



Safer City Partnership Strategy Group

Date: MONDAY, 20 MAY 2019

Time: 11.00 am

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

Members: Douglas Barrow (Chairman)
Peter Lisley (Deputy Chairman)
David Maher, NHS City and Hackney CCG
Jon Averbs, Consumer Protection and Markets Operations
Bob Benton, City Business Representative
Don Randall, City of London Crime Prevention
Peter Dunphy, Chairman Licensing Committee
Eric Beckford, National Probation Service
Tijs Broeke, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-committee
David Bulbrook, London Fire Brigade
Alex Wrigley, Guinness Partnership
Lee Presland, City of London Police

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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 and Chief Executive**

AGENDA

1. **APOLOGIES**
2. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**
3. **MINUTES**
To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 26th February 2019.
For Decision
(Pages 1 - 8)
4. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS**
Report of the Town Clerk.
For Information
(Pages 9 - 10)
5. **DOMESTIC ABUSE, VULNERABILITY AND RISK POLICY UPDATE**
Report of the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer.
For Discussion
(Pages 11 - 24)
6. **SERIOUS VIOLENCE: NEW LEGAL DUTY TO SUPPORT MULTI-AGENCY ACTION - GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION**
Report of the Community Safety Team.
For Information
(Pages 25 - 28)
7. **SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME - TERMS OF REFERENCE**
Report of the Community Safety Team.
For Decision
(Pages 29 - 34)
8. **DRAFT ALCOHOL STRATEGY 2019-23**
Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.
For Information
(Pages 35 - 50)
9. **HEALTH AND WELLBEING NEEDS OF CITY WORKERS**
Presentation of findings from research into the health and wellbeing needs of City Workers (particularly those relating to drugs and alcohol).
For Information
10. **COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE**
Report of the Community Safety Team.
For Information
(Pages 51 - 56)
11. **SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP DRAFT STRATEGY 2019-22**
Report of the Head of Community Safety.
For Decision
(Pages 57 - 82)

12. **COMMUNITY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES UPDATE**
Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.
For Information
(Pages 83 - 86)
13. **PUBLIC PROTECTION SERVICE (ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, LICENSING AND TRADING STANDARDS) UPDATE**
Report of the Interim Director of Consumer Protection and Market Operations.
For Information
(Pages 87 - 96)
14. **NEW LIFETIME OFFENDER MANAGEMENT UNIT**
Presentation of City of London Police.
For Information
15. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**
Report of the City of London Police.
For Information
(Pages 97 - 122)
16. **LONDON FIRE BRIGADE**
Verbal update of the Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade.
For Information
17. **QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE GROUP**
17. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

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SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY GROUP

Tuesday, 26 February 2019

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

Present

Attendees

Douglas Barrow (Chairman)	Don Randall
Peter Lisley (Deputy Chairman)	Tijs Broeke
Bob Benton	Sophie Anne Fernandes

Lee Presland	- City of London Police
Jon Avern	- Interim Director of Consumer Protection and Market Operations
Tony Macklin	- Assistant Director Public Protection
David Mackintosh	- Community Safety Manager
Farrah Hart	- Public Health Consultant
Valeria Cadena-Wrigley	- Community Safety Officer
Marcus Roberts	- Community and Children's Services
Jess Walsh	- Community Safety Team
Chris Rumbles, Clerk	- Town Clerk's Department

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Peter Dunphy, Eric Beckford, Stuart Webber and Jim Flin.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations.

3. MINUTES

The Group considered the minutes from the last meeting, held on 29 November 2018.

Resolved, that the minutes be approved.

4. OUTSTANDING ACTIONS

The Group received a report of the Town Clerk that provided Members with a summary of the outstanding actions from the previous meeting.

Attempted Suicide Figure: The Public Health Consultant referred to figures in relation to suicides and the difficulty she had encountered in obtaining information from City of London Police owing to officers' sickness absence. The Commissioner suggested raising it with him in future and he would be happy to assist.

The Chairman stressed the importance of raising any communication issues between the City Corporation and City of London Police earlier in future and for these can be dealt with between meetings.

The Chairman noted a six-monthly report on suicides was due in January and he has asked that this be circulated outside of the meeting.

SOB Bus: Update included as part of the Christmas Campaign 2018 update later on the agenda.

Violence Without Injury: Clarity was sought on how the City Corporation compares with Westminster City Council. The Commissioner agreed to circulate information between meetings.

A Member referred to the continued growth of the night-time economy in the City of London and suggested opportunities should be taken to learn from the approach taken at other more established areas e.g. Westminster. The Chairman acknowledged the importance of lessons learned.

Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy: The Community Safety Manager clarified that a Community and Children's Services Committee representative to the Group had been resolved by Mr Broeke being appointed. It was agreed this action could be closed.

Licensing Inspector Post: Licensing Committee agreement to funding the post through the late-night levy, but an individual had not yet been appointed. The Commissioner explained that City of London Police were looking at a suitable officer for the role and that it was anticipated having someone appointed following a meeting next week. It was agreed to circulate an update between meetings.

5. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**

The Group received a report of the Commissioner that provided partners with an update on the activity of the City of London Police since the last meeting. Updates were provided in relation the various elements including:

- The number of incidents of violence with injury during December had decreased, compared to a 30% increase over the year, which was considered to be a result of the Christmas campaign, increased police presence on the streets during this period and maximising opportunities for early intervention in drunk and disorderly behaviour.
- A 72% increase had been seen in business/community burglary, which had resulted in a daily review and continued liaison with CID, visiting victims and adopting a cocooning approach of the surrounding area and visiting other surrounding properties and giving advice.
- Youth intimidation had been seen at Castle Baynard Street, commonly reported on bicycles and/or skateboards. The area had been targeted with 35 dispersal orders having been issued and work continued with Transport for London on a long-term solution. It was explained that a proposal to play classical music in the area was being considered.

