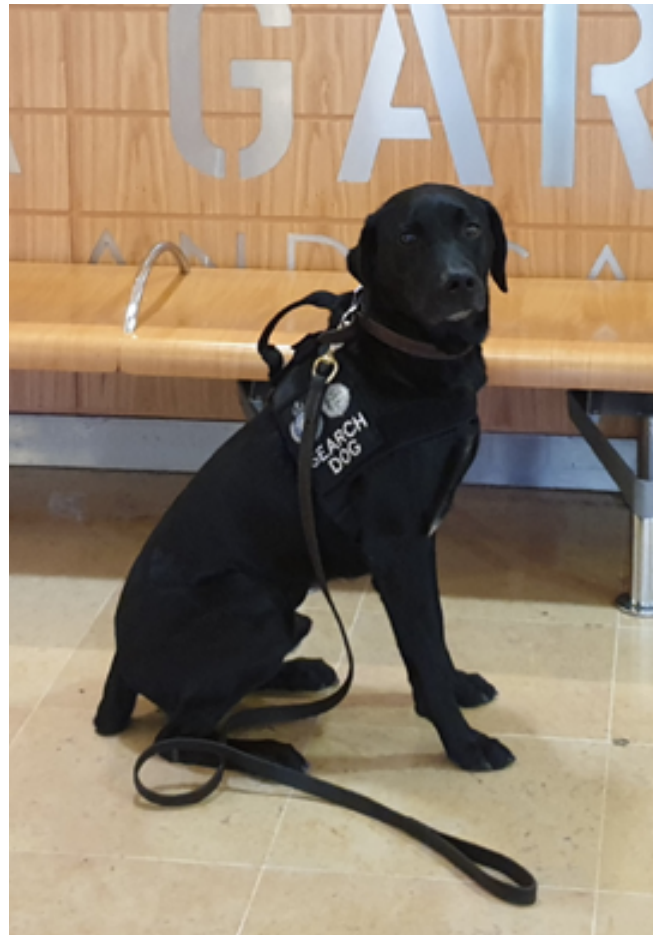
intensely scrutinised and this changed the commodities that the GBA saw being imported.

Cannabis still remains the prevalent drug on the island and this again can be seen in the statistics provided in this report. During 2020 the lack of available travel options caused a significant variation in importation methods where smaller postal importations became more common. The requirement to satisfy the cannabis market in 2020 resulted in officers encountering importations of Cannabis oil and Tetrahydrocannabinol liquid, both Class A controlled drugs, and synthetic cannabinoid liquids, as well as Class B controlled drugs in significant numbers both through the postal system and through the Border controls. In addition, officers saw a number of edibles containing cannabis products including gummies, chocolates, cupcakes and cakes.

GBA Dog Detector Team

The COVID-19 pandemic dramatically changed the patterns of travel across Bailiwick borders and therefore naturally changed the focus of the GBA dog detector teams. This offered the opportunity to focus on more non-canalised areas of business such as freight and post. This certainly kept them busy with a large increase of shipments seen across the lockdown period as people sought to acquire their goods in ways to minimise contact with others. Guernsey Post put in measures to protect their staff by operating satellite work sites as well as their main depot at Envoy House. The dogs worked across all sites during this time scanning both inbound and outbound mail.

Just prior to Guernsey entering the second lockdown the GBA handler and dogs undertook a two week attachment with UK Border Force dog handlers in the Port of Dover. During this time the Guernsey dogs worked alongside the Border Force teams. This included working in the following areas: inbound tourist vehicles, outbound tourist vehicles, inbound coaches,



Customs Drug Detector Dog
Brynn

outbound coaches, freight containers and commercial lorries. This was an excellent opportunity for the dogs and handlers to work and train in a new environment against larger targets.

During this time the GBA dogs were also used by Port of Dover Police to search vehicles which were suspected to be being used for the illegal transportation of cash. On one occasion this resulted in the floor of a vehicle being removed which led to the identification of a manmade concealment area. This training and attachment opportunity provides valuable experience for both the dogs and handlers to work in different environments, and to develop their skills and knowledge.

Criminal Justice Unit (CJU)

2020 saw a very challenging year for the Criminal Justice Unit (CJU). A long serving member of the team sadly lost his long battle with cancer and passed away whilst in service and the CJU Manager retired after many years within the role. This resulted in a loss of corporate memory and experience from the small team. Changes were made to redeploy personnel from within Law Enforcement to resource the unit which meant a period of learning and upskilling in a number of areas.

The lockdown also challenged the CJU to continue to provide service for the Courts and St James Chambers. Contingency planning saw the rapid instigation of a number of firsts for the Criminal Justice System as whole within the Bailiwick with the introduction of 'virtual Courts' and also electronic tagging legislation. To enable business continuity, a staggered working rota and segregation arrangements were put in place within CJU and staff sought to work in partnership with the courts, as court availability had to be significantly restricted in line with public health advice.

