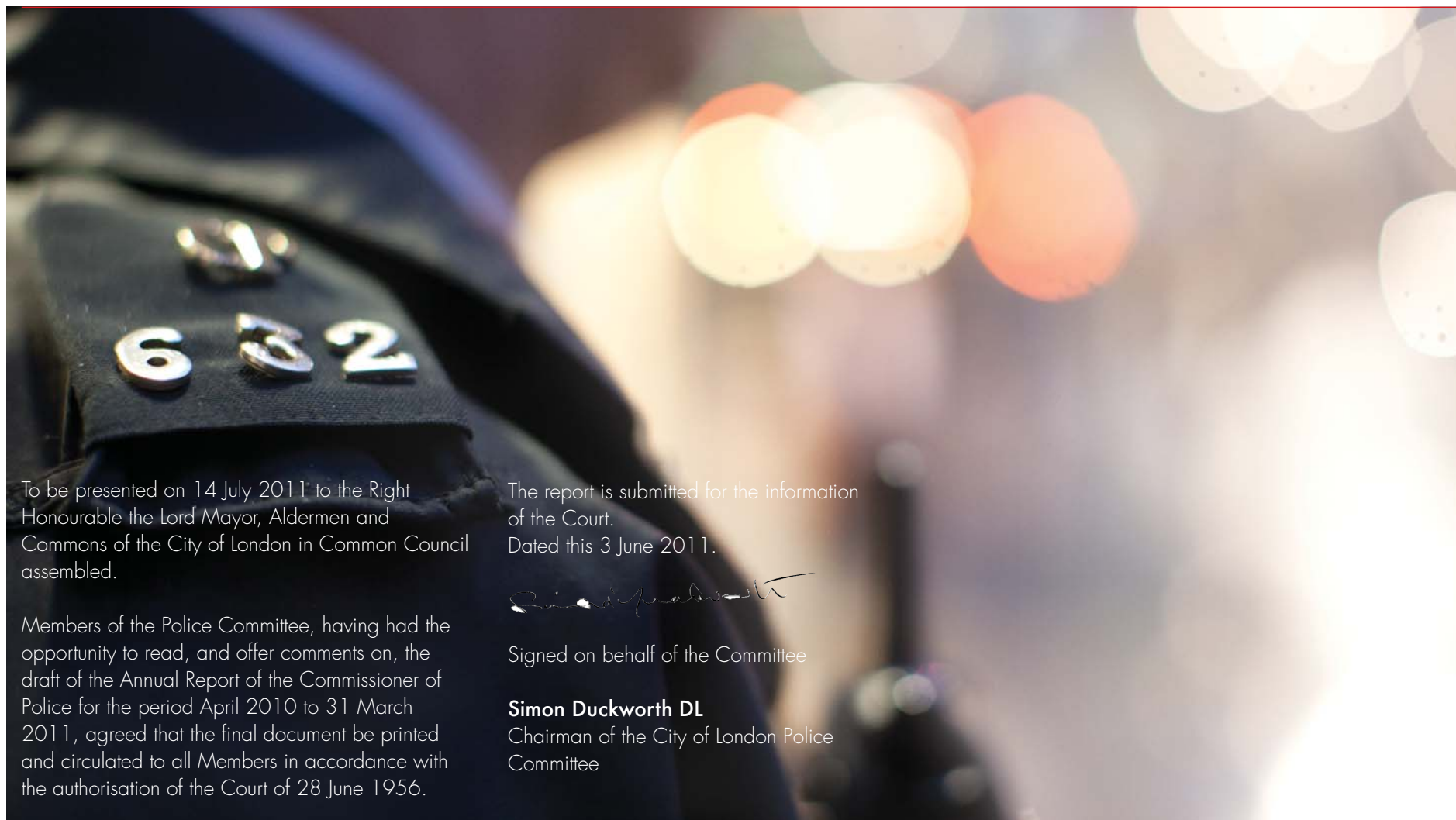




Annual Report 2012–2013



To be presented on 14 July 2011 to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled.

Members of the Police Committee, having had the opportunity to read, and offer comments on, the draft of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Police for the period April 2010 to 31 March 2011, agreed that the final document be printed and circulated to all Members in accordance with the authorisation of the Court of 28 June 1956.

The report is submitted for the information of the Court.
Dated this 3 June 2011.

Signed on behalf of the Committee

Simon Duckworth DL
Chairman of the City of London Police
Committee

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THERE IS NOWHERE else in the country – nor the rest of the world – quite like the City of London. As the police force covering the historic Square Mile, our challenge has been to ensure that the heart of the British economy continues to operate in a safe and secure environment. However, the City is more than just a pre-eminent financial centre – it is also a thriving cultural and entertainment venue and home to a thousand years of history.

In turn, the challenges of policing the City are unlike those facing any other police force. Each night, around 8,000 residents call the City their home. By contrast, each morning over 350,000 people of an estimated 189 different nationalities come to work here – joined by a growing number of visitors, tourists, and commuters passing through the City's transport hubs.

Levels of crime in the City are lower across the board than virtually anywhere else and 2011/12 has seen the tenth consecutive year for our crime rates to fall. A truly unique achievement for a truly unique police force.

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COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD



THE UNIQUE nature of the Square Mile brings with it unique policing challenges. As the leading international financial and business centre, it is an area where disruption to 'business as usual' has worldwide implications, and this can make the area a target for people hoping to attract greater attention for their cause.

That was the case in October, as St Paul's Churchyard became the centre of an international protest. The force faced a challenge to balance our role in facilitating peaceful protest with a responsibility to minimise disruption to the local community, all the while operating in the glare of the media. I'm proud to say my officers handled the situation with the professionalism you'd expect of the City of London Police.

That pride extends to all those officers who supported Metropolitan Police colleagues during the disorder that disrupted parts of London last summer. Like many of you, I was shocked by television pictures showing violence and an apparent disregard for law, but proud of the courage and commitment of the officers who responded to restore order.

The disorder again underlined that the most serious criminal threats transcend force boundaries. That is equally true in our response to fraud. The force has a national remit to combat economic crime, and it is a responsibility we take very seriously.

This year we have set in motion a regionalisation plan that will be a cornerstone of our ambition to establish a national economic crime capability. This will be complemented by an equally ambitious plan to build an international academy providing training to both the public and private sector in how to investigate and prevent fraud. Coupled with our ongoing fraud investigation work and the increased capabilities of the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau, we are putting together the most substantial policing response to economic crime that the UK has ever seen.

Our work in the past twelve months has taken place against the backdrop of financial challenges presented by Government funding cuts. In austere times, it is important that we all do our bit to cut budgets, but we should not shy away from growing parts of our force in response to the needs of our communities. Our restructure programme is well underway, and we are confident of reaching our budget targets by 2014.

Before then, of course, we welcome Her Majesty the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and the 'greatest show on earth' to London. Both the Diamond Jubilee and the Olympics give us a chance to show off London and the City. These events will present challenges to us all, I'm sure, but I'm certainly looking forward to the opportunities they will bring.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Adrian Leppard".

Adrian Leppard

Commissioner of Police for the City of London

CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD



AS MY TENURE as Chairman of the Police Committee comes to an end, I would like to pay tribute to the hard work which all Members of the Committee have put into the role of policing governance over these past four years, and to thank them for their continued support. We have been privileged to have worked with a high performing leadership team at the Force during this period, and my appreciation goes to them as well as to the entire Police Force.

The change in Chairmanship comes at a critical time for Policing. Directly-elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) will replace existing police authorities next November, in a move which will change existing governance arrangements across the nation. Although these new national arrangements do not apply to the City, the Police Committee agreed last January to strengthen the City Corporation's own existing governance structures in the light of the national reforms taking place and to recognise the increasing demands in our policing activity.

