



Home Office

Briefing for CDL Committee

Sign off:	COVID-19 Operations & Policy Gold Command	From:	COVID-19 Operations & Policy Gold Command
To:	Home Secretary	Date:	14/04/2020
Subject: CDL – Cabinet Committee on Public Resilience			
<p>13.00 - 14.00 [via Zoom]</p> <p>AGENDA TBC</p> <p>1. COVID-19 Dashboard <i>Civil Contingencies Secretariat</i></p> <p>2. Oral Updates</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a) Public Order <i>Home Office</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b) Business support and procurement <i>Dept of Health and Social Care</i></p> <p>3. Unseen/Hidden Crime <i>Home Office</i></p>			
<p>HO Objective: To ensure an effective response in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policing and Law and Order (including Fire and Rescue services) • Counter Terrorism • Securing the Border • Supporting critical Ministerial Functions • Staff Safety and Wellbeing • Critical Enabling Support Functions • Core Business as Usual 			
<p>Attachments:</p> <p>Annex A – Key Points – Public Order – General</p> <p>Annex B- Background – Assessment on crime, protection of vulnerable cohorts & absence figures</p>			

Annex A: Key Points

Public Order Update

- There were no significant public order incidents over the Easter weekend, although there were reports of people breaching social distancing rules and being fined, as the police continued to use the 4Es approach.
- The police are aware of a small number of planned protests advertised on social media sites. However, the police assess that any attempts to stage protests are unlikely to attract much support and therefore are unlikely to take place. All forces have been requested to report any intelligence and remain vigilant in relation to further advertised protests. The police continue to engage with Inter-faith groups, community leaders to clarify funeral arrangements.
- We continue to monitor the public order situation closely with the police I will update this group by exception should any issues regarding public order arise.
- There continues to be no current intelligence to suggest a threat of significant disorder, but we continue to monitor the situation closely with the police.
- The police are conscious that there may be a risk of public order issues down the line, such as days of sunny weather or when restrictions are lifted or relaxed and the public resume normal social activities. We are therefore fully engaging with the police on plans to tighten or relax restrictions on people's movement

5G Network Issues Update

- We and the police are aware of recent tensions surrounding 5G network masts. These have resulted a series of arson attacks (see table of incidences in annex).
- The police are also aware of an online '5G protest day' on 25th April being planned on social media and while this is confirmed to be online, police are monitoring closely in case of physical action.

Enforcement of social distancing measures

- The public is confident that the police are helping to keep the country safe during the current crisis. Initial stats suggest seven in ten (68%) agrees the police are playing their part in keeping the country safe during the current crisis.
- The measures are helping to drive up compliance with social distancing measures. We are expecting people to do the right thing and follow the guidance

that will help keep us all safe and ensure people stay at home and avoid non-essential travel.

- The British policing model is one of policing by consent. When enforcing these new measures, the police will apply their common sense and discretion. Officers will follow the four-step escalation principles – engaging, explaining, encouraging, and then enforcing.
- We are working with the police to get this right. We have sought to address initial concern around inconsistent implementation. If colleagues have concerns, they can share them with my officials who are in daily contact with the NPCC.
- Officers are doing a difficult job in difficult circumstances and these powers are there to save lives. The vast majority are doing an excellent job and we must publicly support them at this time.
- We continue to monitor the implications of the more stringent social distancing measures in the context of enforcement and impact on police.
- Generally, there has been good compliance with the social distancing measures.
- We support the police to take a common sense and proportionate approach to all of this.
- As this weekend showed, the vast majority of the public are following the guidelines and helping to save lives, but for those who are not the police are there to enforce those rules.
- I fully support clear communications to the public around the necessity of following our clear instructions over this period. The police are alive to this risk and will continue to enforce these measures where necessary.

Data

- We have agreed data requirements with the police which will allow us to see rates of police enforcement and compliance with the new measures. This process will generate performance data on number and value of penalties, by location, date and by demographics (including protected characteristics: age, gender, ethnicity) so we can monitor any disparities in use of these powers.
- It is equally important to understand the impact of these measures on other crimes, for example, domestic abuse, child abuse, organised crime and hate crime.
- We are aware of media reports that around 100 FPNs were issued at the weekend. As Martin Hewitt said at the press conference on Saturday, NPCC will publish data on Wednesday and fortnightly thereafter.

Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN)

- **Our regular liaison with the police suggests compliance is good overall.**
- **Initial reports show that** 1,084 fines have been issued by 37 forces in England and Wales, from 27 March to 8 April. Anecdotally, issues have also been flagged around young people and private gatherings (e.g. house parties). **[To note: Police data is partial and not quality assured - and as such we recommend these figures are heavily caveated and therefore treated as indicative].**
- Working with the police we have now agreed a national process which will enable all forces to consistently process FPNs efficiently.
- The Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN) are issued to adults who are not complying with social distancing regulations.
- The police need to be able to issue a FPN for the offences of failing to disperse and being outside of their home without a reasonable excuse. For a first offence, the offender has 28 days to pay £60, but if it is paid within 14 days it is reduced to £30; a second ticket is £120. Any subsequent tickets are double the amount of the last one, up to a maximum of £960.

If needed:

- The police have used a work around to issue FPN while the national system was agreed. We are confident these processes are legal under the existing regulations, but we will (subject to your agreement) make an amendment to the Regulations to put the matter beyond doubt.
- Failure to pay the FPN isn't the criminal offence. It is the actual refusal to comply with the direction/breach of restriction etc that is the criminal offence. Paying the FPN within 28 days just means they can't be prosecuted for it.

PPE

- The NPCC have issued guidance to all forces on the use of PPE tailored to their unique role to ensure officers and staff are protected sufficiently.
- Officers will be required to risk assess each situation they are faced, as they already do every day, to decide what PPE is appropriate.
- We are working to ensure that the Police, Fire services and Border Force are **appropriately prioritised in the supply of PPE**, so that they have what they need to stay protected and able to keep our communities safe during these difficult times.
- I recognise the need to work at pace to ensure those frontline staff who are at the forefront of the Covid-19 response have the PPE they need. I would urge a **single lead across government for PPE requirements across government** to help support this.

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- We are feeding into DHSC-led cross-government commissions to set out PPE requirements for our frontline colleagues including: policing and fire; Border Force; IE; SOC; CT. We are also looking at processes in place to secure our supply lines.
- We are encouraging the DHSC and PHE to consult with HO and others ahead of changes to guidance on PPE that might impact emergency services.
- The National Police Co-ordination Centre (NPoCC) is co-ordinating PPE procurement and distribution across the whole country, with police forces sharing PPE when necessary. NPoCC are confident that frontline officers have enough immediate stocks and that they are taking the right actions to fill the current forecasted shortfalls.
- The National Police Co-ordination Centre (NPoCC) have distributed **500,000** surgical masks to police forces across the country last week with **300,000** more to come this week.
- In total over **1.2m** pieces of PPE have been procured and will be delivered within the next two weeks.

Testing

- The police and fire services are keen to have access to testing for front-line officers as soon as possible. My officials are working closely with PHE, DHSC and the police and fire services to identify what can be offered and when.
- We have recently been made aware that there may be some availability at testing centres for police officer testing and a system is being in put in place to take up this offer.
- The NPCC are also looking to procure their own tests and are in discussions with DHSC and PHE on possible validation of these tests which they anticipate will be this week.

Domestic Abuse

- Supporting victims and survivors of domestic abuse is of paramount importance. I do not want them to feel even more vulnerable, staying at home with abusers but have confidence to leave and seek help at refuges and from the Police.
- My Home Office team and I have listened to charities and the Domestic Abuse Commissioner about the pressures the sector faces. On the weekend I announced a £2m fund that will help them address concerns over capacity as well as ensure their services remain accessible at all times.

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- For victims, crucially, that means if your usual social contacts have been cut off, you can still seek help.
- Our support builds on the £750m package announced by the Chancellor to bolster charities.
- We have also launching a new campaign to signpost victims to the support services available.
- Advice and support continue to be available to victims and survivors – including through the National Domestic Abuse Helpline, which is staffed by experts 24 hours a day, every day of the year – and the Government has announced a £1.6 billion COVID-19 fund for local authorities to support the most vulnerable.

Children and Domestic abuse

- Schools have been asked to continue to provide care for vulnerable children including those who are supported by social care, those with safeguarding and welfare needs, including child in need plans, and those on child protection plans.
- We will work with schools and local authorities to help identify the children who most need support at this time.
- Local authorities have the key day-to-day responsibility for delivery of children's social care. Social workers will continue to work with vulnerable children during this period and to support these children to access provision.