Learning and Development (L&D)

2020 was a busy year for Learning and Development who drove the organisation's learning ethos via a number of mediums including theoretical classroom based learning, practical applications of learning and by the use of e-learning platforms. The pandemic placed a number of restrictions on planned training both here in the Bailiwick and the UK and the department had to adapt and seek alternative methods of delivery where possible.

L&D welcomed and trained newly recruited officers across both Police and GBA, facilitating the recruitment process and selection

assessments as well as delivering the initial training programme. The new staff came from a diverse range of backgrounds, all looking for a challenging but rewarding career and a different way of life. The previous career backgrounds of applicants included the Guernsey Sports Commission, The Probation Service, university graduates, school leavers, and the finance industry. They all decided to 'make a change, make a difference' and join Law Enforcement. This diverse range of background skills has brought new 'life skills' to the Law Enforcement family, all of which are built upon during training and used to their and our best advantage. L&D also welcomed two transferee officers from a UK force whose skills were put to use in front line policing.

COVID-19 restrictions resulted in the initial courses being socially distanced and also a low key graduation and swearing-in ceremony for the 1/2020 cohort of student officers was held without family and friends being able to participate. Due to the very restricted celebrations, the Head of Law Enforcement made a decision to hold both Police and Border Agency graduations when a non-restrictive ceremony can be held with families and friends in 2021.



*Background: The Bailiff
(left to right) PC Manning, PC Winberg,
PC Flatres, PC Koulloutas, PC Gillam,
PC Le Bachelet, PC Guille*

Ongoing training of the Special Constabulary volunteers was undertaken and this enhanced their experience of working alongside regular officers throughout the year. Special Constables provide an extremely useful asset to operational policing and to the community and were used regularly during the pandemic.

Continued Professional Development and refreshing skills are a key part of L&Ds work. It is recognised within BLE that keeping officers and staff up to date is of the utmost importance in maintaining standards and professional competency. 2020 proved to be complex and challenging for the Learning and Development department to professionally develop officers and accredit staff in specialist areas due to travel restrictions and the need to focus upon local policing issues generated by the pandemic.

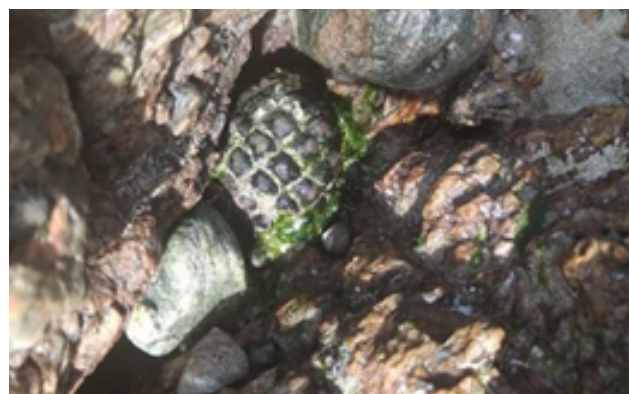
In relation to funding for Learning and Development work, a £100,000 uplift was provided by the States of Guernsey to facilitate a number of essential courses during 2020. Due to the pandemic it was not possible for many of these planned additional training courses to take place and the money remained unspent and returned at the end of the financial year. This gap in training provision will place additional pressures on the years to come as BLE seeks to re schedule and plan essential training programs linked to service delivery.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Team

The Guernsey Police EOD Team had another busy year, providing EOD cover for the Bailiwick and supporting Military Assets for Operation Tapestry – the removal of a WW2 US Mk1 Type 54 Air Dropped Depth Bomb (Depth Charge used in anti-submarine warfare) from outside the QE2 marina, St Peter Port

EOD Attendance

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	10
EOD Search	2
Operational Burn Days	3
Calls with good intent	4
TOTAL CALLS	19



The following provides a summary of EOD activity throughout 2020:

- In February, a member of the public imported WW2 German artillery shells from mainland Europe. After a request from the Border Agency, EOD officers inspected the shells to ensure they were free from explosives and once checked and deemed safe, were cleared by customs.
- In June, a member of the public located a WW2 British Type 36 'Mills Bomb' whilst visiting Moulin Huet Beach. The item was destroyed by means of a controlled explosion.

- ▶ Whilst cutting back brambles in St Sampson a member of the public located a WW2 German 27mm Walther Flare Cartridge. The item was intact and posed a danger to the public as it was filled with phosphorus. The item was destroyed by a controlled explosion.



- ▶ In July, whilst a member of the public was clearing some land for a development in St Martin they un-earthed a WW1 French Artillery Shell. The item contained explosive and was destroyed by means of a controlled explosion.



