



TAKE BACK OUR STREETS

FIGHTING BACK AGAINST ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR,
PUBLIC DRUG CONSUMPTION, AND KNIFE CRIME.

Deploying 10,000 extra police and introducing hotspot patrolling of 2,000 of the highest crime areas to prevent 35,000 crimes.

Tripling Stop & Search to take knives and drugs off the streets and arrest 300,000 more criminals.

Rolling out Live Facial Recognition in crime hotspots across the country to catch 24,000 wanted criminals.

Introducing 'Immediate Justice' community sentences issued by police so those committing lower-level offences clean up graffiti, and our streets and parks.

Cracking down on public cannabis consumption. Mandating police enforcement and introducing automatic referral to the Magistrates' courts for a second offence.

Putting public safety first when dealing with mentally ill people. Overhauling Labour's Mental Health Act and rebalancing from an obsessive focus on racial targets to put public safety first.

Curbing riding dangerous e-bikes and e-scooters on our pavements. Requiring police to always intervene and enforcing increased penalties.

Stamping out ghost plates. Legislating for greater criminal consequences for manufacture, sale and use of ANPR-evading number plates.

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Foreword from the **Shadow Home Secretary.**

We can all feel that order is breaking down on our streets and within our communities.

Crime and antisocial behaviour are at unacceptably high levels and the social contract that helped make Britain unique is coming apart at the seams. We used to be known as one of the most orderly countries in the world. But now, every day, too many people witness things that anger and alarm them: towns blighted by graffiti and litter, cannabis being openly dealt and smoked on the street, shoplifting rampant, or yet another headline of a young life cut short by a knife. Our communities have become less civil and more dangerous. I hear it everywhere I go, with good, ordinary, decent citizens telling me they are fed up. People are often afraid on their own high streets.

It does not have to be like this. We know that when respect for the rules that bind our communities together breaks down, it doesn't just make the law-abiding majority feel unsafe, but it also fuels a culture of lawlessness that leads to far worse crimes.

The first duty of government is to protect the public. That means taking action against those who make their neighbours' lives a misery. It means backing our police officers to enforce the law - every law - no matter the perpetrator. Under our plan to Take Back Our Streets, if you break the law, you will face consequences, swiftly and decisively.

This plan lays out how the next Conservative government will put 10,000 new police officers on our streets, over half of which will go to the highest crime areas. In those high crime areas, we will expand the use of Stop & Search to get drugs and knives off the streets, and we will roll out Live Facial Recognition to catch known criminals.

Our plan will see police empowered to act and enforce on dealing and using cannabis, on e-scooters and e-bikes on pavements, and on the use of ghost plates. It will also enable police to hand out new 'Immediate Justice' assignments for minor offences, so those blighting our streets are made to clean them up without delay.

As Conservatives, we are clear who we stand for. Law-abiding British people who agree the police should be backed to enforce the law on everyone.

