

24 OCTOBER 2021

# THE INVISIBLE STRAND

*A REPORT INTO SYSTEMIC POLICE NEGLECT*

FOREWORD

LISA TOWNSEND  
PCC FOR SURREY



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## *Foreword by Lisa Townsend, PCC*



This report comes at a crucial point in the relationship between the police and those they serve. Recent headlines have made for uncomfortable reading for senior officers across the country and all have vowed to do more to tackle the ongoing epidemic of violence against women and girls. These promises matter but we must judge our police on actions, not words.

The policemen and women I know work tirelessly to protect the communities they serve. The last two years have been tough beyond what most of us can comprehend. It would be unfair not to recognise how far forces across the country have come in recent years in their attitudes towards minority groups. Great wrongs and injustices have been acknowledged and sought to be put right. This is to be commended. But we now face a situation where an over-correction is resulting in a different kind of harm with potentially devastating results.

Fair Cop are shining a much-needed light on a debate so difficult to have that women and men have been reported for hate crimes for simply stating that sex is real, biological and immutable. I am one of those women. We continue to speak because we know, we have always known, that to be a woman means something. We are powerful yet uniquely vulnerable. And there are those who seek to exploit our vulnerability both through their words and their actions.

Women need to know, now more than ever, that the police are on our side too.

## *Introduction*

You cannot protect what you cannot  
define

You cannot protect what you choose to  
ignore

You cannot protect what you choose to  
exclude

You cannot protect where you do not  
respect

You cannot protect what you choose to  
attack

You cannot protect what you choose not  
to see

Fair Cop is sceptical about the sudden concern for women by politicians and the police. The Deputy Prime Minister was ridiculed for not knowing the meaning of misogyny despite vowing to tackle it. And the police have formally ignored the principle of escalating hostility in respect to women and girls since publishing its Hate Crime Operational Guidance in 2014.

On TalkRadio<sup>1</sup>, Rob Rinder argued that tackling police misogyny begins with police WhatsApp groups. We disagree. Shifting the focus onto rank and file constables ignores the systemic disregard for women and girls by The College of Policing. This is where the fight against misogyny must begin.

At The Court of Appeal hearing in March of this year, Counsel for The College was asked directly by Lady Justice Simler if an academic's views on the biological fact of womanhood should be made known to a potential employer via an Enhanced DBS check. The College confirmed that this was, in fact, the case. In October, the police dismissed a terrorist threat against a leading academic as 'not a police matter.' We consider the attitude of The College to be directly related to the attitude of the police, not only in relation to a leading academic but to women in general.

We hear from the victim of a pipe bomb threat who was asked by the police what she had done to prompt it. *Was she perhaps transphobic?* We hear from a selection of women who were brave enough to submit their stories for inclusion in this report. And we are given a



personal perspective on the police in the light of the Sarah Everard case by Vicky Miller. The fight against misogyny must include the police hearing women.

Whilst PCCs across England and Wales seldom miss a chance to be photographed with a Pride flag, there is no corresponding eagerness to signal concern for women. Lisa Townsend is a noble exception. Despite elements of her own police force turning against her, she has been brave enough to write our Foreword. We are truly thankful and our message to the other PCCs is this: *Be more like Lisa*.

As the overwhelming majority of violence against women and girls is committed by males, we requested a contribution from a recently elected male Police and Crimes Commissioner. He declined our invitation. Wishing us luck, he explained that *now is not the right time* and that the focus of his office is *on local issues*.

Our response is this: If not now, *when*? He didn't even ask to read the report.

We will evidence how the police pick and choose what constitutes hate. In a move that shocked us, a hate incident committed by the police *against* women was celebrated by the Police Hate Crime Policy Lead, Paul Giannasi OBE. We reveal his email and the brand new subcategory of hate that is laudable. A copy of the email is heading to the desk of The Home Secretary.

Fair Cop questions the entire concept of Non Crime Hate Incidents (NCHI). Nevertheless, as the police claim these are an essential measure in combatting crime against vulnerable groups, that is our starting point.

In 2014, The College of Policing issued its Hate Crime Operational Guidance. Despite having access to CPS statistics that showed that violence against women and girls was 140% higher than violence against all the other vulnerable groups combined, the police chose to ignore it. The evidence is reproduced in full from page 10.

The sudden concern rings hollow.

## *Summary*

Over the past decades society has become more open to recognising the harm caused by discrimination, abuse or violence directed at membership of a vulnerable group. The Equality Act of 2010 replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act, intending to make legislation easier to understand.

The Equality Act also created a public sector Equality Duty that required public bodies to have due regard to the need to foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities.

The Equality Act recognises nine 'protected characteristics' – age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership, and pregnancy and maternity.

The College of Policing Monitored Strands number only five: Disability, Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, and Transgender. 'Sex' is missing despite clear evidence that women and girls top the list of vulnerability.

We shall examine in this report:

- The legal framework for establishing hate crimes and non crime hate incidents
- The misuse of statistics in determining what groups were considered sufficiently vulnerable to deserve enhanced protection
- The impact of this on the safeguarding of women and girls
- Examples from social media and elsewhere that indicate the police are refusing to engage with legitimate complaints about their activities or are actively discriminating against those who hold the protected belief that sex is immutable.

## *Legal Framework*

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (CDA 1998) contains a number of specific offences of racially and religiously aggravated crime based on the offences of wounding, assault, damage, stalking, harassment and threatening or abusive behaviour. The Criminal Justice Act 2003 (CJA 2003) gives the court power to enhance the sentence of any offence that is racially or religiously aggravated (section 145) or aggravated by reason of disability, sexual orientation or gender identity (section 146).

Section 146 was amended in 2012 by Section 65 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 to add 'transgender' to the Monitored Strands. At the time, this attracted very little attention.

'Transgender' is defined in the CJA to include "references to being transsexual, or undergoing, proposing to undergo or having undergone a process or part of a process of gender reassignment" and, therefore, does not exclude any person with a male body who has made no modifications to their body whatsoever.

There is no legal definition of 'hate' provided in any legislation and the CPS advises reliance on the dictionary definition of 'hostility', which encompasses ill will, ill feeling, spite, contempt, prejudice, unfriendliness, antagonism and dislike.'

However, a 'hate crime' depends on a crime having been committed. The College of Policing has, therefore, devised a further category of occurrences which are considered necessary and important for the police to record, in order to track possible 'escalation'. These are the 'non crime hate incidents'.

The College of Policing has issued guidance as to how the police should deal with hate crime and non crime hate incidents, first with the Hate Crime Operating Guidance in 2014 (HCOG) and then revised as Hate Crime Approved Professional Practice (APP) in 2020.

## ***You Cannot Protect What You Will Not Define***

**Drawing up its list of Monitored Strands in 2012, The College of Policing chose to ignore statistics provided by the CPS for the previous year.**

Table 2 Summary of Perpetrators and Prosecutions

	<b>Male Defendants</b>	<b>Prosecutions</b>
<b>Violence Against Women &amp; Girls</b>	92%	95,257
<b>Domestic Violence</b>	88%	82,187
<b>Harassment</b>	Not Given	21,441
<b>Rape</b>	99%	4,208
<b>Sexual Offences Excluding Rape</b>	97%	8,862
<b>Child Abuse - Homicide</b>	67%	27
<b>Child Abuse - Offences Against The person</b>	75%	2,953
<b>Child Abuse - Sexual Offences</b>	98%	4,792
<b>Human Trafficking</b>	79%	103
<b>Control of Prostitution</b>	Not Given	111
<b>Brothel Keeping</b>	Not Given	157
<b>Kerb Crawling</b>	Not Given	320
<b>Advertising Prostitution</b>	Not Given	331
<b>Sexual Exploitation of Children Through Photographs</b>	Not Given	17,400
	Not Given	

Children are safeguarded because there is an understanding of what it means to be a child in contrast to an adult. Age is not subject to self identification. We are rightly suspicious of those who advocate for change.

There is no similar honesty with respect to women and girls. Failure to acknowledge the categorical distinction between Females and Males makes safeguarding impossible, especially as the evidence shows that one group - *females* - are at particular risk from the other - *males*, as evidenced in Table 2.

*Faced with overwhelming evidence that women and girls should be first on the list, The College of Policing chose to tackle the problem by ignoring it.*

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## The College of Policing Accounts

1 Oct

College of Policing Accounts [Open in Keeper](#)

Total	664	100	643	100
Gender	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	Volume	% total	Volume	% total
Female	401	60.4	375	58.3
Male	263	39.6	268	41.7
Total	664	100	643	100
Senior management (tier 2/tier 3 grade +)	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	Volume	% total	Volume	% total
Female	89	58.2	49	62.8
Male	64	41.8	29	37.2
Total	153	100	78	100
Other employees				
Female	312	61.1	326	57.7
Male	199	38.9	239	42.3
Total	511	100	565	100

Deep inside the 100 page volume, it reveals that its 664 employees are defined only as Male and Female<sup>2</sup>.

We include this not simply for mischief but to show how The College of Policing knows the difference between Males and Females in matters that truly concern them.

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Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls ranks lower than securing Home Office funding.

# You Cannot Protect When You Choose To Ignore

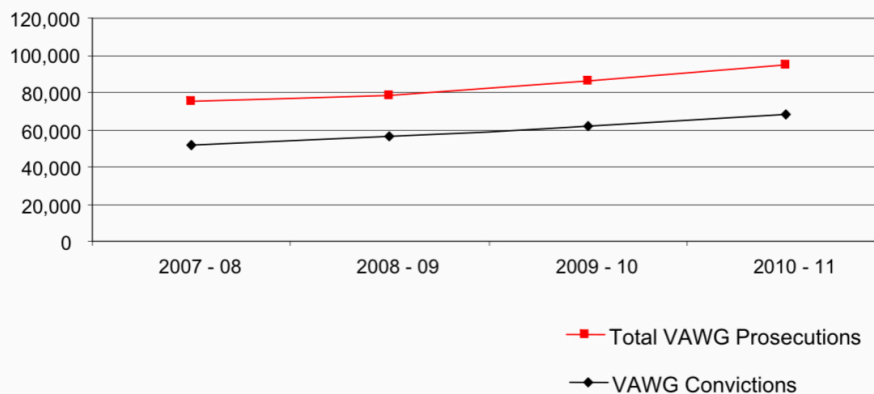
## CPS Findings The Police Ignored

The College of Policing justifies its choice of Five Monitored Strands by referencing 2012 Hate Crime statistics <sup>3</sup> for England and Wales:

*35,816 (82%) were race hate crimes*  
*1,621 (4%) were religion hate crimes*  
*4,252 (10%) were sexual orientation hate crimes*  
*1,744 (4%) were disability hate crimes*  
*315 (1%) were transgender hate crimes*  
*Total: 43,748*

However, in November 2011, The CPS published a report that showed the total number of prosecutions for Violence Against Women and Girls stood at almost 100,000 - a 140% increase on the five strands *combined*. We produce the statistics here and ask: *Why did the police choose to ignore them?*

**Graph1: Volume of VAWG prosecutions and convictions**



As in previous years the majority of crimes grouped under VAWG for performance management purposes are domestic violence – in 2010-11 amounting to 86.3%, with rape at 4.4% and sexual offences, excluding rape, at 9.3%, both similar to 2009-10.

## Equalities issues

### Gender

In 2010-11, 94% of VAWG defendants were men, similar to previous years. The recording of victim gender improved up to 87% in 2010-11. From those with recorded gender, the proportion of women victims was lower by one per cent in 2010-11, compared with 2009-10, at 84%.

