

Committee: Strategic Planning & Performance (Police) Committee	Dated: 05/05/2022
Subject: Force's Performance against the Government's National Priorities for Policing – 4th Quarter Statement (end of March 2022)	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 fourth 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 March 2022) 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 March 2022 (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 and the third quarterly performance update (as at the end of December 2021) went to the February 2022 Committee.

8. The fourth quarterly performance update (as at the end of March 2022) 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 – 4th Quarter Statement (as at the end of March 2022)- 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

Fourth 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 real 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 March 2022) 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 December 2021).

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

The current position (as at the end of March 2022) 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 was offence of armed robbery in a hotel linked to a series of similar crimes in the MPS, the suspect has been arrested and is awaiting court proceedings.

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.

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 = 29 January-March 2022.

The current position (as at the end of March 2022) 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.

It is acknowledged that there could be a transient element to this kind of issue in the City with individuals passing through alongside a vulnerability element for people being coerced into this type of behaviour. As a result, in the last 12 months CoLP has submitted 8 referrals to the national referral mechanism, the majority of these relating to suspected criminal exploitation, either through the raising of a Section 45 defence or the circumstances identified following an arrest.

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.

The custody function at CoLP has been part of a national pilot project around drug testing throughout 2021/22 which is looking at increasing the number of individuals who are drug tested on arrest to build up a wider evidence base of the links between drugs and criminality, and also to crack down on so called 'recreational drug use'. Under this pilot the 'trigger offences' for drug testing have been expanded and all individuals who test positive are referred to treatment programmes.

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 British Transport Police 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.

City of London Police 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 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 tables show the crime figures from the baseline (2019/20) compared to current levels on both a monthly and 12 monthly basis.

Reduce Neighbourhood Crime - Summary Table March 2020 (Baseline) to March 2022:

	Mar-20	Mar-22	Change Monthly	Direction
Burglary	23	12	-48%	↓
Robbery	5	9	80%	↑
Theft of Motor Vehicle	6	5	-17%	↓
Theft from Motor Vehicle	10	29	190%	↑
Theft Person	47	112	138%	↑

Reduce Neighbourhood Crime Summary Table 12 months to March 2020 (Baseline) compared to 12 months to March 2022.

	April 2019- March 2020	April 2021 - March 2022	Change Yearly	Direction
Burglary	334	229	-31%	↓
Robbery	158	111	-30%	↓
Theft of Motor Vehicle	38	49	29%	↑
Theft from Motor Vehicle	170	155	-9%	↓
Theft Person	903	799	-12%	↓

The current position (as at the end of March 2022) 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 over the 12-month period with the only area of increase being Theft of Motor Vehicle. There are several increases when we look at March 2022 compared to March 2020, but this will be skewed by the fact that the first national lockdown began in March 2020 and there have been no such restrictions in the current year.

Nationally, when looking at All Crime CoLP is now ranked 40th out of all forces in terms of the 12-month percentage change, reporting a 25% increase with the latest data covering to the end of January 2022. At this point there was a national increase of 10.9% with 40 forces seeing a year-on-year increase as we start to compare post lockdown activity with some of the key lockdown periods. The comparatively small volumes in the City do mean that we tend to fluctuate from one extreme to the other when measured in terms of percentage change nationally, for example this comes after spending 18 months ranked first.

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 (the MPS operation targeting moped/bicycle enabled crime focusing on link series phone snatch/robberies). Actions taken by the Force to address robbery and theft person include increased resources both in 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 offenders in the process of committing crime. Recent activity includes an arrest for a phone snatch where a female was punched in the face and an arrest for an attempt robbery of a cycle delivery courier.

There is a specific operation set up to support victims of burglary ensuring all receive a visit from their dedicated ward officer, who will offer prevention advice and property marking. Alongside this, street signage is being used to highlight hotspot locations to make all residents aware to take extra care.

In relation to the rise in vehicle related theft, sector policing teams have been carrying out targeted patrols at hotspot locations and are setting up a two-pronged operation to reduce both opportunity and ability to profit from this type of crime. It aims to provide crime

prevention/education materials in key locations and across social media and increase targeted activity around offenders and stolen property handlers to detect and deter further offences.

Tackle Cyber-Crime

National Metrics.

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

Percentage of businesses experiencing a cyber breach or attack – CoLP does not have information on this that would be robust or meaningful. It is expected that the Home Office will develop a national measure for this area.

The current position (as at the end of March 2022) 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.

There have been several successful operations in Quarter 4 resulting in the disruption of an international targeted phishing scam and multiple arrests linked to a well-known hacking group.

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. The City of London Police is the NPCC lead for cybercrime and works closely with Regional and National Partners. The CoLP operate to a regional partnership model in London with the Metropolitan Police and the British Transport Police. This continues to develop and grow collaboratively with the set up of the London Cyber Resilience Centre now underway.

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 DA victims went on hold during both lockdowns due to the increased safety risk related to contacting victims (this was in line with national guidance).

Victim satisfaction with the police – see the table below.

Treatment: 58% Satisfied	Follow Up: 63% Satisfied
Overall Service: 67% Satisfied	Would Recommend in Future: 77%

The current position (as at the end of March 2022) 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 (84); representing an 10% response rate from just over 850 surveys sent. Whilst a 10% response rate is considered welcome in some sectors work is ongoing to improve engagement by looking at a range of different methods and channels to survey victims of crime to provide deeper insights and improve our services. **While our overall satisfaction level has improved in Q4 there has been a noticeable drop in those satisfied with the treatment they have received. This will be highlighted to the new trust and confidence strand of work and will be taken forward with the work of that team to seek improvement and service recovery where possible.**

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.