The Commissioner explained that tactics were constantly being reviewed in relation to burglaries with patrols targeting specific hotspots, adopting a more pro-active approach, using plain clothes officers, using intelligence and targeting prolific offenders.

The Chairman expressed his concern with an increase in crime having been seen and stressed he was more concerned with prevention rather than offering comfort. The Chairman suggested general trends were not being seen through the current reporting of a twelve-month period and asked that future reports cover a three-year period.

The Community Safety Manager acknowledged that the SOS bus had worked during the Christmas period and suggested it would be good to pick up the elements that worked to buck the trend, which the Commissioner acknowledged had been the result a joined up approach.

The Commissioner explained more visible options for policing were being considered e.g. fixed-point officers on raised platforms in certain areas. It was acknowledged that the SOS Bus achieved real benefits through providing a high visibility fixed point and offering re-assurance to the public and it was confirmed work was taking place to introduce something for the Easter campaign. It was suggested options to fund a bus could be explored e.g. sponsorship.

A Member remarked on the clear peaks around the night-time economy and the Commissioner explained that there was a strategy in place with Thursday and Friday nights being targeted.

The Chairman remarked that Police Officers on the street clearly provided a greater level of assurance to the public and also resulted in lower levels of crime. It was suggested that if there was good evidence coming through then this would need presenting to Police Committee and the Commissioner agreed to feed this back through.

It was suggested warranted officers were not the only form of visible deterrent available and the Chairman asked that City of London Police and City Corporation colleagues work together to consider options and report back at the next meeting on what can be achieved.

A Member referred to the need for greater context needed in certain areas. It was highlighted that being homeless was not a criminal offence and would not necessarily lead to public disorder and it was suggested more information was needed to understand where the real problems were.

The Chairman suggested that the report lacked a degree of context and asked that some comparison data be included, possibly with Westminster and also to have 3 year rolling figures for the various crime types. Specific issue around shoplifting in December not showing the number of shops closed compared to

other months. The Commissioner agreed to look at how information would be presented in future.

RESOLVED, that the report be received, and its content noted.

6. **COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE**

The Group received a report of the Community Safety Team Manager that provided partners with an update on work of the Community Safety Team since the last meeting.

The Community Safety Manager updated on the considerable resident engagement that had taken place and highlighted a key concern amongst residents being knife crime, that was considered to be driven by media. It was noted that there had been one high risk case of domestic abuse reported and it was confirmed that a CoL Domestic Abuse and Sexual Abuse Violence Forum was being arranged.

The Director of Consumer Protection and Market Operations referred to the last meeting of the Serious Organised Crime Board on the 14th February and the poor turnout at the meeting. It was stressed that there was a need to remind people of the importance of attending Serious Organised Crime Board meetings and the Town Clerk agreed to circulate the terms of reference of the Board along with dates of future meetings and encourage partners to attend.

The Community Safety Manager explained that E-CINS was a partnership system that allowed all partners to connect to one platform and share information for case management to be dealt with more effectively. It was stressed the system only works if all partners use it. It was confirmed that an event would be taking place on 27 March to highlight benefits of the system. Neighbouring boroughs would be presenting case studies showing how the system works and giving real examples of collaboration and successful implementation of the system.

A Member commented that residents had not seen much change in rough sleeping and begging and highlighted the area outside Tesco where it was suggested rough sleepers had built up a rapport with members of the public. The Community Safety Manager stressed that E-CINS would allow for all interactions and information to be recorded across partners. This would then provide appropriate evidence and a clear trail of all interventions to support pursuing a legal route where appropriate.

A Member stressed the importance of splitting rough sleeping and begging, with there being a number of professional beggars commuting into the City to do so.

The Chairman asked City of London Police and the City Corporation to work together and for an update to be provided at the next meeting on moving forward in this area.

The Chairman conveyed his thanks to the Graduate Trainee for all her work during her time with the Community Safety Team.

REOLVED, that the report be received, and its content noted.

7. **CHRISTMAS CAMPAIGN 2018 UPDATE**

The Group received a report of the Community Team Manager that provided an evaluation of the 2018 Christmas campaign – ‘Three Wise Things: Eat, Pace, Plan’.

Members noted the Campaign ran from 26 November 2018 to 1 January 2019 across the Christmas and New Year peak party season and was supported by a range of social media activity throughout this period. The campaign had been well received and provided an excellent example of joined up working across partners with a clear reduction in violent crime having been seen. It was suggested future campaigns would focus on digital elements with this area providing a far greater reach than traditional methods.

The Commissioner explained that feedback from the SOS Bus was due to be received within the next week. It was confirmed that data captured would be reviewed to ascertain the organisations people were working for and to understand if there were any demonstrating a drinking culture.

A Member suggested that when engaging with City businesses in future years that any campaign could focus on a healthy city through a targeted approach.

The Community Safety Manager responded to a question from the Chairman and confirmed that current arrangements, such as the traffic light system, were effective at picking up concerns relating to licensed premises.

RESOLVED, that the update be noted.

8. **SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY PROGRESS**

The Group received a report of the Community Safety Team Manager that provided a draft of the Safer City Partnership Strategy 2018-23 for consideration.

The Community Safety Team Manager explained that the draft strategy had been presented to provoke comment and discussion and to allow the Group an opportunity to review the strategy and offer any suggestions on items for inclusion.

The Chairman highlighted his concern that crime in the City was rising; the plan was aspirational and had good intent, but the Safer City Partnership Strategy was not winning by reducing crime. The report did not demonstrate the City was a safe place to come to if businesses were looking to relocate and it was questioned how the City compared to other Cities around the world e.g. Tokyo, Singapore and Frankfurt.

The Chairman suggested businesses would be looking to come to a City if it was safe. The strategy would be part of something that was critical on what the City Corporation would be doing to achieve this.

