

Committee: Strategic Planning & Performance (Police) Committee	Dated: 07/02/2021
Subject: Force's Performance against the Government's National Priorities for Policing – 3rd Quarter Statement (end of December 2021)	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	1,12
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	No
If so, how much?	
What is the source of Funding?	
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	
Report of: Town Clerk	For Information
Report author: Alex Orme, Head of Police Authority Team/Rob Atkin, Chief Superintendent HQ Directorate	

Summary

The Home Office requires the Police Authority to publish information (a quarterly statement) on our website about the City of London Police's performance against the Government's national priorities for policing .

This is our third quarterly performance statement (Appendix A) which provides an update on the contribution the City of London Police is making in achieving improvements against the national priorities for policing. The statement (as at the end of December 2021) is being presented to Committee for comment, before being placed on the Police Authority website.

Recommendations

Members are asked to note the national priorities for policing performance statement – as at the end of December 2021 (Appendix A)

Main Report

Background

1. Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) are required to publish certain information to allow the public to hold them to account. Section 11(1) and (2) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 requires an elected local policing body to publish any information specified by the Secretary of State by order. The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Order 2011 ('the Order') sets out the information that must be published.

2. On 6 May 2021 (PCC elections day), the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) (Amendment) Order 2021 was laid in Parliament and came into force on 31st May 2021. The Order amended the 2011 Order, and requires PCCs/PFCCs and Mayors to publish additional information to that required under the 2011 Order. The additional information requested is a statement of the force's performance against the Government's national priorities for policing, HMICFRS performance reports on the force, and complaint handling. The 2021 amendment also requires the published information to be in a prominent place on the PCC's website.
3. These amendments to the Specified Information Order are in response to the findings and conclusions from Part One of the Home Office's PCC Review, specifically that more was needed to be done to improve the public's understanding of a PCC's role and their record on crime; thereby improving transparency and democratic accountability.
4. PCC's are therefore now required to produce a quarterly statement outlining the contribution the City of London Police is making in achieving improvements against the national priorities for policing. These priorities are as follows:
 - reduce murder and other homicide
 - reduce serious violence
 - disrupt drugs supply and county lines
 - reduce neighbourhood crime
 - tackle cyber crime
 - and improve satisfaction among victims, with a particular focus on victims of domestic abuse.
5. These priorities will be kept under review and further crime types may be added in the future. The intention of these priorities is to complement existing local priorities set out in PCCs' Local Police and Crime Plans. Each force has a key role in supporting the priorities, so that collectively the Home Office can see real improvements in outcomes over the four years from the baseline of June 2019.
6. Accountability for performance against these national measures will be via the Crime and Policing Performance Board (CPPB), sitting underneath the National Policing Board (although democratic and local accountability will come from PCCs explaining to the public how their force is performing against the measures). The CPPB will monitor the data on a quarterly basis, "seeking to understand the trends and drive real improvements in outcomes over the next three to four years, against a baseline of June 2019. Success against the measures will be judged on a national level; their introduction does not represent a return to force-level numerical targets. But the National Policing Board (NPB) will continue to refer to local proxy measures in a diagnostic capacity, seeking to identify good practice and provide support and challenge to forces.

Current Position

7. The Police Authority Team working with the Force produced the first quarterly performance statement (as at the end of July 2021) and it was presented to the Strategic Planning and Performance Committee for comment in September

2021. The second quarterly performance update (as at the end of September 2021) went to the November 2021 Committee.

8. The third quarterly performance update (as at the end of December 2021) is being presented to this Committee for comment, before being published on the Police Authority website.

Consultees

Officers of the City of London Police have been consulted on and contributed to the development of the latest Force Performance Statement (Appendix A).

Conclusion

9. The Government believes that these performance measures for policing outcomes will help focus effort on key national priorities and help to demonstrate value for money in policing.
10. The Government has been clear that we must achieve significant reductions in crime and restore the public's confidence in the criminal justice system. These measures are intended as an effective and nuanced way to focus police effort towards meeting these over-arching goals.

