

# Drugs Strategy 2007-10



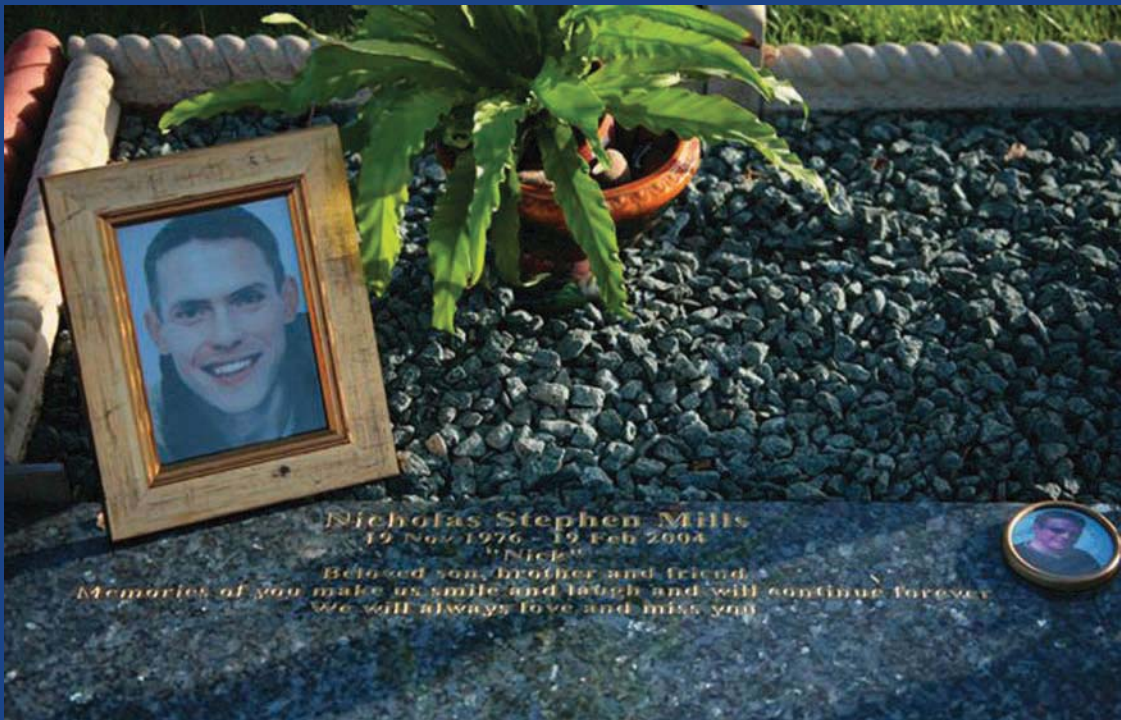
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1976-2004

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## Foreword

I am pleased to present the new three year Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) Drugs Strategy. This document is the result of the careful examination of the role we play in the context of the National Community Safety Strategy, the National Policing Plan and our seven key policing objectives for London.

Our partners and other organisations have been consulted and the strategy recognises that the issue of illegal drugs cannot be tackled by any one agency. The unlawful drugs industry, with its often sophisticated importation, production and supply methods, present significant challenges for law enforcement agencies. Drug misuse, with the resulting social and personal harm and sometimes loss of life, demands considered action from a range of government, voluntary and private sector organisations.



### ***The Strategy acknowledges the role of the MPS in:***

- Catching and convicting those that cause most harm to communities through drugs
- Identifying drug users that will respond to treatment in our efforts to reduce crime
- The importance of taking action against those that seek to profit from the misery of others
- Working together with partners to help educate people about the harm drug misuse represents

Where the communities of our Safer Neighbourhood wards have identified drugs as a local issue, we will listen and act on their concerns. Local people will contribute to the intelligence we need to tackle drug use in crack houses and in public places. By seizing and confiscating the proceeds of crime, we aim to remove the 'role model' drug dealers seen by our young people. At the same time, the MPS is working to reduce the supply of drugs to neighbourhoods by pursuing and disrupting the organised criminal networks that import and produce drugs.

