



Local Policing Committee

Date: TUESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER 2025
Time: 10.00 am
Venue: COMMITTEE ROOMS, 2ND FLOOR, WEST WING, GUILDHALL

Members: Jason Groves (Chair)
Melissa Collett (Deputy Chair)
Deputy Helen Fentimen OBE JP
Deputy Madush Gupta
Michael Mitchell
Deputy Benjamin Murphy
Deborah Oliver
Joanna Tufuo Abeyie

Enquiries: Rhys Campbell
Rhys.Campbell@cityoflondon.gov.uk

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Whilst we endeavour to livestream all of our public meetings, this is not always possible due to technical difficulties. In these instances, if possible, a recording will be uploaded following the end of the meeting.

Ian Thomas CBE
Town Clerk and Chief Executive

AGENDA

Part 1 - Public Agenda

1. APOLOGIES

2. MEMBERS' DECLARATIONS UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT IN RESPECT OF ITEMS ON THE AGENDA

3. MINUTES

To agree the public minutes and non-public summary of the previous meeting held on 2 June 2025.

For Decision
(Pages 5 - 10)

4. PUBLIC OUTSTANDING REFERENCES

Joint report of the Town Clerk and Commissioner.

For Information
(Pages 11 - 12)

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIC PLAN QUARTERLY UPDATE

Report of the Commissioner of Police.

For Discussion
(Pages 13 - 18)

6. CYCLING BEHAVIOUR IN THE CITY OF LONDON

Report of the City Police Commissioner and Town Clerk.

For Information
(Pages 19 - 26)

7. COMMANDER'S LOCAL OPERATIONS & SECURITY UPDATE

Report of Commander.

For Information
(Pages 27 - 30)

8. POLICING PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT - Q1 2025/26

Report of the Commissioner of City of London Police.

For Information
(Pages 31 - 52)

9. OPERATIONAL TINSEL REVIEW

Report of the Commissioner of the City of London Police.

For Information
(Pages 53 - 60)

**10. CITY OF LONDON POLICE VULNERABILITY OVERVIEW - BIENNIAL UPDATE
SEPT 25**

Report of the Commissioner of City of London Police.

For Information
(Pages 61 - 90)

11. QUESTIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

12. ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT

13. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

MOTION - That under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part I of the Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act.

For Decision

Part 2 - Non-Public Agenda

14. NON-PUBLIC MINUTES

To agree the non-public minutes of the previous meeting held on 2 June 2025.

For Decision
(Pages 91 - 92)

15. QUESTIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

16. ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT AND WHICH THE COMMITTEE AGREES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHILST THE PUBLIC ARE EXCLUDED

STRATEGIC PLANNING & PERFORMANCE (POLICE) COMMITTEE **Monday, 2 June 2025**

Minutes of the meeting of the Strategic Planning & Performance (Police) Committee
held at on Monday, 2 June 2025 at 11.00 am

Present

Members:

Jason Groves (Chair)
Melissa Colett (Deputy Chair)
Michael Mitchell
Deputy Helen Fentimen
Deputy Madush Gupta

In attendance:

Deputy Benjamin Murphy

Officers:

Paul Betts	- City of London Police
Alix Newbold	- City of London Police
Umer Khan	- City of London Police
Mandy Horsburgh	- City of London Police
Kate Lloyd	- City of London Police
Erica Doran	- City of London Police
Insp Megan Cardy	- City of London Police
Brett McKenna	- City of London Police
Tor Garnett	- City of London Police

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Deborah Oliver and Deputy Benjamin Murphy. Members however noted Deputy Benjamin Murphy was in attendance online.

2. MEMBERS' DECLARATIONS UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT IN RESPECT OF ITEMS ON THE AGENDA

There were no declarations.

3. ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIR

The Committee proceeded to elect a Deputy Chair in accordance with Standing Order 26(6).

RESOLVED, - That, Melissa Collett, being the only Member having indicated their willingness to serve, was duly elected Deputy Chair for the ensuing year.

4. MINUTES

RESOLVED, - That the public minutes and non-public summary of the meeting on 11 February 2025, be approved as accurate record.

5. PUBLIC OUTSTANDING REFERENCES

Members received a report of the Town Clerk with the Committees Public Outstanding references.

Members noted that signage was being explored as part of a broader crime prevention strategy, aiming to deter offenders and raise public awareness. Discussions on whether signage should be temporary or permanent, its role in reinforcing police presence, and its integration with wider initiatives like CCTV and facial recognition were had. Recent investments in 4K cameras and estate surveillance were also noted as part of this approach, with Officers agreeing to look into the issue of facial recognition more broadly and reporting back at a future meeting.

Members agreed to close the action relating to the HMICFRS update.

Members noted that a paper on Operation Tinsel would be submitted to the next meeting of the Committee.

Finally with regards to the action relating to the Policing Plan, Members noted that a comms pack would be prepared for the next meeting, as well as a similar pack to inform the public about crime trends and prevention.

6. **QUARTERLY HMICFRS INSPECTIONS UPDATE**

The Committee received a report of the Commissioner which provided an overview of His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Service (HMICFRS) related activity over the last quarter.

Members noted that 15 of 16 PEEL recommendations were signed off, with the remaining one concerning improvement in how problem-solving plans were closed. A Member requested clarity on this, and Officers confirmed this would address in the next update. The Chair confirmed that timelines for publication were in place and that the police comms team would coordinate with Corporation Comms to ensure transparent and balanced messaging.

Members heard that next PEEL inspection would include fraud and custody. The new police headquarters, expected by 2027, will feature a purpose-built custody centre aligned with national standards. Fraud remains a key focus, with efforts underway to align local and national responsibilities.

There was no PEEL review for national lead functions, which the Committee thought was a missed opportunity. Officers outlined plans to better showcase national contributions through a "PEEL accelerator" initiative, aimed at supporting other forces and highlighting the City's leadership and impact across the country.

In response to a question on how PEEL was used to inform policing practice, Members noted that PEEL assessments have driven tangible improvements in policing—particularly in victim services, investigations, and response standards—by providing tactical guidance that informs operational changes and enhances public service delivery.

RESOLVED – that the report be noted.

7. POLICING PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT - Q4 2024/25

The Committee received a report of the Commissioner which summarised the Policing Plan Performance for Q4 in 2024/25.

During the discussion the following points were raised:

- Members asked how the force was encouraging crime reporting and how this was being measured. Officers highlighted that this was done in various ways which included public surveys, visible policing, and partnerships with venues to build trust and ensure incidents were reported.
- The Chair and Deputy Chair asked about comparing crime data with pre-COVID levels as well as seasonal trends. Officers explained that year-on-year comparisons were more useful than pre-COVID data, which can distort trends due to broader tolerance bands. Officers were happy to take the feedback on as this was the last iteration of this current report and use COVID numbers as part of the narrative going forward, rather than the data.
- Members noted that the Police forecast crime trends annually, with theft and low-level violence remaining the most consistent issues. Members asked for consistency across the trends.
- Members enquired about specific areas of crime which were not achieving positive outcomes and what was being done to address this. Officers noted that theft was a challenge, however, things like Operation Swipe were aiming to improve results. It was suggested that shoplifting should be tracked separately, which Officers noted.
- Concerns were raised about rising hate crime figures. Officers explained that incidents were small in number, often linked to public disorder, and were closely monitored with added engagement and operations in place.
- In response to questions related to the wellbeing scores and female recruitment, Officers explained that CoLP compare scores with other forces and confirmed women were recruited at all levels, with strong senior representation.
- Members asked if PEEL inspections would boost fraud training and if delivery could be more flexible. CoLP were exploring blended and regional options, noting funding and staffing challenges, however this presented them with the opportunity to really advertise their training offer.

RESOLVED – that the report be noted.

8. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIC PLAN QUARTERLY UPDATE

The Committee received a report of the Commissioner outlining the progress and developments in the City of London Police and City of London Corporation's joint strategic community engagement plan.

Members heard that recent cluster panel meetings addressed local concerns like ASB, rough sleeping, shoplifting, and protest activity. A structured debrief was underway to improve future panels, with a full evaluation due in December. Officers also highlighted that the community WhatsApp channel had grown to 105 members. There have been 94 business engagements and 129 self-initiated

contacts by ward officers. The team was working with the City Belonging Project to expand engagement, especially with underrepresented groups.

Members emphasised the need for broader engagement, especially through the City Belonging Project and with the resident engagement lead. Officers acknowledged the need for joined-up messaging and consistent officer briefings, especially after incidents like the one discussed at the Barbican panel.

A Member raised concerns about inconsistent panel scheduling and suggested an all-member briefing before the December review. It was stressed aligning engagement with communication strategy and audience needs. Officers confirmed their openness to feedback but cautioned against frequent changes to the model. Officers also agreed to include City Belonging updates in future reports, provide more detail on event popularity, and consider PEEL report findings in the December review. An all-member session would be arranged to gather input before finalising changes.

In response to a question relating to anti-social behaviour in Tower Ward, it was clarified that this was low level, mostly linked to bus line issues.

RESOLVED – that the report be noted.

9. **QUESTIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE**
There were no questions.

10. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT**
There was no urgent business.

11. **EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC**
RESOLVED, – That under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act.

12. **NON-PUBLIC MINUTES**
RESOLVED, - That the non-public minutes of the meeting on 11 February 2025, be approved as accurate record.

13. **NON-PUBLIC OUTSTANDING REFERENCES**
Members received a report of the Town Clerk with the Committees Non-Public Outstanding References.

14. **OPERATION SWIPE - CITY OF LONDON RESPONSE OF THEFT OF MOBILE PHONES**
The Committee received a report of the Commissioner on the activity across the City of London Police's coordinated response to the theft of mobile phones within the square mile.

15. **QUESTIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE**
There were no questions.

16. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT AND WHICH THE COMMITTEE AGREES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHILST THE PUBLIC ARE EXCLUDED**

There was no urgent business.

The meeting ended at 12:44

Chairman

Contact Officer: Raquel Pinto
Raquel.Pinto@cityoflondon.gov.uk

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Local Policing Committee

OUTSTANDING REFERENCES

No.	Meeting Date & Reference	Action	Owner	Status
	September 2024 – Item 5, Policing Plan	Members asked to consider the options of signage on entrance to the City to enforce a hostile environment for criminals.	Police Authority Director	In progress – initial scoping work was undertaken to broaden the scope of work on signage to include both crime deterrence and prevention messaging. Officer capacity constraints have delayed completion of the work. There is a read across to CoLP work to develop a crime prevention strategy for the City. We will aim to report to SPPC in September on progress. Further discussions were noted at PAB in May 2025, noting this would be a joint CoLP and CoC venture.
	February 2025 – Item 6 Policing Plan performance report	Officers agreed to provide a report on Operation Tinsel at the next committee.	Commissioner	In progress – the report will be submitted for the Committee's meeting in September.
	February 2025 – Item 6 Policing Plan	Officers agreed to work up a quarterly publication which would outline – to residents, businesses and the wider public, the City of London Police's performance against its Policing Plan objectives.	Commissioner	In progress - a comms pack will be prepared for the next meeting, as well as a similar pack to inform the public about crime trends and prevention.
	June 2025 – item 5 Outstanding References	Members asked that Officers look into the issue of facial recognition.	Commissioner	

Local Policing Committee

OUTSTANDING REFERENCES

	June 2025 – item 7 Policing Plan Performance Report – Q4 2024/25	Members asked for comparators on surveys across other forces. Officers also agreed to come back with proposals on how best to articulate crime data in relation to the new performance pack	Commissioner	
	June 2025 – Item 8 Community Engagement Strategic Plan Quarterly Update	Officers agreed to conduct a member briefing on community engagement	Commissioner	

City of London Corporation Committee Report

Committee(s): Local Policing Committee Police Authority Board	Dated: 16 September 2025 08 October 2025
Subject: Community Engagement Strategic Plan Quarterly Update	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	CoLP impact the following Corp Plan outcomes: Vibrant Thriving Destination- (Community Safety/ CT) Dynamic Economic Growth- (National Lead Force)
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N/A
If so, how much?	N/A
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	N/A
Report of: Commissioner of Police	For Discussion
Report author: Kieran Clark - Strategy and Engagement Officer Liz Whitworth – Strategy and Engagement Officer	

Summary

This report outlines the progress and developments in the City of London Police and City of London Corporation's joint strategic community engagement plan. Approved at Police Authority Board in October 2024, this plan centres on four priorities outlined in the Neighbourhood Policing and Engagement Strategy: crime prevention, protection of vulnerable individuals, intelligence gathering and fostering public trust.

This report assesses the effectiveness of community engagement based on the metrics set out in the Strategic Plan, including outcomes such as public confidence, crime reduction and demographic diversity.

This report also lists various community-safety related engagement activities (across the police, police authority and Corporation) undertaken since June 2025, including public events and initiatives focused on crime prevention, inclusion and hate crime awareness.

Recommendation(s)

It is recommended that Members:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. At the Strategic Planning & Performance Committee on 26 September 2024 and the Police Authority Board on 2 October 2024, Members received and approved a joint City Police / Police Authority and Corporation strategic community engagement plan. This plan is based on the four priority areas of the City Police's 2023 Neighbourhood Policing Strategy:
 - a. Preventing crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour
 - b. Protecting the vulnerable and repeat victimisation.
 - c. Providing a flow of intelligence on a range of issues
 - d. Promoting a culture of trust and confidence.
2. A new cluster panel model launched in November 2024, creating six panels with biannual meetings. This model is ongoing with the most recent panel meetings completed in May 2025. The model includes inviting representatives from relevant City Corporation departments such as Street Cleansing, Environment and Community Safety.
3. At its meeting on 3 December 2024, the Strategic Planning & Performance Committee agreed that the Plan would achieve the following outcomes:
 - a. To improve public trust and confidence in the City of London Police
 - b. To reduce crime in hotspot areas following targeted crime prevention advice
 - c. To inform the public on how to protect themselves from crime as a result of crime prevention advice
 - d. To increase diversity in demographics of public surveys
4. Following the May 2025 Cluster Panel Meetings, a debrief was held with CoLP and Police Authority colleagues. The decision was made to grant DWOs the ability to hold more than the minimum of two panel meetings per cluster based on demand. For instance, Barbican (the most attended) would benefit from up to four meetings per annum. Work is also underway to continuously improve our Cluster Panel meetings based on feedback from attendees. This includes:
 - a. Flexing the delivery method of these meetings to reflect the wishes of each cluster and those attending to maximise attendance.
 - b. Reviewing the format of Cluster Panels so that a minimum standard approach is applied to each (while still acknowledging the diverse needs of each cluster) - clear agendas, attendance monitoring, meeting chairs etc. This will ensure consistency of approach, messaging and more effective feedback mechanisms to keep those attending updated on actions that have been agreed.

5. The City of London Police, Strategy and Engagement team are currently working with Neighbourhood Policing to publish a Neighbourhoods Strategy to align with the recently published Policing Plan 2025-28.
6. CoLP's Strategy and Engagement Team held an internal engagement mapping workshop in July 2025. This work will inform how we collaborate with external partners. Aligned to this we are working with the Community Safety Team on their shared calendar of activity (and wider engagement initiatives) to compliment and encourage greater partnership working.

Current Position

7. Members are now presented with the quarterly return of data from key metrics of the Community Engagement Strategic Plan:

Metric	Data return from May 2025 – August 2025	Strategic Insight / Commentary
a. Number of business engagements	50	<p>Breakdown of figures by Cluster</p> <p>Crime Prevention (such as bike marking, phone marking, or crime prevention stands):</p> <p>Fleet – 7 Bank – 4 Monument – 4 Barbican – 7 Liverpool Street – 9 Fenchurch – 7</p> <p>Stop the bleed campaign: Octagon Mall - 1</p> <p>Reassurance to Businesses - 3</p>

8. The next round of Cluster Panel meetings is currently being planned by the teams. It has been agreed that each cluster will have one in person and one online meeting to broaden the opportunity for people to join.

- Confirmed dates and locations:

CLUSTER	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION
Fenchurch Street	Wednesday 13 th November 7pm – 8pm	Portsoken Community Centre
Fenchurch Street	Thursday 14 th November 2pm – 3pm	Online Webinar

Monument Cluster	Wednesday 19 th November 5pm – 6pm	Royal Society for Blind Children
Monument Cluster	Thursday 20 th November 2pm – 3pm	Online Webinar

- The remaining Cluster panels will take place between mid and late November and are actively being arranged. Dates and locations will be available and shared soon.

9. Since the last Committee, CoLP's WhatsApp group which serves as a platform to promote upcoming events and engage with our communities - has had a 40% increase in members.

Wider community engagement since May 2025

10. Since the last report to the LPC, the following Police-led or community safety focused engagement events have taken place or are due to take place soon:

No.	Date	Engagement	Stakeholder group
1	22/5/25	City Question Time	Residents / Businesses
2	27/5/25	Coffee with a Cop	Fleet Cluster
3	29/5/25	Exchanging Place Cycle Safety Event	Workers
4	20/6/25	Coffee with a Cop	Monument Cluster
5	24/6/25	Coffee with a Cop	Monument Cluster
6	02/7/25	Launch of Summer Safer City Streets Campaign	Residents / Workers / Businesses / Visitors
7	15/7/25	Coffee with a Cop	Bank Cluster
8	30/7/25	Exchanging Place Cycle Safety Event	Workers
9	19/8/25	Coffee with a Cop	Bank Cluster
10	25/8/25	Operation Reframe – Liverpool St.	Workers / VAWG
11	26/8/25	Community Drop-in – Barbican	Barbican Cluster
12	02/9/25	Community Drop-in – Fenchurch St.	Fenchurch Cluster
13	04/9/25	Exchanging Place Cycle Safety Event – Fleet Cluster (Stonecutter Street)	Workers
14	10/9/25	City Question Time	Residents / Businesses

11. The above engagements reflect the feedback from Members to increase engagement with businesses. We continue to work with colleagues in the Corporation to publicise upcoming events, as well as ensuring CoLP presence at community and Corporation led events.

12. We encourage our stakeholders to stay up to date with upcoming events via our website - [Your area | City of London Police.](#)

Conclusion

13. This report highlights the City of London Police's commitment to fostering community trust and confidence, reducing crime, and improving public safety through robust engagement initiatives. Key progress has been made in implementing the Strategic Community Engagement Plan, particularly in hosting diverse community events, increasing visibility through high-visibility patrols, and engaging with under-represented groups via platforms such as WhatsApp.
14. Interim evaluations of cluster panel meetings demonstrate a proactive approach to incorporating community feedback. Continued alignment of engagement efforts with the Policing Plan 2025-28, with particular focus on the planned Neighbourhood Strategy, will further strengthen partnerships and enhance service delivery.

Background papers

- *Strategic Community Engagement Plan: Keeping those who live, work and visit the City safe and feeling safe* – joint report of the Commissioner of Police and the Police Authority Director presented to the Strategic Planning & Performance Committee on 26 September 2024 and the Police Authority Board on 2 October 2024.
- Community Engagement Quarterly Update & Measures of the Strategic Plan – Report of the Commissioner of Police presented to the Strategic Planning & Performance Committee on 12th February 2025.
- Community Engagement Quarterly Update % Measures of the Strategic Plan – Report of the Commissioner of Police presented to the Strategic Planning & Performance Committee on 2nd June 2025.

Appendices

- None

Report Author:

Kieran Clark

Strategy and Engagement Officer

Kieran.clark@cityoflondon.police.uk

Liz Whitworth

Strategy and Engagement Officer

Elizabeth.whitworth@cityoflondon.police.uk

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City of London Corporation Committee Report

Committee(s): Local Policing Committee – for information Streets and Walkways sub-committee – for information	Dated: 16/09/2025
Subject: Cycling Behaviour in the City of London	Public report: For Information
This proposal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> delivers Corporate Plan 2024-29 outcomes 	Vibrant Thriving Destination
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	No
If so, how much?	N/A
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	N/A
Report of:	City Police Commissioner and Town Clerk
Report authors:	Stuart Ford, Charles Smart

Summary

The sustained increase in cycling in the City has increased concerns about dangerous, anti-social, and nuisance cycling behaviours though, ultimately, City roads are now much safer for cyclists and pedestrians (as measured by injuries and fatalities 'per capita').

Both the City Police and Corporation have in recent years substantially increased work to address poor cycling behaviours, though the very large number of cyclists, prioritisation against other crime and safety issues, and to a lesser degree constraints within national legislation are barriers to wholesale prevention of these issues.

The City Police and Corporation plan to go further on tackling these issues with better data and analysis, more partnership work, better comms, encouraging national action, and assessing scope to increase penalties locally.

Recommendation(s)

Members are asked to note the report.

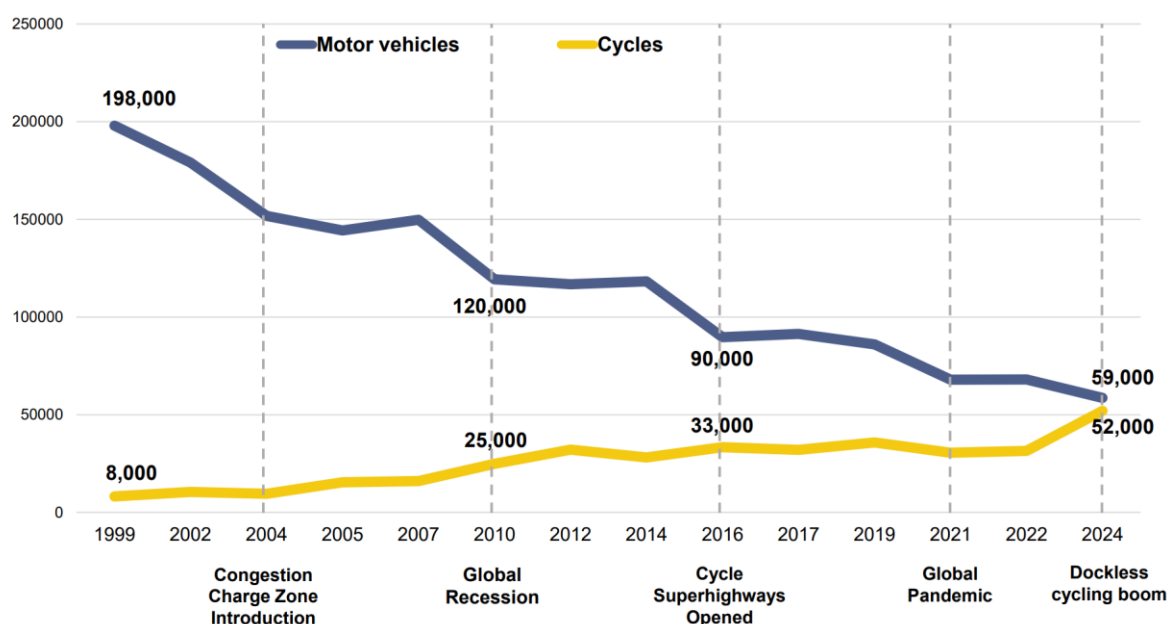
Main Report

Background – cycling in the City and road safety

1. Both the City of London Corporation and wider London governing bodies have in recent decades consistently encouraged more cycling.
2. In the City, this has broadly taken three forms:
 - Significant investment by both the Corporation and Transport for London (TfL) in cycle lane and road safety infrastructure such as at Bank Junction, Aldgate, St Paul's gyratory, and cycleways;
 - Road safety policies and initiatives such as closing Bank junction to non-bus motor traffic during weekdays from 7am-7pm, improving freight vehicle driver safety, and strategies including the most recent Vision Zero plan that aims to eliminate road fatalities by 2040;
 - Other policies and initiatives to improve the 'cycling experience' such as allowing cycling on more City streets and adding more cycle parking and parking bays for dockless bikes
3. As Figure 1 below shows, there has been a large and sustained increase in the number of City cyclists accompanied by a large and sustained fall in use of motor vehicles:

Figure 1¹ – Cycling and Motor Vehicle usage in the City, 1999 to 2024

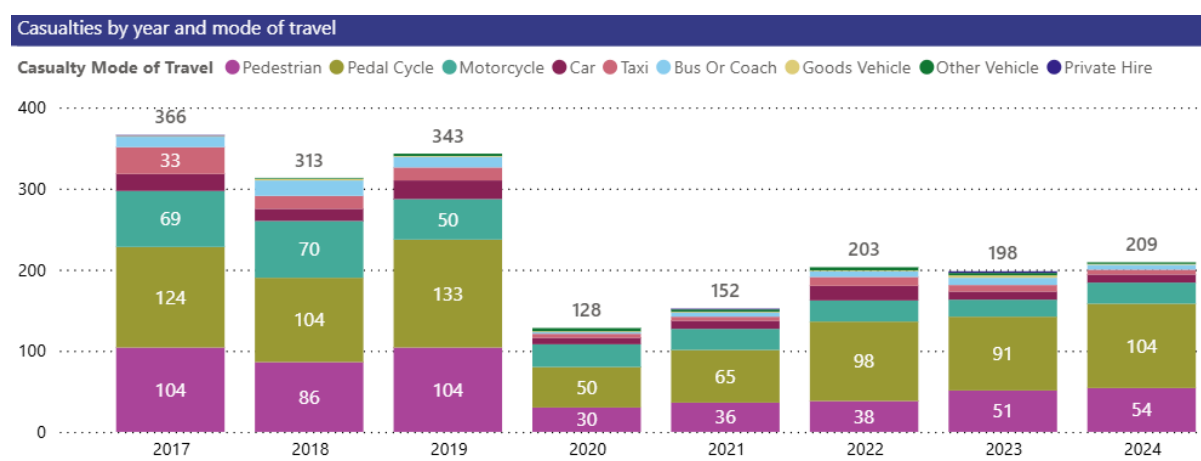
The number of people cycling in the City is six times higher than in 1999 while the number of motor vehicles has declined by 70% over the same period.