County Lines and Child Criminal Exploitation

- The police have robust contingency plans in place to ensure they continue to respond to calls for assistance including for vulnerable children caught up in gangs and county lines.
- Vulnerable children and those that cannot be safely cared for at home are among those that will continue to have access to school provision. We will continue to work closely with the police and education services to understand any concerns that arise and to offer support.

Local Resilience Fora

- MHCLG is the lead department on Local Resilience Forums (LRFs), acting as the central conduit between central Government and the LRFs.
- We are working closely with MHCLG to understand issues arising from LRFs and to provide HO response where needed.

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE

- I am particularly concerned to ensure that LRFs have the appropriate mechanisms for distributing PPE to front line services. It is vital that they are supported to get this right.
- We already have an embed in the London Strategic Coordination Centre, assisting with HO-related issues and feeding back to the Home Office.
- The police and fire services are active members of LRFs. Through our close engagement with these services we are able to keep up to date with key issues as they emerge and assist, where appropriate, in resolving them.
- MHCLG launched a new taskforce to strengthen local plans to help tackle the outbreak of coronavirus. The taskforce brings together senior experts from across key sectors – including resilience, local government, public health and adult social care fields – who will assess LRF plans and provide support and advice to ensure they are robust.
- Members of the armed forces are already supporting LRF to develop and implement their plans in support of this effort.
- Seven LRFs have been offered additional government support owing to their significance in tackling CV-19 and preparedness issues (Greater Manchester, S Yorkshire, Notts, W Midlands, Northants, Thames Valley and Sussex). Resilience advisers have been appointed to these LRFs and more resilience advisers will be appointed to other LRFs from next week onwards.
- Nine further LRFs are being monitored closely on preparedness or local authority leadership, with a view to considering additional support measures. None of these areas are currently hot spots for progress of the disease.
- Each LRF now has up to 4 highly experienced military planners embedded to provide strategic and logistical support.
- All 38 LRFs will have dedicated full-time Government Liaison Officers (GLOs) this week.

Early release programme

- On 4 April, the MoJ announced the early phased release from prison this week or early next week of around 4,000 low risk offenders within 61 days of their normal release date in response to the threat from COVID-19.
- No high-risk offenders, including those convicted of violent or sexual offences (including CSEA), anyone of national security concern (including high risk SOC offenders) or a danger to children will be considered for release, nor any prisoners who have not served at least half their custodial term. Additionally, no offender convicted of COVID-19 related offences, including coughing at emergency workers or stealing personal protective equipment, will be eligible.

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- As of April 9th, 2020 **7 early releases have been achieved**. All of these are from the cohort of pregnant women and mothers.
- There were no early releases over the Easter weekend.
- Following the application of exclusion criteria and screening checks to the cohort of 4000 low-level offenders, it is likely that **only around 10% of the 4000** may ultimately be eligible for early release.
- National security (TACT) and SOC exclusions are a relatively small aspect of this, totalling 186 and 185 respectively.
- In addition, a much smaller number of prisoners (c370) identified by the NHS as particularly vulnerable to COVID-19 in custody will also be released. Some of these offenders may have committed offences which under the exclusion process applied to the larger 4,000 cohort would rule them ineligible for early release e.g. CSEA. Any offender subject to Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements, such as sex (including CSEA) or violent offenders, will be jointly risk assessed by prisons and police before release, and managed in the community under multi-agency measures.

Annex B– BACKGROUND

Summary of NPoCC's Daily Assessment on crime:

NPoCC reporting of 8th April has assessed the following:

- The tension surrounding 5G continues. NPoCC assess it is likely that conspiracy theories regarding COVID 19 and 5G network are likely to continue to generate considerable media and public interest. There is a realistic possibility that such conspiracy theories may lead to an increase in anti-Chinese sentiment, particularly given that Huawei is a large and high profile contractor in the development of the UK's 5G network and that individuals falsely link this with Wuhan China.
- Heightened levels of Domestic and Child Abuse reporting are being driven by social distancing measures. NPoCC continues to receive reporting of domestic incidents between ex partners, in addition to between parents and children.
- Likely that residential and artifice burglary along with fraud related to COVID-19 will continue to be reported, predominantly targeting elderly and vulnerable individuals. Reports from 7th April includes residential theft of medicines (potentially for drug abuse) in the South West.
- Realistic possibility that members of the public will seek to impersonate NHS staff and other key workers to take advantage of generous benefits currently on offer at commercial premises. Reports continues to include drug dealers using counterfeit uniforms of key workers from large supermarket chains to move around areas without attracting the attention of the police.
- Likely that public order incidents will continue primarily relating to individuals failing to adhere to social distancing measures. NPoCC continue to receive multiple reports of members of the public hosting gatherings and parties at private addresses contravening government guidelines. NPoCC assess it is likely that tangential offences, including drug dealing, domestic abuse and affray, will correspondingly increase.