The Commissioner commented on the difficulties for City of London Police in finding a comparable force in this country and suggested Paris would provide a better comparison than cities in England.

The Deputy Chairman remarked on other factors when comparing the City to other locations around the world e.g. human rights issues. It was suggested issues in the City were irritations rather major safety issues; there was a need to take the advice of City of London Police and others to identify what the key indicators should be.

A Member stressed that development of the night-time economy had changed policing issues in the City, and that it needed setting out clearly what all partners would be doing. The Community Safety Officer agreed to set information out in an action plan with names of partners and their specific areas to make it clearer.

The Chairman concluded the discussion and asked the Group to submit their comments.

RESOLVED, that the update be noted.

9. **COMMUNITY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES UPDATE**

The Group received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services providing an update on relevant data and activity from Community and Children's Services.

The Director of Community and Children's Services remarked on the number of rough sleepers in the City having seen an increase in number. It was suggested reflection was needed on what was driving the numbers and to understand whether the numbers being seen was the new norm.

It was explained that discussions were ongoing with neighbouring boroughs to understand the effect of their activities and whether these could have resulted in a 'push' or 'pull' of rough sleepers to the City.

The Director of Community and Children's Services updated on other areas of activity ongoing including working with the Drugs and the City Working Group to identify priority areas, a City Corporation Alcohol Strategy being developed, suicide prevention work continuing through awareness training sessions and also provided an update on the initial work of the Children's Partnership Board that had focussed on children and young people's mental health and a new joint Mental Health Strategy that was being developed.

Members acknowledged that work in other boroughs could be pushing up the number of rough sleepers in the City. It was suggested a collective effort would

be needed with other boroughs to address this issue rather than pushing it from one borough to another.

The Chairman suggested looking at the work of other boroughs in relation to rough sleeping to establish if there was any evidence available for the City to learn from and identify areas to focus on. The Chairman asked that an update be brought to the next meeting as well as details relating to current drug treatment trends.

RESOLVED, that the report be received and its content noted.

10. DOMESTIC ABUSE, VULNERABILITY AND RISK POLICY UPDATE

The Group received a report of the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer updating on the activities of the one-year funded post.

Members noted the post had been recruited to and that the postholder had started at the beginning of December 2018. It would be a part time post of three days a week until December 2019. Members noted that an interim report would be provided at Safer City Partnership in May with a final report and recommendations coming back in September.

RESOLVED, that the report be received, and its content noted.

11. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS STRATEGY

The Director of Community and Children's Services updated the Group explaining a new strategy was needed. It was highlighted that London Borough of Hackney had already begun developing a strategy. Having previously worked with London Borough of Hackney on a shared approach to female genital mutilation, it had been agreed to work with them again in relation to violence against women, whilst ensuring City specific issues were comprehensively covered.

Members noted that London Borough of Hackney were intending to produce a draft strategy by June. The Chairman asked that an update be provided at the next Group meeting in May.

RESOLVED, that the updated be noted.

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

The Group received a report of the Director of Consumer Protection and Market Operations updating on a number of areas in relation to Safer City Partnership priorities.

The Director updated the Group on a number of areas including a joint approach to illegal street trading that had been developed with London Borough of Southwark and with final sign off to this joint approach awaited from London Borough of Tower Hamlets. It was confirmed work on noise complaints was ongoing with the aim to see improvements in this area.

RESOLVED, that the report be received, and its contents be noted.

13. LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

The Town Clerk reminded the Group that the Borough Commander had conveyed his apologies owing to having been called away on urgent London Fire Brigade business. As such, there would be no London Fire Brigade update on this occasion.

14. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Joint Contact and Control Room (JCCR)

The Deputy Chairman responded to a question from the Director of Consumer Protection and Market Operations confirming it was likely the Contact Centre would move over a weekend in May. The Force Control room was likely to move in a similar time-frame subject to building works having been completed. It was hoped both would be in place during May.

15. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

Monday 20th May 2019 11.00am

The meeting closed at 12.30pm.

Chairman

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SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP GROUP

20 May 2019

OUTSTANDING REFERENCES

No.	Meeting Date & Reference	Action	Owner	Status
1	26/2/18 SOS Bus	Assessment of usage and figures to be produced considering options moving forward.	City of London Police / Community Safety Team	SOS bus operated over the Easter period. Initial discussions are in place looking at CoLP/Corporation purchasing their own bus.
2	26/2/19 Licensing Inspector Post	City of London Police looking at a suitable officer and anticipate appointment shortly.	City of London Police	Post approved and recruitment underway. Expected to be in post by summer.
3	26/2/19 Rough Sleepers and Begging	City of London Police and City Corporation to work together and provide an update at the next meeting on moving forward in this area.	City of London Police / DCCS	Update on rough sleepers included as part of DCCS update on agenda 20.5.19.
4	26/2/19 Rough Sleepers and Drug Treatment trends	Look at work of other boroughs in relation to rough sleeping to establish if there is any evidence available for the City to learn from and identify areas to focus on.	DCCS	Drug treatment included as part of DCCS update on agenda 20.5.19..
5	26/2/19 Violence Against Women and Girls	Hackney are due to produce a draft strategy by June. Chairman asked that an update be provided at the next meeting of Safer City Partnership in May.	DCCS	COMPLETE Update on agenda 20.5.19.