Not only are we dealing with the policing of drugs in London here and now, the strategy also looks forward. We will scan for emerging threats and changing intelligence. This is critical in a global environment where communication is easy and immediate. Criminals will find new ways of importing, manufacturing, supplying and distributing drugs. We will respond to these changes as they happen, adopt the most effective policing tactics for London and strive to make London a safer place.

**Steve House**

**Assistant Commissioner Specialist Crime Directorate**

# ***Vision***

*Our vision is to make London safer by working with partners to disrupt the supply and reduce the use of illegal drugs*



## Introduction

The MPS Drugs Strategy 2007-10 has been developed to provide clear direction on how the police service in London intends to deliver its responsibility for tackling the problem of illicit drugs in the capital.

It focuses on enforcing legislation aimed at tackling criminality associated with drug dealing. This will be coupled with partnership work in the areas of education, diversion, prevention and problem-solving to reduce drug use.

The MPS already undertakes a range of activities in relation to drugs. This includes crack house and cannabis farm closures and arresting people found possessing or supplying drugs. We also seize drugs and the assets of drug dealers.

From a prevention and intervention perspective, 21 out of the 32 MPS boroughs are involved in the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) and as capacity allows, police officers support teachers in PSHE<sup>1</sup> classes. Here they use their expertise to explain the laws regarding drugs, the consequences of these laws and drug identification.

The MPS Drugs Strategy 2007-10 provides a comprehensive and directed approach to disrupting drugs supply and use in London. It aims to build on current interventions such as the DIP and the Prolific and Priority Offender (PPO) scheme, and harness resources to enforce relevant legislation such as the Proceeds of Crime Act and the Misuse of Drugs Act.

We will continue to work closely with government agencies, voluntary groups and other organisations such as the Serious & Organised Crime Agency (SOCA), HM Revenue and Customs, the Immigration Service, HM Prison Service, Probation Service and the Crown Prosecution Service. Other partners include; Government Office for London (GOL), Drug Action Teams, Greater London Alcohol and Drug Alliance (GLADA), and London Drug Policy Forum (LDPF). These agencies are helping to drive the agenda and contribute ideas to develop initiatives around drug issues in London.

<sup>1</sup> PSHE – Physical Social and Health Education



## Setting the Context

### **Community Safety**

The 'National Community Safety Plan 2006-09' clearly sets out the government's priorities for community safety and the responsibilities that the police service and other partner agencies have to achieve these.

#### **Six broad themes underpin the NCSP 2006-09 Update<sup>1</sup>:**

- Making communities stronger and more effective
- Further reducing crime and anti-social behaviour and building a culture of respect
- Preventing extremism and countering terrorism
- Creating safer environments
- Protecting the public and building confidence
- Improving people's lives so they are less likely to commit offences or re-offend

A key strategic priority for the police is to 'reduce overall crime in line with national PSA<sup>2</sup> targets, including focusing on more serious violent crime, drug-related crime and alcohol-related crime and disorder.'

In 2007-08 the police service will be responsible for the following key actions addressing drugs:

- To reduce the harm caused by drug dealing to communities, such as the nuisance caused by street markets associated with borough level drug dealing, as measured by the British Crime Survey
- To deal with the impact on communities by criminals engaged in drug supply and associated turf wars
- To develop the capacity to deal with cross-border regional drug dealers
- To ensure that drugs and other relevant strategies are in place

The MPS Drugs Strategy 2007-10 has been designed to support the effective delivery of these priorities.



<sup>1</sup> National Community Safety Plan 2006 – 2009 Update was published in November 2006 and reflects slight changes to the original document published on 16 November 2005

<sup>2</sup> Public Service Agreement

## Government Drug Strategy

Reducing the harm caused by drugs is one of the government's top priorities.

The government's Drug Strategy was first published in 1998. It was initially updated in 2002 and in 2004 a progress report titled 'Tackling Drugs, Changing Lives' (Keeping Communities Safe from Drugs) was published.

'Tackling Drugs, Changing Lives' sets out policies and interventions to deliver the government's objectives of reducing the harm caused by illegal drugs.