- ▶ In September, walkers visiting Lihou Island discovered a WW2 French 10.5cm Artillery Shell. The Warden was called and the item was removed by EOD Officers and destroyed by means of a controlled explosion

- ▶ In October, building contractors in Vale un-earthed a WW2 81mm HE Mortar round whilst excavating ground for an extension. The mortar had failed to function and was destroyed on a near-by beach by means of a controlled explosion.



- ▶ In November, commercial divers were scalloping outside QE2 Marina, St Peter Port when they discovered an object on the sea bed. Images were recorded by the divers and then sent to EOD Officers to try and identify the item. The item was identified as a WW2 US Mk1 Type 54 Air Dropped Depth Bomb (Depth Charge). This item contained 158kg of high explosive and was designed for use in anti-submarine warfare. Southern Diving Unit, Royal Navy were drafted in to assist in the disposal. Due to COVID-19 restrictions the operation was conducted under the strictest of social distancing measures. The item was destroyed by means of a controlled explosion.



Tactical Firearms Unit

During 2020, there were 39 calls for service for the police use of firearms, of which 37 were spontaneous and 2 planned deployments.

There were 36 separate authorities granted for the police issuance of firearms, 3 refused and 3 advice only applications. Firearms officers were deployed on 27 occasions. There were 43 calls for service of Taser only incidents (a tactical option within the National Decision Model), 39 of these were spontaneous incidents. Taser was not discharged during 2020.

There was a reduction in the number of total firearms authorities in 2020 compared to 2019. This was due to the drop in pre-planned operations associated with the lack of visiting cruise liners.

Police Dog Section

2020 proved to be an extremely challenging year for the Police Dog Section with staff turnover through retirement and redeployment. This was further impacted by the pandemic as the team faced significant challenges with receiving training which made licensing and development training very difficult. Despite this, Dogs continued to support uniformed operations with a range of tasks, from tracking offenders and locating missing persons to drug searches with great success.

The ability of the dogs to supplement resources was fundamental to the organisation's contingency planning during the emergency lockdown period. A second handler attended a 12 week initial handling course starting in September 2020, not being able to see his young family for the entire period in order for some resilience to return to the section, a significant contribution worthy of mention in this report. At the conclusion of the year the force had two handlers, PC Thomas handling PD Lynx a general purpose dog and PD Gully a detection dog and PC Winslade handling his general purpose dog PD Fitz.

Sark

Bailiwick Law Enforcement continues to provide Sark authorities with specialist support, liaising closely with the Sark Constable, to ensure that residents and visitors to the island have access to enforcement services. In 2020 there were a number of incidents where Guernsey Police provided investigative assistance, including a sudden death, domestic assault, serious assault on a licensed premises and a suspected arson.

Alderney

At the start of 2020 there were a number of high profile incidents, including an attempted murder, a suicide, and a number of drink drive related road traffic collisions. This was challenging for the small team of three officers, however they were assisted by Guernsey Border Agency officers and supported by specialist departments from Guernsey.

Law Enforcement officers worked together to ensure that the COVID-19 restrictions were adhered to within the community, with all reported breaches being thoroughly investigated, together with the provision of high visibility patrols as well as providing guidance and reassurance to the small island community.

Officers also assisted partner agencies and undertook additional roles due to other professionals not being able to travel to Alderney due to the pandemic, an example of this is when social services could not carry out welfare checks on a young family. Police were utilised to ensure that the family was safe and that any outside support was accessible. July 2020 saw officers from Alderney and as well as Guernsey Border Agency officers conduct a drugs warrant at an address in Alderney, this resulted in one person being charged with numerous offences relating to the importation of class A and C controlled substances.



Personnel Statistics

Statistics

Other than where specifically indicated the figures for 2019 appear in brackets.

Personnel

Staff establishment as at 31st December 2020

Chief Officer Head of Law Enforcement

1 (1)

Police Officers

Deputy Chief Officer	2 (1)
Superintendent	0 (1)
Chief Inspectors	3 (4)
Inspectors	8 (12)
Sergeants	32 (26)
Constables	99 (98)
TOTAL	145* (143)

*Includes Head of Law Enforcement 144.7 FTE

Female Police Officers	40 (35)
Male Police Officers	105 (108)

(Figures do not include acting ranks)

GBA Officers

Deputy Chief Officer	1 (0)
Assistant Chief Officer	0 (1)
Surveyors	3 (3)
Senior Officers	4 (4)
Higher Executive Officers	7 (5)
Officers	46 (43)
TOTAL	61 (56)

58.72 FTE

Female GBA Officers	33 (29)
Male GBA Officers	28 (27)

(Figures do not include acting ranks)

Civilian Support Staff

Female	54 (51)
Male	43 (50)
TOTAL	97 (101)

Of the **97** Support Staff, **23** have some form of law enforcement powers

92.8 FTE
(96.33)

Special Constabulary - 'B' Division

Sergeant	1 (1)
Constables	12 (15)
TOTAL	13 (16)