These changes include my successor's role being more clearly defined as the City's principal spokesman for local policing and crime, whilst an increased focus on economic crime, to reflect our wider and strategic national

responsibilities, will see the creation of a new dedicated Economic Crime Board, which I have been asked to chair.

The year ahead will see unprecedented challenges for the City Police. The Queen's Diamond Jubilee and the Olympic Games will place extraordinary operational demands on the City and London as a whole and the security arrangements, which we have taken part in preparing for several years, will be put to the test. In parallel, the next twelve months will also see the implementation of the Force's 'City First' change programme, a process which will bring challenges of its own. The Police Committee will help continue to offer its support and assistance to the Commissioner over this period to secure a policing service that meets the requirements and needs of the City Communities.

Simon Duckworth DL

Chairman of the City of London
Police Committee

PROTECTING THE CITY

Another year, another fall in crime. That is the proud boast of the City of London Police, with annual figures showing that crime fell by four per cent in 2011/12, meaning residents, workers and visitors to the City are now safer than at any point in the last ten years. It is even more of an achievement when considered against a backdrop of disorder across the Capital last summer, and headline-grabbing protest outside St Paul's Cathedral.

Of course, protest in the City is nothing new. The Square Mile's iconic backdrop and position at the centre of the world's financial markets means it has long been a location for protest.

That was particularly evident when the world's media descended on Ludgate Hill, as protests outside St Paul's Cathedral captured international headlines.

The City of London Police's role throughout was to help find the balance between facilitating peaceful protest and minimising the disruption that protest can cause to the local community.

The force liaised closely with local businesses, the Cathedral and protestors themselves to find that balance, work that was praised in many quarters. At the end of February, bailiffs employed by City of London Corporation removed tents and equipment from St Paul's

Churchyard, in line with a High Court order. The operation was largely peaceful, with City officers, supported by Metropolitan Police, ensuring public safety.

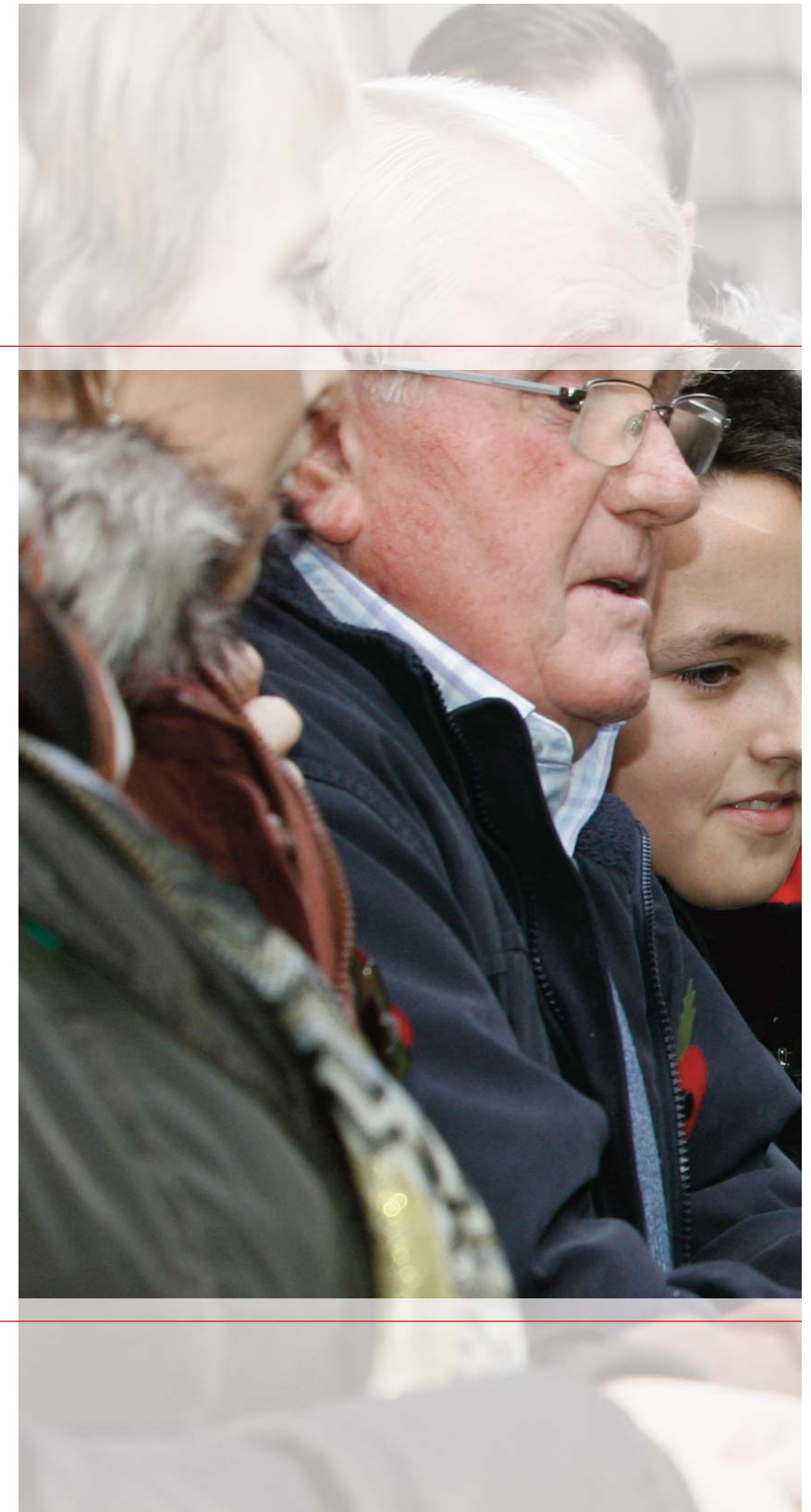
That theme of City and Metropolitan Police officers standing side-by-side is again a common one across the last twelve months. During protests against university fees the forces worked together to ensure a peaceful outcome as several thousand people marched through the Capital, ending at London Wall in the City.

Perhaps of most note was the close operational working during the disorder last summer. Throughout the unrest, the City of London Police supported the operation to keep London safe, as well as dedicating significant resources to protecting the Square Mile and its community.

The role of the City community in this should not be underestimated. A request for Special Constables to be released from their day jobs for duty saw an immediate response, with the volunteer officers ultimately totting up more than 500 hours of duty, working alongside regular police officers to keep the City safe.

The force's successful policing of the Square Mile owes much to its relationship with its community.

The Wards policing teams (known as neighbourhood policing teams nationally) talk to the community on a daily basis, and the force's priorities are set according to those conversations.







TACKLING ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND COUNTERING TERRORISM

TACKLING anti-social behaviour remains one such priority, and the force is the single point of contact for anyone wanting to report such incidents in the City. One focus is encouraging people to report anti-social behaviour, and the force takes every call seriously, working with partners until the problem is resolved.

You can report anti-social behaviour by calling 020 7601 2222, or dialling 101. If you require an emergency police response please call 999.

Communication is key to both identifying priorities and keeping the community updated on the force's progress in tackling them.

One technique the force has focussed on in the last twelve months is social media. The force has a Facebook page, and is using Twitter to get timely and targeted crime prevention and personal safety messages to its communities, both through the well-established @CityCycleCop account and through a corporate Twitter account.

The @CityPolice now has well over 1,700 followers – predominately people interested in the work of the force such as residents, City workers and journalists – and is used by officers and staff across the force to tweet City-relevant crime prevention messages and personal safety advice, as well as force successes.

Businesses and residents in the Square Mile can also keep up-to-date with the latest information on security and

policing operations through the community email and text alert system.

Information on all these schemes can be found on the force's website www.cityoflondon.police.uk.

