



Safer City Partnership Strategy Group

Date: THURSDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER 2018

Time: 11.00 am

Venue: COMMITTEE ROOM - 2ND FLOOR WEST WING, GUILDHALL

Members: Douglas Barrow (Chairman)
Peter Lisley (Deputy Chairman)
Jon Averbs
John Simpson
Bob Benton
Jocelyn Griffith
Andrew Carter
Paul Haigh
Don Randall
Peter Dunphy
Mark Scott
Lucy Sandford
Eric Beckford

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Next Meeting: 1 November 2018 @ 11:00

N.B. Part of this meeting may be subject to audio-visual recording.

Lunch will be served in the Guildhall Club at 1.00pm.

**John Barradell
Town Clerk**

AGENDA

1. **APOLOGIES**

2. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

3. **MINUTES**

To agree the minutes of the last meeting, held on 31 May 2018.

For Decision
(Pages 1 - 8)

4. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS**

Report of the Town Clerk.

For Information
(Pages 9 - 10)

5. **COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE**

Report of the Community Safety Manager

For Information
(Pages 11 - 14)

6. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**

Report of the City of London Police

For Information
(Pages 15 - 26)

7. **DRUG MISUSE RISK REDUCTION VERBAL UPDATE**

The Commissioner to be heard.

For Information

8. **SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME BOARD UPDATE**

Report of the Chairman of the Serious and Organised Crime Board.

For Information
(Pages 27 - 30)

9. **ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR STRATEGY PROGRESS**

Report of the Community Safety Team.

For Information
(Pages 31 - 38)

10. **MODERN SLAVERY STATEMENT**

Report of the Chamberlain.

For Information
(Pages 39 - 60)

11. **THE COUNTER-TERRORISM AND BORDER SECURITY BILL**
Report of the Remembrancer.
- For Information**
(Pages 61 - 64)
12. **THE OFFENSIVE WEAPONS BILL**
Report of the Remembrancer.
- For Information**
(Pages 65 - 66)
13. **ROUGH SLEEPING UPDATE**
Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.
- For Information**
(Pages 67 - 98)
14. **COMMUNITY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES UPDATE**
Director of Community and Children's Services.
- For Information**
(Pages 99 - 104)
15. **PUBLIC PROTECTION SERVICE (ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, LICENSING AND TRADING STANDARDS) UPDATE**
Report of the Port Health & Public Protection Director, Markets & Consumer Protection.
- (Pages 105 - 114)
16. **SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD**
Report of the Community Safety Team.
- For Information**
(Pages 115 - 126)
17. **LONDON FIRE BRIGADE UPDATE**
London Fire Brigade Borough Commander to be heard.
- For Information**
18. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

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SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY GROUP

Thursday, 31 May 2018

Minutes of the meeting of the Safer City Partnership Strategy Group held at the Guildhall EC2 at 11.00 am

Present

Members:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Deputy Douglas Barrow (Chairman) | John Simpson |
| Jon Averbs | Bob Benton |
| David Maher | |

Officers:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Alex Orme | - Town Clerk's Department |
| John Peacock | - City of London Police |
| Lee Presland | - City of London Police |
| David MacKintosh | - Community Safety Manager |
| Valeria Cadena-Wrigley | - Community Safety Team |
| Tizzy Keller | - Health and Wellbeing Team |

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Erick Beckford, Peter Dunphy, Peter Lisley and Don Randall.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

3. MINUTES

The Group considered the minutes of the last meeting, held on Wednesday, 21 February 2018.

RESOLVED – That the minutes be approved.

4. OUTSTANDING ACTIONS

The Group received a report of the Town Clerk that summarised the outstanding actions from previous meetings.

OR1 – Workshop Findings

The Chairman requested that the workshop findings be circulated once available.

OR4 – Prevent Module Link

The Community Safety Manager explained that this was available through City Learning now. He explained that GDPR compliance considerations led to some delays, but these issues have now been resolved.

OR5 – Number of Tower Fires in 2016

The London Fire Brigade Borough Commander explained that in 2016 there were only 3 fires in buildings designated as high rise, and at the time of the comment made at the November 2017 meeting, there had been around 4-5 that year. He explained that these were not necessarily significant fires, and in many cases were easily resolved, two of them as a result of wiring issues. He confirmed that there had not been any dwelling fires recorded since November 2017, and no injuries were recorded in those mentioned above. The Chairman approved of this.

RESOLVED – That the report be received.

5. HEALTH AND WELLBEING VERBAL UPDATE

The Group heard a verbal update from the Health and Wellbeing Team on their activities since the last meeting of the Group in February 2018.

The Health and Wellbeing Team representative explained that there had not been a Health & Wellbeing Board meeting since the last update and so no written report was submitted.

The Health and Wellbeing Team representative explained that the Suicide Action plan would be submitted to the next meeting of the Health and Wellbeing Board and was currently on track.

The Health and Wellbeing Team representative explained that the Street Triage now had funding secured for operation 7 nights a week. The Chairman illustrated his approval of this. The Representative explained that they were currently exploring funding avenues with the City of London Police, and that the scheme would go live on 10 June.

The Chairman asked if there was a decline in the number of suicides. The Health and Wellbeing Team representative explained that it was hard to measure suicide trends as the total numbers were very low. The Chairman noted this and asked if attempted suicides were measured and found to be decreasing. The Health and Wellbeing Team representative explained that significant work was being done by Hackney Council which could provide a good idea of this. She explained that it would be known by the next Suicide Prevention Strategy meeting in 6 months. The Chairman illustrated his concern that there is only an awareness of the figures up to 2016 and suggested that it would be useful to have an update on the progress of this at the next meeting. (1) The Commissioner of Police explained that they would be very interested in working with the Health and Wellbeing Team in this area. He explained that in many cases the media's promotion of suicide hotspots has a detrimental effect. He explained that the Street Triage being expanded to 7 nights a week will have a significant impact.

The City Businesses Representative noted the increase in the number of roof gardens and asked whether the potential danger of these was a planning consideration. The Commissioner explained that this was considered by City's planners, with officers working specifically on this on a daily basis.

The Community Safety Manager asked if there was any update on work around violent crime. The Health and Wellbeing Team representative explained that a plan around Gun and Knife Crime was currently being worked on, with publication expected soon.

The Chairman requested that an update on both rough sleepers and the Drug & Alcohol Task and Finish Group be brought to the next meeting. (2) The Community Safety Manager explained that a meeting about rough sleepers had taken place the week before this meeting. The Chairman asked if POCA funding could be used in this area. The Commissioner explained that POCA funds had been allocated at this stage. The Chairman noted that 10% of POCA funding was agreed to be allocated to the Safer City Partnership's activities. The Town Clerk suggested that an update on rough sleepers be provided at every meeting. The Commissioner confirmed that significant joint working on rough sleepers was ongoing.

The Chairman thanked the Health and Wellbeing Team representative for their contribution and requested that a written update be submitted by the Health and Wellbeing Team to every Safer City Partnership Strategy Group meeting. (3)

RESOLVED – That the Health and Wellbeing Team be heard.

6. **COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE**

The Group considered a report of the Community Safety Manager that provided Members with an update on activity carried out by the Community Safety Team since the last meeting.

The Community Safety Manager explained that "Prevent" was an area in which there had been significant engagement in spite of the resource challenge that it faces.

The Commissioner explained that he was planning a trip to Peterborough where they had yielded very strong results around community engagement. He hoped to be able to bring back some new ideas to employ in this area as a result.

The London Fire Brigade Borough Commander asked whether Prevent also covered industry engagement alongside community engagement. The Community Safety Manager explained that it was predominantly focused on residents. He explained that adapting local authority programmes to fit in with corporate targets was very challenging. However, he confirmed that efforts had been made to engage with key businesses.

The Community Safety Manager explained that the 10% allocation from PCOA funding, regardless of the sum, could still prove to be significant to the Safer City Partnership. The Chairman explained that the POCA sum still needed to be quantified but noted that there should be an expectation that it would be relatively small. Members of the group queried how POCA funding was

allocated. The City's Business Representative asked if the Later Night Levy funding could be used for the Safer City Partnership in the same way. The Director of Port Health and Public Protection explained that the Late Night Levy could be allocated to anything relating to the Late Night Economy, and whilst this could support the work of the SCP, it could not go directly to the SCP.

The London Fire Brigade Borough Commander noted that the POCA funding figure was previously a significant sum and asked why this was no longer the case. The Chairman explained that the funding had previously been bolstered by large apprehensions made by CoLP. He explained that the reduction in POCA funding was seen as a positive in that it was the result of funds being returned to the victims where this had not been the case previously.

The Community Safety Manager requested Members' approval via email of the Information-Sharing agreement included within the report.

The Chairman requested that the Information-Sharing agreement be forwarded to those partners not present at the meeting. (4)

The London Fire Brigade Borough Commander noted that the word "Service" should be amended to "Brigade" under the list of responsible authorities within the report.

The Director of Port Health and Public Protection noted the great efforts made to progress the information-sharing agreement to this stage and thanked the Community Safety Manager for his work in this regard.

The Community Safety Manager noted that, in light of GDPR, individuals should not be deterred from their legal obligation to share information. He explained that a similar process was being undertaken by other London Boroughs.

The Director of Port Health and Public Protection explained that there had been agreements in the past, but this would not guarantee that information would be shared. He emphasised the importance of following through on agreements with action from all proposed signatories.

The Representative for the NHS explained that, whilst he agreed in principle with the proposal, it could not be considered a legally-binding document. The Community Safety manager explained that this was a refresher to previous agreements and an overarching document to collate more specific legal agreements on particular issues.

RESOLVED – That the report be received and the Information-Sharing Agreement be approved.

7. **ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY TRIGGER**

The Group received a report of the Community Safety Team that advised Members on the progress in developing an Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy.

The Community Safety Officer explained that they were currently aiming to raise awareness of the work done around Anti-Social Behaviour by obtaining information from all relevant parties. She explained that the intention was to make ASB a priority, accepting that it was not viewed as a priority for CoLP, with a focus on collaboration.

The Director of Port Health and Public Protection asked how the recommendations from paragraph 40 onwards within the report would be implemented.

The Community Safety Manager explained that there had been increased pressure around ASB in recent months from within the community. He explained that the Corporation had not addressed this previously, but was now doing so within the scope of the Corporate Plan.

The Director of Port Health and Public Protection explained that identifying who was doing what work would be very useful, and especially in relation to the Joint Command and Control Centre (JCCR). The Community Safety Officer explained that this would be a very difficult task.

The Chairman requested that if all the meetings had taken place prior to the next meeting of the Group on 27 September, then an update on progress be provided at that meeting. (5)

The Community Safety Manager explained that it would be a long process considering the approvals required, but they hoped to have the strategy mapped out. The Chairman noted that actions could be taken in the meantime, regardless of the final strategy's approval date in the future.

The Commissioner of Police noted that it would be useful to have the ideas represented within the strategy maintained in the daily consciousness of partners in order to aid with problem solving actions. He explained that there was no reason to wait for long time periods for updates.

The Community Safety Team requested that any further questions that arise from Partners be submitted to them in due course.

RESOLVED – That the report be received.

8. **SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD**

The Group received a report of the Community Safety Team that provided Members with an updated Performance Dashboard for the Safer City Partnership.

The Community Safety Manager explained that ongoing work was in progress, and so they would welcome Partners' feedback.

The Representative for the NHS noted that there were some indicators that were missing baselines to work from as a reference, citing 3.1.1e. The Community Safety Manager explained that this was due to working from limited

analytical resource. The Chairman noted however, that these statistics should be available. The Commissioner explained that the gap in data was likely caused by a delay in gaining approval for the release of information presented in a certain form. He explained that this was a process that needed to be standardised by CoLP.

RESOLVED – That the report be received.

9. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**

The Group received a report of the Commissioner of Police that provided Members with an update on the activities relating to the City of London Police since the last meeting of the Group.

The Commissioner warned Members to be cautious in drawing conclusions from the figures presented, given the small size of the CoLP.

The Commissioner explained that, when considering Violent Crime, there is a need to be looking ahead, citing the upcoming FIFA World Cup as an example. He explained that they had been visiting business owners involved in the Night Time Economy in order to discuss potential issues. The Commissioner cited the lessons that had been learned as a result of violence occurring at the recent Marathon. The Director of Port Health and Public Protection explained that this issue was raised at Licensing Committee, and there were plans to be more prepared next year. The Community Safety Manager explained that it would be useful to do so in partnership with Tower Hamlets. The Commissioner explained that he would be able to engage with contacts at Tower Hamlets on this issue. The City Businesses representative conveyed his thanks to the team tasked with cleaning after the Marathon, noting that a significant mess was removed immediately following the event. The Chairman asked that this message be passed on to those involved.

The Commissioner noted that efforts to tackle Moped-enabled crime had had some success, with initiatives such as the use of invisible “Smart” spray to track thieves. He emphasised the importance of collaboration with partners beyond the City of London’s boundaries.

The London Fire Brigade Borough Commander asked if there had been any recent acid attacks recorded. The Commissioner confirmed that there had not been. The Borough Commander noted that one CoLP officer had been affected previously, and the Commissioner explained that this was the case, and that the officer had returned to work.

The City’s Business Representative asked if there were any plans for big screens to be erected for the upcoming FIFA World Cup. The Commissioner explained that they were not aware of any plans as of yet, but that this was being monitored. He confirmed that there would be an increased Police presence if so, with Project Servator employed.

RESOLVED – That the report be received.

10. **SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME BOARD UPDATE**

The Group received a report of the Chairman of the Serious and Organised Crime Board that provided Members with an update on the work of the Board since the last meeting.

The Chairman of the Serious and Organised Crime Board (SOCB) explained that the information-Sharing Agreement, as previously discussed, was hoped to be agreed in principle.

The Chairman of SOCB noted that they had requested that a representative of CoLP to attend a future meeting to advise on the issue of money-laundering.

The Chairman noted that the Chairman of SOCB had announced his retirement. The Chairman of SOCB explained that further details around his succession would be confirmed at the next meeting of the SOCB.

RESOLVED – That the report be received.

11. **PUBLIC PROTECTION SERVICE (ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, LICENSING AND TRADING STANDARDS) UPDATE**

The Group received a report of the Director of Port Health and Public Protection that detailed enforcement activity around three main priority areas: Acquisitive Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and the Night Time Economy.

The Director of Port Health and Public Protection explained that there were no significant trends to note.

The Director of Port Health and Public Protection explained that cooperation with Southwark had taken place over illegal street trading, with an agreement hoped to be signed and returned by them within the next week. He explained that Nut Sellers and Ice Cream Vans had been successfully combatted, but that additional funding would be used to focus on the Thames' bridges. The Commissioner explained that operation Callisto which focused on countering illegal traders would commence at 10am on 1 June, running 7 days a week.

RESOLVED – That the report be received.

12. **LONDON FIRE BRIGADE VERBAL UPDATE**

The Group heard a verbal update from the London Fire Brigade Borough Commander.

The Borough Commander explained that since the last meeting the annual figures around fire issues had been recorded, with numbers generally low. He explained however, that false alarms due to automatic fire alarms had risen by almost 200% of the target of around 800. The Chairman asked if there was any feasible action that could be taken to address this issue. The Borough Commander explained that first-time offenders could not practically be blamed, though repeated offenders were advised not to re-enable their auto-alarms without sufficient confidence that it was working correctly. Those who do are

invited to attend a PowerPoint presentation, and this initiative has had some success.

The Borough Commander explained that there had been two arson incidents, and 18 outdoor fires originating within bins/rubbish. The Borough Commander explained that in many cases these incidents were insignificant and could be resolved relatively easily, in some cases through the application of a cup of water to extinguish flames or smoke. The Chairman asked if there was any way that Project Griffin could be utilised to ensure proactivity in tackling such incidents. The City Businesses representative explained that an issue worth noting was the limited access to locked premises.

The Borough Commander explained that there had been 556 home fire safety visits, with 532 of these resulting in a rating of "high risk". The Commissioner asked whether these visits were solely carried out by LFB, or if they were multi-agency. The Borough Commander explained that coordinating an approach with other agencies would prove very challenging. The Commissioner agreed, but noted that training could be shared between agencies/forces. The Borough Commander explained that training for 6,000 staff would not be a straightforward undertaking.

The Chairman agreed that it was worth considering potential options, but accepted that the risks raised by the possibility of Police staff giving fire safety advice that was inaccurate for example would be significant.

13. QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE GROUP

There were no questions.

14. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was no further business.

The meeting closed at 12:28pm

Chairman

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SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP GROUP

27 September 2018
OUTSTANDING REFERENCES

| No. | Meeting Date & Reference | Action | Owner | Status |
|-----|---|--|-------|---|
| 1. | 31/05/18 Item 5 - <i>Health & Wellbeing Verbal Update</i> Attempted Suicides Figure | <p>The Chairman noted this and asked if attempted suicides were measured and found to be decreasing. The Health and Wellbeing Team representative explained that significant work was being done by Hackney Council which could provide a good idea of this. She explained that it would be known by the next Suicide Prevention Strategy meeting in 6 months.</p> <p>The Chairman suggested that it would be useful to have an update on the progress of this at the next meeting.</p> | DCCS | OUTSTANDING |
| 2. | 31/05/18 Item 5 - <i>Health & Wellbeing Verbal Update</i> Rough Sleepers & Drug/Alcohol Updates | <p>The Chairman requested that an update on both rough sleepers and the Drug & Alcohol Task and Finish Group be brought to the next meeting.</p> | DCCS | COMPLETE – On the agenda |
| 3. | 31/05/18 Item 5 - <i>Health & Wellbeing Verbal Update</i> Community & Children's Services Update | <p>Following the meeting, it was agreed that, in place of a Health and Wellbeing Update, a broader Community and Children's Services update be established as a standing item, with a written report submitted to each meeting. It would cover the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rough Sleepers 2. Suicide Prevention 3. Drugs & Alcohol 4. Domestic Abuse 5. Children's & Young People's Plan Actions | DCCS | COMPLETE – On the agenda |

| No. | Meeting Date & Reference | Action | Owner | Status |
|-----|--|--|--|--------------------------|
| 4. | 31/05/18 Item 6 - <i>Community Safety Team Update</i> Information sharing Agreement | The Chairman requested that the Information-Sharing agreement be forwarded to those partners not present at the meeting. | Community Safety Team | OUTSTANDING |
| 5. | 31/05/18 Item 6 - <i>Community Safety Team Update</i> ASB Strategy Update | The Chairman requested that if all the meetings with departments to gather information on ASB work had taken place prior to the next meeting of the Group on 27 September, then an update on progress be provided at that meeting. | Community Safety Team | OUTSTANDING |
| 6. | 21/02/18 (3) Item 7 - <i>Community Safety Team Update</i> SOS Bus | The Deputy Chairman asked if the proposed "SOS Bus" would be deployed by Christmas 2018. The Chairman asked who was responsible for actioning this. The Head of Community Safety explained that a private company was sourced for the provision of the service, but that the responsibility for handling of the contract needed to be confirmed. The Chairman requested that this be recorded as an action to implement by Christmas 2018. | Community Safety Team/ SCP Partners | DUE DECEMBER 2018 |

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Committee(s): | Date(s): |
| Safer City Partnership | 27 September 2018 |
| Subject: Community Safety Team Update | |
| Report of: Head of Community Safety Team | For Information |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>To update SCP members on activity by the Community Safety Team not otherwise addressed</p> <p>Recommendation(s)</p> <p>Members are asked to note the report.</p> | |

Summary

This report updates Members on activities, not otherwise addressed in the SCP agenda, of the Community Safety Team.

World Cup

1. During this World Cup the Community Safety team worked to deliver safer drinking messages to those enjoying the hot weather and football. Emphasis was put on eating before going out, safer drinking and planning your journey home in advance. Messages were shared on twitter and an electronic toolkit which provided advice and tips was provided to other London Boroughs and relevant partners. This work also supported the work of the City of London Police who were trialling the use of a SOS bus at Liverpool Street, which provided medical support and care for those in need and sought to reduce the burden on the police, ambulance service and hospitals.

Shared Calendar

2. A new 'Community engagement' shared calendar has also been created to support the work of the Engagement working group and improve partnership working.

3. The Community Safety Team Strategy document is to be reviewed and a consultation will take place with partners in due course.

Domestic abuse

4. Since May 2018 there has been one high risk case referred to the City of London MARAC and three cases referred to other boroughs.
5. The community safety team have also been supporting the City of London Police in their new campaign targeting domestic abuse that ran in August. The campaigns focus is on the workplace and gives advice to businesses on how to spot the signs of domestic abuse and give employees the confidence to report anything affecting them. A member of the community safety team and City of London Police officer ran a stand at Nomura Bank to support this campaign, which received great feedback.
6. The secretariat for the quarterly CoL Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Forum continues. The 10 September meeting included a discussion of Domestic Homicide and local learning from Hackney.

Hate Crime

7. A hate crime module has been created to raise awareness of this issue and increase understanding by City of London Corporation staff. This e-module will go live in support of the 3rd anniversary of the staff networks on the 24th September and will be part of our activities around National Hate Crime Awareness Week in October (13th-20th).
8. We have also been working with colleagues at the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) as they develop their response to violent extremism.

Prevent

9. There has been one Channel referral relating to a City resident this period and three referrals to other boroughs. An active programme of community engagement has been undertaken at a range of locations. Sessions have also been delivered to new police recruits and new joiners at the City Corporation. In all cases the response from the public and partner agencies has been very positive.
10. A short paper was provided to the City & Hackney Safeguarding Children's Executive related to Prevent and young people.
11. The Prevent e-module is now live and mandatory for all staff.
12. Work has begun on a new e-module specifically for City businesses to deliver Prevent for business.

13. A benchmarking review of the status of Prevent joint working and process in the City of London was undertaken by The National Counter Terrorism Policing HQ. A report was produced with good feedback, highlighting the good working relationship between the Police and Corporation.
14. A 'Prevent in the City, working lunch' is scheduled for 5 November. Attendees will include education, businesses and our statutory partners. A guest speaker will use his real-life experience during a short talk about losing his brother to extremism and the charity work he now does following his brother's death.

Anti-social behaviour

15. A major focus for the Safer City Partnership this year is the development of an Anti-social behaviour strategy improving the responses to Anti-Social Behaviour in the City. There is a need to ensure we are capturing the scale of the issue and effectively responding to the problems identified. This area of work requires good internal co-operation as well as effective partnership working with City of London Police and other partners to be successful.
16. To support this work, we have purchased a new tasking and database system, E-CINS. E-CINS is now a live vehicle for recording ASB and will serve as a triage desk to record all tools and powers such as CPN's etc. Recording tools and powers is a statutory duty that dates back as far as the Pilkington case and will require all agencies to input what powers they have used allowing for a more unified approach and response.
17. By using this secure, encrypted, cloud-based central hub all partners will be able to share information and actions allowing us to build a clear picture of problems and who is reacting to them. This system is in use with many local authorities, including many of our neighbours and many teams have now been trained in this new system which provides a powerful tool in supporting partnership problem solving.
18. This system has the potential to significantly improve our abilities about how we respond to ASB (as well as other issues). However, for this to be realised we need the active support of our partners.
19. The current SCP Strategic Plan is now due for a refresh. We will be contacting all partners to discuss priorities going forward and we will want to reflect the activities and workplans of all relevant agencies and departments. A substantive paper will come to the November SCP meeting with the intention of formally signing off the new strategy in early 2019.
20. The Community Safety Team has been able to retain the services of our graduate trainee until the end of the financial year. This provides a significant additional resource

Forthcoming Activity and Campaigns

- 21. 10 October World Mental Health Day.
- 22. National Hate Crime Awareness Week in 13 -20 October.
- 23. Modern Slavery – potential campaign to alert colleagues to the signs of modern slavery – jointly with CoLP and other partners. November (exact dates to be confirmed).
- 24. 25 November – 16 Days of Action Against Domestic Violence. We will be supporting partners in using this opportunity to raise awareness internally of the issues and what steps people can take. There will also be public facing activity.
- 25. A proposal for a joint alcohol Christmas campaign between the City of London Corporation and Greater London Authority has been submitted to the GLA. Given the success of the last campaign, it is proposed that the City of London Corporation supported by the GLA, again coordinate a pan-London campaign. The intention is to build on the material developed from the 2017 campaign. A priority this year will be to improve the coverage across other local authorities and key agencies. The intention is to go live at the end of November and we are working to align this strand with City of London Police colleagues as they prepare for the party season.