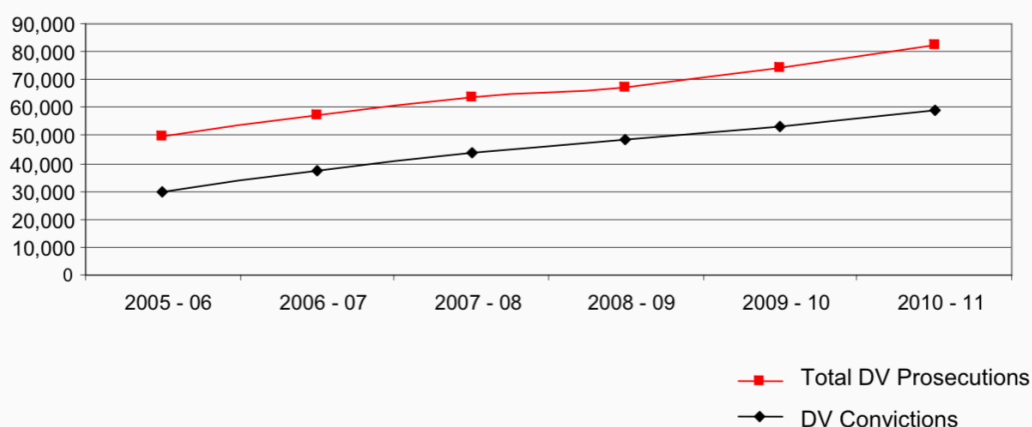


Violence against women and girls	CPS Prosecutions 2010 - 2011				
	Convictions		Unsuccessful		Total
	Volume	%	Volume	%	
<b>42 Areas</b>	<b>68,154</b>	<b>71.5%</b>	<b>27,103</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>95,257</b>
<b>Cymru Wales</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>71.8%</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>5,994</b>
Dyfed Powys	384	68.7%	175	31.3%	559
Gwent	877	74.4%	302	25.6%	1,179
North Wales	1,011	73.6%	362	26.4%	1,373
South Wales	2,031	70.4%	852	29.6%	2,883
<b>Eastern</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>79.0%</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>6,166</b>
Cambridgeshire	950	73.6%	341	26.4%	1,291
Essex	1,785	78.6%	485	21.4%	2,270
Norfolk	1,186	80.1%	295	19.9%	1,481
Suffolk	948	84.3%	176	15.7%	1,124
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>5,412</b>	<b>73.7%</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>7,345</b>
Derbyshire	1,457	75.1%	484	24.9%	1,941
Leicestershire	1,199	76.5%	369	23.5%	1,568
Lincolnshire	618	77.6%	178	22.4%	796
Northamptonshire	666	69.4%	293	30.6%	959
Nottinghamshire	1,472	70.7%	609	29.3%	2,081
<b>London</b>	<b>7,759</b>	<b>59.5%</b>	<b>5,291</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>13,050</b>
<b>Merseyside &amp; Cheshire</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>70.9%</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>4,039</b>
Cheshire	1,144	73.5%	412	26.5%	1,556
Merseyside	1,718	69.2%	765	30.8%	2,483
<b>North East</b>	<b>4,606</b>	<b>73.3%</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>6,280</b>
Cleveland	1,106	69.1%	494	30.9%	1,600
Durham	1,012	78.3%	281	21.7%	1,293
Northumbria	2,488	73.5%	899	26.5%	3,387
<b>North West</b>	<b>10,071</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>13,504</b>
Cumbria	700	78.4%	193	21.6%	893
Greater Manchester	5,299	74.3%	1,832	25.7%	7,131
Lancashire	4,072	74.3%	1,408	25.7%	5,480
<b>South East</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>74.2%</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>5,062</b>
Kent	1,530	75.5%	497	24.5%	2,027
Surrey	493	72.7%	185	27.3%	678
Sussex	1,733	73.5%	624	26.5%	2,357
<b>South West</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>75.4%</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>5,625</b>
Avon & Somerset	2,069	75.2%	682	24.8%	2,751
Devon & Cornwall	1,629	75.3%	533	24.7%	2,162
Gloucestershire	546	76.7%	166	23.3%	712
<b>Thames &amp; Chiltern</b>	<b>3,389</b>	<b>72.0%</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>4,707</b>
Bedfordshire	583	70.7%	242	29.3%	825
Hertfordshire	965	78.8%	259	21.2%	1,224
Thames Valley	1,841	69.3%	817	30.7%	2,658
<b>Wessex</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>70.1%</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>29.9%</b>	<b>5,383</b>
Dorset	756	71.1%	308	28.9%	1,064
Hampshire & IOW	2,355	68.9%	1,063	31.1%	3,418
Wiltshire	663	73.6%	238	26.4%	901
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>6,126</b>	<b>72.0%</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>8,503</b>
Staffordshire	1,317	72.3%	505	27.7%	1,822
Warwickshire	378	84.9%	67	15.1%	445
West Mercia	1,151	76.6%	351	23.4%	1,502
West Midlands	3,280	69.3%	1,454	30.7%	4,734
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>9,599</b>
Humberside	1,460	78.0%	412	22.0%	1,872
North Yorkshire	711	77.5%	207	22.5%	918
South Yorkshire	1,593	76.2%	498	23.8%	2,091
West Yorkshire	3,219	68.2%	1,499	31.8%	4,718

# Domestic Violence

In 2010-11, more cases of domestic violence were prosecuted with more successful outcomes. Graph 2 illustrates the upward trend of both prosecutions and convictions over the past six years.

**Graph 2: Volume of domestic violence prosecutions and convictions**



Over 101,000 cases were forwarded to the CPS by the police for charging decisions<sup>18</sup> in 2010-11 of which 63% were charged. This indicated an 11% increase in volume of cases forwarded; 12% increase in volume charged, a similar proportion, compared with the previous year.

In 2010-11, offences against the person were the most numerous category, representing 68% of domestic violence crimes. Criminal damage and public order accounted for a further 13% and 7% respectively, as in 2009-10<sup>19</sup>.

As shown below in Table 1, the volume of defendants prosecuted has increased over the last year by 11% reaching 82,187, with the volume of successful prosecutions, from charge to conviction, also increasing by 11% reaching 59,101. The proportion of successful outcomes stayed steady, at 72%.

**Table 1: Completed domestic violence prosecutions by outcome**

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%
Convictions	29,719	59.7	37,383	65.2	43,977	68.9	48,465	72.2	53,347	72.0	59,101	71.9
Unsuccessful	20,063	40.3	19,978	34.8	19,842	31.1	18,629	27.8	20,766	28.0	23,086	28.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,782</b>		<b>57,361</b>		<b>63,819</b>		<b>67,094</b>		<b>74,113</b>		<b>82,187</b>	

<sup>18</sup> Note the charging numbers covers those cases *forwarded* to CPS during 2010-11 for charging decisions and are not directly comparable in numbers with those prosecuted which covers cases, by defendant, *finalised* during 2010-11.

<sup>19</sup> See Glossary for CPS definitions of 'principal offence' and the different categories.

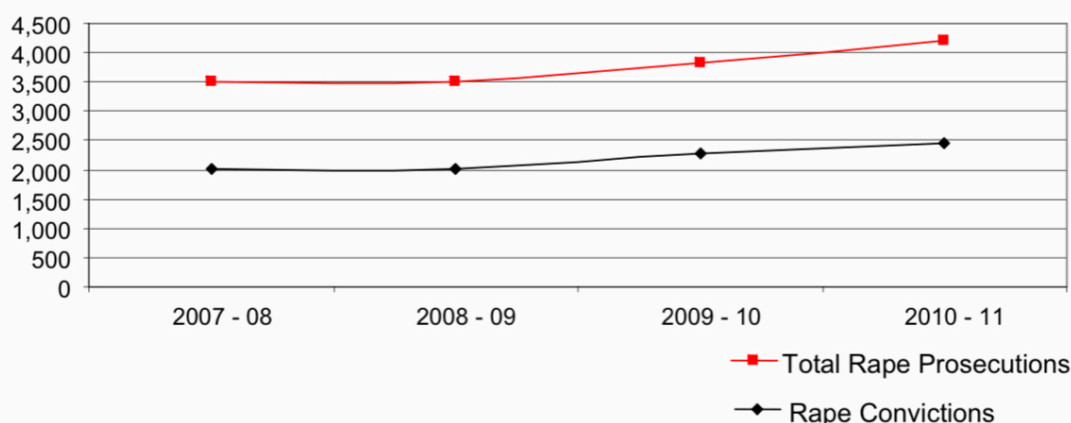
Domestic violence	CPS Prosecutions 2010 - 2011				Total
	Convictions		Unsuccessful		
	Volume	%	Volume	%	
42 Areas	59,101	71.9%	23,086	28.1%	82,187
Cymru Wales	3,768	72.7%	1,412	27.3%	5,180
Dyfed Powys	328	72.1%	127	27.9%	455
Gwent	773	75.7%	248	24.3%	1,021
North Wales	881	73.0%	326	27.0%	1,207
South Wales	1,786	71.5%	711	28.5%	2,497
Eastern	4,352	79.5%	1,121	20.5%	5,473
Cambridgeshire	835	73.6%	300	26.4%	1,135
Essex	1,589	79.1%	420	20.9%	2,009
Norfolk	1,081	80.8%	257	19.2%	1,338
Suffolk	847	85.5%	144	14.5%	991
East Midlands	4,724	74.2%	1,644	25.8%	6,368
Derbyshire	1,297	76.0%	410	24.0%	1,707
Leicestershire	1,035	76.3%	322	23.7%	1,357
Lincolnshire	534	76.9%	160	23.1%	694
Northamptonshire	567	70.0%	243	30.0%	810
Nottinghamshire	1,291	71.7%	509	28.3%	1,800
London	6,204	58.7%	4,366	41.3%	10,570
Merseyside & Cheshire	2,501	70.6%	1,042	29.4%	3,543
Cheshire	1,008	73.1%	371	26.9%	1,379
Merseyside	1,493	69.0%	671	31.0%	2,164
North East	4,088	73.5%	1,477	26.5%	5,565
Cleveland	939	68.2%	438	31.8%	1,377
Durham	885	80.4%	216	19.6%	1,101
Northumbria	2,264	73.3%	823	26.7%	3,087
North West	9,091	75.0%	3,024	25.0%	12,115
Cumbria	619	79.0%	165	21.0%	784
Greater Manchester	4,744	75.0%	1,584	25.0%	6,328
Lancashire	3,728	74.5%	1,275	25.5%	5,003
South East	3,052	74.8%	1,028	25.2%	4,080
Kent	1,197	75.8%	382	24.2%	1,579
Surrey	380	75.1%	126	24.9%	506
Sussex	1,475	73.9%	520	26.1%	1,995
South West	3,674	75.4%	1,197	24.6%	4,871
Avon & Somerset	1,793	75.1%	594	24.9%	2,387
Devon & Cornwall	1,412	75.3%	462	24.7%	1,874
Gloucestershire	469	76.9%	141	23.1%	610
Thames & Chiltern	3,060	73.4%	1,109	26.6%	4,169
Bedfordshire	526	70.7%	218	29.3%	744
Hertfordshire	902	80.2%	223	19.8%	1,125
Thames Valley	1,632	71.0%	668	29.0%	2,300
Wessex	3,272	70.8%	1,352	29.2%	4,624
Dorset	643	70.0%	275	30.0%	918
Hampshire & IOW	2,061	69.9%	889	30.1%	2,950
Wiltshire	568	75.1%	188	24.9%	756
West Midlands	5,207	71.9%	2,036	28.1%	7,243
Staffordshire	1,128	71.7%	446	28.3%	1,574
Warwickshire	321	85.6%	54	14.4%	375
West Mercia	939	77.7%	270	22.3%	1,209
West Midlands	2,819	69.0%	1,266	31.0%	4,085
Yorkshire & Humberside	6,108	72.8%	2,278	27.2%	8,386
Humberside	1,217	78.2%	340	21.8%	1,557
North Yorkshire	623	79.4%	162	20.6%	785
South Yorkshire	1,391	76.9%	417	23.1%	1,808
West Yorkshire	2,877	67.9%	1,359	32.1%	4,236



# Rape

In 2010-11, more cases of rape were prosecuted with more successful outcomes. Graph 3 illustrates the upward trend of CPS rape prosecutions and convictions over the past four years.