No.	Meeting Date & Reference	Action	Owner	Status
	Strategy			
6	31/05/18 Attempted Suicides Figure	Updated relating to attempted suicides and measure of these to find if they are decreasing. Agreed at Safer City Partnership 26.2.19 that a report would be circulated outside of the meeting.	DCCS	COMPLETE Report circulated 4.4.19.
7	29/11/18 Violence without injury	Feedback on comparisons with Westminster City Council relating to violence without injury to be brought back. Agreed at Safer City Partnership on 26.2.19 that feedback will be provided between meetings.	City of London Police	COMPLETE Information circulated to the Group 18.4.19.
8	26/2/19 Serious Organised Crime Board	Poor turnout at meeting of Serious Organised Crime Board on 14 th February. Terms of reference of the Board along with dates of future meetings to be circulated to the Board encouraging partners to attend.	Town Clerk	COMPLETE – Terms of Reference and dates Circulated 3.3.19.
9	26/2/19 City of London Police Updates	Future updates to cover a three-year rather than twelve-month period to allow general trends to be identified more easily. Comparison data to be included, possibly with Westminster, and also to have three-year rolling figures for the various crime types.	City of London Police	COMPLETE Information to be included in future updates.

Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	20 May 2019
Subject: Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Update	Public
Report of: Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer	For Discussion
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>This report updates Members on the activities of the one-year funded post of the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer. It outlines four options being developed for discussion and feedback.</p> <p>The four options are detailed below:</p> <p>Please note: VAWG- Violence Against Women and Girls MARAC- Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference DA and SV- Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence</p> <p>Option 1: VAWG Coordinator and MARAC Coordinator (<i>Full Time</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for leading on VAWG issues within the City of London. • Coordinating the response to VAWG being delivered across partner agencies. • Continuing to develop work already achieved for VAWG. • Working in line with the wider political landscape on VAWG and attend VAWG Coordinator Network Meetings. • Ensuring the City of London are meeting statutory requirements to protect the community against VAWG. • Drive and deliver the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan. • Facilitate and deliver training to service providers on VAWG. • Facilitate and deliver campaigns against VAWG. • Coordinate the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Forum. • Coordinate the MARAC. • Promotional work and training on the MARAC. <p>Option 2: VAWG Coordinator (<i>Part Time</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for leading on VAWG issues. 	

- Coordinating the response to VAWG being delivered across partner agencies.
- Continuing to develop work already achieved for VAWG.
- Working in line with the wider political landscape on VAWG and attend VAWG Coordinator Network Meetings.
- Ensuring the City of London are meeting statutory requirements to protect the community against VAWG.
- Drive and deliver the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan.
- Facilitate and deliver training to service providers on VAWG.
- Facilitate and deliver campaigns against VAWG.

Option 3: DA and SV Coordinator and MARAC Coordinator (*Full Time*)

This has been developed to provide additional options in terms of funding. This post would focus on domestic abuse and sexual violence; therefore, the post holder would not be required to have the same level of knowledge and experience of VAWG issues as option one and two.

- Responsible for leading on DA and SV issues.
- Coordinating the response to DA and SV being delivered across partner agencies.
- Continuing to develop work already achieved for DA and SV.
- Working in line with the wider political landscape on DA and SV and attend VAWG Coordinator Network Meetings.
- Ensuring the City of London are meeting statutory requirements to protect the community against DA and SV.
- Drive and deliver the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan.
- Facilitate and deliver training to service providers on DA and SV.
- Facilitate and deliver campaigns against VAWG.
- Coordinate the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Forum.
- Coordinate the MARAC.
- Promotional work and training on the MARAC.
- The MARAC coordination would continue to be delivered by a Community Officer with no specialist VAWG or DA and SV knowledge.

Option 4: No Dedicated Support

- The City of London would not have a dedicated officer responsible for leading on VAWG issues. There would be no point of contact at the City of London for VAWG queries/concerns.
- A lack of clarity around departmental responsibility for VAWG or DA and SV within the City of London.
- No continuity for existing work and resilience on VAWG or DA and SV.
- A risk that the City of London would not have the specialist knowledge, expertise and access to training to ensure they are meeting their statutory requirements to protect residents.
- No lead person to drive and deliver the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan.

- No lead person to ensure there is a coordinated response between partners against VAWG or DA and SV.
- The MARAC coordination would continue to be delivered by a Community Officer with no specialist VAWG or DA and SV knowledge.

Until the current post was filled in December 2018 there was limited capacity and clarity in terms of responsibility for tackling VAWG within the City of London. The current post is funded until December 2019. In advance of this the City of London need to agree structure and responsibilities relating to the delivery of VAWG activity. It is intended to deliver a decisions paper to the September SCP. However, it is important to note that the implementation of option one, two or three would require resources to be identified.

Recommendation(s)

Members are asked to consider and discuss the recommendations.

Key Points:

- Key areas of the work the post holder has been focussing on.
- Outline of four recommendations.
- Current political context.
- City of London background.
- Deadline for detailed recommendations paper and decision.
- Appendix 1: Analysis of ten London boroughs.
- Appendix 2: VAWG Strategy.

Key Areas of Work the Post Holder has been Focussing on:

1. The post holder has been working closely with the City of London housing team to achieve the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) accreditation. This accreditation is recognised as the 'UK benchmark for how housing providers should respond to domestic abuse' (daha.org.uk) and is part of the Governments Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2016-2020. This is an extensive piece of work and will require the full commitment of the post holder, the appointed steering group and the employees on the City of London housing estates. However, when achieved it will establish the City of London as a local authority delivering on a range of responsibilities in response and in line with the Government's mission to improve the housing sector's response to domestic abuse.