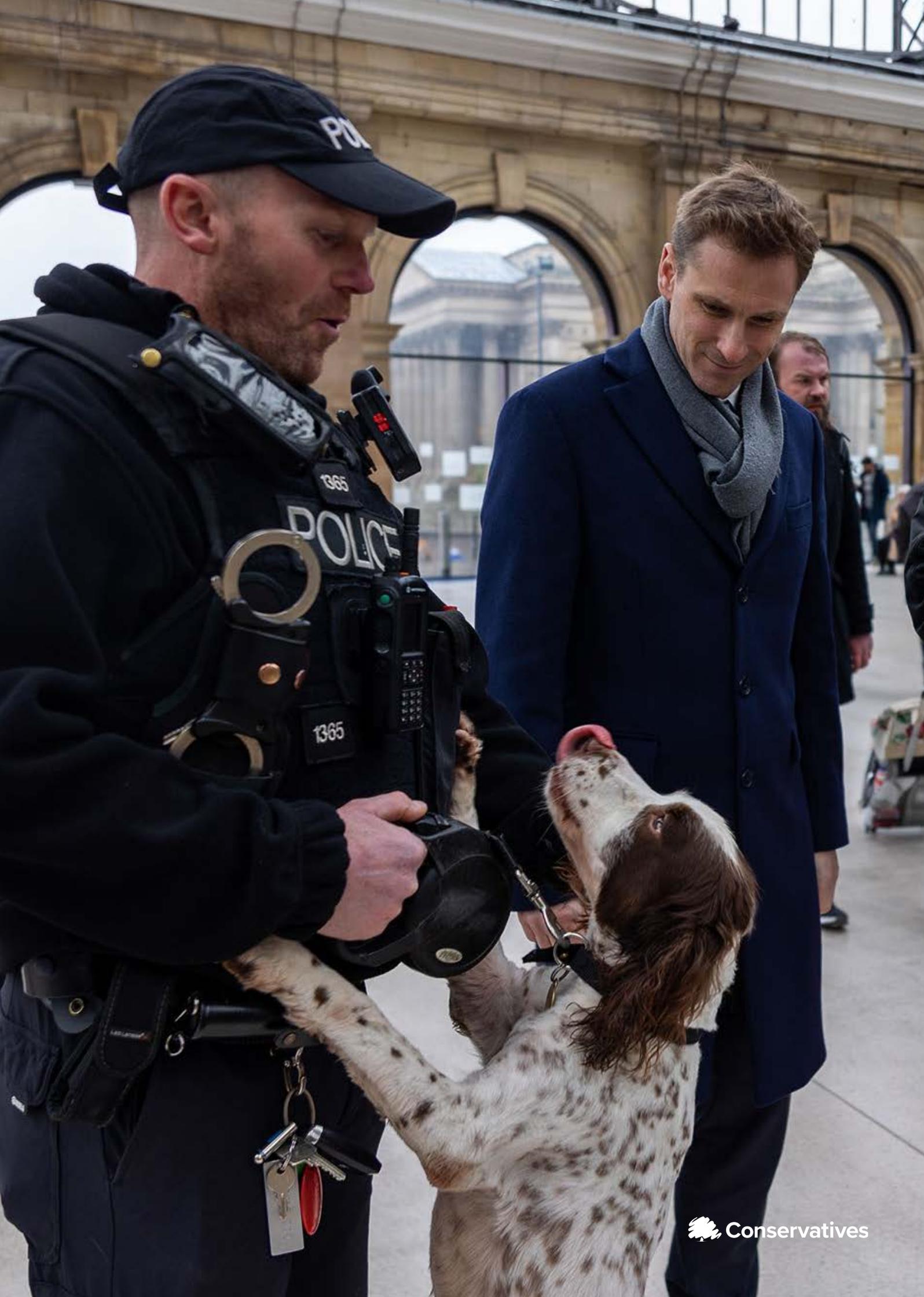
It's time to Take Back Our Streets.



Chris Philp MP
Shadow Home Secretary

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Our plan to **Take Back Our Streets.**

Deploying 10,000 extra police and introducing hotspot patrolling.

A quarter of all crime happens in just 5% of neighbourhoods. We will use our investment in 10,000 extra police officers to introduce intense hotspot patrolling of these 2,000 crime hotspot areas, which will prevent an estimated 35,000 crimes and deter anti-social behaviour, public drug consumption, shoplifting and knife crime.

Tripling Stop & Search to take knives and drugs off the streets.

We will fight knife crime and drug possession by rolling out permanent 'section 60' orders in the 2,000 worst crime hotspot areas. This enables police to search anyone they have reason to suspect without meeting the normal higher legal tests. Outside crime hotspots, we will take a common-sense approach to enable more Stop & Search by allowing police to search on the basis of a single suspicion indicator. This will lead to 1 million more Stop & Searches and 300,000 more arrests.

Rolling out Live Facial Recognition in crime hotspots across the country.