David MacKintosh

Head of Community Safety

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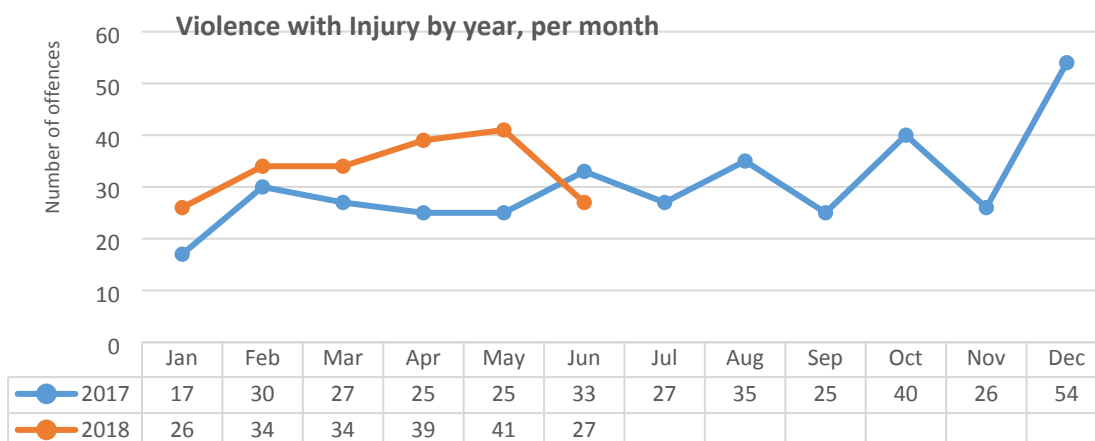
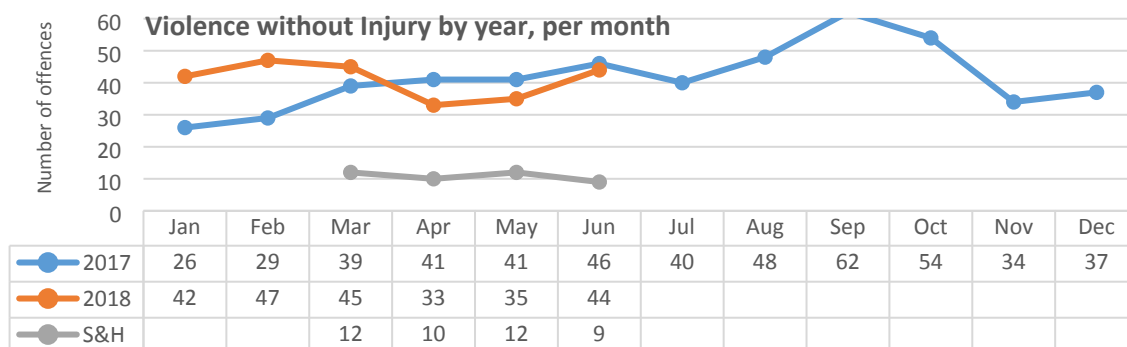
Safer City Partnership Strategy Group Review Period April - June 2018

**City of London Police Update
T/Chief Inspector Jesse Wynne
City of London Police (Communities & Partnerships)
September 2018**

The City of London experiences low levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. This reflects the efforts of the City of London Police, the City of London Corporation and many other partners. Working together we contribute to maintaining the City as the world's leading financial and business centre as well as being an attractive place to live socialise and visit. Since its establishment the Safer City Partnership has played a key role in reducing crime and other harm.

This report identifies five main priorities, linked to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan:

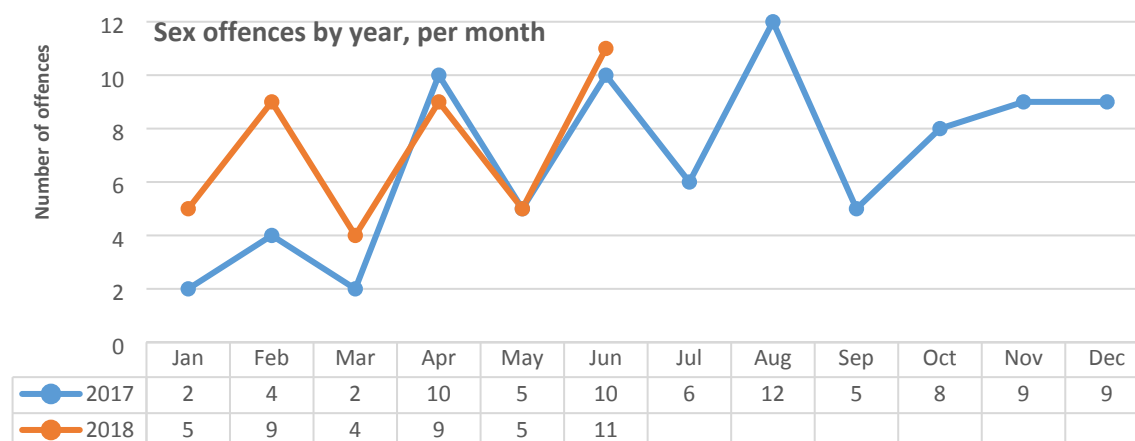
- **Violence Against the Person** – to protect those who work, live or visit the City from crimes of violence.
- **Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance** – to promote the City as a safe place to socialise.
- **Acquisitive Crime** – we will work to protect our businesses, workers, residents and visitors from theft and fraud with an emphasis on cyber-crime.
- **Anti-Social Behaviour** – To respond effectively to behaviour that makes the City a less pleasant place.
- **Supporting the Counter Terrorism Strategy through Delivery of the Prevent Strategy** – To challenge radicalisation and reduce the threat posed to the City.



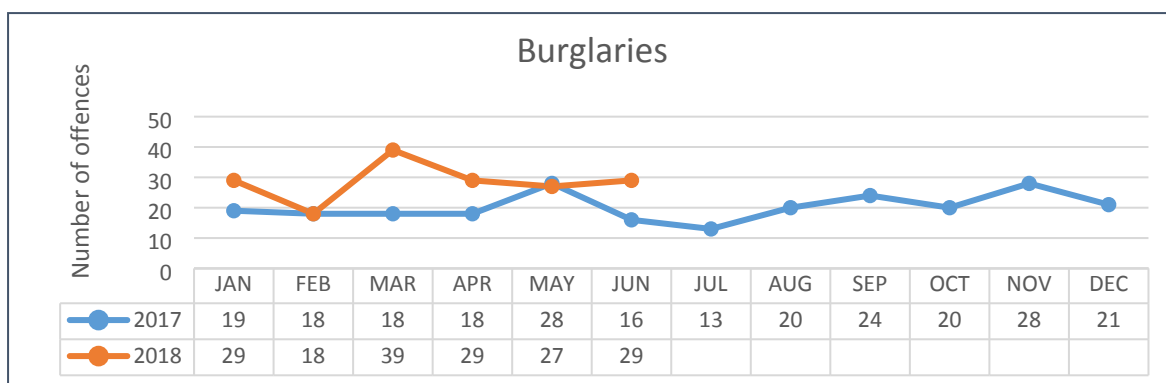
Violent Crime

Current trend: JUNE 2018 displayed 91 violent offences – a small decrease in offences (-2.2%) from May 2018 with 93 offences. There is a noticeable decrease for violence with injury (27 in June, 41 in May) and increase for violence without injury (44 in June, 35 in May). 15% of offences are linked to acquisitive crime, mainly shoplifting offences. 54% of offences occur during NTE (59), virtually the same as last month (53%). Under a third of offenders were known to victim (30%), being partner/ex-partner, family, colleagues or neighbours.

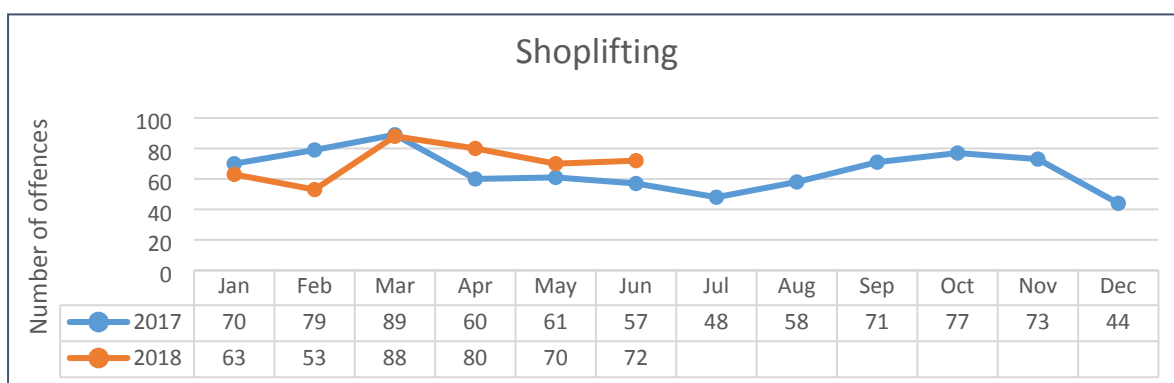
Last year: JUNE 2017 displayed 89 violent offences.



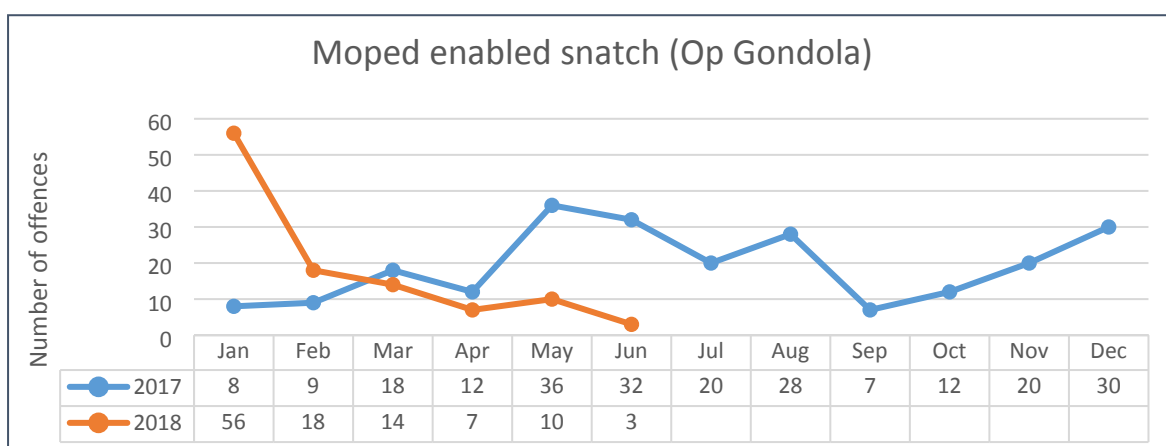
Sexual offences - Offender – Majority unknown to victim, 1 assault by colleague



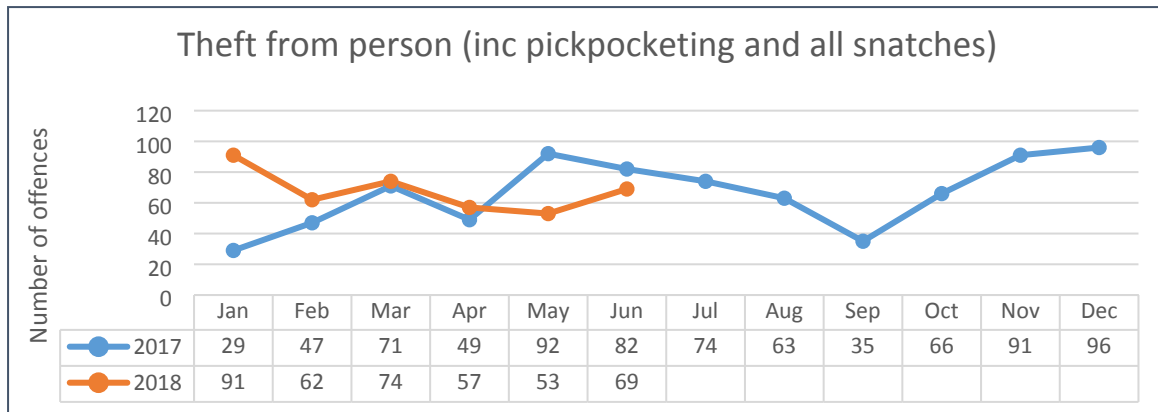
- **MO** – June MOs remain as: Entry via Magnetic doors, multiple offences within one commercial block.
- **Hotspots** – June hotspots: Mitre Street, Leadenhall Street, Lombard Street, Copthall Ave, West Smithfield.
- **Offender** – Potential series involving 3 x offenders
- **Stolen Property** – Remains laptops, mobiles and cash.



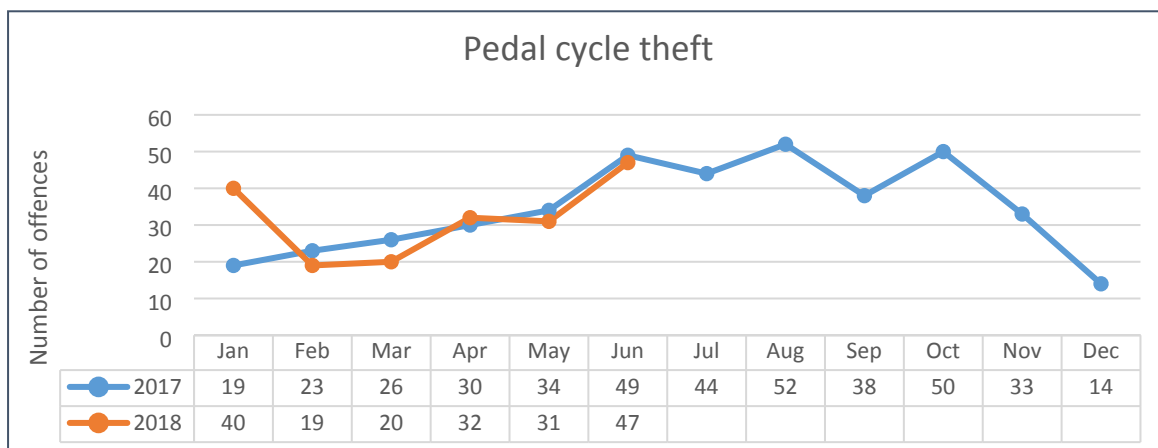
- **Hotspots** – Tesco B'gate (5), TK MAXX St Mary Axe (5), Boots Cheapside (3), COOP Cheapside (3)
- **Stolen Property** – Clothes, food and alcohol.



Significant downward trend – due to success of Op Gondola.



- **Offender** – *Trend of unknown female distracting customers in licensed premises in order to steal mobiles.*
- **Hotspots** – *June hotspots: Tower Bridge, Bishopsgate, Middlesex Street, Gracechurch Street, Fenchurch St.*
- **Stolen Property** – *Remains mobiles, watches and wallets / cash.*

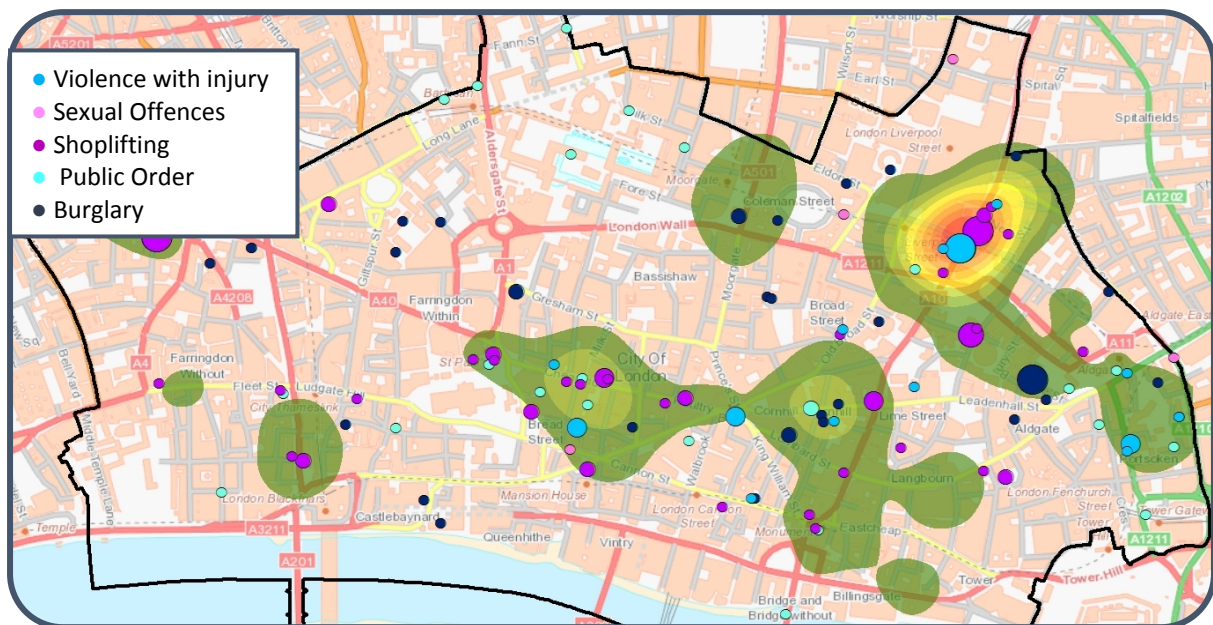


- **Emerging Trend** – *The use of angle grinders are becoming more prevalent again.*

Violent Crime (May) Hotspots include Bishopsgate, Cheapside, Aldgate/Minories, Fetter Lane and Aldersgate Street



Patrol Strategy Crime types overlaid



Anti-Social Behaviour

ASB Incident Data by Month

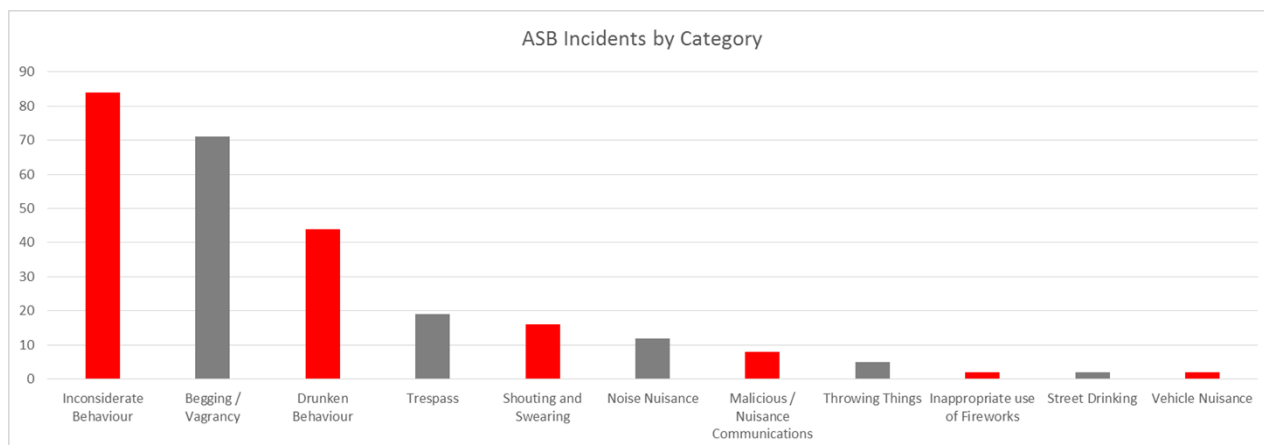
| Month 2018 | Frequency |
|------------|-----------|
| April | 109 |
| May | 72 |
| June | 84 |

The number of ASB incidents recorded in May decreased by 39 from April and then increased by 12 in June but did not return to the higher level seen in April. Please note these figures will appear different

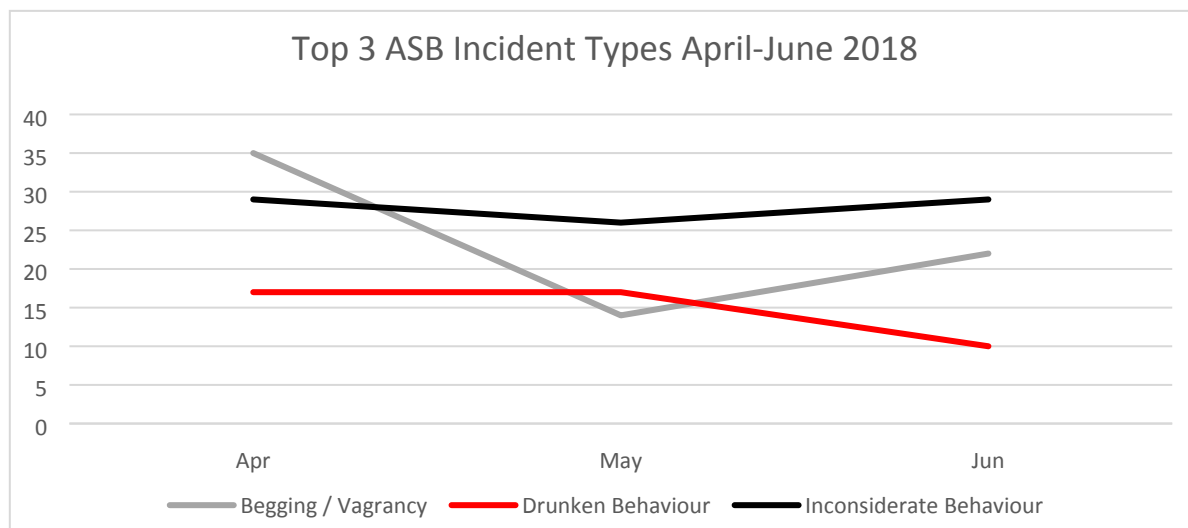
to those previously reported due to the audit of recording of ASB incidents carried out by the Crime Management Unit, these should now be final figures.

Data Breakdown April – June 2018

Highest Recorded Categories of ASB



The above graph demonstrates that **Inconsiderate Behaviour** and **Begging/ Vagrancy** are the categories with the highest number of ASB incidents recorded. There were 84 incidents for inconsiderate behaviour and 71 for ASB Begging/ Vagrancy. The third most recorded are ASB incidents for **Drunken Behaviour**; where there were 44 such reports. These three categories remain the most common from the previous report.



Inconsiderate Behaviour

The graph above shows the trend of ASB incidents for the three months April-June 2018. Reporting has remained fairly consistent between 26-29 records per month. Interrogation of the occurrence summary highlights this seems to be a catch all category with some records that refer to other categories. The common themes are highlighted below with a brief synopsis, the first three are the most frequently referred issues.

- **Youths:** Congregation of groups of youths causing ASB (shouting, playing loud music etc.). They are commonly reported on bicycles and/or skateboards.

- **Refusal of entry/to leave:** Commonly assistance is requested by bus drivers for passengers refusing to alight. Similar issues have occurred at businesses or with cab passengers.
- **Cup and Ball tricksters:** Incidents refer to London Bridge as the venue with Romanian nationals linked to this activity.
- **Vagrant/Homeless:** Records refer to individuals behaving aggressively or being abusive as a result of blocking route/exits. Some incidents refer to mental health concerns and one was sexual in nature (masturbation).
- **Urination/defecation:** Several incidents refer to individuals relieving themselves whilst in public, one aggressively threatened to do so if refused access to a toilet.

Begging/Vagrancy

Incidents recorded as begging and vagrancy decreased quite sharply between April and May, this could be due to the successful implementation of Operation Luscombe.

There were some recurring themes to incidents found by qualitative analysis of the incident summaries;

- **Rough Sleepers:** More than half of the recorded incidents in this period, 62%, relate to the presence of rough sleepers, usually blocking an entrance or fire exit.
- **Begging for food/drink:** Homeless people causing a nuisance in bars, restaurants or cafes asking for free food or drink from customers and staff and sometimes refusing to leave until it was provided.
- **Begging:** The next most common incident theme related to generic begging incidents, usually in or around transport hubs.
- **Aggressive Behaviour:** There were a few reports of beggars becoming aggressive with members of the public and in one case following them to their place of work

Operation Luscombe – Initial Review Period.

- Operation Luscombe has been running for a period of 3 months with 6 successful intervention hubs completed.
- During the reporting period 123 notices were issued, one person was arrested and summonsed for the offence of breaching a Community Protection Notice and is currently awaiting a court date.
- The initial information that has been gathered from Operation Luscombe indicates that many of the people that beg within the City of London Police area travel into the City to conduct that activity and they will continue to do so whilst members of the public are willing to provide. It should be noted that a large proportion of beggars are currently housed, or have offers of accommodation, with many choosing to remain on the streets and beg to feed their cycle of addiction to hard drugs.
- There is an expectation that this number will reduce over the next 6 months with the Autumn/Winter weather approaching and also the winter provision being offered by local services becoming more frequent and generous.
- The community and the Force Intelligence Bureau report that begging in previous hot spots appears to be on the decline. Associated with the local begging problem, two established homeless encampments were removed due to the antisocial behaviour.
- Going forward Operation Luscombe will continue to run on a reduced basis for a further 6 months with one hub per month.
- BTP have agreed to fully co-operate and support Operation Luscombe for the next 6 months.

- Tower Hamlets have been fully supportive of the CoLP approach and due to the disproportionate number of the beggars from that particular borough, they have been approached to request the assistance of their own rough sleeper team at the Intervention hub.
- As expected, partial displacement has occurred and we are working with our neighbouring boroughs to positively engage with anyone displaced and re-enforce the offers of accommodation and assistance with drug and alcohol services via WDP or Providence Row.
- It was established that the media attention around operation Luscombe and the potential appreciation by members of the public was quite low. The buy in from the general public and the reduction of money being given to people begging was encouraged.
- The Rough Sleeper Sub-Committee are fully aware of the project and are supportive.

Drunken Behaviour

Incidents relating to drunken behaviour occurred with similar frequency in April and May and have dropped slightly in June. Again this may not be a true picture of incidents as drunkenness could also be recorded in other ASB categories such as shouting and swearing, inconsiderate behaviour and street drinking.