Joiners - Police Officers

Recruited	21 (8)
Net	2 (-6)

Leavers - Police Officers

Resignations	8 (11)
Retirement	9 (3)
Dismissed	2 (0)

Joiners - GBA Officer

Recruited	8 (8)
Net	5 (0)

Leavers - GBA Officers

Resignations	0 (6)
Retirement	1 (2)
Contract End	2 (0)

Joiners - Civilian Support Staff

Recruited	11 (15)
Net	-4 (0)

Leavers - Civilian Support Staff

Resignations	9 (12)
Retirement	3 (1)
Contract End	2 (2)
Death in Service	1 (0)

BLE Resourcing

The fiscal pressures upon public services meant that senior leaders had and continued to need to identify priorities in terms of risk and service delivery. The Head of Law Enforcement was all too aware of the need to enhance the capacity of front line staff and to ensure the correct balance existed in terms of leadership and supervision. As part of a well-considered change to the management structure, a number of organisational changes were made to reduce management posts and free up financial resources to be re-invested into front line recruitment.

Guernsey Police reduced from four to three Chief Inspector posts and also restructured two further senior posts which brought some fiscal savings and created a better organisational structure. A senior role within the GBA was absorbed into the Deputy Chief Officer role. The Head of Law Enforcement acknowledges the impact upon senior leaders in terms of changes to working portfolios, but the benefits of these changes will be felt within front line services over time.

Promotions - Police Officers

Deputy Chief Officer Philip BREBAN

Deputy Chief Officer Ian SCHOLES

Chief Inspector Julie PALMER

Sergeant Lisa McMILLAN

Sergeant James IRLIN

Sergeant Thomas LOWE

Sergeant Stephen PHILLIPS

Sergeant Adam PARRY-JONES

Sergeant Adam MILLER

(Substantive Ranks Only)

Promotions - GBA Officers

Deputy Chief Officer Peter KNEE

Customs & Excise Supervisor Aimee RODRIGUES

Chief Officer's Commendations

Police Constable Daniel THOMAS

For his quick thinking and courage in attempting to save a person from drowning



Recorded Crime

Total number of crimes reported
= 2122 (2299) (Gsy)

*N.B. To provide transparent, fair and trusted crime statistics, Law Enforcement fully adopted the UK crime recording standard and Home Office counting rules in 2018. In doing this, the range and scope of crimes have been adjusted accordingly. Some incidents that would not

have previously been recorded as a crime are now included. Therefore care should be taken when making direct comparison to previous years' totals (pre 2018). Also, in line with these rules, rather than listing detections, it is the outcomes of crime investigations that are now displayed. This provides a far more accurate picture of the criminal justice process.

Arson and Criminal Damage

Arson	10
Arson - endanger life	1
Criminal damage	400
Criminal damage - attempt	1
Criminal damage - threats to damage property	2
Criminal damage - threats to damage property and so endanger life	1
TOTAL	415 (429)

Burglary

Burglary and attempted theft - business and community	2
Burglary and theft - business and community	20
Burglary and theft - outbuilding (residential)	9
Burglary and attempted theft - outbuilding (residential)	1
Burglary and theft - residential	36
Burglary and attempted theft - residential	4
Burglary with intent to steal - business and community	3
Burglary with intent to steal - residential	4
Burglary with intent to steal - outbuilding (residential)	2
Burglary with intent to cause GBH	1
Burglary with intent to cause unlawful damage	10
Theft - going equipped for burglary	2
TOTAL	94 (84)

Drug Offences

Concerned in importing a controlled drug	3
Concerned in offer to supply controlled drug	1
Concerned in supply of controlled drug	7
Cultivating cannabis	7
Importing a controlled drug	10
Knowingly concerned in attempted exportation of controlled drug	1
Knowingly concerned in attempted importation of controlled drug	3
Knowingly concerned in importing a controlled drug (fraudulent evasion)	18
Knowingly importing a controlled drug (fraudulent evasion)	8
Possess controlled drug with intent to supply	8
Possession of a controlled drug	55
Supply controlled drug	1
TOTAL	122 (130)

Fraud Offences

Forgery	1
Forgery of banknotes (paper money)	1
Fraud - by abuse of position	1
Fraud - by false representation	20
Fraud - obtaining services dishonestly	2
TOTAL	25 (45)

Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society

Attempting to pervert the course of justice - common law	1
Escape from lawful custody	2
Dangerous driving	12
Intimidation of witnesses and others involved in an investigation	1
Money laundering - criminal justice - acquire proceeds of criminal conduct	1
Obscene pubs. - distribute indecent photograph of child	2
Obscene pubs. - possess indecent photograph with intent to distribute	2
Obscene pubs. - possess indecent image of child under 16	10
Obscene pubs. - possess indecent photograph of child under 16	1
Pervert the course of justice - common law	1
Telecoms - persistently use network to cause annoyance/inconvenience	3
Telecoms - use network to send false message to cause annoyance etc.	3
Telecoms - use network to send grossly offensive message / matter	2
Telecoms - use network to send indecent message / matter	14
Telecoms - use network to send menacing message / matter	2
Telecoms - use network to send obscene message / matter	1
TOTAL	58 (55)