2. The post holder is in the process of producing and coordinating the City of London's VAWG Strategy. The strategy will be imperative to the work that is delivered within the City of London for VAWG. The process of writing the strategy and the consultation will identify risk areas and gaps in services and provision the City of London currently provides to victims and perpetrators of VAWG. Attached to the strategy will be an action plan, which will ensure that there is a coordinated response from service providers within the City of London to drive and deliver the strategy. (See appendix 2).
3. The post holder has facilitated a variety of VAWG training days for people working within the City of London. The training on VAWG and harmful practices delivered by the Latin American Women's Rights Service (LAWRS) had extremely positive feedback from attendees. It was identified in the feedback received that service providers find it difficult to access training such as this, that are held locally and specifically designed for the City of London. The post holder has been working with another specialist service provider, Galop, who will be delivering a training day on sexual violence within the LGBT+ community. This training will be delivered to service providers and licensed premises within the City of London.
4. The City of London now has three unique log-in accesses to the UK Gold Book Online. This is an invaluable resource that the City of London has access to, as it is an online directory for domestic abuse services delivered by Women's Aid which is updated daily to ensure the information provided is up to date and easily accessible. The three log ins are held by Children's Services, the City of London Police Public Protection Unit and the DA, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer.
5. The post holder has been delivering work for the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Forum to update their terms of reference and the membership of the forum. The VAWG Strategy and action plan will be the pieces of work that underpin and shape the work of the forum. The forum will work to ensure that the strategy and action plan are delivered in a timely manner through a coordinated response by the members.
6. The post holder has been engaging with VAWG leads to identify what the response is to VAWG in other London boroughs (see appendix 1). This is a crucial piece of work in order to understand what work is already being done to tackle VAWG across London, and potential opportunities for the City of London to deliver joint pieces of work to support victims and engage communities.

Outline of Four Recommendations:

7.

Option	Post Title	Outcomes for Each Option	Cost
1.	VAWG Coordinator and MARAC Coordinator (Full time)	See Summary	Band E
2.	VAWG Coordinator (Part time)	See Summary	Band E
3.	Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Coordinator and MARAC Coordinator (Full time)	See Summary	Band E-D
4.	No Dedicated Support	See Summary and 'City of London Background'.	N/A

Please note that a full description of the job role and outcomes will be presented within the paper to be submitted in September.

Current Political Background

8. Tackling VAWG is an issue which has been rightly placed at the top end of the Government's agenda. It is being addressed through the recently published Mayor of London's VAWG Strategy 2018-2021 whereby there is a focus on VAWG at a national level, but also a local level encouraging local authorities to take responsibility for their local community. To achieve this, it is recommended that the City of London has a person leading and driving this work. The City of London should to be represented at the pan-London VAWG Coordinator network meetings, to share good practice and stay connected in the London wide conversation around VAWG.
9. This message is echoed within the new Draft Domestic Abuse Bill which will be presented to Parliament in the Autumn for a decision. The Bill emphasises that statutory services will be required to take on more responsibility to end VAWG, not leaving this role solely to voluntary services. The role of a VAWG Coordinator would ensure that the City of London statutory services are

equipped with the knowledge and understanding to be able to achieve this. The VAWG Coordinator would be embedded within statutory services ensuring the City of London is working in line with the proposed Domestic Abuse Bill. They would ensure the City of London is providing a coordinated response by working alongside the voluntary services that provide the front-line support to victims of VAWG, being the Vulnerable Victims Advocate and the 0.5 Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA), both delivered by Victim Support.

City of London Background

10. The City of London has a statutory duty of care for residents living within the 'square mile'. The Statutory Guidance issued under the Care Act 2014 states that local authorities have a duty of care for people who are experiencing abuse or neglect, such as domestic violence (local.gov.uk). This includes ensuring they are safe and protected within their home and on the estate in which they live. It was clearly stated within the recommendations of the Serious Incident Review in 2015 that the City of London must provide domestic abuse training to housing staff, in order to help prevent further homicide or serious harm to residents.
11. Since the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer has been in post this recommendation has been progressed and actions have been put in place to ensure there is a mandatory training programme being delivered to all staff working within the City of London housing on domestic abuse and VAWG. The training is imperative to ensure that the City of London is meeting its statutory requirements to protect residents from abuse. Without someone leading on this piece of work developed from the recommendation of the Serious Incident Review, the resilience and continuity of this forward thinking and preventative work is at risk. Which in turn, could continue to put the City of London residents at risk of being affected by abuse within their homes and communities and not knowing where to go for support.
12. There has been extremely positive and impactful work which has taken place on domestic abuse and VAWG within the City of London over the past five years. However, this has been delivered through a series of interim and ad-hoc arrangements. Without this work being delivered by a permanent post there is a threat to the progress already achieved and resilience of response to future VAWG issues.
13. The City of London's Corporate Plan 2018-2013 has the stated outcome that 'people are safe and feel safe' and is committed to deliver on the responsibilities and expectations of a local authority. Arguably to deliver on

this there needs to be clarity around where the lead responsibility for this area resides and the capacity to deliver it.

14. Appendix 1 provides examples of the situation in other local authorities. While fully acknowledging the much smaller resident population of the City of London does not have the same number of residents, we need to ensure we are able to respond to issues affecting them as well as our working and visitor populations.
15. Without a VAWG/Domestic Abuse Coordinator in post it is not clear who will lead on delivering the VAWG Strategy and Action plan. The strategy will help identify gaps and potential risk areas within the City of London. Again, we need to consider where responsibility for this would sit and the capacity to deliver (see appendix 2).
16. Having a dedicated post means that service providers within the City of London have access to free, local training courses to ensure their knowledge on VAWG is current and up to date. Important in an area where legal and policy developments are frequent.
17. A dedicated post has the potential to provide specialist support in terms of other areas of vulnerability, for example Modern-Day Slavery and Trafficking. Currently little identified resource exists to support this work.

Deadline for Detailed Recommendations and Decision

18. Within this paper the post holder has indicated some of the work they have been focussing on since starting the role in December 2018. The paper outlines four options based on this work that the post holder has been undertaking. The post holder has identified gaps and areas of potential risk within the City of London and has made recommendations to ensure the City of London is working in line with Government recommendations and work being achieved by other London boroughs to address VAWG. These recommendations are being presented for discussion and feedback within this paper. The paper to be submitted in September will present a full description of each of the four options, including cost and seek to provide clarity around where this post would be based. The views of SCP members are essential in helping take this process forward and determining an outcome from the September meeting.