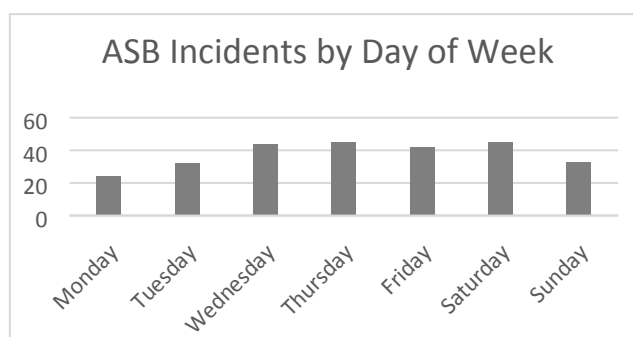
The themes of recorded incidents here were;

- **Refusal to leave:** Drunken individuals or groups refusing to leave a location, ranging from licenced premises to fast food restaurants or transport vehicles.
- **Drunk in the Street:** Individuals appearing drunk and/or incapacitated in the street
- **Aggressive Behaviour:** Individuals becoming abusive and aggressive either with bar staff or police officers
- **Public Urination:** There were a number of reports of intoxicated individuals urinating in public

There was one incident that specifically mentioned the individuals involved were a group of rowdy football fans (World Cup).

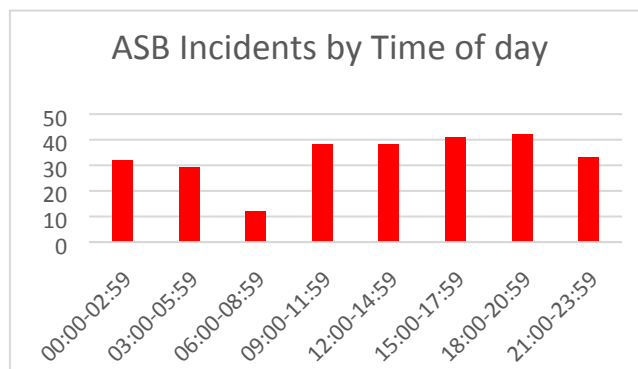
Days of Week

All ASB data has been grouped together and these show that incidents are more commonly reported on Wednesdays through to Saturday. These four days represent 66% of incidents. Monday is a trough day with approximately half the volume of incidents reported on the peak days (Thursday and Saturday)



Time of Day

Again all ASB reports in the period are shown and broken down by three hour periods throughout the day. Incident reports occur most frequently throughout daylight/working hours and into the evening from 09:00-21:00 hours. After 21:00 reports drop off with very few occurring between 06:00-09:00 hours.



PREVENT

| Activity | Input |
|----------------------|---|
| Prevent referral | Prevent referral went to Channel and the chair decided it was outside the remit of Prevent and the Channel process on 22 June. A second joint Social Services and CoLP meeting was meanwhile held on 9 July at the Guildhall with the subject's father. |
| Prevent referral | A referral was received and de-confliction enquires to the MET police. |
| Community engagement | Meeting with the CoL security team to discuss forth coming PREVENT engagement stalls at St Pauls. |
| Community engagement | Working with ECD to provide advice, support and guidance regarding Hajj fraud. |
| Community engagement | Meeting with the new CoL senior security manager to advise on PREVENT |
| Community engagement | Prevent team working with the universities to ensure the new joiners have access to Prevent/Wrap training. |
| Community engagement | Continued weekly Islamic awareness sessions at Mansell Street. |
| Community engagement | Continued engagement with the City Boys and Girl schools |
| Community engagement | Prevent team to meet with the Mansell Street youth workers to discuss |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| | access to activities to further engage with young persons on the estate. |
| Community engagement | Eid Meal at Mansell Street which was attended by approx. 45 women and some young children. This event was funded by the AMP. |
| Internal Police/Staff engagement | Prevent awareness session delivered to the new CoLC new apprentices |
| Internal Police/Staff Engagement | Every new police/police staff joiner to the City has a PREVENT input |
| Social Media | Officer trained to be able to directly update 'twitter' on the work that is being carried out by the department. |
| Prevent Board | Prevent team to hold its first Prevent board on 8 th August. |
| Counter terrorism local profiles | Working with the City analysts to re-focus the CTLP to a usable document. |
| Self-inspection | Prevent team have requested a self-inspection from the regional co-ordination officers who work on the nationally on Prevent. |
| Engagement with other regions | City Prevent team to meet with eastern region to share best practice. |

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| M Committee(s): | Date(s): |
| Safer City Partnership | 27 September 2018 |
| Subject: Serious and Organised Crime Board - update | |
| Report of: John Simpson Borough Commander, LFB | For Information |
| | |
| Summary This report provides an update of the work of the Serious and Organised Crime Board. It includes a meeting with the Head of the Home Office Serious and Organised Crime Unit and an outline of the proceedings from a conference that John Simpson attended on Modern Slavery and working in Partnership. | |

Background

1. The Serious and Organised Crime Board was set up in 2016. Chaired by the LFB representative to the Safer City Partnership, John Simpson. It provides an advisory function and reports into the SCP. The aim of the Board is to bring together the full range of intelligence and powers available to tackle serious organised crime and to reduce its impact on the City.

Update

2. A meeting of a SOC Working Group was held on 3 July to review the work of the Board which had completed an initial scoping of serious and organised crime in the City of London. The meeting looked at what had been achieved so far and to think about what needs to be done to take things further forward. This meeting provided a good opportunity to review the Board's Terms of Reference, partnership agencies and intelligence sharing. It was agreed at the meeting that, based on the work so far undertaken, to focus on three areas identified as a threat to the City:

- Illicit trade in drugs
 - Modern Slavery
 - Fraud
3. The role of the Board is to seek reassurance from members of the partnership relating to their work tackling serious and organised crime and it will continue to do so by asking them what they consider to be their emerging priorities and how they capture new information. The City of London Police will continue to monitor all eight priority areas highlighted by the Home Office. Future Board meetings will be held quarterly to discuss each priority in turn and to provide partners with the opportunity to raise emerging threats for the City.
 4. On 12 July, John Simpson attended a conference in Birmingham that looked at the use of partnerships and how they can respond to modern slavery. As mentioned above, this is one of the three priorities for the City and is a high priority threat that can have a devastating impact on individuals and the community. The conference highlighted the significant progress made in the national response to modern slavery since the Modern Slavery Act became law in 2015 and the partnership response which has been fundamental in supporting this achievement. The conference focused on 5 key themes:
 - Best practice partnership models and innovation from across the UK
 - How to evaluate the effectiveness of partnership networks
 - How to develop strategic governance and structure models
 - An insight into the victims' perspective
 - How to engage with businesses to tackle modern slavery
 5. Working in partnership requires an understanding of the business model of modern slavery so that agencies can intercept and help dismantle organised crime groups from making money to generate profits. We can do this by improving and sharing intelligence on criminal groups so, for example, that we can stop them recruiting vulnerable people into forced labour.
 6. The role of agencies was described as 'capable guardians' and governance and accountability were considered essential components for partnership working in tackling serious and organised crime. We will therefore consider respective roles and responsibilities of our various participants including accountability and transparency arrangements.
 7. Modern slavery is often a hidden crime and knowing the signs with the help of training and raising awareness will help to expose this exploitative practice. The NGO sector and the community also play an important role and we will look at ways to promote and raise awareness.
 8. The conference also covered the work of Programme Challenger, a co-located, multi-agency team whose role it is to oversee and coordinate activity to tackle organised crime across Greater Manchester. The team is responsible for gathering information and intelligence and putting strategies in place to target, disrupt and prosecute the organised criminals who orchestrate criminal activity.

The site can be viewed at: <https://www.programmechallenger.co.uk/>

9. Details about an anti-slavery partnership toolkit which is currently being developed were shown at the event. The purpose of this training database <http://iascmap.nottingham.ac.uk/about/> is to identify examples of good practice and to understand the conditions that facilitate success. Once the toolkit is live, partners may be interested in registering for guidance and resources. The aim is to provide inspiration and the ability to share resources. It also includes a partnership checklist, strategies and action plans.
10. An evaluation of partnership sharing highlighted the importance of early engagement and understanding the role that each partner could play. An example of this was provided by the Shiva Foundation in Hertfordshire. Details about its partnership sharing can be found at: <http://www.shivafoundation.org.uk/operation-tropic-coordinated-response-modern-slavery-hertfordshire/>
11. As part of the SOC Boards progress toward developing an action plan they invited John Pennycook, Head of the Home Office Serious and Organised Crime Unit to the meeting of the SOC Working Group on 5 September to discuss our performance to date. The Group was particularly interested in finding out how the Board's work compares with other local authorities and whether it complies with the national model so that it could be confident in addressing challenges in accordance with Home Office objectives.
12. He informed the SOC Working Group that the Home Office was finalising a new Serious and Organised Crime strategy but that it was likely to be delayed until the end of the year. It was likely that there would be a significant emphasis on Child Sexual Exploitation and online abuse. Mr Pennycook confirmed that the City's priorities were in line with the Government's expectations and that we should continue to align our local profile with the national strategy, including our operational work and highlighting the work of the partnership.
13. The latest meeting of the SOC Board took place on 19 September. The Chairman announced his forthcoming retirement and that a replacement would be needed to chair future meetings of the Board. Members are asked to consider any nominations for the chairmanship.

John Simpson
Borough Commander
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Email: john.simpson@london-fire.gov.uk

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|--|------------------------|
| Committee(s): | Date(s): |
| Safer City Partnership | 27 September 2018 |
| Subject: Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy Progress | |
| Report of: Community Safety Team | For Information |
| Summary To advise SCP Members of the progress in developing the Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy for the City of London. Recommendation(s) Members are asked to note this report and offer advice and suggestions on the way forward. | |

Update on the Development of an Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy for the City of London

1. In the City of London anti-social behaviour (ASB) is addressed by a range of partners, including statutory public bodies such as the City Police and the City Corporation, private sector landlords and third sector organisations.
2. In order to understand the current challenges as well as identify areas that need special support and attention the Community Safety Team (CST) have met with most of the agencies responsible for the different types of ASB that affect our communities in the City.
3. In recent years we have seen many changes that affect how we respond to ASB locally. For example, new ASB legislation in 2014 introduced a new set of tools and powers, increase on expensive private housing, and a growing night time economy that has brought new groups of people into the City. At the same time, we have been experiencing a national housing crisis, a fall in police numbers and cuts in front-line services.

4. It is evident that while the City experiences lower levels of ASB than most London local authorities we are also faced with different challenges than other local authorities would such as big numbers of people who are not residents or with no connection to the City coming to the city for many different reasons on a daily basis however most of these people would have no access to free or public services in the City making it more difficult to address problems in the same way other local authorities do.
5. Anti-social behaviour (ASB) issues requires good internal co-operation as well as effective partnership working with all agencies. For the purpose of building up the strategy the CST met with the following teams:
 - a. City of London Police
 - b. Guinness Partnership
 - c. City of London Corporation Housing
 - d. Barbican
 - e. Rough sleeping and Homelessness Team
 - f. Street Enforcement and Noise
 - g. Adult Social Care
 - h. WDP
 - i. Open Spaces
6. The challenges we have captured from those teams are described below, some of them wouldn't like to be named but still important for all of us to understand their challenges.
 - I. Four teams/agencies said they had problems information sharing with the police and felt there was no clear channel for referrals to the them. Often it would be a generic email or rely on existing relationships. One team also felt that whilst they shared information with the police the police would never update them on the case.
 - II. On the other hand, although the police would receive information from other agencies they would also experience the same when it comes to updates and they wouldn't normally be invited to meetings organised by social care.
 - III. Six teams expressed a concern when it comes to support from the legal team. A need for more expertise from legal and willingness to act in a shorter period of time.
 - IV. One team stated that it was necessary to have a police presence when dealing with confrontational rough sleepers as they are not trained to deal with it.
 - V. One team felt that many of the City agencies did not have a clear view of what their team does and needed to have a better understanding of rough sleeping, homelessness and begging.

- VI. Many teams stated the usefulness of Parkguard. One team expressed an interest in getting CSAS powers for Parkguard whilst another suggested extending the existing contract to a jointly paid City-wide contract.
 - VII. One team emphasised the need for an ASB post which could also task Parkguard.
 - VIII. A few teams felt that a more consistent message was needed around the City Corporation's response to rough sleeping and the separate issue of begging.
 - IX. A few teams felt unclear about who to contact if the ASB activity taking place was not considered criminal activity as the police won't take those calls i.e. littering and urination.
 - X. Two teams expressed the need for more education around tools and powers and who can use them/enforce them.
7. With the first challenges from point I and II, the CST has acquired a new system 'E-CINS' that will allow all partners to record, manage and share information in a safe and secure way. We hope that this system will allow us to work better as a partnership. The system is also compliant with GDPR.
8. This system will be available for all members of the partnership; however, this is on a voluntary basis and some agencies have already expressed that they have other systems and don't want to join the system at the moment due to a duplication of work. We hope in time most of the agencies from the partnership will see the benefits of ECINS and therefore we will be able to share information with all agencies.
9. From the other feedback given to us and further conversations with all teams we can highlight the following areas that are in need of clear procedures and responsibilities:
- a. ASB in the streets and public spaces (Urination and defecation, begging, street drinking and substance misuse) Appendix A
 - b. Young people and ASB
 - c. ASB in private property
10. When we talk about ASB in public places it is important to understand that if the persons responsible for these problems were rough sleeping in the Square Mile or were City residents we still have the same responsibility to stop the problem. Therefore, even though a big amount of the ASB in the streets can be caused from people perceived as rough sleepers it needs to be clear that we are not targeting rough sleeping but we are trying to put a stop to ASB related activity taking place.
11. Currently we don't have a clear multi-agency procedure or a lead agency responsible to enforce ASB occurring in the street and public places. Although we have more people coming into the City for the night time economy and at the

weekends, the number of police officers in the City is a lot lower than what it used to be, so issues such as begging are not priority for the police as they have other high priority areas.

12. The Street Enforcement team (City Corporation's Public Protection) mainly deals with businesses and noise when it is part of the residential property. So ASB in the streets is something they wouldn't normally deal with themselves as they do lone shifts and there is a certain expectation that the police could deal with this issue. However, when it comes to low level ASB such as littering, urination and defecation the police have said they don't have the numbers to respond to that type of issues and would like the City Corporation to play a more active role.
13. The tools and powers given to police and local authorities in the ASB, Crime and Policing Act allow different agencies to be able to use them. However, the Act doesn't specify who is the main responsible agency for using these tools and powers or in what situations a particular agency should use them, therefore it's up to us to define how we are going to use them, by what teams and in what situations.
14. ASB enforcement in the street and public places have historically been led by the police, however as the human resources of the force have changed and the number of officers in response and communities' teams have declined there is a need for a decision to be made on how to proceed in this area in a way that we can all help each other through these changing times.
15. When we talk about young people and ASB, we are talking about people under 18 that can be perpetrators of ASB. Although we wouldn't say we have a big number of them we have experienced problems in this area and when they are not residents from a housing estate there is no clear role/responsible team assigned to problem solve or follow up cases.
16. Lastly, we now have more residents in private property than ever before, therefore we have seen with the community trigger and cases raised in the Community MARAC that although there are agencies to look at different ASB issues, there isn't one that looks at the impact on the victim from a wholesome perspective.
17. All agencies named above are aware of the issues from an operational response level, but we need more collaboration from decision makers in order to steer the strategy in the right way.
18. All Members of the SCP have a role in the development of this strategy and your thoughts and contributions are welcomed.

Valeria Cadena-Wrigley

Community Safety Officer

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Appendix 1

Anti-social behaviour in street and public places

Street drinking and drug using

Most visible group to the public causing nuisance or anxiety to members of the local community including businesses or public services. Mainly label as rough sleepers because of their appearance. In the City regularly associated with a particular public area (e.g. a park, street or building), if not necessarily always with precisely the same place. Often street drinkers or users are likely to be people who: live alone, are marginally housed or homeless, probably in part, because of their lifestyle; might be unemployed and living on benefits; are addicted to substances and seek company with others with the same issues; resist changing their addictions or habits; are spending a large proportion of any income on alcohol and/or drugs. Most of them will come to the City to get money to support their addiction through begging.

Begging

Begging is a crime. Begging and rough sleeping are not the same thing and people who beg are not necessarily homeless. The majority of this group is mostly in the City during peak hours (or later in summer) to get money from City workers and people out enjoying the night time economy and use begging as a source of income. Some of them might be trafficked or part of organized crime but in their majority, they are there because it's a lucrative activity.

Appendix 2

Options to improve our current response

Legal Support

Legal team will improve the support they give to us in regard to tools and power. A protocol on how to use them will be signed by them.

DCCS or Public Protection/SEO

Taking the roles of existing gaps.

Taking injunctions, CPN's and other tools

ASB Operational Specialised Role

Where would this sit?

Officer able to coordinate tools and powers; and take ASB injunctions to court.



Parkguard CSAS Powers

This can only work if the ASB officer is able to task Parkguard to collect evidence.

Appendix 3

Use of tools and powers

Civil Injunctions

Tackle people repetitively engaging in street and public places anti-social behaviour

Criminal Behaviour Order

Issued by any criminal court when a person is convicted of a criminal offence. Like a CI, a CBO can impose requirements as well as prohibitions.

Community Protection Notice

Can direct a person or organisation to stop a behaviour, or make requirements of them to take specified actions to prevent a problem reoccurring

Public Spaces Protection Order

Place restrictions or impose conditions on activities that people may carry out in designated areas.

| | |
|--|---|
| Meeting Summit Group (For Decision) Safer City Partnership Strategy Group (For Information) | Date 26 September 2018 27 September 2018 |
| Subject City Corporation Modern Slavery Statement | |
| Report of Chamberlain's | |
| Report Author Natalie Evans, Responsible Procurement Manager, City Procurement | For Information |

Summary

1. This Report accompanies the proposed City of London Corporation 'Modern Slavery Statement' developed in response to the Modern Slavery Act 2015.
2. The City of London Police has a responsibility to help identify and eliminate modern slavery through its law enforcement remit and the City Corporation through its business activities, ensuring effective due diligence procedures are in place to safeguard against modern slavery taking place within our organisation, our jurisdiction and our supply chain.
3. The Corporation also plays a philanthropic role by funding activities designed to support refugees and asylum seekers who have experienced human trafficking, disrupt global human trafficking and combat its practice in the UK.
4. This Modern Slavery Statement brings together the roles, remits, commitments and all work undertaken by the City of London Police, Department for Children and Community Services, Community Safety, Port Health & Public Protection, HR, City Procurement, the Barbican, City Bridge Trust and Heart of the City, also detailing future plans for continuous improvement.

Recommendations

That Summit Group:

- Recommends the publication of a voluntary Modern Slavery Statement by the City Corporation
- Approves the version submitted, including the 'Modern Slavery Policy' contained within and 'continuous improvement' plans detailed throughout.

Main Report

Background

5. The Modern Slavery Act 2015 was enacted in response to prioritisation of this issue by the UK Government. It requires commercial entities that operate in the

UK, with a turnover of more than £36m, to produce an annual Modern Slavery Statement detailing current and planned actions to tackle this crime.

6. The City Corporation is not a relevant commercial organisation as defined by section 54 of the Act. However, it is recommended that the City Corporation comply with its annual reporting requirements on a voluntary basis in the interest of due diligence and transparency, and to appropriately reflect the organisation's strong commitment to responsible business principles. It should also be taken into account that many other public authorities, including numerous London boroughs have already published their own Statement.
7. Representatives from the City of London Police, the Barbican, City Procurement, Children and Community Services, Community Safety and Corporate Strategy and Performance came together in early 2018 to establish the City Corporation's inter-departmental Working Group on Modern Slavery.
8. The first priority of the Working Group was to bring together all current action taking place to tackle modern slavery, to harmonise approaches and ensure that resources and lessons learned are shared across the Corporation. The proposed Modern Slavery Statement was developed based on this work.
9. Earlier this year, the City Corporation made a pledge, signed by the Chairman of Policy & Resources Committee, to tackle modern slavery as part of the Evening Standard's anti-slavery campaign. This Statement would represent a transparent way of demonstrating the organisation's commitment to this pledge.
10. The Modern Slavery (Transparency in Supply Chains) Bill 2017-2019 is currently progressing through the House of Lords. Amongst other amendments, this Bill proposes to extend the scope of the existing Act to public sector authorities. The publication of this Modern Slavery Statement could therefore also be viewed as a way of future proofing the City Corporation's approach.

Methodology

11. The Statement is divided into five sections, structured to reflect our actions according to the City Corporation's responsibilities and the level of control or influence the organisation is able to exert:
 - **Our Organisation** – Overarching commitments and organisational approach
 - **Our People** – The Corporation's employees.
 - **Our Jurisdiction** – People living, working in and visiting the Square Mile.
 - **Our Wider Community** – Charitable organisations and business community.
 - **Our Supply Chains** – Domestic and global supply chains.
12. Each section is separated into four parts, according to the requirements of a Modern Slavery Statement under s.54 of the Modern Slavery Act.

- **Remits and relevant risks** – Within the remit of each department; identifying the people, places, trades and industries at the highest risk.
- **Policies and commitments** – Overarching and department-specific policies and commitments to tackling modern slavery and other labour rights abuses.
- **Existing interventions** – Actions already being undertaken to identify and deal with modern slavery and to minimise the risk of it occurring.
- **Continuous improvement** – Assessing the effectiveness of our current interventions, creating plans to bridge identified gaps, developing appropriate performance indicators, monitoring and reporting on progress.

Corporate and Strategic Implications

13. The following aims and outcomes within the Corporate Plan underpin the City Corporation's commitment to combatting human and labour rights abuses:

Contribute to a flourishing society:

- People are safe and feel safe
- People enjoy good health and wellbeing
- People have equal opportunities to enrich their lives and reach their full potential

Support a thriving economy:

- Businesses are trusted and socially and environmentally responsible

14. The Responsible Business Strategy 2018-23: sets out the City Corporation's stance on advocating for human rights in its decision-making processes so that people are treated appropriately and with dignity. It also details its commitment to actively preventing fraud, corruption and bribery in its own operations and influencing supply chains and partners to do the same.

15. The Responsible Procurement Strategy 2015-18 aims to deliver best value in a way that improves the lives of those in its supply chain and helps the City Corporation make procurement decisions that act as a catalyst for positive change. It details the City Corporation's commitment to tackling human and labour rights violations, including modern slavery.

Conclusion

16. The publication of a Modern Slavery Statement would constitute a clear and transparent demonstration of the City Corporation's commitment to tackling modern slavery, both internally and externally. It brings current and future actions into one place allowing all departments and other relevant entities an oversight and a point of reference to ensure effective collaboration.

17. The length of the Statement reflects the requirements set under s.54 of the Act and moreover the comprehensive amount of work already being undertaken.

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City of London Corporation Modern Slavery Statement

1. This Modern Slavery Statement, covering the year November 2018 – October 2019, is made in response to s.54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 (“the Act”). It sets out the steps that the City of London Corporation (“City Corporation”) has taken and is continuing to take to ensure that modern slavery is not taking place within our business, within the Square Mile or within our supply chains.
2. For the purposes of this Statement and associated Policy, the term ‘Modern Slavery’ encompasses slavery, servitude, human trafficking, forced or compulsory labour and child labour.
3. The City Corporation is not a relevant commercial organisation as defined by section 54 of the Act. However, it will comply with its annual reporting requirements on a voluntary basis in the interest of due diligence and transparency, and to appropriately reflect the City Corporation’s strong commitment to responsible business principles.
4. This Modern Slavery Statement is divided into five sections:
 - i. **Our Organisation** – The City Corporation’s approach to tackling modern slavery. This overarching commitment is supported at the highest level and inter-departmental collaboration is used to ensure a harmonised and effective approach.
 - ii. **Our People** – Helping to protect our own employees from becoming victims of modern slavery through fair recruitment practise, pay and conditions, and having support mechanisms in place such as access to whistleblowing and an employee assistance programme.
 - iii. **Our Jurisdiction** - Creating conditions that minimise the risk of modern slavery occurring within the Square Mile, identifying modern slavery that does occur within our geographical jurisdiction, referring any victims on to the help and support they need and ensuring any perpetrators of this crime are brought to justice.
 - iv. **Our Wider Community** – Using our influence to facilitate positive action on modern slavery amongst charitable organisations and our wider business community.

- v. **Our Supply Chains** – Using responsible procurement and contract management due diligence procedures to minimise risks of modern slavery taking place within our domestic and global supply chains.
5. Within each of these five sections, the following aspects are described, as per the requirements of a modern slavery statement under s.54 of the Act:
- a. **Remits and relevant risks** – Within the remit of each department; identifying the people, places, trades and industries at highest risk of being associated with modern slavery
 - b. **Policies and commitments** – Overarching and department-specific policies and commitments to tackling modern slavery and associated human and labour rights abuses
 - c. **Existing interventions** – Actions already being undertaken to identify and deal with modern slavery and to minimise the risk of it occurring. This includes training & awareness programmes and due diligence procedures such as referrals, site visits & spot checks, contractual provisions and contract monitoring & management.
 - d. **Continuous improvement** – Assessing the effectiveness of our current interventions, creating plans to bridge identified gaps, developing appropriate performance indicators, monitoring and reporting on progress.

i. Our organisation

- a. **Remit and relevant risks**
6. The Square Mile is the historic centre of London and is home to the 'City' – financial and commercial heart of the UK. The City Corporation provides local government services for the Square Mile and supports and promotes the City as the world leader in international finance and business services. The organisation's responsibilities extend far beyond the City boundaries in that it also provides a host of additional facilities for the benefit of the nation, including the Barbican and various open spaces.
7. City Bridge Trust is the funding arm of Bridge House Estates, of which the City Corporation is the sole trustee. It was established to make use of funds surplus to bridge requirements and provides grants totalling around £20m per year towards charitable activity benefitting Greater London. Heart of the City is a business-led

charity, limited by guarantee and housed the City Corporation, which is its main funder and Treasurer.