Appendices

Appendix A – 3rd Quarter Statement (as at the end of December 2021)- Force's Performance against the Government's National Priorities for Policing - Specified Information (Amendment) Order 2021

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Force Delivery of National Priorities for Policing

Third Quarterly Statement – as at the end of December 2021

Background

The update provides a quarterly statement on the contribution City of London Police is making in achieving improvements against the national priorities for policing. These priorities are as follows:

- a) Reduce murder and other homicide.
- b) Reduce serious violence.
- c) Disrupt drugs supply and county lines.
- d) Reduce neighbourhood crime.
- e) Tackle cyber-crime.
- f) Improve satisfaction among victims with a particular focus on victims of domestic abuse.

Each force has a key role in supporting the delivery of these priorities, which the Home Office are establishing in order to track collective improvements in outcomes applying a baseline from the 2019/20 financial year.

These National Crime and Policing Measures help focus the Force and its partners on key national priorities, allow performance to be measured and help to demonstrate value for money in policing. The Government has been clear that policing must achieve significant reductions in crime and restore the public's confidence in the criminal justice system.

Overview of Force Performance (as at the end of December 2021)

The City of London Police are making tangible progress in delivery of the National Crime and Policing Priorities. The Force has strategies, processes and mechanisms in place to address any potential reductions in performance.

The commentary below provides an overview of how the Force is working to reduce or manage harm within the six priority areas and drive Force performance and ensure continuous improvement.

Reduce Murder and Other Homicide:

National Metrics.

Homicides - CoLP Homicides = 0 reports in reporting period

The current position (as at the end of December 2021) and the steps being taken to reduce or manage harm and maintain and drive performance:

There have been zero homicides during the reporting period.

The Force has a range of multi-agency plans and responses which concentrate on reducing violence occurrences in the night time economy and in preventing domestic violence. These mechanisms are highly responsive, and resources can be flexed to challenge increases in certain crime types, including trends of violence or disorder. This works to prevent crime and therefore reduce the likelihood of a homicide in the City.

In terms of London as a whole, the City of London Police works in partnership with the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) in reducing serious violence through the coordination of assets (e.g., working with the Violent Crime Task Force); targeting known offenders on our borders.

Reduce Serious Violence:

National Metrics.

Hospital admissions of under 25s for assault with a sharp object – CoLP incidents where a hospital admission of an u25s for assault with a sharp object = 0 (last 12 months to September 2021).

Offences involving discharge of a firearm - CoLP Offences involving discharge of a firearm = Nil.

The current position (as at the end of December 2021) and the steps being taken to reduce or manage harm and maintain and drive performance

Historically the COLP has had very few serious violence incidents that fit the national criteria. Most serious assaults are the result of physical altercations or violent disorder without weapons, usually linked to the night-time economy. The City of London have very low occurrences of serious youth violence

Whilst no firearms have been discharged in the City in this quarter there have been two occurrences of BB guns being used; during an ongoing nuisance complaint.

The City has a well-established Community Safety Plan, preventative programs being run in schools and cross border work with the MPS and British Transport Police (BTP) – with joint operations to reduce and tackle violence and combat criminality. This includes work to

combat cross border gang activity and targeted, intelligence led use of stop and search specifically relating to weapon carriage.

There is extensive partnership work with licensees and the Corporation of London to ensure problem locations and offenders are well managed; coupled with priority patrolling of areas linked to higher violence.

The COLP Tactical Firearms Group routinely patrol in high footfall, iconic sites, and other priority locations to prevent and deter. Project Servator has also been highly successful in deterring firearms and serious violence in the force area.

Community policing work with the local community to provide reassurance and monitor any community tension/gang violence/escalation.

As a result, when a serious violence offence occurs, the Force can respond effectively to secure positive outcomes.

For Quarter Three in November and December 2021 the Force launched it's Christmas campaign, a dedicated policing operation running to keep people safe during the busy festive period. This ran across Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings from the 26th November and throughout December increasing high visibility patrols across the City, police presence at multiagency Night Hubs, working with local business and licensed premises to provide prevention advice and promote campaigns such as 'Ask for Angela and joint patrols with the MPS and BTP as part of the 'Safer Together' campaign.