Counter terrorism

The City's iconic backdrop is not only attractive to demonstrators. The threat of terrorism is real and ever-present in the Square Mile, and the City of London Police continues to work with the Metropolitan Police Service and British Transport Police to protect the Capital.

Officers patrol the City day and night, and monitor traffic entering the Square Mile, both through manned entry-points and via the unique 'ring of steel' CCTV network that includes high-tech automatic number plate recognition software.

The force has a dedicated counter-terrorism unit that works closely with other agencies, both domestically and internationally. Its primary focus is around comprehensive intelligence gathering, and its work in this area plays a crucial role in keeping the City safe.

The unit also has a key responsibility in managing Project Griffin, the force's link with the City's private sector security industry. The force provides substantive training to the City's security professionals, work that helps to develop a coordinated network of individuals trained to deter and



DELIVERING RESULTS

disrupt terrorist activity. Project ARGUS events are run parallel to this, offering businesses the chance to discuss continuity plans.

Public vigilance remains a crucial part of the force's comprehensive counter-terrorism response. Suspicious activity can be reported to the anti-terrorism hotline, run by the Metropolitan Police Service, on 0800 789 321.

Solving crime

The City of London Police has several specialist units that work together to investigate crime linked to the City.

The force's CID team handles investigations into crime in the Square Mile, and their work is crucial in ensuring criminals are deterred from targeting the City. Investigations in the last year have jailed criminals involved in theft, robbery and violence

One notable case saw two men jailed at the Old Bailey after assaulting a stranger and stealing his smartphone. CID officers were able to identify and trace the robbers having tracked their journey to and from the scene of the crime, painstakingly piecing together hours of CCTV footage from cameras in the City and on local buses.

The CID team includes the force's specialist plain-clothes Crime Squad, officers trained to merge with the crowds of people walking the City's streets. Their work has successfully caught cycle thieves, bag-dippers and shoplifters, as well as catching drug dealers red-handed.

One drug dealer was caught after an officer noticed him acting suspiciously outside a pub. He was arrested, and a subsequent search of his car and flat revealed £13,000-worth of drugs and thousands of pounds in cash. The man was jailed for 27 months.

High-profile investigations are handled by the force's Major Investigation Team (MIT), supported by the covert expertise of the Central Detective Unit (CDU).

In January, a 16-month MIT investigation proved a former private investigator had tried to blackmail a City businessman.

The crook had used stolen phone records to falsely accuse the businessman of corruption, before demanding £45,000 to destroy the evidence.

But detectives were able to use detailed analysis of phone records to identify the man behind the plot, as well as tracking down an accomplice and the telecoms employee who sold the phone data to the pair.

An operation led by CDU in November prompted one of the UK's biggest seizures of MDMA, a Class A drug that is often used in ecstasy tablets.

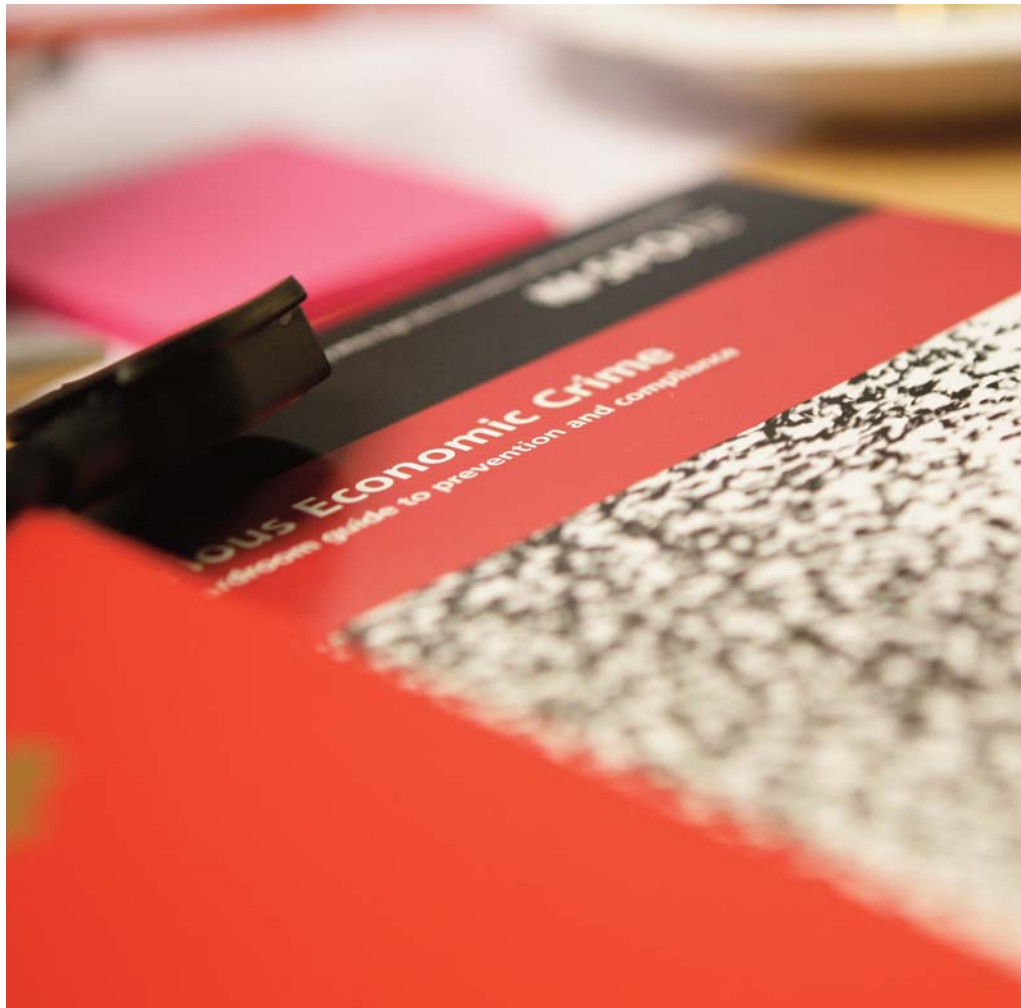
The operational activity brought together officers from across the force, as a complex plan saw arrests in Camden and Islington and an application for – and subsequent execution of – a residential search warrant.

Four men now await court appearances in connection with the investigation.

Officers patrol the City day and night and monitor traffic entering the square mile, both through maned entry points and the unique ring of steel"



INVESTIGATING FRAUD



Latest assessments indicate that fraud is costing the UK £73 billion* per annum. The Government is alive to the threat and has positioned the City of London Police as an integral part of its law enforcement approach, with each part of the force supporting the wider multi-agency response through the NCA and Economic Crime Command.

Importantly the City of London Police has also been quick to recognise that budget reductions don't automatically have to mean diminished fraud capabilities. The launch of an insurance fraud unit funded by industry but operating out of the Economic Crime Directorate (ECD) is just one example of how the force is exploring new ways in which the private sector can make a greater contribution to tackling economic crime. This willingness to think differently and operate outside its comfort zone will ensure the force continues to do what it has always done to the highest level while at the same time expanding its remit across the country and around the world.

The Economic Crime Directorate (ECD) and DCPCU

ECD continues to operate with five fraud squads investigating 'traditional' fraud offences in areas including banking, insurance, investment, insider dealing and advance fee frauds. There are also four units focused on specific aspects of financial crime, the cheque and credit card unit, the money-laundering unit, the overseas anti-corruption unit and an asset recovery team.

Together these units are investigating more than £5 billion worth of fraud – approximately £3.5 billion stolen and £1.5 billion attempted stolen. Across 2011-12?? the Directorate handled a ?? per cent increase/decrease in recorded fraud crime, and maintained a detection rate of ?? per cent. At the same time it restrained £?? million worth of assets, with £?? million handed back to victims of fraud.