Community Tensions:

- Religious community tensions will continue within the context of COVID-19, as has previously been reported. Passover, Easter and Ramadan take place in April

and therefore likely that reports of places of worship remaining open and members of faith communities coming together to pray will increase in this period.

- Recent reports received includes concerns in the West Midlands, London and the North East regions that funerals will attract sizeable numbers, as well as reporting on general community tensions over the lack of clarity in funeral arrangements. Inter-faith group, community leaders and police have sought to clarify funeral arrangements through community messaging in an effort to reduce tensions.
- NPoCC continue to receive reports of tensions arising from funerals within the Traveller community and attendees not abiding by social distancing measures. Reporting from 6th April indicates that the funeral of a prominent named individual within this community who died of Covid-19 is planned for 14th April in London. This is due to involve a procession in north London and attempts to limit numbers attending could increase tensions.

Protection of vulnerable cohorts

Supporting the vulnerable

- Teams across BICS Policy and International and in the BICS operational commands have been working hard to provide urgent advice on the most critical aspects of our response to the impacts of Covid-19.
- BICS policy and operations are being guided by our priorities of keeping the border secure and tackling threats, while protecting the flow of essential goods; and preventing the immigration system from causing detrimental impact to individuals and sponsors, landlords and employers by events outside of their control while continuing to attract talent, in particular to support the contain and delay phases of the Government's Covid-19 action plan.

Returns and Immigration Removal Centres

- The Home Office continues to protect the public by holding time-served Foreign National Offenders (FNOs) and those without status here in detention. Immigration detention provides essential underpinning for controlling immigration and protecting the public.
- Our position on maintaining detention has been challenged in the Administrative Court and found to be **legal and proportionate**
- We are still able to enforce removals, albeit at an ever decreasing scale and to a decreasing number of destinations. We have reached agreement with escort contractor to **maintain overseas removal service** with volunteer staff
- Mechanisms are in place to ensure that as return routes become available, these individuals, should they no longer have a lawful basis to remain in the UK, can be re-detained and removal action resumed

- **On 7 April the third confirmed case of COVID 19 within an IRC was confirmed. There are 5 other individuals in protective isolation across the detention estate.**
- **The safety of detainees and staff is of vital importance. The Home Office has robust contingency measures in place and basic hygiene has been enhanced.**
- **Each IRC has developed a bespoke regime delivery plan** in partnership with their healthcare provider and signed-off by senior Home Official. Social visits have ceased and any regime activity is carefully risk-assessed to minimise the risk of passing on the virus. Detainees are being encouraged to maintain social contact via mobile telephone, Skype and email.
- Human resources are limited but all key work is being covered. **Home Office teams are working together to deliver an on-site minimum viable product**, meeting statutory obligations and ensuring that key operational tasks within IRCs are delivered in a timely manner
- Custodial and Health suppliers are facing a challenging operating environment. In particular **health resource is at a critical level in Gatwick IRCs** but we are working closely with NHS England to mitigate the risk (for example allowing risk-assessed access to IRCs for nurses without extant security clearance)
- We continue to work closely with custodial suppliers to **ensure 24/7 resilience in the removal estate**
- **Whilst we have a sufficient suite of powers to manage the current detention situation, we realise the situation is dynamic and are forward planning.** Our existing policies / powers are providing us with enough latitude to manage detention. But officials are exploring the prospect of any further measures, including those under the Coronavirus Act.