¹ Source: [City Streets Summary Report 2025](#)

4. While cycling has increased, cyclist casualties (i.e. injuries) and fatalities on City roads have not. As Figure 2 below shows, though cyclists still make up the largest proportion (c. 50%) of City road traffic casualties, incidents are below pre-Covid levels and given the increase in cyclist numbers this represents a significant (c. 45% since 2016/17) reduction in “casualties per cyclist”.

Figure 2² – City road traffic casualties by year and mode of travel, 2017 to 2024



Current Position

Cycling behaviour in the City and the response to date

5. Setting aside the use of (e-)cycles to commit crime (such as phone snatches), which is not the subject of this report, there are several concerns about cycling behaviour in the City. These can be summarised as: dangerous cycling including running red lights (often at busy junctions), the more specific dangerous use of (sometimes illegally-modified) e-bikes, and ‘other’ illegal / nuisance cycling (mainly riding on pavements and pedestrianised areas, including the Barbican estate walkways).
6. It is not possible to make a robust estimate of the volumes of such incidents or how they have changed over time (due to technicalities of police recording practices, see paragraph 13 below) but it is likely these represent amongst the commonest forms of anti-social behaviour seen in the City – while recognising that the majority cycle safely and in accordance with the Highway Code.
7. An indication is provided by police engagements: in its initial 9 months of activity (July 2023 to March 2024), the City Police Cycle Team issued nearly 1,000 fixed penalty notices to cyclists with advice and guidance given to 8,663 people.
8. In July 2023, responding to both crime committed using bikes and (e-)cycle offending and ASB, the City Police re-established its Cycle Team which now numbers 1x Sergeant and 10x Police Constables. Under *Operation Lewis* the

² Source: [TfL Road danger reduction dashboard](#) – note that 2024 data is provisional

Cycle Team employs a '3 E' approach of 'Engage, Educate, Enforce' with daily visible operations alternating at busy junctions during rush hour (including issuing advice and, where relevant, fines), increased partnership working on education and intervention, regular engagement events, and increased activity against illegal e-bikes (including seizures). This has resulted in significantly increased enforcement and interventions against poor cycling behaviour and, more broadly, established the City at the forefront of areas responding to these issues.

9. The Corporation's *Vision Zero* strategy, published in 2024, sets out multiple commitments on increasing use of powers to tackle illegal and anti-social cycling and promoting safer cycling behaviours, alongside many wider measures on improving road safety (across safe streets, speeds, vehicles, behaviours and post-collision learning, analysis and support).
10. Underlying both the City Police and Corporation approaches is a priority to protect vulnerable road users from harm. As set out in the previous section, the medium-term trend is of better safety (/fewer casualties and fatalities) "per cyclist" and as Figure 2 also shows, pedestrian road traffic casualties are now about half their pre-Covid volumes.

Options

Barriers to 'going further'

11. Before setting out plans and options to go further on tackling poor cycling behaviour, it is important to note some barriers and 'structural' factors:
 - The first is to recognise there are many more cyclists on City streets: double the number in 2010 and six times the number in 2000. It is challenging for the City Police's 11-strong Cycle Team to undertake comprehensive enforcement and behavioural intervention against tens of thousands of daily cyclists (and see below on the question of trade-offs).
 - The second is that certain poor behaviours may be a by-product, in part, of the success of wider safety measures. The reductions in City vehicle traffic, the City-wide 20mph speed limit, and closing of Bank Junction to private motor traffic all mean it is now significantly less risky (to personal safety) for City cyclists to run red lights and otherwise cycle dangerously.
 - The third is the limits of what is feasible within current national legislation. The value of Fixed Penalty Notices for dangerous cycling is fixed in national legislation at £50 as are the thresholds at which these can be issued (though see *Proposals* below on penalties), and addressing the wide availability of illegal e-bikes and modification kits would also require restrictions at the national level (as these are generally purchased online).
 - Related to #3, the fourth is the increasingly large numbers and use of illegally-adapted e-cycles in the City (linked, in significant part, to the very high volume of food delivery in the City – i.e. orders by City workers). Since the Cycle Team's establishment in July 2023 it has seized 687 illegal bikes/scooters, but

(related to point #1 above on capacity) is still seeing more than can be dealt with on the street. Note that the City Police has been involved in advising work in both the House of Commons and Lords on reviewing current laws around cycling and EAPC's (e-bikes).

12. Lastly, it should be noted that tackling dangerous and anti-social cycling is not a priority objective under the City Police's 2025-28 Policing Plan. In this context, re-directing resources and organisational focus towards cycling issues means taking them away from agreed priorities – such as tackling theft and violence. As above, the City Police has already made a significant investment in re-establishing the Cycle Team and the City Corporation has invested several £millions in total in cycling infrastructure and safety schemes.

Proposals

Plans to go further

13. The following are areas that the City Police and Corporation plan to pursue to tackle poor cycling behaviour, in addition to already-announced work:

- *Better data and analysis* – Hitherto, volumes of dangerous and ASB cycling have been difficult to track because, as minor offences (or indeed cautions or advice given), they are not recorded as standard on City Police systems (which also precludes identification of 'repeat offenders' as a cycling offence does not generally confer a criminal record). The City Police are now working on a new reporting and recording system specifically for cycling-related issues. This will give a clearer indication of volumes and hotspots (time and location) which will in turn provide a better evidence base for specific geographical interventions and tasking, provide the public with clearer reporting pathways, and allow for tracking of repeat offenders.
- *Higher penalties for repeat offending* – Linked to the above, the City Police are also exploring scope to use Community Protection Warnings and Notices (CPW, CPN) for repeat cycling offenders. This would offer more serious sanctions than the standard £50 Fixed Penalty Notice for individual traffic offences - including potential prosecution - under an 'escalation pathway' like that already in use in the City for persistent begging (where sanctions increase with the number of repeat offences). If implemented, this would provide a more effective deterrent to continued offending.
- *More partnership working and external engagement, including with dockless bike operators and delivery companies* – The City Corporation intends to increase the local Road Danger Reduction Partnership's focus on cycling behaviour and add dockless bike operators to this group³. Both the City Police and Corporation are also increasing their engagement with principal food delivery companies in the City (Deliveroo, JustEat, UberEats).

³ There is scope as part of this to engage on issues around poor parking of e-bikes, but Members should note that this is not (in most cases) law-breaking behaviour so would not involve City Police in enforcement

- *More and more prominent campaigns and messaging* – The City Police and Corporation will look at how best to amplify existing campaigns and initiatives (such as the ‘Exchanging places’ road safety scheme and ‘Respect the Red’ red-light initiative), are working with TfL on a forthcoming behaviour change campaign, and will explore scope for new campaigns (for example, public education on legal/illegal e-bike design).
- *Encouraging national action* – The City Police have already been involved in informing Parliamentary work on e-bikes and will work with the Corporation on scope to encourage legislative change in other areas: for example, fine levels for dangerous cycling and restrictions on e-bike modification kits.

A note on ‘crushers’

14. Members have previously expressed interest in crushing ‘offending’ e-bikes as a deterrent to illegal use or modification. This does already occur at the end of the seizure process: people have 14 days to reclaim a bicycle or e-bike if seized by the police, and if this doesn’t happen then the bike is crushed or otherwise disposed of.
15. In May, the Home Office launched a consultation on reducing this period to 48 hours in certain circumstances. If introduced, the City Police and Corporation will consider opportunities to make use of (and communicate) these new powers as a deterrent, however the shorter timeframe is in practice unlikely to alter the number of bikes ‘crushed’ in the City.
16. This is because it is already, typically, impossible to meet the criteria for an illegal e-bike to be returned: if it doesn’t conform to the relevant regulations⁴ it is in effect a moped or motorcycle and so requires a valid driving license and vehicle insurance. As one cannot have valid insurance for an illegal e-cycle, such ‘vehicles’ can’t be reclaimed. As above, the City Police and Corporation will explore more public education about the law on e-bikes, including the likelihood of illegal, seized, bikes being crushed.

⁴ Electrically-assisted pedal cycle (EAPC) regulations – which in summary require such bikes to a) have pedals capable of propelling it and not have a throttle, b) not have a motor exceeding 250 watts (of ‘maximum continuous rated power’), c) cut off electrical assistance above a speed of 15.5 mph (NB – e-cycles may travel faster than 15.5 mph, but the motor cannot be working beyond this speed)

Summary of issues and responses

Cycling behaviour issue	Causes	Specific responses	Cross-cutting responses
Dangerous cycling, including at busy junctions	Increased number of cyclists Increased safety and cycle-accessibility of City streets and junctions (Potentially) relatively light sanctions	More and more prominent campaigns and messaging (Potentially) specific interventions in hotspot areas, following better analysis (Potentially) encouraging national changes on sanctions	More City Police engagement, education and enforcement Corporation work to promote safe behaviours and increase use of powers
Dangerous (mis)use of (illegal) e-bikes	Increased use of e-bikes Increased availability of illegal e-bikes and modification kits (Potentially) low public awareness of the law	More engagement with dockless bike companies (Potentially) encouraging national changes on illegal e-cycle availability (Potentially) more public education on the law	Better data and analysis, aided by new reporting system (Potentially) Higher penalties for repeat offending
Other illegal/ nuisance cycling including riding on pavements and City walkways	Increased number of cyclists Nature of City's urban landscape (much pedestrianised space)	More engagement with delivery companies	

Conclusion

17. The plans set out in this report will give the City Police and Corporation a clearer evidence base on cycling behaviour issues, improve partnerships, and enhance engagement and messaging, with the potential to increase penalties in future.
18. These build on the significant increase in resource that the City Police has already committed to tackling cycling-related issues (its Cycle Team) and the wide range of work the City Corporation has done, and will do, to promote safer cycling through infrastructure investment, roads policy, and wider road and cycle safety initiatives (including the recent Vision Zero strategy).
19. The basic shared aim underpinning this work is to improve public safety, and in particular that of more vulnerable road users. As the first section of this report demonstrates, indicators of this are moving in the right direction – overall road traffic casualties in 2024 were over a third lower than the 2017-19 average, pedestrian casualties have fallen by half, and 'casualties per cyclist' have also fallen significantly.

Appendices

- None

Stuart Ford

Sergeant, Cycle Team Lead

E: stuart.ford@cityoflondon.police.uk

Charles Smart

Police Authority policy officer

E: charles.smart@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Committee(s): Local Policing Committee	Dated: 16 September 2025
Subject: Commander's Local Operations & Security update.	Public
Which outcomes in the <i>City Corporation's Corporate Plan</i> does this proposal aim to impact directly?	CoLP impact the following Corp Plan outcomes: Vibrant Thriving Destination- (Community Safety/ CT) Dynamic Economic Growth- (National Lead Force)
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N/A
If so, how much?	N/A
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	N/A
Report of: Commander Umer Khan	For Information
Report author: T/DI Liam Brennan	

Summary

The *public* updates for Local Operations and Security and National Economic and Cyber Crime are attached.

Recommendation(s)

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Local Policing Committee Update
Local Operations and Security
<p>CoLP receives “Outstanding” grading from His Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) for how it records crime</p> <p>HMICFRS carried out the Police, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy (PEEL) inspection across February and March 2025, CoLP were graded “outstanding” for recording crime and “good” for both investigating crime and responding to the public. For 2024/25, CoLP achieved a positive outcome rate of 15.6% for Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) offences, which is more than double the national average rate 6%.</p> <p>CoLP officers ride in the 2025 Police Unity Tour</p> <p>Commissioner O’Doherty, PS Ford, Pc Cope, Pc Herilhy and Pc Daniels represented CoLP riding in the 2025 Police Unity Tour in memory of fallen CoLP officer Ian Kellaway. They completed the tour attended by UK forces, cycling over 200 miles in three days to support families of fallen colleagues.</p> <p>CoLP provide Mutual Aid assistance to President Trump visit to Scotland</p> <p>In July CoLP provided supporting mutual aid assistance for Operation Roll 2, the policing operation for the visit of the President of the United States. The operation involved local, national and specialist officers from Police Scotland as well as colleagues from UK police forces including CoLP, which was sourced successfully by duty planning with no impact on other resourcing demands in the city.</p> <p>CoLP continue to pursue and disrupting Organised Crime Groups committing phone snatching offences</p> <p>Pursuing, disrupting, and protecting the public from phone snatching remains a CoLP priority with Hot Spot analysis and taskings used to assist frontline officers to mitigate the threat. Supporting the wider “Op SWIPE” strategy, the Serious Organised Crime Team (SOCT) are leading several operational initiatives into the upstream activities of organised criminals involved in phone crime. This proactive work has already resulted in some excellent progress including the identification and freezing of suspected criminal proceeds totalling £6.3 million. Significant seizures of phones continue to be made of handsets often destined for overseas linked to thefts, street thefts, robbery, and fraud.</p> <p>Prolific bag thief sentenced to two and half years in prison</p> <p>One of CoLP’s primary policing plan objective is keeping those who reside, live and visit the city safe. A joint investigation by the Volume Crime Unit (VCU) and the Proactive Acquisitive Crime Team (PACT) has resulted in a thief targeting pubs in the city being sentenced to two and half year’s imprisonment for theft, having pleaded guilty to six counts of theft. The prolific offender was also handed a Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO), banning him from entering the city of London for six years.</p> <p>Burglar who stole £24,000 pleads guilty to three counts of burglary</p> <p>CoLP continue to prioritise targeting offenders who commit theft and burglary in the city, providing a fast response to minimise the impact on victims and thoroughly investigate all evidential leads to bring the perpetrators to justice. Following an excellent suspect stop by officers, response by forensic crime scene officers and an investigation led by the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), has resulted in a prolific suspect pleading guilty to three counts of burglary where he stole £24,000 worth of wine. They are due to be sentenced for the offences in September.</p> <p>Six men sentenced to nearly 25 years in total for dealing cocaine in the city</p> <p>The CoLP Serious and Organised Crime Team (SOCT) are committed to keeping the city safe by focusing on dismantling organised crime groups involved in the production and distribution of drugs, human trafficking and money laundering. Excellent work by SOCT has resulted in an Organised Crime Group (OCG) being dismantled who supplied cocaine in the City of London, with six key suspects being sentenced to 24 years and six months imprisonment.</p> <p>Cycle Team</p> <p>CoLP Cycle team are at the forefront nationally of promoting road safety and the seizure of electric cycles being used illegally on roads in the city. Sergeant Ford from the cycle team, recently gave a presentation for the College of Policing about how to deal with illegal e-bikes, explaining how the cycle team effectively operates in the city and</p>

providing advice regarding e-bike enforcement. The cycle team continue to focus on protecting vulnerable road users, seizing illegal e-bikes, and tackling anti-social behaviour through Op Lewis taking their 3 E (Engage, Educate and Enforce) approach. In addition to supporting the forces response to cycle theft (Op Kirk) and phone snatching (Op Swipe), the team have now implemented the CP Medic initiative during nighttime economy by triaging patients and safeguarding vulnerable people by conducting VAWG patrols to prevent people becoming victims of crime.

Cycle Team stats below from June 25 – July 2025.

11 Arrests

1279 Key Messages

8 Stop Search (6 positive)

272 Traffic offence reports

32 E-bike/scooter seizures

6 Process to court

41 intel reports

CoLP continue to pursue and disrupting Organised Crime Groups committing phone snatching offences

A further intensification period is planned for September, in which phone marking events will take place, high visibility patrols will be conducted in targeted “Hot Spot” areas utilising data, and media will be utilised for crime prevention advice. Further details and communication with the Corporation will be given in due course

Commander Umer Khan, City of London Police.

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City of London Corporation Committee Report

Committee(s): Local Policing Committee	Dated: 16 September 2025
Subject: Policing Plan Performance Report – Q1 2025/26	For Information
This proposal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivers Corporate Plan 2024-29 outcomes • Provides statutory duties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse Engaged Communities • Dynamic Economic Growth • Vibrant Thriving Destination • Providing Excellent Services
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	No
If so, how much?	£-
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	N/A
Report of:	Commissioner of City of London Police
Report author:	Noah Coughlin, Strategic Insights Analyst

Summary

The appendix to this cover report summarises Policing Plan 2025 – 20228 Performance – as it relates to [local policing performance measures](#) - for Q1 of 2025/26.

Recommendation(s)

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Policing Plan Performance Report (Local Policing) Q1 – 2025/26

Noah Coughlin
Strategic Insights Analyst

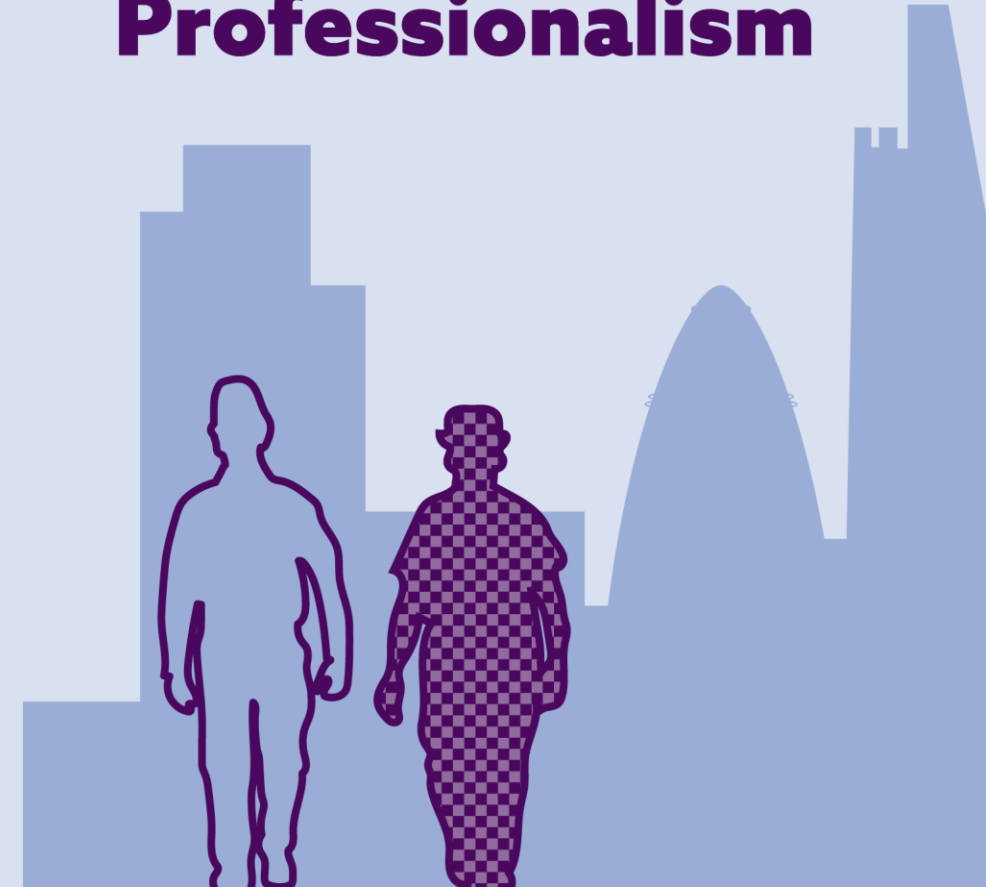
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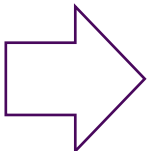
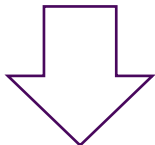
Policing Plan priorities update - Local Policing

Quarter 1 2025/26



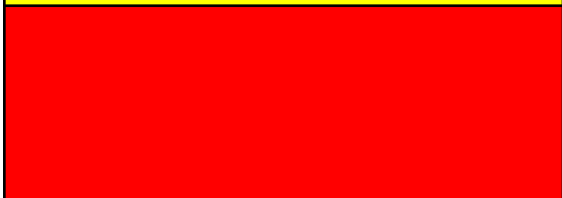

Integrity
Compassion
Professionalism



Arrow Direction

	Upward/ Increasing Data Trend
	Stable/ Consistent Data Trend
	Downward/ Decreasing Data Trend

Arrow Colour

	Positive Direction
	Neutral/ Stable Direction
	Negative Direction
	New Data Point- Direction of travel not yet possible



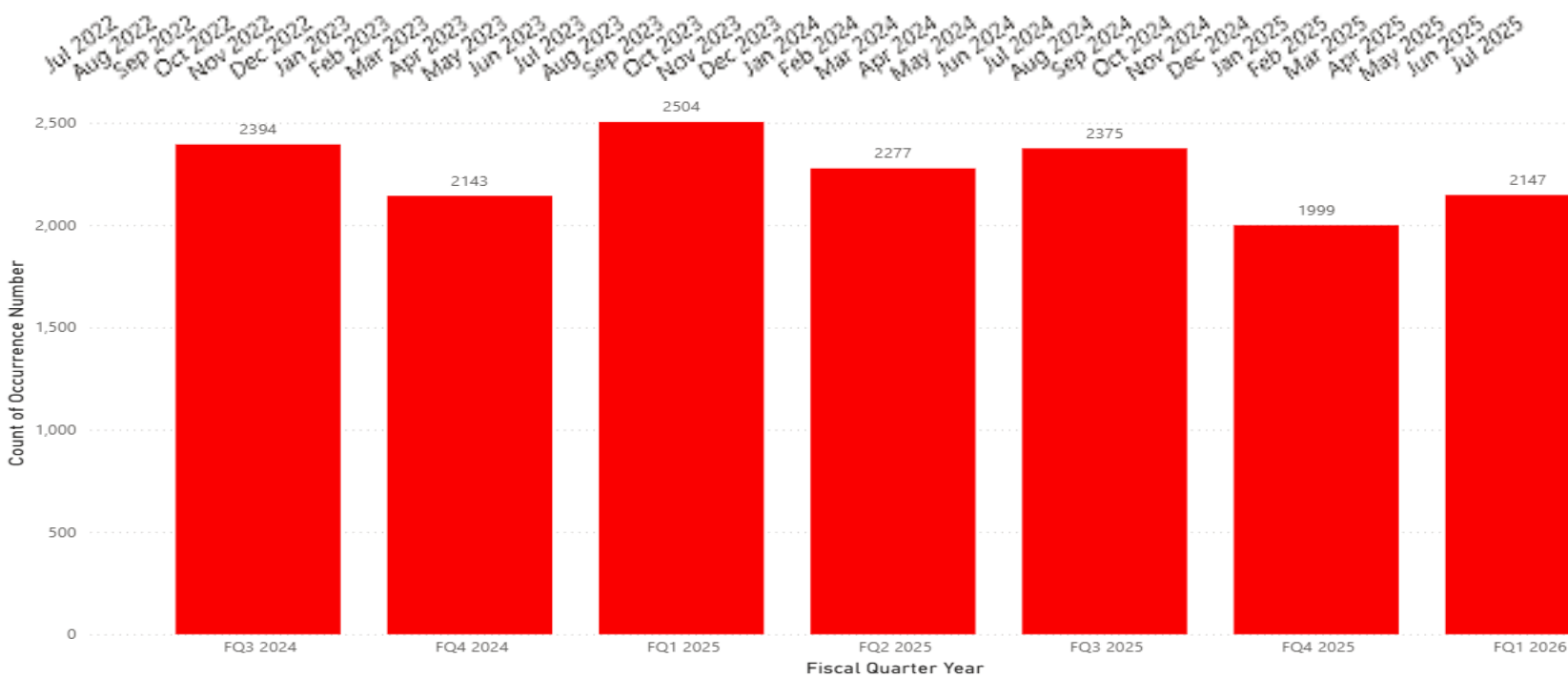
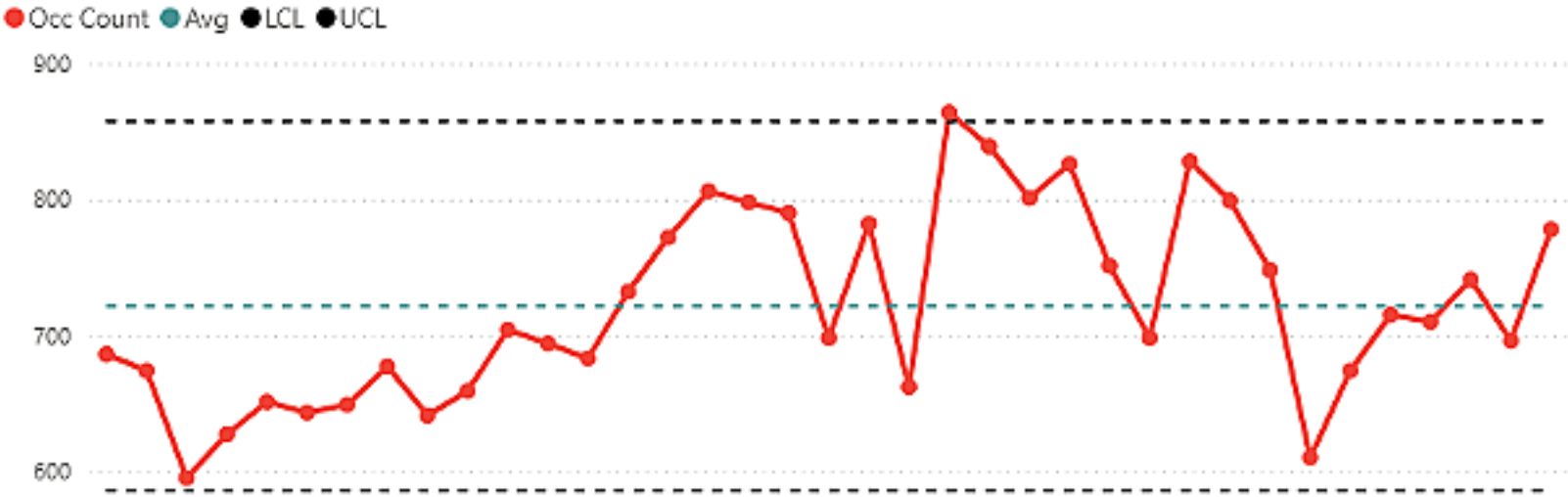
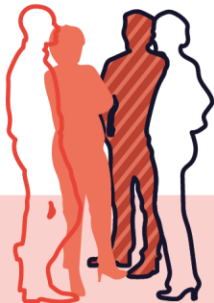
Background – All Crime

Crime has increased this quarter (April – June 2025) compared to the previous quarter (Jan – March 2025) by 7% (+148). This is within tolerance levels and remains below the average of the past 3 years (July 2022- June 2025). There was a significant increase above tolerance levels in April 2024. This was not replicated in 2025 and the overall crime levels remained similar to Q1 in 2023 and 2022.