**Graph 3: Volume of rape prosecutions and convictions**



CPS data on successful rape prosecutions include not only cases initially charged and flagged as rape<sup>32</sup>, but also cases where a conviction was obtained for an alternative or lesser offence. The data is used for CPS case management purposes, alongside the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) data on convictions of cases charged and convicted for rape. The MoJ data is provided as the official national statistics on rape to contextualise the CPS performance data. This is for a calendar, rather than financial, year and only includes cases where the final conviction was for rape.

## MoJ official national statistics

Information available from the Ministry of Justice shows that in 2010 there were 3,071 defendants, on a principal<sup>33</sup> offence basis, prosecuted for rape at the magistrates' courts, with 3,013 committed to the Crown Court for trial. In 2010 there were 1,058 offenders convicted of rape, resulting in a prosecution to conviction ratio in 2010 of 34 per cent. This ratio does not take account of defendants prosecuted for rape but convicted at the Crown Court of another offence.

**Table 2: Completed rape prosecutions by outcome**

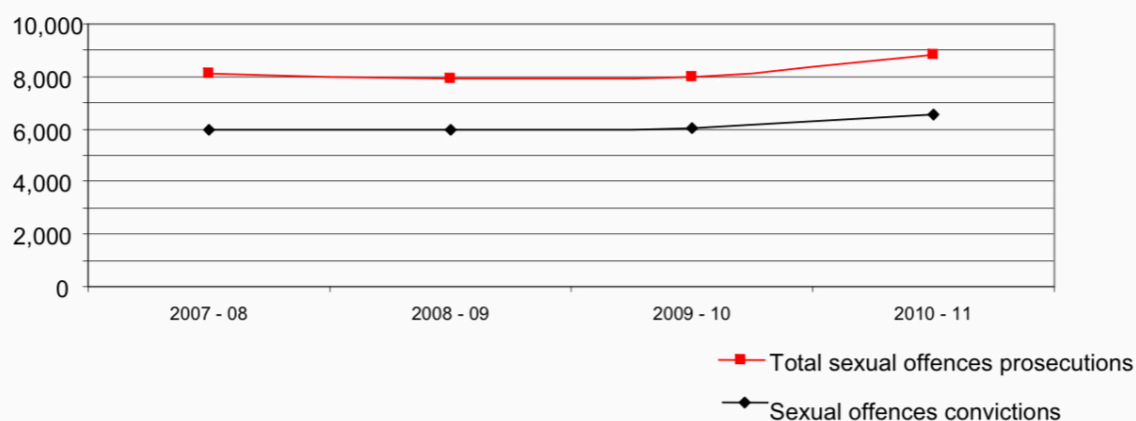
	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%
Convictions	2,021	57.7	2,018	57.7	2,270	59.4	2,465	58.6
Unsuccessful	1,482	42.3	1,477	42.3	1,549	40.6	1,743	41.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,503</b>		<b>3,495</b>		<b>3,819</b>		<b>4,208</b>	

Rape	CPS Prosecutions 2010 - 2011				
	Convictions		Unsuccessful		Total
	Volume	%	Volume	%	
<b>42 Areas</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>58.6%</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>4,208</b>
<b>Cymru Wales</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>52.5%</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>278</b>
Dyfed Powys	17	47.2%	19	52.8%	36
Gwent	35	61.4%	22	38.6%	57
North Wales	34	68.0%	16	32.0%	50
South Wales	60	44.4%	75	55.6%	135
<b>Eastern</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>68.4%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>212</b>
Cambridgeshire	35	72.9%	13	27.1%	48
Essex	56	65.1%	30	34.9%	86
Norfolk	21	58.3%	15	41.7%	36
Suffolk	33	78.6%	9	21.4%	42
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>56.7%</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>293</b>
Derbyshire	48	54.5%	40	45.5%	88
Leicestershire	33	70.2%	14	29.8%	47
Lincolnshire	16	94.1%	1	5.9%	17
Northamptonshire	28	56.0%	22	44.0%	50
Nottinghamshire	41	45.1%	50	54.9%	91
<b>London</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>861</b>
<b>Merseyside &amp; Cheshire</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>57.7%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>42.3%</b>	<b>142</b>
Cheshire	28	66.7%	14	33.3%	42
Merseyside	54	54.0%	46	46.0%	100
<b>North East</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>220</b>
Cleveland	42	70.0%	18	30.0%	60
Durham	39	57.4%	29	42.6%	68
Northumbria	63	68.5%	29	31.5%	92
<b>North West</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>62.3%</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>37.7%</b>	<b>478</b>
Cumbria	19	76.0%	6	24.0%	25
Greater Manchester	200	62.9%	118	37.1%	318
Lancashire	79	58.5%	56	41.5%	135
<b>South East</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>299</b>
Kent	65	58.0%	47	42.0%	112
Surrey	36	50.0%	36	50.0%	72
Sussex	64	55.7%	51	44.3%	115
<b>South West</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>69.4%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>222</b>
Avon & Somerset	65	62.5%	39	37.5%	104
Devon & Cornwall	63	75.0%	21	25.0%	84
Gloucestershire	26	76.5%	8	23.5%	34
<b>Thames &amp; Chiltern</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>55.0%</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>202</b>
Bedfordshire	14	60.9%	9	39.1%	23
Hertfordshire	20	76.9%	6	23.1%	26
Thames Valley	77	50.3%	76	49.7%	153
<b>Wessex</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>46.7%</b>	<b>197</b>
Dorset	28	75.7%	9	24.3%	37
Hampshire & IOW	51	45.5%	61	54.5%	112
Wiltshire	26	54.2%	22	45.8%	48
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>60.6%</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>396</b>
Staffordshire	52	67.5%	25	32.5%	77
Warwickshire	20	76.9%	6	23.1%	26
West Mercia	48	59.3%	33	40.7%	81
West Midlands	120	56.6%	92	43.4%	212
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>36.0%</b>	<b>408</b>
Humberside	76	71.0%	31	29.0%	107
North Yorkshire	23	62.2%	14	37.8%	37
South Yorkshire	63	60.6%	41	39.4%	104
West Yorkshire	99	61.9%	61	38.1%	160

# Sexual offences (excluding rape)

There has been an upward trend of prosecutions and convictions of sexual offences, excluding rape, during the past four years, as illustrated in Graph 4 below.

**Graph 4: The volume of sexual offence prosecutions and convictions**



From CPS data, as in Table 3, the volume of defendants prosecuted has increased over the last year by 11% reaching 8,862, with successful prosecutions<sup>41</sup> increasing by 9% reaching 6,588, their proportion falling slightly to 74% of sexual offence prosecutions.

**Table 3: Completed sexual offence prosecutions by outcome**

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%
Convictions	5,976	73.5	5,955	75.1	6,060	76.0	6,588	74.3
Unsuccessful	2,154	26.5	1,979	24.9	1,912	24.0	2,274	25.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,130</b>		<b>7,934</b>		<b>7,972</b>		<b>8,862</b>	



Sexual offences excluding rape	CPS Prosecutions 2010 - 2011				
	Convictions		Unsuccessful		Total
	Volume	%	Volume	%	
<b>42 Areas</b>	<b>6,588</b>	<b>74.3%</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>8,862</b>
<b>Cymru Wales</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>72.6%</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>536</b>
Dyfed Powys	39	57.4%	29	42.6%	68
Gwent	69	68.3%	32	31.7%	101
North Wales	96	82.8%	20	17.2%	116
South Wales	185	73.7%	66	26.3%	251
<b>Eastern</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>77.3%</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>481</b>
Cambridgeshire	80	74.1%	28	25.9%	108
Essex	140	80.0%	35	20.0%	175
Norfolk	84	78.5%	23	21.5%	107
Suffolk	68	74.7%	23	25.3%	91
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>76.3%</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>684</b>
Derbyshire	112	76.7%	34	23.3%	146
Leicestershire	131	79.9%	33	20.1%	164
Lincolnshire	68	80.0%	17	20.0%	85
Northamptonshire	71	71.7%	28	28.3%	99
Nottinghamshire	140	73.7%	50	26.3%	190
<b>London</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>68.4%</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>1,619</b>
<b>Merseyside &amp; Cheshire</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>78.8%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>354</b>
Cheshire	108	80.0%	27	20.0%	135
Merseyside	171	78.1%	48	21.9%	219
<b>North East</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>75.6%</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>495</b>
Cleveland	125	76.7%	38	23.3%	163
Durham	88	71.0%	36	29.0%	124
Northumbria	161	77.4%	47	22.6%	208
<b>North West</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>74.9%</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>911</b>
Cumbria	62	73.8%	22	26.2%	84
Greater Manchester	355	73.2%	130	26.8%	485
Lancashire	265	77.5%	77	22.5%	342
<b>South East</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>78.9%</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>683</b>
Kent	268	79.8%	68	20.2%	336
Surrey	77	77.0%	23	23.0%	100
Sussex	194	78.5%	53	21.5%	247
<b>South West</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>78.2%</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>532</b>
Avon & Somerset	211	81.2%	49	18.8%	260
Devon & Cornwall	154	75.5%	50	24.5%	204
Gloucestershire	51	75.0%	17	25.0%	68
<b>Thames &amp; Chiltern</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>64.9%</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>35.1%</b>	<b>336</b>
Bedfordshire	43	74.1%	15	25.9%	58
Hertfordshire	43	58.9%	30	41.1%	73
Thames Valley	132	64.4%	73	35.6%	205
<b>Wessex</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>562</b>
Dorset	85	78.0%	24	22.0%	109
Hampshire & IOW	243	68.3%	113	31.7%	356
Wiltshire	69	71.1%	28	28.9%	97
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>78.6%</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>864</b>
Staffordshire	137	80.1%	34	19.9%	171
Warwickshire	37	84.1%	7	15.9%	44
West Mercia	164	77.4%	48	22.6%	212
West Midlands	341	78.0%	96	22.0%	437
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>76.3%</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>805</b>
Humberside	167	80.3%	41	19.7%	208
North Yorkshire	65	67.7%	31	32.3%	96
South Yorkshire	139	77.7%	40	22.3%	179
West Yorkshire	243	75.5%	79	24.5%	322

# Child abuse

In 2010-11 data from the CPS on child abuse indicated a smaller number of prosecutions of child homicides in 2010-11, with a proportional increase in successful outcomes. There was an increase in the volume of offences against the persons prosecuted, with an increase in successful outcomes. Sexual offence prosecutions also increased with a slight fall in successful outcomes in 2010-11. Table 4 provides further detail<sup>45</sup>.