Possession of Weapons

Firearms - possess prohibited weapon	1
Firearms - possess firearm without certificate	1
Offensive weapon - possess article with blade or point in a public place	8
Offensive weapon - possess article with blade or point on school premises	3
Offensive weapon - possess offensive weapon in a public place	15
TOTAL	28 (25)

Public Order Offences

Public order - affray	5
Public order - fear or provocation of violence by words or behaviour	13
Public order - indecent behaviour	1
Public order - use threatening / abusive / insulting words or behaviour	7
TOTAL	26 (24)

Racial Hatred

Public order - use threatening / abusive / insulting words or behaviour (racial hatred)	1
Public order - use threatening etc. words or behaviour in broadcast (racial hatred)	3
TOTAL	4 (4)

Robbery

Theft - robbery	3
TOTAL	3 (1)

Sexual Offences

Attempted buggery	1
Gross indecency with or toward a child (boy)	1
Indecent assault on female adult (17 years and above)	28
Indecent assault on female child (under 14 years)	15
Indecent assault on female young person (14-17 years)	17
Indecent assault on male adult (17 years and above)	10
Indecent assault on male child (under 14 years)	2
Indecent assault on male young person (14-17 years)	1
Indecent exposure	2
Intercourse with girl under 16	3
Rape	32
TOTAL	112 (137)

Theft

Blackmail	1
Handling stolen good (receiving)	1
Making off without payment	9
Shoplifting	63
Taking a conveyance without authority	10
Taking pedal cycle without authority	14
Theft (unclassified - including thing in action and by finding)	149
Theft by employee	11
Theft from dwelling	9
Theft from person	3
Theft - remove articles from places open to the public	1
Theft of cycle	68
Walk-in theft	1
TOTAL	340 (424)

Vehicle Offences

Tampering with vehicle (brakes or other mechanism)	1
Theft - theft from vehicle	34
Theft - theft of vehicle	6
TOTAL	41 (52)

Violence Against the Person

Abduction / kidnap	1
Assault - common assault on adult	533
Assault - common assault on child or young person (under 17)	100
Assault - emergency worker	2
Assault - threat to kill	36
Assault - unlawful grievous bodily harm	7
Assault - unlawful grievous bodily harm with intent	1
Assault - unlawful wounding	4
Assault - unlawful wounding with intent	3
Cruelty to children & young persons (under 16)	1
False imprisonment	1
Harassment - breach of restraining order	1
Harassment - conduct amounting to harassment	116
Harassment - fear of violence	2
Police officers - assault on police officer	44
Willfully neglect family	2
TOTAL	854 (893)

Recorded Crime Outcomes

Recorded crimes are classified using the full outcomes framework, replacing the previous narrow focus on 'detections' (the number of cases resolved with a charge or caution etc.). This framework provides greater transparency on how all crimes recorded are dealt with. The previous method of providing statistics on 'detections' gave a partial picture of the work undertaken to investigate and resolve crime. This resulted in performance targets, which risked driving perverse crime recording decisions and may have undermined the victim-focused approach set out in the crime recording standard.

Audits undertaken by the Force Crime Registrar measure compliance against the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). NCRS compliance is measured in two ways:

- ▶ **Overall compliance** – this shows the percentage of incidents properly closed in compliance with NCRS – i.e. those not recorded as crimes but with NCRS compliant justification
- ▶ **Victim Focussed Compliance** – this shows the percentage of crimes correctly recorded against those that should have been recorded, in line with NCRS.

Compliance results for 2020 were as follows:

Overall Audit Compliance Graded Excellent		Victim Focussed Compliance Graded Good	
95% - 100%	90% - 94.9%	80% - 89.9%	79.9% and below
Green <i>Excellent</i>	Yellow <i>Good</i>	Amber <i>Fair</i>	Red <i>Poor</i>

Crime Outcomes

Charge / Summonsed	243
Charge / Summonsed with alternative offences	13
Adult – police caution	71
Adult – police caution with alternative offences	1

Taken into consideration (with other offences)	1
Not in the public interest (Police)	13
Not in the public interest (Law Officers)	3
Named suspect – below age	12
Named suspect – too ill	4
The offender has died	1
No named suspect – victim does not support police action	262
Evidential issues (named suspect/victim supports action)	170
Evidential issues (named suspect/victim does not support action)	460
Investigation complete – no suspect identified	314
Further action by other body or agency	72
Further investigation to support further action being taken	4
Diversionary, educational or intervention activity	2
Community resolution/restorative justice	47
Cancelled crime	71
To be resulted	358
TOTAL	2122 (2299)