Live Facial Recognition (LFR) is a breakthrough technology to fight crime. A Met Police trial in 2024 saw 1,000 known criminals arrested, and when used in Croydon Town Centre, there was a 12% reduction in crime in a year. Rolling out routine LFR to the 100 highest crime areas will deliver an estimated 24,000 arrests of wanted criminals.

Introducing 'Immediate Justice' community service assignments issued by police.

Timely community sentences issued by police, so those committing lower-level offences clean up graffiti, our streets and parks. Used for offences like criminal damage, minor or common assault, drunk and disorderly, or a first drug possession offence, this will result in an estimated 2 million hours of service, making our communities tidier and more orderly.

Cracking down on public cannabis consumption – always prosecuting second offences.

Cannabis is a gateway to more serious drug use and can cause severe psychosis, yet two-thirds of police officers think that cannabis has been decriminalised in practice. At present the police often walk on by, and if they do stop someone, can simply give an informal warning on the street which is not recorded. We will mandate the police to always intervene. First time offenders will get a formal, on-the-record caution or an Immediate Justice assignment (see above). Second offences will be prosecuted in the Magistrates Court.

Putting public safety first when dealing with mentally ill people.

We will overhaul Labour's Mental Health Act and stamp out the ideology that has seen a fixation on racial targets, putting these ahead of public safety - with tragic consequences. Labour's Mental Health Act has an obsessive focus on reducing the use of sectioning on racial grounds, allowing seriously mentally ill individuals to remain in communities, when they should be detained for the safety of themselves and the public. Labour voted down our plans to mandate an assessment of the levels of risk to public safety posed by patients in the community. We will reform the law and overturn this culture.

Curbing riding dangerous e-bikes and e-scooters on pavements.

Enabling police to always intervene and enforce increased penalties. E-bikes and e-scooters are dangerous to pedestrians – some are heavy, fast and powerful – but are currently treated like bicycles rather than motorbikes when used on pavements.

Stamping out ghost plates.

Using fake or 'ghost plates' allows serious criminal activity, but there is only a £100 fine for using a non-compliant plate and a £1,000 fine for making and selling them. We will make it a serious criminal offence to manufacture or sell plates that cannot be ANPR read.

Mandating these priorities will require amendments to sections 40 and 41A of the Police Act 1996 to give the Home Secretary powers even in the absence of force failure.





Britain used to be one of the most orderly countries in the world, but we are now witnessing an unsettling level of disorder on our streets. Low-level offences make the law-abiding majority feel unsafe and forms the backdrop against which more serious offending emerges. This means not just a fear of crime, but it damages local economic prosperity. ^{1 2}

Police in England and Wales recorded around 1 million incidents of anti-social behaviour in the year to September 2025.³ According to ONS surveys, over a third of the public have personally experienced or witnessed anti-social behaviour during that period – a shocking figure that highlights how widespread the problem has become.⁴

At the same time, we face entrenched challenges with serious crime. Knife crime remains at alarming levels – with almost 50,000 knife incidents in the past year.⁵ Drug abuse is driving a wave of mental health crises and violent behaviour, with potent cannabis⁶ linked to psychosis and brutal acts of violence in a number of cases.^{7 8}

All of this undermines the fundamental social contract that in Britain everyone plays by the rules, and those who do not will face the consequences.

Our plan to Take Back Our Streets confronts these issues. We outline how we will address the public disorder impacting the daily life of law-abiding citizens, restore authority on our streets, and take decisive action against drugs and knives. This is a bold, unapologetic plan to protect local high street businesses, and to take our streets back from thugs, drug dealers, thieves, and vandals.

Deploy 10,000 extra police and introduce hotspot patrolling of specific high crime areas to stop 35,000 crimes.

Nearly a quarter of all crime is concentrated in just 5% of neighbourhoods. Often these are urban high streets or estates which are plagued by anti-social behaviour, drugs, theft, vandalism and violence. These communities are trapped in a cycle of disorder. By intensifying visible police patrols in these hotspots, we can disrupt gangs, prevent crime, and reassure and protect the public.