**Table 4: Child abuse prosecutions**

A Homicide	Convictions		Unsuccessful		TOTAL
	Volume	%	Volume	%	
2006-2007	25	83.3%	5	16.7%	30
2007-2008	20	69.0%	9	31.0%	29
2008-2009	33	75.0%	11	25.0%	44
2009-2010	33	82.5%	7	17.5%	40
2010-2011	24	88.9%	3	11.1%	27

B Offences against the person	Convictions		Unsuccessful		TOTAL
	Volume	%	Volume	%	
2006-2007	1,668	72.0	649	28.0	2,317
2007-2008	1,686	72.1	651	27.9	2,337
2008-2009	1,514	72.9	563	27.1	2,077
2009-2010	1,896	72.4	723	27.6	2,619
2010-2011	2,186	74.0	767	26.0	2,953

C Sexual Offences	Convictions		Unsuccessful		TOTAL
	Volume	%	Volume	%	
2006-2007	2,660	69.2	1,182	30.8	3,842
2007-2008	2,841	72.1	1,100	27.9	3,941
2008-2009	3,011	74.7	1,018	25.3	4,029
2009-2010	3,133	75.7	1,004	24.3	4,137
2010-2011	3,549	74.1	1,243	25.9	4,792

# Pornography and obscenity

In 2010-11 there was a large increase in the prosecution of the sexual exploitation of children through photographs in the last year, mainly due to increased prosecutions for making indecent photographs of a child. Table 7 outlines CPS data on child abuse offences overall<sup>48</sup>.

**Table 7: Child abuse image offences**

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Criminal Justice Act 1988 (160) - Possession of an indecent photograph of a child	3,079	4,241	4,117	4,543
Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (62) - Possession of a prohibited image of a child	0	0	0	21
<b>Sexual exploitation of children through photographs of which:</b>	<b>11,873</b>	<b>14,656</b>	<b>14,595</b>	<b>17,400</b>
▪ Protection of Children Act 1978 (1 (1)(a)) - Making an indecent photograph of a child	10,832	13,454	13,652	16,289
▪ Protection of Children Act 1978 (1 (1)(b)) - Distributing an indecent photograph of a child	678	931	804	684
▪ Protection of Children Act 1978 (1 (1)(c)) - Showing indecent photographs of children	345	258	137	424
▪ Protection of Children Act 1978 (1(1)(d)) – publishing an advertisement likely to suggest that the advertiser distributes or shows indecent photographs of children	18	13	2	3

**Table 8: Obscenity offences**

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Malicious Communications Act 1988 Sections (1 (1)(a) & (1)(b)) - Indecent or grossly offensive material	566	791	899	1,273
Obscene publications Act 1959 (2 (1) ) - Obscene publications	111	152	82	71
Communications Act 2003 (127 (1)(a), (1)(b) & (3))Grossly offensive or indecent communications	1,037	1,278	1,315	1,869
Communications Act 2003 (127 (2)(a), (2)(b), (2)(c) and (3)) - Causing annoyance, inconvenience or needless anxiety to another person	568	659	888	1,037
Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 (63 (1), (7)(d) and 67(3)) - Possession of extreme pornographic images	0	2	213	995

## *You Cannot Protect What You Choose To Exclude*

The justification for recording non-crime hate incidents (NCHIs) is based on a theory of escalating hate as set out by American psychologist, Gordon Allport, in 1954. The Allport Scale<sup>4</sup> has five stages. Paul Giannasi described the retweet of a feminist verse by Harry Miller as a 'staging post on a five step journey' which leads to genocide.'<sup>5</sup>

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### The Principle of Escalation

#### Stage 1: Antilocution

*Antilocution* means 'speaking against' and includes making jokes, engaging in banter or other forms of derogatory speech. This is the basis for the concept of 'hate speech'. The theory holds that the line between hateful words and hateful actions is very thin and that, if left unchallenged, escalation is likely.

*The College of Policing does not apply the principle to escalating hostility toward women.*

#### Stage 2: Avoidance

This is where one group begins to actively avoid another group. Harm is done through isolation and by preparing the way for more harmful acts.

#### Stage 3: Discrimination

A group is discriminated against by denying them equal access to opportunities, goods and services. Discrimination is actively harmful in that it seeks to prevent a group from achieving its goals.

#### Stage 3b: Subtle Aggression

This assumes a hierarchy of power. Those in power can discriminate against, and actively exclude, those with less power.

#### Stage 4: Physical Attack

This has become known as a Hate Crime. Groups are criminally targeted for vandalism, property burning, violent attack, lynching, murder. The murder of Stephen Lawrence is a prime example of a Stage 4 physical attack.

## Stage 5: Extermination

The extermination of a group through genocide, ethnic cleansing etc.

The mass killing carried out in 2011 by Anders Breivik in Norway is cited as an example of how bigotry, if left unchecked, can escalate into violence.

There is no reference to Peter Sutcliffe, Fred and Rose West, Levi Belfield, John Cannan, Stephen Griffiths, Donald Nielson, Robert Napper, or Steven Wright.

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## Background To The Hate Crime Operational Guidance

“The Hate Crime Operational Guidance (HCOG) is the result of twenty to thirty years of policy development concerning police responses to hate crime and non-crime hate incidents (NCHIs)”<sup>6</sup>

In February 1999, Sir William Macpherson published his report into the racist murder of Stephen Lawrence. Paragraph 3 of the report contains the terms of reference for the enquiry. Specifically, it sought to “identify the lessons to be learned for the investigation and prosecution of racially motivated crimes.”

The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report<sup>7</sup> gave rise to the following key features within the Approved Police Practice for the recording of hate:

- i) The definition of a racist incident and the recommended system of recording shall include non-crime incidents
- ii) (Recommendations 13 & 15)
- iii) Encouragement of the reporting of non-criminal incidents as well as crimes (Recommendation 16)
- iv) Perception based recording, ie the basis for determining whether or not an incident was a racist incident should be whether the incident was perceived as racist by the victim or any other person (Recommendation 12)
- v) That non-criminal racist incidents would be “recorded and investigated with equal commitment as given to crimes” (Recommendation 13).

In June 2006, The Race for Justice Taskforce Report<sup>8</sup> published its findings into the handling of racist and religious crimes by the police, the CPS and the courts. The Taskforce had been set up by the Attorney General to investigate signs of racial bias in the decision-making process of the CPS. The

*Groups considered but rejected from the final list included those who work in animal labs, the elderly and women.*

Executive Summary states the purpose of the Taskforce was “to assist in establishing a holistic approach across the Criminal Justice System in this area.” In April 2007, Paul Giannasi was selected to lead a Cross-Government Hate Crime Programme (CGHCP) and deliver improvements.

Ministers made clear that the CGHCP should consider all forms of hate crime and not limit itself to racism alone. An Independent Advisory Group (IAG) was set up to bring together victims, academics, and advocacy groups. One of the first tasks was to agree on which groups should be considered eligible for specific monitoring.

There were calls for hate crime policy to be based entirely on race. This was rejected on the basis that hate has no hierarchy. Giannasi states that the resulting Monitored Strands did not come about by accident but as the result of thorough research<sup>9</sup>.

Twenty one groups were considered. Five strands emerged:

*1. Disability 2. Race 3. Religion 4. Sexual orientation 5. Transgender*

Paul Giannasi, the IAG, and the HCOG recognise that it is the duty of the police to take seriously Section 149 of The Equality Act 2010 and to protect those groups identified as in need of protection.

Nine Protected Characteristics are identified within The Equality Act yet only four are directly mapped over as Monitored Strands. Gender Reassignment is remodelled into what is variously described as *Transgender*, *Trans* or *Gender Identity*.



Table 1 Protected Characteristics As Monitored Strands

Age	Disability	Gender Reassignment	Marriage & Civil Partnership	Pregnancy & Maternity	Race	Religion or Belief	Sex	Sexual Orientation
✗	✓	?	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓

## Race - The Cornerstone of The Hate Crime Guidance

Race provides the foundation stone for the Hate Guidance; interestingly, no justification is provided for the findings in relation to *race* being applied to the other Monitored Strands.

There is simply an embedded assumption that what applies to one vulnerable group may be cut and pasted to meet the needs of another. At best, this is naive. At worst, it constitutes a form of attitudinal discrimination which says ‘*All vulnerable groups are the same*’.

*There is an embedded assumption that what applies to one vulnerable group can simply be cut and pasted to meet the needs of another.*

Nevertheless, this assumption was repeatedly used by The College of Policing to justify the one size fits all approach<sup>10</sup>:

*The HCOG gives guidance to police forces... relating to hate crime and non crime hate incidents of all types. The HCOG applies the same approach to all such crimes and incidents, and does not differentiate between, for example, racist incidents and incidents of hostility toward transgender individuals.<sup>11</sup>*

In this way, Paul Giannasi appropriates the racist murder of Stephen Lawrence in order to justify recording as *haters* those women who express political antagonism toward the strand of Transgender.

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## Disability

Case studies are used to support the inclusion of Disability as a Monitored Strand. *The Deaths of Fiona Pilkington and Francecca Hardwick, October 2007*, is one such case:

*In 2007 Mrs Pilkington took her own life and that of her disabled daughter Francecca by setting fire to the car they sat in, parked in the layby near to their home in Leicestershire. She had suffered a huge number of incidents of abuse by local youths, including crime and non-crime incidents. Many had involved hostility to her children including mocking Francecca because of her disability.*

*Leicestershire Police and the local council were criticised for failing to adequately record these incidents and, as such, they were unable to properly assess the harm that was being suffered by Mrs Pilkington and her family. Harm that ultimately contributed to their deaths. The jury at the inquest found that Mrs Pilkington killed herself and her daughter due to the stress and anxiety regarding her daughter's future and ongoing antisocial behaviour.*

*In the summary of the inquest, Olivia Davison, the Assistant Deputy Coroner for Rutland and North Leicestershire, said that "The missed opportunities meant that the case was not treated as a crime and given a higher priority. The jury heard evidence that the local police had not implemented the ACPO Hate Crime Manual that was issued in 2005."*

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## Religion or Belief

The HCOG justifies the inclusion of this Monitored Strand with reference to Article 9 of the European Convention on Human Rights - the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. It states:

*3.3 Religious hate crime can have devastating consequences for the victim and their family, but it also has a wider impact on communities in terms of cohesion, tension and fear of crime. The police service will increase the*

*confidence of affected communities by working to prevent and respond to religious hate crime. The consequences of failing to adequately respond will make all policing services in communities more difficult to deliver.*

The mass killings carried out in 2011 by Anders Breivik in Norway is cited as an example of how unchecked religious bigotry escalates into anti-Muslim violence.

In 2011, Police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland recorded 631 anti-Muslim hate crimes. The HCOG acknowledges the existence of 'Other types of religious hate crimes' but its overarching focus is on Islamophobia.

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## Sexual Orientation

Justification for inclusion as a Monitored Strand includes the following Case Study<sup>12</sup>:

*Ian Baynham was killed in Trafalgar Square, London in 2009. He was attacked and severely beaten by a group of young people, one of whom made repeated references to his sexual orientation. He later died as a result of his injuries. The crime had a profound impact on his friends and family but also undermined the perceived safety of gay people throughout the country. Two of the offenders were found guilty of manslaughter. At the Old Bailey, the judge increased the sentence of one of the offenders from six to seven years, using the powers of section 146 of the Criminal Justice Act.*

Further justification is provided by Stonewall, which the 2008 Government commissioned to carry out The Gay British Crime Survey. Findings included:

- 20% of lesbian and gay people had experienced a homophobic hate crime or incident in the previous three years and one in eight had been a victim in the previous year.
- 75% of those experiencing hate crimes or incidents did not report them to the police. Only 6% reported them to third parties.
- 70% did not report hate crimes or incidents to anyone

- 17% of those who had experienced homophobic hate incidents in the previous three years experienced a physical assault.
- 12.5% of lesbian and gay people experiencing homophobic hate incidents have experienced unwanted sexual contact as part of the incident.