### ***The following are the desired outcomes by 2008:***

- Reduce availability by putting drug dealers out of business
- Prevent people from using drugs
- Reduce and rehabilitate existing users
- Get users out of crime and into treatment



## Background to Policing Drugs in London

The MPS Drugs Plan 1999 to 2002 focused on communities most at risk in response to the national strategy 'Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain'. Some of the achievements of this plan were the introduction of arrest referral schemes and Operation Crackdown: a long-term enforcement activity at borough level.

The MPS Drugs Strategy 2003 to 2006 was built on two strands; reducing supply and reducing demand.

- Reducing supply - placed emphasis on enforcing legislation and tackling the drugs causing the most harm - specifically crack cocaine and heroin
- Reducing demand focused on education, harm reduction, diversion and problem solving

In April 2006 the Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA) Planning Performance and Review Committee recommended that drugs should be designated a priority for the MPS in the context of understanding the drivers of crime.

After extensive internal and external consultation, the MPS Management Board approved the MPS Drugs Strategy for 2007-10 in December 2006.

We are confident that our new drugs strategy will strongly complement our overall 'Policing London Strategy', particularly in relation to supporting Safer Neighbourhoods and disrupting criminal networks.





## **MPS Drugs Strategy and Delivery Plan 2007-10**

Our vision is to make London safer by working with partners to disrupt the supply and reduce the use of illegal drugs.

***There are two main aims:***

**Aim 1** – We will reduce the demand for illegal drugs and the social, economic and criminal harm caused by their use through a co-ordinated approach with partners and stake holders.

**Aim 2** – We will tackle the supply of illegal drugs and reduce harm caused by supply, by working with partner agencies focusing on intelligence, prevention and enforcement activity in the worst affected neighbourhoods.

The MPS approach focuses on the following seven key activities:

1. Tackling class A trafficking
2. Disrupting open markets – tackling blatant use in public places
3. Closing crack houses
4. Disrupting cannabis cultivation
5. Arresting and diverting PPO drug users
6. Working together in partnership – supporting communities
7. Seizing assets and disrupting funds

## 1. Tackling Class A Trafficking

Class A drugs such as heroin, cocaine, crack and more recently methamphetamine cause the most harm. By continually developing intelligence and targeting resources at the people involved in the trafficking of class A drugs, we can have a greater impact on reducing that harm. Criminal networks involved in class A drug supply are often involved in other serious and violent crime. Intelligence and operational units will target these criminals.

### ***We seek to:***

- ▶ Target criminal networks engaged in the trafficking of illegal drugs
- ▶ Respond to locally identified community concerns by reducing drug harm in neighbourhoods
- ▶ Tackle emerging drug threats

### ***How we will achieve it:***

- Develop drugs intelligence
- Target organised crime
- Place emphasis on drug problems identified by local communities
- Improve training for front line officers
- Introduce targeted operations to tackle street dealing
- Monitor drug trends and prepare for emerging threats
- Update policies and procedures in response to changes in the nature of drug use and supply



## 2. Disrupting Open Markets - Tackling Blatant Use in Public Places

Open drug use is a community problem. An understanding of local issues is needed to create an effective response to neighbourhood concerns. We intend to apply a problem-solving approach to street dealing and open drug use. We will introduce local initiatives targeting specific problem areas supported by central resources.

### ***We seek to:***

- ▶ Combat the open selling of drugs on London's streets
- ▶ Support enforcement through better understanding of the problem

### ***How we will achieve it:***

- Arrest individuals supplying in open markets
- Work with other agencies to solve problems
- Support local initiatives by allocating central resources to highlight problem areas
- Undertake ward level audits to identify areas of concern
- Develop community intelligence – build an intelligence picture of drugs supply from the bottom-up
- Encourage boroughs to jointly tackle cross-border offenders



### 3. Closing Crack Houses

Crack houses act as a major crime generator in communities. Rates of acquisitive offending such as burglary, robbery and motor vehicle crime tend to be higher in their vicinity.

Through continued work in this area the MPS hopes to improve the general quality of life of Londoners by reducing the fear of crime.