The Dedicated Cheque and Plastic Card Unit go from strength to strength, with City of London Police and MPS detectives working side-by-side to clamp down on card payment fraud. The unit is saving the banking industry tens of millions of pounds each year and working tirelessly to stay one step ahead of the fraudsters.

*NFA National Fraud Indicator 2012

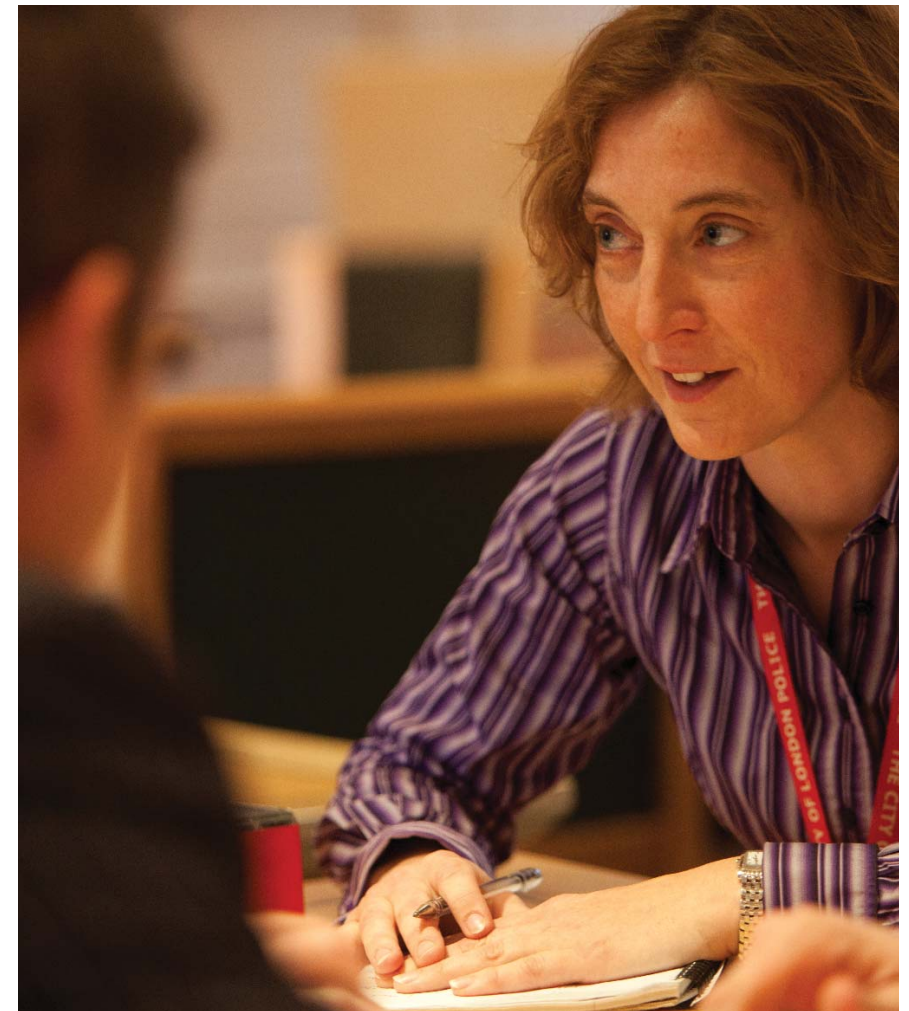
A national lead force and a Centre of Excellence

The work within ECD is now intertwined with the force's responsibilities as the national lead force for fraud. Since being awarded this special status by the Government in 2008 the City of London Police has taken on more than 200 lead force fraud investigations across the UK involving multiple law enforcement agencies.

At the same time a Centre of Excellence was set-up to enhance the professionalism and capabilities of fraud investigators in UK police forces, law enforcement agencies and within the wider financial community. Located within ECD, it is uniquely placed to deliver fraud training, accreditation and professional legislation, and to prioritise fraud prevention and disruption activities to enhance effectiveness of the UK's response to fraud. The focus of work for the Centre is driven by the Strategic Priorities for the National Lead Force and the NFIB, namely: Money Laundering; Organised Crime Groups; Payment Card Fraud; Professional Enablers; Share Purchase Fraud; and Technology Enabled Crime. Expansion plans are now afoot, with the aim being to create a much bigger training academy equipped to meet the needs of police and private investigators from the worlds of law enforcement and the private sector.

The National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB)

Sitting alongside the National Lead Force is the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau. The NFIB is one of the most advanced police analytical systems in the world, driven by public and private sector partnerships and designed to collect and analyse millions of previously unconnected reports of fraud. This intelligence is used as the catalyst for fraud investigations, both at the City of London Police and forces around the country. The data is also the source of fraud alerts circulated to public and private sector partners and, through the media, the general public. Over the next year, all reports of fraud, from large multi-jurisdictional cases to small local level crime, will first be sent to the NFIB for assessment and dissemination. This information will be set alongside the new streams of data that are continually being made available by new partners. For the NFIB to function and thrive requires different organisations to continue to provide and share different types of fraud data for the purpose of analysis. Current data providers include CIFAS, UK Payments, NHS Counter Fraud Agency, the Insurance Fraud Bureau and Vodafone.



WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP



The Insurance Fraud Enforcement Department (IFED)

The newest addition to the City of London Police's fraud fighting capability is IFED, a specialist unit set up to tackle an area of criminality valued at £3 billion. Funded by the insurance industry but acting with operational independence the 34-strong team of detectives and financial investigators are focusing on both established criminality - motor insurance fraud, commercial and public liability fraud – and individuals making bogus small claims. One of the aims of this collective action is to change the public perception that committing insurance fraud is somehow acceptable. In the first quarter of 2012 IFED made a significant impact with detectives travelling across England and Wales in pursuit of suspected insurance fraudsters. In three months there were more than 60 arrests, and at the end of March there was the first criminal conviction when a man pleaded guilty in a Leeds court to falsifying a car accident to make a bogus claim for whiplash injuries. IFED has also run a major investigation into a car insurance fraud that could have left thousands of people unknowingly driving uninsured. Collectively this adds up to £3.5 million worth of fraud under investigation.

Three of the best:

The City of London Police investigates some of the biggest, most complex and sophisticated frauds, with the force often featuring on TV, radio and in newspapers. Here are three of the biggest and best fraud cases from 2011/12 which put the force firmly in the spotlight:

THE £115 MILLION 'PONZI' FRAUD

A three-year City of London Police investigation concluded in March with a 14 1/2 year prison sentence for the mastermind of a £115 million investment fraud that trapped 800 investors living across the UK and around the world.

Kautilya Pruthi traded as a business consultancy to lure in clients from the world of sport and entertainment with the promise of massive monthly returns made from lending to companies in crisis. The reality was investing next to nothing and spending the money on a fleet of fast cars, a private jet and renting £20,000 per month properties. The details of the investigation were carried in all the national newspapers with a City of London Police officer appearing on the evening news bulletins.

GLOBAL COUNTERFEITING GANG CONVICTED

The story behind the conviction of four men from a global organised crime gang that aimed to flood the UK with counterfeit goods was the focus of a one-hour ITV documentary.

Millions tuned in to see how detectives operated covertly to track containers of illegal goods being shipped from the Far East and through ports into the South East England. The investigation then monitored how the criminals oversaw the importation and distribution of counterfeit items masquerading as leading international

brands onto market stalls and shops in London and across the country.