No recourse to public funds for migrants

- Migrants coming to the UK are expected to maintain and support themselves and their families without posing a burden on the UK's welfare system. Exceptions are already in place for some groups of migrants, such as refugees or families here on the basis of family life/Article 8, where they would otherwise be destitute. Those on human rights routes can also apply to have their 'no recourse to public funds' condition lifted if their financial circumstances change and we are issuing staff with new guidance to ensure such applications are dealt with swiftly and compassionately.
- We have no plans at present to relax the no recourse to public funds restrictions, and we do not regard it necessary to take such measures. Many of the wide-ranging Covid-19 measures the government has put in place will be available to migrants with no recourse to public funds.

- Migrants working in the UK legally will be able to access the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme or Self-employed Income Support Scheme, subject to meeting the relevant scheme criteria. Additionally, some can access statutory sick pay or the contributory based employment and support allowance, which are not public funds.
- Local Authorities are also under a duty to provide support in order to avoid a breach of human rights or where the wellbeing of a child is in question and additional funding has been provided to them to manage pressures related to Covid-19.

Police Custody

- The police have in place **contingency plans to ensure the ongoing operation of critical functions, including police custody.**
- The Home Office have kept in regular contact with the NPCC who, together with key partners, have produced **guidance to forces** on maintaining the **proper functioning of police custody suites**, whilst minimising risk of transmission. The NPCC have updated their guidance this week, with particular focus on hygiene and ensuring officers, staff, detainees and visitors are able to access the custody suite safely. This was circulated to forces on 8 April
- We have convened a working group of operational stakeholders including the NPCC and Law Society to monitor key concerns, which currently include access to custody for essential visitors and possibility of working via video link.
- We are aware of particular concerns from defence solicitors. We are in contact with MoJ on this and the CPS has drafted a revised interview protocol which was shared on 2 April. The Law Society as well as key solicitors' organisations have signed up to this protocol.

Asylum accommodation

- We are working with accommodation providers and NGOs to ensure that they are providing basic services to vulnerable asylum seekers.
- All new arrivals into our accommodation receive translated PHE guidance in relation to COVID, how to prevent its spread and measures they should take to protect themselves and others. This is supported by translated posters and visual aids within our estate.
- All currently accommodated within our accommodation also have access to our Advice, Issue Reporting and Eligibility (AIRE) provider, Migrant Help. They can contact Migrant Help 24 hours a day on a freephone number if they need assistance or guidance.

- We have accommodation available for clandestine/asylum seekers in both Brent Cross and Heathrow who are symptomatic or have been in close proximity to someone who is symptomatic.
- UKVI have extended the contracts with the two hotels procured to house symptomatic clandestine asylum seekers until mid-May. The hotels contain collectively 485 rooms and UKVI are looking at the footprint and whether this can be used flexibly.
- We are in regular contact with public health bodies and guidance is being adapted on a regular basis. We are monitoring how accommodation providers are complying with public health guidance
- Providers have taken a number of steps to comply with regulations such as limiting access to communal areas, sequencing food service, serving food to rooms, applying controls for distancing (e.g. tape markings), providing translated public health guidance and instruction to service users.

Support for victims of modern slavery.

- The Government have suspended the exit of individuals from Victim Care Contract (VCC) accommodation for a period of three months. Individuals supported through the modern slavery victim care contract will be allowed to stay in government-funded accommodation for the next three months. This will reduce the burden on local authorities who would otherwise be required to help provide housing to individuals exiting VCC accommodation as part of their duty to prevent homelessness. It will also limit the movement of individuals whilst social distancing measures are in place.

Domestic abuse.

- The **Government has issued advice for those at risk of domestic abuse as well as guidance in relation to those in supported living provision**, which includes advice on **safety, cleaning and isolation**. The Government is liaising with refuge providers, who are engaged in their own contingency planning in relation to accommodation and associated support services in line with Public Health England advice.

Safeguarding.

- The Disclosure Barring Service (DBS) has put **business continuity plans in place testing scenarios of up to loss of 60% of staff to maintain critical barring services and production of disclosure services**. They are also working with their main suppliers on business continuity testing

- DBS have been vetting volunteers and have to this point identified 5 barred individuals.

Visa & Passport Services.

- UKVI and Border Force are working together to facilitate a process to enable visa nationals with a compelling or compassionate reason to travel to the UK, including dependents of British Nationals, to travel via a visa waiver or authority to travel. We will provide further advice to Ministers to ensure that they are content with the thresholds applied to determine 'compelling and compassionate' in the current global circumstances.
- HMPO staff are beginning to return to offices in phases. Sites continue to set up environments in accordance with PHE guidelines to support social distancing for greater numbers, and managers are contacting staff individually to discuss their return to work. We received some media interest, following a call with HMPO staff which took place yesterday.