***We seek to:***

- ▶ Ensure prompt and permanent closure of identified crack houses in response to local community concerns

***How we will achieve it:***

- Facilitate civil action to support closures
- Develop MPS crack house closure protocol
- Ensure that best practice enforcement and prevention is highlighted and adopted

### 4. Disrupting Cannabis Cultivation

While cannabis importation into the UK continues to be an issue, there has been a marked increase in home production by criminal networks. By targeting local production the MPS hopes to reduce availability, especially as cannabis appears to be the drug most commonly abused by school children<sup>1</sup>.

***We seek to:***

- ▶ Target criminal networks who pose a risk to communities by engaging in the production of illegal drugs
- ▶ Reduce availability of premises for use in the production of cannabis

***How we will achieve it:***

- Develop intelligence on criminal networks involved in cannabis production
- Identify sites by raising awareness in local communities and using helicopters
- Work in partnership with power companies and local landlords
- Close down cannabis production sites



<sup>1</sup> *Drugs Use, Smoking and Drinking among Young People in England in 2005*



## 5. Arresting and Diverting Prolific & Priority Offender (PPO) Drug Users

PPOs are the estimated 10% of active offenders who are responsible for half of all crimes<sup>1</sup>. Evaluation of the PPO scheme<sup>2</sup> showed that drugs misuse was considered a factor in offending in 61% of PPOs. By targeting PPOs through the DIP the police can support the government's three-strand strategy - prevent and deter, catch and convict, rehabilitate and resettle.

### **We seek to:**

- ▶ Use coercive powers to encourage drug-using PPOs into treatment
- ▶ Improve our knowledge of drug-using PPOs habits and lifestyle

### **How we will achieve it:**

- Ensure that PPOs arrested for non-trigger offences<sup>3</sup> are considered for drug tests on every occasion
- Enforce required assessments and restriction on bail where users refuse to take advantage of treatment opportunities
- Act quickly over the enforcement of breaches of Drug Rehabilitation Requirement Orders in the case of PPOs and other serious offenders
- Develop a protocol with the Probation Service to fast track breaches of community orders



<sup>1</sup> Home Office 2001

<sup>2</sup> Early Findings from the Prolific and Other Priority Offenders Evaluation Home Office Development and Report 46 2005

<sup>3</sup> The Home Office have designated certain offences as trigger offences for Drug Interventions Programme drug tests. The list can be found at: [www.drugs.gov.uk](http://www.drugs.gov.uk)

## 6. Working Together in Partnership - Supporting Communities

The MPS recognises the need for flexibility in tackling drug problems at grass-roots level. Intelligence, expertise and resources from partners will be required to develop strategies to deal with drugs within communities based on local concerns and priorities.

This particular strand focuses on prevention, in particular increasing the awareness of the dangers of drug abuse. Prevention and diversion are seen as key methods of engaging young people to prevent them using drugs or getting involved in drug supply.

### ***We seek to:***

- ▶ Develop a comprehensive understanding of drugs within communities and deal with community concerns about drug offences
- ▶ Reduce the number of new users by increasing awareness of the consequences of drugs misuse
- ▶ Target those who supply to young people

### ***How we will achieve it:***

- Work in partnership with local Drug Action Teams to identify problems and alleviate harm
- Promote problem-solving initiatives with other agencies to tackle drugs
- Extend the DIP to all 32 boroughs (subject to Home Office funding)
- Develop intelligence on drugs trafficking at borough level
- Prioritise young people in our publicity and media campaigns
- Prioritise enforcement against dealers operating in the vicinity of schools, youth clubs and similar locations
- Through Safer Neighbourhood Teams, develop intelligence and take action against those dealing to young people



## 7. Seizing Assets/Disrupting Funds

The MPS intends to reduce the financial rewards criminals obtain from their activities by using the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA). The drugs trade can be a lucrative business and the MPS will try to seize every opportunity to launch financial investigations against suspected drug dealers.