Family of fraudsters jailed for total of 19 years
A family of fraudsters were jailed for a total of 19 years for masterminding a boiler room fraud that took £27.5 million from up to 1,700 investors. A joint investigation by the City of London Police, Financial Services Authority and Eurojust revealed how the three men controlled a syndicate of 16 boiler rooms that sold millions of low value, worthless and sometimes non-existent shares to victims in the UK. A number of broadsheets covered the story, reporting how many of the victims were elderly and, in some cases, suffering from serious illnesses.

REGIONALISATION

As the national lead police force for economic crime, the City of London Police identifies tackling fraud as a top priority. However, the heads of economic crime units from most police forces will soon have to face the future with fewer resources to deal with a growing criminal threat. To compensate for this shortfall the City of London Police is working on plans to create a national economic crime capability, funded by police forces with support from the private sector. The cornerstone of this will be a new structure of regionalisation, where forces will pool resources and share expertise. These regional fraud teams will help create a standard level of service across the country, operating under the City of London Police umbrella.



CITY FIRST AND MEETING THE BUDGET CHALLENGE

THE CITY FIRST Change programme was launched in January 2011 to help the force face the financial challenge of a 20% budget reduction (£20 million) by 2014-15 – the result of the Government’s Comprehensive Spending Review in October 2010.

People from across the force were brought together to create a City First Programme team, which reflected areas of expertise within the City of London Police and Special Constabulary. At times, they were assisted by specialist consultants, often on a pro bono basis.

Work commenced on an audit to create a clear picture of the force, how it operated and the resources it had at its disposal. Key services delivered by the force, rather than the units or departments that deliver them, were reviewed and feedback was sought from staff through the Staff Suggestion Scheme and special workshops.

These findings were used to create a proposed new model for the force which has been designed to group functions under five key areas – Intelligence & Information, Operations, Economic Crime (National and International) Crime Investigation and Organisational Services.

As part of City First, work has also been undertaken to look at opportunities where the force can collaborate with other forces and organisations in an attempt to not only save money but also to see if and where it would be possible to improve service delivery and increase operational capability or share risk.

As at the end of March 2012, the new model had been agreed as a proposed structure for the force. This model will continue to be assessed, developed and refined and was due to be presented to the staff in April for feedback and to herald the start of a formal consultation process with both staff and external stakeholders. In addition, implementation planning and preparation for change management had commenced.

“More than ever before we need to put our service delivery at the forefront of everything we do and be prepared to challenge ourselves about value for money and cost effectiveness at every opportunity, while also maintaining the key elements that make us both unique and effective as a force.”

Adrian Leppard QPM



THE LEADERSHIP

Commissioner Adrian Leppard

Adrian Leppard took up his appointment as the new Commissioner of Police for the City of London in January 2011



As Commissioner, Mr Leppard, who joined the City from Kent Police where he was Deputy Chief Constable, is now heading up the country's lead force in economic crime investigations, many of which have national significance.

Commissioner Leppard is responsible for all policing matters in the City of London. The force concentrates on three key priorities: economic crime, counter terrorism and community policing.

He has received three Chief Constable's Commendations throughout his career, completed a Masters Degree in Business (MBA) in 2001 and was awarded the QPM in 2012.

Assistant Commissioner Frank Armstrong

Frank Armstrong joined the force as Commander in December 2000, at which time he was responsible for the operational policing portfolio, namely crime management, counter-terrorism, public order, community policing and economic crime.



In September 2003 he took over the Support Services portfolio, which underpins operational policing. He led the response to the terrorist attack in the City on 7 July 2005 and in June 2006 was promoted to the rank of Temporary Assistant Commissioner. He was permanently appointed Assistant Commissioner in May 2007.

He is also the Senior Officer responsible for Performance Management, chairing the Performance Management Group, which scrutinises Force performance, and holding Senior Managers accountable for results.

Commander Ian Dyson

Ian Dyson has had a varied career joining the Metropolitan Police in 1983 before joining Surrey Police as Assistant Chief Constable in 2008, where amongst other roles he was the Lead for Citizen Focus, helping to improve Neighbourhood Policing. Ian moved to the City of London Police in September 2010 and is responsible for the support services portfolio which includes HR Services, Professional Standards and the Equality, Diversity & Human Rights Unit. He is also leading on the Change Programme to meet the budget challenge and is the ACPO London Regional Lead for the Special Constabulary.

His professional interests include Public Order and he is the ACPO national lead for Contact Management.



Director of Corporate Support Eric Nisbett

Eric Nisbett, an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (ACMA), joined the City of London Police in 2002 from the London Borough of Hackney where he was the Finance and Operations Manager within a directorate.

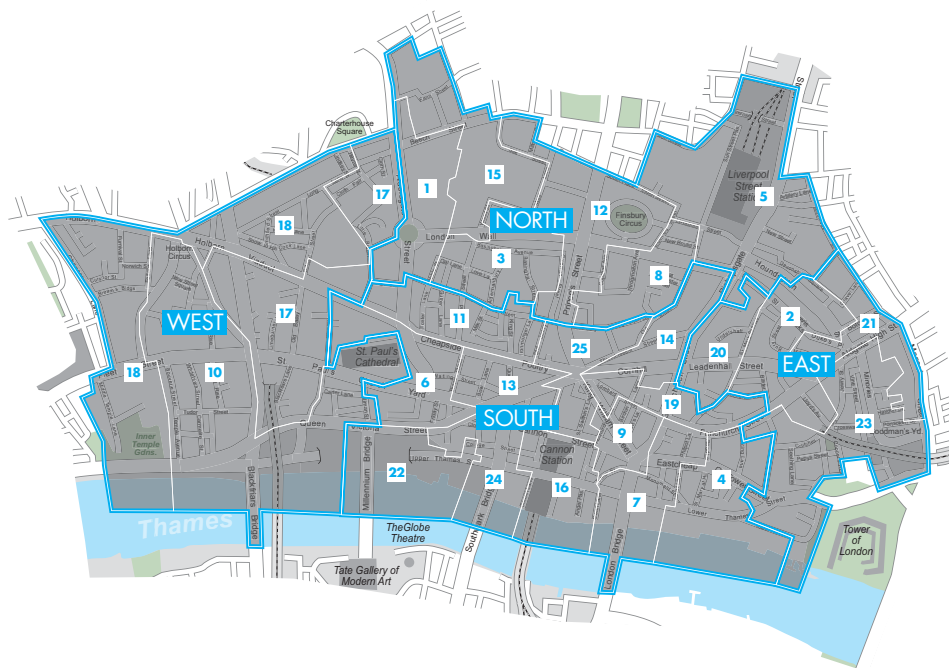


He is the highest ranked civilian in the force and has overall responsibility for finance, property services, technology and strategic planning.

Mr Nisbett is responsible for driving change and chairs the Force's Organisation Change Board (OCB).

Along with his three colleagues, Eric is a member of ACPO, having successfully completed the ACPO Strategic Command Course in 2005.

THE WARDS



The square mile is now grouped into four main areas consisting of a number of Wards.

Key to Wards

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Aldersgate | 8. Broad Street | 15. Cripplegate | 22. Queenhithe |
| 2. Aldgate | 9. Candlewick | 16. Dowgate | 23. Tower |
| 3. Bassishaw | 10. Castle Baynard | 17. Farringdon Within | 24. Vintry |
| 4. Billingsgate | 11. Cheap | 18. Farringdon Without | 25. Walbrook |
| 5. Bishopsgate | 12. Coleman Street | 19. Langbourn | |
| 6. Bread Street | 13. Cordwainer | 20. Lime Street | |
| 7. Bridge | 14. Cornhill | 21. Portsoken | |

**Police Committee Chairman
Simon Duckworth DL**

Simon Duckworth joined the Police Committee in 2002, became Deputy Chairman in 2006 and was appointed to the Association of Police Authorities' (APA) Strategic Policing and Police Authority Reform Groups. In 2007 he joined the National Olympics Security Oversight Group (NOSOG). In 2008 he became Chairman of the Police Committee and was appointed to the APA's Board of Directors. He became Chairman of NOSOG in 2009 and is a member of the Home Office's Olympics Security Board. He also sits on the Home Office's National Crime Agency Steering Group.