The past 12 months (July 2024 – June 2025) has seen a 4.7% reduction in crime (-430) compared with the previous 12 months (July 2023 – June 2024). This is due to the specific reduction in crime in April 2025 compared with April 2024 which saw a 17.6% reduction (-152) and a continued lower level of crime since December 2024 to date.

Both FQ4-FQ1 in 2025-26 and 2024-25 had increases in crime offences between quarters. This is expected in line with historical trends. Comparatively, 24-25 saw a much more significant increase between quarters (+360 ~ 17%), more than twice as large as 25-26 increase (+150 ~ 7.5%).

In our neighbouring force (Metropolitan Police Service) the previous 12 months have seen a 0.1% reduction in all crime compared to CoLP which has seen a 4.7% reduction over the past 12 months. Furthermore, over the past quarter the Metropolitan Police has seen a 5.23% increase in all crime.



Keeping people in the City safe and Feeling safe



Keeping people in the City safe and Feeling safe- Overview

Data Trend



Reducing Theft

- Combined the 3 main theft offences have seen a minor 4% (+51) increase this quarter (FQ1 25/26) compared to last quarter (FQ4 24/25) and there has been a significant 19% decrease (- 271) in FQ1 24/25 compared to FQ1 23/24
- Offences are on a reducing trend with a 6.2% reduction (-304) comparing the current 12 month period (July 24 – June 25) with the previous 12 months (July 23- June 24).
- Our neighbouring force The Metropolitan Police recorded a 5.1% increase for these offences across the same period.

Responding to Theft

- 100% of incident raised with command and control were attended
- Both immediate and significant grade response times are well within service level of 90% with an average time of 6 mins for immediate grades and just over 20 mins for significant well within compliant response times.
- Combined the 3 offences have an overall positive outcome rate of 11.1% with 3.1% still ongoing compared to the national average of 8.4%.
- Separately all 3 offence types have a positive outcome rate above the national average.

Reducing Violence

- Violence against the person reduced this quarter by just under 7% compared to the previous equivalent quarter last year however has remained consistent with Q4. Annual comparisons show a 4.3% increase overall
- Violence without injury has seen a 2.7% reduction in the past 12 months and has remained consistent over between quarters. Violence with injury has also remained consistent this quarter. Stalking and harassment has increased by 12% this quarter but still within tolerance levels
- Violence against women and girls (VAWG) offences have remained relatively unchanged at around a 3% decrease (-4). We saw similar increase with 12 month comparison, above tolerance levels last July and Aug and looking at this years July data this has not been seen.

Responding to Violence

- 100% of incidents raised with command and control were attended
- Both Immediate and significant grades incidents were attended well within our 90% service level. Immediate grades attended on average within 7mins. Significant grades on average 22 mins
- Positive outcome rate of 16.5% with 12.4% still ongoing, higher than the national average of 9% but not significantly different to the previous 12 month average recorded last quarter. No significant difference between violence offence types
- VAWG- positive outcome rate of 11.7% in the past 12 months with 19.2% still ongoing due to complex sexual offence investigations. no significant change from the previous quarter.



A trusted and inclusive police service, keeping the City of London safe and transforming the national policing response to fraud, economic and cyber crime

Reduce theft

The most prevalent theft offences in the City of London and therefore the focus of this measure in 2025/26 consist of theft from person, Shoplifting and All Other Theft offences (most commonly theft from premises offences).

These three theft offences have seen a minor 4% (+51) increase this quarter (FQ1 25/26) compared to last quarter (FQ4 24/25). Seasonally FQ4 is a low crime quarter especially for theft offences and an increase in FQ1 is considered normal. This increase seen between FQ4 24/25 and FQ1 25/26 is significantly less than the increase seen last year. There has been a significant 19% decrease (- 271) in FQ1 24/25 compared to FQ1 23/24. This is due to a peak of offending seen in April 2024, which did not occur in 2025. Theft offences remain within tolerance levels .

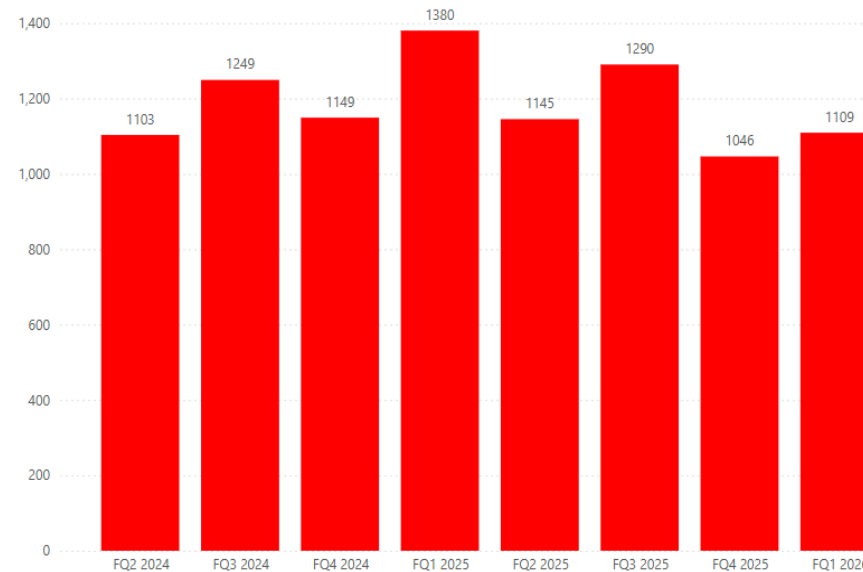
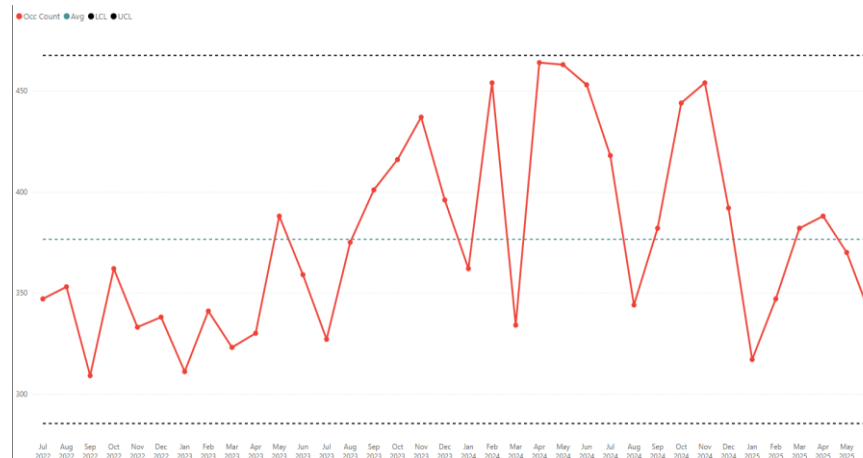
Offences are on a reducing trend with a 6.2% reduction (-304) comparing the current 12 month period (July 24 – June 25) with the previous 12 months (July 23- June 24). Our neighbouring force The Metropolitan Police recorded a 5.1% increase for these offences across the same period.

Shoplifting occurrences increased by 13.2% (44 offences) this quarter compared to FQ4 24/25, however still show a significant (19%) reduction on FQ1 24/25 (-90 offences). In April 2025 Home Office Counting Rule Guidance change. This has led to a change in how offences are recorded with some shoplifting offences now being recorded as robbery offences where violence has been threatened. The overall level of retail theft (including both robbery and shop theft) has increased 21.7% this quarter (+74) compared to FQ4 24/24 but remains a 13.3% reduction (-64) on FQ1 24/25.

All other theft offences saw a minor 4.5% increase (+17 offences) this quarter compared to last quarter (FQ4 24/25) but a significant 20% decrease on FQ1 24/25 (-100 offences). All other theft offences are on a reducing trend with a 15.3% reduction (-317) comparing the current 12month period (July 24 – June 25) with the previous 12 months (July 23- June 24).

Theft from person offences decreased by 29% (-100 offences) this quarter compared to last quarter and a significant 19.3% decrease compared to FQ1 24/25. Snatch offences remain the most prevalent type of offending making up 50.9% of theft from person offences, however this is a significant reduction on FQ1 24/25 where snatch offences made up 62% of theft from person offences. Theft from person offences have not significantly changed (+1.2% ~ +16) comparing the current 12 month period (July 24 – June 25) with the previous 12 month (July 23- June 24).

Crime Tree LV4 Desc	Apr 2025	May 2025	Jun 2025	Total
ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	134	132	123	389
SHOPLIFTING	116	130	136	382
THEFT FROM THE PERSON	137	110	91	338
Total	387	372	350	1109



Data Trend



In response to an increasing trend of Theft from Person particularly snatch offences City of London Police has developed Operation Swipe. The first day of action took place in April 2025 with 0 snatch offences recorded on the day of action. Since inception phone snatch offences have continued to decrease which is supported by the figures provided within this period. Detailed analysis of our snatch offence hotspots by day and time has been completed and this has enabled targeted visible patrol activity to be carried out in those areas.

There remains significant activity across prevent and protect for phone theft offending with phone marking events at regular points across the City and supported through an effective media and comms plan, using innovative blue plaques on pavements to raise awareness of the issue in key locations.

Further to this Op Ewloe, an investigation into organised snatch offending and the subsequent criminality linked to stolen goods, has seen continued success. This quarter seizures of significant volumes of stolen phones have been made as part of the ongoing initiative to pursue those identified as handling and exporting stolen commodities.

The next intensification period has been identified for September 2025 and will be pursue focussed, with multiple warrants planned and arrests/seizures anticipated. This alongside the ongoing prevention and protection work underpinned by an effective communication plan should see rates reduce further and maximise opportunities to increase outcome rates for victims.

We are embedding a problem orientated policing (POP) approach across a number of other problems in the City utilising the Home Office Hot Spots Grant to support these initiatives. In addition to supporting the protect strand of Op Swipe the initiatives we expect to impact this performance metric are;

- Business Robbery / Retail Related Anti-Social Behaviour
- Rough Sleeping related offending

The initial problem profiles have been completed by POP trained analysts with problem solving plans being developed by specially trained officers within Neighbourhood Policing with a range of responses being presented to create further reductions in this area.

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Respond effectively to theft

Incident Response

CoLP continues to provide a good service level in response to theft incidents this quarter attending 100% of occasions where an incident is raised on our command-and-control system usually as a result of somebody phoning wither 999, 101 or our local force control room number.

This quarter 97.9% (139) of all theft incidents raised as an immediate graded response were attended within the 15 min expected. This is a minor decrease (-1.3%) on FQ4 24/25 however above the 90% service level. These incidents had an average response time of 6 min this quarter. This is consistent with FQ4 24/25 and the past 12 months of reporting.

94.7% (89) of all theft incidents raised as a significant graded incident were attended within the 60 min expected. This is a 5.3% reduction on last quarter FQ4 24/25 and a 4.1% reduction on FQ1 24/25. This is however above the 90% service level expected. These incidents had an average response time of 20.9 min. This is not significantly different to last quarter or FQ1 24/25.

CoLP continues to have a very low number of theft incidents requiring an extended response - 10 this quarter, compared to 5 in FQ4 24/25 and 11 in FQ1 24/25. All were attended within the 48hrs expected this quarter.

Investigative Response

The proportion of the three most prevalent theft offences recorded with a positive investigatory outcome between July 24 and June 2024 is 11.1%. With 3.7% of offences still ongoing. The latest published national average for these three offences shows 8.4% of investigations are still ongoing.

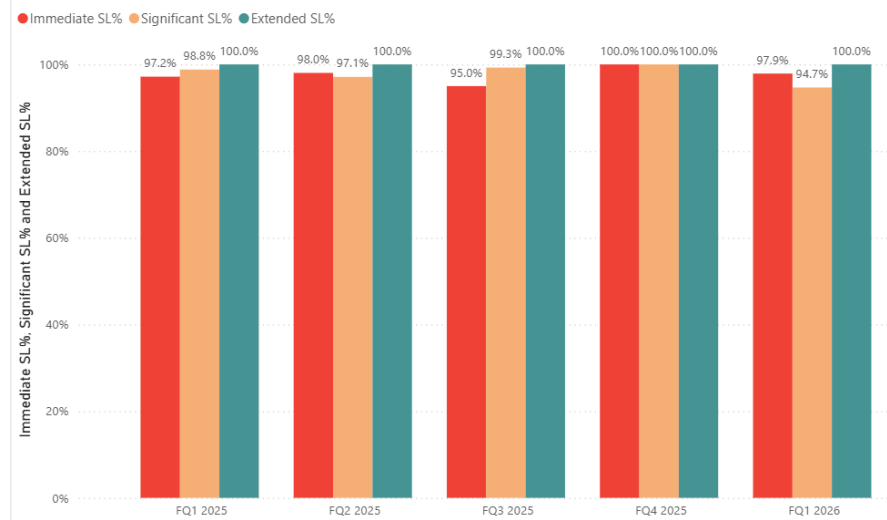
The proportion of positive outcomes does vary significantly between type of offence due to differing suspect identification opportunities aligned to the method of offending.

Shoplifting offences have a positive outcome proportion of 24.5% for offences recorded between July 24 – June 25. The latest published national average for these offences is 22%. Theft from the Person offences have a positive outcome proportion for the period of 1.3% the latest published national average for these offences is 1.0%. All other theft offences have a positive outcome proportion for the same period of 6.7% the latest published national average for these offences is 2.3%.

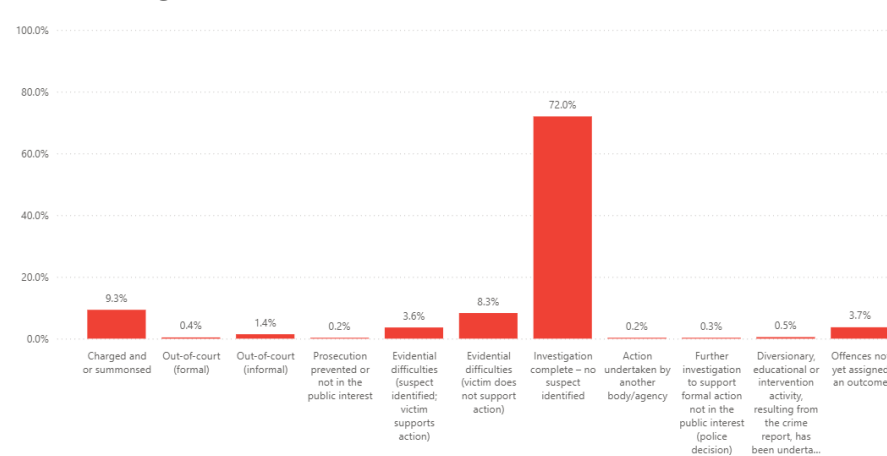
CoLP remains above the national average for positive outcome proportion across all 3 offence types.



Incident Response



Investigative Response



Incident Response

The prompt attendance rate is allowing CoLP to respond in the most effective way to volume crime by early opportunities for evidence gathering and victim confidence. This is enabling more effective investigations and securing better outcomes for victims at a rate higher than national averages.

We are expecting that the time to attend incidents may slightly increase but service levels will remain above the standards set. This is due to response teams returning to establishment levels as the number of student officers recruited under the uplift programme complete their initial training in the response teams and move into other vacancies across the force.

We do not at this time believe this will impact CoLPs ability to respond to incidents effectively however are reviewing this and competing demands through our business planning process over the coming 12 months to ensure the profile of response teams are appropriately aligned to demand.

Investigative Response

Op Swipe remains the priority area in terms of prevention and detection of crime specifically focussed on theft from person (snatch offences). This is a bespoke response to the emerging issue of phone thefts in the square mile. This includes an effective investigative response across volume, serious and complex crimes and proactive work through our serious and organised crime teams (Op Ewloe) . With the latter significant seizures have taken place in this quarter within excess of £1m stolen phones being seized while awaiting shipment.

CoLP has invested in new technology which is assisting and accelerating the identification of offenders allowing swifter justice for victims. This went live during Q1 and benefits will continue to increase during Q2 and Q3 in terms of conversion to outcome rates for victims. IRIS (Image Recognition and Identification System) is a new software that helps officers quickly and effectively identify wanted people. The Pursue focussed action day in September is likely to further improve outcome rates for snatch offences.

We continue to investigate Shoplifting and Theft from premises offences well and have no plans to change our investigation practices at this time. Instead we are working with retailers to make the process of reporting more efficient as part of ongoing work to improve our productivity.

Reduce Violence

In 2024/25 CoLP is focusing on the most harmful violence offences which include violence against the person offences and violence against women and girls which includes broader offences including sexual offending.

Violence against the person offences reduced this quarter by 6.6% (-23) compared to the previous FQ1 24/25. Furthermore, it has remained constant (+1) compared to FQ4 24/25. Analysing data for the most recent 12 month period (July 2024 – June 2025) and comparing it to the preceding 12 months (April 2023 – March 2024) there has been an 4.3% increase in violent crime (+66). This is higher than the decrease seen in overall crime across the same period of 3.9% and due to a peak of offending in December 2024.

Violence without injury offences is the largest proportion of violence against the person offences (57%) however, over the past 12 months has shown a 2.7% decrease in volume compared to the previous 12 month period. "Violence without injury" has been consistent in levels this quarter (FQ1 25-26) compared to last quarter (FQ4 24-25) (-3% ~ -6).

Violence with injury offences have also remained consistent this quarter (+1.8% ~ 2 offences) compared to last quarter. The predominant offence this quarter continues to be the lower harm offence of Assault occasioning ABH (61% of violence with injury offences).

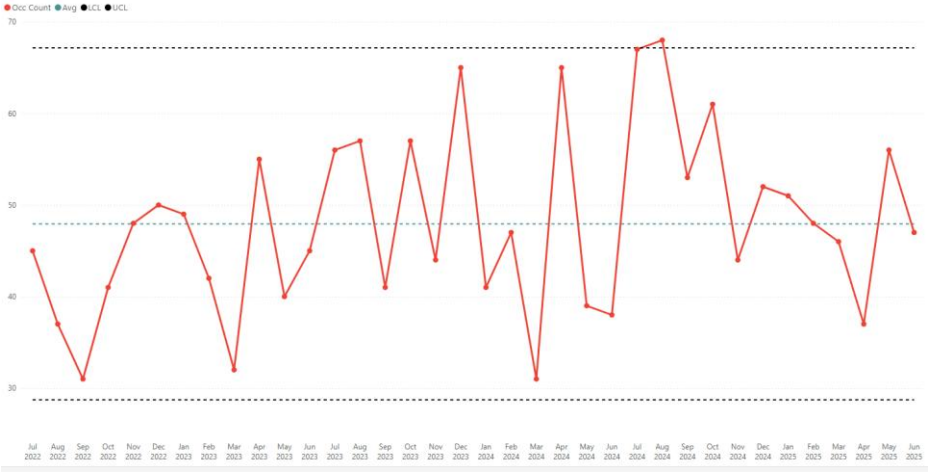
Stalking and harassment offences have increased by 12% (+4) offences this quarter compared to last quarter however this is well within tolerance levels

Offences related to Violence against women and girls has remained relatively unchanged (-2.8% -4) this quarter compared to last quarter (FQ4 24/25), and FQ1 24/25 (-1.4% ~ -2). Analysing data for the most recent 12-month period (July 2024 – June 2025) and comparing it to the preceding 12 months (July 2023 – June 2024) this is due to a beyond tolerance increase in July and August largely linked to sexual offences.

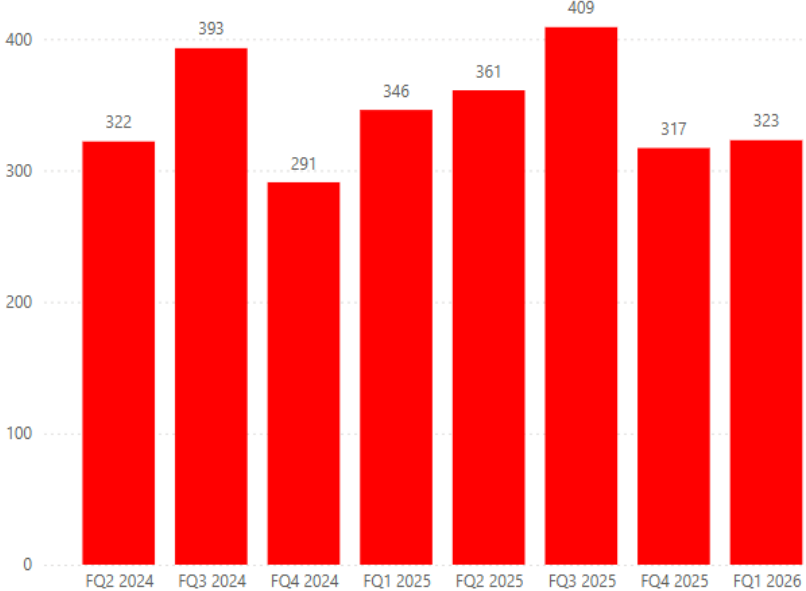
Violence offences continue to be the most prevalent crime type making up 43% of these offences over the past 12 months (270 crimes), followed by Public Order offences of threatening words and behaviour at 31% of offences (196 crimes), followed by sexual offences which make up 25% of these offences (157 crimes).

Violence against women and girls continues to make up the same small proportion (2.7%) of all crime in this quarter and 18% of violent crime offences this quarter.

Violence against Women and Girls



Violence against the person



Data Trend



Response

Sexual offending is one of the priority areas for problem solving considered during training from University College London (UCL). An anticipated spike of offending (2-year trend) was identified in Q1 and an effective policing response was put in place to prevent a similar peak in April 2025. This included:

- Increased licensed premises visits where "Ask for Angela" and Spiking Awareness tests were conducted (26 in total).
- 2 specific Op Reframe deployments including a range of tactics such as Servator VAWG deployments to tackle predatory behaviours,
- Joint initiatives with partners including:
 - Walk and Talk in Hot spot areas conducted by police officers and BID Ambassadors/Volunteers and other partners
 - joint agency licensed premises visits providing enforcement, education, engagement and intelligence opportunities
 - delivery of two Welfare and Vulnerability Engagement (WAVE) training sessions with the Safer Business Network to 175 NTE staff
 - Welfare Safe Spaces at Liverpool Street and Blackfriars staffed by Samaritans, NHS Mental Health Team and Safe Havens staff.

The problem orientated policing approach being developed with UCL also includes the following specific problems with bespoke analysis being undertaken to understand the problems in detail;

- Sexual Offences
- Serious Violence in the Nighttime Economy

The initial problem profiles have been completed with problem solving plans being developed with a range of tactics being used in Q2 including increased deployments of the Servator VAWG initiative.

The seasonality of violence offences mean we often see increases in Violence and VAWG offences in July and August and therefore will expect to see a minor increase in Q2. We are looking at ways of understanding this better including how spend in the City and the timeframes of spending impacts demand and in particular violence offences.

Crime Tree LV4 Desc	Apr 2025	May 2025	Jun 2025	Total
DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY UNLAWFUL DRIVING		1		1
STALKING AND HARASSMENT	11	11	17	39
VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	37	41	35	113
VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	43	53	74	170
Total	91	106	126	323

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Respond effectively to violence

Incident Response

CoLP continues to provide a good service level in response to violence this quarter attending 100% of occasions where an incident is raised on our command-and-control system usually as a result of somebody phoning 999, 101 or our local force control room number.