### ***We seek to:***

- ▶ Increase the number and amount of assets seized and subsequent confiscations

### ***How we will achieve it:***

- Increase the number of financial investigations of offenders charged with drugs trafficking
- Increase the number of POCA interventions
- Publicise the asset recovery of drug dealers' possessions to remove the 'role model' image of drug dealing



## Delivery Plan

### 1. Tackling Class A Trafficking

Ref.	What we seek to do	Who is responsible	How we will achieve it	Ref.	Recognising success
1.1.	Target Criminal Networks engaged in the trafficking of illegal drugs	Assistant Commissioner Specialist Crime Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing  Other Supporting Departments/Units: Intelligence Development and Analysis Unit (SCD) Middle Market Drugs Project (SCD) Special Intelligence Section (SCD) Borough Command Units (TP) Directorate of Public Affairs (DPA)	Develop intelligence with a view to dismantling criminal networks  Target networks involved in drugs supply  Cross-border and Pan-London operations as appropriate  Target individuals involved in drugs supply in response to community concerns identified at the ward level	1.1.1	Achieve year on year increase in the number of identified networks disrupted
				1.1.2	Improve PPAF <sup>1</sup> SPI 6b: percentage of supply offences brought to justice, and of these the percentage for cocaine and heroin supply
				1.1.3	Positive media coverage with respect to MPS proactive operations
1.2	Respond to locally identified community concerns by reducing drug harms in neighbourhoods	Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing  Other Supporting Departments/units: Borough Command Units Central Operations (CO) Central Tasking Office (TP/SCD/CO) Intelligence Development and Analysis Unit (SCD)	Utilise TP/SCD/CO resources as appropriate  Improve training for frontline officers to combat drugs related activity  Support local operations targeting dealers at street level  Support the most affected wards by introducing covert policing / test purchase operations	1.2.1	The number of TP/SCD operations sanctioned by Coordinating and Tasking Office
				1.2.2	Increased confidence and satisfaction
1.3	Tackle emerging drug threats	Assistant Commissioner Specialist Crime  Other Supporting Departments/units: Intelligence Development and Analysis Unit (SCD) Drugs Directorate (SCD) Directorate of Public Affairs (DPA)	We will monitor emerging drugs trends and prepare for emerging threats e.g. methamphetamine and chemical precursors  Monitor changes in legislation  Update our enforcement policies and tactics to deal with changes in the nature of drug use and supply  Publicise emerging threats	1.3.1	Intelligence products, strategy and policy papers
				1.3.2	The creation of Standard Operating Procedures to deal with emerging threats
				1.3.3	Presentations and events

<sup>1</sup> Performance Indicator developed this planning year 2007/08

<sup>2</sup> National Community Safety Plan 2006 - 2009 (PPAF may soon be replaced by APACS – Assessment of Policing and Community Safety)



## 2. Disrupting Open Markets - Tackling Blatant Use in Public Places

Ref.	What we seek to do	Who is responsible	How we will achieve it	Ref.	Recognising success
2.1	Combat the open selling of drugs on London's streets.	Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing  Other Supporting Departments/units: Borough Command Units (TP) Central Tasking Office (TP/SCD/CO)	Arrest individuals involved in drugs supply in open markets in response to local community concerns  Apply a multi-agency problem solving approach to street dealing  Support local initiatives through the tasking process with central resources in specified problem areas	2.1.1	Improve PPAF <sup>1</sup> SPI 6b; percentage of supply offences brought to justice, and of these the percentage for cocaine and heroin supply
2.2	Support enforcement through better understanding of the problem.	Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing  Other Supporting Departments/units: Borough Command Units (TP) Safer Neighbourhood Teams (TP) Central Tasking Office (TP/SCD/CO) Intelligence Development and Analysis Unit (SCD)	Undertake audits at ward level to identify areas where drugs are of concern.  BOCUs to seek to develop intelligence up the drug supply chain  Seek to close the intelligence gap between level 1 and 2 <sup>2</sup> .  Creation of tactical and strategic drugs profiles  Provide supporting intelligence to level 1 and 2 drugs operations and encourage boroughs to jointly tackle cross-border offenders  Build an intelligence picture of drugs supply from the bottom up.	2.1.2	Increased confidence and satisfaction from Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNT) Public Attitude Surveys  Positive indications from the British Crime Survey <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Community Safety Plan 2006 - 2009