8. The City of London Police is the territorial police force responsible for law enforcement within the City of London, with other specific remits nationally. The City of London Police is divided into four directorates; Crime Investigation, covering serious & organised crime, terrorism, acquisitive criminality and violent crime; Economic Crime, which looks at fraud; Intelligence and Information, responsible for coordination of intelligence and information management and Uniform Policing, providing policing response and specialist skills and support both internally and to other police forces.
9. From an organisational perspective, it is recognised that modern slavery is a crime that is prevalent both within and outside of the UK, across many industries and as such it is a risk that the City Corporation takes seriously. However, rather than this risk being looked at in isolation, modern slavery is managed alongside a range of other risks that must be dealt with as part of our business activities e.g. implementing responsible procurement, tackling serious and organised crime, safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults, health and safety in construction etc.

b. Policies and commitments:

10. The recently published Corporate Plan (2018-2023) iterates the priorities of the City Corporation as the governing body of the Square Mile, dedicated to a vibrant and thriving City, supporting a diverse and sustainable London within a globally successful UK. The following aims and outcomes within the Plan underpin the City Corporation's commitment to combatting human and labour rights abuses such as modern slavery:

10.1 *Contribute to a flourishing society:*

- People are safe and feel safe
- People enjoy good health and wellbeing
- People have equal opportunities to enrich their lives and reach their full potential

10.2 *Support a thriving economy:*

- Businesses are trusted and socially and environmentally responsible

11. The Responsible Business Strategy 2018-23: 'Towards a Sustainable Future' describes in more detail how the City Corporation intends to achieve the above aims and outcomes. This Strategy sets out the organisation's objective of creating positive impact and reducing negative impact across all its activities and decisions. More specifically, the Strategy states the City Corporation's stance on advocating for human

rights in its decision-making processes so that people are treated appropriately and with dignity. The Strategy also details its commitment actively preventing fraud, corruption and bribery in its own operations and influencing supply chains and partners to do the same.

12. The following is the City Corporation's stand-alone Policy on modern slavery:

Overarching City of London Corporation Modern Slavery Policy

The City Corporation recognises its responsibility to help identify and eliminate modern slavery through its business activities. The organisation will ensure that effective due diligence procedures are in place to safeguard against any form of modern slavery taking place within our business, our jurisdiction or our supply chain. These procedures will be reviewed and continuously improved upon over time.

c. Existing interventions

13. Representatives from the City of London Police, the Barbican, City Procurement, Department for Community and Children's Services, Community Safety and Corporate Strategy and Performance Team came together in early 2018 to establish the City Corporation's inter-departmental Working Group on modern slavery.

14. The first priority of the Working Group was to bring together all current action taking place to tackle modern slavery by the City Corporation, to harmonise our approach and ensure that resources and lessons learned are shared across the City Corporation. This current Modern Slavery Statement was developed based on this work.

d. Continuous improvement

15. The Working Group plans to invite representatives from other relevant departments to contribute their ideas going forward, including HR and Licensing. A network of 'Safeguarding Champions' are to be re-launched in the coming months, acting as departmental points of contact and channels for dissemination of key messages to and from the Working Group.

16. The next priority of the Working Group going forward is to identify any gaps or weaknesses and plan future interventions and areas for potential collaboration that could be used to continuously improve our approach. The principle areas identified so

far are an increased number of internal and external training and awareness raising initiatives.

17. Specific continuous improvement plans are discussed more fully as part of the following sections covering Our People, Our Community and Our Supply Chain.

ii. Our People

a. Remit and relevant risks

18. This section covers the City Corporation's work helping to protect our own employees from becoming victims of modern slavery. These City Corporation-wide efforts are led by our Human Resources Department.

b. Policies and commitments

19. Alongside the City Corporation's Modern Slavery Policy outlined in Section 1.b, the City Corporation has a series of policies, codes of conduct and adopted principles that set out how the organisation makes sure that people are working legally, that everyone is treated fairly and with dignity, and that people conduct themselves appropriately.
20. **Recruitment Policy:** The City Corporation operates a robust recruitment policy, including conducting 'right to work in the UK' checks for all employees. All offers of employment are conditional on these checks being completed to the organisation's satisfaction. Where an individual is working in the UK on a visa or work permit of a fixed term, the City Corporation requires the individual to provide proof of their continuing right to live and work in the UK before continuing their employment.
21. These processes are managed and overseen by our HR department and guidance is provided to all recruiting managers to ensure these checks are carried out effectively. They represent an initial measure of safeguarding against the City Corporation employing any individual that has been illegally trafficked and/ or is being forced to work against their will.
22. **Whistleblowing Policy:** [The City Corporation's Whistleblowing Policy](#) applies to all staff. It details the channels through which employees should raise serious concerns, providing assurance that there should be no fear of reprisals. Concerns regarding potential instances of modern slavery can be raised in this way alongside other forms of abuse and coercion staff may be experiencing or suspicious of. Staff are made

aware of this Policy through various channels including during induction training and the staff intranet.

23. **Codes of Conduct:** Our continued success relies on the trust and confidence of the public and therefore all staff and elected representatives are expected to uphold the highest standards of personal conduct and integrity including a requirement for all staff to uphold the [Nolan Principles on standards in public life](#).
24. There are currently 100 Common Councilmen and 25 Aldermen serving as elected representatives, collectively referred to as 'Members', which are equivalent to councillors. Members represent public interest and inform how the City Corporation should carry out its various activities. Members adhere to the City Corporation's [Code of Conduct for Members](#).
25. Similarly, City Corporation employees must adhere to the [City of London's Employee Code of Conduct](#). This incorporates requirements to abide by City of London anti-corruption measures and that all employees are treated with fairness and equality.
26. The Code also sets out the expectation that employees, and other stakeholders including suppliers, who have serious concerns about the conduct of any aspect of the City Corporation's work to come forward and voice those concerns. It commits the organisation to treating any suspicion of wrongdoing seriously, with concerns reviewed and analysed in accordance with the Whistleblowing or Complaints Policy, considering the Public Interest Disclosure Act, the Human Rights Act and if appropriate the City Corporation's Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy.

c. Existing interventions

27. **Policy implementation:** The City Corporation strives to be an excellent employer with a modern suite of employment policies and procedures. Corporate HR ensures the effective management of policies, this includes routine reviews to be in compliance with legal and mandatory requirements, alignment to best practice, monitoring and enforcement oversight.
28. It is the responsibility of all managers across the organisation to put written policies and procedures into practice. Under the 'Managing People Policy', managers are primarily responsible for ensuring their consistent application so that all employees are managed in a fair and consistent manner. It is also important for Managers to support employees in understanding and interpreting policies correctly.

29. Corporate HR ensures the ready accessibility of its HR policies and procedures through the Employee Handbook, HR Topics pages, Managers' Guide and a New Starters' Resource page; all of which are located on the intranet. In addition, the provision of a suite of training workshops/briefings, e-learning, team meetings and staff/manager news items are just some of the means of cascading either changes or new policies and procedures.
30. The City Corporation has an Employee Assistance Programme, which operates 24/7 for 365 days of the year, to provide staff and their partner or a family member confidential support on a wide range of work and personal issues which may include cases of modern slavery.
31. **Training:** The City Corporation has made an e-learning course available to all staff and Members. This hour-long online modern slavery training aims to raise awareness of the issue and help staff recognise their role in identifying and reporting concerns.
32. **Living Wage:** The City Corporation is proud to be an accredited Living Wage employer. This commits us to paying at least the Living Wage to all staff, contractors and sub-contractors according to the parameters set by the Living Wage Foundation. The City Corporation also goes one step further by paying the Living Wage to all apprentices and interns.

d. Continuous improvement

33. The City Corporation has on-going commitment to train all managers as part of the organisation's Health and Wellbeing Strategy. The strategy has also included the roll out of Mental Health First Aiders within the departments. These roles are well placed as the potential first point of contact for employees who are experiencing any mental health issues or emotional distress, to identify potential signs of Modern Day Slavery.
34. The City Corporation is currently reviewing methods of monitoring payment of the Living Wage, along with the scope of the policy application. Any changes will be reported on as part of the next City Corporation modern slavery statement published in November 2019.
35. Coinciding with the publication of this Modern Slavery Statement, Chief Officers will instruct line managers to encourage all staff to take a high-level version of the online modern slavery training. The number of staff that have undertaken this training will be used as a performance indicator of information dissemination going forward.

iii. Our Jurisdiction

a. Remit and relevant risks

36. This section covers the protection of the community of the Square Mile from modern slavery. It is the City Corporation's responsibility to create conditions that minimise the risk of modern slavery occurring, monitor the highest risk trades and industries to identify any instances of modern slavery that do occur within our geographical jurisdiction, refer any victims on to the help and support they need and ensure any perpetrators of this crime are brought to justice. These interventions involve the Community Safety team, Markets and Consumer Protection Department's Licensing team, the Department for Community and Children's Services Safeguarding and Quality Assurance team and the City of London Police.
37. People at the highest risk of being victims of modern slavery in the Square Mile include sex workers, street traders, people employed in the hospitality industry i.e. hotels and restaurants, cleaners, construction workers and those providing domestic and care services or personal health and beauty services.
38. Other vulnerable groups include people who are/ have been involved in illegal activities, those who do not have a right to remain in the UK, children who are fleeing their home countries and seek out refuge in the Square Mile and other groups who are vulnerable by definition.

b. Policies and commitments:

39. The City of London Police's Action Plan on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking uses a four-pronged approach based on protection, preparation, prevention and pursuit. The actions are described in part c) below.
40. The Department for Community and Children's Service's has identified a representative who will be acting as the single point of contact for modern day slavery for the City Corporation. This role is currently being held by the Safeguarding and Quality Assurance Service Manager, who supports referrals through to the National Referral Mechanism. The Community Safety Team's commitment is to help keep all those who live, work or visit the Square Mile safe. We work closely with our communities to understand their concerns and priorities and provide advice to help

prevent people becoming a victim of crime and to promote awareness of how to report problems.

c. Existing interventions

41. **City of London Police:** Specific roles and responsibilities are delegated within the Force around training and intelligence and to deal with the victim(s), the suspect or organised crime groups and the subsequent investigation however the City of London Police's response to modern slavery is coordinated through the Force Lead, the Chief Inspector of Uniformed Policing – Custody and Response. The current Action Plan on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking uses a '4 P's' approach:

40.1 **Protect:** This action includes close working with public bodies and private industry to identify vulnerabilities and improve the Force's target hardening capability in response. Intelligence and information sharing is essential to this work, enabling all parties to identify the threat and protect the economy and our communities:

- Promote awareness of the signs of modern slavery
- Develop victim centric processes
- Collaborate with stakeholders and partners to identify early intervention opportunities

The City of London Police form an essential part of the City Corporation's Working Group on Modern Slavery.

40.2 **Prepare:** This work includes developing positive relationships with law enforcement agencies and wider community, including the public, private and third sectors. The aim is to engage strategically and tactically to build specialist knowledge, enhance the Force's capability and effectiveness and to cut crime and protect the public:

- Intelligence picture to be regularly updated
- Roll out training to frontline officers to educate and promote awareness in recognising victims at the earliest opportunity
- Establish best practice regarding investigation of modern slavery offences
- Educate and inform City of London Police staff and partners/stakeholders

As an example of recent work carried out as part of this action, train-the-trainer training was rolled out in Summer 2018 to City of London Police officers in order to facilitate knowledge as widely as possible on recognising the signs of modern slavery whether as part of the role of front office staff, a PC on patrol or a Detective executing a search warrant.

40.3 Prevent: This action encompasses the design and management of campaigns with partners to highlight the impact of the organised crime gang. These initiatives should deter individuals from committing organised crime and encourage people to report it. Creating a hostile operating environment for organised crime groups is essential.

- Conduct visits to perceived vulnerable premises
- Promote convictions in media
- Conduct prison visits
- Promote use of orders for Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders

The City of London (CoL) Police take an active role in identifying victims of modern slavery and human trafficking within the Square Mile and within high risk industries, for example by speaking to sex workers in brothels in collaboration working with partner charities and also by visiting construction sites and providing inputs within the community to other areas considered to be more susceptible to this crime type such as within the hospitality trade.

40.4 Pursue: This includes arrests, seizures and criminal prosecutions. Work takes place alongside public, private and third sector professionals to disrupt organised criminals, their associates, business endeavours and way of life.

- Identify offenders involved in modern slavery and bring to justice
- Disruption of organised crime groups continuing to offend
- Establish strong and effective collaborations to tackle modern slavery

41. Department for Community and Children's Services (DCCS): DCCS's Safeguarding and Quality Assurance team are responsible for safeguarding residents and other relevant individuals entering the Square Mile. They work closely with counterparts from Hackney Council as part of the 'City and Hackney Joint Safeguarding Board' and have initiated a Task and Finish Group to develop a joint strategy for modern day slavery.

42. Community Safety: Provide expertise and support to the various agencies that form the Safer City Partnership. This is a statutory group who work together to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in the City. Membership of this group includes the City of London Corporation, City of London Police, London Fire Brigade, the NHS, City of London Crime Prevention Association and others.

43. Public Protection and Environmental Health: The City Corporation's Markets and Consumer Protection Department, amongst other remits, is responsible regulating at most of the premises within the Square Mile. As part of the Departments everyday duties they conduct inspections e.g. to ensure health & safety or food safety, at sites

that may pose a risk of being associated with modern slavery including massaging and special treatment premises, construction sites, hotels, restaurants and street trading stalls. The team forms part of the Safer City Partnership and Serious and Organised Crime Board and responds to requests from HM Revenue & Customs and Police requests to look out for certain activities they are suspicious of.

d. Continuous improvement

44. **The City of London Police:** The comprehensive interventions that form part of the Action Plan on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking detailed in part c) above will continue to be rolled out and fomented over the coming year. The effectiveness of these measures will be monitored alongside other policing objectives as part of the Force's overall approach.
45. **The Department of Community and Children's Services:** Is currently working with safeguarding partners, formally known as the Local Safeguarding Board for both Children and Adults on the development of a 'Joint Strategy for Modern Day Slavery'. Resources and ideas from both organisations will be pooled and lessons learned from similar local authority initiatives will be drawn on to create a meaningful and effective joint approach.

iv. Our Wider Community

a. Remit and relevant risks

46. This section covers the City Corporation's wider influence within surrounding boroughs, Greater London, the UK and further afield.
47. **City Bridge Trust:** The City Corporation plays a philanthropic role through the City Bridge Trust, which provides £20m per annum in grant funding across Greater London. The Trust supports work which reduces inequality and grows more cohesive communities for a London that serves everyone. The Trust aims for London to be a city where all individuals and communities can thrive, especially those experiencing disadvantage and marginalisation.
48. **Heart of the City:** runs the UK's only responsible business programme specifically designed to include SME's. This two-year Foundation programme equips and coaches business leaders to run successful companies that make a positive difference to people, places and the planet. Focusing on the practical, its events, online

resources/templates and network are designed to support those companies new to responsible business with complex issues, such as tackling modern slavery. Heart of the City's network of contributor companies have responsible business expertise and resource in-house and they provide foundation members with support, mentoring and guidance. Funding from the City of London Corporation, City Bridge Trust and the City of Westminster Council has made places available for year one of the programme, enabling businesses to get involved without a designated responsible business budget.

49. Members of the network are businesses across a broad spectrum of industries, operating across London. The main risks of modern slavery within financial and other professional service industries are within their wider supply chain.

50. **The City of London Fairtrade Steering Committee** is administered by the charity JustShare on behalf of the City of London Corporation. Chaired by the Lord Mayor's Chaplain and attended by City Corporation Elected Members and relevant staff, the Recorder of London, Cheapside Business Alliance and various livery company representatives; it leads action on promoting fair trade within the Square Mile.

b. Policies and commitments:

51. Following a review of its charitable funding, the City Bridge Trust launched its new grant programme, 'Bridging Divides'. This programme has the following funding priorities: a) Connecting the Capital, b) Positive Transitions, and c) Advice & Support. These will help the Trust to achieve its vision for London to be a city where all individuals and communities can thrive, especially those experiencing disadvantage and marginalisation.

52. The City Corporation believes that the concept of fair trade is central to sustainable development and aims to be recognised by its stakeholders and partners as an organisation that actively supports and promotes the concept of Fairtrade and fairly traded products. In support of this commitment, the City Corporation signed its Fairtrade Resolution in 2007.

c. Existing interventions

53. **City Bridge Trust:** The Trust is currently inviting applications from specialist support services that will enable positive transitions in relation to children and young people, migrants and refugees, disabled people, ex-offenders and survivors of domestic and sexual abuse; modern day slavery; trafficking; or hate crime.

54. The Trust currently funds the 'Helen Bamber Foundation', which supports refugees and asylum seekers who have experienced human trafficking, 'Stop the Traffik', which aims to systemically disrupt global human trafficking and modern slavery networks by building resilient communities and the 'Human Trafficking Foundation', which was established to support and add value to the work of the many charities and agencies operating to combat human trafficking in the UK.
55. **Heart of the City** supports businesses to create and implement a responsible business strategy, focusing on increasing activities across four key areas – community, environment, workplace and marketplace. To date over 750 businesses (600 of which are SMEs) have completed the charity's Foundation programme. Each member is supported by an account manager and online resources including modules, templates and tip sheets on ethical sourcing within procurement and tackling issues of modern day slavery.
56. **The Fairtrade Steering Committee** organises a number of events to promote fair trade and ethical sourcing more generally. In November 2017, it ran an event aimed at raising a broader awareness of modern slavery, which featured speakers from the City Corporation's Procurement team and the Cambridge Centre of Applied Research in Human Trafficking, alongside Baroness Young of Hornsey, sponsor of the Modern Slavery (Transparency in Supply Chains) Bill 2017-2019.

d. Continuous improvement

57. The Bridging Divides grant programme will see around £100m distributed over the next five years to tackle inequality across the Capital and will continue to fund organisations that help to tackle modern slavery in the UK and support its victims.
58. Heart of the City provides online resources for its members regarding responsible procurement as well as a guide to the Modern Slavery Act. Should a Foundation Programme member have specific questions, Heart of the City can connect them to a volunteer from a Contributor company (often larger firms). These experienced responsible business professionals should be able to assist or signpost elsewhere.

v. Our Supply Chains

a. Remit and relevant risks

59. City Procurement is the City Corporation's centralised procurement team who deal with the majority of contracts worth £10,000 or more. Exceptions to this include

agreements between the Barbican and its artists and services commissioned by the Department for Community and Children's Services.

- 60. City Procurement take the lead on tackling modern slavery within our supply chains, but work in conjunction with stakeholder departments with the greatest risk of procuring goods, services or works associated with this crime.
- 61. The highest risks of people falling victim to modern slavery in our UK-based supply chain include construction workers, those undertaking service contracts in relatively low paid industries such as cleaning, catering, security, agriculture and the care industry. Although not necessarily defined in the same way, the City Corporation recognises that those industries that operate as part of the gig economy
- 62. The highest risks of modern slavery further up our globalised supply chain, especially forced and child labour, are associated with the production and manufacture of electronic equipment, textiles, agricultural commodities and construction materials. Conflict minerals including gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten, found in computer equipment and vehicles are also of significant concern.

b. Policies and commitments:

- 63. The City Corporation's [2015-2018 Responsible Procurement Strategy](#) aims to deliver best value in a way that improves the lives of those in its supply chain and help the City Corporation make procurement decisions that act as a catalyst for positive change. It is based on three pillars; social value, environmental sustainability and ethical sourcing. The latter details the City Corporation's commitment to tackling human and labour rights violations, including but not limited to modern slavery.

c. Existing interventions

- 64. **Commercial Contract Management (CCM):** The CCM team's role is to embed best practice consistently across the City Corporation's contract management provision, including supplier performance monitoring. The team have developed a 'Performance Scorecard' to ensure that a standard and robust approach is taken to monitor, gather evidence and handle risks or failing performance. One of the ten elements covered by the Scorecard is ethical sourcing and in particular; supplier compliance with the Modern Slavery Act.

65. All relevant suppliers that wish to tender for City Corporation contracts must provide evidence that they have met the requirements of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 in order to be able to bid.

66. A series of interventions are currently being used to ensure compliance with human and labour rights legislation, including the Modern Slavery Act, according to the nature of the contract in question. The following are interventions currently taken amongst our highest risk categories of spend:

66.1 **Textiles:** As part of the City Corporation's current police uniform contract led by the Metropolitan Police, contractors are required to meet a strict corporate responsibility code of conduct covering product, environmental and ethical standards. Specific requirements include annual third-party audits, declarations of manufacturing facilities and registration with a shared audit database.

66.2 **Electronic equipment:** Over the last year, the City Corporation has introduced ethical sourcing requirements within the specifications of contracts involving electronic equipment including closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras and multi-functional devices (MFDs). Within 12 months, contractors are required to produce a supply chain map highlighting key risks including forced and child labour. Subsequently the contractors establish a strategy, in collaboration with the City Corporation, to mitigate these risks. Specific actions may include strengthened contractual requirements with their own supply chain, internal or third-party auditing and/or affiliations with organisations who specialise in supply chain transparency. As part of its social value offering, the City Corporation's IT managed service provider is currently undertaking a supply chain mapping exercise on IT hardware used to support the services delivered to the City Corporation.

66.3 **Construction materials:** The City Corporation is now taking a more robust approach to mitigating the risks associated with construction materials used as part of works contracts e.g. bricks, steel, timber, natural stone products etc. As part of the recently established intermediate and major works frameworks, the City Corporation requires contractors to present their current due diligence procedures within a month of contract commencement. Feedback is then provided on any further interventions the City Corporation considers necessary. Proposals for continuous improvement are then developed by the contractor and mutually agreed as part of an ongoing action plan, which is monitored quarterly as part of ongoing key performance indicators (KPIs).

67. The Barbican, of which the City Corporation is the founder and principal funder, publishes its own annual [Modern Slavery statement](#). As committed to in its 2017/18 statement, the Barbican has recently introduced a standard clause in all its future contract for services and suppliers that commits suppliers to comply with the Barbican/City Corporation's Policies on modern slavery and human trafficking, both in engaging the supplier's own staff or in relation to sub-contractors and agents.
68. Additional clauses also recently introduced require suppliers to ensure they fulfil the obligations set out City Corporation's Equal Opportunities Policy and ensure all staff and all other people engaged or managed by external suppliers and visiting companies are treated with dignity and respect.
69. The City Corporation helped establish and co-Chairs the London Responsible Procurement Network (LRPN), a group of public sector representatives who meet regularly to share best practice and develop harmonised approaches to achieving social value, environmental sustainability and ethical sourcing. This Group also feeds into the London Heads of Procurement Network, facilitated by London Councils. A series of meetings and workshops dedicated to modern slavery have already taken place at these for a with the aim of sharing effective interventions and learning lessons from one another on how to effectively tackle modern slavery within London's public sector supply chains.

d. Continuous improvement

70. Over the next year, a 'Supplier Code of Conduct' will be developed by City Procurement with the aim of detailing the City Corporation's expectations more clearly to our supply chain and facilitating a more rigorous approach to contract management.
71. Work planned for the coming year to improve our approach to implementing appropriate due diligence procedures within specific high-risk categories includes:
- 71.1 Construction Sites:** Moving forward, City Surveyors, the Department of the Built Environment and others involved in managing construction works on behalf of the City Corporation will work with City Procurement, City of London Police and others to develop an approach to mitigating the risk of modern slavery taking place on its construction sites. It will involve the use of more detailed contractual provisions, awareness raising with supervisors on site and increased compliance checks. This work will take place alongside other action taken in response to increased levels of CSCS card fraud and incidences of illegal workers on UK construction sites.

71.2 **Textiles:** When establishing our new corporate uniform contract, the City Corporation will undertake an approach similar to that currently implemented in the existing police uniform contract, especially in regards to increased transparency of manufacturing locations and audit procedures.

71.3 **Food:** During the mobilisation period of the new corporate catering contracts, the City Corporation will work with its three catering contractors, as part of the CCM approach and through supplier relationship management to ensure appropriate due diligence procedures are undertaken, especially in relation to mitigating risks of exploitation of workers involved in food processing, harvesting and the fisheries industry.

72. The City Corporation will continue to collaborate with other public sector bodies as part of the LRPN and with the London Heads of Procurement (LHoP) to improve its own approach to tackling modern slavery and share learning and best practice with other public authorities.

73. Through its Commercial Contract Management team, the City Corporation will form closer relationships with a broader set of key suppliers and use a partnership approach to identify and help mitigate the risks of modern slavery occurring in our global supply chains.

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74. The City Corporation will refresh its Modern Slavery Statement annually; the next will be published in November 2019. This will include updated policies and commitments, interventions, with a summary of progress made during November 2018 – October 2019 alongside future plans for continuous improvement.