This quarter 94.5% (183) of all violence related crime incidents raised as an immediate graded response were attended within the 15min expected. This is consistent with FQ4 24/25 (-3.3%) however above the 90% service level. These incidents had an average response time of 7min this quarter. This is consistent with FQ4 24/25 and FQ1 24/25 as well as the past 12months of reporting.

96.1% (51) of all violence related incidents raised as a significant graded incident were attended within the 60min expected, this is consistent with last quarter (- 2.2%) compared with last quarter and a 3.9% reduction on FQ1 24/25. This is however above the 90% service level expected. These incidents had an average response time of 22 mins this is not significantly different to last quarter or FQ1 24/25.

CoLP continues to have a very low number of violent incidents requiring an extended response 3 this quarter, similar to FQ4 24/25 which saw 3 and 4 in FQ1 24/25. All were attended within the 48hrs expected this quarter.

Investigative Response

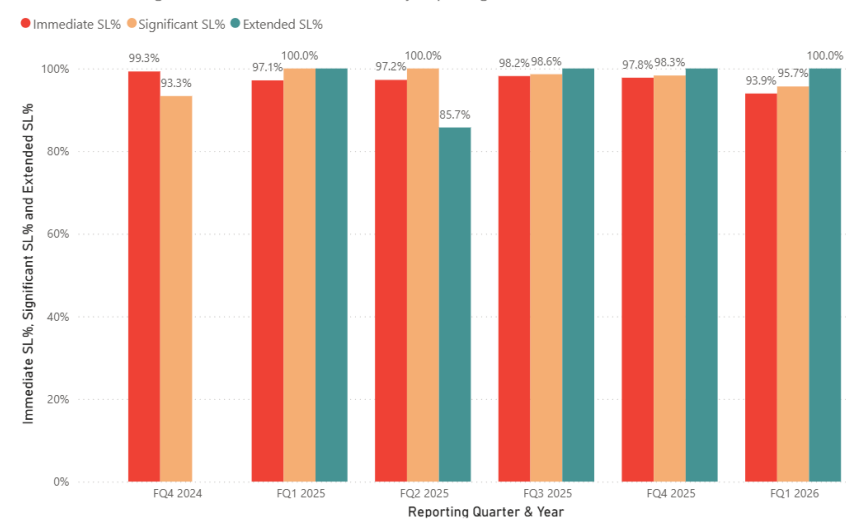
CoLP continues to investigate violence against the person offences well. For crimes recorded in the past 12 months (July 24 – June 25) 16.5% have reached a positive outcome, with 12.4% still ongoing. This is higher than the latest national average of 9% and is not significantly different to the 12 month average recorded in Q4 24/25.

There is no significant difference between violence against the person offence types recorded in the past 12 months. For violence without injury 18.2% have reached a positive outcome rate and for violence with injury 15.8% have.

11.7% of violence against women and girls offences recorded in the past 12 months (July 24 – June 25) have reached a positive outcome with a higher level of these offences still ongoing (19.2%) This is due to the complex sexual offences that fall under this category that can have a longer investigation length than violence against the person offences. This is not significantly different to FQ4 24/25.

Incident Response

Immediate SL%, Significant SL% and Extended SL% by Reporting Quarter & Year



Incident Response

Violence incidents generally occur in a much smaller timeframe (5 hours of the day across 3 days of the week). This differs to the theft profile which sees offending across a much broader timeframe (10 hrs a day across 5 days of the week). This means a lot of the violence incidents are occurring within the same short period causing the slightly lower response level compared to theft incidents.

As with theft we are expecting that the time to attend incidents may slightly increase but service levels will remain above the standards set. This is due to response teams returning to establishment levels as the number of student officers recruited under the uplift programme complete their initial training in the response teams and move into other vacancies across the force.

In September 25 CoLP is moving towards a different structure across local policing with a Force Incident Manager role being implemented. Alongside this an improved tasking process is being implemented and is expected to further improve how we respond to incidents and how efficiently we use available resources.

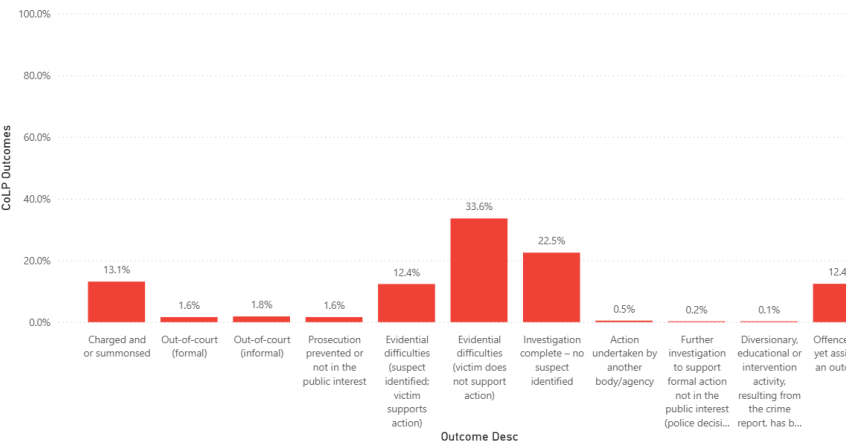
Investigative Response

Most investigations involving violence and without violence sit within our Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and Volume Crime Unit. Caseloads remain within effective levels alongside compliance goals (90% completion) for supervisor checks (28 days) VCOP and victim updates. These factors are contributing to assessing how well we are responding to victims and investigations. Sexual offending and domestic abuse cases are investigated by specialist officers in the Public Protection Unit and are on duty 7 days a week to support. There remains the ambition to extend positive outcome rates over Q2, which will be assisted by the closing of vacancies in CID and VCU as part of internal postings and external transferee onboarding.

CoLP is also looking to understand better if victim reporting practices impact our ability to investigate certain offences and will be reviewing this at the Crime Standards Board in September 25.

Investigative Response

All Outcomes



Protect the City from Terrorism

The threat to the UK from International terrorism remains SUBSTANTIAL

The proposal for the proscription of Palestine Action was heard in Parliament 30 June and was passed at the start of Q2. The degree to which this is impacting counter terrorism in the City will be measured into Q2.

Protect

During Q1 2025, Protect delivered a number of training sessions to our City community including 5 Action Counter Terrorism Awareness sessions, 6 Action Counter Terrorism Operational sessions, 16 SCA Customer Facing sessions and 2 Postal Security Awareness sessions. These sessions have reached over 270 individuals. In addition a bespoke Tabletop Exercise was delivered to over 100 individuals.

Q1 has seen the team engaged in extensive work around 'Op Newquay' (the policing response to actions associated with the Palestine Action Group). City sites affected have been graded with a Red Amber Green status based on risk associated with them, with 'red sites' being offered enhanced training by the Counter Terrorism Security Advisors and 'amber sites' receiving standard training. This work will continue into Q2 with a stakeholder event for City based companies who have been repeat victims of Palestine Action Group activity planned for July 25.

Martyn's Law was granted Royal Assent at the start of Q1 and to date there has been no significant demand / impact upon the Protect team. CTSAs are currently signposting people to both [Protect UK](#) and [Gov.UK](#) for further information and updates.

Overall CoLP has delivered 12,455 hours of counter terrorism protect tasking in Q1 2024/25.

Prepare

Q1 has seen a revised 'Move to Critical Plan' being completed. The existing 'Move to Critical Plan' was tested on 30 May by way of a no notice virtual mobilisation test which led to subsequent briefings of JESIP (Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles) and METHANE, to gather and share information about an incident. (M- Major incident, E- Exact Location, T-Type of incident, H- Hazards, A- Access, N- No. of casualties, E- Emergency Services).and had illustrated that as a force we are able to respond to this effectively. Revision of the Emergency Trauma Pack was completed with roll out to partners, our City business community and stakeholders taking place from the 23 June onwards.

CoLP continues to hold Cyber lead for the London CT Prepare Board who are currently considering the possibility of Gold commanders, across the wider emergency services completing the police led Gold course to deliver strategic command of a cyber incident effectively.

CoLP Prepare resources during Q1 were deployed to 'Op Raptor' which while not a CT scenario, allowed for relevant tactics and actions to be exercised including METHANE, JESIP and Shared Understanding of the Common Risk (SuRC).

Prevent

Q1 has seen 7 Prevent referrals submitted directly into the Prevent Team. All referrals were fully deconflicted by the CoLP team. Of the referrals, one report remains open and is being handled by CoLP, with two reports passed to the Southeast region which continue to be investigated. The four remaining reports are all closed with no issues identified – three were passed to MPS boroughs, with one remaining under the CoLP.

Q1 has additionally seen the Prevent team continue to provide support to MPS Prevent teams, with 5 referrals being fully deconflicted by CoLP before being referred back into the MPS.

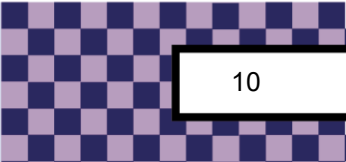
Pursue

A total of 29 Op Lightning reports were submitted into CoLP during Q1 – an increase of 52% when compared to the previous 3 months of 2025, with iconic City sites including St Pauls Cathedral, Old Bailey and Bank of England featuring. Reporting continues to be highest from our City based security personnel (62%). 13 reports had detailed individuals engaged in either suspicious photography / filming, with 7 reports featuring the flying of unauthorised drones. 25 of these reports have been fully investigated and closed as non-suspicious incidents, 4 of these reports continue to have enquiries being undertaken.

Low	Moderate	Substantial	Severe	Critical
an attack is highly unlikely	an attack is possible but not likely	an attack is likely	an attack is highly likely	an attack is highly likely in the near future



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**Put victims at the heart of
everything we do**



Put victims at the heart of everything we do- Overview

Data Trend



• **Victim Satisfaction**

- In Q1 2025, we had a total of 70 responses to the survey. This has decreased by 38 responses since the last quarter which provides a response rate of 4.6%. Due to a system fault that is now repaired.
- The average overall victim satisfaction score for Q1 2025/26 was 3.97 out of 5. This is similar to Q4 24/25 showing a +0.02 increase
- The average post reporting score in Q1 is 4.5. This has increased +0.26 since the last quarter, and consistently remains above 4 indicating high level victim satisfaction

• **Case Compliance with Victims Code of Practice**

- This quarter CoLP's average compliance is 95.8% across these metrics. This is an increase on last quarter based on that January process change. It is not yet possible to provide historic data for this and we will establish a baseline as the year continues.
- CoLP has set 90% as the compliance level for all these metrics and has consistently been above this for all 3 metrics this quarter.
- A broader review of how CoLP addresses all Victim Codes of Practice requirements and ensures this links into the correct governance is being undertaken by the Victim Services Board.

• **Secure positive outcomes for victims of crime in the City**

- For crimes recorded in the past 12 months (July 24 – June 25) 15.8% have reached a positive outcome which is above the national average of 10.7% and above our neighbouring police force (Metropolitan Police) of 8.5%.
- For victim-based crimes (as a subset of all crime) recorded in the past 12 months 11.8% have reached a positive outcome rate, well above the national average of 7%.
- Some notable areas of good positive outcome rates for crimes recorded in the past 12 months (July 24 – June 25) are;
- 19.6% Shoplifting offences
- 12.9% Hate Crime offences
- 13.1% Violence against the person offences
- 10.3% Domestic Abuse offences



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Victim Satisfaction

In Q1 2025, we had a total of 70 responses to the survey. This has decreased by 38 responses since the last quarter which provides a response rate of 4.6%.

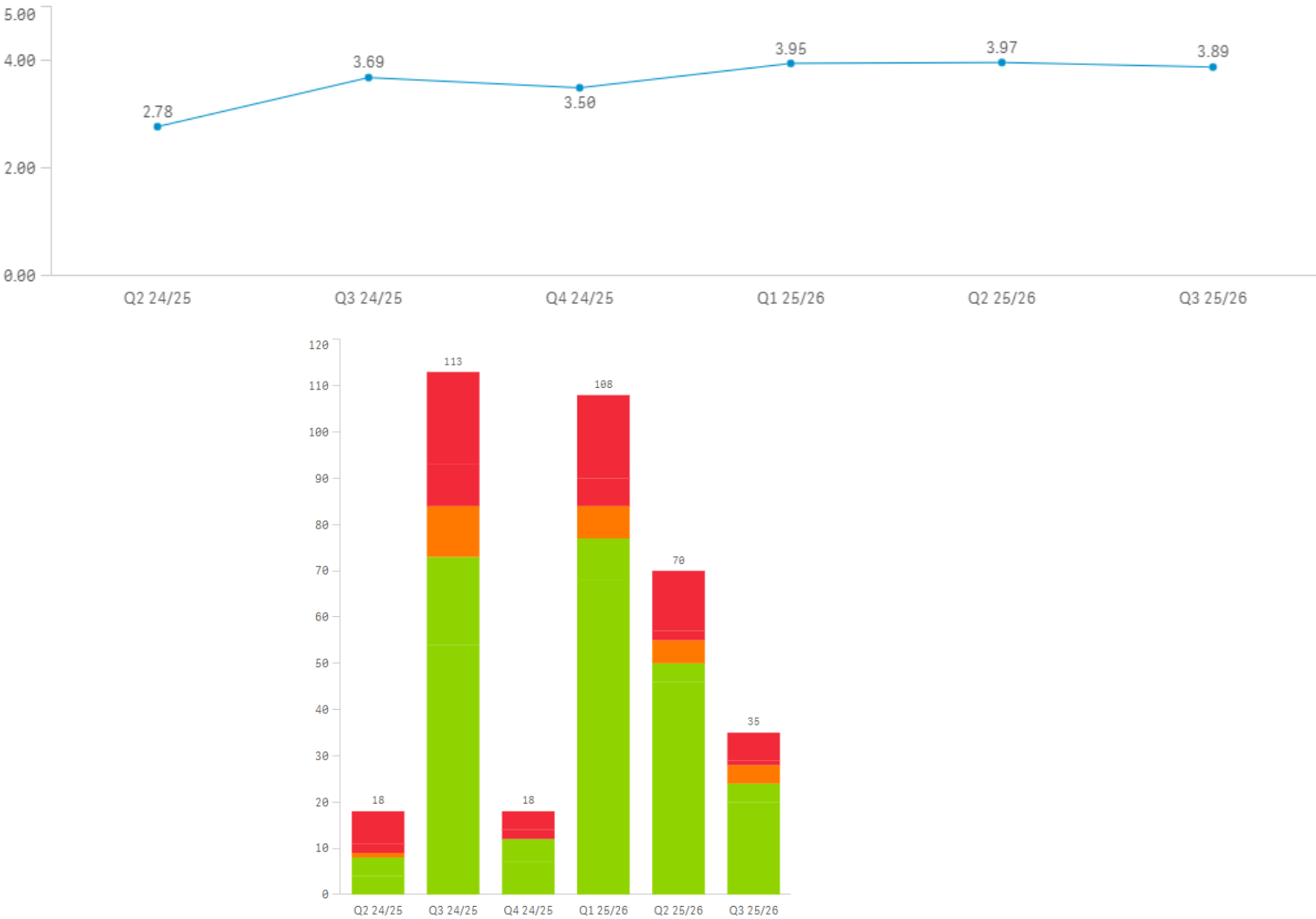
Please note, that during Q1 2025, the survey was briefly paused due to a failure in the automated referral process. Only 1,484 surveys were sent out to our victims during this quarter, compared to 2105 in the previous quarter. The automation fault has now been rectified and we expect the volume of surveys to return to normal levels in Q2.

The average overall victim satisfaction score for Q1 2025/26 was 3.97 out of 5. This is similar to Q4 24/25 showing a +0.02 increase. It is not possible to compare this with Q1 24/25 as the survey launched in May 2025.

The tool surveys victims at two points in their journey both 24hrs after reporting and 24hrs after an outcome is applied to their investigation. The average post reporting score in Q1 is 4.5. This has increased +0.26 since the last quarter, and consistently remains above 4 suggesting victims are very satisfied with the initial response they are provided following a crime report. The average score following an outcome being applied to an investigation is 3.4 this quarter. This is not significantly different to last quarter (+0.04). The post investigation score is consistently lower, often negatively influenced if the investigation is unsuccessful.

In Q1 2025, the top themes mentioned as a positive talking point were steps taken and helpful. These suggest a positive response from responding officers. The top themes mentioned as a negative talking point were speed of service, advice and communication. These are different to last quarter but will be monitored to ensure themes in victim concerns are fed back into teams through the victim services board.

Work is continuing to adapt the victim survey to ensure it is reaching as many people as possible, as well as ensuring that it is being received at an optimum time to be responded too.



Case Compliance with Victims Code of Practice

CoLP is committed to providing a good level of service to victims. We monitor compliance for the following things within the Victims Code of Practice;

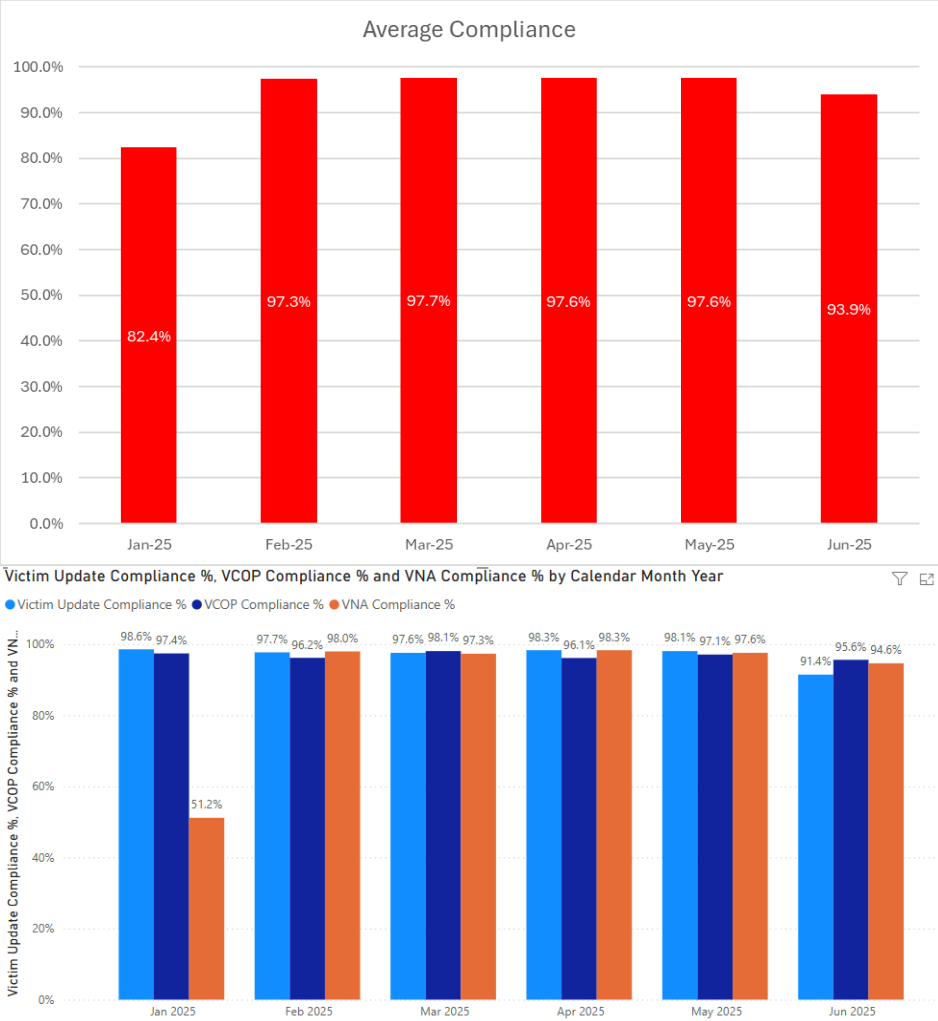
- Whether we are creating an agreement with the victim to identify what they can expect from CoLP as their investigation progresses (VCOP compliance)
- Whether a victim's needs have been assessed. (VNA Compliance)
- Whether we are keeping the victim informed of the investigation progress as set out in the initial agreement. (Victim Update Compliance)

CoLP monitors this for all victim based crime investigations.

In January 2025 we changed the recording of these items to allow for greater quantitative and qualitative scrutiny. You will see a lower level of compliance in January reflecting this change in process.

This quarter CoLP's average compliance is 95.8% across these metrics. This is an increase on last quarter based on that January process change. It is not yet possible to provide historic data for this and we will establish a baseline as the year continues.

CoLP has set 90% as the compliance level for all of these metrics and has consistently been above this for all 3 metrics this quarter.



First, second and senior managers have now been trained in the use of performance and data dashboards to monitor compliance rates across these metrics.

This enables them to view the work across their teams and meet the goals which have been set. We have also been trialling the automatic notification of supervisors when performance levels drop to establish if this is a viable further technological support to ensure we meet the needs of our victims.

These performance metrics are also measured at Crime Standards Board, Local Performance Boards and at directorate meetings and are firmly embedded in performance frameworks both tactically and strategically across COLP.

This approach has maintained focus and allowed continuous improvement across Q1.

Quality Assurance Thematic Testing remains in place and checks qualitative aspect of crime management and victims focus. The thematic areas for scrutiny are determined by the crime standards board and delivered through the crime scrutiny group.

In response to the identification of a service failure regarding Victim Services Referral which was rectified in May 2025. A broader review of how CoLP addresses all Victim Codes of Practice requirements and ensures this links into the correct governance is being undertaken by the Victim Services Board. This is expected to further assure CoLP of the service it provides to victims.



Secure positive outcomes for victims of crime in the City

City of London Police analyses all outcomes applied to crimes, not just positive outcomes, as well as comparing outcomes for specific crime types through its crime standards board to ensure any anomalies can be considered, understood and where required addressed.

CoLP continues to have strong positive outcome rates for all crimes and for victim-based crimes compared to national figures. For crimes recorded in the past 12 months (July 24 – June 25) 15.8% have reached a positive outcome which is above the national average of 10.7% and above our neighbouring police force (Metropolitan Police) of 8.5%. CoLP has a high proportion of Investigation complete no suspect identified outcomes when compared nationally. This is largely due to the disproportionate volume of Theft offences within its crime profile when compared to other force crime profiles which have higher proportions of violence offences related often to domestic offences.

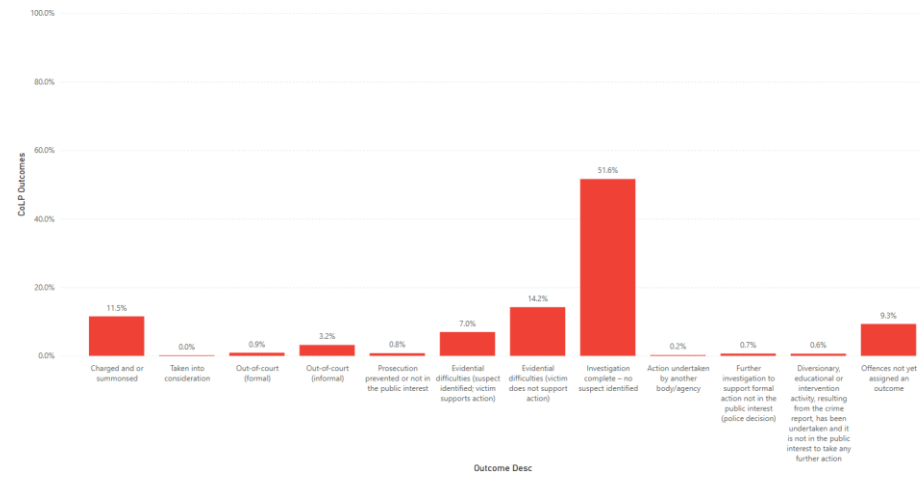
As a specific focus CoLP is keen to ensure victim based crimes have a good positive outcome rate. For victim based crimes (as a subset of all crime) recorded in the past 12 months 11.8% have reached a positive outcome rate, well above the national average of 7%.

These are not significantly different to the 12month outcome rate in FQ4 24/25.

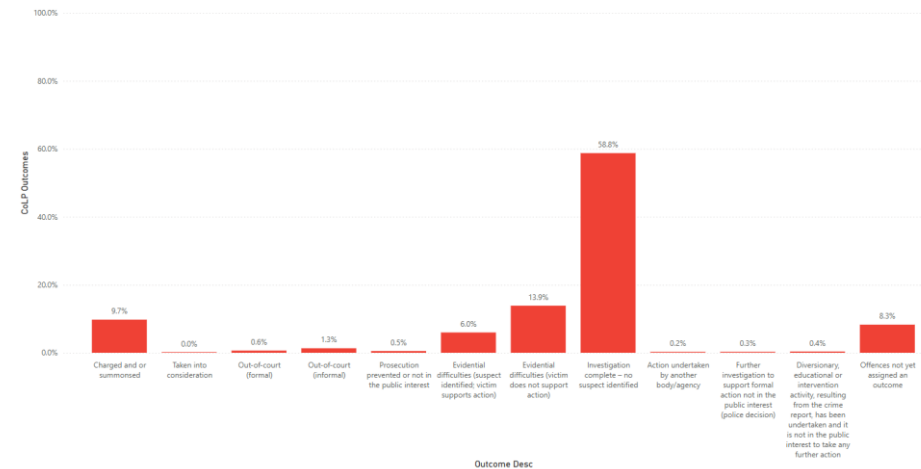
Some notable areas of good positive outcome rates for crimes recorded in the past 12 months (July 24 – June 25) are;

- 19.6% Shoplifting offences
- 12.9% Hate Crime offences
- 13.1% Violence against the person offences
- 10.3% Domestic Abuse offences

All Crime



Victim based



Before the commencement of Q1 we undertook a full review of crime allocation and resourcing structures to ensure the right skills and capabilities are applied to the most appropriate crime type for investigation. This, alongside the compliance rates for victim and code compliance assist in securing the right outcomes dates are achieved for victim-based crime and in turn delivering an effective service to victims.

