

Gloucestershire Constabulary
Police Headquarters
No.1 Waterwells, Waterwells Drive
Quedgeley, Gloucester. GL2 2AN
www.gloucestershire.police.uk



Your reference:

Our reference: FOI_26_0656

E-mail: FOI

@gloucestershire.police.uk

Direct dial: 01452 754304

Postal Address: As above

Date: 20/07/2026

Dear

Gloucestershire Constabulary Freedom of Information request FOI_26_0656

On 10/07/2026 you sent an email constituting a request under the Freedom of Information Act asking the following:

1. Yes or no - has your force shared intelligence with Horus Security Consultancy Ltd since February 2022?
2. If the answer Q1 is yes, has this included intelligence about:
 - a. Protest activity
 - b. Student protest activity
3. Yes or no - has your force received intelligence from Horus Security Consultancy Ltd since February 2022?
4. If the answer to Q3 is yes, has this included intelligence about:
 - a. Protest activity
 - b. student protest activity
5. How much money have you paid Horus Security Consultancy Limited since February 2022, broken down by what services were paid for (e.g. insight intelligence services, DBS checks)?
6. Copies of any contracts you hold with Horus Security Consultancy Limited
7. Copies of any Information Sharing Agreements and Data Protection Impact Assessment you hold with Horus Security Consultancy Limited

Under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 s1,

Gloucestershire Constabulary can neither confirm nor deny that it holds information relative to your request as the duty in Section 1(1)(a) of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 does not apply by virtue of the following exemptions:

Section 31(3) – Law Enforcement

Section 31 are qualified prejudice-based exemptions, and it is therefore required to consider the harm in disclosure and conduct a public interest test.

Evidence of Harm

Confirming or denying whether Gloucestershire Constabulary holds any information relevant to this request would reveal whether the Constabulary has, previously had, or does not hold intelligence-sharing relationships with wider third-party organisations.

Whether or not the Constabulary maintains an intelligence-sharing relationship with a specific organisation is capable of revealing information concerning the intelligence capabilities of the Constabulary, operational relationships, and the means by which information is obtained, developed and shared through the intelligence cycle. The disclosure of this information would provide insight into policing intelligence arrangements and could be used to build a broader understanding of how police forces engage with third-party intelligence and security providers.

It is widely accepted and acknowledged that criminals and those involved in nefarious activities monitor FOI requests, therefore it must be considered that responding in full to an FOI request would entail releasing information into the wider public domain and allow such individuals to have access to any information disclosed. The threat from terrorism cannot be ignored. It should be recognised that the international security landscape is increasingly complex and unpredictable. The UK faces a sustained threat from terrorists and hostile actors. Releasing any information which could directly impact policing activity or be of value to criminal individuals, serious and organised crime groups, terrorists and hostile actors would risk undermining operational integrity of policing which would have an adverse effect on public safety and risk impacting any ongoing investigations at both a local and national level.

Additionally, responses from individual police forces could be compared and aggregated, alongside information already available in the public domain, which could lead to the identification of patterns, relationships and differences in policing intelligence arrangements across the United Kingdom. Which would undermine the ability of policing to conduct its law enforcement functions effectively and would be likely to impact on the overarching law enforcement goals of prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension or prosecution of offenders.

Public Interest Test**Section 31(3) Law Enforcement****Factors favouring confirmation or denial**

There is a public interest in transparency and accountability regarding relationships between police forces and external organisations. Confirming or denying whether information is held or not would assist in providing further understanding to the public.

Factors against confirming or denying

There is a significant public interest in protecting the ability of policing to prevent and detect crime and maintain effective law enforcement capabilities. Confirming or denying whether information is held or not would reveal information concerning intelligence-sharing arrangements and operational relationships with named third parties.

Confirmation or denial surrounding a specific named intelligence and security provider would disclose information about policing intelligence arrangements which could be used to build a broader picture of operational capabilities and methods of a sensitive area of policing.

There is a strong public interest in ensuring that policing intelligence capabilities, operational relationships and information-sharing arrangements remain effective and are not undermined through the disclosure of sensitive law enforcement information. Any impact on operational policing risks impacting on the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension or prosecution of offenders.

Balancing Test

Whilst the Constabulary recognises the public interest in openness, transparency and accountability concerning relationships with external organisations, greater weight must be afforded to the public interest in protecting policing intelligence capabilities and law enforcement functions.

Confirming or denying whether information is held would reveal information regarding intelligence-sharing relationships and operational arrangements with a named third party.

Such information, particularly when combined with information obtained from other forces or sources, would enable conclusions to be drawn about policing intelligence activity and capabilities.

In every case, disclosing information and public safety is of immense focus and the disclosure of any information which would risk impacting on operational policing through having a detrimental impact on the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension or prosecution of offenders is not in the public interest. This would have a negative impact on law enforcement and public safety.

If you are not satisfied with this response or any actions taken in dealing with your request, you have the right to ask that we review your case under our internal procedure. Please note that a request for an internal review must be made within 20 working days of the response to your original request.

If you decide to request that such a review is undertaken and following this process you are still unsatisfied, you then have the right to direct your complaint to the Information Commissioner for consideration.

The Information Commissioner can be contacted via the following means:

Website - <https://ico.org.uk/>

Call their helpline - 0303 123 1113

Email - casework@ico.org.uk

Post – Information Commissioner's Office
Wycliffe House
Water Lane
Wilmslow
Cheshire
SK9 5AF

Yours sincerely,

Disclosure Officer
Gloucestershire Constabulary