Chief Officer sign-off: This Modern Slavery Statement was approved by the City of London Corporation's Summit Group on 26th September 2018

Signed: John Barradell Town Clerk

Elected Member sign-off: This statement was approved by the City of London Corporation's Policy and Resources Committee on 15th November 2018

Signed: Catherine McGuinness Chairman, Policy & Resources Committee

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| Committee(s): | Date(s): |
| Police Committee Safer City Partnership | 20 th September 2018 27 th September 2018 |
| Subject: The Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Bill | Public |
| Report of: Office of the City Remembrancer | For Information |
| Report author: Jaysen Sharpe, Office of the City Remembrancer | |
| Summary The Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Bill proposes to create new terrorist offences, amend the law relating to Anti-Terrorism Traffic Regulation Orders, and enable local authorities to make referrals to Prevent panels. | |
| Recommendation(s) Members are asked to note the report. | |

Main Report

Background

1. Introducing the Bill's Second Reading, the Home Secretary, Sajid Javid noted that the police and intelligence services have disrupted "25 Islamist terrorist attacks since 2013...and four extreme right-wing plots have also been foiled since the Westminster attack."
2. The Home Secretary told MPs that "The powers in the Bill are designed to better protect us against all types of terrorist threats, including those from overseas, and against hostile state activity" and added that the Bill was "about ensuring that we can respond more effectively to the changing terrorist threat". This, he said, would involve "arresting, prosecuting and convicting terrorists and imprisoning them for longer, as well as more rigorous management of those terrorists following their release from custody to prevent reoffending." The Bill is shortly to commence its Report stage in the Commons.

New Terrorist Offences

3. The Bill will amend the Terrorism Act 2000 to create an offence where a person expresses an opinion or belief that is supportive of a 'proscribed organisation' and is reckless as to whether a person to whom the expression is directed will be encouraged to support a proscribed organisation.

4. A further offence of publication of terrorist images will be created where a person publishes an image of an item of clothing or any other article in such a way as to arouse reasonable suspicion that the person is a member or supporter of a proscribed organisation.
5. Additionally, it is proposed to create an offence of obtaining or viewing terrorist material over the internet where a person views on three or more occasions, information, including photographic and electronic records, likely to be useful to a person committing or preparing an act of terrorism. This would make the 'streaming' of such material an offence, which currently unless downloaded, is not an offence.

Anti-Terrorism Traffic Regulation Orders

6. The City Corporation enacted the first Anti-Terrorism Traffic Regulation Order ("ATTRO") in 2016, which is activated on a contingent basis, with other traffic authorities introducing ATTROs outside Parliament and temporary ATTROs for royal weddings, NATO summits, party conferences and the London Marathon.
7. The Bill would enable the City Corporation to charge the promoter or organiser of a sporting, social, entertainment, or other commercial or charitable event, for costs in connection with making the ATTRO. Additionally, the Bill would remove the requirement for the City Corporation to publish a proposal or notice of the making of an order, where the Commissioner of the City of London Police considers that to do so "would risk undermining the purpose for which the order is made."
8. Additionally, the Bill would extend the discretion of a police constable to allow accredited vehicles or people through a barrier, to other persons as specified in the ATTRO, such as event security staff.
9. The Bill would also grant the police a power to place bollards and other temporary obstructions in a road to prevent traffic from passing, where under section 67 of the Road Traffic Act 1984, the passage of vehicles or pedestrians is restricted for a purpose relating to danger or damage connected with terrorism or the prospect of terrorism.

Persons Vulnerable to Being Drawn into Terrorism

10. The Bill would amend the legislation relating to the Government's 'Prevent' programme, which seeks to stop people from supporting or becoming terrorists. This includes the so-called 'Channel Panels' established by local authorities (including the City Corporation), which assess individuals referred to the panel and then determine what support is required to prevent them from being drawn into terrorism. At present only a chief officer of police can refer an individual to a panel. Under the proposals, this would be expanded to allow for referrals by a local authority (including the City of London Corporation). Additional

amendments include the imposition of a duty on members of the panel to cooperate with a local authority in carrying out their functions.

Terrorism Re-Insurance

11. The Bill proposes to alter the Reinsurance (Acts of Terrorism) Act 1993, to enable the Government-backed Pool Reinsurance Company Ltd, known as 'Pool Re', to cover consequential business losses where the losses were not directedly caused by physical damage to property, although still the result of an act of terrorism. This is in response to the losses suffered by businesses in Borough Market, where following the terrorist attack business were closed for a number of weeks and some were unable to claim for the loss of business from their insurers.

Other Measures

12. Additionally, the Bill includes new powers for police and immigration officers relating to border security and increases in sentencing powers for terrorist offences.

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| Committee(s): | Date(s): |
| Police Committee Safer City Partnership | 20 th September 2018 27 th September 2018 |
| Subject: The Offensive Weapons Bill | Public |
| Report of: Office of the City Remembrancer | For Information |
| Report author: Jaysen Sharpe, Office of the City Remembrancer | |
| Summary The Offensive Weapons Bill seeks to criminalise the sale of ‘corrosive products’ to persons under the age of 18, their delivery to residential premises, and their possession in public. The Bill also makes provision relating to knives and creates a new offence of possession of an offensive weapon, which will include so-called ‘zombie knives’. Further measures include a ban on delivery of knives to residential premises and a ban on high powered rifles and so-called ‘bump stocks’. | |
| Recommendation(s) Members are asked to note the report. | |

Main Report

Background

1. The Second Reading of the Bill took place on 27 June 2018 against the backdrop of recent knife crime and acid attacks involving young people in London. The Bill proposes to ban the sale of corrosive substances to those under 18, ban the delivery of ‘bladed articles’ to residential premises, and make the possession of a ‘zombie knife’ an offence.
2. Introducing the second reading of the Bill, the Home Secretary, Sajid Javid MP said it would “strengthen powers available to the police to deal with acid attacks and knife crime” and make “it more difficult for young people to use acid as a weapon and to purchase knives online.” The Bill is currently in Committee in the Commons.

Corrosive Substances

3. The Bill proposes to make it an offence to sell corrosive substances to persons aged under 18. Additionally, it would criminalise the delivery of corrosive substances to residential addresses. Possession of corrosive substances in a public place would also become an offence under the Bill, subject to a defence of ‘good reason’ or lawful authority. A defence applies in circumstances where a corrosive product is sold by ‘remote sale’ to a person under 18 if the seller operates a system to check that purchasers are over the age of 18 and the

system is likely to prevent those under 18 from purchasing corrosive substances.

4. Of relevance to the City of London Police is the proposed amendment to 'stop and search' powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. This will enable a constable to stop and search persons and vehicles where the constable has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person has a corrosive substance in a public place and will permit the constable to seize any corrosive substance found.

Knives

5. Provision is made to criminalise the delivery of 'bladed products' to residential addresses following a remote sale. This would include tools such as Stanley knives and saws. Exemptions are provided where the bladed product was designed or manufactured for the buyer in accordance with their instructions, or where the bladed article is supplied for historical re-enactment or sporting purposes.
6. The Bill proposes to create a new summary offence for simple possession of an offensive weapon, whereas the current offence can only be committed where the weapon is "manufactured, sold, hired, offered for sale or hire, or possessed for the purpose of sale or hire, imported, or lent or given to any other person". It will also amend the list of offensive weapons to include so-called 'zombie knives'. Defences are provided where the weapon is possessed by a person acting as an operator, or on behalf of a museum. This may be of potential relevance to the Museum of London if such weapons are included in their collections.

Firearms

7. The Bill proposes to ban rifles which have a muzzle energy of greater than 1,600 joules, which will effectively ban .50 calibre rifles. Additionally, the Bill would ban the possession of so-called 'bump stocks', which are devices that enable semi-automatic weapons to achieve a higher rate of fire by using the recoil energy of the rifle to place repeated pressure on the trigger. Provision is made in the Bill for the surrender of such weapons and devices to the police and for payments to be made by the Secretary of State in respect of the surrendered weapons and devices.

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|--|--------------------------|
| Committee | Dated: |
| Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee Safer City Partnership – for information | 06/09/2018 27/09/2018 |
| Subject: Rough Sleeping Update | Public |
| Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services | For Information |
| Report author: Will Norman, Interim Service Manager, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping | |

Summary

This report articulates our work with homeless and rough sleeping individuals in order to fulfil the City's local authority function in accordance with the policy commitments of central government and the Mayor of London. The City continues to take part in a Pan-London approach to addressing rough sleeping and is represented at the Greater London Authority's (GLA's) operational leads meeting.

In Q1 2018/19, the total number of rough sleepers recorded in the City dropped for the third successive quarter. The number of rough sleepers included in the 'living on the streets' cohort also dropped for the third quarter in a row, aided by the fact that no new rough sleepers migrated onto this cohort in the period. One fewer RS205+ (the highest priority of rough sleeper) slept on the City's streets. The number of intermittent rough sleepers rose by one person.

In May, the City was awarded £215,000 from the Ministry of Communities, Housing & Local Government (MHCLG) Rough Sleeping Initiative Fund. A key area of activity this quarter has been the design and mobilisation of projects aimed at significantly and permanently reducing rough sleeping in the City. Delivery will begin during August 2018.

Recommendation

Members are asked to note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. The City outreach team continues to implement monthly street audits. It is important to note that the audits are just a snapshot of the number of rough sleepers on the City's streets. The audits provide an opportunity to gather intelligence about who is actually sleeping out on any given night. Please note that street audit data is a discreet data set collected by the City of London for its own monitoring and planning purposes and is not derived from the Combined Homelessness Information Network (CHAIN).

Table 1: Number of rough sleepers in the City of London 2016 to date

| Month | No. | Month | No. | Month | No. |
|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| January 2016 | 35 | January 2017 | 31 | January 2018 | 38 |
| February 2016 | 36 | February 2017 | 27 | February 2018 | 29 |
| March 2016 | 24 | March 2017 | 31 | March 2018 | N/C** |
| April 2016 | 28 | April 2017 | 32 | April 2018 | 30 |
| May 2016 | 27 | May 2017 | 30 | May 2018 | 31 |
| June 2016 | 33 | June 2017 | N/C** | June 2018 | N/C** |
| July 2016 | 31 | July 2017 | 33 | July 2018 | N/C** |
| August 2016 | 29 | August 2017 | 40 | August 2018 | 25 |
| September 2016 | 25 | September 2017 | N/C | September 2018 | |
| October 2016 | 29 | October 2017 | 34 | October 2018 | |
| November 2016 | 50* | November 2017 | 36* | November 2018 | |
| December 2016 | N/C** | December 2017 | N/C** | December 2018 | |

* Official count – the annual counts are reported to the MHCLG to measure local authorities' progress in meeting their targets.

** No count undertaken.

2. 2017/18 annual data for Greater London reveals that 7,484 rough sleepers slept rough in the capital. This represents an 8% reduction on the previous year. Long-term trend analysis shows a year-on-year increase in rough sleeping numbers from 2008/09 which halts in 2017/18.
3. In 2017/18, data provided by CHAIN shows that 348 individuals slept rough in the City of London, which represents an 8% drop on the figure from 2016/17. This data set is distinct from that published quarterly by CHAIN or collected monthly during the audit counts. The City now has the sixth-largest rough sleeping population in London, an improvement from the fourth-largest in 2015/16. The City shares a boundary with three local authorities in the top five: Westminster, Camden, and Tower Hamlets.

Current Position

Street profile

4. Street profile narrative for Q1 – April to June 2018:

In Q1, 125 individuals were recorded as sleeping rough in the City, of which:

- 29 were new rough sleepers (six less than the previous quarter)
- 34 were longer-term rough sleepers, known as 'living on the streets' (six less than the previous quarter)
- 62 were intermittent rough sleepers (one more than the previous quarter).

Many of the trends seen in Q4 2017/18 have continued. Most key identifiers have reduced – we have seen fewer individuals rough sleeping. Fewer of these are new to rough sleeping and the number of rough sleepers qualifying for the 'living on the streets' cohort has reduced. On a monthly basis between April and June we saw a similar trend, as per the data shown in Table 2

Table 2: Quarter 1 2018 by month

| Rough sleeper category | April 2018 | May 2018 | June 2018 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| New | 11 | 11 | 6 |
| Known | 55 | 53 | 37 |
| Total individuals | 66 | 64 | 43 |

5. Two street audits were carried out during the period, with 30 people counted in April and 31 in May. A single audit was carried out more recently – in August 25 rough sleepers were found bedded down, which is the lowest figure since September 2016. There was no variation in the methodology applied. Further analysis of this most recent snapshot reveals the following:

- 84% were male, 16% female
- Most were aged 40 to 60 years
- 15 are considered City outreach clients, four are known to be working with other services and six were unknown to the outreach team
- 16% were non-UK nationals
- 10 are known to have drug-related support needs; five have mental health needs; five have alcohol-related needs; and four are known to have two or more of the above
- six people were counted at an active hotspot.

Hotspots

6. There are currently three active hotspots in the City – Mansell Street, Liverpool Street Arcade and Castle Baynard House. A fourth site in the pedestrian subway on Goodman's Yard has been successfully resolved. Discussion at the recent GLA Rough Sleeping Leads meeting covered the issue of tents being

used as rough sleeping equipment. Several inner London authorities have recorded a steep rise over the last six months. The larger green spaces found in Outer London have been used in the past, mainly by migrant workers or non-UK nationals with no recourse to public funds. The use of tents in built-up areas, often on pavements or in car parks, has been noted as a more recent trend. The City of London has arranged to meet with colleagues in Westminster and Tower Hamlets to explore the issue further.

7. Mansell Street – this site involved a disused pedestrian subway that runs under Mansell between 46 Aldgate High Street and the Sedgwick Centre. The subterranean section of the tunnel is closed and cannot be accessed. The ramped section remains open and accessible from street level. The area is also covered by an overhang which shelters the area from rain. The owners of the land have been contacted to assist with the closure of the area and it has been routinely cleared and cleaned. Between one and three rough sleepers can be found there and all are in receipt of a service offer.
8. Liverpool Street Arcade – this is a covered shopping arcade adjacent to Liverpool Street. The arcade itself can and should be locked at night but this is hampered by its use as an access point for Transport for London (TfL) engineering staff as well as the businesses based in the arcade. As a result, it is largely left open. Between three and five people can often be found here. A TfL asset manager has been contacted.
9. Castle Baynard House – we currently have two rough sleepers using a tent on a City-owned elevated walkway crossing Puddle Dock. Another tent was removed after it was left unattended and the area was cleaned on 3 August. The Department of the Built Environment has been contacted in order to explore ways forward.

MHCLG Rough Sleeping Initiative Fund

10. A fund of £30 million was announced on 30 March 2018 to help local authorities with the highest number of rough sleepers target the problem. The City of London Corporation submitted a proposal to MHCLG on 18 May. On 8 June we learned that we had been successful in our bid for an award of £215,348 for project costs to the end of the financial year 2018/19. We made a further proposal for 2019/20 as part of the same application, however, we don't expect to have confirmation of this until later in the year.
11. The Government is hoping to use the targeted fund to achieve an impact on rough sleeping numbers within the 2018/19 timeframe. When drafting our proposals, we were invited to build on existing work that was known to be successful and initiatives that could be implemented quickly. Our proposal is outlined below:
 - A Rough Sleeping Co-ordinator within the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Team
 - An increase in the timing of our Pop-up Hub to a monthly Assessment Hub

- Extra capacity for our commissioned outreach to support hub activity to focus on our most entrenched rough sleepers
- Extra capacity at the Providence Row Dellow Centre to support hub activity and focus on a cohort of City rough sleepers
- Extra capacity in the No First Night Out homelessness prevention project.

12. These extra measures will see the recruitment of two new full-time officers into roles at the City of London and two further full-time roles with our partners in the voluntary sector. The rest of the award will be invested in the operational activity associated with Assessment Hubs.

13. There are several key benefits we expect to see from this approach:

- a) Four of the five proposal areas will focus on our most entrenched rough sleepers, those that make up our 'living on the streets' cohort.
- b) The increase in hub activity and more frequent timing will ensure that we stand a greater chance of reaching more rough sleepers. This will assist with engaging 'intermittent' rough sleepers, a group that form the largest cohort within our rough sleeping population.
- c) Greater planning and partnership work around our work with rough sleeping 'hotspots' – both from a prevention and response perspective.
- d) Further development of a support and enforcement model to help communities and visitors and provide a co-ordinated approach to complex cases.
- e) Increasing the scope and timing of our Pop-up Hub model will provide a platform to test ideas around assessment. It will also support models and generate an evidence base that will inform future planning.
- f) Increased capacity in our commissioned outreach team so that Assessment Hubs can become a sustainable 'business as usual' model which does not detract from regular casework.
- g) Increased capacity at our nearest day centre which expands our service offer and supports continuity of support during and in between hubs.
- h) Further investment into homelessness prevention as a key method in reducing rough sleeping numbers.

14. Work has started in the mobilisation phase of the various workstreams. Recruitment is underway for the City of London Rough Sleeping Co-ordinator post. Interviews are scheduled to take place in late August. The first City of London Assessment Hub is set to proceed between 19 and 24 August. St Mungo's have recruited a dedicated 'Living on the Streets' focused outreach worker to support Assessment Hub activity and deliver enhanced casework to entrenched rough sleepers. Providence Row Dellow Centre has a new worker in post ready to assist with Assessment Hub. No First Night Out have recruited a new caseworker who is expected to start in late September.

Housing First, Pop-up Hubs and pathway co-ordinator post

15. Housing First – a former rough sleeper continues to occupy a social tenancy created for him after a successful period of detox and rehabilitation. Comprehensive support and tenancy sustainment plans are in place, co-ordinated by St Mungo's.
16. Pop-up Hubs – from 19 August the quarterly City Pop-up Hub will be integrated into the monthly Assessment Hub schedule, funded by the Rough Sleepers Initiative. Hub activity until December is expected to take place at St Botolph's, Aldgate. Our principle partners are Diocese of London, St Mungo's and the Providence Row Dellow Centre, with wider support provided by Westminster Drug Project, Riverside Street Buddies, Enabling Assessment Service London (EASL) and Greenlight. Pop-up Hub 22 operated between the 24 and 29 June and saw 22 attendees. Ten of these visitors were assisted into interim or longer-term accommodation.
17. Pathway Co-ordinator – St Mungo's have successfully recruited to this post and a starter is expected at the end of August.

Parkguard pilot and Operation Luscombe

18. The quarter saw more patrols engaging with a higher number of rough sleepers. On 40 separate occasions, someone found begging was asked to move away, up from 13 in Q4 2017/18.

Table 3: Parkguard activity summary

| Activity | |
|---|------------|
| Number of patrols | 39 |
| Jointly with outreach | 10 |
| Direct contacts with rough sleepers | 132 |
| Direct contacts at begging sites | 40 |
| Individuals moved on from begging sites | 40 |

19. The current contract with Parkguard (a company that provides community safety services) is due to come to an end this summer. Work is currently underway to commission a new service from September. At present the contract is currently open to quotation, with a closing date of 20 August.

20. Consistent disruption plays an important role in discouraging begging in the area. This approach has been complemented by the City of London Police's Operation Luscombe, which has been active during the period. Two intervention hubs were held in June with activity continuing through the summer. City of London Police officers operating on their own intelligence bring people found begging to a location where they can meet with rough sleeping outreach workers and drug and alcohol professionals. Further data will be available at the end of Q2.

Mental health

21. EASL continue to provide a low-threshold referral service for rough sleepers who do not necessarily meet the requirements of a Mental Health Act assessment, but whose behaviour is troubling or chaotic. In this capacity EASL have received 10 referrals from the outreach team and conducted six face-to-face assessments. Further to this, an EASL practitioner has undertaken two reflective practice sessions with the outreach team.
22. We are currently reviewing the findings from recently commissioned research into health services for rough sleepers. The report's recommendations will inform how the service will be recommissioned later in the year.

Detox and treatment pathway

23. We have used our discretionary budget a second time to help a long-term rough sleeper and RS205+ client to access residential detox and rehab services provided by our partners at the Westminster Drug Project. The individual in question was serving a prison sentence at the time and had detoxed from street drugs while in custody. The St Mungo's Street Impact team worker continued to meet with him to plan for his release. The plan to move to residential detox and rehab was driven by the client. Due to the unrestricted and discretionary nature of the detox budget, we were able to authorise a referral. Despite an early and unplanned exit from treatment, the client remains opiate and alcohol free in temporary accommodation.
24. Westminster Drugs Project have completed a review of needle exchange provision in the Square Mile. This paper can be found attached as Appendix 2.

Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEP)

25. The winter of 2017/18 saw some of the longest, coldest periods of severe weather that London has endured for many years. Autumn 2017 saw the GLA launch an updated version of their SWEP protocol. The recommendations were incorporated into the City of London SWEP pilot protocol for 2017/18. The duration of some of the cold spells – most notably one at the end of February which lasted 11 days – meant that human and residential resources were exhausted. With the assistance of members, we secured extra capacity at St Mary Aldermary church which allowed for a temporary SWEP Hub.

26. The GLA are currently reviewing data and anecdotal feedback from local authorities to inform a redrafted SWEP protocol for winter 2018/19. The City is contributing to this review and we expect to see a draft set of recommendations in August with a final protocol ready for September. Learning from the City SWEP pilot has been reviewed and adopted by a revised SWEP protocol which is available to Members as a draft. The final recommendations generated by the GLA review will be considered and included as required.

27. A draft copy of the protocol document for 2018/19 is included as Appendix 1 to this report.

Communications and engagement

28. A more detailed explanation of our current strategic position on communications can be found in the specific sub-committee report. A summary of recent activity is as follows:

- We continue to explore the potential benefits of promoting an alternative giving message in the City of London. This provides a positive vehicle for tackling begging while also supporting specialist providers in the voluntary sector. We have opened discussion with TAP London who have experience of delivering contactless payment points to support charitable activity.
- Key messages and a design theme are being developed.
- Infographics promoting our achievements for rough sleepers are being designed and will be disseminated through a number of digital platforms.
- Discussions continue with the GLA to align the City of London's winter awareness campaign with the Mayor's.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

29. The prevention and relief rough sleeping in the City links directly to the 2018–2023 Corporate Plan, particularly the aim of contributing to a flourishing society.

Implications

30. There are no financial, legal, property or HR implications.

Health Implications

31. There are no known health implications.

Conclusion

32. The picture in Q1 2018/19 continues the trends we saw in quarters 3 and 4 2017/18. The number of rough sleepers known to be in the City continues to

drop, and the number of rough sleepers qualifying for the 'living on the streets' cohort also declined. Both these measures in Q1 2018/19 are lower than the same period in 2017/18. Despite this, we have a number of rough sleeping hotspots with complicated characteristics where anything from one to six rough sleepers can be found. The needs profile of rough sleepers in the City seems to be changing and we are tackling more complex and compound needs.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEP) Provision 2018/19
- Appendix 2 – City of London Needle Exchange: Demand, Provision and Usage

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City of London Corporation

Protocol

SWEP – Severe Weather Emergency Provision

Winter 2018/19

1. Background

1.1. The Greater London Authority (GLA) funds pan-London ‘overflow’ severe weather accommodation but historically it has not provided guidance for London boroughs’ local SWEP plans. The protocols and provision in different boroughs vary significantly, both in terms of the number and location of emergency beds, and when the protocol is triggered. Previously, the pan-London SWEP has been triggered when the temperature in Westminster¹ drops to freezing or below for three consecutive nights. Many local authorities have chosen to wait until this time to trigger their own provision, whilst others have used a different measure and some have failed to make any extra beds available during freezing temperatures, relying solely on pan-London provision. As part of his wider efforts to tackle rough sleeping, the Mayor of London plans to ensure that nobody has to sleep rough in freezing weather this winter. As such, the GLA is making changes to when pan-London overflow emergency accommodation will be available and issuing new guidance for London boroughs on SWEP provision. The Mayor believes that triggering SWEP on the first night of freezing temperatures and standardising practice across London will help safeguard all

¹ This will still be taken into consideration along with the predicted temperature in City of London

the capital's rough sleepers from the worst of the negative health effects of severe weather.

1.2. In 2017 the City of London Corporation drafted a pilot SWEP protocol as a response to the refreshed GLA SWEP guidance². This protocol is an evolution of that pilot. Experience and learning from winter 2017/18 was recorded and explored and has been incorporated into this protocol.

2. Aims

2.1. The aim of SWEP is to prevent loss of life and to reduce rough sleeping during extreme weather to as near zero as possible by:

- Using SWEP to engage with entrenched rough sleepers with a local connection who would normally be resistant to coming inside
- Using SWEP to engage rough sleepers who do not have a local connection with support and reconnection services
- The priority of the above aims in all cases is to prevent loss of life over the intent to verify rough sleeping, respect local connection status or engage with support and reconnection protocols.

2.2 The City of London Corporation aims to open up 6 SWEP beds (as distinct from B&B accommodation that may also be available) that cater for a range of support needs to ensure every rough sleeper in the borough have an accommodation option during the extreme weather.

2.3 The provision available, plus extra capacity available through the SWEP Hub and ad-hoc arrangements should meet the full spectrum of support needs and characteristics present in the City rough sleeping population.

3. Activation & deactivation

3.1. The forecast will be taken from the BBC Weather Website (fed directly from the MET Office). This is the link: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/weather/forecast/2132>

² See appendix 1

- 3.2. The Service Manager for Homelessness & Rough Sleeping is responsible for making the decision to activate and deactivate SWEP. SWEP will normally be deactivated when a forecast predicts two or more consecutive nights of a temperature of one degree Celsius or higher.
- 3.3. SWEP may be activated for several days at any one time. Providers will be encouraged to keep the same clients for the period to assist engagement services. However, the City of London recognise that this may not be possible and thus, requests as a minimum standard, clients are accepted for 1 night during the week, 3 days over the weekend (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) and 4 days over bank holidays.
- 3.4. In the Service Manager's absence, the Rough Sleeping Coordinator is authorised to activate SWEP. In the absence of the first two officers the task will fall to an Advice & Homelessness Officer in consultation with the Outreach Manager. As a last resort the Outreach Manager may trigger SWEP using the Pan London recommendation as a guide.