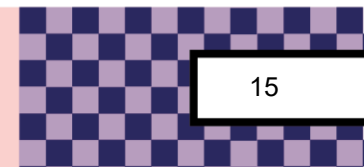
Whilst rates for victim-based crime sit above the national average CoLP has the ambition to do more to improve positive outcome rates for victims. Q2 will continue to focus on closing vacancy gaps across the crime and specialist operations portfolio and maintain effective CPD for specialist officers.

During Q2 there will be a specific intensification period undertaken for theft of mobile phone (from the person) conducted. This is currently in the planning stages and will build upon the positive achievements of the first intensification period in May 25.

Throughout Q1 more effective use of criminal behaviour orders and other preventative orders have assisted towards achieving positive outcomes for victims and reducing crime. This has been particularly successful in responding to retail crime and has allowed more effective management of offenders and, in time, will reduce re-offending rates across the City.



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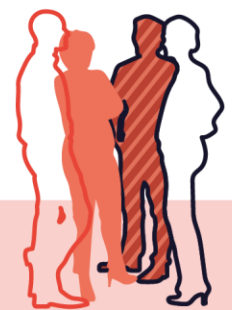


Enhance our approach to engaging with communities and responding to their needs

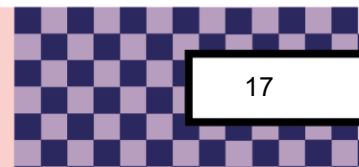
During quarter 1, there has been wide ranging community engagement across our communities delivered primarily through our neighbourhood policing team.

- Each of the six clusters held their 2nd cycle of panel meetings in May with attendance reflecting the make-up of each area from mainly residential (Barbican) to business focused (such as Liverpool Street). Those attending were able to reflect on issues affecting their area identified through community engagement and crime analysis data presented at the meeting and agree on renewed priorities for the forthcoming months. Feedback highlighted the consideration to flex the frequency and delivery method of these meetings to reflect the wishes of each cluster and those attending.
- City of London Police remain actively engaged with residents in the City through a wide range of initiatives including newsletters, 'Coffee with a Cop' etc.
- There have been regular targeted community events aligned to various operations and projects (including Swipe, Reframe, Servator, Violence against Women and Girls etc) across the period to provide reassurance to, actively engage and provide crime prevention advice to our communities – residents, businesses, workers and visitors. A particularly successful and well received community initiative to raise awareness of phone snatching was launched in April alongside the publication of our new three-year policing plan. Blue plaques were sprayed onto pavements marking where phones had been snatched aimed at raising awareness of the £50m a year trade in stolen handsets – a major issue across the City.
- 36 DWO initiated community engagement activities took place across the period covering bike marking, Stop the Bleed, general community engagement, and crime prevention. This included 2 school engagement activities.
- The Cycle Team delivered an Exchanging Places Cycle Safety Event in Fleet Cluster at the end of May. The focus was on their 3 'E's approach – Engage, Educate and Enforce. An excellent example of a collaborative engagement approach involving CoLP, business and the Corporation. The activity resulted in 500 engagements from cyclists and pedestrians with good feedback and positive outcomes against the 3 'E's
- Successful collaborative working has continued across the square mile such as the June phone marking campaign alongside City BIDs, and Welfare and Vulnerability Engagement (WAVE) training in partnership with the Safer Business Network.
- As part of the London Cyber Resilience Centre the NFIB and Neighbourhood Policing held an event offering guidance to small businesses in Bishopsgate area
- CoLP officers and staff participated in the May City Question Time answering questions from the public and demonstrating our close working relationship with the Corporation.
- Monthly CityIntel Crime webinars to engage businesses (primarily their security managers) have been well attended covering a range of topics including protests and crime trends – enabling timely sharing of information to assist in ensuring appropriate plans can be put in place and demonstrate close partnership working between CoLP and private businesses.

To build on the momentum of Quarter 1, the Strategy and Engagement Team have plans in place to support our local policing engagement offer. An internal engagement mapping workshop will identify how we work with our partners and who they are to ensure meaningful and effective relationships are maintained. We will be developing a toolkit to support delivery of the Cluster Panels and will work more closely with the City of London Corporation Community Safety Team to develop a shared calendar of activity to compliment what each organisation is doing and encourage greater partnership working



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Improve our productivity



Crime Data Integrity Standards

Q1	Total (not inc N100s)		Violence		Sexual (not N100s)		Other		N100s	
	277	258	95.6% ↓ -1.1%		94.4% ↑ +4.2%		87.0% ↑ +26.1%		90.0% ↑ +6.7%	
	137	131	71	67	69	60	20	18		
	Disc	Rec	Disc	Rec	Disc	Rec	Disc	Rec	Disc	Rec
		93.1% ↑ +3.4%								

2025/26 Quarter 1 Compliance

Overall compliance continues to be at a good level.

Three Rape crimes were missed in this audit along with one FGM crime. All were raised with CMU and subsequently recorded. All other sexual offences were recorded.

Our compliance in recording N100 reported incidents of rape is very positive; this is a problem area for most forces.

All offences found in audited domestic records were recorded.

Recording of Robbery offences has been excellent since the April HOCR change to shop thefts involving violence – all 29 disclosed Robberies audited were correctly recorded.

Hate Crime recording compliance is also high. Of 30 disclosed Racially/Religiously Aggravated Public Order offences 29 were recorded.

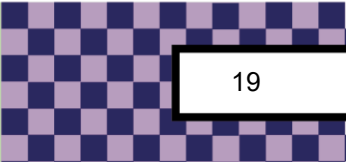
ASB compliance has improved after training with Local Policing teams and increased scrutiny from CMU. Two missed crimes were found this quarter, down from seven in the previous quarter.

Q2 Priorities

Fraud – current CoLP fraud recording processes are inadequate and recording compliance is poor. We will work to ensure greater awareness of the NFIB requirements and improve compliance in advance of the next PEEL inspection.

Outcomes – Outcomes are frequently applied incorrectly, skewing the force's results in a key area of data. We are working with the CMU to increase understanding and put processes in place to ensure an improvement in compliance. This area will be regularly audited over the next year.

Training – we will explore options for crime recording training of new recruits/probationers. We will create a process of regular briefing materials for Local Policing teams.



Use data to inform our decisions

City of London Police now has 9 Published Power BI dashboards for internal use to drive decision making these contain over 50 different reports within them. The most popular dashboards remain;

- **Supervision Dashboard** providing oversight of all investigations and investigation compliance across all teams in COLP
- **Occurrence Dashboard** providing mapping, trend analysis and outcome information for crime and incidents in the city.
- **Suspect Management Dashboard** providing trends and oversight of suspects listed outstanding or wanted, the investigations they are concerned in and the harm associated with them.

Live data is now used in performance meetings at a force, directorate, and team level for both accountability purposes and to determine activity, taskings and outputs.

These dashboards are also used to inform broader strategic meetings including Strategic Vulnerability Board and Crime standards board.

The number of views and unique viewers for the top 3 dashboards has been monitored since April 2025 and cannot be provided historically. This shows an increasing trend in views meaning users are viewing them more with a stable trend in the number of unique viewers using the dashboards.

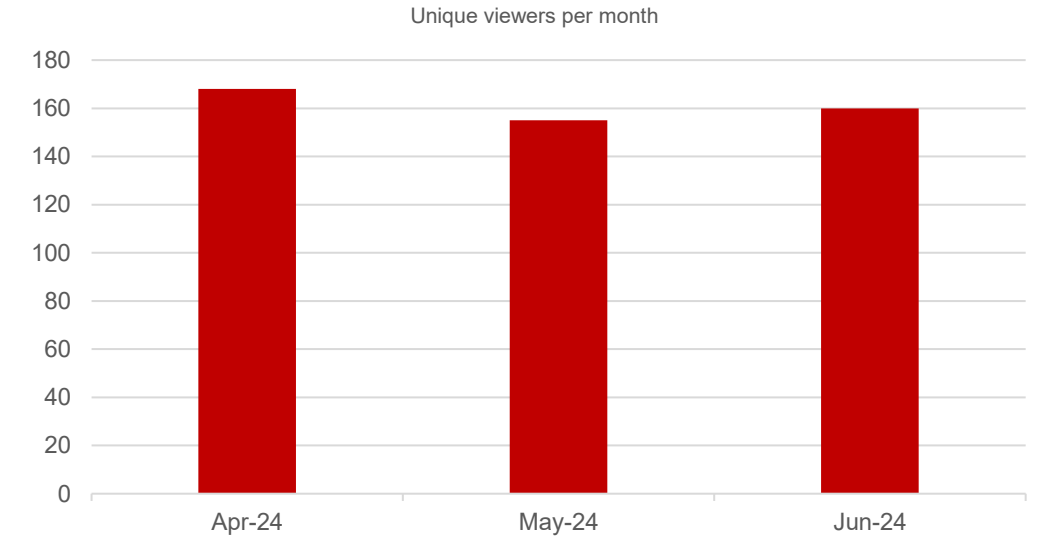
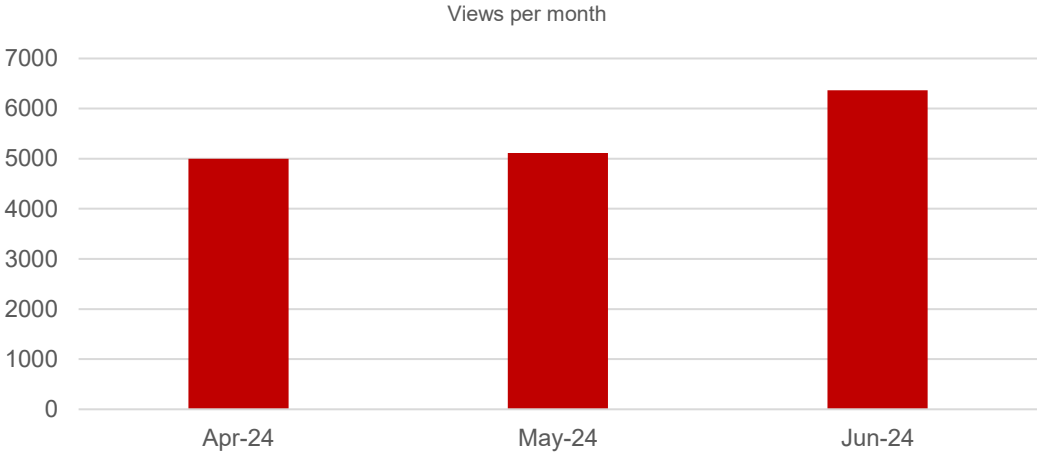
In addition to 14 general training sessions held across COLP to build use and understanding CoLPs Data Improvement Programme is developing a programme of training to be delivered in 25/26 to ensure each team understands how they can use the data available to them to help in decisions they make in their role. This is due to begin in Q3 2025.

In Q2 revisions are being made to the Suspect Management dashboard and associated processes, to ensure risk associated with suspects can be proactively managed by supervisors as well as easily understood by Senior Leaders. This is expanding the scope beyond just those outstanding or Wanted to those who are released bail or under investigation as well as those subject to offender management orders post conviction.

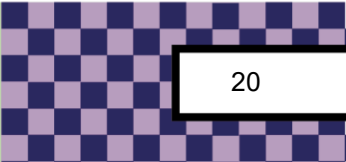
Additionally CoLP is setting up a Data Quality Subgroup to ensure progress with data quality issues identified through the data publication can be addressed and actions further building the confidence in using these data sources to inform decision making.

Data Trend

➔



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City of London Corporation Committee Report

Committee(s): Strategic Planning & Performance Committee	Dated: 16 September 2025
Subject: Operational Tinsel Review	Public report: For Information
This proposal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> delivers Corporate Plan 2024-29 outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamic Economic Growth Vibrant Thriving Destination
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	No
If so, how much?	N/A
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	N/A
Report of:	The Commissioner of the City of London Police
Report author:	Chief Superintendent Helen Isaac

Summary

1. This report provides information on Operation Tinsel 2, how it was deployed and the overall impact on our priority crime types of violent crime, sexual offences and acquisitive crime in December 2024. These offences are linked to the nighttime economy and are expected to see a seasonal increase during December due to increased footfall and the number of people enjoying parties and other events in and around licensed premises.
2. Whilst overall crime fell in December 2024 against the previous month and when compared to the same period in 2023, violent crime rose to a level outside of the upper control limit and to its highest level in two years. During the hours of the operation, all crime types shown in the final report were static or reduced compared to December 2023, indicating that violence against the person offences rose outside of the times when the operation was in place. Acquisitive crime offences fell compared to December 2023 and November 2024 indicating that the operation had targeted the right locations at the right times.

3. Several points for this year's planning are included at the end of the report, taking on the learning from Op Tinsel 2 and using the Force's Problem Orientated Policing (POP) crime prevention approach to drive activity, with planning for the operation starting from September.

Recommendation

4. Members are asked to note the report.

Main Report

Background

5. December is one of the busiest times of the year in the City and due to the higher volume of people socialising and events running in licensed premises we expected to see a rise in NTE related crimes of violent and acquisitive crime. Op Tinsel 2 for Christmas 2024 began on Thursday 28th November and ran for four weeks. The focus was on targeting those who prey on party-goers and vulnerable people over the festive period. Op Tinsel 1 took place in 2023 and the same format was followed in 2024, following a reduction of offences in December the previous year.
6. Units from Response, Support Group, Traffic, Servator, Dogs, Proactive Crime Team, CID, Public Protection Unit and Volume Crime Unit, Partnership and Prevention Hub, Licencing, Neighbourhoods and the Cycle Team were involved on Thursday, Friday and Saturday each week in December from 1300hrs until 0700hrs.

Summary of Analysis

7. A closing report was provided considering the tasking completed against the taskings set and how effective this was against reducing crime. This was considered against crime data and taskings from the campaign in 2023 looking at what took place within the specific hours of the operation as opposed to the December period as a whole.
8. The report showed that during the days and times Op Tinsel deployed, the taskings were effective at reducing acquisitive and violent crime in the defined areas when compared to 2023. The Tinsel dashboard shown below, set up to monitor performance during the hours of the operation, provides a summary of overall performance during the period against the same hours of the operation in 2023.
9. This shows that there was a 22% reduction in offences between 2023 and 2024 in the hours Op Tinsel ran and a small reduction in every crime type.

Op Tinsel Dashboard Comparison 2023 and 2024

2023			2024		
Occurrences	Positive Outcomes	Suspect / Offender	Occurrences	Positive Outcomes	Suspect / Offender
157	28	66	122	10	48

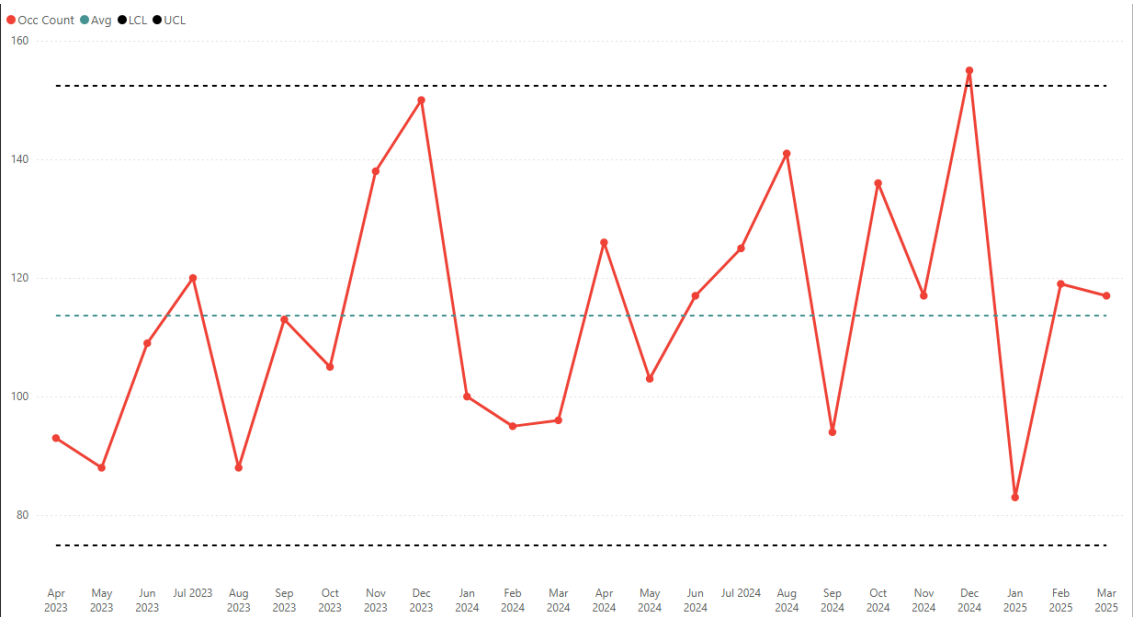
The data in this report has come from the same data source as last year. I have also used the same time frame for both years. We have seen small reductions against every crime type during Tinsel hours resulting in a 22% reduction in overall offences.

2023						2024									
Long Hour (Start)	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total	Crime Tree LV3 Desc	Op Tinsel	Crime Tree LV3 Desc	Op Tinsel	Long Hour (Start)	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
00:00 - 00:59		5	1	4	10	ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	39	ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	22	00:00 - 00:59		4	1		5
01:00 - 01:59		2	3		5	SHOPLIFTING	24	VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	19	01:00 - 01:59		2	3	1	6
02:00 - 02:59		5	2		7	THEFT FROM THE PERSON	21	SHOPLIFTING	17	02:00 - 02:59		2	4		7
03:00 - 03:59		2	5	1	8	VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	20	THEFT FROM THE PERSON	17	03:00 - 03:59		1	2		3
04:00 - 04:59		1		2	3	VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	17	VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	16	04:00 - 04:59			2	2	4
05:00 - 05:59				1	1	PUBLIC DISORDER	14	PUBLIC DISORDER	10	05:00 - 05:59			3		3
13:00 - 13:59	2		4		6	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	6	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	5	13:00 - 13:59	5	1			6
14:00 - 14:59	1	4	2		7	OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	5	OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	4	14:00 - 14:59	1	1			2
15:00 - 15:59		2	2		4	ROBBERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY	5	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	2	15:00 - 15:59		4	1		5
16:00 - 16:59		5	2		7	BURGLARY	3	POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	2	16:00 - 16:59		3	2		5
17:00 - 17:59		2	2		4	BICYCLE THEFT	1	VEHICLE CRIME	1	17:00 - 17:59		2	3	1	6
18:00 - 18:59		6	5	1	12					18:00 - 18:59		2	3		5
19:00 - 19:59		5	5	3	13					19:00 - 19:59		3	4	2	9
20:00 - 20:59		4	3		7					20:00 - 20:59		4	5	3	12
21:00 - 21:59		9	4	3	16					21:00 - 21:59		5	2	2	9
22:00 - 22:59		9	5	6	20					22:00 - 22:59		2	6	3	11
23:00 - 23:59		12	8	3	23					23:00 - 23:59		10	12	2	24
Total	57	53	39	8	157	Total	157	Total	122	Total	34	56	28	4	122

Comparison with overall performance in December 2024

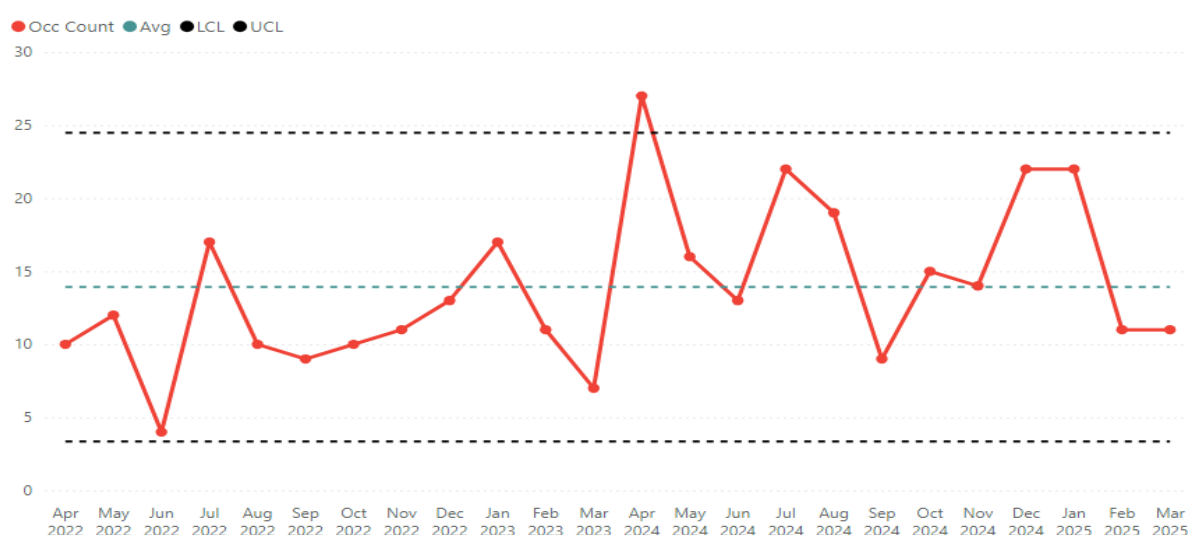
10. However, for the December 2024 period as a whole, violence against the person offences rose beyond the upper control limit beyond that seen in December 2023 and to their highest level over the two-year period shown in graph 1 below.

Graph one: Violence against the person



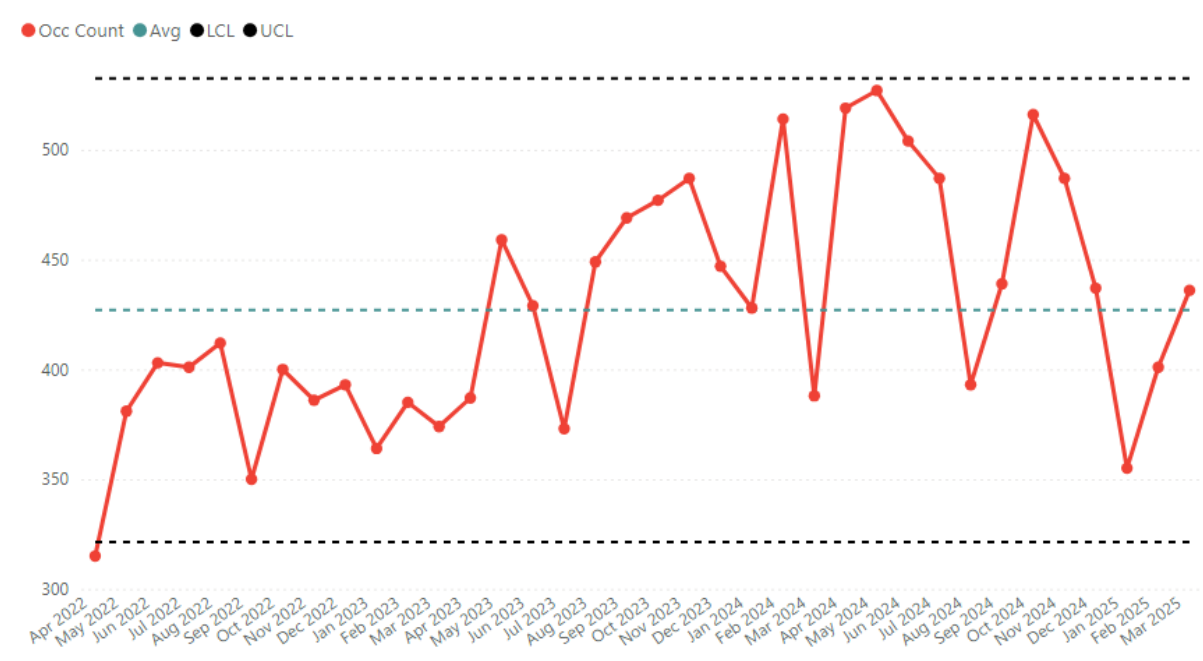
11. This indicates that whilst the operation provided a reduction to offences during the days and hours it ran, violent crime continued to rise outside of these times. Prior to the planning stages for the Christmas campaign in 2025, a full analysis of the last two years of relevant data will be completed to ensure the operation targets this offence category specifically. This will form part of the Problem Orientated Policing (POP) preventative approach the force is taking to reduce crime.
12. Compared to December 2023, there was a small rise in sexual offences as seen in graph 2 below, but not as significant as the rise seen in April 2024, which was outside of the upper control limit. The analysis recently produced to inform our targeting of sexual offences in April will be refreshed prior to the planning stages of this year's campaign so that activity is informed and directed.

