

Introduction

Working closely with the Metropolitan Police's (MPS) principal partners, the Royal Household, London District, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, Cabinet Office, Westminster City Council, as well as the other Emergency Services in London, the MPS structured the policing response to meet the needs of all those in London on Friday; those attending and celebrating the Royal Wedding and those going about their business as usual.

Police Command Structure and Strategic Intentions

All significant events in London are coordinated through the Central Operations business group which is led by Assistant Commissioner Lynne Owens. A command team is appointed on each occasion from a group of experienced and accredited Public Order Commanders.

GOLD COMMANDER

- Is the officer in overall command and has responsibility and accountability for the incident or event.
- Has the responsibility for initiating the strategic planning process.
- Must ensure that the strategy for the event is set, regularly reviewed and updated where necessary.
- Is required to consult with partners when determining strategy.
- Is required to resource the event.

SILVER COMMANDER

- Is responsible for devising and co-ordinating a Tactical Plan in order to achieve the strategy set by Gold Commander.
- Has the responsibility to review, update and communicate changes in the Tactical Plan to the Bronze Commander and the Gold Commander.
- Is responsible for ensuring the tactics employed by the Bronze Commanders meet the strategic intention and Tactical Plan.
- Must be so located as to be able maintain effective tactical command of the operation.
- Is responsible for ensuring that all staff are fully briefed.

- Is responsible for tasking and co-ordinating the activities of Bronze Commanders in order to achieve the Tactical Plan.
- Provides the pivotal link in the command chain between Bronze Commanders and the Gold Commander. This ensures that all other Commanders are kept apprised of continuing developments.

BRONZE COMMANDER

- Is responsible for the implementation of the Silver Commander's plan by the use of appropriate tactics within a geographical or functional area of responsibility.
- Must have a knowledge and clear understanding of the Silver Commander's Tactical Plan and their role within it.
- Will ensure staff within their areas of responsibility are fully briefed.

- Is required to keep the Silver Commander updated on current developments and deployments including any variations in agreed tactics within their geographical or functional area of responsibility.

The Royal Wedding Command Team were:

Gold: Commander Bob Broadhurst

Silver: Chief Superintendent Peter Terry

24 Bronze Commanders were appointed

Media Spokesperson: Commander Christine Jones.

Commander Broadhurst set his strategic objectives as:-

- Work in partnership with event organisers and other agencies to provide a safe environment for participants, public and staff;
- Provide appropriate security, and security advice, commensurate to the threat level and the public nature of the visit;
- Facilitate the safe arrival and departure of all persons involved with this event;
- Provide a lawful and proportionate policing response to protest, balancing the needs and rights of protesters with those impacted by the protest;
- Minimise opportunities to commit crime and take proportionate steps to deal appropriately with offenders if crime is committed;
- Maintain public order;
- Provide a co-ordinated response to incidents.”

Arrests and Reported Crime

In line with the strategic intention of preventing and detecting crime and maintaining the Queen's peace in relation to the Royal Wedding, the MPS sought

to stop those intent on causing criminal acts by preventing and disrupting their plans, insofar as was legal and proportionate, prior to the event.

Reported Pre-Wedding Arrests:

The MPS is very clear that we support the public's democratic right to peaceful protest. However officers reserve the right to take appropriate action where, based on all available information, there is a real threat of public disorder taking place or distress being caused to the wider public.

Significant operations were carried out that were designed to discourage those that might criminally disrupt a national day of celebration. It was within this context that the crime strategy was developed and whilst the rights of assembly and freedom of expression were key to decision making, they were balanced against the rights of the majority of individuals and families that would be attending in celebration, as well as the wider security considerations associated with events of this nature.

- Significant efforts were made to identify and arrest those that were suspected of being involved in violent disorder and criminal damage in central London on 26th March 2011. These arrests would have been made in due course, but significant additional resources were employed to bring this forward. Although no specific intelligence case existed to suggest that the same individuals would cause disruption, real concern remained that the potential existed.
- Some of the pre-event activity focused on squats that were believed to be potential 'convergence centres.' Further intelligence was then gathered that, in one case, revealed danger through substantial interference with the local electricity supply and another suspected of taking in stolen goods. Other squats, in particular those in Hove, were directly linked to individuals sought in connection with violent disorder and conspiracy to cause criminal damage on 26th March. Warrants, through the courts, were obtained for each of these squats.

