

How the police operate in England





City of London police - the city police authority, whose duty is the protection of the law in greater London, excluding the city of London, which protects the city of London Police. City police of London also has some national responsibilities, such as coordinating counter-terrorist activities and protection of the British Royal family and senior officials of the UK government. The city police is 661 48 people, making this the largest police body in the UK and one of the largest in the world. City police of London has several folk names, the most common of which is "the Met". Others are "Old Bill", "Bobby" (on behalf of the Minister of the interior Robert peel) and "Scotland Yard" derives from the location of the headquarters



Metropolitan police service (eng. The Metropolitan Police Service) — London police are responsible for ensuring public order on the territory of greater London (corresponds to police district of London), with the exception of city. Founded in 1829.





Acts on the basis of an act of Parliament on the police 1996. The head police Commissioner of the Metropolitan police, subordinate to the Ministry of internal Affairs of great Britain. Control over the police is exercised by the greater London Authority. Headquarters — Scotland Yard.



The service was founded in 1829 by home Secretary Robert Peel. In honor of seeing (on behalf of Robert — diminutive Bobby) dubbed English police "Bobby".



Before the reform of the police taken the Car on the basis of the Law on the Metropolitan police force (Metropolitan Police Act, 1829.) was distributed private police ("hunter thieves"), one of the objectives of which was the receipt of entrepreneurial profit. In this pil believed the cause of the corruption of the former Institute for the protection of public order. The reforms had created a prototype of modern police, which was based on the prevention of crime and regular patrols



In 1842 in the structure of the Metropolitan police has a Department of criminal investigation (Detective Branch), which in 1878 was renamed the Criminal Investigation Department.

The criminal investigation Department (CID, CID) — operational service, the Agency of inquiry of internal Affairs in the USSR, which will include prevention, suppression, disclosure of imminent or committed ordinary crimes, wanted persons hiding from investigation and trial, missing persons, the identification of unidentified bodies.

By 1900, in the London police was almost 16 000 people working in the office

21. Women began to serve in the Metropolitan police from 1919 to 1923, but they had no right to carry out detention. London police officers traditionally were not armed, and were wearing only a police baton. In 1884, after the murders of two police officers sent on night patrols, they began to give the revolvers. In 1936, however, this practice has been discontinued, and now firearms are armed, only special units of the police.



Structure and powers



Metropolitan police service is divided into the office of a territorial police force (includes police stations), the office for the fight against crime, the Directorate of special operations, Central management and administrative services.



The office for combating crime (detectives and inspectors) carries out investigation of crimes, composed of the departments of murders and serious crimes, to combat the abuse of children, against the economic and professional crime, to combat serious and organised crime, forensic and fingerprint services; and the division of covert operations and intelligence Bureau.

The Directorate of special operations consists of counter-terrorism (counter-terrorism in the greater London area and the UK), protection management (ensures the safety of members of the Royal family and the British government), management of protective security (provide protection the Parliament of great Britain, Heathrow and London city).



Central operational management consists of a group of air support (round-the-clock air policing London helicopters), groups at work in clubs and the fight against immorality (prostitution and drug use in public places), group dog training support (the help of specially trained dogs),..





Group preparedness for emergency situations (rescue measures), the group overseeing the filming, the group's marine police (patrolling the Thames), equestrian units, fire support group (sharpshooters), territorial support group (reserve of the Metropolitan police during mass riots and terrorist attacks), office of road safety (offences on the roads of London), group investigation road traffic offences.

Service jurisdiction in some cases extends to other regions of England and Wales and Scotland and Northern Ireland. Safety in railway transport, as well as in the underground, DLR and Tramlink tram system carries out the British transport police. The city operates self-police the city of London.