<sup>2</sup> National Intelligence Model (NIM) levels. There are 3 levels: Level 1 offending is localised and is usually contained within one Borough, Level 2 is pan-Borough offending and Level 3 offending is serious and organised crime on a national or international level

<sup>3</sup> SPI 10c: Using the British Crime Survey, perceptions of drug use/drug dealing. (National Community Safety Plan 2006-2009)

### 3. Closing Crack Houses

Ref.	What we seek to do	Who is responsible	How we will achieve it	Ref.	Recognising success
3.1	Prompt and permanent closure of identified crack houses in response to local community concerns	Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing Other Supporting Departments/Units: Borough Command Units (TP) Central Property Services (DOR) Drugs Directorate (SCD)	Facilitate civil action to support closures  Develop an MPS crack house closure protocol  Best practice enforcement and prevention binding on all BOCUs	3.1.1	Closure compliance on identified crack houses
				3.1.2	Increased community confidence and satisfaction

### 4. Disrupting Cannabis Cultivation

Ref.	What we seek to do	Who is responsible	How we will achieve it	Ref.	Recognising success
4.1	We will target Criminal Networks who pose a risk to communities by engaging in the production of illegal drugs	Assistant Commissioner Specialist Crime Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing  Other Supporting Departments/units: Intelligence Development and Analysis Unit (SCD) Borough Command Units (TP) Central Property Services (DOR) Air Support Unit (CO)	Develop intelligence on networks involved  Raise awareness within local communities, identifying sites by increasing community intelligence and utilising Air Support Unit  Partnership working with power companies and estate agencies to identify sites  Close down cannabis production sites in response to local community concerns	4.1.1	Achieve year on year increase in the number of identified networks disrupted <sup>1</sup>
				4.1.2	Prosecution of offenders and confiscation of assets
4.2	Reduce availability of premises for use in the production of cannabis	Assistant Commissioner Specialist Crime Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing  Other Supporting Departments/units: Borough Command Units Performance Information and Improvement Unit (SCD)	Continue to dismantle identified grow sites and destruction of crops and equipment  Raise awareness of letting agents/landlords to the potential criminal use of properties  Monitor the number of intelligence reports and cultivation sites closures	4.2.1	Closure of sites and seizure of drugs
				4.2.2	Improved community satisfaction <sup>2</sup> – SNT Surveys MPS Public Attitude Surveys British Crime Survey

<sup>1</sup> SCD Performance Indicator – numbers specific to criminal networks involved in drugs can easily be extracted

<sup>2</sup> SPI 10c: Using the British Crime Survey, perceptions of drug use/drug dealing. (National Community Safety Plan 2006 – 2009)

## 5. Arresting and Diverting Prolific and Priority Offender (PPO) Drug Users

Ref.	What we seek to do	Who is responsible	How we will achieve it	Ref.	Recognising success
5.1	Use coercive powers to facilitate drug using PPOs into treatment	Assistant Commissioner Specialist Crime Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing  Other Supporting Departments/Units: Borough Command Units Drugs Directorate (SCD) Performance Information and Improvement Unit (SCD)	Maximise drug-testing opportunities, ensuring that PPOs arrested for non-trigger offences are considered for drug tests on every occasion	5.1.1	50% increase in all PPOs considered for DIP intervention through inspectors' drug test authorisations <sup>1</sup>
			Enforce required assessment and restriction on bail legislation where users refuse to take advantage of treatment opportunities	5.1.2	Number of PPOs prosecuted for failing to attend assessments or arrested for breaching restrictions on bail
5.2	Improve our knowledge of the habits of drug-using PPOs	Assistant Commissioner Specialist Crime Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing  Other Supporting Departments/units: Borough Command Units Performance Information and Improvement Unit (SCD)	Support the enforcement of breaches of Drug Rehabilitation Requirement Orders in the case of PPOs and other serious offenders with a premium arrest protocol	5.2.1	Reduction in time taken to arrest offenders
			Develop a protocol with Probation Service to fast track breaches of community orders by PPOs and other serious offenders  Improve our knowledge of the habits of drug using PPOs  The provision of a regularly updated list of PPOs who have tested positive to ensure that the right offenders are targeted	5.2.2	Developing protocols for: Arresting those failing to appear for required assessment and breaching restrictions on bail Bringing before the court those breaching Drug Rehab Requirement orders