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## Transgender

Transgender is described by the police as an umbrella term which includes any person who is:

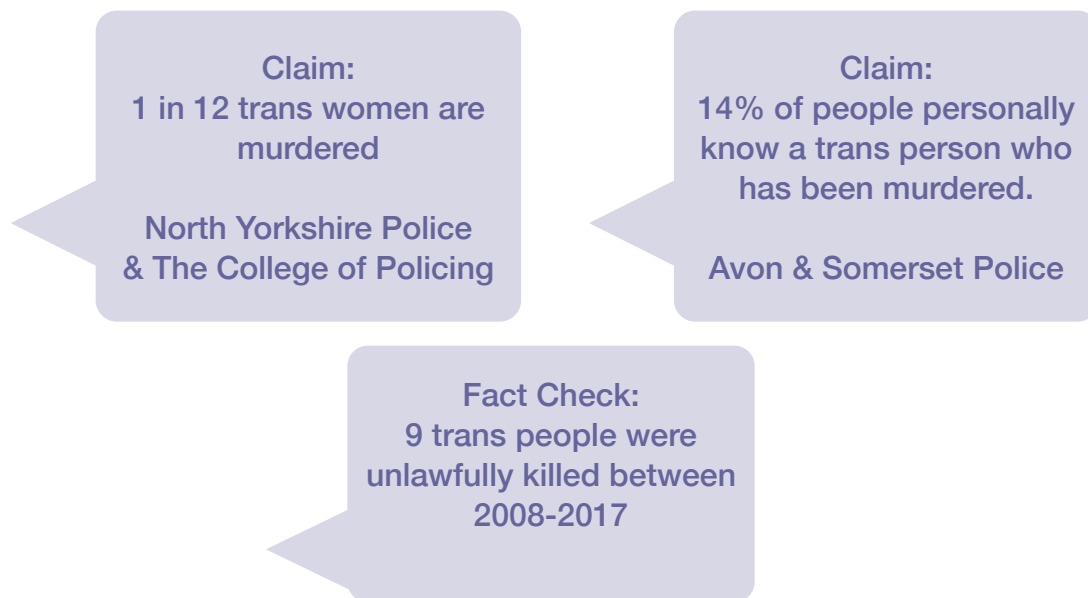
- **Transsexual** – someone who believes that they do not belong in the gender assigned to them at birth. They may suffer discomfort and wish to change, or are in the process of changing, to their chosen gender.
- **Transgender** – a transsexual who lives as a member of the opposite gender without undergoing, or wishing to undergo, realignment surgery.
- **Transvestite** – a person who sometimes dresses in clothing worn by people of the opposite gender. This may, in the majority of cases, be an effort to explore the opposite side of their personality.
- **Inter-sex** – individuals born with anatomy or physiology which differs from contemporary ideals of what constitutes ‘normal’ male and female.
- **Androgyne or poly-gender** – describes people who do not believe they conform strictly to either gender and may identify themselves with characteristics from both genders.

*The victim does not need to be transgender themselves and could, for example, be mis-identified as transgender.*

The Monitored Strand adopts without caveat the Stonewall understanding of what it means to be trans:

*Transgender people can be at odds with the gender on their birth certificate. Some resolve this by undergoing reassignment surgery. Others live with the discomfort, and conform to the roles perceived to be expected of them by society.*

This strand relies on statistics that are untrue.<sup>13</sup>



# *You Cannot Protect What You Do Not Respect*

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## All Beliefs are Equal

Included in the Police Hate Guidance is a commitment to freedom of belief, religious or otherwise.

*Religion is taken in a broad context and includes traditional and non-traditional beliefs. Hate crime policy has no hierarchy. A crime motivated by hostility to an atheist is a religious hate crime, as are sectarian crimes within different sections of the same religion.<sup>14</sup>*

This should be good news to those who reject an underpinning principle of transgenderism, namely the belief that an individual may not belong in the gender assigned at birth; that it is possible to be born in the wrong body; that gender identity is innate and may be at odds with the physical body; that the physical body which must be brought into conformity via performance, appearance, and medical intervention, including surgery; that any attempt to bring the 'inner identity' onto conformity with, or even simple acceptance of, the physical body is 'conversion therapy' and should, therefore, be resisted and criminalised.

The biology/identity split has much in common with Cartesian Dualism. It is a belief system, not science. The HCOG provides protection for non-believers.

In spite of this, clear evidence exists that the police do not consider non-believers to be worthy of respect, which is why they persecute, record and restrict the professional opportunities of gender critical women via a process of Enhanced DBS checks.

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## Non-Believers Need Not Apply

In 2019, a serving Fair Cop police officer applied for her own job using a pseudonym. She explained that she did not subscribe to the belief that humans can change sex. Norfolk Police told her not to apply.<sup>15</sup>



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## Service With Favour

Fair Cop has published two reports documenting police commitment to trans ideology: *Through The Looking Glass* (2020) and *The Thin Pink Line* (2021)<sup>16</sup>.

Chief Constables sign and take pledges (North Yorkshire Police), police cars are wrapped in Pride colours (Cheshire, Merseyside, Humberside, Surrey, West Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, The Met etc); flags are flown outside police headquarters (Humberside, Merseyside, North Yorkshire). This amounts to *indirect discrimination* against those who do not adopt the belief system, and is contrary to Section 149 of The Equality Act 2010.

This report concentrates on the *direct discrimination* practised by the police against those who dissent. By a significant factor, this group is comprised of women.

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## Leicestershire Police

In August 2021, officers from a Police Support Unit paraded tactical weapons of defence - riot shields - through the City in support of Leicester Pride.

On the basis that non-belief in gender identity is a belief worthy of respect in a democratic society<sup>17</sup>, Fair Cop reported the officers for a Non Crime Hate Incident, in that it showed antagonism toward the gender critical community

The police confirmed that the complaint was valid and that an NCHI had correctly been raised. According to the HCOG, this low-level hate is the staging post on a five step journey that, if not challenged, may end in genocide.

However, in spite of the acknowledgement, Leicestershire Police confirmed that the officers would not be sanctioned in any way nor discouraged from repeating the riot shield display. An NCHI was nominally recorded against the unit.

We asked what would happen if a woman carried riot shields through the streets of Leicester bearing the colours of the Suffragettes. We were told this would be an offence contrary to The Public Order Act 1986<sup>18</sup>.

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## PC Skye Morden - West Midlands Police

Whilst West Midlands Police see no problem with these images, we do. An officer



 **West Midlands Police**  @W... · 4h  
Replying to @WMPolice and @alliap2  
And so we will never accept or tolerate social media attacks on any of our employees simply for being who they are.

grinning from beneath a wig whilst pointing a firearm signifies danger. On 25.09.21 Birmingham Police tweeted a video of PC Skye Morden waving an Intersectional Trans Flag at a Pride march, whilst speaking to camera. The video link is [here](#).<sup>19</sup> Fair Cop asked Birmingham Police the question:

*Can a woman refuse an intimate search from this officer or would you deem that a hate crime?*

On 01.10.21, Twitter user is @amoozeboosh asked:

*So, I'm confused, are we allowed to resist this lone male police officer or not?*

On 04.10.21 Fair Cop retweeted the post and asked:

*Would be grateful if the police would confirm. Can a woman object to interaction with this officer, or will she be arrested for a hate crime. Or recorded for a hate incident non crime?*

Update: Pink News reported on October 13th that critics of this officer can expect to be subject to a counter-terrorism probe.

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## Policing Principles of Online Engagement<sup>20</sup>

The College of Policing provides Approved Professional Practice for Social Media, and makes clear the duty of the police to respond to public feedback, especially where the feedback is negative:

*There are a number of established principles to be aware of when using technology as part of online community engagement. These include being:*

- **Credible** – communities like to engage with police officers and police staff. Be accurate, open, fair, honest and transparent in what you write.
- **Consistent** – encourage constructive feedback and discussion. Be professional and honest – friendly but not familiar.
- **Responsive** – wherever possible, respond to content posted by others, whether positive or negative. Reflect the real situation. Communities value honest feedback.

The only response by West Midlands Police was to reaffirm the right of its officer to be his authentic self. Women's safeguarding concerns were not addressed. Instead, women were told:

**We will investigate and pursue the offenders with vigour<sup>21</sup>**

## Analysis of General Engagement Vs Police Engagement

Tweet	Impressions	Media Views	Total Engagements	Likes	Retweets	Police Engagement
<i>Can a woman refuse an intimate search from this officer or would you deem that a hate crime?</i>	152,293	64	10,494	1,738	341	0
<i>So, I'm confused, are we allowed to resist this lone male police officer or not?</i>	-	-	-	1,018	324	0
<i>Would be grateful if the police would confirm. Can a woman object to interaction with this officer, or will she be arrested for a hate crime. Or recorded for a hate incident non crime?</i>	22,235	72	2,965	882	277	0
<i>So a Surrey police officer is demonstrating clear political allegiance while on duty and with an official car. This is a terrible and direct challenge to democracy</i>	26,976	16	1,889	510	162	0

## Adult Human Female Police Livery

Rainbow washed police cars and uniforms have been adopted by the police on the basis that they help to reassure a community that is particularly vulnerable. If the police truly believe this, why has the principle not been applied to the protection of any other group?

*Can you see  
it yet?*

Maya Forstater

Why are there no *Woman: Adult Human Female* cars patrolling urban streets, reminding women that the police are looking out for them?

There are two possible reasons:

1. *The strategy does not work other than to signal allegiance to a favoured group.*
2. *The strategy works but the police do not consider women and girls important enough to roll out the livery for them*



 **Maya Forstater**  @MForstater · 2d

Police forces have spent good money to bedeck their cars with the banner of the movement that says women's safety doesn't matter, women's fear doesn't matter, wome...

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## Lisa Townsend- TERF PCC

On 25.09.21 Surrey Police paraded a car carrying the following messages in response to comments made in support of single sex spaces for women by its Police and Crimes Commissioner.

*Our police and crime commissioner says that trans women are men.*

*We respectfully disagree. Trans women are WOMEN.*

The officer used Trans Radio UK to amplify the message. The channel tweeted:

*Thank you to the Surrey Police officer who suggested we do this to show what*

*Surrey police actually do think and not the views of their Terf PCC*

*@Lisa\_TOWNSEND.*

Fair Cop challenged the legitimacy of the Surrey Police action, tweeting:

*So a Surrey police officer is demonstrating clear political allegiance while on duty and with an official car. This is a terrible and direct challenge to democracy.*

### Analysis of General Engagement Vs Police Engagement Part 2

Tweet	Impressions	Media Views	Total Engagements	Likes	Retweets	Police Engagement
Maya Forstater	208,278	7,026	20,558	2,296	790	0
Lisa Townsend	26,976	16	1,889	510	162	0

The pages of this report could be filled with similar examples of the police using social media as a one-way instruction tool. No regard whatsoever is given to the APP duty to engage with negative feedback, especially where such feedback comes from women. A Freedom of Information request to Leicestershire Police asking for information on Positive/Negative comment ratios has been ignored. Instead, we were sent an email that stating that Twitter is not a reflection of public opinion and therefore does not influence decision making.