Graph 2: Sexual Offences

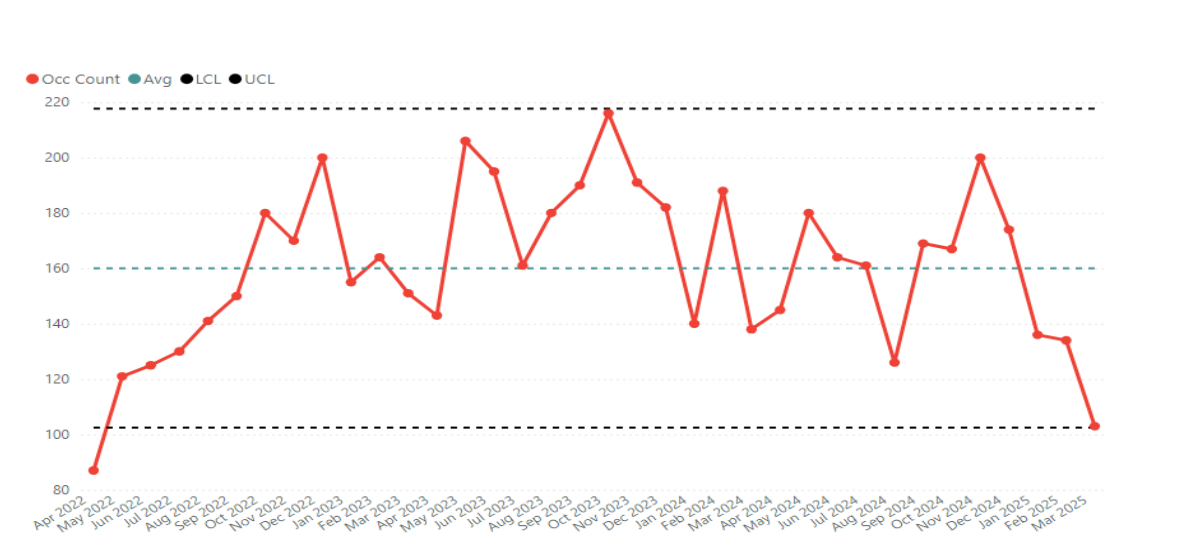


13. In the category of all theft, offences fell in December 2024 as shown in graph 3 below to just above average and below the level seen in December 2023. In the category of all other theft in graph 4 below, of which the majority is theft from licensed premises or cafes, but which does not include shoplifting, offences also fell in December 2024 compared with both December 2022 and December 2023, to just above average.

Graph 3: All theft offences



Graph 4: All other theft offences

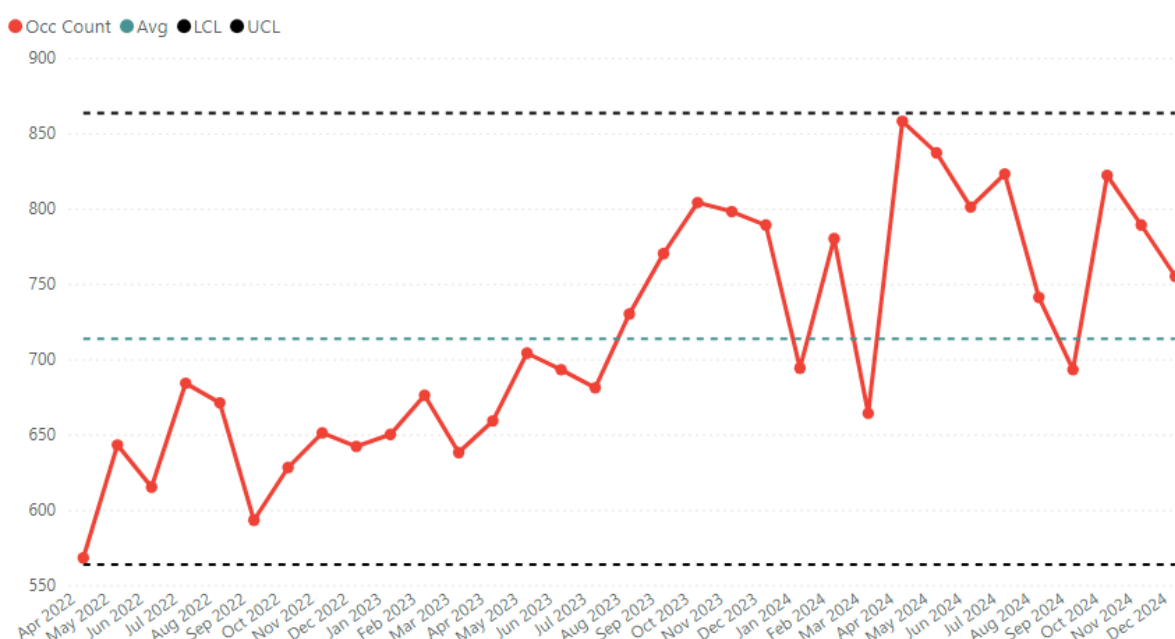


14. This data indicates that the dates and times targeted for activity under Operation Tinsel were successful in preventing a rise in theft, particularly that linked to licensed premises, which is expected at this time of year.

15. However, in line with the force's POP approach, a full analysis of the last two years of theft data, broken down into the target categories will be carried out prior to the planning of this year's operation to ensure our approach is targeted at specific offence types, at the right times and in the right locations.

16. The expected rise in overall crime in December 2024 did not happen as shown in graph 5, which is against the seasonal trend. In fact, crime fell in November and December at a more significant level than in 2023, despite an increase in footfall of 9% in December 2024 from November.

Graph 5: All crime



Planning for Christmas Campaign 2025

- Ch Supt Isaac is assigned as Gold for the Christmas campaign this year, with Neighbourhood Policing leads Supt Conigliaro as Silver and D/Ch Insp Ball as Bronze.
- A full analysis has been undertaken in advance of the Christmas Campaign planning process for target offence types, to ensure targeted prevention at the right times and places in line with the Force's POP approach and the Policing Plan priorities. Delivery of this product is due in early September to inform planning.
- Planning meetings for this year have already commenced, with an initial resourcing meeting in August and monthly meetings thereafter to ensure the response phase of the operation is in place in advance and that this provides an all-force approach.
- Relevant partners will be involved at an early stage of the planning and delivery.
- A full communications campaign will be included in the planning and delivery of the operation.

Appendices

- None

Chief Superintendent Helen Isaac

Head of Local Policing

E: helen.isaac@cityoflondon.police.uk

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City of London Corporation Committee Report

Committee(s): Local Policing Committee - For Information	Dated: 16 th September 2025
Subject: City of London Police Vulnerability Overview – Biannual Update Sept 25	Public report: For Information
This update provides <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of Governance and Delivery 	Policing Plan
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	No
If so, how much?	NA
What is the source of Funding?	NA
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	NA
Report of: Commissioner City of London Police	Commissioner - City of London Police
Report author: Detective Chief Superintendent Mandy Horsburgh	Head of Crime and Specialist Operations and Strategic Vulnerability Lead - City of London Police

Summary

This report reflects the bi-annual update on performance and delivery of the policing and partnership response to vulnerability and effectively the City of London Police (CoLP) is identifying, supporting and safeguarding vulnerable people.

This updates Members on the activity across key vulnerability strands within the City of London Police (CoLP), in partnership with colleagues within the Community Safety Team and Departments of Children and Adult services respectively.

The report will provide an oversight of strategic governance, current and future demand and collaboration taking place across the following vulnerability strands:

- Domestic Abuse
- Sexual Violence
- Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Protection
- Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking

- Hate Crime
- Mental Health

These are drawn out from the nominated strands of vulnerability defined and governed through the CoLP Strategic Vulnerability Board (SVB). The above are identified as the key areas of focus for City of London Police and Partnerships based on current and future threat harm and risk and identified as most likely to impact the square mile.

It is to be noted that drugs and drug related harm is covered within other deep dive reports fed into this committee.

The CoLP is a statutory safeguarding partner within the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership (CHSCP) and the City and Hackney Safeguarding Adult Board (CHSAB). Both partnerships monitor the effectiveness of work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and adults, championing good practice and analysing data to inform service planning. The Commander Operations and Security, supported by Detective Chief Superintendent Specialist Operations, represent the CoLP on both Boards. The City specific sub-committees, meet bi-monthly, for both children and adults and report on the work of the sub-committees into the main Boards and are independently chaired and have representation from the CoLP as well as City of London Corporation (CoLC), Health, Education and other agencies. The Safer City Partnership also receives regular updates from the various Children and Adults Safeguarding Boards supporting the City.

Internally activity across vulnerability is driven through the Strategic Vulnerability Group (SVG), chaired by the Head of Crime and Specialist Operations, Detective Chief Superintendent.

This provides strategic oversight and direction on activity across the 14 vulnerability strands. These are aligned to the National Vulnerability Action Plan actions and themes. The group also provides governance and delivery oversight for the Violence Against Women and Girls Strategic Plan, Op Soteria¹ and Rape and Serious Sexual Offences (RASSO) working group.

Vulnerability sits within the Policing Plan as an operational priority to keep those who live, work and visit the city safe and feeling safe and is a golden thread that cuts across all aspects of policing, supporting delivery of the ambitions within the Corporate Plan.

In addition, HQ Services provide additional oversight of plan compliance with recommendations made by His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) from both local and national reviews.

In terms of crime investigation, the Public Protection Unit (PPU) provide the investigative and safeguarding response across vulnerability issues, made up of specially trained detectives in dealing with domestic abuse, sexual offences and child protection.

¹ [Operation Soteria – Transforming the Investigation of Rape \(npcc.police.uk\)](https://npcc.police.uk)

Recommendation(s)

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. In accordance with National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) direction, the CoLP align their activity to the National Vulnerability Action Plan (NVAP) that is structured around eleven strands of vulnerability, each with a dedicated lead at Superintendent/Chief Inspector. The current CoLP strands are as follows:

- Domestic Abuse
- Sexual Violence
- Stalking and Harassment
- Harmful Practices
 - (includes Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Forced Marriage and Honour Based Abuse)
- Hate Crime
- Mental Health/Suicide
- Drugs and Drug Related Harm
- PREVENT
- Adults at Risk
- Child Protection
- Child Sexual and Criminal Exploitation
- Missing Persons
- Human Trafficking/Modern Slavery (MSHT)
- Management of serious and violent offenders (MOSOVO)

A full list of strategic and tactical owners is listed at Appendix to this report.

2. Governance of Vulnerability is provided by Strategic Vulnerability Group, maintaining bespoke strand action plans in line with NVAP themes listed above.
3. In addition, HQ Services provide additional oversight of plan compliance with recommendations made by His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) from both local and national reviews.
4. The CoLP also feed into the Vulnerability Knowledge and Practice Programme (VKPP). This National programme maintains an overview of Police Force Vulnerability Action Plans (VAPs) providing opportunities for peer review, the sharing of best practice and the achievement of continuous improvement.

5. The CoLP Strategic Vulnerability Group (SVG) maintain a specific Vulnerability Risk Register that aligns to the CoLP risk management process.
6. The CoLP is a statutory safeguarding partner within the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership (CHSCP) and the City and Hackney Safeguarding Adult Board (CHSAB). Both partnerships monitor the effectiveness of work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and adults, championing good practice and analysing data to inform service planning. The Commander Operations and Security, supported by Detective Chief Superintendent Specialist Operations, represent the CoLP on both Boards. The City specific sub-committees, meet bi-monthly, for both children and adults and report on the work of the sub-committees into the main Boards and are independently chaired and have representation from the CoLP as well as City of London Corporation (CoLC), Health, Education and other agencies. The Safer City Partnership also receives regular updates from the various Children and Adults Safeguarding Boards supporting the City.

Current Position.

7. Historically the City of London (CoL) receives low numbers of reports across all areas of vulnerability in comparison to surrounding boroughs. As such, the CoLP, along with partners aim to proactively understand the safeguarding and vulnerability issues affecting the CoL, focusing on prevention and raising awareness within the community. This work assists the discovery of hidden demand and with increased victim/public confidence could increase referrals/reporting.
8. In addition, HQ Services provide additional oversight of plan compliance with recommendations made by His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) from both local and national reviews.
9. In terms of crime investigation, the Public Protection Unit (PPU) provide the investigative and safeguarding response across vulnerability issues, made up of specially trained detectives in dealing with domestic abuse, sexual offences and child protection.
10. CoLP remains committed in its response to Violence Against Women and Girls and continues to work with NPCC team, Vulnerability Knowledge and Practice Programme (VKPP) and College of Policing to ensure we continue to provide an effective policing response and support victims with professionalism and vigour. The VKPP is currently assisting us in response to our request for a peer led review to assist with our commitment to deliver the very best service in protecting and safeguarding those that most need our help.
11. City of London Police's effectiveness of how we deal with Protecting Vulnerable People and how well we manage high risk suspects and

offenders were both thematic areas of inspection in the most recent HMICFRS PEEL Inspection. Both areas were graded adequate with the latter being an upgrade from requires improvement from the previous inspection.

12. The largest proportion of vulnerability linked crime investigations within the City of London relate to sexual offences and domestic abuse. The majority of these relate to non-resident victims, visiting or working within the City. Through close partnership working with surrounding boroughs, the City of London Corporation (CoL) and the Vulnerable Victim Advocate (VVA), the CoLP ensures that any risks relating to both residents and non-resident victims and offenders are effectively managed. This is achieved through the array of effective multi-agency safeguarding meetings that are embedded within CoL processes, including the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) for domestic abuse, the Community MARAC or Multi Agency Risk Management (MARM), the Multi-Agency Child Exploitation meeting (MACE) and statutory child protection meetings.
13. A vulnerability dashboard is produced monthly that reports on demand and informs activity and tasking across the vulnerability strands. This is complimented by the strategic threat assessment and resulting control strategy that is produced for consideration of Tactical Tasking and Co-ordination Group (TTCG) aiding tactical alignment with threat and demand.
14. The dashboard includes a wide range of performance metrics across the vulnerability themes. This includes measurements to assess the impact and outcomes of policing activity against demand and drive future activity, initiatives, and focus. It is imperative that this includes partnership data where available. The Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are also integrated in the performance framework within local policing, specialist operations performance groups and is also included as a cross-cutting theme within the control strategy.

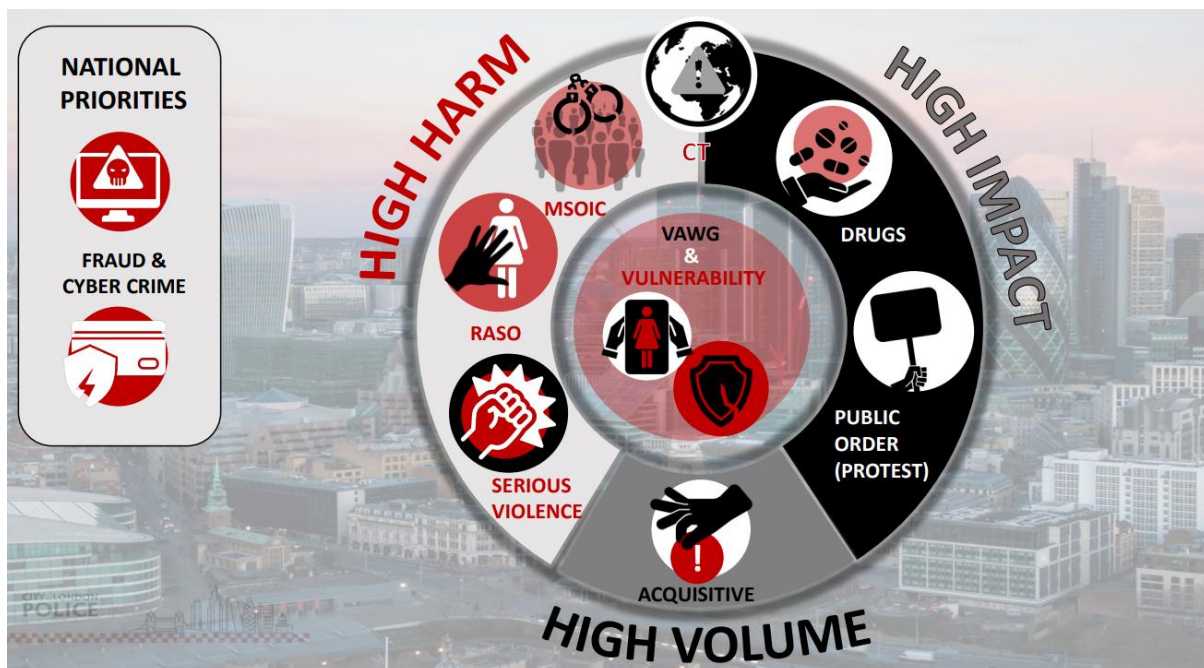


Fig 1 Control Strategy

15. The City of London Corporation (CoL) has a dedicated Violence Against Women and Girls sub-group managed through the Community Safety Partnership and reports into the Safer City Partnership (SCP). The sub-group is attended by the CoLP, key partners and stakeholders and chaired by a member of City of London Police. The sub-group and SCP is a key forum for driving partnership activity across the Violence Against Women and Girls spectrum.
16. In addition to CoL's Violence Against Women and Girls Forum, the Professionalism and Trust Team within the City of London Police are the strategic leads for Violence Against Women and Girls and report into the SVB. This governance structure is used to progress actions against the National Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy and its three pillars- Building Trust and Confidence, Relentless Perpetrator Pursuit and Creating Safer Spaces.
17. Our commitment to Op Soteria, a National programme to improve policing's response to rape and serious sexual offences, cements our commitment to improving our supervision of Violence Against Women and Girls investigations and ensuring we are making the best use of our policing powers to protect women and girls. In conjunction with our partners, including those at the Corporation, we also continue this important work within our communities, with the ongoing success of our 'Op Reframe' initiative to create safer spaces for women during our nighttime economy.

Domestic Abuse

18. Effective scrutiny and oversight are provided at both internal and external level. This is to ensure that across the whole system there is a collective effort in delivery of:

- a. Effective Investigations of domestic abuse
- b. Providing quality service to victims of domestic abuse
- c. Ensuring positive outcomes for victims of domestic abuse

This allows partners to set clear areas of accountability and success measures in line with the above.

Illustration below demonstrates the multi disciplined effort in delivery of our collective aims.



Fig 2 Oversight of service provision and governance for Domestic Abuse.

19. Following the introduction of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, changes were made to legislation and Domestic Abuse Protection (DAP) Orders which are civil orders obtained through the magistrate's court were introduced as an additional method to protect victims. There is minimal use of these Orders have been sought by the CoLP. This is mainly because most CoLP Domestic Abuse offenders are arrested and the recent changes in the Bail Act means that robust bail conditions and protective measures can be used negating the need for a DAP Order.

20. In conjunction with this CoLP also have a high take up and amongst the best forces in delivering successful evidence led prosecutions. In the most recent HMICFRS Inspection this was highlighted as a positive policing approach. This again negates the necessity for protection orders to be used. However, this is reviewed on a case-by-case basis and where opportunities arise these will be pursued as a protective measure for victims. HMICFRS dip sampled 13 cases within their inspection and found all 13 cases to have been subject to a review in this way. This should provide confidence that CoLP continue to rigorously explore all opportunities to utilise orders where appropriate.
21. All domestic abuse investigations and non-crime matters are allocated to the PPU for investigation and safeguarding. The PPU work closely with the CoL to safeguard victims and in all cases consider evidence led prosecutions.
22. The force refers victims of domestic violence to independent domestic violence advisors, who are trained specialists in supporting victims at high risk of harm. The force has a good working relationship with these advisors, which assists in getting the best outcomes for victims.
23. Many of the domestic violence cases the force investigates involve visitors to the City of London. Less than 17% (YTD n36) represent City Residents.

Data

24. Levels of Domestic Abuse continue a gradual increase as footfall continues to rise. Domestic Abuse incidents (including crime and other incidents) have shown a steady increase from April-June 2025 (n80) following fluctuating levels between January and April. With low residential populations the data is not comparable to other forces with overall recorded crime comparisons low. However, a large majority of CoLP crimes can be attributed to the Nighttime economy (NTE) rather than residents which is a continuing trend.

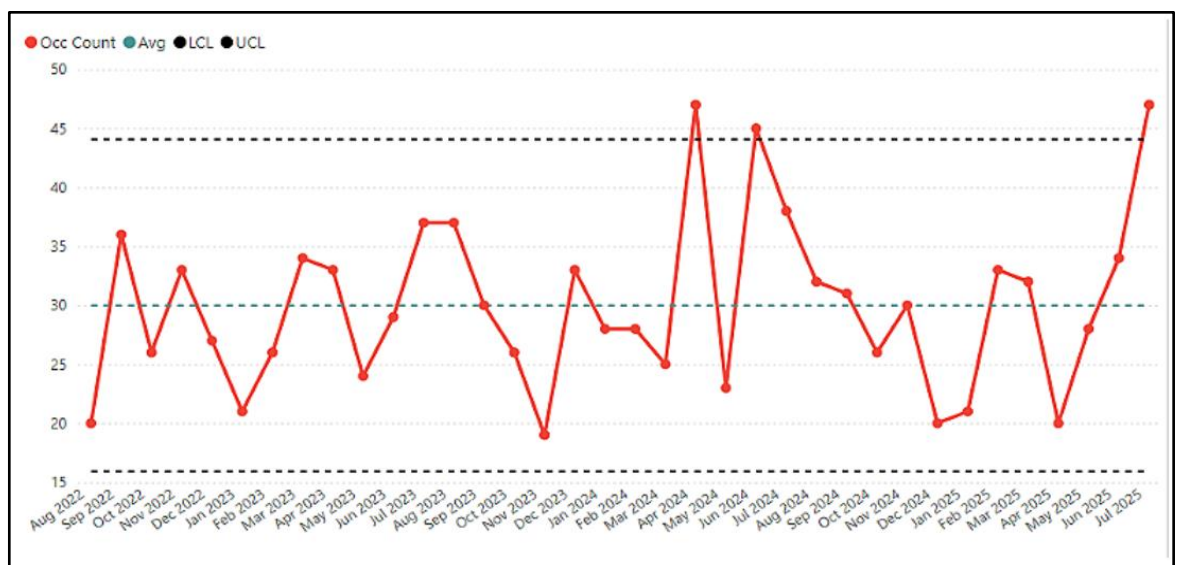


Figure 3 Domestic Abuse Incidents over time 2022 to July 2025

25. Whilst July 25 showed the greatest month on month increase it included the lowest numbers of high-risk domestic abuse gradings with only n4 of the n47 reported through the month. No high-risk cases represented City residents.
26. Those cases assessed as high risk or medium risk whereby victims are residents will be referred into the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). This Multi-Agency Response is attended by representatives from the Community Safety Team (CST), social care, health, housing, victim support and other commissioned and voluntary services. The MARAC allows for effective information sharing and risk management across partners, focussing on the victim, perpetrator, and children. Regular joint agency training sessions are held for MARAC members, covering areas such as information sharing, risk assessment and safeguarding.
27. For noting MARAC in the City of London hears high risk DA cases or cases referred under professional judgement which may include those cases assessed as medium or standard risk. This agile approach means that a greater range of victims are afforded access to the opportunities provided by MARAC than would ordinarily be excluded to due to not reaching threshold of high-risk grading. COLP MARAC will only hear cases relating to City resident victims therefore referral rates are low.
28. There are currently no live cases currently being managed under the governance of the City MARAC with four cases being transferred to the victims residential MARAC arrangements.
29. YTD the CoLP charge rate for DA crimes is at 12% with 21% of domestic abuse investigations remaining live and likely to attract positive outcomes as they progress. This is well above national averages. The CoLP continues to maintain a higher-than-average conviction rate – testament to our focus on evidence gathering, supporting the victim and Evidence Led Prosecutions (ELP). Over the last 12 months the conviction rate has sat regularly at 100%. Whilst actual numbers may be low this outlines the quality of service afforded to victims of DA within the square mile.