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Appendix 1

1. Analysis of ten London boroughs

The Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer has highlighted through a comparative piece of research the different projects and work that is being achieved within ten other London boroughs to tackle VAWG and/or DA and SV. This has been done to identify projects, funding and campaigns that are working well across London, as well as considering what the City of London could be doing to ensure it is working in line with the London wide fight against VAWG. It is important to note when reviewing this analysis that there is a clear difference in terms of demographics and population of residents within these ten boroughs compared to the City of London. This has been acknowledged and factored into the recommendations made within the main paper. The four options presented as recommendations have been made proportionately to the population of the City of London.

1.1. Islington

The London borough of Islington has a permanent VAWG Strategy and Commissioning Manager. The reasons highlighted by Islington for having a VAWG Manager as opposed to a Domestic Abuse Manager are so the post has the capacity and knowledge to tackle all areas of VAWG, not just domestic abuse. The role of the VAWG Manager is to write and deliver the VAWG Strategy ensuring that there is a person responsible for responding and actioning the gaps highlighted within the

Strategy. As has been stated within the main section of this paper, the City of London's VAWG Strategy will highlight gaps and risk areas which will need addressing and someone to take responsibility for this.

Achieving DAHA accreditation is a main priority for Islington as they have recently funded a DVA lead within housing and a front line DVA support worker to deliver and achieve DAHA. It is important to acknowledge that Islington has a higher number of residents living in social housing, having around 25,000 secured tenancies and the City of London having around 1,820 across 11 housing estates. It is clear from the difference in the number of secured tenancies between Islington and the City of London that the City of London does not need two dedicated posts to deliver this work, however it is still a significant piece of work for the City of London and a VAWG or DA Coordinator is recommended to lead and achieve this. Since the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer has been in post, the City of London is now in a position to aim for DAHA accreditation and work to achieve this has already started.

1.2. Southwark

The London borough of Southwark has a Community Safety Officer leading on VAWG. At present they have a Domestic Abuse Strategy in place until 2020 and they are currently writing a VAWG Strategy to take forward. The priorities within Southwark's new VAWG Strategy will be in line with the Mayor of London's VAWG Strategy. Just over 45% of Southwark's population are from a BAME background indicating a significant need for a VAWG Strategy and person leading on VAWG, to provide specialist knowledge and understanding of the different cultures and the types of VAWG that may take place within these communities. Considering the low number of people residing within the City of London, there is a high number of people from a BAME background, with a large Bangladeshi community and around 40% of the City of London children being from a BAME background. Again, it is also important to recognise the population of workers within the City of London, as around 26% (ONS, 2017) are from a BAME background. Similarly, to Southwark, this indicates that there is a significant need for a VAWG lead to provide specialist knowledge and understanding of the different cultures, to be able to identify and tackle VAWG issues which may be taking place within these communities.

1.3. Hackney

The London borough of Hackney has a full time Service Manager, Domestic Abuse Intervention Service (DAIS) & Hackney VAWG Coordinator, which is based within the Hackney Children's Safeguarding team. Hackney is currently writing its VAWG Strategy to publish within the next few months, the strategy will align with the City of London's VAWG Strategy as the two boroughs have a joint safeguarding board, as a result there will be actions that are relevant for both boroughs. Hackney has identified that they have an increasing problem of abuse in non-intimate abusive relationships, particularly adult child to parent abuse occurring. In order to tackle this, Hackney is currently working with the service SafeLives to develop an appropriate

tool to assess risk within these types of abusive relationships. The City of London has also seen an increase in non-intimate abusive relationships, with a number of these cases being heard at the MARAC. This is an area of work that the recommended City of London VAWG Coordinator could develop jointly with the Hackney VAWG Coordinator to ensure the risk is reduced within the City of London for this issue which at present is an increasingly high-risk problem.

1.4. Camden

The London borough of Camden has a Risk Reductions Manager leading on issues of VAWG which is based within the community safety team. Camden does not have a specific post delivering the work under the title VAWG; however, it has been noted that with VAWG sitting within the community safety team and the focus of community safety being on enforcement, this does not always align with the supportive model developed within VAWG. The role of the Risk Reduction Manager is varied in Camden and holds similar duties to the VAWG coordination role within other London boroughs. They are responsible for the front-line service, MARAC, partnership work, strategic work, political negotiation budget and funding responsibilities. Camden has an in house Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advisor service, which is co-located within the hospital, police station, mental health service, housing, drug service and health. At present within the City of London, VAWG also currently sits within the community safety team, however there is no continuity and secured funding for a post with specific VAWG expertise to deliver on this work. This can be problematic due to the high-risk nature of VAWG and MARAC.

1.5. Richmond and Wandsworth

The London boroughs of Richmond and Wandsworth have a VAWG lead that is based within the Community Safety Service operating to prevent crimes in both boroughs. The VAWG lead is responsible for the management, partnership coordination, delivery of and access to specialist VAWG services in Richmond and Wandsworth. Their role is to ensure that safeguarding and risk issues are identified and effectively managed including MARAC coordination, support for Domestic Homicide Review's, commissioning etc. It has been identified that this works well for VAWG to deliver a coordinated response across the Councils and through the Community Safety Partnerships, particularly with the Offender Management team managing domestic abuse perpetrators. This coordinated response is a model that is recommended to be delivered within the City of London to ensure the City is working with and alongside community safety partnerships with other boroughs, mainly those bordering with the City. As highlighted through work being achieved by Richmond and Wandsworth, there are clear benefits to having a VAWG lead coordinating this model.