Elected to the Court of Common Council in 2000, Simon is a Deputy Lieutenant for Greater London and was appointed as one of Her Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London last year. He is Chairman of Barings Targeted Return Fund and is a Director of a number of quoted companies.

Later in 2011, he will take up an appointment to the Board of the Serious Fraud Office (SFO).

**Police Committee
2010/2011**

- Henry Pollard**
Deputy Chairman
- Deputy John Barker OBE**
- Deputy Doug Barrow**
- Mark Boleat**
- Robert Duffield**
- Deputy Anthony Eskenzi CBE**
- Alderman Alison Gowman**
- Brian Harris**
- Deputy Keith Knowles MBE**
- Peter Leck**
- Alderman Ian Luder**
- Helen Marshall**
- Deputy Joyce Nash OBE**
- Don Randall MBE**
- Deputy Richard Regan**
- Alderman Simon Walsh**

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

April 2011

Home Office figures show crime has fallen again in the City, with notable reduction in violent crime, criminal damage and burglaries.

The falling crime trend in the City is reflected in the quarterly national figures, which show the risk of being a victim of crime remains at a 30-year low.



May 2011

The inquest verdicts for the 52 victims of the 7/7 bombings are given, following a five-month hearing at the Royal Courts of Justice.

Speaking outside court, Assistant Commissioner Frank Armstrong offers his condolences to the families and friends of victims, and pays tribute to the bravery of police officers and members of the public.



June 2011

The force's Economic Crime Directorate oversees the first UK criminal charges for 'land banking' fraud - an emerging crime where investors are duped into purchasing plots of worthless land.

Detectives also use the media to raise awareness of scale and nature of the fraud, appearing on TV and radio and in the newspapers in a concerted effort to stop more people falling victim to this crime.



July 2011

A spate of thefts from customers at the City's many cafes, pubs and bars prompts an increase in officers patrolling the Square Mile, including plain-clothes detectives and Wards officers offering crime-prevention advice. The approach proves successful, as annual figures show crime fell in the City for the tenth consecutive year.



August 2011

City officers support Metropolitan Police colleagues as rioting breaks out in parts of London. While there is no disorder in the City, more than 1,000 people are ultimately charged in connection with the violence across London, following a wide-reaching investigation led by the Metropolitan Police.



September 2011

City of London Police heads a major strike against charity bag fraud, arresting an organised crime gang suspected of stealing second hand clothes worth hundreds of thousands of pounds to UK charities. The story behind the operation was told on the BBC One Show and in the Times newspaper. Charity bag fraud is estimated to cost the third sector up to 50 million pounds every year.



October 2011

The trial begins of three men accused of trying to sell access to confidential information, after an investigation by the Overseas Anti-Corruption Unit and the Serious Fraud Office.

The trio were jailed after the jury ruled they had conspired to obtain corrupt payments, in return for passing confidential details of multi-million pound engineering contracts.



November 2011

Crowds line the City streets to enjoy the annual Lord Mayor's Show.

The procession stretches more than three miles in length, and includes Commissioner Adrian Leppard, who learned to ride so he could take his position leading the mounted escort provided to the Lord Mayor.



December 2011

A London crime gang is jailed for producing fake bank notes after an investigation by detectives from City of London Police, supported by SOCA and the Bank of England. The gang had put together a system to produce replica £20 and £50 notes, prompting the Bank of England to remove £260,000 of counterfeit notes from circulation.



January 2012

A multi-agency task force, led by the City of London Police, acts on NFIB intelligence to disrupt an organised crime gang suspected of using 'money mule' accounts to launder their criminal gains.

Operation Ozone was the first of its kind to originate from the Economic Crime Operations Group, established to support the delivery of the National Crime Agency.



February 2012

After only a month in operation the Insurance Fraud Enforcement Department is making waves, with detectives travelling across England and Wales to arrest suspected insurance fraudsters.

No case is too big or small for team with investigations into major car insurance fraud running alongside enquiries into opportunistic fraudsters making bogus claims for stolen cars, missing pets and burgled houses.



March 2012

The Gherkin is the venue as the force holds a stakeholder event to outline its economic crime business strategy.

Senior representatives from the City's business community heard about the force's plans around developing a national capability for policing economic crime, including establishing a National Fraud Academy and making better use of the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau.





STATISTICS

TOTAL RECORDABLE CRIME City of London Police



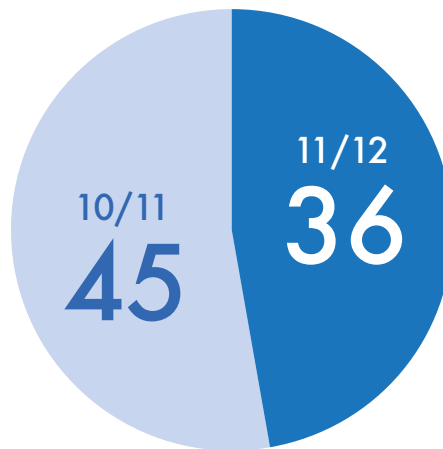
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS No. of offences



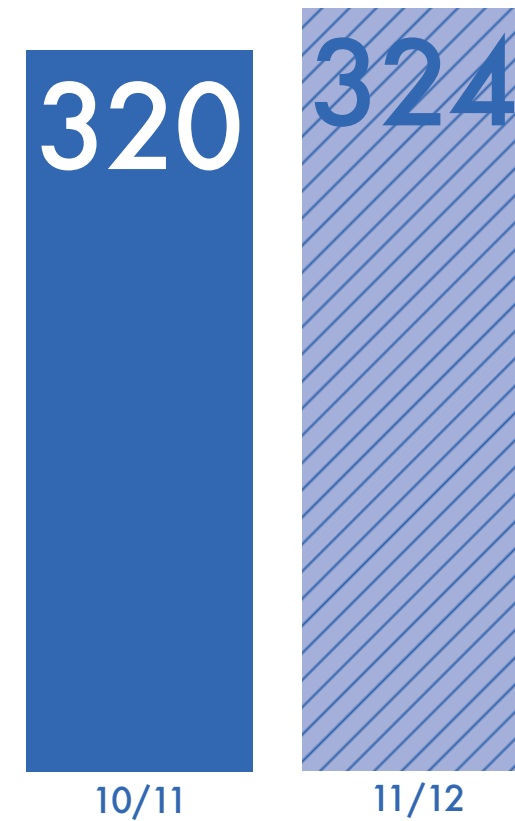
ECONOMIC CRIME Detection rate



VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON HARASSMENT (protection from harassment)



THEFT FROM A PERSON No. of offences



HOME OFFICE RECORDABLE CRIME

Violence Against the Person	No. of offences		No. of detections	
	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Murder	0	0	0	0
Attempted murder	0	1	0	0
Causing death by dangerous driving	1	1	1	0
Threat or conspiracy to murder	0	1	1	0
Manslaughter	0	1	0	1
GBH with/without intent	37	34	18	20
Assault with less serious injury	249	218	105	114
Racially aggravated ABH	1	5	1	3
Possession of weapons	30	31	30	30
Harassment (Protection from harassment)	45	36	20	11
Racially aggravated harassment	7	1	4	2
Public fear, alarm or distress	130	97	79	63
Racially aggravated public fear, alarm or distress	47	37	30	16
Assault without injury on police	16	18	15	17
Assault without injury	140	203	69	100
Racially aggravated assault without injury	2	11	3	8
Poisoning or Female Genital Mutilation	1	0	0	0
Cruelty/neglect of children	0	0	1	0