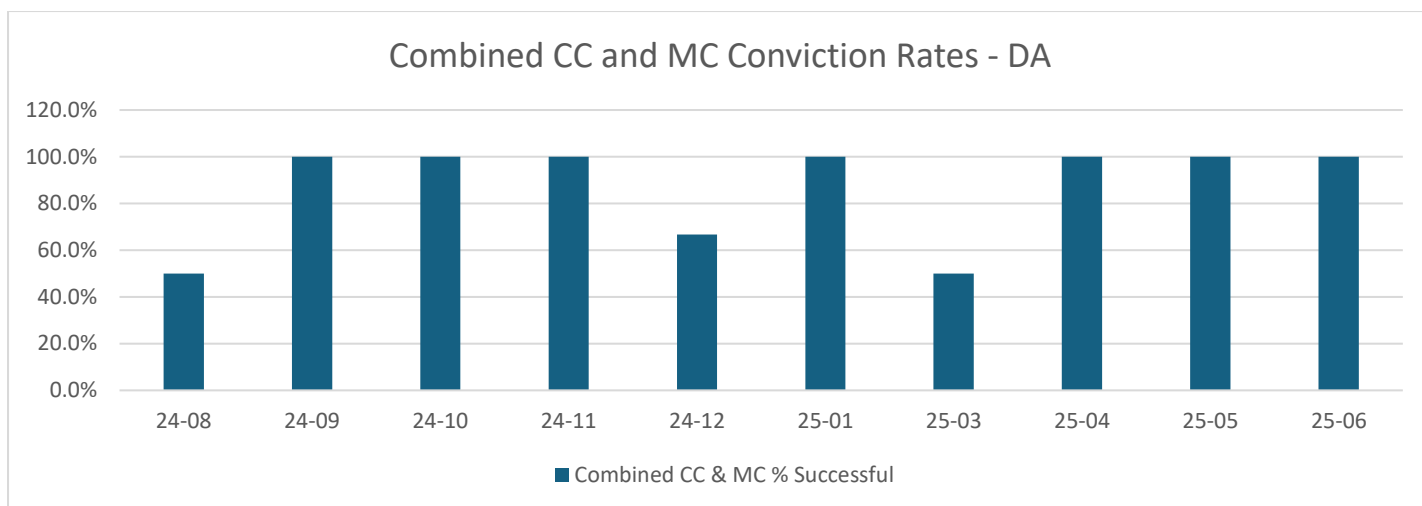


Fig 5 Domestic Abuse Conviction Rates City of London Police Aug 24 to Jun 25

30. There are no significant changes this quarter with the following the greatest crime types; • Domestic non-crime incidents are our highest report with 45 offences (41%). These largely appear to be verbal arguments in public. • Violence without injury (overwhelmingly Common Assault)- 73 occurrences (91.3%) • Violence with injury (overwhelmingly ABH offences)- 34 occurrences (72%) • Stalking & Harassment (25 occurrences).
31. YTD approximately 17% of domestic crime reported can be attributed to City residents and accounts for 36 incidents over the 12-month period. Of these 36 incidents there are no live cases being managed through the City MARAC however 4 cases have been transferred to the appropriate local authority managing the safeguarding needs of the victim.
32. COLP have well developed Domestic Abuse partnerships across the Criminal Justice System. COLP forms part of the London South DA Focus Group which meets bi-monthly to discuss performance data, cracked and ineffective cases and consider best practice and joint training opportunities.
33. The Courts DA Steering Group, including CPS, MPS, victim support services and courts considers partnership working and driving improvements for victims across the CJ system. COLP has a dedicated Domestic Abuse Court at Westminster Mags, which is seen as the national best practice and gives rise to increased greater victim focus and improved outcomes for victims.
34. COLP are active partners in the London South Joint Operational Improvement Meeting (JOIM), following the national Criminal Justice Meeting structure, attended by AOJ DI/DCI. A range of performance metrics and issues are discussed at this meeting, including disclosure, case file quality and discontinuance rates. The JOIM feeds into the newly formed Strategic Joint Improvement Board (JIB) attended by Commander Operations and Senior Crown Prosecutors. This is focussed solely on COLP performance and identifies COL specific areas of focus. For example, currently considering CPS/police review of current open DA cases with

suspects on bail/RUI – something which would not be available across other forces due to our size. The COLP DA relationship with CPS is extremely positive and has been commented on by CPS leaders as being well developed and an example of how this can lead to positive outcomes for victims (as evidenced by conviction rates).

Sexual Violence – Rape

35. Serious sexual offences within the City of London remain thankfully low. Of the rape cases reported CoLP has the best positive outcome rate within forces of 13.3% FYTD and with 40.2% of reported crime remaining open for investigation. This does not suggest any degree of complacency and there is the ambition to increase this further and continuously improve the victim journey. It is recognised this builds trust and confidence in reporting with victims. The national Op Soteria Improvement plan continues to work across Law Enforcement agencies and CPS to improve outcomes and more importantly victim journey across the whole system.
36. There have been 44 (23.5%) Rape offences recorded in the past 12 months (to 23/07/25) compared to 43 in the 12 months preceding. This previous quarter we saw 52 sexual offences an increase of 18% compared to the FQ4. Furthermore, rape offences have also seen a 55% increase this quarter compared to the previous (+5) The most prevalent Rape offence in the last 3 months are • Rape of a woman o16 (70% ~ 9 occ) The most prevalent Other Sexual Offences in the 3months are • Sexual Assault on a Female (62% ~ 24 occ)

Sexual Violence – Sexual offences

37. Most sexual offences reported in the City of London are lower-level sexual touching offences, often linked to the night-time economy, alongside exposure offences. City of London Police YTD have achieved a 14.1% positive outcome rate with 38.4% of crime not yet assigned an outcome and remaining under investigation.
38. Following deep dive analytical work identified that, whilst numbers remain low sexual offences remain on the increase. It has also been identified 'spikes' in sexual offending appear in April, Summer and Christmas periods. It is possible this is due to higher footfall numbers during these times however further work is underway to understand attributing factors further.
39. Op Castillio was established in March 2025 to assist in reducing the seasonal demand described above. The purpose of the operation forms part of the wider Prevention Strategy and is specifically focussed on reducing sexual violence across the square mile. Taking this evidence led approach in April 25 sought to reduce the anticipated rise in reporting during this period. This achieved success and reduced sexual offending and suppressed the anticipated surge in offending. This was achieved through proactive prevention activity such as education through business/licensing webinars,

increased partnership activity through Op Reframe and use of behavioural detection officers.

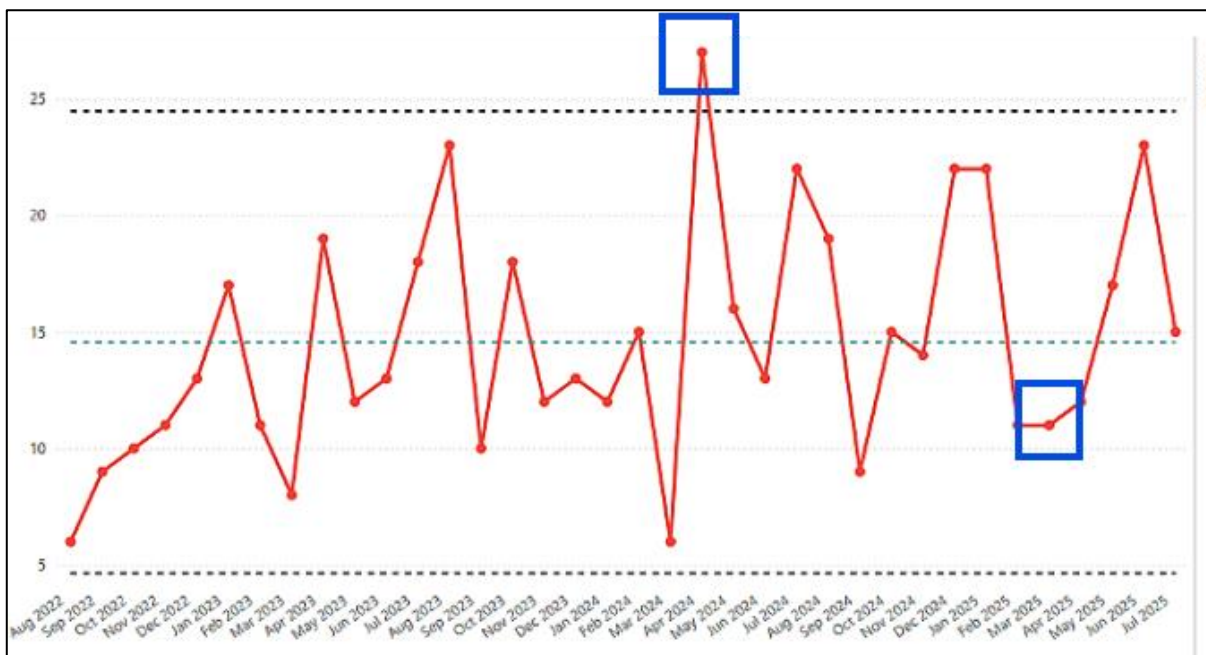


Fig 6 Sexual Offending In City of London Aug 22 to Jul 25

40. To consolidate and build on this work CSupt Helen Isaac has been appointed as the prevention lead for sexual offending in the City of London.
41. Further analytical work is in place to complete problem profiles specific to the periods of the year that spike occur. From which it is then intended an intensification period of prevention activity will be developed with a specific focus and be evidence led.
42. The prevention work already in place is critical. Op Reframe is well established and runs monthly throughout the square mile. Op Reframe has continued this quarter providing a reassuring high visibility presence amongst the nighttime economy aligned to licensing and partnership activity. Officers ran safety and crime prevention initiatives into the New Year, including 'Ask for Angela' testing at licenced premises, drink spiking workshops and sampling, and initiatives aimed at getting people home safely. Over 40 Safe havens are available across the City as part of the response, particularly to support women during night-time economy hours, these are tested quarterly and CoLP sit on the National Safe Haven delivery board.

43. Licensing continues to co-ordinate nighttime safety initiatives including, but not limited to :

- a. Covert Spiking response testing in LP's with follow up engagement and education.
- b. Joint RPU, Servator, Dog Section, SOGS, NHP and Licensing drug Operations to intercept drugs that lead to vulnerability and violence coming into the City through road networks and transport hubs
- c. Upcoming launch of the City Safe Bus – providing a Safe Space for Vulnerable persons and St Johns/CoLP Cycle Medics Initiative
- d. Bespoke Ask4Angela and Spiking training & design out crime visit for venues that have had failings in real life scenarios, during testing or that have requested it
- e. Licensing Bus compliance checks 1600 – 0200, Thursday to Saturday
- f. Collaborative Operations with Business Improvement District, Crime-Stoppers, First Aid Nursing Yeomanry and over 50 partners.
- g. Co-Management of the Safety Thirst accreditation for venues which now includes an onus on preventing VAWG
- h. Training BTP Officers around City transport hubs to align with CoLP Licensing Safety Initiatives that can be delivered autonomously
- i. WAVE Training delivered to 80+ front line LP staff and management, 3 times per month
- j. Collaboration with LP's and Our Safer City to improve on offerings such as Taxi Marshalling which includes a handful of our venues supporting with funding to accommodate vulnerable women and girls getting a black cab home.

44. In support of the prevention of sexual offences in the square mile has seen officers trained as behavioural detection officers deployed in the NTE to identify predatory behaviour and take proactive intervention measures with individuals. This has been funded through the Home Office Serious Violence Fund. Whilst the 'Op Vigilant' (Op Vigilant is TVP, ours is Servator VAWG and is now established) is in its infancy it will allow the City to develop a perpetrator focus in reducing the risk of sexual offending in the square mile.

45. CoLP is an adopter force for Op Soteria. An implementation plan has been developed following feedback from the National Op Soteria team and progress is monitored through the monthly RASSO working group chaired by the Soteria lead D/Supt Waight.

Data

46. Volumes of other sexual offences have been slowly increasing. Whilst these are relatively low numbers for rape, they are serious and high harm offences. Other Sexual Offences can vary in terms of harm. The increasing trend may be attributed to increase confidence and reporting by the public.
47. CoLP is seeing a sharp increase in sexual offending since March 2025. Although we did not see the out of tolerance levels shown in the previous year, we have seen sharp increases month on month with an average increase of 26% each month. However, we remain within tolerance levels. In the 12-month period to date (30/07/25) the volume of sexual offences remained relatively unchanged (1.1%) compared to the previous 12 months. It is important to note we are still talking about increases of incredibly low numbers of offences. A total of 187 occurrences for the past 12 months
48. Most offences continue to be linked to the Nighttime economy (69% ~ 129 occ) with the proportion not significantly different to previous years (73%) and no significant changes in recent months (59%). The highest volume of offences occurs between 23:00-00:59 (27%) and Weekdays consistently showing higher offences compared weekend. A large majority occur at Bishopsgate (12% ~22 occ) similarly to the previous 12 months (23 occ). COLP's sexual offences continue not to be linked to domestic abuse incidents with 0 incidents since May and June domestic related. This is lower than the national average which is around 10% of sexual crimes flagged as domestic incidents. Over the past 12 months 12 offences are domestic abuse related (6%)
49. The Heat Map analysis shows occurrence times show peaks on Thursday evenings, and then clustering in the early hours of Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

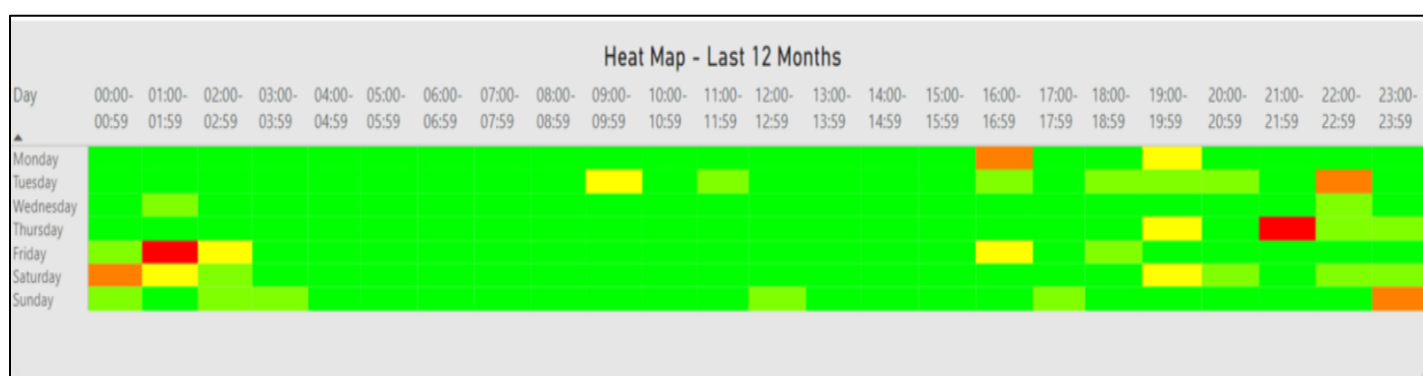


Fig 8 Heat Map Analysis – Sexual Offending in the City of London



Fig 9 Geographical Analysis – Sexual Offending in the City of London

50. The CoLP response in this respect of focus within NTE, patrols plans and initiatives.
51. Whilst figures are increasing in reported crime levels this can be attributed to the collaborative efforts across licensing, NTE and wider Violence Against Women and Girls work. This can be seen as an increased confidence and increased awareness in reporting.
52. All sexual offences are investigated within the PPU apart from those with a suspect who is not known which are allocated to the Major Crime Team. This allows specialist officers to oversee all such investigation types with the right skills and capabilities to offer the very best service to victims. Changes in the operating model for PPU now sees 7-day cover and ensures specialist officers are appointed at the outset of the investigation.
53. The VVA plays a key role in supporting victims of sexual violence, ensuring they are supported from 'report to court'. This is alongside the team of Sexual Offence Investigation Trained (SOIT) officers whose provide the single point of contact for victims throughout the investigation.
54. The PPU work closely with the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) Rape and Serious Sexual Offences (RASSO) Unit to maximise opportunities for prosecution. At a strategic level, CoLP meet regularly bi-monthly with the London RASSO CPS led to monitor trends and ensure progress is in line with the RASSO Joint Improvement Plan. A joint CPS and CoLP scrutiny panel met in October 2024 to review a dip sample of cases discontinued by police and the rationale behind closing them.

Predictive Analysis – Sexual Offending

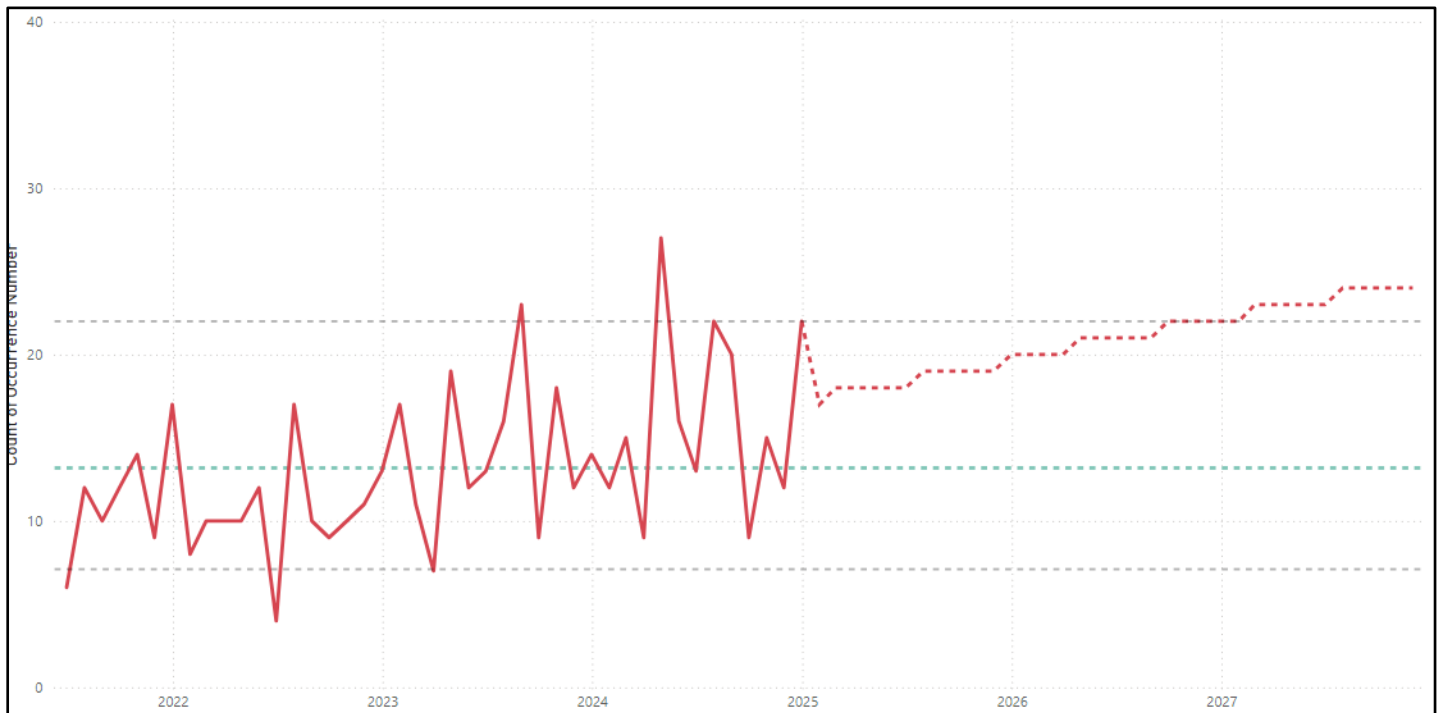


Fig10 Predictive Analysis - Sexual offending in the City of London

55. Forecasts for sexual offences have been completed using the current process of performance and then five years. Sexual offences have been forecasted because they are a high harm crime type, representing more serious and complex investigations, and due to the increases being seen in this area.

56. Based on both the current trend and the five-year trend, both sets of predictions indicate an increasing trend over the last two years which have been realised and further increases in 2025 and 2026. Currently it is assessed that CoLP will experience a 34% increase between 2024 and 2027 - n65 extra crimes a year about n5 per month.

57. Based on the predicted increase using both methodologies it is important for the CoLP to scrutinise the resources in the PPU to ensure that they are equipped to deal with these. This is both in-terms of volumes as well as role types. Sexual offences are high harm crimes and ensuring the adequate volume of PIP 22 qualified officers is key to investigating this crime type and trying to bring offenders to justice.

² [Investigator PIP2 - College of Policing](#)

Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Abuse

58. The number of child sexual abuse (CSA) and child sexual exploitation (CSE) and cases within the City of London is low in terms of comparable commission rates with other Police forces. This is in part due to our low residential population and small number of educational establishments. However, we are experiencing increases in reporting. YTD this has shown a 178% increase (n32). All cases are referred to the PPU and investigated by specially trained officers and are operating within required capacity at this time but will remain under review going forward to ensure effective capability is maintained.

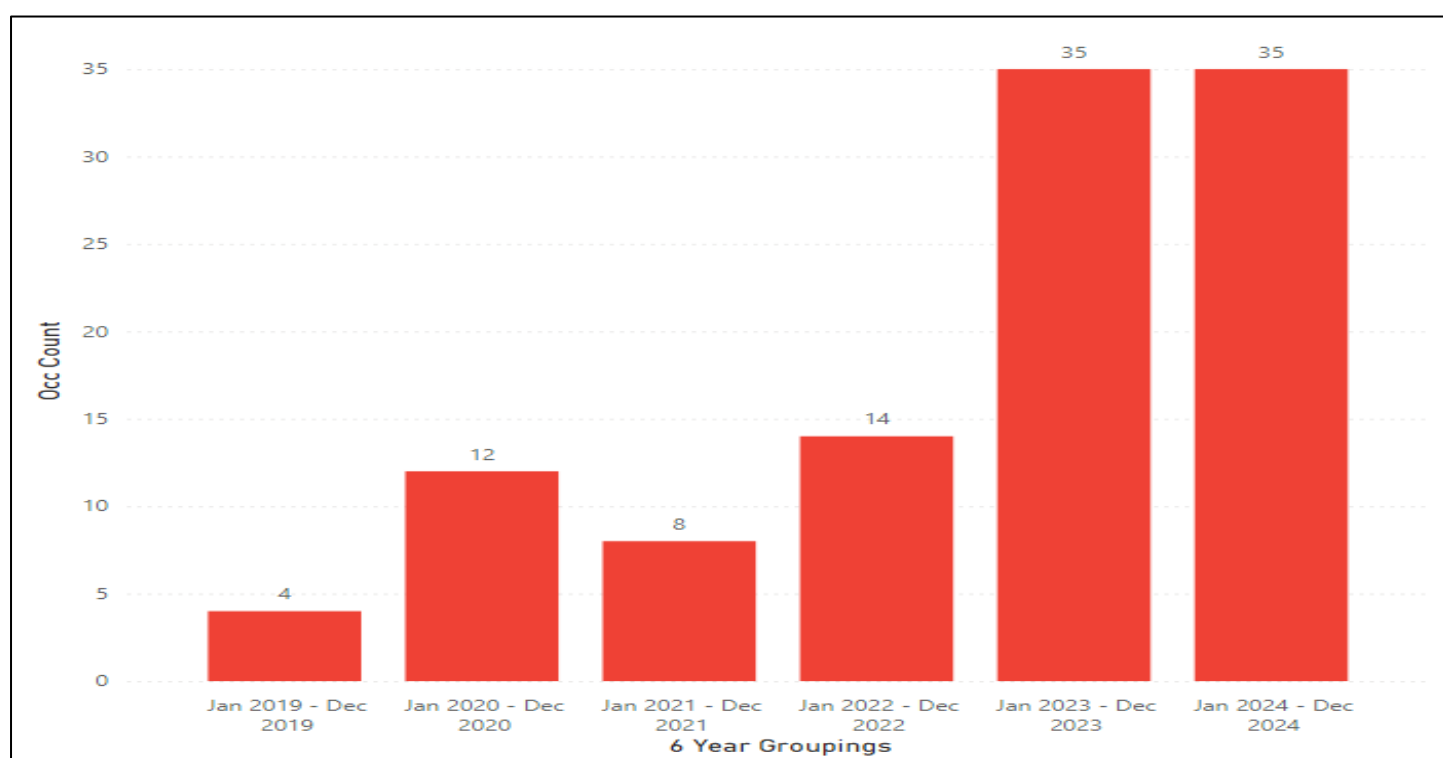


Fig 11 Child Sexual Abuse City of London Police 2019 – 2025

59. The PPU and CoLP work closely with the CoL Children's Services Team through referral of Public Protection Notifications utilising telephone or video conferencing facilities for strategy and child protection conferences. CoLP is a statutory partner of the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership, represented by the Commander Operations to ensure statutory functions are discharged. The DCI PPU or Det. Supt of Investigations represents at the relevant sub-committees with the Head of Crime and Specialist Ops or Commander Ops and Security giving representation at executive level.

60. In relation to child exploitation, reporting across the City continues to be low. CoLP work focuses on raising awareness and ensuring frontline staff and the community identify the signs of exploitation. Similarly, CoLP seek to close any intelligence gaps when they are identified. A deep dive on child

sexual exploitation and child criminal exploitation has been commissioned locally and published in March 2025.

61. City of London Police is fully engaged with the National Child Exploitation team in accepting and implementing the recommendations from the National Audit into Group based Child Exploitation and Abuse led by Baroness Casey Review.
62. Operation Makesafe is a national operation focussed on recognising CSE within hotels and other businesses. CoLP rolled this out in 2015 in partnership with the MPS. This has continued to develop and CoLP is now part of a national working group to standardise the Operation Makesafe work. Operation Makesafe deployed in July 2024 and tested the response of hotels in the city to suspected CSE a more recent deployment November – where premises fall short on testing, they are provided with advice and subject to re-visit. Testing and exercising across Hotels in the square mile took place in November 2024 with further testing is taking place throughout Summer 25.
63. The PPU DCI and Children Social Care (CSC) Service Manager jointly chair the MACE (multi agency exploitation meeting), attended by a range of partners, where the City's response to child sexual exploitation (CSE) and child criminal exploitation (CCE) is considered, in response to identified trends or future threats. The focus is on the concept of contextual safeguarding to protect individuals and the community.
64. In relation to online exploitation and abuse, CoLP receives a relatively small number of referrals from the NCA (National Crime Agency). CoLP does not have a proactive online investigation team however officers in PPU are trained to utilise the CPSys (Child Protection System online), an online system to identify those sharing indecent images of children who geolocate to the City of London. To date, no City based offenders have been identified through this system, but it is checked monthly.
65. The most likely referral following the identification of online abuse coming into the public protection teams in CoLP are following the seizure and examination of devices for other crime types of whereby indecent images of children are identified.
66. Officers involved in the investigation of indecent images of children have received appropriate training and have necessary technology in place for effective investigation of crime of this type.
67. PPU officers are also trained in the use of CAID – Child Abuse Image Database. This national system enables officers to differentiate between first generation images and those previously circulated by offenders. First generation images represent the greatest threat as the victims need to be identified and safeguarded. To date no first-generation images have been discovered because of any CoLP Indecent Images of Children (IIOC)

investigations. The CoLP Cyber Crime Unit and Digital exploitation Team assist with any proactive online work required to target offenders.