The campaign realised an 8% reduction in Violence Against The Person offences, a 10% reduction in sexual offences and a 17% reduction in public order offences (compared to the equivalent time period prior to the campaign).

Disrupt drugs supply and county lines:

National Metrics.

Drug-related homicide - CoLP Drug-related homicide = Nil

Police referrals into drug treatment - CoLP Police referrals into drug treatment = 13 persons from October to December.

The current position (as at the end of December 2021) and the steps being taken to reduce or manage harm and maintain and drive performance.

Drugs are seen currently as a moderate threat by the Force and therefore, an area that requires '*a focus on enforcement with an element of intervention*'. CoLP was subject of the National County Lines Coordination Centre peer review in November 2019. The review concluded that the Force's response is good and acknowledged that the Force does not suffer from county lines in the way other forces do, noting the Force was an 'importer of drugs' rather than an exporter.

The Force acknowledges that there may be a traversing element to this threat; with individuals passing through the City alongside a vulnerability element for people being coerced into this type of behaviour. CoLP has multiple strands of work tackling drug crime in the City and further afield, including County Lines and Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking (MSHT). A reconfigured 'Drugs Squad' is working with City and regional partners to disrupt the illegal drug supply network, deter and dissuade Organised Crime Groups operating within the City and significantly reduce the supply of illegal drugs.

CoLP form part of a coordinated pan-London and UK approach to enforcement and other interventions in respect of County lines drug supply. CoLP officers take part in the County Lines intensification weeks where hotspots are identified and in partnership with BTP and the MPS transport hubs policed to intercept those involved. CoLP officers have undertaken specific continual professional development alongside BTP and MPS officers specifically to be able to recognise and deal more effectively with this problem. The Force is working to collate and monitor the number of county lines and modern slavery operations its conducts; in order to develop a baseline.

COLP actively participates in Modern Slavery and County Lines intensification activity identifying potential victims of slavery and sexual exploitation (that are linked to drug abuse and county lines). This is through Operation Aidant - a multi-agency operation to tackle modern slavery and human trafficking led by the National Crime Agency (NCA) with targeted partnership working with BTP at our transport hubs.

CoLP work with a range of partners to ensure those with drug related offending are offered the appropriate referral with our partners to reduce / stop offending.

Reduce Neighbourhood Crime:

National Metrics.

Burglary, robbery, theft of and from a vehicle, theft from a person – the two tables below illustrate the crime figures from the Force and Home Office directed baseline for 2019/20. They compare crime levels on both a monthly and 12 monthly basis.

Reduce Neighbourhood Crime - Summary Table December 2019 (Baseline) to December 2021:

	Dec-19	Dec-21	Change Monthly	Direction
Burglary	29	24	-17%	↓
Robbery	14	8	-43%	↓
Theft of Motor Vehicle	4	11	175%	↑
Theft from Motor Vehicle	20	7	-65%	↓
Theft Person	90	73	-19%	↓

Reduce Neighbourhood Crime Summary Table 12 months to December 2019 compared to 12 months to December 2021.

	January- December 2019	January - December 2021	Change Yearly	Direction
Burglary	343	181	-47%	↓
Robbery	168	106	-37%	↓
Theft of Motor Vehicle	35	47	34%	↑
Theft from Motor Vehicle	150	121	-19%	↓
Theft Person	830	632	-24%	↓

The current position (as at the end of December 2021) and the steps being taken to reduce or manage harm and maintain and drive performance.

Neighbourhood crime has seen significant reductions when comparing the baseline to current performance. Even when taking account of the COVID pandemic, the Force is performing well. There has been an increase in Theft of Motor Vehicle offences, but steps are being taken to address this.

Nationally, when looking at All Crime, the City Of London Police has had the greatest decrease of any Force area in the country for 16 consecutive months; as at the latest available national data which reports to the end of October 2021.