Labour is failing on crime. Shoplifting has increased by 10% since the 2024 General Election, with 519,000 reported in the year to September 2025.^{9 10}

The latest Crime Survey for England and Wales showed that an estimated 38% of people experienced or witnessed anti-social behaviour in 2024/2025.¹¹

We will Take Back Our Streets by investing £800m to recruit 10,000 more police officers, using 5,500 of them to intensively hotspot patrol the 2,000 highest crime areas in the country.

Under our plan, over 8.3 million officer hours a year will be dedicated to hotspot patrols, preventing 35,000 crimes, including anti-social behaviour, public drug consumption, knife crime and shoplifting.

OUR PLAN	
Number of hotspots	2,000
Cost of patrols per year (from £800m allocated)	£440m
Number of patrols per year (assume 8 hours per patrol)	200,000
Hours spent on patrols per year	8.3m
Serious violent crimes* covered	24%
Number of serious violent crimes* covered	509,210
Potential reduction in serious violent crimes	35,645 (7%)

*Robbery, violent crimes, possession of weapons

Triple Stop & Search *to take knives and drugs off the streets and arrest 300,000 more people.*

Stop & Search is effective at removing knives and drugs from our streets. In 2008/2009, police conducted 1.52 million Stop & Searches nationwide, but by 2024/2025 the number was down to 528,000.¹² During the same period, knife crime exploded.¹³ The latest annual ONS figures showed 50,430 knife or sharp instrument offences, and 174 homicides involving knives.¹⁴

We will triple the use of Stop & Search to take knives and drugs off the streets, returning us to 2008/2009 levels – an increase of 1 million searches a year enabled by the additional 10,000 police officers. Given that 30% of searches result in finding illegal items, we estimate this will lead to 300,000 more arrests per year.

We will also amend section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 to mandate its more widespread use in high crime hotspots, to deter crime and serious violence. Section 60 powers allow police to Stop & Search people in a designated area where there has been violence or people have had offensive weapons. In these areas police do have to explain the reasons you are being stopped, but do not require an officer to meet the usual tests for reasonable grounds for suspicion against an individual.¹⁵ When a section 60 is in place, a constable can make any search they think fit. These section 60 hotspots should be identified by the police and approved on an annual basis by a magistrate.

Section 60 does not justify the blanket use of Stop & Search powers. Guidance from the College of Policing says that officers should limit their searches to those persons likely to be involved with violence or weapons, and they should use judgement when exercising it. For example, Pace Code A 2.14A specifies that officers must not stop and detain people for the purpose of search for reasons unconnected to the purpose of the authorisation of a section 60 – it has to be tied to violence or the carrying of weapons.

Outside of these crime hotspots and across the whole country, PACE Code A 2.8A and College of Policing guidance will be amended to make clear that a single suspicion indicator is enough to merit a Stop & Search (rather than having to have two indicators). This will include the smell of cannabis. We will back our police to protect the public.

Stop & Search is not racist. It is proportional to the offending population and the successful detection rates across ethnic groups are broadly the same – which would not be the case if the black community were being unfairly targeted. We need to keep people and communities safe, take knives off our streets, and stop the cycle of violence that is claiming too many young lives.

Proportion of non-domestic knife crime murder victims who are black (2003 – December 2024)	45.6%
Proportion of murder suspects who are black (2003 – February 2024)	43.5%
Proportion of robbery suspects who are black (2018 – 2023)	48.6%
Proportion of those stopped and searched who are black (July 2023 – June 2025)	39.5%

Source: Policy Exchange, Your Money or Your Life, 29 July 2025, [link](#)

Live Facial Recognition *roll out in crime hotspots across the country to catch 24,000 wanted criminals.*

Pilot schemes of Live Facial Recognition (LFR) have proven its effectiveness. This technology involves using digital equipment to scan faces of passersby against the police database. When the Metropolitan Police trialled the use of LFR with 203 deployments in 2024/2025, it led to 962 arrests of wanted criminals, and crime in Croydon's trial area fell by 12%.¹⁶

We will build on the success of LFR pilots by making it a permanent tool in major high-street policing. Under our plan, we will require the routine use of this technology once a week in the 100 highest crime hotspots to catch wanted criminals, and we will remove the need for LFR to only be used overtly.