## *You Cannot Protect What You Choose To Attack*



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### Lancashire Police

The pejorative acronym stands for Trans Exclusive Radical Feminist: *TERF*. It is applied to those women who do not subscribe to the belief that humans can change sex and have the courage to say so.

During Lancaster Pride, Lancashire Police led a parade in which banners declared **NO TERFS**. This is not unique. In 2019, Greater Manchester Police posted a meme declaring, '**NO TERFS ON OUR TURF**.' When the police associate or promote the term TERF, they are exercising misogynistic political apartheid.

*The term TERF signifies a deeply misogynistic, police led, political apartheid.*

In August, Fair Cop placed stickers around Lancaster City Centre which said 'Trans women are men and most have penises.' On being made aware of the stickers by a Twitter user called James, Lancashire Police issued the following statement:

*Hi James, this is really disappointing to see [Disappointed face] We were made aware on the day, they were removed immediately and there were no further issues during the event. We take reports like this extremely seriously and have recorded it as a hate incident. Thanks.*

A Twitter user saw this post, correctly identified it as the police taking a political side, and reported it to Lancaster Police via the TrueVision<sup>22</sup> portal. Paul Giannasi, the police Hate Crime, Policy lead, personally responded via email<sup>23</sup>:

Thank you for submitting your report to True Vision on 30th August 2021. I am responding because I manage the Online Hate Crime Hub that processes True Vision reports on behalf of the National Police Chiefs' Council...

I appreciate that this material has caused you offence and, since you perceive that the action has been motivated by a hostility or discrimination to your 'faith', we have recorded your complaint as a 'Non-Crime Hate Incident' as described in the definition of 'Monitored Hate Crime and Incidents' shared by all criminal justice agencies. You can see this definition, and the guidance we work to at [Strategy and Guidance - True Vision \(report-it.org.uk\)](https://www.strategyandguidance.org.uk/).

*I have reviewed your report...and have recorded your complaint as a non-crime hate incident based on your perception of a faith-based hostility.* I am aware of the strong views and occasional tensions in society surrounding the issue of transgender rights and also sex/gender based rights.

Given that your complaint relates to a public body, being Lancashire Police, I have alerted them to your concerns although to be transparent, I have not asked them to remove their Tweet or to desist from similar messages in the future.

I have not sought to identify the individual who posted the message. This is because we have no 'authority' over police forces, who are under the direction of their operationally independent Chief Constable but also for the reasons given below.

As mentioned above, I have not sought to identify the individual who posted the material or to influence their future messages. Whilst I appreciate this post has caused you offence, I believe it would be disproportionate to interfere with their interactions with the community of Lancashire.

*I have considered how I might view the actions of the Tweet poster, if I was his/her/their supervisor: given the circumstances of where and when the stickers were placed and the hostility commonly faced by the subjects of the messages, (I appreciate that you may not condone such hostility) I believe I would congratulate the initiative and empathy shown by the person who posted this message.*

*Best wishes,*

*Paul Giannasi (he/him)*

*National Policing Advisor for Hate Crime"*

## Paul Giannasi OBE

**Police  
Superintendent  
and Manager of  
the UK Government Hate Crime  
Programme**



In recording the actions of Lancashire Police as a Non Crime Hate Incident, The author of the Hate Crime Guidance accepts that Lancashire Police acted hatefully. But then he ignores the Allport Scale and *congratulates* the hater.

By so doing, the architect of the hate crime guidance has invented a new sub category of hate: *Hate that is praiseworthy and should be encouraged.*

*Hostility toward women is seen, accounted for and then praised. This is a problem.*

*When it comes from the national police expert on hate, it is a disaster.*

In practice, this justifies the actions of those who are hostile towards women engaged in the campaign to maintain their sex based rights and safe spaces.



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## Could've Ironed It

On International Woman's Day, a picture of a flag was posted on a private Facebook page by a female police officer with the words '*Could've ironed it.*' She is now facing disciplinary action for sexism<sup>24</sup>.

Here is the problem: *The sexism is in the accusation of sexism. The automatic link between ironing and women was made by the accusing officer; a man could've done the ironing as readily as a woman.*

The accusation of sexism was made around the same time that North Yorkshire Constabulary hosted an Intersectionality Conference.

The issue here is twofold. There is the sexism of Professional Standards, and the senior colleagues who failed to rally round a female colleague.

It is also significant that the accusation of sexism was against a woman police officer who is known to be gender critical; she supported the promotion of an International Woman's Day flag, and objected to the Pride flag being flown over her police headquarters.

*North Yorkshire Constabulary sees ironing as woman's work.*

The female officer had to turn to Fair Cop when the Police Federation rep withdrew *his* support. The Federation position was that the comment was sexist and that the best defence was grovelling capitulation.

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## Letter To: Chief Constable Lee Freeman, Humberside

Last week, a woman from Humberside reported that she had been sent a message on Twitter that read: *“I wish all transphobes a very nice pipe bomb.”* By any standard, such a communication must be classed as likely to cause alarm, harassment and distress, and must be viewed as being designed to express hatred toward the group to which the recipient belongs.

*In a 22 minute telephone call, the primary concern was less with the pipe bomb and more with determining transphobia.*

*By asking what the complainant had done to prompt the threat, Humberside police have sought to shift blame from the perpetrator to the victim, thereby drawing from a culture that asks women who have been sexually assaulted or raped if they might have dressed less provocatively.*

*Let us remind you that pipe bomb apologists are no better than rape apologists. This shameless attempt to shift blame to the victim is a response not worthy of a Chief Constable in a democratic society.*

*This is not the first time that Humberside has dismissed a threat of extreme violence on the basis that the threat was made against a gender critic. In February 2020, an activist reported that his family had been threatened with rape and burning. Your office dismissed this as not worthy of investigation.*

*Fair Cop*

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## LGBGT Police Network - *‘We see you, we have reported you.*

The Network posted this threat in response to concerns raised by women about the inclusion of male-bodied competitors competing in women’s sports<sup>25</sup>.

What we know of The Network’s workings is the result of piecing together clues from social media. We know, for instance, that The Network executive includes T/Commander Clinton Blackburn of City of London Police, an activist in the pan-European drive to extend hate speech law to include any criticism of gender politics<sup>26</sup>.

We also know that National LGBT Police Network ignores the criticisms and concerns of women. The only comment that The National Police Network responded to was a Standing Ovation Gif tweeted by the Patron of Surrey Pride.

It tweeted back a love heart and a kiss.

Fair Cop attempted to hold The National LGBT Police Network to account on behalf of the women that it claimed to have seen and reported. We were met with silence.

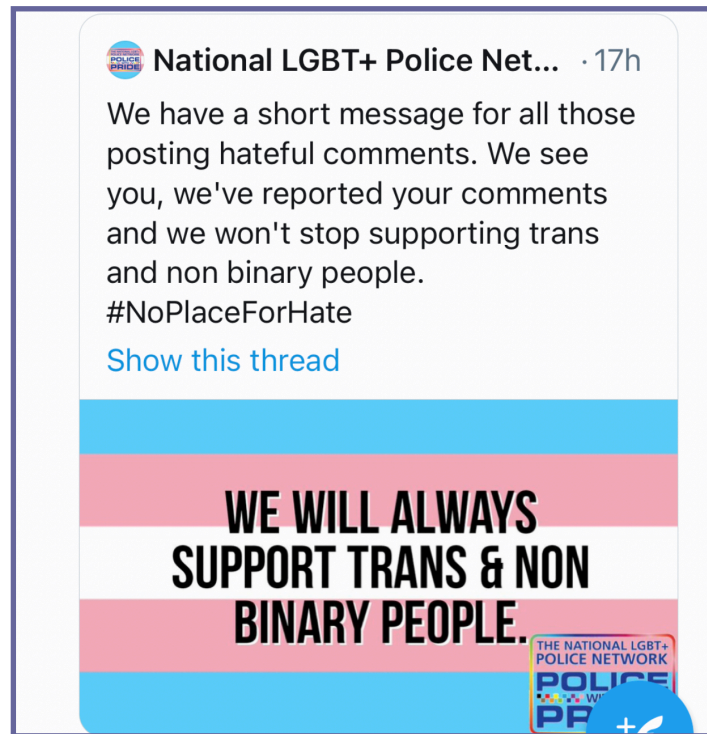
We submitted an FOI to every police force on England and Wales requiring them to identify members of this para-police network. Where Chief Constables acknowledged membership of officers in the Network, GDPR concerns were cited as the justification for withholding the information.

The City of London Police position is that it has no supervisory authority for work undertaken by its T/Commander Blackburn in relation to The Network.

The College of Policing states it has no authority over The Network.



## Women Won't Wheesht



Jools Lefty. Worthy of Respect. Followers: 1,945

*@IOPC\_Help@iopc I would really like to know if this twitter account is aligned in any way with the police force. How do we complain about their inflammatory tweets that bring the police into disrepute. Thank you for your help."*

@Unbridled - Fighting for the rights of women to safety, privacy and dignity. Fair Cop member. Followers: 4,390

*So police time today was spent reporting over 200 of us objecting to a bunch of police officers giving away our rights? What an absolute disgrace.*

McOvirapror - Woman. #IDStandWithJKRowling Followers: 1847

*That the police, supposed to serve our communities without prejudices, could be so hard of thinking... is astounding.*

*The only hate here is yours... for women, for people who are capable of rational thought, for those of us who can grasp reality. don't hate you. I pity you for your ignorance and susceptibility to the trans cult. And I pity the people who you are contracted to serve & protect*

*Jo Bartosch - journalist. Followers: 17.2K*

*Hi, can you clarify which hateful comments you have seen and reported? When you say 'reported' can you please clarify whether you mean to twitter or as offences?  
Thanks.*

*Poppycat - Adult Human Female. Followers:2,205*

*Who do you think you are? Is threatening people who say that men should not compete against women in sports part of the police's remit now? After the fiasco of the 'Being offensive is an offence' van poster you'd think you'd be more careful about what you say.*

*Rachel Wild - #IStandWithKeiraBell*

*We see you too. We see that you don't think that women are equal human beings as deserving of fair and safe sport as men are. So its hateful to say women deserve fair and safe sport? Says quite a lot about you.*

*Hoardosaurus - 50 year old bisexual woman. Followers: 3,926*

*If you want to complain to your local police force about the fact this Twitter account repeatedly blatantly ignores the [@CollegeofPolice](https://lgbt.police.uk/contact-us/making-a-complaint/) guidelines the link is here <https://lgbt.police.uk/contact-us/making-a-complaint/>*

*Salene Maher - 51 years*

*You're the police... do some actual bloody policing ffs*

*@WackyPidgeon - Lesbian*

*There's a saying on here that goes something like: "Reality isn't "hateful", unless to the delusional. I don't know who said it first, so can't credit the quote, but it's very true. Maybe you should consider it.*

*Eliza - A sensible conversation about women's rights. Followers: 419*

*"We see you" rather threatening words from police officers. Have you been trained by the same people who last week said "being offensive is an offence"? You really are over stepping the mark here.*

*Kookie (Lisa) - Devonshire lass*

*@IOPC\_Help Is this normal behaviour for a police account? Please see the comments, who are they reporting to? Clarify this situation please.*