<sup>1</sup> Performance Indicator developed this planning year 2007/08

## 6. Working Together in Partnership - Supporting Communities

Ref.	What we seek to do	Who is responsible	How we will achieve it	Ref.	Recognising success
6.1	Develop a comprehensive understanding of drugs within communities and deal with community concerns with regards to drug offences	Assistant Commissioner Specialist Crime Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing  Other Supporting Departments/Units: Borough Command Units Drugs Directorate (SCD) Intelligence Development and Analysis Unit (SCD)	Work in partnership with local Drug Action Teams to identify problems and alleviate harm	6.1.1	Operations and initiatives developed from community intelligence
			Promote joint agency problem-solving initiatives to tackle drugs	6.1.2	Extension of rollout
			Extension of the Drugs Intervention Programme to all 32 boroughs. (Subject to Home Office funding. It has been confirmed that there is no funding available for 2007/08)  Development of the Central Drugs Trafficking Database (CDTD)  Develop intelligence on drugs trafficking at borough level	6.1.3	Migration of the CDTD to Met Intelligence Bureau (MIB)
6.2	Seek to reduce the number of new users by increasing awareness of consequences of drug misuse	Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing  Other Supporting Departments/Units: Borough Command Units Safer Neighbourhoods Youth Team (TP) Drugs Directorate (SCD) Directorate of Public Affairs (DPA)	Prioritise young people in our publicity and media campaigns	6.2.1	Successful operational activity to be supported by positive media coverage
6.3	Specifically target those who supply to young people in response to local community concerns	Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing  Other Supporting Departments/units: Borough Command Units Safer Neighbourhood Teams Directorate of Public Affairs (DPA)	Prioritise enforcement against dealers operating in the vicinity of schools, youth clubs and similar locations  Through Safer Neighbourhood Teams develop intelligence and enforce action against those dealing to young people	6.3.1	Improved community satisfaction – SNT Surveys in affected wards



## 7. Seizing Assets/Disrupting Funds

Ref.	What we seek to do	Who is responsible	How we will achieve it	Ref.	Recognising success
7.1	Increase the number and amount of assets seized and subsequent confiscations	Assistant Commissioner Specialist Crime Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing  Other specific Departments Performance Information and Improvement Unit (SCD)	Increase the number of financial investigations of offenders charged with drugs trafficking.  Increase the number of POCA interventions  Publicise the asset recovery of drug dealers' possessions to remove the 'role model' image of drug dealing	7.1.1	Achieving 50% increase per BOCU in the number of Asset Recoveries against those charged with trafficking offences <sup>1</sup>
				7.1.2	Increased number of seizures and confiscations
				7.1.3	Increase in asset recovery More publicised cases

<sup>1</sup> Performance Indicator developed this planning year 2007/08

## Abbreviations

AC/SC	Assistant Commissioner Specialist Crime
AC/TP	Assistant Commissioner Territorial Policing
BOCU	Borough Operational Command Unit
CDTD	Central Drugs Trafficking Database
CO	Central Operations
DIP	Drug Interventions Programme
DPA	Directorate of Public Affairs
DOR	Directorate of Resources
MIB	Met Intelligence Bureau
MPA	Metropolitan Police Authority
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
POCA	Proceeds of Crime Act
PPAF	Policing Performance Assessment Framework
PPO	Prolific and Priority Offenders
SCD	Specialist Crime Directorate
SNT	Safer Neighbourhood Team(s)
SPI	Statutory Performance Indicator
TP	Territorial Policing



Notes





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**METROPOLITAN  
POLICE**

Working together for a safer London