4. Two tier SWEP response

- 4.1. This protocol covers initial SWEP arrangements which are designed to meet the needs of the City rough sleeping cohort under 'typical' SWEP conditions. Atypical conditions are defined by the length and severity of the weather and/or the number of rough sleepers needing assistance
- 4.2. Tier one steps are covered by parts 5 and 6 of this protocol. Tier two steps are described in more detail in appendix 3
- 4.3. Under most circumstances it is assumed that the City of London can meet the GLA's guidelines within the arrangements detailed below. Where SWEP periods extend beyond 7 working days it is acknowledged that existing resources may become depleted. This is compounded by the cumulative effects of cold weather on rough sleepers who had previously remained outside. Individuals who may ordinarily reject SWEP offers or make arrangements which safeguard

themselves, may now request assistance. This can result in demand for SWEP capacity that exceeds the arrangements described in part 2

4.4. In the event that SWEP periods exceed 7 working days, or are particularly severe, tier two SWEP will be activated by the Service Manager for Homelessness & Rough Sleeping. Consultation will be required in advance of activation of tier two to ensure smooth progression of planning

4.5. Fluctuating weather conditions and demand for SWEP should be met by expanding the existing B&B offer before the activation of tier two SWEP is considered.

5. Contributors & roles (Tier one)

5.1. City of London Homelessness Team

- Will notify the SWEP provider that SWEP has been activated³ before 15.00
- Will confirm arrangements with the outreach team
- Will confirm that SWEP has been deactivated
- Will make two supplementary spaces available in B&B accommodation. These can be booked in advance of the first SWEP shift. In the event of an extended SWEP period it will be at the Service Managers discretion whether to continue to re-book unused B&B spaces
- Will activate tier two SWEP as required

5.2. St Mungos – City Outreach Team

- Will identify clients who are particularly vulnerable in advance. This data will include need and risk information as well a location where they can be found.
- Will adopt a flexible shift pattern through the SWEP period to ensure that rough sleepers are given as many opportunities as possible. It is recognised that this approach may need to adapt if the SWEP is of a long duration.
- Make use of the temporary housing situation to casework clients and offer solutions and alternatives to rough sleeping

³ City of London will follow GLA guidelines with regards to activating/deactivating SWEP appendix 1

- Contribute to pre-winter preparation meetings and post SWEP reviews

5.3. St Mungos – Great Guildford St Hostel

- Will make two spaces available for rough sleepers
- Will make use of their existing staffing provision to manage risk and meet needs
- Will arrange extra staff to cover staff cover in the event that daytime temperatures remain below zero
- Will agree any extra arrangements with the Service Manager for Homelessness & Rough Sleeping record any costs to be reimbursed by City of London
- Will record attendance

5.4. St Mungos – City Lodge

- Will make two spaces available for rough sleepers⁴
- Will make use of their existing staffing provision to manage risk and meet needs
- Will arrange extra staff to cover staff cover in the event that daytime temperatures remain below zero
- Will agree any extra arrangements with the Service Manager for Homelessness & Rough Sleeping record any costs to be reimbursed by City of London
- Will record attendance

5.5. Providence Row Housing Association – Crimscott St

- Will make two spaces available for rough sleepers
- Will source ancillary staff to cover the night shift and ensure these staff are fully qualified to manage risk and meet need
- Will arrange extra staff to cover staff cover in the event that daytime temperatures remain below zero
- Will agree any extra arrangements with the Service Manager for Homelessness & Rough Sleeping record any costs to be reimbursed by City of London
- Will record attendance

⁴ Subject to suitability

6. Method

6.1. The following steps should be taken by the outreach team:

- ✓ The SWEP spaces at Great Guildford St and Crimscott St should be used first wherever possible
- ✓ An exception to this might be a client who is better suited to B&B accommodation or for whom the availability of B&B accommodation is a determining factor in accepting a SWEP offer
- ✓ Beds at the City Lodge should be reserved for clients whose characteristics and support needs reflect that service
- ✓ After the four beds at Great Guildford St and Crimscott St are exhausted the outreach team may use the two booked beds in B&B accommodation
- ✓ Extended SWEP periods or clients with particular needs may require the booking of B&B accommodation extra to the two beds already identified
- ✓ Only after all available beds across the supported settings and all B&B options have been explored should the outreach team look to use Pan London provision⁵.

5.2. Within the SWEP period, the providers will usually ask clients to leave the hostel at 7am in recognition of the fact that the existing resident population have the right to use the spaces that may have been temporarily re-commissioned for SWEP use. How this is done is at the discretion of the local staff team, but it is expected that the client will be informed that he can return unless otherwise informed by either an officer from City of London or the outreach team.⁶ Where the daytime temperature remains at or below zero degrees, clients should have the opportunity to remain inside the building. Consideration should be given to other weather conditions such as snow, rain and wind chill as well as any health conditions an individual may have.

⁵ With reference to GLA guidelines appendix 1

⁶ Notification of deactivation will usually come between 7am and 9am

5.3. Where a SWEP duration extends beyond 7 working days or the weather is particularly severe, tier two SWEP arrangements will be activated by the Service Manager for Rough Sleeping & Homelessness. This will usually involve a church-based SWEP Hub the details for which can be found in appendix 4

5.4. It is acknowledged that collaboration with a wider network of bodies will be required to facilitate a smooth transition to tier two. Advance warning and consultation with providers is essential.

7. Monitoring

7.1. The City Outreach Team Manager will provide a nightly summary of SWEP shift activity. This should be available to the Service Manager at City of London by 10am each morning.

7.2. The Outreach Team will provide a SWEP monitoring sheet (Excel) which will be kept by both the project staff and the City Outreach Team. This will be the principle document for tracking use and determining cost.

8. Payment

8.1. Providers will agree a nightly rate with City of London based on existing staff cover, the cost of existing cover and the cost of arranging extra cover at short notice.

8.2. The number of nights that SWEP is accessed at each project should be recorded.

8.3. The sum total should be used to invoice City of London before March 31st each financial year.

9. Review

9.1. This is a protocol which will be reviewed annually after each winter. The review will include consultation with providers and stakeholders.

10. List of appendices

Appendix 1 – Contact list

Appendix 2 – GLA SWEP guidance 2017/18

Appendix 3 – Tier two SWEP protocol

Appendix 4 – Hot weather arrangements

Appendix 1

SWEP contact list 2018-19

| Name | Organisation | Role |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Will Norman | City of London | Service Manager, Homelessness & Rough Sleeping |
| TBC | City of London | Rough Sleeping Coordinator |
| Kathleen Sims | St Mungos | Service Development Officer |
| Laila Grinberga | St Mungos | Outreach Manager |
| Ricardo Lopez | St Mungos | Regional Head - GGS |
| Simon Hughes | St Mungos | Regional Head – City Lodge |
| Ivan Lesende | St Mungos | Deputy Manager – City Lodge |
| Joseline Barahinduka | Providence Row HA | Project Manager |
| Stewart McPhilips | Providence Row HA | Service Development Manager |
| Dominic Gates | Providence Row Dellow Centre | Operations Director |
| Rev'd Paul Kennedy | Diocese of London | Lead for rough sleeping |
| Rev'd Oliver Ross | Diocese of London | Area Dean |
| Jonathan Qureshi | Greater London Authority | Project Manager – Housing & Land |
| Luke Oats | Greater London Authority | Senior Project Officer – Rough Sleeping |

Appendix 2

GLA SWEP Guidance 2017 (to be updated with 2018 document as required)

Guidance for Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEP) in Greater London 2017-18

This guidance should be read in conjunction with the Homeless Link Severe Weather emergency protocol (SWEP) and Winter Provision Guidance, which provides advice for local authorities nationwide on behalf of the DCLG. The Homeless Link guidance can be read [here](#).

1. Background

The Greater London Authority (GLA) funds pan-London 'overflow' severe weather accommodation but historically it has not provided guidance for London boroughs' local SWEP plans. The protocols and provision in different boroughs vary significantly, both in terms of the number and location of emergency beds, and when the protocol is triggered.

Previously, the pan-London SWEP has been triggered when the temperature in Westminster drops to freezing or below for three consecutive nights. Many local authorities have chosen to wait until this time to trigger their own provision, whilst others have used a different measure and some have failed to make any extra beds available during freezing temperatures, relying solely on pan-London provision.

As part of his wider efforts to tackle rough sleeping, the Mayor of London plans to ensure that nobody has to sleep rough in freezing weather this winter. As such, the GLA is making changes to when pan-London overflow emergency accommodation will be available and issuing new guidance for London boroughs on SWEP provision. The Mayor believes that triggering SWEP on the first night of freezing temperatures and standardising practice across London will help safeguard all the capital's rough sleepers from the worst of the negative health effects of severe weather.

2. Guidance on Borough SWEP Provision

The Mayor asks that all London boroughs adhere to the following minimum standards in SWEP provision this winter:

- SWEP to be triggered on any night the temperature is forecast to drop to 0°C in the given borough. It is the responsibility of the local authority to monitor the forecasted temperature in their locality and ensure severe weather provision is made available. It is suggested the Met Office forecast is used for this purpose.
- Boroughs represented on the Mayor's No Nights Sleeping Rough Taskforce to provide capacity for a minimum 10 rough sleepers in severe weather. Other boroughs to provide a minimum capacity of 5.
- Whilst SWEP provision may be provided in a variety of different settings, the local authority should ensure the accommodation is easily accessible (by foot or public transport) from the borough for ongoing engagement purposes.

It is recognised that local protocol already exceeds these guidelines in some boroughs, both in terms of the number of emergency spaces provided and the circumstances which are considered severe weather. In these instances, local authorities are encouraged to maintain their current good practice.

This guidance also recognises the variance in temperatures across localities in a large city like London, which may mean some outer-London boroughs open more than those in inner-London and ensures flexibility in approach across the city, whilst guaranteeing minimum common standards.

Local authorities should familiarise themselves with the principles of the Homeless Link SWEP guidance and consider these when creating their SWEP plans. In particular:

- It should be available to all, including those who may otherwise not be eligible to access services
- Wherever possible, whilst accessing cold weather provision, rough sleepers should be encouraged and supported to access longer term accommodation and other services.

3. Pan-London Overflow SWEP Provision

The GLA pan-London overflow SWEP accommodation is currently provided by St Mungo's. This will be opened when any borough's SWEP provision reaches capacity or when the



temperature drops to 0°C in Westminster. Once capacity is full within any local authority's individual SWEP accommodation, pan-London SWEP will be made available for referrals from that borough.

The SWEP coordinator for an area has the responsibility for notifying St Mungo's at swepmanagers@mungos.org and the GLA at roughsleeping@london.gov.uk when their emergency accommodation will be opened and when it is close to capacity so that overflow accommodation may be required. Where there is capacity within the borough's own emergency provision, it is expected that all rough sleepers will be accommodated there, rather than in the pan-London beds. Where possible, notification of planned opening should be made by midday to allow pan-London provision to prepare.

As per usual, the GLA will collate information from boroughs of their key contact and planned capacity. Referrals for pan-London SWEP can only be made by commissioned outreach teams, not by a local authority's Homeless Persons Unit (HPU).

4. Monitoring

Local authorities are encouraged to use CHAIN to log an entry into local SWEP provision to monitor the use of their SWEP provision, including the numbers accommodated each night and the demographics and support needs of those using the emergency spaces. This will allow a comprehensive evaluation of SWEP provision in the capital this winter, inform future pan-London provision, and enable further improvements to the protocol in following years.

The CHAIN team can provide more information about this if required at ChainHelpdesk@MUNGOS.ORG

Issued 14/11/2017

Appendix 3

Tier Two SWEP Protocol

1. Background

The City of London recognises that during an extended period of SWEP activation, both the local provision described in the main protocol and Pan London provision provided by the GLA may become exhausted. It is also understood that SWEP offers are often declined and after a period of extended SWEP the only remaining rough sleepers for whom a solution has not been found may well be the most vulnerable and isolated.

The City of London seeks to work in partnership with its voluntary sector stakeholders as well as faith based groups within the City of London to ensure that further provision can be called upon to meet this remaining need.

It has also been noted by members that there may be a gap between Streetlink, and its ability to turn referrals around in a matter of days, and the immediate response that may be required for someone found on the night and in need of shelter. Currently it is not possible to reach the outreach team during their shift patrols.

2. Aims

- 2.1. Utilising a two-tier SWEP protocol will ensure that a further type of offer is available during extended SWEP periods.
- 2.2. The two-tier model should be focused on preservation of life rather than casework.
- 2.3. The intention is that all existing options outlined in the main protocol will still be available, subject to capacity.

3. Method

- 3.1. GLA activation guidelines will be superseded a secondary activation of tier two SWEP provision. Activation will follow the same protocol outlined in part 3 of the main protocol

- 3.2. Tier two provision will consist of a SWEP Hub and follow a model similar to that of the monthly City Assessment Hub
- 3.3. Staffing should consist of two members of staff, preferably with experience of a City Hub model or similar and potentially a third member of staff or volunteer depending on the expected demand. St Mungos are the principle provider of staffing for the SWEP Hub
- 3.4. Capacity should not exceed 5 guests per member of staff/volunteer
- 3.5. The Hub will commence at a time suitable to the church providing the space. This may vary, but should be broadly compatible with planned outreach shifts.
- 3.6. The Hub will close at a time suitable for the church providing the space and be sympathetic to the schedule of events that day.
- 3.7. If possible, tea and coffee should be provided. There is no requirement for anything further than this.
- 3.8. There is no requirement for sleeping equipment to be provided, although rough sleepers may bring their own.⁷
- 3.9. Onward signposting should be to the Providence Row Dellow Centre where casework can be picked up by a member of the Advice & Support Team. The Dellow Centre also provides bathing facilities.

⁷ Simple bedding such as a sleeping bag is possible, but extensive belongings may not be, and this is at the discretion of the Hub worker

Appendix 4

Hot weather arrangements

1. Background

The Greater London Authority SWEP guidelines published in November 2017 make no specific reference to hot weather arrangements. These guidelines set out the steps that should be taken in the event that the daytime temperature in the City exceeds a high that could be considered a risk to health or when relatively high temperatures endure for long period.

The following guidance does not constitute a formal SWEP procedure. The steps are designed to be flexible and adaptive to hot weather conditions and activated on an ad-hoc basis.

2. Parameters

2.1 As a guide, the Met Office offers the following definition of a 'heatwave':

A heatwave refers to a prolonged period of hot weather, which may be accompanied by high humidity. The World Meteorological Organization guidance around the definition of a heatwave is "A marked unusual hot weather (Max, Min and daily average) over a region persisting at least two consecutive days during the hot period of the year based on local climatological conditions, with thermal conditions recorded above given thresholds." They are common in the northern and southern hemisphere during summer, but classification and impacts vary globally.

2.2 Public Health England has created a Heatwave Plan that can be used for reference. This can be found here:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/711503/Heatwave_plan_for_England_2018.pdf

2.3 A daytime high of 28 degrees centigrade as forecast by the Met Office and/or BBC Weather should be considered 'hot'. When this temperature endures for more than 2 consecutive days this should be considered a heatwave

2.4 When day time temperatures are expected to exceed 30 degrees centigrade for a single day, this should be considered a singular hot weather event

2.5 Consideration should be given to warm evening and night-time temperatures – a low of 15 degrees overnight should be considered unusually warm.

3. Aims

3.1 The aim of the hot weather arrangements is to prevent damage to health and potential loss of life during periods of hot weather. This is achieved by:

- Using distinct service offer of practical advice and guidance
- Applying a proactive shift model to seek out the most vulnerable
- Drawing on the assistance of local day service providers.

4. Method

4.1 Under heatwave conditions or a singular hot weather event the following actions should be undertaken by the commissioned outreach provider:

4.1.1 Provide written advice about seeking shade and wearing appropriate clothing – this can be drafted by the commissioned outreach provider but should be informed by advice provided by NHS England. Advice should be verbally restated, but every effort should be made to issue written guidance to every rough sleeper on at least one occasion. As a minimum, this advice should include:

- Seeking shade and avoiding the direct sun
- Wearing appropriate clothing
- Reducing alcohol consumption
- Remaining properly hydrated
- Seeking assistance if feeling unwell

- 4.1.2 Provide bottled water and sun cream – supplies should be prepared in advance of the summer period by the outreach provider. The costs of doing this can be recovered from the City of London Corporation.
 - 4.1.3 Switch to a proactive shift model that utilizes extra day time shifts – during heatwave conditions it is expected that a day time or ‘mid-shift is undertaken every 24hrs. It may not be necessary to provide an extra shift for a singular hot weather event, but efforts should be made to pre-warn rough sleepers.
 - 4.1.4 Signpost clients to the Providence Row Dellow day centre where it’s cooler and drinking water is free – this should be incorporated into the initial guidance given to rough sleepers in the City. The Providence Row Dellow Centre should be notified of any clients being directed there and the outreach provider will remain the lead agency in any ongoing support planning.
 - 4.1.5 Direct anyone with more acute symptoms to A&E – the outreach team is expected to be aware of the symptoms associated with exposure to the sun, heatstroke and dehydration.
 - 4.1.6 Offer accommodation on an ad-hoc basis should anyone request it – this can be requested of the Service Manager for Homelessness & Rough Sleeping or the Rough Sleeping Coordinator. In cases where neither of these two people is available the commissioned outreach provider should draw upon its own resources until such a time as an alternative arrangement can be made in agreement with one of the two designated officers.
- 4.2 Hot weather arrangements do not require a formal activation. Preparations should be made in advance of the summer period and employed as and when the weather indicates that it is prudent to do so. The team manager of the commissioned outreach service should brief outreach staff and ensure that written materials are up to date.

4.3 The Service Manager for Homelessness & Rough Sleeping is responsible for ensuring that the arrangements set out above are being followed by the outreach team.

4.4 The team manager of the outreach service is responsible for the operational integration of the hot weather arrangements

5. Recording work

5.1 The outreach manager should ensure that systems are in place to monitor the amount of water and sun cream that is distributed

5.2 All accommodation outcomes achieved as a result of hot weather arrangements should be recorded on Chain

5.3 All extra shift activity should be recorded

5.4 A summary of hot weather activity should be available to the Service Manager, Homelessness & Rough Sleeping upon request at the end of the summer.

Appendix 2

City of London Needle Exchange: Demand, Provision & Usage

August 2018

Introduction

Injecting as a method of administration is a high-risk practice associated with drug use. It significantly increases the risk of overdose, as well as the risk of Blood Borne Virus (including Hepatitis B, C and HIV) transmission.

It is most commonly associated with Heroin and Crack Cocaine use, although is also the route of administration for other drugs including Amphetamines, Methamphetamine ('Crystal Meth') and Steroids. Below provides a summary of local data around the prevalence of injecting, and the current provision usage of needle exchange services within the City of London

Demand: Known Injectors

WDP records data from all assessments completed with service users as part of its provision of drug and alcohol interventions within the City of London. This is primarily within the settings of:

- Police Custody (predominantly non-resident)
- Treatment (residents)
- Verified rough sleepers

Injecting prevalence within Residents and Rough Sleepers

Of those residents and rough sleepers who have been assessed by the service, there are two individuals recorded who, at the time of their contact with the service, disclosed a 'current' injecting status. Both were from the Rough Sleeping Community. It is noteworthy that one of these 'current' injectors is known to have since moved out of London, and thus only one is currently in the City of London.

Similarly, of those assessed by the service, there are a further 17 individuals who, at time of contact with the service, disclosed a 'previous' injecting status.

The total number of unique residents and rough sleepers assessed by the service is 115 (since October 2015), and thus, currently injecting service users known to the service and currently living (or rough sleeping) in the City of London make up less than 1%.

This data is caveated somewhat due to being based upon individuals who have willingly completed an assessment with the service. For example, there is one known injector known to rough sleep within the City who injects but is not captured above due to his continued reluctance to engage in treatment or with wider support services.

Injecting prevalence within Criminal Justice settings

Of those who have been assessed by the service within Bishopsgate Police Station (or wider Criminal Justice pathways), there were 37 individuals who disclosed a 'current' injecting status. However, as this referral pathway is made up of less than 1% of residents, these 37 individuals are unlikely to be local, or access local services.

Similarly, there were 40 unique individuals who disclosed a 'previous' injecting status.

The total number of individuals assessed within Police Custody or wider Criminal Justice setting is 444 (since October 2015), and thus, currently injecting service users known to the Substance Misuse service is 8.3%.

| | Injecting Status (at time of assessment) | | | Total | Current as a proportion of total |
|---|---|----------|-------|-------|--|
| | Current | Previous | Never | | |
| Community (Residents & Rough Sleepers) | 2 | 17 | 96 | 115 | 1.7% |
| CJIT Caseload (predominantly non- residents) | 37 | 40 | 367 | 444 | 8.3% |

Considering the above prevalence of injecting within these two drug using populations within the City of London, below considers the availability of Needle Exchange facilities within the City of London.

Provision: Needle Exchange Provision within the City

Provision of Needle exchanges across the sector take place predominantly within a pharmacy setting. WDP pay pharmacies to provide a free needle exchange service, and in turn pharmacies claim back remuneration for every exchange that they record.

Pharmacies are under no responsibility to provide Needle Exchange services and will provide this according to their strategy and service provision. Their decision to provide may be based factors including:

- Their perceived demand for the service
- Prospective income and economy of scale for the service
- The impact it may have on their other business areas
- Impact on resources (time/staff) within their business

Currently, and since October 2015 when the WDP service commenced, there has only been one pharmacy providing Needle Exchange services. This is of the total 15 pharmacies (14 Boots and 1 independent pharmacy) within the Square Mile.

Provision: Needle Exchange in neighbouring areas

On the peripheries of the City of London, there are various Needle Exchange providers within all neighbouring boroughs. Although too numerous to overview them all, two are worthy of note.

Given its wider service as a day centre for rough sleepers, the **Dellow Centre** in Tower Hamlets is a convenient venue that provides Needle Exchange services to rough sleepers in the City of London. Their service provides a range of services to Rough Sleepers, as well as being very close to Health E1, where rough sleepers can register for Primary Care.

In Hackney there is also a pharmacy in Hoxton – which is the most southerly pharmacy that provides Needle Exchange services. They claim remuneration for their Needle Exchange service from the WDP Hackney Recovery Service, allowing us to measure the record of Needle Exchange usage, overviewed below.

Needle Exchange Usage:

Based on Pharmacies claims since 1st April 2016, our records show that across Hackney, including City of London, there have been over 25,000 separate needle exchanges within pharmacy settings. The City of London pharmacy makes up on only 31 separate claims during this period.

There are some identified flaws in this data. The instances of these City of London Needle Exchange claims all occurred between November 2017 and February 2018, suggesting that although these may be a small proportion of claims, there is likely under-reporting in this data.

We have opened dialogue with the pharmacy in relation to the recording of this data, who attribute this under-reporting of Needle Exchange data to high staff turnover, staff shortages within the service, and other staff lacking familiarity with the recording process. WDP will continue to support Boots in its provision of Needle exchange services by ensuring all new staff are trained on documentation and appropriate advice for service users.

As WDP do not oversee the provision of Needle Exchange within Tower Hamlets, we are unable to provide usage data for the Dellow Centre. However, by way of comparison, the Hackney Pharmacy in Hoxton have recorded 5988 Needle Exchange occurrences between 1st April 2016 and 15th June 2018.

Of course, this data does represent usage of Needle Exchange services based on the densely populated area of Hoxton, which is a significantly different to the sparsely populated City of London population. However, notwithstanding the under-reporting, the difference in usage of Needle Exchange between the two pharmacies (City of London: 31, Murrays: 5998) is still significant, and indicative of a low demand of Needle Exchange services within the City. This likely reflects the local demographics differences in the local populations of each pharmacy.

Conclusion

This report provides a summary of current injecting service users known to the service, and highlights these to be a small proportion of both the rough sleeping community, and the City of London treatment population as a whole.

Similarly, for those arrested in the City, although higher in proportion than local residents and rough sleepers, are from across Greater London and therefore unlikely to access City of London's local services such as Needle Exchange.

In terms of provision and usage, there is more work to be done with pharmacies locally to ensure thorough recording of data and promotion of Needle Exchanges services, and WDP will continue to support Pharmacies in this over the coming months.

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| Committee: | Dated: |
| Safer City Partnership | 27 September 2018 |
| Subject: Community and Children's Services Update | Public |
| Report of: Director of Community and Children's Services | For information |
| Report author: Marcus Roberts, Head of Strategy and Performance | |

Summary

This report provides an update of relevant data and activity from Community and Children's Services as requested by the Safer City Partnership at its last meeting.

Recommendations

Members are asked to note the report.

Main report

1. This report summarises key developments in five areas identified by the Safer City Partnership: rough sleepers, drugs and alcohol, suicide prevention, the Children and Young People's Plan and domestic and other abuse. It also provides an update on anti-social behaviour.

Rough sleepers

2. Over the course of 2017/18 data provided by CHAIN shows that 348 individuals slept rough in the City of London, which represents an 8% drop on 2016/17.
3. In Q1 2018/19, the number of rough sleepers recorded in the City dropped for the third successive quarter. The number of rough sleepers included in the 'living on the streets' cohort also dropped for the third quarter in a row. No new rough sleepers migrated into the 'living on the streets' cohort in this period.
4. In total 125 individuals were recorded by CHAIN as living rough in the City in this period of which:
 - 29 were new rough sleepers (six less than the previous quarter)
 - 34 were longer-term rough sleepers, known as 'living on the streets' (six less than the previous quarter)
 - 62 were intermittent rough sleepers (one more than the previous quarter).
5. The City Corporation's Outreach service implements monthly street audits to provide a snapshot of rough sleepers on the City's streets. The latest snapshot counted 25 people sleeping rough on a single night. Of these, 10 were known to have drug-related support needs; five alcohol-related needs; five mental health needs; and four had two or more of these needs.