Burglary	No. of offences		No. of detections	
	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Burglary – dwelling	38	32	5	3
Burglary – non dwelling	234	264	53	59

Theft and handling stolen goods	No. of offences		No. of detections	
	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Aggravated vehicle taking	3	0	2	1
Theft from a person	320	324	10	18
Theft from a dwelling (other than from meter)	3	2	0	0
Theft by an employee	43	34	30	24
Theft of mail	14	2	1	0
Abstracting electricity	0	0	0	0
Theft of pedal cycles	421	459	28	32
Theft from motor vehicles	170	119	19	23
Theft from shops	802	742	473	414
Theft from automatic machines/meters	59	12	9	7
Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle	89	73	12	15
Interference with motor vehicles	5	2	2	1
Profiting from proceeds of crime	91	12	79	12
Other thefts	1,688	1,914	79	215
Handling stolen goods	26	16	22	17

HOME OFFICE RECORDABLE CRIME – Continued

Criminal Damage	No. of offences		No. of detections	
	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Criminal damage (exc. arson)	195	231	66	66
Arson	1	3	0	2

Robbery

Personal Property	37	43	9	14
Business Property	6	3	5	1

Sexual Offences	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Rape of female 16 or over	5	1	0	1
Rape of a male 16 and over	1	0	0	1
Sexual assault on female 13 or over	18	25	7	5
Sexual assault on male 13 or over	3	2	2	1
Exploitation of prostitution	3	0	1	1
Exposure and voyeurism	8	7	3	0
Sexual activity involving a child under 16	1	0	0	2
Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature	0	0	0	0

Fraud and Forgery	No. of offences		No. of detections	
	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Fraud by false representation (cheque and credit card fraud)	34	25	34	9
Fraud by false representation (other)	299	128	206	80
Failure to disclose information	2	0	2	1
Obtain services dishonestly	1	4	2	2
Articles for use in fraud	89	55	53	18
Other fraud	62	22	56	17
Forgery and counterfeiting	54	39	52	27
Fraudulent use of vehicle excise	7	2	4	3
Abuse of position of trust	37	15	30	17

Drug Offences	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Trafficking in controlled drugs	16	27	17	21
Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis)	152	133	139	131
Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis)	522	543	509	523
Other drug offences	1	3	0	3

HOME OFFICE RECORDABLE CRIME – Continued

Other Recordable Offences	No. of offences		No. of detections		Home Office Recorded Crime Total	10/11	11/12
	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12			
Going equipped	30	23	23	24	Recorded	6,374	6,119
Blackmail	4	4	0	3	Detected	2,471	2,250
Kidnapping	0	4	0	1	% sanction detections	38.8	36.8
Riot	0	0	0	0			
Violent disorder	2	0	2	0			
Other offences against the state or public order	38	43	19	32			
Immigration offences	0	0	0	0			
Perverting the course of justice	6	8	6	5			
Absconding from lawful custody	0	0	0	0			
Firearms offences	4	4	4	4			
Customs & revenue offences	0	0	0	0			
Bail offences	0	0	0	0			
Trade descriptions offences	6	3	6	2			
Obscene publications etc	4	2	4	1			
False misleading statements	4	1	2	0			
Dangerous driving	2	8	3	6			
Adulteration of food	0	0	0	0			
All other recordable offences	8	6	4	0			

ECONOMIC CRIME

	09/10	10/11
New crime investigation	336	336
Crime investigations carried over to the following year	290	290
Enquiries on behalf of overseas law enforcement	98	98
Arrests	408	408
Confiscation orders	£4,656,130	£4,656,130
Cash forfeiture orders	£36,117*	£36,117*
Number of fraud trials (inc SFO and other partner cases)	50	50
Number of defendants	143	143
Convictions	117	117
% Detection rate	83	83
Average term of imprisonment	31.5 months	31.5 months

ARRESTS ARISING FROM ANPR[†] ACTIVATION

	10/11	11/12
Uniform/CID	156	145

*Cash seized and detained but yet to be made subject of a formal forfeiture order £288,794

[†]Automatic Number Plate Recognition

DRUG OFFENCES

Disposal of drug offences (by offender)	No. of detections	
	10/11	11/12
Charges	98	129
Cautions/reprimand/final warning	165	191
Cannabis warning	382	370

As one person can be sanctioned for more than one crime – the total here will not equal the total sanctions reported above.

ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS IN CITY OF LONDON

	10/11	11/12
Sec 18 GBH	0	0
Sec 20 GBH	0	0
Sec 38 Assault	0	0
Sec 47 Assault	0	0
Police Act 96 Sec 89 (1) Assault	16	18

TRAFFIC PROSECUTIONS

	10/11	11/12
Persons subject to written warnings	287	885
Vehicle defect rectification scheme notices issued (option to repair or be prosecuted)	672	287
Endorsable penalty tickets issued	1,838	1,321
Non-endorsable tickets issued	4,469	4,197

CAMERA DETECTED OFFENCES – SPEED & ATS

Number of offences	23,371	19,065
Conditional offers made	6,072	4,566
Accepted offers	4,769	4,491

REPORTABLE ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTY COLLISIONS

Fatal collisions	1	1
All other injury collisions	351	429

PUBLIC ORDER AND SPECIAL OCCASIONS

	10/11	11/12
Operations	828	828
Marches	1	1
Demonstrations/picketing at industrial disputes	84	84
Visits by members of the Royal Family to the City	62	62
VIP protection for persons other than the Royal Family	13	13
High value cargo escorts	91	91

ISSUE AND USE OF FIREARMS

	10/11	11/12
Officers authorised to use firearms	53	52
Operations where persons known or believed to be armed	64	64

PROTECTION

	10/11	11/12
(1) Persons	65	73
(2) Property eg premises and valuable goods in transit	91	58
Incidents in which firearms were discharged (other than in training)	1	0

POLICE AND CRIMINAL EVIDENCE ACT 1984 – Section 5 by self-defined ethnicity

Number of searches by reason for search (1)

ETHNIC GROUP		Stolen Property		Drugs		Firearms		Offensive Weapons		Going Equipped		Criminal Damage		Other		Total	
Main	Sub-group	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
White	British	541	385	895	507	14	11	43	34	104	73	11	12	9	4	1617	1026
	Irish	19	19	23	19	1	1	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	1	47	46
	Other	500	496	430	272	3	6	18	28	87	63	9	0	10	4	1057	869
Mixed	White and Black Caribbean	31	17	52	46	2	4	8	6	8	8	3	0	0	0	104	81
	White and Black African	12	5	13	13	1	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	32	19
	White and Asian	3	1	11	10	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	16	14
	Other	10	13	44	23	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	59	39
Asian or Asian British	Indian	26	24	72	47	5	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	3	2	111	76
	Pakistani	37	16	111	71	5	4	3	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	161	96
	Bangladeshi	116	66	236	189	10	4	21	4	15	14	0	0	8	2	406	279
	Other	28	24	47	51	4	4	2	8	4	0	2	2	1	1	88	89
Black or Black British	Caribbean	99	69	166	131	31	7	15	16	10	10	1	1	3	5	325	238
	African	145	64	114	102	23	5	12	13	27	10	4	4	2	1	327	198
	Other	19	21	46	44	7	1	5	8	5	3	0	1	0	0	83	78
Chinese or other	Chinese	4	4	15	7	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	21	13
	Other	8	6	16	8	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	30	16
Not stated	350	300	378	224	185	12	8	37	32	58	34	5	5	6	7	642	546
Vehicle only searched		11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	13	3
Total		1,909	1,510	2,515	1,725	119	56	172	161	340	227	38	17	46	30	5139	3726