19 people were arrested when a Search Warrant was executed; all for abstracting electricity and 8 for conspiracy to commit criminal damage.

1 person was arrested for Violent Disorder after a Search Warrant was executed, who was identified as being wanted after violence at the TUC March on 26/03/11.

1 person was arrested for Violent Disorder after a Search Warrant, who was also identified as being wanted after violence at the TUC March on 26/3/11.

3 people were arrested for Violent Disorder after a Search Warrant, who were identified as being wanted after violence at the TUC March on 26/3/11.

1 person handed himself in (after the Search Warrants had been executed) who was wanted for Violent Disorder in relation to the TUC March.

1 person was arrested for burglary, who was also wanted for Violent Disorder after the TUC March 26/3/11.

1 person was arrested for Non-Payment of Fines.

1 person was arrested for Violent Disorder who was identified as being wanted after violence at the TUC March on 26/3/11.

1 person was arrested for Aggravated Trespass in relation to the Student Demonstrations.

Reported Wedding Day Arrests:

The number of arrests made during the policing operation on Friday 29th April was 55. In summary:

1 person was stopped by officers and identified as wanted in connection with an ongoing investigation unconnected with the policing operation.

25 people arrested for Breach of the Peace were released without further action. It was suspected that individuals were intent on behaviour that would lead to a breach of the peace. These decisions were made by police commanders on the day and all individuals were released as soon as that fear abated.

6 people were bailed pending further enquiries

8 people were cautioned

5 people were charged

3 arrested on warrant were either charged or transferred accordingly

12 people were released without further action

These above case disposal summary amounts to a figure greater than 55 as some individuals were arrested for more than one offence and so have received more than one case disposal.

Injuries

The following injuries were reported to the London Ambulance Service and the St John's Ambulance on 29/04/2011:

- 331 members of the public, 13 of whom were transferred to hospital
- 2 police officers, 1 of whom was transferred to hospital
- 3 members of St John's Ambulance staff

Police Resources

The total number of Police resources deployed on the day of the wedding (29th) was 6388, including Metropolitan Special Constabulary (MSC) and Police Staff; of that 6388, 4780 were Police Constables. 793 MSC officers were on duty. 299 were deployed as part of the CO11 Aid and 494 worked on Boroughs, backfilling their regular colleagues. MSC officers were also on duty for the wedding rehearsals in the days running up to the wedding and on the night before, which allowed regular officers to be on duty on the actual day.

Police Officers deployed at relevant times in the days leading up to and post the event

Tues 26th	322
Wed 27th	311
Thurs 28th	1696
Sat 30th	163

Complaints against Police and letters of thanks

Ten complaints were received, four were recorded as Public Complaints and six (inc two Direction and Control) as Non-Recording Cases. A public complaint is a complaint about the conduct of a Police Officer (or member of Police Staff) by a member of the public. Non-Recording Cases and Direction and Control Complaints concern policy rather than about an individual officer. More information on police complaints can be found by following <http://www.ipcc.gov.uk>

Letters were received expressing elements of concern about the policing of the event; the majority focused on the ability to move freely through the heavy crowds.

Over 150 letters of thanks were received from members of the public. We have also received thanks from the Royal Household, Prime Minister, Home Secretary, Mayor of London and Chair of the Metropolitan Police Authority.

Costs

Because Friday 29th April was declared a Bank Holiday, officers of the rank of Constable and Sergeant who worked (anywhere) in the MPS were paid at double time; all officers of Inspector and above are only entitled to another day off in lieu, regardless of the number of hours performed.

The most recent cost estimate of the policing operation for the Royal Wedding is £7.2m (£3.4m opportunity costs, £3.8m additional costs), based on the final Operational Order. This estimate excludes the costs of those ranks higher than Inspector directly involved in the operation itself and the planning and organisation prior to the wedding which would increase the overall costs.

The cost should be available on the MPA website in July and will be met from the MPS budget, although a request was made to the Home Office for additional funds.