Offences Reported

Animal	17
Aviation	2
Bail - fail to answer	20
Breach of court order	27
Breach of sex offender register	2
Court offences - contempt, fail to attend	3
Customs	9
Dog	1
Emergency powers – fail to comply	32
Environment Department	13
Fishing	2
Food Business	8
Health & Safety	7
Liquor - consume/possess in public place whilst under 18	2
Police officer - obstruct / resist / impersonate	56
Prison offences	2
Public order - non crime offences	253

Regulation of Investigatory Powers Law	19
Waste police time	4
TOTAL	479 (474)

Traffic Offences

Construction and equipment to reduce danger – motor vehicle	1
Crash helmet	5
Dangerous parking	4
Disc parking	602
Drink drive - all offences	118
Driving licence	160
Driving using mobile phone	14
Driving Recklessly	1
Driving whilst disqualified	15
Driving without due care and attention	96
Driving without reasonable consideration	5
Fail to give required particulars after traffic accident	2
Fail to give way	22
Fail to register motor vehicle	1
Fail to report accident	16
Fail to stop after accident	32
Fail to stop for police officer	11
Motor vehicle - brakes	23
Motor vehicle - danger of damage to persons/property	16
Motor vehicle – emissions - fumes	5
Motor vehicle - lighting	207
Motor vehicle - load	4
Motor vehicle - mirrors	1
Motor vehicle - noise	7

Motor vehicle - number plate	63
Motor vehicle - speedometer	1
Motor vehicle - steering	8
Motor vehicle - tyres	41
Motor vehicle - windscreen	4
Obstruction	2
Parking	68
Parking/driving/riding on the footpath	10
Pillion passenger	2
Prohibited and one way streets	4
Public highway	3
Reckless driving	1
Registration book	5
Seat belts	14
Speeding	154
Third party insurance	184
Traffic lights	10
Traffic sign	121
TOTAL	2063 (2894)



COVID-19 Emergency Regulations Enforcement

Travel Related Self-Isolation Enforcement

Telephone calls made to those in travel-related self-isolation	10,262
Visits made to those in travel-related self-isolation	6,188
Investigations undertaken	32
Prosecutions	13
Prosecutions pending	1
Fines	£83,000

Enforcement of Emergency Regulations

COVID Words of Advice	53
COVID Final Warning	7
COVID Prosecution – Other Breach	4
COVID Prosecution – Self Isolation Breach	17



Other Statistics

Vehicular Collisions

Total number reported	310 (431)
Injuries:	
Fatal	0
Serious*	8
Slight	79
*Classification: Serious Injury	
Pedestrian	2
Driver or Rider	6

Fixed Penalty Notices

Total Issues - Traffic and non-traffic offences	11,124 (13,902)
Band A (£40)	9,777
Band B (£70)	1,267
Band C (£100)	80

Tickets paid within 7 days (£10 discount)	3,563
Tickets paid after 7 days	6,244
Prosecution / Withdrawn / Outstanding	834

(These totals include some notices issues in 2019 and paid in 2020)

Crime - Alderney

Assault – common assault on adult	4
Assault – common assault on child or young person (under 17)	1
Assault – murder	1
Assault - unlawful Grievous Bodily Harm	1
Criminal damage	11
Drugs – cultivating cannabis	1
Drugs - importing a controlled drug	1
Harassment - conduct amounting to harassment	1
Offensive weapon – possess article with blade or point on school premises	1
Public order – fear or provocation of violence by words or behaviour	1
Public order – indecent behaviour on premises of another	1
Sexual offences – indecent assault on male adult (17 years and above)	1
Sexual offences – intercourse with girl under 16 years	1
Sexual offences - rape	1
Theft – burglary – attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm	1
Theft – burglary and theft - residential	1
Theft (unclassified – including thing in action and by finding)	8
Theft - from vehicle	1
TOTAL	38 (49)

Offences Reported - Alderney

Public order – disorderly behaviour	2
Regulation of Investigatory Powers Law	1
TOTAL	3 (7)

Traffic Offences - Alderney

Drink drive - all offences	4
Driving without due care and attention	1
Fail to stop after accident	1
Third party insurance	1
TOTAL	7 (14)

Custody

Number of custody records	1,335 (1,263)
Number of those arrested readily identified as being under the influence of alcohol	483 (396)

Sudden Deaths

Inquiries made into the circumstances surrounding sudden or unnatural deaths

Total investigations	73 (57)
Death certificate	37
<i>Following post mortem</i>	
Natural causes	20
<i>Following inquest</i>	
Suicide	5
Accidental death	3

Open verdict	2
Natural causes	2
Industrial disease	2
Pending further enquiries	2

Professional Standards

A total of **133** (71) complaints were made to the Professional Standards

Complaints regarding law enforcement officers or procedure	42 (30)
Internal issues of professional behaviour and standards	33 (12)
Quality of service complaints	43 (19)
Miscellaneous (very minor/informal)	15 (10)

Results

Misconduct hearings	2
Complaints subject to management action	24
No further action	76
Ongoing	23

Guernsey Police Complaints Commission

Complaints were referred to the Guernsey Police Complaints Commission to supervise	2
Appeals were lodged with the Guernsey Police Complaints Commission (none upheld)	4

Note: The department is also tasked with identifying organisational learning and best practice and this is communicated across Law Enforcement.