1.6. Havering

The London borough of Havering has a VAWG Officer who is based within the community safety team. Similarly, to Southwark, Havering indicated that they chose to have a VAWG Officer and not a Domestic Abuse Officer as it places their work in

line with the recommendations made by the Mayor of London in the recently published VAWG Strategy. Also, to ensure that the work is undertaken by the borough, there are aims to address and tackle all areas of VAWG, not just domestic abuse. Similar to that recommended for the City of London, Havering's VAWG Officer undertakes the Strategic work around VAWG, community engagement work and the role of the MARAC coordinator. Havering has over 250,000 people residing within the borough, this is reflected in the VAWG services that have been commissioned for Havering. Havering currently has 5 IDVA's, a refuge and a floating support service. Whereas the City has 1.5 IDVAs and at present no permanent post to oversee strategic work, community engagement work and MARAC coordination. Even though there is a small number of residents within the City of London, it is important to acknowledge that the work undertaken to tackle VAWG within the City of London is also delivered and provided to the 450,000 workers.

1.7. Merton

The London borough of Merton has a Domestic Violence and Abuse Coordinator who is based within the community safety team. All VAWG issues within Merton are based within the community safety team so the Coordinator can drive and deliver the VAWG Strategy, which was written by the community safety team. Merton has a focus on VAWG, similarly to Havering and Southwark so that it is in line with the Mayor of London's VAWG Strategy. There is a clear theme throughout this analysis of other London boroughs having a focus on VAWG to ensure they are working in line with the Mayor's VAWG Strategy. This is something the City of London should consider working towards, with a VAWG Coordinator in post to ensure this work is targeted and specific to the needs of the City of London.

1.8. Bexley

The London borough of Bexley has a Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence (DVA) Strategy Manager. This post is based within the community safety team due to the Community Safety Partnership having responsibility for MARAC, Domestic Homicide Review's and strategic oversight of all boards. Solace are the main service commissioned to provide IDVAs, outreach support, a one stop shop, refuge and women's groups. There has been a focus on VAWG within Bexley as issues of VAWG needed to be raised and actioned, particularly with domestic abuse. The DVA Manager within Bexley leads on ensuring their Domestic Abuse Strategy is delivered and the aims are achieved. Again, this is what is needed within the City of London to ensure there is a person leading on delivering the VAWG Strategy and managing the gaps and risk areas that are identified.

1.9. Hounslow

The London borough of Hounslow has a Community Safety Officer leading on VAWG which is based within the community safety team. A high number of posts within Hounslow are externally funded, which is problematic for continuity of the

service as attaining funding is often a challenge. This is similar to the City of London as the funding for the domestic abuse and VAWG services have been an ongoing problem, resulting in a lack of continuity and development. Like the ongoing work that has been achieved within City of London over the last five years, Bexley has done a large amount of work to support other departments in understanding that VAWG is a problem that crosses housing, social care, public health etc. Within the City of London there has been extensive work on this in the past five years to ensure the complexities of domestic abuse and VAWG are fully understood across the borough. It is recommended that a VAWG Coordinator is in post to lead on this work, otherwise there is a potential risk that the progress that has been made will not continue to develop.

Appendix 2

2. VAWG Strategy

2.1. Purpose of the Strategy

The purpose of the City of London Corporation's Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy is to ensure that all people regardless of gender who live, work and visit the City of London are protected and supported for any crimes considered under the heading VAWG.

The Strategy is crucial to ensure there is a co-ordinated response to provide victims of VAWG with the most effective and efficient support. The strategy sets out a vision on VAWG and the issues surrounding it that the City of London Corporation will lead on. It is important that the City of London develops a VAWG Strategy, so we are able to be a leading borough in the drive to tackle and end VAWG.

Three main priority areas will be addressed within the VAWG strategy. This will be to ensure that the strategy encompasses targeted and specific actions for each of these areas, ensuring that the City of London is able to provide the most effective and efficient support to all those affected by VAWG.

The three priorities are:

2.2. Prevention and Early Intervention

Prevention and early intervention are a key theme within the Mayor of London's VAWG Strategy. It is imperative that appropriate education and training is provided to schools and professionals within the City of London to ensure that where possible we can prevent VAWG from occurring, or alternatively early intervention to prevent further trauma and harm to the individual. Prevention and early intervention work will be implemented through education within schools, training for City of London housing estate staff, training sessions delivered to service providers within the City of London by external specialist services such as supporting businesses to ensure they are promoting the importance of the welfare of employees.

2.3. Support for People Affected by VAWG

The services and support that the City of London can offer to people affected by VAWG is a crucial part of the strategy. The strategy will identify gaps in services and support that is available for people within the City of London and aim to ensure the services and support are reflective of the communities represented within the City. The strategy will also encourage and promote joint campaigns of partner agencies across the City of London's community.

2.4. Holding Perpetrators Accountable.

It is extremely important that the VAWG strategy has a sharp focus on perpetrators. Due to the nature of crimes under VAWG, often the responsibility is placed on the victim to make changes to their life to escape or prevent violence and abuse. This priority will aim to address this issue and hold the perpetrators accountable to their actions, ensuring there are appropriate enforcements in place so they must take responsibility. The strategy will also identify what aid is available for perpetrators and consider if more can be done to support perpetrators and stop them from offending and change their behaviour.

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Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	20 May 2019
Subject: Serious violence: new legal duty to support multi-agency action - Government consultation	Public
Report of: Community Safety Team	For Information
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>The Government has published a consultation document on options for supporting a multi-agency or public health approach to tackling serious violence. This consultation includes options for the introduction of a new legal duty and a non-legislative option for partners to work together voluntarily to prevent and tackle serious violence https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/serious-violence-new-legal-duty-to-support-multi-agency-action</p> <p>Option one: New duty on specific organisations to have due regard to the prevention and tackling of serious violence</p> <p>Option two: New duty through legislating to revise Community Safety Partnerships</p> <p>Option three: A voluntary non-legislative approach</p> <p>Recommendation(s)</p> <p>Members are asked to support option two.</p> <p>The Community Safety Team will submit a response by the end of the closing date on 28 May 2019.</p>	

Background

1. The Home Office is proposing a new legal duty to support a multi-agency or public health approach to tackling serious violence. This would involve a range of partners and agencies such as education, health, social services, housing, youth and victim services, and offender management, as well as the voluntary and charitable sector.