6. Six of those who were identified as sleeping rough in the August snapshot audit were at one of three active hotspots: Mansell Street (disused pedestrian subway); Liverpool Street arcade; and Castle Baynard House (two rough sleepers in a tent on a City-owned elevated walkway). A fourth site on the pedestrian subway on Goodman's Yard has now been successfully resolved.
7. In May, the City was awarded £215,000 from the Ministry of Communities, Housing & Local Government Rough Sleeping Initiative Fund for project costs to the end of the financial year 2018/19. The City's proposal was for:
 - a Rough Sleeping Co-ordinator
 - Increase frequency of our pop-up hub to a monthly assessment hub
 - Extra capacity to support hub activity and No First Night Out.

Two full-time officers will be recruited to the City's Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Team with two further full-time roles located with voluntary sector partners. Work has started on the mobilisation phase of the work streams.
8. In Q1 Parkguard patrols engaged with 40 people found begging and asked them to move away, compared to 13 in Q4 2017/18. Work is currently underway to commission a new Parkguard service from September 2018.
9. EASL (Enabling Assessment Service London) – a specialist mental health service - continues to provide a low threshold referral service for rough sleepers who do not necessarily meet the requirements of a Mental Health Act assessment, but whose behaviour is troubling or chaotic. The Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Team has used its discretionary budget for a second time to help a long-term rough sleeper to access residential and rehab services provided by Westminster Drugs Project.
10. The Community and Children's Services Committee has established a Sub-Committee on Homelessness and Rough Sleeping, which is overseeing the development of a new Corporation strategy for launch in 2019.

Drugs and alcohol

11. In August 2018, WDP Square Mile Health completed a review of demand, provision and usage of needle exchange services in the City of London. Of those assessed by WDP in the community, two individuals disclosed that they were currently injecting, with a further 17 disclosing that they had previously injected. While a further 37 people disclosed current injecting at Bishopsgate Police Station, they are unlikely to be local or to access local services.
12. Provision of needle exchange is predominantly by pharmacies. Currently only one out of 15 pharmacies in the City of London is providing Needle Exchange Services. Based on pharmacy claims since 1 April 2016, WDP's records suggest there have been 31 separate needle exchanges at pharmacy settings in the City of London. There are additional providers on the peripheries of the City of London (for example, the Dellow Centre in Tower Hamlets). The WDP review

concludes that more needs to be done with pharmacies on the promotion of needle exchange services and the recording of data.

13. DCCS also continues to support ongoing work to prevent and tackle drug use among workers in the City of London, and is working with the Safer City Partnership, Business Healthy and the WDP's Square Mile Health programme.

Suicide Prevention

14. An Annual Update on the Suicide Prevention Action Plan was presented to the Health and Wellbeing Board on 15 June 2018. Key developments include:

- Mental Health Street Triage project launched in May 2017, with the City Corporation agreeing to extend this service from 4 to 7 nights in June 2018
- Work to reduce suicides from London Bridges including Samaritan signs on four City Bridges, RNLI signs on embankments and continued delivery of Samaritans training sessions to the local business community. The full evaluation of this work is currently in progress and will be complete by the end of the year.

15. The coroner provides data to the Public Health team and there is good data sharing between the City of London Police and the Public Health team. Additionally, the BTP and London Underground have started providing data on suicides and suicide interventions at stations in the City. There has, however, been delay in the development and implementation of an overarching data sharing agreement, to enable more detailed information to be shared. We will be exploring how the Safer City Partnership's data sharing agreement can be used to share suicide data.

16. Progress has stalled on a proposal for monitored CCTV cameras on City bridges as the Ring of Steel programme ends and a new Secure City programme begins. There is some CCTV coverage, but it is not routinely monitored. The Health and Wellbeing Board raised a resolution to the City of London Police Committee to consider this issue at their next meeting to encourage action to be taken.

Children and Young People's Plan 2018-21 (CYPP)

17. The CYPP - agreed by Members in April 2018 - focusses on five priorities: 'safe', 'potential', 'independence, involvement and choice', 'health and wellbeing' and 'community'.

18. The key commitments for 'safe' are:

- Continuous review of safeguarding policies and procedures
- Safeguarding training
- Highest safeguarding standards in schools attended by SEND children
- Support for the Prevent strategy
- Building on research on neglect risks for affluent residents
- Work with the City and Hackney Children's Safeguarding Board and schools to understand and address young people's digital footprints and online risk
- Renew the Early Help Action Plan

- Review and renew the 'Think Family' approach
- Implement the Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy
- Deliver maintenance, repairs and fire safety visits to homes and extend neighbourhood patrolling
- Ensure the views of young people and families are represented in the implementation of the City Corporation's Lighting Strategy.

19. Implementation of the CYPP will be overseen by a Children and Young People's Steering Group (CYPSPG) on behalf of the Community and Children's Services Committee and the Health and Wellbeing Board. The CYPSPG will receive regular reports to monitor progress and assess the plans impact against its objectives. The CYPP Action Plan is currently in development.

Domestic and other abuse

20. The Community Safety Team continues to lead work on domestic violence and to support DCCS to develop appropriate safeguarding policy and procedure. The City and Hackney safeguarding boards are also actively concerned with domestic abuse. The CYPP 2018-21 includes a commitment to implement the Violence against Women and Girls Strategy by addressing issues such as female genital mutilation (FGM), parental violence, honour-based violence and forced marriage.

21. The City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board has identified financial abuse as a priority for the City. It is the second most prevalent cause of safeguarding alerts in the City, making up 28% of the entire safeguarding caseload.

22. A Task and Finish Group is bringing together officers from DCCS, Trading Standards, City of London Police and Toynbee Hall to develop a joint Action Plan. Recent work has included combining datasets to produce an overview of financial abuse in the City, a public campaign to coincide with Scams Awareness Month and a partnership event to raise awareness among practitioners.

Anti-Social Behaviour

23. In July, members approved a new Anti-Social Behaviour Policy for use on the City Corporation's estates. This is part of a wider review looking at the management of anti-social behaviour cases, which has also seen the introduction of a new procedure for officers and the implementation of new case management software (Streetwise) to assist in the effective administration of cases.

Appendices

- Appendix 1: *City of London Children and Young People Plan 2018-21*

Background Papers

- 'Rough Sleeping Update', Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee, 6 September 2018
- 'Suicide prevention action plan (annual update)', Health and Wellbeing Board, 15 June 2018

- 'Anti-Social Behaviour Policy', Housing and Almshouse Sub-Committee 23 July 2018

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| Committee(s) | Dated: |
| Safer City Partnership Strategy Group – For Information | 27 September 2018 |
| Subject: Public Protection Service (Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards) update | |
| Report of: Director of Markets & Consumer Protection | For Information |
| Report author: Jon Avern, Port Health & Public Protection Director | |

Summary

The Department of Markets & Consumer Protection contributes to the work of the Safer City Partnership (SCP) through its Public Protection Service which comprises Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards. Work relating to the SCP is on-going in relation to the following priorities:

- **Acquisitive Crime**
 - Investment Fraud – the Trading Standards continues to collaborate with the City of London Police over Operation Broadway, now extended across London via Operation Offspring.
- **Anti-Social Behaviour**
 - Illegal street trading – Additional resources have been put into a campaign to eliminate ice cream vans and nut sellers from the Square Mile.
 - Noise complaints service – a 24/7 service is provided, and response times are good.
- **Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance**
 - Late Night Levy – this has generated approximately £460K for the third full year of the operation of the levy.
 - Safety Thirst – a complete review has been undertaken and some changes have been made to the scheme which is currently underway for this year.
 - Licensing controls and enforcement – enforcement activities and use of the Late-Night Levy have kept the number of licence reviews and suspension notices at a low level.

This report details enforcement activity and progress in the above areas.

The Service contributed to the One Safe City programme and will be involved in the Secure City Programme. It is also represented on other relevant Boards and Groups.

Recommendation

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. The Consumer Protection part of the Department of Markets and Consumer Protection comprises three services:
 - Animal Health
 - Port Health
 - Public Protection
2. The latter includes Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards, all of which contribute to the work of the Safer City Partnership, specifically the 2017-20 SCP Strategic Plan priorities and objectives of:
 - Acquisitive Crime – We will work to protect our businesses, workers, residents and visitors from theft and fraud with an emphasis on cyber-crime.
 - Anti-Social Behaviour – Respond effectively to behaviour that makes the City a less pleasant place.
 - Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance – To ensure the City remains a safe place to socialise.
3. Whilst there are routine proactive and reactive responses to community needs, there is also a range of projects underway, details of which are provided below.

Current Position

Economic Crime

4. The City of London Trading Standards Service (COLTSS) primarily works in partnership with others in support of the SCP's Objective:

We will work to protect our residents, workers, businesses and visitors from theft and fraud.

5. COLTSS continues to support and actively participate in Operation Broadway, a joint project with the City of London Police, National Trading Standards 'Regional Investigation Team', the Financial Conduct Authority, the Insolvency Service and HM Revenue and Customs.
 - a) Operation Broadway meetings take place every two weeks with partners coming together to share intelligence about possible fraudulent activity taking place within the City of London and surrounding Boroughs. Deployments then take place the following week to inspect premises and find out exactly what is going on. This leads to the gathering of intelligence and the opportunity is taken to investigate and disrupt the activities of businesses that may be involved in fraud. These visits are led by a Trading Standards Officer due to the excellent powers of entry afforded to us under the legislation that we enforce. The success of

Operation Broadway has been recognised by inclusion in the Chartered Trading Standards Institute best practice guide that was launched at the national CTSI symposium in Nottingham.

<https://www.tradingstandards.uk/news-policy/the-value-of-trading-standards>

Our Trading Standards Manager made a key note speech at the event that was well received and has generated interest from different parts of the UK.

- b) The use of intelligence is very important when carrying out our work with partner agencies and we use established methods recognised across the whole enforcement community. This involves the use of what are termed 3x5x2 intelligence forms which are circulated to our partner agencies and are also placed on the MEMEX database (the national Trading Standards intelligence database).
- c) Officers continue to attend several different meetings including the Business Centre Association (BCA) forum to engage with those involved in providing mail forwarding and serviced office facilities. The BCA share intelligence with us and are becoming more confident in spotting fraudulent businesses and closing them down before they can defraud consumers. This liaison continues to pay dividends and one recent example led to the discovery of a boiler room close to the Bank of England. A visit was made, led by Trading Standards and accompanied by detectives from the City of London Police. The person in charge of the boiler room has used fake identification documents to obtain serviced office facilities and this is now under investigation.
- d) The links with the BCA are vital to keep on top of the investment fraud problem and they invited us to exhibit at the national conference in May. This was a good opportunity to network with this sector and explain the objectives of Operation Broadway.
- e) Trading Standards remain committed to trying to find ways to prevent consumers being victims of investment fraud. We have been working for a couple of years now with Professor Keith Brown from Bournemouth University on initiatives around financial abuse. This includes being linked into the Home Office led 'Joint Fraud Taskforce' and pushing ideas to encourage the banks to offer a slower payments service to customers who want it. This would allow some breathing space for customers to reflect on unusual transactions that they have been talked into and to stop them before it is too late. One recent victim that Trading Standards spoke to had lost £10,500 to a scam that could have been prevented if a slower payments facility had been in place. A meeting took place with the Lord Mayor in May to try and establish some high-level contacts in the banking sector so that new ideas can be discussed. This work is ongoing.
- f) Linked to this work on financial abuse is the issue of consumers being bombarded with cold calls on the telephone. Trading Standards has now installed call blocking equipment, funded by the National Trading Standards Scams Team, in the homes of two City residents and their recent feedback shows what a big difference it has made to their lives.

The Scams Team also made a 'Friends Against Scams' presentation to a well-attended public protection lunchtime event.

- g) In summary, the performance of the Operation Broadway partnership can be measured by reference to the table below:-

| 2018/2019 | Q1 Apr- Jun | Q2 Jul- Sep | Q3 Oct- Dec | Q4 Jan- Mar | Total |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Op Broadway deployments | 17 | 13 | | | 30 |
| 2. Disruptions/interventions | 2 | 0 | | | 2 |
| 3. Adopted for further action by other agencies | 1 | 4 | | | 5 |
| 4. Contacts with 'enablers' | 6 | 2 | | | 8 |
| 5. RP07 forms submitted to Companies House by serviced office providers | 6 | 1 | | | 7 |
| 6. Website suspension requests | 1 | 4 | | | 5 |
| 7. Promotional / prevention activity - e.g. publicity campaigns, days of action, attendance at external events, press coverage | 7 | 1 | | | 8 |

6. The next issue that Trading Standards is looking at in relation to investment fraud is in relation to transactions involving cryptocurrencies. This is an emerging issue and a paper was taken to the PH&PP Committee on 6 March 2018 to outline the plans for a project. This is now underway and approximately 50 businesses with a footprint in the Square Mile have been identified as having a connection with cryptocurrencies. Trading Standards have also organised some training for TSOs across London to make them aware of the emerging issues with cryptocurrencies.
7. More recently, a series of presentations to serving City of London Police Officers has just been completed. This included a session with new recruits and is designed to ensure that Police Officers faced with problems when on duty can consider whether working in partnership with Trading Standards may be part of the solution.
8. This summer saw the London-wide campaign against illicit tobacco products continue. Trading Standards set up an interactive display outside St Pauls Cathedral in July to engage with consumers, talk about the issues and encourage intelligence about premises that may be selling illegal products. The display included a couple of specially trained sniffer dogs that were a big draw.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

9. The Public Protection Teams support the SCP objectives to:

- ***Respond effectively to behaviour that makes the City a less pleasant place***

10. The two main issues being tackled by the Public Protection Service are:

- Illegal Street Trading
- Noise complaints service

Illegal Street Trading

11. A small amount of illegal street trading activity remains in the City and fringes with Southwark, primarily nut sellers on the south side London Bridge/Millennium Bridge. Three ice cream vans and a number of peanut trolleys have been seized in 2018. Maximum fine, costs and a forfeiture order was awarded at City Magistrates for the ice cream van. An appeal to the forfeiture order of the ice cream van was heard at the Old Bailey and the van was subsequently returned to the owner.

12. The Section 101 agreements with London Borough of Southwark (LBS), to allow the City to enforce against illegal trading just over the border into Southwark, for example on the south side of Millennium Bridge, have been signed and work is underway. Millennium Bridge has been targeted for enforcement with Tower Bridge to follow once a new postholder is in place.

13. All known hotspots are visited during the day and some evenings most week days, and on Saturdays / Sundays to disrupt any attempt at trading which means illegal traders are now operating on Southwark or Tower Hamlets area and the occasions where they try and operate within the City of London they are dealt with quickly. The operation was extended over the spring and summer months and now into the autumn. Because of the foregoing and the continued on-street presence, illegal street trading has been kept to a minimum.

14. A report was presented and approved by Resource Allocation Sub and Planning and Transportation Committee's on 3rd and 8th May for funding to undertake enforcement on City Bridges via City Bridge Trust. A S 101 with LBTH is in draft and will be pursued to avoid any enforcement issues once actions commence on the shared Tower Bridge between City and LBTH jurisdictions. A joint meeting between Tower Bridge, COLP and Licensing has been held to discuss the way forward.

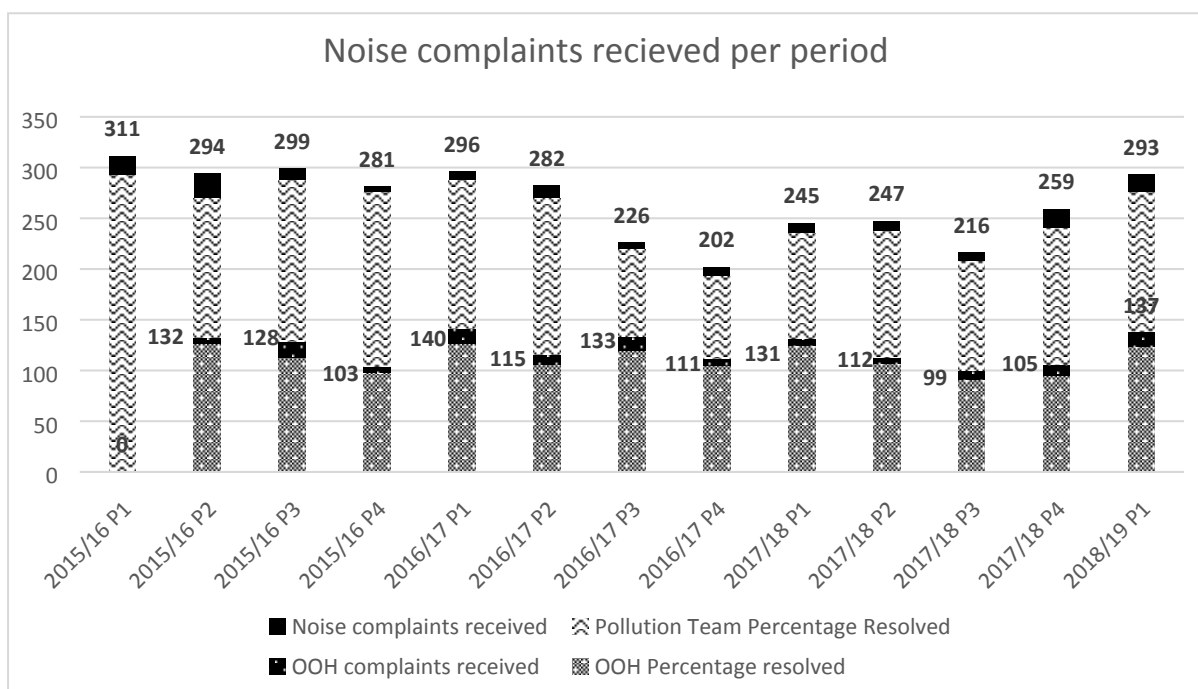
15. A training protocol for the London Local Authorities Act 1990 has been prepared for the bridge and other staff as this is the legislation that will be used outside the City boundary.

Noise Complaints Service

16. The Pollution Team dealt with 293 noise complaints between 1st April 2018 and 30th June 2018 of which 92.8% were resolved. In addition, they also assessed and commented on 391 Planning, Licensing and construction works applications and 284 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours. Comparatively in the same period for 17/18 the Pollution Team dealt with 245 noise complaints of which 95.6% were resolved. In addition, they also assessed and commented on 291 Planning, Licensing and construction works applications and 161 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours.
17. The Out of Hours Service dealt with 137 complaints between 1st April 2018 and 30th June 2018 and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 91.5% of cases, and often only 30 minutes. Comparatively, in the same period for 17/18 the Out of Hours Service dealt with 131 complaints and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 94.9% of cases, and often only 30 minutes.
18. The Pollution Team served 5 S.61 (Prior consent) Control of Pollution Act Notices and 8 S.61 Consents between 1st April and 30th June 2018. In the same period for 2017/18 the Pollution Team issued 2 S.60's and 1 S.61 consent.
19. The trends for total noise related complaints are set out in the tables below for information.

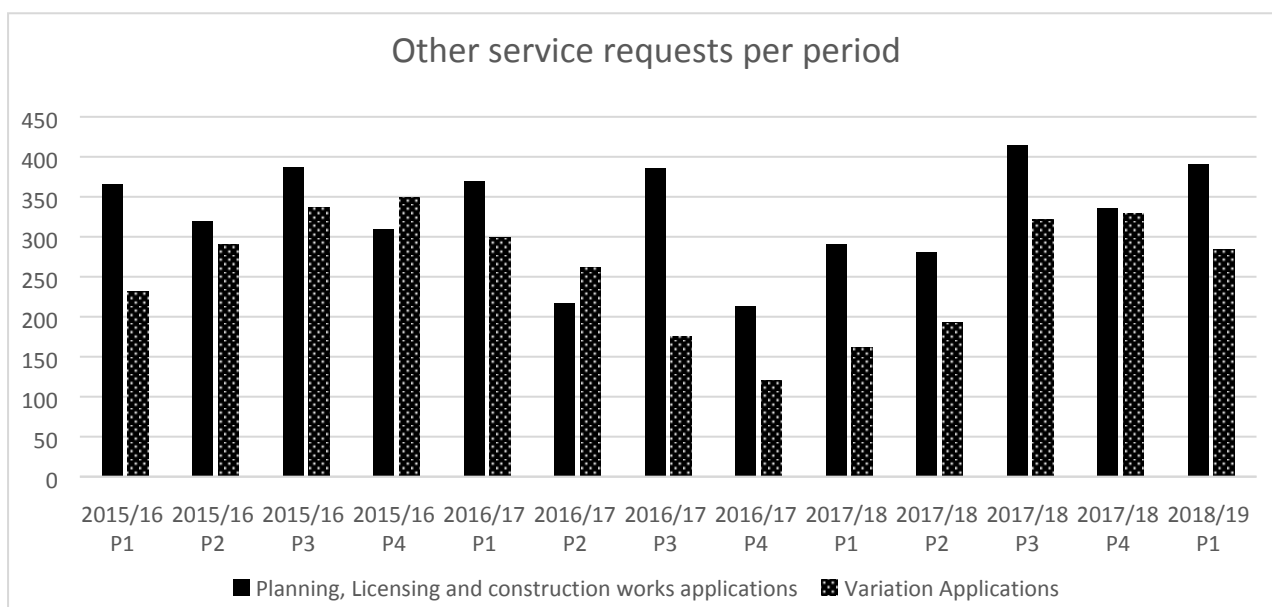
Noise Complaints

| Year | Period | Pollution Team Noise complaints received | Percentage resolved | OOH Team Noise complaints received | Percentage resolved within KPI (60min) |
|---------|--------|--|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 2015/16 | 1 | 311 | 93.6% | N/A | N/A |
| 2015/16 | 2 | 294 | 92.2% | 132 | 96.9% |
| 2015/16 | 3 | 299 | 96.3% | 128 | 87.85% |
| 2015/16 | 4 | 281 | 97.5% | 103 | 95.06% |
| 2016/17 | 1 | 296 | 97% | 140 | 90.3% |
| 2016/17 | 2 | 282 | 95.7% | 115 | 92.3% |
| 2016/17 | 3 | 226 | 96.5% | 133 | 90.1% |
| 2016/17 | 4 | 202 | 96% | 111 | 93.9% |
| 2017/18 | 1 | 245 | 95.9% | 131 | 94.9% |
| 2017/18 | 2 | 247 | 96.4% | 112 | 95.3% |
| 2017/18 | 3 | 216 | 96.3% | 99 | 90.9% |
| 2017/18 | 4 | 259 | 93.8% | 105 | 90.1% |
| 2018/19 | 1 | 293 | 92.8% | 137 | 91.5% |



Noise Service Requests

| Year | Period | Planning, Licensing and construction works applications | Variation Applications | S.60 Notices Issued | S.80 EPA Notices | S.61 Notices Issued | Consent |
|---------|--------|---|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------|
| 2015/16 | 1 | 366 | 232 | 1 | 0 | 2 | N/A |
| 2015/16 | 2 | 319 | 290 | 3 | 0 | 1 | N/A |
| 2015/16 | 3 | 387 | 336 | 1 | 2 | 7 | N/A |
| 2015/16 | 4 | 310 | 349 | 4 | 0 | 2 | N/A |
| 2016/17 | 1 | 370 | 299 | 5 | 0 | 6 | N/A |
| 2016/17 | 2 | 217 | 262 | 0 | 1 | 2 | N/A |
| 2016/17 | 3 | 386 | 175 | 3 | 0 | 9 | N/A |
| 2016/17 | 4 | 213 | 120 | 0 | 1 | 4 | N/A |
| 2017/18 | 1 | 291 | 161 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2017/18 | 2 | 281 | 193 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 2017/18 | 3 | 415 | 321 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| 2017/18 | 4 | 336 | 329 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| 2018/19 | 1 | 391 | 284 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 |

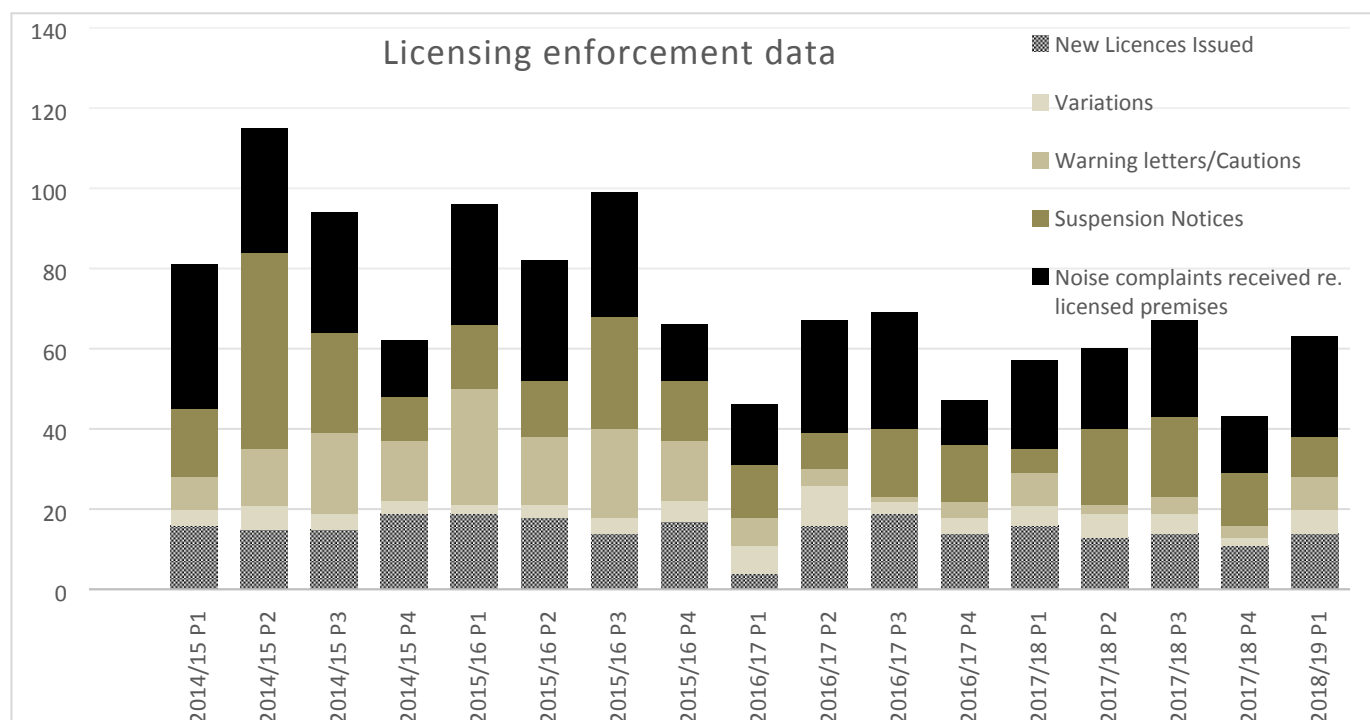


20. The consultation concerning noisy construction works on Saturday mornings is now complete and the results are being analysed. A full report will be presented to November Port Health and Environmental Services Committee.