The Force has a comprehensive plan in place to target offenders and support victims of theft and robbery offences; and has worked effectively with Operation Venice over the past year (An MPS operation targeting moped/bicycle enabled crime). Actions taken by the Force to address the recent spike in robbery include increased resources; both uniform and plain clothes deployments. Extensive work is undertaken with the MPS on our borders, sharing intelligence, joint operations and relentlessly targeting known offenders. This has resulted in several arrests of offender in the process of committing crime.

Notable activity for Quarter 3 includes the Christmas campaign, and in relation to neighbourhood crimes when comparing the previous 7 week period with the period of operational activity a 40% (n=79 fewer) reduction in theft offences were reported. A particular improvement was reported in relation to those thefts reported from licensed premises (n=39 fewer); and a 63% (n=5 fewer) decrease in reports of robbery.

Tackle Cyber-Crime

National Metrics.

Confidence in the law enforcement response to cyber crime- The City Cyber Crime Unit (CCU) consistently achieves the National Key Performance Indicator (KPI) of investigating 100% of reported Cyber Crime.

Percentage of businesses experiencing a cyber breach or attack – The Force does not currently hold information on this measure that would be robust or meaningful. The Home Office are developing a national measure for this area.

The current position (as at the end of December 2021) and the steps being taken to reduce or manage harm and maintain and drive performance.

The City Cyber Crime Unit (CCU) consistently meets the National KPI of investigating 100% of reported Cyber Crime. Our CCU works closely with the national programme to develop resilience, capability, and expertise in this specialist area of investigation.

The Unit is a nationally recognised Centre of Excellence via Cyber Griffin - a community-focused programme which has continued during the national lockdowns helping businesses in the Square Mile tackle cyber criminality. The Cyber Griffin programme was created in 2018 with the aim of protecting the Square Mile from cyber criminality. This team offer advisory and training services to small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through to multi-national organisations.

It is recognised across policing that cybercrime is a significant threat to the UK as a whole and that policing is striving to keep pace with both the increase in demand and complexity. COLP are the National Police Chiefs Council lead for cybercrime and are working to support Regional and National Partners. The COLP operate to a regional partnership model in London with the MPS and BTP; which continues to develop and grow collaboratively.

Improve satisfaction among victims with a particular focus on victims of domestic abuse:

National Metrics.

Satisfaction with the police among victims of domestic abuse – The surveys of Domestic Abuse (DA) victims went on hold during both lockdowns; due to the increased safety risk related to contacting victims (this step was taken in line with national guidance).

Victim satisfaction with the police – see the table below

Victim Satisfaction with Police 12 Months to End of December 2021.

Treatment: 75% Satisfied	Follow Up: 62% Satisfied
Overall Service: 62% Satisfied	Would Recommend in Future: 76%

The current position (as at the end of December 2021) and the steps being taken to reduce or manage harm and maintain and drive performance.

The above results were reported from a small sample size (82); representing an 8% response rate from just under 1,000 surveys sent. Whilst a 10% response rate is considered welcome in some sectors work is ongoing to improve engagement. A proposal is being considered by

the Force which applies a range of different methods and channels to survey victims of crime; in order to provide deeper insights and improve our services.

The Force forecast for the reporting year end is encouraging; and the impact of easing of lockdown restrictions continues to be closely monitored. There remain opportunities to improve victim satisfaction and engagement with communities. The overall Force assessment at this time is Satisfactory; with no major issues of concern.

COVID-19 saw a reduction in the number of reported domestic abuse crimes during lockdown. The Force has continued to invest in this area and developed several initiatives including a 'Spotting the Signs' toolkit for employers and a 'Hidden Harms' Campaign. These are designed to maintain engagement with the community, encourage reporting and ensure appropriate support is signposted and accessible.

Engagement work continues with City businesses to encourage reporting, support workers, and raise awareness with employers. The Public Protection Unit (PPU) have published a digital newsletter for hotels which focuses on vulnerability strands. The first edition explored Domestic Abuse and how staff can protect customers; and what to look out for when hotels reopen to the public. There is a clear link to heightening awareness and tackling sexual violence / Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). The newsletter will continue and the VAWG strand will run through each edition.