This will deliver around 5,000 LFR deployments per year, leading to an estimated 24,000 extra arrests of known violent criminals, sex offenders and prolific thieves, taking them off our streets.



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Immediate Justice assignments *issued by police so those committing low-level offences clean up our streets.*

The last Conservative Government's Immediate Justice scheme required those who committed lower-level offences such as vandals and those blighting our communities with graffiti, to face consequences by undertaking local clean-up initiatives within days. Labour cancelled the pilot on day one.

Under our plan we will revive and nationalise the Immediate Justice scheme. Any person caught committing a lower-level offence such as public disorder, harassment without violence, criminal damage, minor or common assault or a first drug possession offence, will be given a conditional caution mandating 40 hours of community contribution. Offenders will clean graffiti, pick up litter, and maintain public spaces and parks in full view of the community they damaged – a modern, low-level offence equivalent of the chain gangs seen in other countries.

We estimate around 50,000 offenders to undertake Immediate Justice tasks annually. The tasks will be scheduled for offenders within two weeks of their crime, and the process will be tracked so if anyone re-offends before completing their hours, they will face full prosecution immediately.

The annual cost of £43 million will be funded from existing Home Office budgets.



Cracking down on cannabis – *always prosecuting second offences.*

Cannabis is Britain's most commonly used illicit drug. 6.8% of adults, or around 2.3 million people used it in the last year.¹⁷ Cannabis is considered a gateway drug¹⁸, and there is strong evidence linking heavy, regular use with a significant increase in the risk of developing serious mental illnesses like schizophrenia.¹⁹

April 2024, Hainault - Psychotic man with schizoaffective disorder fatally stabs schoolboy with a sword and seriously assaults others after taking ayahuasca and cannabis. Sentencing remarks note that “your choosing to consume cannabis over the months and days leading up to the 30 April last year was the dominant cause of your state that day”.²⁰

July 2023, Hayes - Psychotic man with paranoid schizophrenia repeatedly and fatally stabbed his stepfather after drugs binge. The court was told the defendant had previous convictions for possession of cocaine and cannabis and possession with intent to supply a psychoactive substance, cocaine, ketamine and MDMA.²¹

November 2020, Tamworth - Floridly psychotic man repeatedly and fatally stabbed girlfriend then ran her over. Sentencing remarks noted that “I am quite sure that the psychotic state which JN was in that night was at least in part a response to the cannabis which he had taken”.²²

Despite this, police often let public use slide with two-thirds of officers believing that cannabis has been decriminalised in practice. A walk-on-by culture has emerged, pushed by local politicians like the Mayor of London and a lack of clarity from government. Even where there is police intervention, half end with an ‘informal’ on-street warning which goes nowhere. As a result, cannabis possession has a much lower charge or summons rate (16.7%) than for other drug possession offences (29.7%).²³ With so many incidents resolved informally, there is no real record of repeat offenders.