*Rosalyn - Woman of the world. #WomenWontWheest Followers: 1,383*

*Reported you for targeted harassment of women*

*Meow - Mythical biological female*

*You utter misogynists! You are police, supposed to be impartial—yet you spend your time cheering the destruction of female sports by biological males? This really is beyond belief. I shall be filing a complaint with the IOPC [@policeconduct](#) about your misogyny. Disgraceful.*

*Angela Walsh -retired midwife, animal lover and feminist Followers: 1,839*

*Telling women to put up and shut up, nothing new but disgusting when it comes from the police.*

*Kelly White - Feminist and no longer afraid to say so. Followers: 3,838*

*Acknowledging reality is not hateful. Having a different perspective to yours is not hateful. Protecting our rights to women only spaces, sports, groups etc. Is not hateful. So with that in mind, what replies are you saying are 'hateful'?*

*@Magpieandbadger - #IStandWithJKR Followers: 2,098*

*Asking why women ought to have their own sex-segregated sports teams is hateful? Please explain why that is. It seems a very odd position to take.*

*@girls\_women - Women's rights are not transphobic*

*So let me get this straight. You're using your privilege (mainly male, massive social power) to highlight & celebrate the oppression of an already oppressed class, women. When we complain, you further threaten us with gagging. People need to see \*you\* for the vile bullies you are.*

*Sue Green - NHS Followers: 2,093*

*My right to set my own boundaries and have this right upheld in law is not hatred.  
You lot need locking up for irresponsibly spreading hateful lies about women & LGB  
people & misinforming public about EQAct2010.*

*@Witchity Followers: 365*

*That is a very sinister tweet*

*Kathleen Jamie - gilded in a mussel shell. Followers: 1,141*

*I don't hate trans people. Can't stick TRAs. And absolutely abhor you: for your  
scaremongering & threats, dereliction of duty, tub-thumping misogyny, dodgy  
adolescent tactics. Grow up.*

*@DrBrooksi - Woman. Followers: 2863*

*Are you directly threatening women and those that don't subscribe to the Stonewall  
gender cult? [@trussliz](#) [@LordPhilofBrum](#) [@Baroness\\_Nichol](#)*

*Rachel Bosenterfersaurus - Followers: 3,422*

*So ... you're fine with 3 women a week being murdered by their partners/exes, and  
rape convictions being at an all-time low, but if women dare to say that women  
deserve their own sporting events, you'll report us to Big Brother? You should be  
ashamed of yourselves.*

*CarrieD - Founder member of Fair Cop. Followers: 4,403*

*Threatening citizens like this needs to be looked into*

*Deidre O'Kelly - Feminist, Mum,Remainer, Rejoiner, Musician. 9,527 Followers*

*I feel so disturbed by this. Organisations like this with large followings basically  
saying that women who want safety and fairness in sport is the same as some thug  
who beats up or abuses trans people. And none of their followers will read our  
responses. It's really insidious.*

*Luisa - 782 Followers*

*I see you too. Many people have. No doubt you've been screenshot countless times  
with your complete dismissal of women and callous disregard of them.*

Caroline @Radicalhag - Female, feminist. 11.8K Followers

*This is actually quite disgraceful. You're the police. You're supposed to be impartial but you're taking names of people who disagree with your ideology? How is anyone supposed to trust the democratic process in a country where this is tolerated?*

*Stonewalled*

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## Women's Stories

Hello, I reported an ex boyfriend for abuse and harassment, he would stalk and threaten me constantly. I had messages of him admitting to serious abuse. The police didn't bother to follow up with most the leads I gave them and a year later told me there wasn't enough evidence, regardless of the messages they'd taken from my phone. It was an awful dragged out process that didn't lead anywhere. I wouldn't report a crime like that again.



Two years ago I helped a woman leave her officer husband. He'd abused her and their kids, got blow jobs off women to drop their charges, distributed so much hardcore porn that their broadband provider refused them service and he routinely stole while on duty inc from victims. She was so scared he'd kill her she reported him to his force. It made no difference. She escaped but he's still a serving officer.

All of this is South Wales police btw. Hope it helps you.

2012. I called the police after being domestically assaulted. Answered the door to 2 officers one young, one middle aged. The young one said " look at the tits on that" The older one smirked. I didn't challenge it, I pretended I had not heard

Hi Harry, i saw your post asking for incidents of police letting down women. My father was a paedophile and an abusive husband. My mother reported him, and my brother, who was then a serving officer, had the complaints quashed. My mother had to leave our family home, and I was left to live with my father. The day my mother went to the station, I was brought there from school. I was left alone in an interrogation room for eleven hours, without food or drink, occasionally being interrogated as to whether my mother's claims were true. I was thirteen years old. I have tried to get this looked into in recent years (I'm now 48), as I have been diagnosed with PTSD relating to that day. The police have told me that they don't have records 'as far back as 1987'.



1986 sexually assaulted waking home from the pub after having a drink with friends, police response you shouldn't really be out alone after dark. Mansfield police.

1994 DV attacked by partner sat at home with black eye. Officer advised when partner comes home I make him a cup of tea and try to understand him. Derby police officer took notes no further action.

2000 I had a stalker when I first reported it to Derby police response on front desk. Think yourself lucky someone fancies you. One visit to him by police and when it escalated police wouldn't visit as it may make him angry and escalate further. My teenage son tackled him in public. That stopped him. Police didn't act.

Hi Harry. Thank you for collating stories.

I was physically assaulted by a man and women when I was 18. I was traumatised and their friends made telephone threats to me afterwards. The police man asked me if I was reporting because I wanted to 'make a claim'. I was treated like dirt and my attackers were never punished. I've never had respect or trust in the police for my adult life.

Another time, when I was 23, I lived in torbay. I was walking home at night with a girl friend. We were followed home by a police car containing 2 Devon and Cornwall police officers who then parked outside my house. We went inside and the officer shone his torch into my living room. He then knocked on my door and asked us out! We were horrified and slammed the door

Hi. In response to your post about the police.

I was raped when I was 14. I never reported it, it was the late 80s and I knew enough about misogyny even at that age to know I'd be blamed for what happened, I blamed myself anyway, and didn't want anyone confirming that. So I spent the next 30 years living in fear, I would bump into my rapist frequently enough that I'd dread going out. 4 years ago I decided enough was enough, and I went to the police station to report a historic rape. It was horrific. 2 men (no female present) grilled me for 2 hours about it. They asked what I'd been wearing, and if I'd been drinking. I asked them why would that matter, they had no answer. They then asked me if I'd been sexually active at the time it happened. I reminded them that I had been a 14 year old child, they asked if I had looked my age. There are other details if you want them, that show the misogyny that's just utterly prevalent in the force. This was Durham Constabulary.

Abused at 3.5 - internal scarring found inside my vagina. I'd told someone who was hurting me and this was passed to the police who examined me when I was sleeping. They tried to speak to me but I was non verbal (I've only just had an autism diagnosis).

Raped at 13 by my uncle and zero complaints with how the police dealt with that incident but he did go on to sexually assault his daughter while apparently supervised.

At 23 raped by a supposed friend, police simply laughed at me and chose not to press any charges.

Last year, after a number of suicide attempts, I kicked out at a police officer after waking up after an overdose, got a criminal record.

The first guy, when accused by my mother in front of social services, he turned to the social worker and asked if there was anything he could do to show he didn't do it. No denial of actually not abusing me.

with my father. The day my mother went to the station. I was brought there from school.

2012. I called the police after being domestically assaulted. Answered the door to 2 officers one young, one middle aged.

The young one said "look at the tits on that" The older one smirked. I didn't challenge it, I pretended I had not heard

to, as I have been diagnosed with PTSD relating to that day. The police have told me that they don't have records 'as far back as 1987'.

Tales of my experiences w/ police: 1. Aged 12 I was flashed at while out with my mum. She called the police and they came to our house and laughed at us. 2. In my 20s I was stalked and my home repeatedly invaded and when I told the police (begged them to record my name because I thought I would be killed) they laughed and told me to get a priest because my home must be haunted. 3. Ten years ago I had to report a crime to my local station and while waiting I. Reception I heard a female officer tell a man to slap his wife for giving him the wrong documents. There was a DV poster behind her at the time. 4. Two years ago I helped a woman leave her officer husband. He'd abused her and their kids, got blow jobs off women to drop their charges, distributed so much hardcore porn that their broadband provider refused them service and he routinely stole while on duty inc from victims. She was so scared he'd kill her she reported him to his force. It made no difference. She escaped but he's still a serving officer.

All of this is South Wales police btw. Hope it helps you.

in my car. When police arrived I wound my car window down and wasn't asked was I ok

Please keep this private and anonymous. I called the police to make a complaint against [REDACTED] he put his hand down my knickers and groped me when I was 17, this happened at the [REDACTED] studios in April 1998. They didn't follow up about it, he lured me there using his celebrity status after I called his radio station and entered a live competition, under the disguise of showing me how a radio station works. I believe all the women who came forward because he did a similar thing to me. The police didn't care, the case against [REDACTED] was flawed, if I wasn't listened to then who else wasn't?... Only one conviction for many assaults and now he's acting like a victim.

It's a number of years ago, but I had to call the police, and two male PCs arrived, sorted my problem out.

Later that early evening, one of the PCs returned, in his police car, to my home to check I was "OK".

He sat in my lounge telling me it was the police new Customer Care policy to check up in these cases.

He was in his uniform!

I actually made him a coffee, and he sat for at least 30 minutes. He said to call him if I needed support (the issue I rang earlier about was not serious).

Alarm bells should have rung, but I actually believed him. I was totally taken in

He called round another two times, similar chat/coffee etc.

I told my friends about how nice the police had become, bearing in mind my Mam always said "never trust a copper".

Long story short, he must have give up on me, because it stopped after third visit. Some months later my friend sent me a pic of the headline in local paper.

Same PC had been fired after a disciplinary case where he had got intimately involved with a woman and introduced her to drugs, stuff about sexual romps, etc.

It was the same PC who had sat in my lounge. I had a lucky escape.

I rang the Police to tell them of my episode, but they did not want to know!

Learning - never, ever trust a copper, trust yourself, I had a lucky escape, but these chaps are so convincing, and in uniform he convinced me it was legitimate.

Any PC who approaches you, always be cautious, and seek help. These types are evil, preying on women.

Do not let your guard down, EVER.

My ex came to visit my our DD on her birthday (she was 2) I had a newborn and a 4 Yr old too. He stole my keys from my front door and without them it wouldn't lock. He began calling me giving me a countdown to my death he was calling from the end of the street. I rang 999.. they said "call us back when he comes in"

I fled to a women's refuge. When I got back he had stolen my valuables. He found me in the refuge too.. police didn't care. His dad's best friend was the asst chief constable

The police only got interested 2 years later when he and his mental ass family tried to turn my car on its roof with the kids in and someone rang 999.. the Local bobby visited me and said they were sick of being told yo leave him alone and that I was neurotic they let him make an appointment at the police station every time I complained that time was no different but he stayed away after the local Bobby had a chat

Hi. My name is Gemma Aitchison. I'm the sister of Sasha Marsden who was murdered in 2013. And that is where the police failed. Minto had multiple previous offenses as all men who murder women and girls do. Multiple opportunities that, if women and girls were listened to and violence against women and girls was taken seriously, my sister would still be alive today. I cannot tell you.. It's a wound that will never heal.

We are a society that sexualizes teenage girls in pornography, that's increasingly violent and abusive. She was targeted because she was a girl. She can't identify out of her grave.

I'm a survivor of child sexual abuse, domestic abuse and rape. I know that the justice system is not accessible to me because of gender stereotypes. I did 4 years of empirical research on this. It's a boys club where they condone and enable each other.