68. Information sharing with children's services at early stages of such investigations is critical to ensure effective safeguarding of children and prevent further risk to others. To ensure this is working effectively there is a planned multi agency tabletop exercise planned in Jan 2025. This has been planned and hosted by City of London Police and will be attended by PPU officers and children services whereby effective information sharing will be one of the areas tested.

69. City of London Police is in the process of reviewing the Child Centred Policing Strategy and have appointed a strategic lead to review, develop and deliver the strategy -Detective Superintendent Rice. Governance for delivery will sit within the Strategic Vulnerability Board.

Public Protection Notices and Referrals

70. PPNs have historically fluctuated quite significantly, however have become much more stable over the past 12 months. the current 12months volume (July 24 – June 25) a significant reduction (-18.7%) on the 12months previous. It was confirmed that a qualitative review by PPU and COL safeguarding has no concerns over the types of safeguarding reports being raised and that this lower level of records is not due to underreporting

71. Whilst PPN types can fluctuate Adult at risk remains the greatest notice being recorded, followed by child concern, and then domestic abuse.

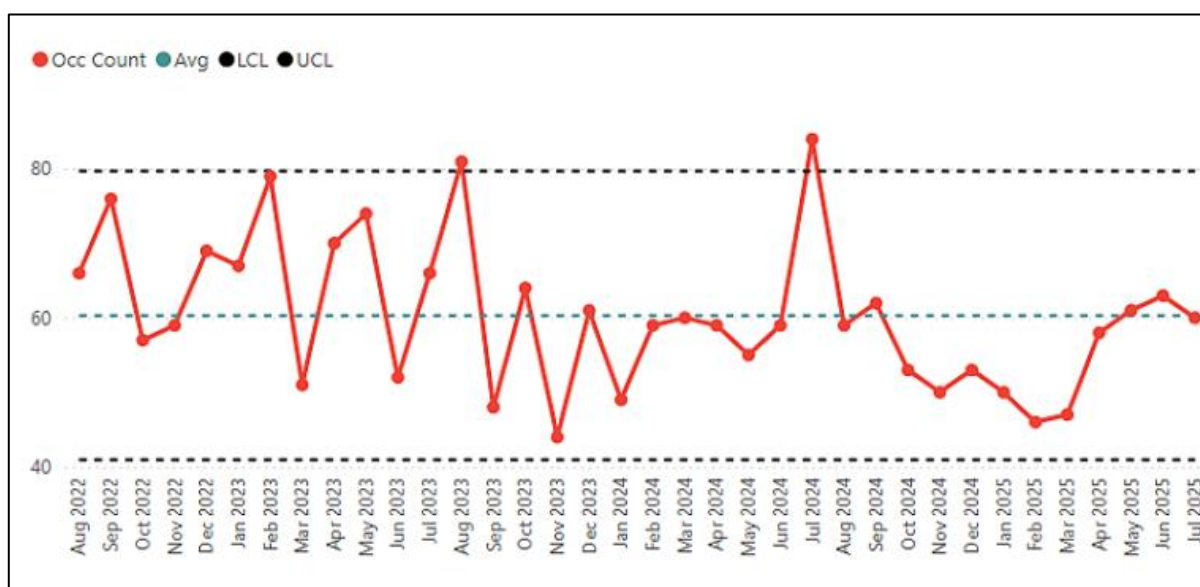


Figure 11 PPNs submitted CoLP Aug 22 – Jul 25

72. The CoLP last underwent a HMICFRS inspection specifically focussed on Child Protection in 2019. Since that time and based on emerging recommendations further training for staff has been provided to embed the concept of 'the voice of the child', and the implementation of a crime scrutiny group to review child protection investigations and referrals. This assists in to qualitatively assess the standard of reporting and investigation and ensure the child is at the centre of any police action – including treating children as children in a custody setting. These reviews report into the Crime Standards Board. Additionally, training has been provided to Control Room staff to ensure they understand vulnerability and are utilising a series of prompts designed to ensure a standard and thorough response at the outset.

Modern Slavery and Organised Immigration Crime (MSOIC)

73. Modern Slavery and human trafficking are a growing theme which can crosscut through many crime types. The number of modern slavery reports has decreased since the start of the COVID pandemic. This is most likely due to the reduced footfall and slow return to pre pandemic levels of workers/ visitors to the City and crime within the City of London, as it is usually discovered because of interactions around other crime types such as drug supply and prostitution.

74. A City of London MSOIC problem profile has been developed setting out the nature of the threat on a national, regional and local basis. The profile has allowed City of London Police and Partners identify the threat picture across the square mile. Similarly, it has also identified areas whereby we may wish to explore intelligence gaps and knowledge.

75. Utilising this plan a CoL specific 4 P plan has been developed in consultation with the MSOIC regional co-ordinator and the implementation of this will be governed through the SOC oversight board. The CoLP was recently inspected by the national MSOIC lead and an enhancement plan has been developed, which will be delivered through the MSOIC working group.

Infographic Summary – Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking (MSHT)

(APR 2024)

*data included in this summary is from 01/02/2019 – 31/01/2024

OFFICIAL - SENSITIVE

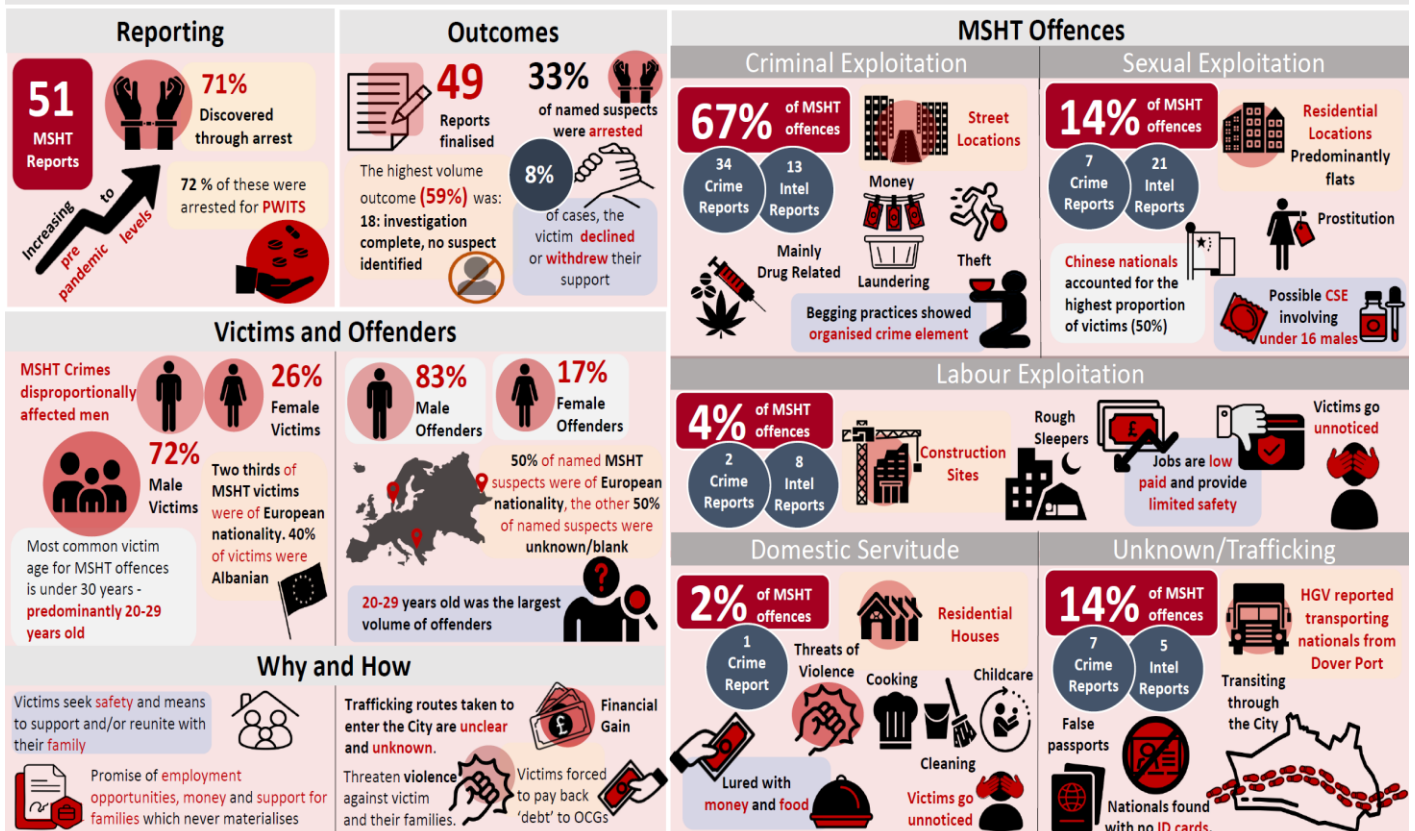


Fig 12 Problem Profile MSOIC

76. A substantial proportion of CoLP National Referral Mechanism referrals continue result from defences raised by individuals arrested for drug supply offences. Where connections to organised crime groups are identified, investigations are progressed by the Serious Organised Crime Team. PPU lead on victim support and safeguarding. This enables a coordinated approach to activity across MSHT and county lines drug activity.

77. CoLP is closely linked with local, regional and national partners, through the CoL Modern Slavery Forum and Project Enterprise – the Pan-London practitioner meeting for police and partners. CoLP undertakes activity in line with national 'Operation Aidant' or County Lines intensification periods, each period focussing on specific area of MSHT (e.g., child exploitation, prostitution). CoLP provide a national return to the NCA following these periods of action and have ongoing investigations surrounding modern slavery and human trafficking.

78. CoLP has MSHT SPOCs in the force, who have completed an extensive training course in investigating MSHT and drive training across the CoLP. They can advise investigators and are also trained as Victim liaison officers. CoLP has Senior Investigating Officers trained in leading Major Crime and

Serious and Organised Crime Investigations that can lead and coordinate any complex investigations.

79. CoLP has significantly improved its response to proactively tackling Serious Organised Crime types that impact across local, regional and national jurisdictions. CoLP has strengthened its response to tackling organised crime by embedding and collaboratively working closely with National Crime Agency Partners.

Hate Crime

80. Responsibility for the CoLP response to hate crime sits within Local Policing (Neighbourhoods) to raise awareness and increase reporting. This is closely linked with work focussing on and reviewing antisocial behaviour to ensure hate crime is not missed. Serious hate crime is investigated by the Public Protection Unit. Victims of hate crime are signposted to specialist support services either via the Vulnerable Victim Advocate or through organisations such as StopHate and TrueVision.
81. CoLP is a member of the Southeastern Regional Hate Crime Group where best practice is shared.
82. Hate Incidents Overview Hate incident volumes have been steadily falling since April 25 after a sharp decrease from March (43 occ) In May and June we had a total of 49 hate incidents. Analysing data for the most recent 12-month period (Mar 24 – Feb 25) and comparing it to the preceding 12 months here has been an increase of 14.3% (+50).
83. Racial hate crimes continue to be the most common motivator in the City over the last quarter (65% ~ 50 incidents), followed by religious and faith-based hate crimes (11.7%% ~ 9 incidents).
84. Religious and faith-based hate crimes were showing significant increases since the beginning of the year but have stabilised and are well within tolerance levels this past quarter.
85. There continues to be significant link between Hate Crime and the NTE hours with 58% of offences the past quarter committed between 1600 and 0600 however this is a decrease from the previous report of 66%. This is an increase on the previous 12 months where on average 63% of Hate Crime was linked to NTE hours.
86. The volume of Hate Crime against Officers has remained at a similar level with 5 Hate Crimes against officers between May 2025 and July 2025 compared to 4 last quarter.

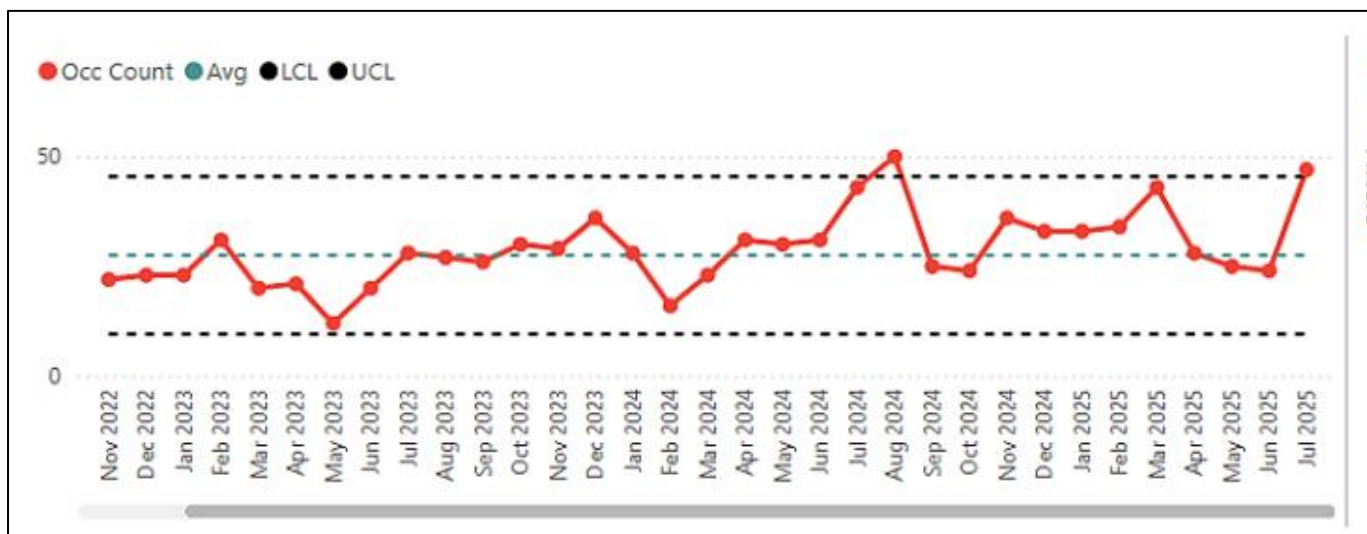


Fig 13 – Hate Crime occurrence overview - Nov 22 to Jul 25

87. There are currently 67 Open Hate related occurrences in COLP a decrease of 23 occurrences since last reporting. 74% of these are being investigated with Specialist operations with 12 others being investigated in Response or Neighbourhood Policing Teams.
88. CoLP has identified a range of opportunities to reduce hate crime and improve our response including the following:
 - a) Improving the risk assessment process for hate crime incorporating a risk template that will score the level of risk to victims for a higher level of safeguarding. This score will indicate either a standard, medium or high-risk level and will then be raised for supervisors to action any follow up safeguarding.
 - b) Providing officers with a 20-point template plan so that investigations are consistent and to the highest standard. This plan will make sure officers consider community impact statements, social media enquiries to evidence hostility, possible PREVENT referrals, intelligence checks, repeat-victim/offender and so on. This has been developed by actively reviewing Hate Crimes to identify where we can improve.
 - c) Provide weekly reports of hate crimes, and their compliance with incorporating the Hate Crime Risk assessment and 20 Point Plans
 - d) Supervising compliance in using templates correctly and filling in gaps in officer knowledge and tasking them in order to improve compliance.
 - e) The template will also ensure officers obtain Victim Personal Statement's (VPS) during initial interaction/ statement taking. This is to maximise confidence for victims, that measures are being applied for. If victim declines

a VPS, a body worn video clip of their refusal will be added to the template for transparency.

- f) Introducing a 'support services available to victims' leaflet, which will be a mandatory handout for officers to provide to victim.
 - g) Organising and promotion of events to raise awareness around Hate Crime e.g. Hate Crime Awareness Week. This is completed online and within the community.
 - h) Having an intelligence-based approach to Hate Crime, disseminating briefings to frontline officers to aid their response to incidents and prevent offending.
 - i) Utilising social media to encourage awareness around Hate Crime. Also using this platform for 'Identification sought' to increase positive IDs and spotlighting good work.
 - j) Piloting of a feedback survey for officers who have experienced racism on duty, to see how we as a force can best support those experiencing hate crime. This is so that we are continuously reviewing the effectiveness of policies/procedures such as Op Hampshire (Assault on police) and the internal element of the Police Race Action Plan.
 - k) Personal Social, Health & Economic Education (PSHE) programme, which will include inputs to support City Schools in educating and protecting young people in respect of Hate Crime.
 - l) Benchmarking across forces to develop a City External Scrutiny Process, which identifies areas for improvement in responding to Hate Crime.
 - m) Developing a training package(s) to raise awareness of the impact of hate crime on colleagues and to ensure officers/staff (including Call Handlers) respond to it effectively.
 - n) Develop dynamic tactics to increase victim willingness to report hate crimes by increasing their confidence through education on public order offences.
 - o) Develop dynamic tactics to raise awareness of non-crime hate incidents.
 - p) Survey the public where possible on their awareness around hate crime and why they may not report.
 - q) To identify trends and problem locations and take dynamic responses to address such issues.
89. The proportion of hate crimes recorded in the past 12 months (August 24 – July 25) with a positive outcome proportion is 11.5%. This is in line with national averages. There is significant ambition to build on this and with 15.8% of hate Crime still under investigation this is likely to rise.

Mental Health

90. Mental Health and Suicide are a separate strand under the vulnerability priority. Whilst this report does not focus on these areas, it should be noted that this is a cross-cutting issue across many of the other vulnerability areas. For example, many domestic abuse victims and perpetrators present with mental ill health, which is often an underlying issue in many of the high-risk MARAC cases discussed.
91. The CoLP, CoL & NHS fund the Mental Health Street Triage (MHST) nurses who proactively support frontline staff by providing on the street assessment of individuals presenting with mental health issues/in crisis. They ensure appropriate signposting and use of mental health detention powers, freeing up valuable police time whilst providing the right care and improved outcomes for individuals. Additionally, there is effective partnership working through the Community MARAC, chaired jointly by CoLP and the Community Safety Team where complex cases of antisocial behaviour or those with repeat mental health issues can be discussed. Where an officer acting on their own may have detained a person under S136, the MHST nurses using their skills and experience have avoided the use of a S136 detention 87 times since May, enabling the right care to be given quicker for those in crisis and reducing police involvement.
92. There is considerable work ongoing with CoL & NHS partners to provide mental Health support to those in the CoL area and reduce suicide. There is an NHS pilot scheme to help streamline the S136 process across the London Region and assist officers and Mental Health Street Triage clinicians when on duty, with finding a Hospital Based Place of Safety (HBPOS). There is also the Bridge watch initiative, that is led by The Ascension Trust, it operates in a similar way to the street Pastor project and is currently operating using trained volunteers to patrol the main bridges at key times within the City. These volunteers provide a first point of contact and support to those experiencing a mental health crisis. Additionally, there are several options being explored with partners to expedite the right care and transportation to the right place for those who find themselves in crisis.
93. Future investment in mental health initiatives and support across the partnership is imperative in reducing the burden that mental health places on the police service.
94. CoLP are working towards the implementation of Phases 1&2 of Right Care Right Person (RCRP), a nationally recognised policing model for responding to mental health crises. The purpose of RCRP is to ensure the most appropriate agency responds to a mental health incident and people in crisis can access compassionate support that appropriately meets their needs in a timely manner. Joint training with the MPS is being arranged as they have successfully utilised this decision-making model for a number of years.

Operational partners are aware of this model due to use by other police services and they will be briefed by CoLP once a go-live date is identified. The aim is for this to be implemented before the end of 2025.

95. Operation Umbara has been created to collate intelligence regarding high intensity users (HIU). A HIU is a person that presents in The City two or more times in a year in a perceived MH crisis and puts themselves or others at high risk of harm in order to get their needs met by The Emergency Services or members of the public. Through joint working with our MHST service and frontline officers submitting intelligence, HIU are identified by the Partnership and Prevention Team. Interventions like community protection warnings are utilised to divert them away from risky behaviour and give guidance on seeking appropriate help.
96. The Secure City Programme is a joint initiative between the City of London Corporation and City of London Police, which aims to deliver significant improvements to the safety of residents, workers and visitors in the Square Mile. One phase of the programme is looking at how technology could be used to support suicide prevention on the bridges. Particularly, leveraging video analytics, machine learning and artificial intelligence for CCTV systems to identify people in mental health crisis.

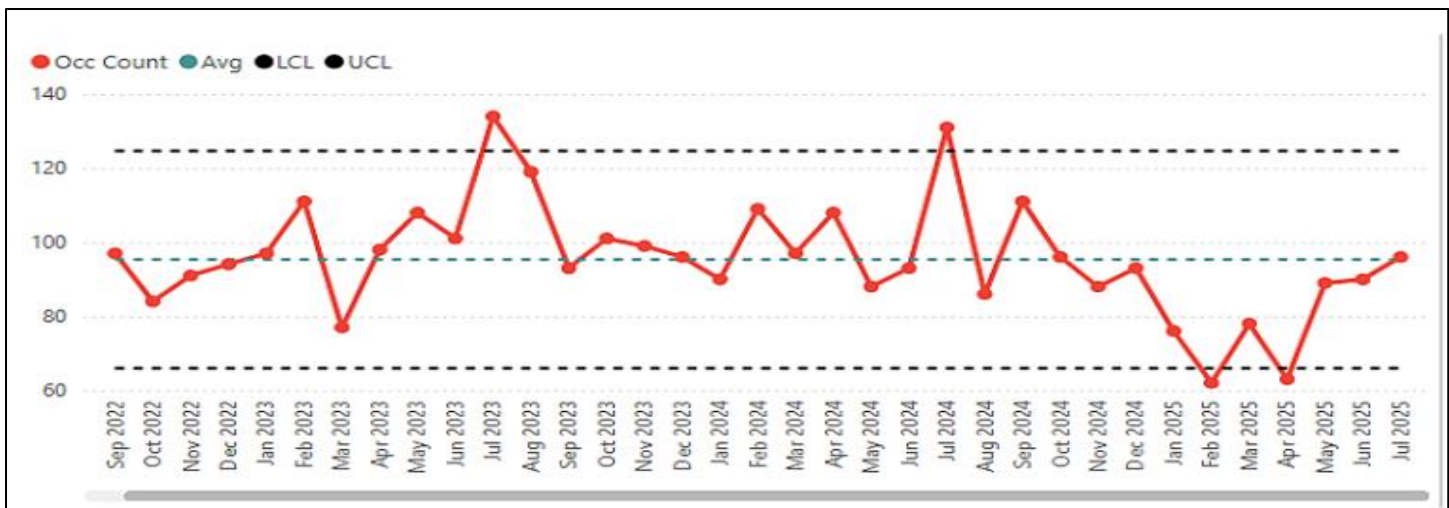


Fig 15 - Mental health Incidents Sep 22 to Jul 2025

Conclusion

97. Vulnerability is 'golden thread' that weaves through all aspects of policing. CoLP and CoL work closely together to deliver activity across strategic objectives in line with the National Vulnerability Action Plan and CoLP Policing Plan 22-25. Whilst crime levels remain relatively low, partnership work to raise awareness, increase reporting and provide public reassurance is paramount to improving the effectiveness of our response that in turn will enhance trust and confidence within the community we serve.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – City of London Police - Strategic and Tactical Vulnerability Leads.

Mandy Horsburgh

Detective Chief Superintendent City of London Police.

E: amanda.horsburgh@cityoflondon.police.uk

Appendix 1 - City of London Police strategic and tactical leads across thematic Areas of vulnerability.

Thematic Areas / Strands of Vulnerability	Strategic/ Thematic Lead	Tactical Owner	Comments
Child Abuse & Neglect & CSE	DCI PPU	DI PPU	Subject matter experts
Domestic Abuse	DCI PPU	Chief Inspector – Response	Evidence led decision based on commission/demographic of victims
FGM / HBV – DI PPU			Covered within Rape and Sexual Offences plan
Managing Sex Offenders	DSupt Investigations	Chief Inspector - NPT	Ensure Collaborative Approach to management of RSO in community and those impacting our communities.
Rape & Sexual Offences/Abuse	DSupt Investigations	DI PPU	SME and Leads for delivery of Op Soteria
MSHT & OIC (including prostitution)	DCI PPU	Chief Inspector - NPT	
Drugs & Drug Related Violence	DCI SOC	Chief Inspector - RPU	Ensure regional to local approach embedded in CoLP
Serious Violence	Supt Response & NPT	DCI CID Investigations	
Missing Person	Chief Inspector – Response	DI CID Investigations	
Adults at Risk – DI PPU			Covered with DA and MH Planning based on demographic and AAR in CoL

Mental Health & Suicide	Supt Response & NPT	CI Partnerships	
Hate Crime	Supt Response & NPT	DI (VCU) Investigations	Ensure effective Hate Crime Investigations.
VAWG	CSupt P&T	DSupt P&T	Strategic Ownership of VAWG currently sit within P&T

Of Note PREVENT is managed by Counter Terrorism Policing Team at City of London Police and also report into the SVB

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