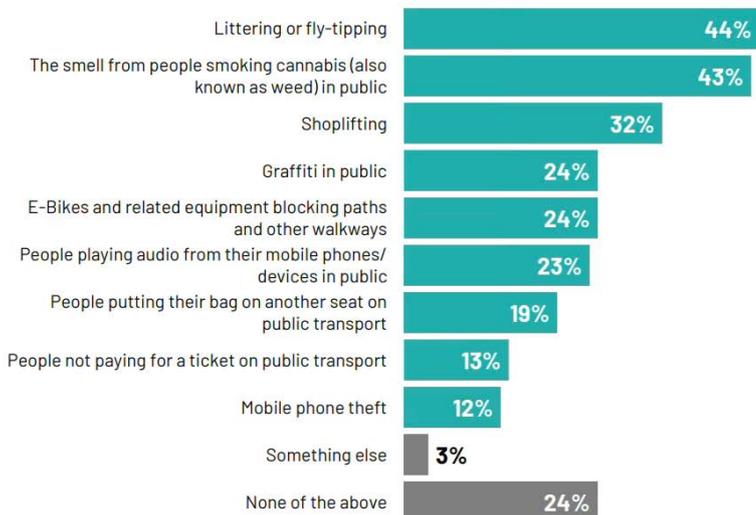
Enabled by our 10,000 new police officers, we will change that. Under our plan to Take Back Our Streets, we will require police to always intervene when someone is seen smoking cannabis openly. For a first offence, they will receive a formal caution or Immediate Justice assignment. Having made the first offence a formal one, police will be able to check whether someone is a repeat offender. A second public offence will always be prosecuted and go straight to a magistrate for a hearing and, if convicted, sentencing. This sends a clear message that public drug use will no longer be tolerated.

In the first ten months of 2025/2026, 2,200 people received a caution, 8,500 were prosecuted and 26,000 people received an informal warning for cannabis possession or consumption. Under our plan we expect 104,000 cautions or prosecutions a year, made possible in part, through our recruitment of 10,000 additional officers and intensive hotspot policing action.

Two in five say they have witnessed or heard about littering/fly-tipping and the smell of people smoking cannabis in their local area in the past month

Which of the following, if any, incidents of crime or anti-social behaviour have you personally witnessed or heard about in your local area in the past month?

By local area we mean within about 15 minutes walking distance of your home. Please select all that apply.



June 2025 – An Ipsos poll of 1,081 adults conducted for The Sunday Times found 64 per cent are bothered by the smell of cannabis smoke in their area (IPSOS, *Broken Britain Polling*, June 2025, [link](#)).



Putting public safety first *when dealing with mentally ill people.*

Public safety must be paramount in making mental health decisions. Clinicians must be able to balance public safety concerns and the wellbeing and liberty of people with severe mental health disorders without fear or favour - or ideological targets. They should be focussed on the patient and public safety.

We will overhaul Labour's Mental Health Act and stamp out the ideology that has seen an obsession with racial targets put ahead of public safety - with tragic outcomes. We will not allow seriously mentally ill individuals to remain in communities, when they should be detained for their safety and the public interest. We will overturn this culture.

Detention should not be used lightly, but equally it should not be avoided in a misguided drive to hit social justice objectives. The reality is that some mentally ill people will be a danger to themselves as well as other people if not detained. We must prioritise public safety in such cases.

There have been too many devastating cases in recent years where people with significant mental health conditions, who were known to authorities, were able to remain within the community.^{24 25} By raising the thresholds for detention under the Mental Health Act and emphasising 'least restrictive' approaches, Labour has introduced additional barriers to detention and keeping potentially dangerous individuals off our streets and getting the care they need.

On 13 June 2023 Paranoid schizophrenic, Valdo Calocane fatally stabbed Barnaby Webber and Grace Kumar O'Malley, both 19 year-old first year students at the University of Nottingham, as they were walking back to their student accommodation at 4am. Both Barnaby and Grace, died as a result of their injuries. Calocane then went on to stab and kill Ian Coates, a 65- year-old caretaker. Calocane stole Mr Coates' van and drove it into three other individuals, causing serious injury.

Calocane had been detained four times under mental health laws before the attack, but had not been given a long-lasting antipsychotic injection. In the September before he killed the victims, he was discharged to his GP by social services because he was not engaging with mental health services.

As part of the Trust's internal serious incident investigation (SI), the panel considered whether the team involved in Calocane's fourth admission felt a pressure to avoid restrictive practices because of Calocane's ethnicity - given the publicity surrounding the overuse of the Mental Health Act and restrictive measures with black patients.