Enforcement

21. The Licensing Team undertakes inspections and enforcement in relation to the Licensing Act 2003 and the table below shows the action taken regarding licensed premises over the last three years.

| Year | Period | New Licences Issued | Variations | Warning letters/Cautions | Suspension Notices | Noise complaints received re. licensed premises |
|---------|--------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 2015/16 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 29 | 16 | 30 |
| 2015/16 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 17 | 14 | 30 |
| 2015/16 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 22 | 28 | 31 |
| 2015/16 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| 2016/17 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 15 |
| 2016/17 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 28 |
| 2016/17 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 29 |
| 2016/17 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 11 |
| 2017/18 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 22 |
| 2017/18 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 19 | 20 |
| 2017/18 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 24 |
| 2017/18 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 14 |
| 2018/19 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 25 |



22. The number of hearings and reviews remains at a low-level year on year, although the last quarter did see a rise. Since April 2018 there have been two hearings conducted one in relation to Merchant House, Bride Lane, Benk & Bo, Gravel Lane, and Brewdog, Great Tower Street. Three premises were scheduled for hearings which were subsequently withdrawn, Oyster Shed, Angel Lane, 10 Trinity Square and Enoteca, London Wall. There has been one review of premises, Gremio, Fenchurch Street. Two appeals have been received for Brewdog and Gremio and dates set to hear these in November. The 'RAG' risk assessment scheme operated by the Licensing Team with information from City Police, Licensing, Fire Brigade and Pollution Team has three premises flagged as red, seven on amber and the rest are all green in a total of 931 premises

23. Noise matters related to licensed premises remain at low levels and are reported to Licensing Committee. The number of noise complaints specifically associated with licensed premises is set out above with the Licensing Event Data to illustrate the trend over the last three years. The number is consistent with previous years and there is no indication that of any increasing trend which supports the generally good findings of the 'RAG' assessments in the City although on occasion a number of complaints are received about individual premises which receive targeted enforcement to resolve the issue.

Safety Thirst

24. The Safety Thirst scheme is highly regarded by licensees in the City of London and many are keen to participate, and to improve on their level of accreditation. The scheme was reviewed prior to its 2018 launch in May to ensure that any new initiatives, especially around the night time economy, crime reduction and vulnerability have been scoped in. All applications have been received and assessments are underway, with results being finalised and awards scheduled for October 2018.

Late Night Levy

25. The amount of levy collected in 2017/18 is £460,000 and has provided a similar level of income for the third levy year to 2016/17 (£454,00), compared with £445,000 in 2014/15 in the first levy year, suggesting there is still no disincentive against trading because of the levy. 70% of levy, which provided £307,000 in 2016/17, goes to City of London Police for activities involving improving the impact of Licensing on the night time economy, and 30% to the City Corporation.
26. A report on the income and expenditure is provided annually to the Licensing Committee with the last report considered at their February 7 meeting. This suggested changes in procedure and governance to make the City Police expenditure more easily accountable and to simplify the governance of the funds within the City Police. This has now been implemented with a Late-Night Levy Board in place.
27. Areas of significant expenditure on the City Police portion of the levy continue to be the night time policing of licensed activities and an additional intelligence post in the City Police Licensing Team. The levy provides ongoing support for the 'out of hours' noise service and additional cleansing activity. A levy supported project from Club Soda, that extends their scheme to encourage consumption of less alcoholic drinks and alcohol-free alternatives, continues to promote lower and non-alcoholic drinks at licensed premises in the City.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

28. The Public Protection Service contributed to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2017 - 20, and its priorities and objectives.
29. The Markets and Consumer Protection Department contributed to the One Safe City Programme, was represented on the Safer Communities Board and will be part of the arrangements for the Secure City Programme.
30. The Department is also represented on other relevant Boards and Groups, including the Serious Organised Crime Board.

Conclusion

31. The Public Protection Service continues to support the priorities and objectives of the Safer City Partnership through routine work, but also via specific projects and contributions to plans and strategies.

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Let's work together for a safer City

Performance Dashboard

Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2017-18

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| Version 1.1 | September 2018 |
| Author | Community Safety Team |

Safer City Partnership Priorities

| SCP Priorities agreed for 2017-18 | Traffic Light Colour | Trend |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| 1. Support the Counter Terrorism strategy through delivery of the Prevent strategy | GREEN | ➡ |
| 2. Violence against the person | GREEN | ➡ |
| 3. Acquisitive crime | GREEN | ➡ |
| 4. Night time economy crime and nuisance | GREEN | ➡ |
| 5. Anti-social behaviour | GREEN | ➡ |
| 6. Areas requiring additional research and attention | GREEN | ➡ |

Safer City Partnership Priorities Key Performance Activities (KPA)

| KPA 1: SCP Key Performance Activities for Prevent Objective; To challenge radicalisation of vulnerable people and reduce the threat posed to the City and more closely support our communities | Traffic Light Colour | Trend |
|---|----------------------|-------|
| 1.1.1a. Engaging and supporting the City of London Corporation staff to deliver the Prevent duty | GREEN | ➡ |
| 1.1.1b. Engaging with our residential community | GREEN | ➡ |
| 1.1.1c. Engage the Business Community in helping us deliver Prevent | AMBER | ➡ |
| KPA 2: SCP Key Performance Activities for Violence Against the person Objective; To protect those who work or visit the City from crimes of violence | Traffic Light Colour | Trend |
| 2.1.1a. Improve our understanding of the nature of violent crime within the City by undertaking research and using all available data. This will support evidence based and targeted responses | GREEN | ➡ |
| 2.1.1b. Increase understanding of the issues around domestic abuse and how to access help and support | GREEN | ➡ |
| 2.1.1c. Train City of London Corporation front line staff in risk assessment and safety planning for domestic abuse | AMBER | ➡ |
| 2.1.1d. Support Pan-London action to reduce knife crime and response to acid attacks | GREEN | ➡ |
| 2.1.1e. Engage with those living and working in the City to raise awareness of abusive behaviour and promote the range of services available to support victims | GREEN | ➡ |
| 2.1.1f. Strengthen understanding and responses to domestic abuse and sexual violence | AMBER | ➡ |

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------|
| KPA 3: Acquisitive Crime | Traffic Light Colour | Trend |
| Objective we will work to protect our residents, workers, businesses and visitors from theft and fraud. | | |
| 3.1.1a. Protect our residents, City workers and businesses from on-line fraud | GREEN | ➡ |
| 3.1.1b. Helping protect the City of London's reputation as the world's leading financial centre from the impact of acquisitive crime | GREEN | ➡ |
| 3.1.1c. Utilise various events and forums to provide guidance on how to prevent acquisitive crime from taking place | GREEN | ➡ |
| 3.1.1d. Help promote the City as a safe place to cycle | GREEN | ➡ |
| 3.1.1e. Work to reduce the theft of motorcycles and scooters | GREEN | ➡ |
| 3.1.1f. Raising awareness of associated risks of cyber enabled crime through City of London police | GREEN | ➡ |
| 3.1.1g. Reduce acquisitive crime within the night time economy over Christmas and other peak periods | GREEN | ➡ |
| KPA 4: Night time economy crime and nuisance | Traffic Light Colour | Trend |
| Objective; To ensure the City remains a safe place to socialise | | |
| 4.1.1a. Work to understand the nature and scope of the City's night time economy and its associated problems. | AMBER | ➡ |
| 4.1.1b. Promote the Safety Thirst Scheme to more premises to maximise its potential as a vehicle to promote community safety. | GREEN | ➡ |
| 4.1.1c. Develop new approach to address problems associated with our night time economy during periods of peak demand | GREEN | ➡ |
| KPA 5: Anti-Social Behaviour | Traffic Light Colour | Trend |
| Objective; Respond effectively to behaviour that makes the City a less pleasant place | | |
| 5.1.1a. Improve the management of ASB with greater emphasis of the impact of individuals on communities and reduce risk and harm | GREEN | ➡ |
| 5.1.1b. Ensure injunctions and other enforcement powers are used in appropriate cases | GREEN | ➡ |
| 5.1.1c. Engage with our communities to raise awareness of services available and the legal obligations of different partners tackling ASB | GREEN | ➡ |
| 5.1.1d. Provide training on new and existing legislation and trends to all relevant staff and partners | GREEN | ➡ |
| KPA 6: Areas requiring additional research and attention identified by the Partnership | Traffic Light Colour | Trend |
| Rationale; likely developing areas of risk and harm, evolving areas of crime, threat related horizon scanning. | | |
| 6.1.1a. Suicide prevention | GREEN | ➡ |
| 6.1.1b. Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) | GREEN | ➡ |
| 6.1.1c. Sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation | GREEN | ➡ |
| 6.1.1d. Cyber-crime and Fraud (particularly vulnerable groups and the elderly) | GREEN | ➡ |
| 6.1.1e. Hate Crime | GREEN | ➡ |
| 6.1.1f. Offender management | AMBER | ➡ |
| 6.1.1g. Anti-social behaviour-Comprehensive profile | AMBER | ➡ |

KPA's in focus September 2018;

| | |
|---|---|
| KPA 1: SCP Key Performance Activities for Prevent Objective; To challenge radicalisation of vulnerable people and reduce the threat posed to the City and more closely support our communities | |
| TARGET | 1.1.1a. Engaging and supporting the City of London Corporation staff to deliver the Prevent duty |
| TARGET OWNER | Prevent Coordinator |
| AIM/RATIONALE | To address the CoL Corporation duty as a specified authority in schedule 6 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015, to give ' <i>due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism</i> ' |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT CRITERIA | GREEN: Work being delivered and/or ongoing. AMBER: Work scoped, identified and planned. RED: Not yet started |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT | GREEN |
| CURRENT POSITION | |
| <p>The Safer City Partnership has a Prevent Strategy, the priorities are;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>promoting understanding of the risks associated with radicalisation</i> 2. <i>ensuring that staff understand the risk and know how to deal with concerns</i> 3. <i>communicate and promote the value of Prevent to our communities</i> 4. <i>support our resident and business communities in relation to Prevent.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following a meeting with the new CoL Head of Security it was agreed to give Prevent awareness to all of the CoL Security staff. This will be delivered via the e-learning portal plus face to face awareness sessions for the supervisors. Some dates have been sent and nominees are awaited. • Awareness sessions x3 have been delivered to the City of London Apprentices and a date have been agreed for the next intake late September. • Awareness sessions x2 and 1x full WRAP training session was delivered to new police recruits/transferees and CoL new joiners as part of their induction day. • A full WRAP training session was delivered to managers at BT Headquarters in Newgate Street. • We await dates to deliver a session at The Barbican for their staff, following a recent meeting. • The e-learning Prevent training module is confirmed as being made mandatory for all staff. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| KPA 1: SCP Key Performance Activities for Prevent Objective; To challenge radicalisation of vulnerable people and reduce the threat posed to the City and more closely support our communities | |
| TARGET | 1.1.1b. Engaging with our residential community |
| TARGET OWNER | Prevent coordinator |
| AIM/RATIONALE | To address the CoL Corporation duty as a specified authority in schedule 6 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015, to give ' <i>due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism</i> ' |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT CRITERIA | GREEN: Work being delivered and/or ongoing. AMBER: Work scoped, identified and planned. RED: Not yet started |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT | GREEN |
| CURRENT POSITION | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmed for 5 November a 'City Prevent working-lunch seminar'. 'SAFE' Project (part of Tell Mama Charity) representatives met with the Prevent officers mid-August. This will highlight support for families affected by extremism and use a real case study 'My son the Jihadi'. The Muslim Women's Group Mansell Street meetings are regularly attended by the CoLP Prevent officer. E-mail circulation lists for 'Prevent for Education' a 'Prevent for Business' and 'CoLC Prevent Departmental leads' were utilised to share information and send reassurance following the 'Punish a Muslim' letters. This was well received. This information was also shared with the London Prevent network that connects to all London Boroughs. City Prevent officers delivered 4x street Prevent info stands, locations included St Pauls, Paternoster, Aldgate and Liverpool St. The Police Prevent officers received formal 'Prevent first contact' training with the Met Police in August. UK Counter Terrorism Policing HQ are presently visiting Prevent teams across the UK looking at working practices. They visited the City on 7 August for a preliminary discussion and a summary report is positive. Areas of concern relate to resilience due to a team of 3. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| KPA 1: SCP Key Performance Activities for Prevent Objective; To challenge radicalisation of vulnerable people and reduce the threat posed to the City and more closely support our communities | |
| TARGET | 1.1.1c. Engage the Business Community in helping us deliver prevent |
| TARGET OWNER | Prevent coordinator |
| AIM/RATIONALE | To address the CoL Corporation duty as a specified authority in schedule 6 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015, to give ' <i>due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism</i> ' |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT CRITERIA | GREEN: Work being delivered and/or ongoing. AMBER: Work scoped, identified and planned. RED: Not yet started |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT | AMBER |
| CURRENT POSITION | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Prevent Community engagement and information stands' raising awareness of Prevent across the City continue, with Police and CoL staff. Venues include Sainsburys HQ, St Bart's Hospital, One New Change plus some public areas including St Pauls, i. We estimate we have spoken face-to-face with over 2,000 people over the last 6 months, since the initiative started. • WRAP training was delivered to the academy of Jewellery makers management team in Holborn. • WRAP training was delivered to staff at DG College, Jewry St EC3. • Prevent Awareness session was delivered to Bright Horizons pre-school staff Bridgewater Square EC2. • WRAP training was delivered to the staff of a CoL Business University. • Prevent awareness sessions x2 are planned for Skanska offices Jewry St in October. • The 'Prevent for Business' self-delivery product was reviewed in July and has not been effective when launched by 'Prevent predecessors' a year ago. The review identified the product was too complex to use and mirrored the formal Home Office WRAP product too closely, which requires training experience to deliver properly. As a result of discussions with business 'pilot' users this product will be revised and made into an e-learning module in concise format. This will allow statistical monitoring and meets existing 'e-learning product licensing' requirements. | |

| | |
|--|---|
| KPA 2: SCP Key Performance Activities for Violence Against the person Objective; To protect those who work or visit the City from crimes of violence | |
| TARGET | 2.1.1a. Improve our understanding of the nature of violent crime within the City by undertaking research and using all available data. This will support evidence based and targeted responses 2.1.1b. Increase understanding of the issues around domestic abuse and how to access help and support 2.1.1c. Train City of London Corporation front line staff in risk assessment and safety planning for domestic abuse 2.1.1d. Support Pan-London action to reduce knife crime and response to acid attacks 2.1.1e. Engage with those living and working in the City to raise awareness of abusive behaviour and promote the range of services available to support victims 2.1.1f. Strengthen understanding and responses to domestic abuse and sexual violence |
| TARGET OWNER | Community Safety Team, DCCCS |
| AIM/RATIONALE | To address the priorities in the CoL Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan. |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT CRITERIA | GREEN: Work being delivered and/or ongoing. AMBER: Work scoped, identified and planned. RED: Not yet started |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT | GREEN |
| CURRENT POSITION | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CoL CST produce a guide to available DA and SV services in London, which is available via both Police and CoLC websites. The CoL commissioned Vulnerable Victims Advocate (VVA) has been operating drop-in centres on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month since May, in Shoe Lane library, to offer and promote the services available. The Domestic Abuse profile is a standing agenda item on the City Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Forum, which met on 10 September. The profile is undergoing a review and 'slimming-down' process. The CoL MARAC meetings are scheduled monthly. In the reporting period 4 cases were referred out to other Boroughs and one case was heard for the City. 2.1.1c. and 2.1.1f. The CST checked the availability of DA&SV training/awareness material available to CoL staff working on estates outside of the City boundary. As a result, at the May DA&SV Forum it was agreed that face to face training sessions will be delivered via the CoL Vulnerable Victims Advocate and an experienced member of the CoL Housing team. The new dedicated DA coordinator post has been advertised and closed on 12 September, interviews TBC. This will provide focus on 2.1.1c & 2.1.1f. | |

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| KPA 3: SCP Key Performance Activities for Acquisitive Crime Objective; we will work to protect our residents, workers, businesses and visitors from theft and fraud. | |
| TARGET | 3.1.1a. Protect our residents, City workers and businesses from on-line fraud 3.1.1b. Helping protect the CoL's reputation as the world's leading financial centre from the impact of acquisitive crime 3.1.1c. Utilise various events and forums to provide guidance on how to prevent acquisitive crime from taking place 3.1.1d. Help promote the City as a safe place to cycle 3.1.1e. Work to reduce the theft of motorcycles and scooters 3.1.1f. Raising awareness of associated risks of cyber enabled crime through City of London police 3.1.1g. Reduce acquisitive crime within the night time economy over Christmas and other peak periods |
| TARGET OWNER | Police, CST, Licensing teams. |
| AIM/RATIONALE | To address the priorities in the CoL Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan. |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT CRITERIA | GREEN: Work being delivered and/or ongoing. AMBER: Work scoped, identified and planned. RED: Not yet started |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT | GREEN |
| CURRENT POSITION | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment Fraud. Op Broadway continues across London via Op Offspring. The scoping of physical 'ground anchors' installation is progressing. A trial is proposed as part of the CoL transport strategy. This strategy will be published in draft in November. The process could be accelerated if funding for a trial is put forward. The CoL Road Safety Team have been working on the implementation of the 'Quiet Ways' cycling project, which focusses on publicising and using alternative cycle routes in the City. Update on Cyber Griffin: Cyber Griffin is a Police led initiative focused on working with the community to improve their ability to protect themselves from cyber-crime. Comprising three services: Baseline Briefings are a monthly open briefing focused on teaching attendees' key cyber defender skills, secondly, Incident Response Exercises are offered in three variants which focus on cyber response planning, knowledge building and decision making respectively, thirdly, an advisory group of practicing cyber security professionals has been created who can be engaged by the community for free and impartial advice. Cyber Griffin has received Corporation funding for: Five additional DC/PC's as well as specialist training required to equip them for their roles as Cyber Security Advisors (CSAs), funding for the Global Cyber Alliance (GCA) in order that they further develop technical solutions to keep the City safe from cyber-attack and funding to complete a joint research project with Bristol University into the weakness behind cyber incident response and how to improve these skills in our community. CoLP update; A Patrol Strategy has been launched which focuses on Violent Crime/Acquisitive Crime/Public Order/Road Safety and is administered during a joint agency teleconference three times a day. This ensures any change in crime trends or urgent issues are dealt with and resourced get the right people at the right location to deal with offenders and offences in line with current intelligence. Acquisitive Crime; Crime Squad enhanced numbers and now dealing with all acquisitive crime. This has allowed a more focused view on offences / offenders with increased engagement with stakeholders. Deployments developed over two-week cycle and updated via by weekly | |

intelligence document.

- Violent Crime; A Violent Crime Task Force (VCTF) has been launched which covers the NTE. This is a partnership approach between CoLP, MPS and BTP. CoLP are presently in discussion with the London Ambulance Service exploring increased medic cover in the City. The VCTF operates Thursday / Friday and Saturdays.
- CoLP are now operating a mobile police station at NTE hotspots. This adds to the visible police presence and deterrent but also encourages reporting of incidents and increases public engagement.

KPA 4: SCP Key Performance Activities for Night Time Economy crime and nuisance

Objective; To ensure the City remains a safe place to socialise

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| TARGET | 4.1.1a. Work to understand the nature and scope of the City's night time economy and its associated problems. 4.1.1b. Promote the Safety Thirst Scheme to more premises to maximise its potential as a vehicle to promote community safety. 4.1.1c. Develop new approach to address problems associated with our night time economy during periods of peak demand |
| TARGET OWNER | Police, CST, Licensing teams. |
| AIM/RATIONALE | To address the priorities in the CoL Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan. |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT CRITERIA | GREEN: Work being delivered and/or ongoing. AMBER: Work scoped, identified and planned. RED: Not yet started |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT | AMBER |
| CURRENT POSITION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to develop a problem profile of drug use in the City of London has progressed well. The Drugs Profile has been completed by the analysts and a Risk Reduction Strategy based on the findings has been created, including input from the relevant agencies. Both were presented to the Police Head of Intelligence and members of the senior leadership team. This was presented at a Force Tactical tasking and co-ordination meeting on 16 August. Support and resources are being sought to take it forward with the intention to gather together the agencies which will include the Corporation, SCP, WDP and CPA in order to discuss, finalise and start implementing the Risk Reduction Strategy. • Late Night Levy- A study of the City's Night Time Economy is being scoped to better understand its profile and inform Late Night Levy spend. |

| KPA 5: SCP Key Performance Activities for Anti-Social Behaviour | |
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| Objective; Respond effectively to behaviour that makes the City a less pleasant place | |
| TARGET | 5.1.1a. Improve the management of ASB with greater emphasis of the impact of individuals on communities and reduce risk and harm 5.1.1b. Ensure injunctions and other enforcement powers are used in appropriate cases 5.1.1c. Engage with our communities to raise awareness of services available and the legal obligations of different partners tackling ASB 5.1.1d. provide training on new and existing legislation and trends to all relevant staff and partners |
| TARGET OWNER | CST, Housing, Police, Licensing teams, Outreach Services, One Safe City project. |
| AIM/RATIONALE | To address the priorities in the CoL Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan. |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT CRITERIA | GREEN: Work being delivered and/or ongoing. AMBER: Work scoped, identified and planned. RED: Not yet started |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT | GREEN |
| CURRENT POSITION | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CST has acquired a system that can be used by all partners to manage ASB, in which we can manage risk and share information. This system will be used by the City police and some corporation teams to start with, this is in a voluntary basis but will help us improve the way ASB is managed in the City. The CST and the legal team are looking into how our solicitors can support better the teams that deal with enforcement and tools and powers such as injunctions. Work to develop a Corporate ASB Strategy is under way. Work on 'place-based responses' has started to improve locations which have an environmental impact on the community, for example the environment at Goodman's Yard and Aldgate Subways in particular. Operation Luscombe started 3 months ago and is ongoing to work for the police in partnership with St Mungo's, WDP and others in the corporation when needed to tackle ASB in the streets and public places. Community safety team update. The 'City Community MARAC' enables a multi-agency safeguard capability. The process is still evolving, and recent meetings have highlighted the need for partners to engage further in data gathering and share accordingly to determine joint solutions. Training regarding injunction and enforcement powers has been provided to all partners of the SCP. The CST have given briefings at 'The Green Box' facility on Mansell street to the 50+ groups, in partnership with Toynbee Hall. | |

| KPA 6: Areas requiring additional research and attention identified by the Partnership | |
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| Rationale; likely developing areas of risk and harm, evolving areas of crime, threat related horizon scanning | |
| TARGET | 6.1.1a. Suicide prevention 6.1.1b. Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) 6.1.1c. Sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation 6.1.1d. Cyber-crime and Fraud (particularly vulnerable groups and the elderly) 6.1.1e. Hate Crime 6.1.1f. Offender management 6.1.1g. Anti-social behaviour-Comprehensive profile |
| TARGET OWNER | Safer City Partners |
| AIM/RATIONALE | To address the priorities in the CoL Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan. |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT CRITERIA | GREEN: Work being delivered and/or ongoing. AMBER: Work scoped, identified and planned. RED: Not yet started |
| TRAFFIC LIGHT | AMBER |
| CURRENT POSITION | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Suicide Prevention Steering Group Meets and is due to provide an update to the SP Action Plan. The Mayor for London' VAWG strategy has been published and was circulated to the CoL DA&SV Forum members. There is now a multi-Borough working group. Cybercrime see above KPA3 3.1.1.1f. regarding 'Cyber Griffin'. Work to develop a Corporate ASB Policy is under way. The Home Office and the Mayor's Office are developing a Hate Crime Policy. An anti-social behaviour profile is being developed and will be used to inform the ASB Strategy. | |

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