Police Use of Firearms

Firearm deployments	48 (77)
Incidents where police firearm discharged	0
Taser only deployments	42 (29)
Incidents where police firearm discharged	0

Firearms Licensing

Firearms Certificates

Current certificates	334 (343)
Granted	4 (7)
Renewed	86 (91)
Revoked	0 (0)
Varied	13 (61)
Cancelled / Surrendered	20 (19)

Shotgun Certificates

Current certificates	612 (642)
Granted	5 (7)
Renewed	263 (138)
Revoked	1 (1)
Varied	11 (56)
Cancelled / Surrendered	55 (29)

Drug Seizures (GBA)

	Seizures	Weight/Units	Value
Cocaine (Powder)	8	17.88	£2,235.00
MDMA (Ecstasy) (Tablet)	2	42	£840.00
MDMA (Ecstasy) (Powder)	5	350.42	£31,537.80
Morphine Tablets	1	36	£2,700.00
Methadone	1	45	£45.00
Cannabis Oil	1	246.48	£9,859.20
Tetrahydrocannabinol Liquid	10	713.60	£8,206.40
Crystal Meth	1	1.2	£78.00
Class A Edibles	4	117	£274.20
CLASS A TOTAL	33		£55,775.60

	Seizures	Weight/Units	Value
Amphetamine (Powder)	3	17.61	£1,144.65
Cannabis Plant (Weight)*	1	19.5	£487.50
Cannabis Resin	13	46,534.65	£1,163,366.25
Herbal Cannabis	44	15,425.06	£394,913.40
Synthetic Cannabinoid Liquid**	18	12,165.95	£139,908.43
Synthetic Cannabinoid Agonist	4	2,170	£48,825.00
Ketamine Powder	3	11.56	£1,040.40
CLASS B TOTAL	86		£1,749,685.63

	Seizures	Weight/Units	Value
Steroids (Tablet)	4	2,015	£2,518.75
Steroids (Vials)	9	1,098	£32,940.00
Other Class C Mediation	9	443.15	£1,329.45
Diazepam	8	948.5	£2,845.50
Subutex (Tablet)	2	51	£3,825.00
CLASS C TOTAL	32		£43,458.70

	Seizures	Value
OVERALL TOTALS	151	£1,848,919.93
	(101)	(£1,359,718.65)

* A total of 2 plants

** There is a range of value between £139,908.43 and £1,399,084.25 for Synthetic Cannabinoid Liquid, the lower value has been reported.

Value
of cash
seized
£140,733

£1,848,920
value of controlled drugs seized

Class A
£55,776

Class B
£1,749,686

Class C
£43,458

Drug Seizures (Police)

	Weight/Units	Value
MDMA	68.03g	£6,803.00
ADB-Butinaca	0.3g	£7.50
MDMB-4en-PINACA	5.8g	£145.00
CLASS A TOTAL		£6,955.50
Cannabis	52.01g	£1,967.90
Cannabis Resin	493.62g	£14,808.60
CLASS B TOTAL		£16,776.50
OVERALL TOTALS		£23,732.00

Total amount of cash seized was £29,344 and the total of arrests were **27**

Other Notable Seizures (GBA)

This relates to goods that were improperly imported, subject to a restriction or prohibition or dealt with due to a legislative infractions.

Commodity	Seizures
Revenue Goods	38
Cash	7
CBD Products	10
Miscellaneous Goods improperly imported	25
Vehicles / Vessels	3
Offensive Weapons	5
Prescription-only Medicines & Medicinal Products	4
Firearms	-
Drug Paraphernalia with contamination	1
Other - counterfeit goods	2
TOTALS	95 (125)

Excise and Import Duties Revenue Income

The figures below represent Guernsey and Alderney excise and import duties volumes and income for the period 1st January to 31st December 2020. Comparisons are made with the 2019 figures for the same period.

The 2019 figures associated with spirits and tobacco have been revised from those originally published in the 2019 annual report. 732.76kg of tobacco and 816 litres of spirit was declared and accounted for in 2020 but was actually imported in 2019. The 2019 figures have therefore been adjusted to display these volumes to ensure the year-on-year comparisons remain accurate.