The inpatient consultant acknowledged that "staff were acutely conscious of the link between the MHA and restrictive practice, particularly in light of the reform of the Mental Health Act which was publicised around the time of VC [Valdo Calocane's] admission to the ward."

The investigation also noted that: "a Trust executive told the independent investigation: "I think, also, people would be thinking about the over-representation of young Black men under the Mental Health Act ... So I'm sure that they were considering it." ²⁶

This growing pressure for a less coercive approach, particularly towards black people, formed the context in which services failed to deal with Calocane before he went on to kill several people.

Although there is no central database recording violent offences by recently detained patients, the National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Safety in Mental Health reported that between 2012 and 2022, 637 patients in recent contact with mental health services were convicted of homicide – an average of 58 per year. This represents approximately 11% of homicide convictions in that period.²⁷

The charity 'Hundred Families' obtained responses from 49 of 50 Mental Health Trusts in England using Freedom of Information requests and concluded that, in England between 2018 and 2023, in the range of 393 to 505 people who had received mental health care from those trusts, had either been involved in, or were suspected of having an involvement in, a homicide around the time of their treatment. ^{28 29}

Under the heading "Steps to tackle the disproportionate number of people from ethnic minority communities detained under the act", the Wessely review recommended: "Raising the bar for individuals to be detained under the Mental Health Act, as well as any subsequent use of Community Treatment Orders." This was part of a wider drive towards a less coercive approach. The subtitle of the report was "increasing choice, reducing compulsion",³⁰ but the idea of 'disproportionality' was never well examined. Disparities are not in and of themselves evidence of discrimination, and reducing compulsion needs to be balanced against public safety.

Labour said in its manifesto 'The Mental Act discriminates against black people who are much more likely to be detained than others.'³¹ Labour's changes to the Mental Health Act raised the bar for exactly that reason.

Labour Minister Stephen Kinnock said the Bill would "strengthen and clarify the criteria to require a risk of 'serious harm' to justify detention".³²

Section 5 of Labour's 2025 Act amends the detention criteria so an individual must now pose a risk of 'serious harm', and the assessing clinician must consider the 'likelihood' of that harm occurring. Section 29 shortens the initial period of detention under section 3 from six months to three months, with subsequent staged renewals.³³

An update to the 40-year-old Mental Health Act was welcome but the government ignored Conservative warnings about the risk of delayed intervention and borderline cases in which the new threshold is not clearly met. Concerns are high, and in particular, where behaviour is not yet at 'serious harm' though is clearly escalating.³⁴

Labour also voted down a Conservative amendment to require an assessment of the levels of risk to public safety posed by the patient in the community.³⁵

There is now a danger that the pendulum is starting to swing too far towards the under-use of care. We will reform the legislation to ensure that public safety, as well as the safety and liberty of the individual, is a priority.

July 2024, Telford - Paranoid schizophrenic who had not taken his medication fatally batters his mother with a claw hammer and seriously injures his father. The killer had previously been sectioned following an incident in 2021 in which he had attempted to attack his mother with a baseball bat.³⁶

July 2024, Brompton - A British Army officer stabbed outside a barracks in Kent. The court heard the offender was discharged from the care of Medway Early Intervention Services to the Medway Low-Intensity Support Community Mental Health Team (CMHT) only a month before.³⁷

July 2023, Harrow - Psychotic man repeatedly and fatally stabs neighbour 39 times with a sword. The murder happened months after the killer had been sectioned and released.³⁸

February 2019, Borth - Paranoid schizophrenic fatally stabs stranger 10 days after being released from a secure psychiatric unit. Reported in April 2025 that the family of the victim had recently learnt that the killer was now allowed out on visits.³⁹



E-bikes and e-scooters kept off pavements by mandating police to always intervene and enforce increased penalties.