POLICE AND CRIMINAL EVIDENCE ACT 1984 – Section 5 persons and vehicles searched

Number of arrests resulting from searches by reason for arrest

ETHNIC GROUP		Stolen Property		Drugs		Firearms		Offensive Weapons		Going Equipped		Criminal Damage		Other		Total	
Main	Sub-group	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
White	British	65	43	41	30	0	1	4	2	11	4	3	3	42	33	166	116
	Irish	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	2	9	6
	Other	47	53	18	14	0	2	3	5	7	8	4	0	40	29	119	111
Mixed	White and Black Caribbean	2	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	3	3	13	10
	White and Black African	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	6	2
	White and Asian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Other	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	14	4
Asian or Asian British	Indian	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	13	9
	Pakistani	8	2	4	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	21	10
	Bangladeshi	9	4	13	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	16	5	41	22
	Other	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	12	6
Black or Black British	Caribbean	14	6	7	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	9	33	27
	African	19	3	7	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	14	11	42	20
	Other	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5	6
Chinese or other	Chinese	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Other	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	1
Not stated		41	26	13	6	0	0	2	0	9	3	2	1	49	50	116	86
Vehicle only searched			0								-		-		-	0	0
Total		221	156	117	95	-	3	13	7	36	17	15	4	206	154	872	436

PERSONS AND VEHICLES SEARCHED TERRORISM ACT 2000 SECTION 44

Stops and searches of VEHICLE and OCCUPANTS in order to prevent acts of terrorism (by self-defined ethnicity)

Ethnic group		Searches		Arrests in connection with terrorism		Arrests for other reasons	
		10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Main Sub-group		10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
White	British	395	0	0	0	-	-
Irish		5	0	0	0	-	-
Other		166	0	0	0	1	0
Mixed	White and Black Caribbean	10	0	0	0	-	-
	White and Black African	4	0	0	0	-	-
	White and Asian	4	0	0	0	-	-
	Other	10	0	0	0	-	-
Asian or Asian British	Indian	22	0	0	0	-	-
	Pakistani	20	0	0	0	-	-
	Bangladeshi	17	0	0	0	-	-
	Other	24	0	0	0	1	0
Black or Black British	Caribbean	38	0	0	0	-	-
	African	31	0	0	0	-	-
	Other	7	0	0	0	-	-
Chinese or other	Chinese	8	0	0	0	-	-
	Other	6	0	0	0	-	-
Not stated		45	0	0	0	1	0
Vehicle only searched		2	0	0	0	-	-
Total		814	0	0	0	3	0

PERSONS AND VEHICLES SEARCHED TERRORISM ACT 2000 SECTION 44

Stops and searches of PEDESTRIANS in order to prevent acts of terrorism (by self-defined ethnicity)

Ethnic group		Searches		Arrests in connection with terrorism		Arrests for other reasons	
		10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Main Sub-group		10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
White	British	36	0	0	0	0	0
Irish		0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		45	0	0	0	1	0
Mixed	White and Black Caribbean	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White and Black African	2	0	0	0	0	0
	White and Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asian or Asian British	Indian	19	0	0	0	1	0
	Pakistani	10	0	0	0	0	0
	Bangladeshi	12	0	0	0	1	0
	Other	11	0	0	0	0	0
Black or Black British	Caribbean	6	0	0	0	1	0
	African	6	0	0	0	1	0
	Other	3	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese or other	Chinese	5	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	1	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated		15	0	0	0	2	0
Vehicle only searched							
Total		172	0	0	0	7	0

BURGLARY - NON DWELLING

10/11 **234** 11/12 **264**

ENQUIRIES ON
BEHALF OF
OVERSEAS LAW
ENFORCEMENT
(MLAT)



10/11



11/12

PERSONS AND VEHICLES SEARCHED

Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Section 60 Searches in Anticipation of Violence

Ethnic group	Searches		Arrests offensive weapons		Arrests for other reasons	
	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
Main Sub-group	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
White						
British	1	10	0	0	0	1
Irish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	19	0	0	0	1
Mixed						
White and Black Caribbean	1	0	0	0	0	0
White and Black African	0	0	0	0	0	0
White and Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	3	0	0	0	0
Asian or Asian British						
Indian	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pakistani	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bangladeshi	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	2	0	0	0	0
Black or Black British						
Caribbean	1	22	0	0	0	0
African	0	8	0	0	0	0
Other	1	8	0	0	0	0
Chinese or other						
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	0	14	0	0	0	0
Vehicle only searched	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	88	0	0	0	2

HUMAN RESOURCES

HEAD COUNT		White or White British		Mixed		Black or Black British		Asian or Asian British		Chinese/ Chinese British or other ethnic minority group		Not Stated		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Police	ACPO	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Chief Superintendent	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Superintendent	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Chief Inspector	11	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	Inspector	49	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	60
	Sergeant	106	30	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	140
	Constable	428	128	8	4	4	4	15	2	1	2	1	0	596
Sub Total	613	171	10	4	7	5	16	2	1	2	2	0	833	
Special Constables	60	27	0	0	3	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	99	
Support Staff	ACPO	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	PCSO	19	12	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	39
	Staff	94	116	3	3	11	17	8	16	2	4	0	0	274
	Supervisor	8	8	0	0	0	3	-	0	3	0	0	0	23
	Manager	17	19	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	41
Sub Total	138	155	3	6	15	21	12	19	5	4	0	0	378	
Volunteers	9	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	24	

CIVILIAN SUPPORT STAFF – sickness absence

Absences due to sick leave	508
Working days lost	2,813
Average strength	388
Average number of days lost per member of CSS	7.3

POLICE – sickness absence

Absences due to sick leave	662
Working days lost	4,028
Average strength	861
Average number of days lost per officer	4.7

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

EXPENDITURE	2010/11		2009/10				EXPENDITURE	2010/11		2009/10			
	Latest approved budget		Outturn (unaudited)		Outturn			Last approved budget		Outturn (unaudited)		Outturn	
	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%		£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%
Premises-related expenses	3,586.0	3.7	3,512.0	3.6	3,203.0	3.1	Home Office revenue grants (Principal Formula and SSA)	62,349.0	64.0	62,349.0	65.2	61,389.0	60.6
Transport-related expenses	2,598.0	2.7	2,458.0	2.6	2,223.0	2.2	Police Authority	4,900.0	5.0	4,900.0	5.1	5,203.0	5.1
Supplies and services	11,303.0	11.6	10,694.0	11.2	12,007.0	11.9	Total basic income	67,249.0	69.0	67,249.0	70.3	66,592.0	65.7
Third-party payments	1,997.0	2.0	1,777.0	1.9	1,608.0	1.6	Other Home Office revenue grants	18,140.0	18.6	18,136.0	19.0	22,755.0	22.5
Central and other recharges	3529.0	3.6	3642.0	3.8	3572.0	3.5	Other grants, reimbursements and contributions	7,587.0	7.8	7,148.0	7.4	7,494.0	7.4
Surplus transferred	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,758.0	6.7	Surplus transferred	1,808.0	1.9	51.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Capital expenditure (inc. financing costs)	1471.0	1.5	1131.0	1.2	2477.0	2.5	Customer, client receipts and recharges	1,711.0	1.7	2,010.0	2.1	1,991.0	2.0
Contingencies	150.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Home Office capital grant/capital receipt	1,036.0	1.0	1,036.0	1.1	2,416.0	2.4
Total other expenditure	24,634.0	25.3	23,214.0	24.3	31,848.0	31.5	Total income	97,531.0	100.0	95,630.0	100.0	101,248.0	100.0
Employees (inc. pensions)	72,897.0	74.7	72,416.0	75.7	69,400.0	68.5							
Total expenditure	97,531.0	100.0	95,630.0	100.0	101,248.0	100.0							

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