Funding for Pandemic Mortuary Response Teams (PMART)

- PMART are joint fire/police/ambulance teams which will be going to deaths in the community from covid-19. These teams have requirements for PPE which will need funding. The teams have been told to source funding through the agreed routes – police through the PCC route which is collating additional costs and Fire through local treasurers who are collating additional costs.

COVID-19 – Police, Fire & Home Office Absence Figures

Policing

- **Police Total Absences: 32,424 staff and officers representing 11.9% of the national establishment.**
- These figures are correct as of the 8th April 2020
- These figures included the following non-Home Office forces: CNC, BTP, and MOD Police
 - This is the total number of absences due to sickness and COVID-19. It does not include leave or other absences.
 - This includes both officers and police staff.
 - This includes all sickness not just COVID-19.
 - It also includes COVID-19 related absence due to self-isolation and care responsibilities.
- Number officers sick: 7,385 officers representing 4.3% of the national establishment.
 - This includes officers only.
 - This only covers sickness.
 - This includes all sickness not just COVID-19.

- Number police staff sick: 4,562 staff members representing 4.5% of the national establishment.
 - This includes police staff only.
 - This only covers sickness.
 - This includes all sickness not just COVID-19.
- All officers caring or self-isolating related to COVID-19: 11,796 representing 6.9% of the national establishment
- All police staff caring or self-isolating related to COVID-19: 8,681 representing 8.5% of the national establishment

Fire Service

- **Average total workforce absence across the responding services is 5.49% a decrease of 0.39% on yesterday's report.**
- These figures are correct as of the 8th April 2020
- These figures represent the total number of personnel absent as a result of COVID-19 related sickness, self-isolation, or caring for dependents/at risk relatives.
- The total absence figure for 8th April 2020 is 2620 which is a reduction of 113 from the previous day' report.
- 39 of 51 FRS reported reductions or are currently operating at or above the average total workforce absence percentage

Home Office

The following figures are correct as of 8th April

Sickness absence because of COVID-19 illness is at **1262 (3.6%** of HO Civil Servants– down from 3.7% on 9th April).

Special Leave for COVID-19 Care/other related issues is **752 (2.1%** of HO Civil Servants – no change from 9th April).

Special Leave for COVID-19 self-isolation is at **2037 (5.8%** of HO Civil Servants – up from 5.7% on 9th April)

5G Network Issues Update

To date, arson attacks have occurred in the following locations

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE

Date	Type of Incident	Address	Postcode	Police force
25-Mar	Arson	Manor Road, Penn, Wolverhampton	WV44DS	West Midlands
30-Mar	Arson	Pilgrims Lane, Chafford Hundred	RM166H	Essex
01-Apr	Arson	Aylesbury Crescent, Whiteleigh, Plymouth, Devon	PL5 4HX	Devon and Cornwall
02-Apr	Arson	Sandy Lane, Aldenham, Watford	WD25 8HF	Hertfordshire
02-Apr	Arson	Wigan Road, Atherton, Greater Manchester	M460LJ	Greater Manchester
03-Apr	Arson	Wheathill Riding Centre, Liverpool, Merseyside	L27 2YA	Merseyside
03-Apr	Arson	Melling Road, Liverpool	L90LQ	Merseyside
03-Apr	Arson	21-29 Bury Old Road, Prestwich, Manchester	M25 0EY	Greater Manchester
03-Apr	Arson	Aigburth Road, Liverpool	L17 9PE	Merseyside
03-Apr	Criminal Damage	Northshields, Newcastle-upon Tyne	NE298RE	Northumbria
04-Apr	Arson	Heysham, Lancashire	LA32UZ	Lancashire
04-Apr	Arson	Fallows Way, Prescott, Merseyside	L35 1RZ	Merseyside
05-Apr	Arson	Coopers Lane, Knowsley Industrial Park, Liverpool	L33 7UB	Merseyside
06-Apr	Arson	Springboig Streetworks, Glasgow	G32 0LE	Greater Glasgow
06-Apr	Arson	Anthony Road, Saltley, Birmingham	B8 3AA	West Midlands