Illegal use of privately-owned e-scooters and e-bikes is rising, with hospital admissions climbing year after year.⁴⁰ Riding e-bikes or e-scooters on pavements risks serious danger and injury,⁴¹ especially to children and vulnerable pedestrians.⁴²

E-scooters and e-bikes – including illegally modified bikes – are also routinely used for mobile phone snatching, and to help criminals flee the scene of a crime.

Currently the police can only issue £30 on-the-spot fines for illegal e-bike and e-scooter use, using laws designed to prevent the riding of bicycles on pavements. We will direct police to always intervene where e-scooters and e-bikes are being used on pavements, and our Stop & Search plans will allow police to pull over bikes they suspect are illegally modified. We will update the law so there is a £300 fine and 6 points for those with licences for riding any e-bike or e-scooter on the pavement.

We will not tolerate this new threat to public safety and will legislate to correct for it.

“E-scooter related orthopaedic injuries and hospital admissions had the largest incidence rate increase compared to bicycle and all-terrain vehicles between 2014 and 2020.”

Journal of Clinical Orthopaedics and Trauma, Tischler at al, E-scooter use continues to rev up fracture diagnoses and hospital admissions compared to other modes of transportation, May 2023.

Stamping out *ghost plates.*

Using fake, ghost and cloned plates to evade ANPR technology enables serious criminal activity (including violent and organised crime and terrorism) as well as driving without insurance, speeding, parking violations and toll avoidance. It enables these crimes to go undetected and unpunished, and rogue drivers are making the most of it.

The current law's penalties do not act as a deterrent, nor do they fit the significant nature of the violation. We will treat number plate fraud as a serious criminal offence. We will introduce new legislation which will make it illegal to make, sell or fit any false licence plate. Manufacturers or online retailers of cloned plates will face a fine of up to £100,000 and 5 years in prison.⁴³ Any driver caught using a plate that does not match their vehicle's registered build will incur a driving ban of up to 2 years, up to a year in prison,⁴⁴ and a £5,000 fine.

“With clear links to organised crime and real risks to law-abiding motorists, we have to get a grip on the growing scourge of ghost plates. That means taking firm action against those who make and use them, with penalties strong enough to deter and disrupt this criminal trade.”

Richard Holden MP
Shadow Secretary of State for Transport



POLICE

 Conservatives

Why Labour *is failing.*

Labour is failing on crime. Since they took office, they have talked tough on law and order, but delivered rising crime and fewer police on the beat. Police numbers fell by over 1,300 in the year ending September 2025, which means 2,195 officers have been lost under Labour. We are concerned that the creation of “mega-police forces” will distract forces and suck resources into cities, leaving rural communities without protection from the police.

The last recruitment intake under the Conservatives in March 2024 saw a record number of officers in post – 149,769 by headcount, around 3,000 more than at the time of the 2010 General Election.

Instead of keeping the public safe, they have kept officers busy policing tweets, rather than streets. Yet Labour ministers, taking a lead from Keir Starmer, continue to blame everything but their own policies for their mistakes and failures.

According to the Crime Survey of England and Wales, between 2010 and 2024 under the Conservatives, overall crime fell by 51%. In stark contrast, under Labour crime is rising in England and Wales across a wide range of criminal offences. This includes a shocking 8% increase in sexual offences, including a 7% increase in rape offences⁴⁵ and a 20% spike in shoplifting - the highest level ever recorded.⁴⁶

Also, Labour’s disastrous early release scheme has seen violent criminals released after only serving a fraction of their sentence. Worse still, criminals are being released in error with more than 90 prisoners freed by mistake since April.⁴⁷

The Labour Government has lost control of law and order.

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- 43 Under the Fraud Act 2006 s7, making fraudulent articles is up to 10 years in prison
- 44 The minimum ban for dangerous driving is 12 months and can lead to imprisonment between 2 years to a life sentence.
- 45 ONS, Crime in England and Wales: Year Ending June 2025, 23 October 2025, [link](#)
- 46 ONS, Crime in England and Wales: Year Ending June 2025, 23 October 2025, [link](#)
- 47 BBC News, 11 November 2025, [link](#)

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