Thanks

13:37

Bloody hell, Gemma! I've only just got round to reading this! I'm stunned... and touched that you took the trouble to write. If I use this story, can I show your name?

Hi 😊 No worries. Yes you can use my name

Double-tap to ❤️

# ***The Murder of Sarah Everard***

## **One Woman's Perspective**

**By Vicky Miller**

On the evening of March 3 2021, Sarah Everard, left her friend's house to walk home. She was never seen alive again. Her disappearance and the subsequent discovery of her body led to outrage and horror across the UK because Sarah Everard had followed every piece of advice given to women so they can avoid being victims. She walked along well lit, busy roads; she was wearing "sensible" clothes; she had let people know where she was going, even speaking to her boyfriend for several minutes during the walk; she was not drunk nor was she wearing headphones. In fact, she had taken the same precautions as countless other women take every time they go out alone. She had followed the same advice that is trotted out to women every time there is a stranger-murder or rape. Very rarely is advice offered to men to stop them from killing and assaulting women. However, in this case, no amount of precaution was going to be enough because the killer of Sarah Everard was a serving police officer; a member of society we are expected to trust ; who tell us they serve to protect.

It was only at the sentencing hearing that the true horror of his actions came to light - he used his position of power to win her trust. To flash a legitimate warrant card and make an illegal arrest. To rape and mutilate her. It was also at the sentencing hearing that the catalogue of warning signs were shared with the public, leaving them asking "How can women trust the police when they ignore so many red flags and don't appear to take violence against women and girls seriously?"

So, what were the warning signs?

- His nickname amongst his male colleagues was The Rapist
- Three incidents of indecent exposure, including one just three days before he murdered Sarah Everard

- He was accompanied by a prostitute instead of his wife to a colleague's party
- Was harassed at his place of work by another prostitute to whom he owed money
- Shared racist, homophobic and sexist messages in a WhatsApp group with five other officers

The Metropolitan Police *ignored all* of these signs and Wayne Couzens was able to continue working as a serving police officer.

In the aftermath of the sentencing hearing, the Metropolitan Police issued more advice to women about how to stay safe if approached by a lone male police officer who tries to arrest them. Amongst other things, women were advised to run away, to verify police credentials, to flag down a bus. The North Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner went as far as to blame Sarah Everard for her own murder when he said "So women, first of all, need to be streetwise about when they can and can't be arrested. She should never have been arrested and submitted to that." He was later forced to apologise and eventually resigned.

The police knew that a serving police officer was guilty of this crime six months before the sentencing; six months before any of this became public. They knew it was going to be horrific and would destroy trust in the police. Why did they not have better answers?

They should have been able to say: This is what we have done so far. This is our strategy. Here are our aims. Not, 'Oh dear, try asking a bus driver for help.'

The Met also issued a statement parroting the same old lines we have heard many times before - 'just one bad apple, 'isolated incident', 'lessons learned'. But is this really the case or is there a culture of systemic misogyny with Britain's police forces?



If the Met had investigated Wayne Couzens for indecent exposure it would not have barred him from serving as a police officer. In an article published a whole year before this case, Sky News discovered that at least 211 officers and PCSOs with criminal convictions including assault, ABH, indecent exposure, burglary, and criminal damage are employed by police forces across the UK.

Five police officers shared a WhatsApp group with Couzens in which there was lots of “banter” about violence against women. Allegedly, three of these officers continue to serve with the Met and are still on active duty at the time of writing. The other two from different forces have been suspended.

A second officer who served in the same unit as Couzens was, on 3rd October this year, charged with the rape of a woman in September 2020.

Several colleagues knew Couzens used prostitutes but said nothing. They even gave him the nickname *The Rapist*.

Many officers spoke in support of Couzens at his sentencing. Let that sink in. Colleagues spoke in support of a man who had confessed to deceiving, abducting, raping and torturing a woman.

Twenty six Metropolitan Police officers have committed sex crimes since 2012; there are many more across other forces. Some have even kept their jobs. For example, police officer Nick Lidstone of the Cambridgeshire Constabulary was allowed to return to work after being caught using a spy pen to take “up skirt” images of young girls in a supermarket. He has, this month, been jailed for a string of child rape and sex offences.

Even when there are those brave enough to blow the whistle on these vulgar and misogynistic practices, often the whistleblower is targeted and harassed; internal investigations protect their own at all costs. One such case was that of Ex-Det Supt Paige Kimberley, a decorated officer who wrote to Cressida Dick to warn of a “vulgar and sexist” WhatsApp group, similar to that used by Wayne Couzens. She got no reply, and a job offer was withdrawn after she highlighted the issue to her immediate superior. An internal investigation found that the messages were “distasteful” but did not amount to misconduct

so no action was taken against the officers involved. However, an employment tribunal has recently ruled that the messages were “sexualised, derogatory towards women, offensive, and completely inappropriate for any workplace”.

It would seem that far from being an isolated incident and just one bad apple, there is a culture of misogyny within UK police forces that allows serving officers to act with impunity, knowing that their colleagues and even internal investigators will protect them. There must be an independent enquiry into all police forces, not just the Met, otherwise women will never trust the police again.



## ***Conclusion & Recommendations***

Sarah Everard was not abducted and murdered for her 'gender identity'. She was abducted and murdered because of her sex. Women are vulnerable to attack and abuse because of their sex. The police must recognise and respect this and set 'operational priorities' accordingly. The current approach to hate crime (sic) is not merely unfit for purpose; it is actively harmful to women and girls.

The evidence set out in this report demonstrates in worrying detail the extent to which the police both refuse to respond to legitimate criticisms of their activities and actively discriminate against those who hold the protected belief that sex is immutable.

It is a significant failure when the police refuse to acknowledge that women and girls are made vulnerable by virtue of their sex - not their *gender identity*. The conflation of sex with gender identity significantly increases the risk to women and girls. You cannot protect what you refuse to define. You cannot protect the vulnerable when the predator can identify as victim.

A large proportion of those holding 'gender critical' views are female. This is not surprising given that the threat to sex-based safe spaces disproportionately impacts women and girls. When the threat is endorsed and supported by the police, and when dissent by women is dismissed, ignored, recorded as hate and criminalised, there should be little surprise that the relationship between the police and women is deteriorating. The Sarah Everard case risks cementing a perception for women that police cannot be trusted.

This is not only intolerable for women, it is also unfair on the majority of police officers who strive to serve and protect women and girls without fear or favour. This is why our criticism is levelled mainly at senior officers, PCCs and The College of Policing.

We await the final recommendations of the Law Commission in their consultation regarding hate crime laws which was launched on 23 September 2020. A number of proposals for reform of hate crime laws were suggested, including adding 'sex' as a monitored strand<sup>27</sup>.

We hope that the forthcoming judgment in the Court of Appeal relating to Harry Miller's challenge to the Hate Crimes Guidance will lead to this guidance being removed or substantially revised.

However, if the legal challenges to the HCOG fail or the Law Commission recommendations do not extend to including sex as a protected characteristic, it is imperative that this pattern of active discrimination against women in the application of the guidance is addressed. If we must continue to divide people into categories and track the potential 'escalation' of hate against them, then 'sex' must become a monitored strand for these purposes.

We will take the following direct steps:

- 
- The [Equality and Human Rights Commission](#) is the statutory body established to help eliminate discrimination and reduce inequality. We call upon them to take action to address the growing gulf between 'monitored strands' and 'protected characteristics' and the harm this is doing to women's safety and their perceptions of how fairly they will be treated by the police. We are concerned that the police are in breach of their Public Sector Equality Duty and have not properly – or at all – considered the impact of their current policies regarding 'hate crime' upon women.
  - We will send a copy of this report to every Police and Crime Commissioner and ask them to make urgent inquiries of their Chief Constables to understand what assessment has been made of the impact of the Hate Crimes Guidance on the safety and dignity of women
  - We will send a copy of this report to the Home Secretary and ask her to raise these issues urgently with the College of Policing

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## Formal Recommendations

1. The police formally recognise the protected characteristic of sex and include it in the list of 'monitored strands'. Recording of crimes must be based on sex not gender
2. Apply NCHIs without fear or favour or remove them entirely - individual police officers accused of perception based hate must be recorded alongside members of the public
3. Be more mindful of the public sector equality duty when using social media and be aware of the impact on public trust and confidence if one monitored strand is perceived to be more actively supported and protected than others
4. Make The National LGBT Police Network accessible and accountable or close it down.

## Ends

Report produced by SV Phillimore, Harry Miller, and the women of Fair Cop. Follow on Twitter:  
[@WeAreFairCop](https://twitter.com/WeAreFairCop)

Thanks again to Lisa Townsend, to Vicky Miller, to our PC in North Yorkshire, to our pipe bomb woman in Humberside, and to all the brave women who trusted us with their experiences.

## References

- <sup>1</sup> Interview with Harry Miller.
- <sup>2</sup> College of Policing Accounts. Downloadable at Companies House.
- <sup>3</sup><https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crimes-england-and-wales-2011-to-2012--2/hate-crimes-england-and-wales-2011-to-2012>
- <sup>4</sup> Allport, Gordon (1954). *The Nature of Prejudice*. Addison-Wesley. ISBN 0-201-00179-9.
- <sup>5</sup> Evidence submitted by defendants in Miller v The College of Policing and The Chief Constable of Humberside (2020)
- <sup>6</sup> Para 4. College of Policing Detailed Grounds - Miller v College of Policing
- <sup>7</sup> [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/277111/4262.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/277111/4262.pdf)
- <sup>8</sup> [https://www.report-it.org.uk/files/race\\_for\\_justice\\_taskforce\\_report.pdf](https://www.report-it.org.uk/files/race_for_justice_taskforce_report.pdf)
- <sup>9</sup> Evidence provided in Miller (2020)
- <sup>10</sup> Miller v College of Policing (2020)
- <sup>11</sup> Paragraph 63. Submissions Miller v College of Policing.
- <sup>12</sup> HCOG. 2014. p42.
- <sup>13</sup> Fact Check:<https://www.channel4.com/news/factcheck/factcheck-how-many-trans-people-murdered-uk>
- <sup>14</sup> HCOG. 2014.p40
- <sup>15</sup> Copy available in Fair Cop Report Policing Through The Looking GLASS. as males commit the overwhelming majority of violence against women and girls
- <sup>16</sup> Both available at [www.Faircop.org](http://www.Faircop.org)
- <sup>17</sup> The phrase is borrowed from the initial Maya Forstater employment tribunal.
- <sup>18</sup> Telephone call between Leicestershire Police and Harry Miller; this is referenced in a subsequent email from Leicestershire.
- <sup>19</sup><https://twitter.com/brumpolice/status/1441744729398407178?s=21>
- <sup>20</sup> [ACPO \(2013\) Guidelines on the Safe Use of the Internet and Social Media by Police Officers and Police Staff](#)
- <sup>21</sup> Thread begins here: <https://twitter.com/brumpolice/status/1441744729398407178?s=20>
- <sup>22</sup> <https://www.report-it.org.uk/>
- <sup>23</sup> *Italics* are ours. The letter was approved for publication by the addressee.
- <sup>24</sup> The officer has asked for anonymity but has approved details provided in this report.
- <sup>25</sup> <https://twitter.com/LGBTpoliceuk/status/1364574133191905289?s=20>
- <sup>26</sup> <https://www.faircop.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/ThinPinkLine.pdf>
- <sup>27</sup><https://www.lawcom.gov.uk/project/hate-crime/>