	2019		2020		Change	
	Lts or Kgs	£	Lts or Kgs	£	Vol	£
Spirits	314,807	3,865,967	417,937	5,209,770	32.8%	34.8%
Wine	2,168,927	5,759,102	2,450,302	6,716,769	13.0%	16.6%
Tobacco	21,913	7,914,439	35,049	13,590,238	59.9%	71.7%
Beer	4,548,392	3,782,319	4,529,651	3,946,115	-0.4%	4.3%
Cider	1,102,312	899,346	1,191,430	1,002,713	8.1%	11.5%
Fuel Import	29,440,444	20,624,621	26,158,266	18,837,919	-11.1%	-8.7%
Duty	Ad valorem	1,887,169	Ad valorem	1,731,069		-8.3%
TOTALS		44,732,963		51,034,593		14.1%

Immigration and Nationality

Number of passports issued	3,503
Number of emergency passports issued	7
Applications received for EU Settlement Scheme	1,486
Number of refusals:	10
Entry clearance	7
Extensions	1
Work permit	2
Number of Deportations	3*

*A further fourth deportation could not take place due to COVID-19 restrictions and is pending

Stop and Search (Police) (Section 1-6)

Police Powers and Criminal Evidence (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law 2003

	Drugs	Stolen articles	Firearms	Offensive weapons	Prohibited articles (going equipped)	Arrests from searches
Jan	46	1	0	2	1	9
Feb	25	1	0	0	1	5
Mar	13	2	1	3	4	6
Apr	33	0	0	1	0	8
May	32	3	0	4	1	5
Jun	29	0	0	2	3	11
Jul	16	4	0	3	1	1
Aug	28	2	0	0	4	2
Sep	22	0	0	1	0	4
Oct	3	1	0	3	1	2
Nov	6	0	0	4	1	2
Dec	19	0	0	0	0	9

Stop and Search in Anticipation of Violence (Section 3)

Number of authorities issued	0
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Road Checks (Sections 5 & 6)

Number of Road Checks	0
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Records of Detention (Section 58 (1) (a))

The number of persons kept in Police/GBA detention for more than 24 hours and released without charge	0
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Warrants of further Detention [Section 58 (1) (b) & (1) (c) - (i) - (ii) - (iii)]

No	Period of further detention authorised	Period spent in Police detention on its authority	Charged or Released without charge	Custody ref
1	6hrs	2hrs 24mins	Charged	C00004990

Intimate Searches in Police Detention [Section 63 (13) (14)]

Number of searches conducted by a suitable qualified person	Number of searches not so conducted but conducted in their presence	The result of the searches carried out
0	0	0

[Section 63 (13) (15)]

Number of drug offence intimate searches	The result of the searches carried out
0	0

Strip Searches in Police Detention [Billet d'Etat 2005]

	No. of searches	<17	17 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45+
Male	33	3	7	14	6	3
Female	3	0	2	0	1	0
TOTAL	36	3	9	14	7	3

GBA Searches [Sections 36 and 62]

Police Powers and Criminal Evidence (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2003

Breakdown of all Strip Searches Undertaken - under Section 36

	No. of searches	Juvenile	17 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45+	Referred for Prosecution
Male	3	-	1	1	1	-	1
Female	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	4	0	1	2	1	0	2 (50%)

Breakdown of all Rub-Down Searches Undertaken - under Section 36

	No. of searches	Juvenile	17 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45+	Referred for Prosecution
Male	18	-	1	9	7	1	15
Female	3	-	-	1	2	-	3
TOTAL	21	0	1	10	9	1	18 (86%)

Breakdown of all Strip Searches Undertaken - under Section 62

	No. of searches	Juvenile	17 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45+
Male	1	-	-	-	-	1
Female	0	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	1

Breakdown of all Rub-Down Searches Undertaken - under Section 62

	No. of searches	Juvenile	17 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45+
Male	17	-	3	5	8	1
Female	4	-	-	2	2	-
TOTAL	21	0	3	7	10	1

Search of Person

Record of searches conducted under the provisions of the Customs and Excise (General Provisions) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1972 Section 72.

Breakdown of all Strip Searches Undertaken 2020 under Section 72

	No. of searches	Juvenile	17 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45+	Offences Identified of Investigated
Male	12	-	3	6	3	-	3
Female	1	-	-	-	1	-	0
TOTAL	13	0	3	6	4	0	3 (23%)

Breakdown of all Rub-Down Searches Undertaken 2020 under Section 72

	No. of searches	Juvenile	17 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45+	Offences Identified of Investigated
Male	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Female	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Breakdown of all Intimate Searches Undertaken 2020

	No. of searches	Juvenile	17 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45+	Offences Identified of Investigated
Male	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Female	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Breakdown of all Rub-Down Searches Undertaken 2020 - Other Legislation

	No. of searches	Juvenile	17 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45+	Offences Identified of Investigated
Male	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Female	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Colin Clarke

2020 saw the death in service of our dear friend and colleague Colin Clarke.



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