Why is the Government proposing this new legal duty?

2. This proposal comes in the wake of major new measures to tackle violent crime outlined by the Home Secretary which builds on the Government's Serious Violence Strategy published in April 2018. These measures include:
 - Early Intervention Youth Fund which encourages partnership working between the police and community safety teams by providing funding to support early intervention and prevention with young people - a rise in knife crime, gun crime and homicide driven by male on male offending alongside a shift to youth offending. The Strategy also outlines other risk factors that can impact on an individual's vulnerability and susceptibility to becoming a victim of serious violence including domestic abuse and substance misuse.
 - Independent review of drug misuse - a rise in serious violence driven by an increase in crack cocaine use since 2014 and the growth of county lines in which drug selling gangs from major urban areas have sought to exploit markets elsewhere.
3. The Government's multi-agency or public health approach should include targeted interventions in local communities that are guided by evidence of the problems and what works in tackling their root causes. This approach requires organisations to share information, data and intelligence, and work in concert rather than in isolation.
4. The consultation paper illustrates this point by referring to the Wales and Scottish Governments and how they recognise that policing and public health are inextricably linked i.e. police responding to complex social issues, health and wellbeing more so than crime. Wales has adopted five ways of working to tackle serious violence: prevention, collaboration, involvement, integration and long-term focus. Wales also promotes the value of 'robust research and evidence to inform and test solutions drawing on the multi-agency perspectives and assets of wider partners to most usefully contribute towards shared priorities.' The Government highlights this distinction as part of the consultation process.

Community Safety Partnerships

5. As part of this consultation process, the Government is interested in views about how this new duty could be imbedded into existing partnerships, leading on safeguarding or Community Safety Partnerships (CSP). CSPs already have a very important role to play in preventing and tackling serious violence. CSP are under a statutory duty (established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998) to work together and include other local partners including business representatives and the voluntary and community sector. In addition, Serious and Organised Crime Partnership Boards were introduced through the Serious and Organised Crime Strategy in 2013. Membership of partnership is on a voluntary basis and are led by the police force or local authority. The City

of London's SOC Board meets with partners on a quarterly basis and the City of London Police also meets with SOC partnership representatives.

6. In addition to CSP, the Government's consultation refers to the multi-agency working arrangements of Health and Wellbeing Boards (HWB). They too have a statutory duty to encourage the integrated delivery of health and social care to advance the health and wellbeing of people in their area. Therefore, HWB can play a significant role in preventing and tackling violence in collaboration with CSP and local partners.
7. The Home Office is asking which of the three proposed options do we consider would best achieve the consultation vision?
 - Option One: New duty on specific organisations to have due regard to the prevention and tackling of serious violence.
 - Option Two: New duty through legislating to revise CSPs.
 - Option Three: A Voluntary Non-legislative approach.
8. Option one - this is the preferred option of central government. It requires legislation to place a new duty on specific organisations or specific functions and to have due regard to the prevention and tackling of serious and organised crime. Specific organisations would include local authorities, criminal justice institutions, education, child care institutions, health and social care bodies and the police. There are some disadvantages to this option including too much variation between areas and the requirement for primary legislation might be slower to implement than options two and three. It is not entirely clear how these new structures would operate in relation to CSPs.
9. Option two - a new duty through legislation to amend CSPs to ensure they have a strategy for preventing and tackling serious violence. Such partnerships would need to reflect the range of organisations that need to be involved in preventing and tackling serious violence. This option differs from option one as it directly commits organisations to become members of a partnership i.e. a CSP rather than requiring organisations to have 'due regard' to preventing and tackling serious violence. For this option to succeed, CSPs must also have strong and effective links with other multi-agency partnerships.
10. Option three - this option is to encourage areas to voluntarily engage in a multi-agency approach instead of, or to complement, introducing a new statutory duty. This would involve bringing together a range of organisations and partners that are integral to an effective multi-agency approach to preventing and tackling serious violence. A voluntary approach would rely on someone taking a leadership role to drive forward the work and bring together different local partnerships. This would allow local areas to manage themselves but in the absence of a specific duty serious violence may not be treated with the appropriate level of priority.

Points for consideration

11. Taking a multi-agency or public health approach in tackling and preventing violence will demand increased funding. The work of the Violence Reduction Unit in Scotland which brings together partners on preventative collaborate projects works because it receives proper investment from the Scottish Government. Since 2010 local authorities in the UK have had to absorb substantial cuts to service provision and despite the efforts made the scale and pace of these cuts over the last few years has made a significant impact on services.
12. It could be argued that this consultation is really proposing a new set of duties without providing any additional investment. For a public health approach to work it requires investment to properly fund evidence-based interventions. It could also be argued that this consultation is a refocus from cuts to outcomes rather than savings and may provide sustained support to facilitate a more strategic longer-term approach to tackling serious violence.
13. Prevention is key to tackling serious violence and therefore we do welcome this consultation's focus on prevention; vulnerable people with health and social issues who are at risk from involvement in serious violence and how best to meet the health needs of people in an integrated and holistic way.

Recommendation

14. We recommend to Members Option two:

A new duty through legislation to amend CSP to ensure they have a strategy for preventing and tackling serious violence but with the following proviso:

- Any duty imposed on local authorities from Central Government would need to be flexible to allow adaption to local issues and circumstances.
- Revising CSPs might be complicated by changes in responsibilities, requirements, geography and political structures of the area (e.g. PCCs, changes to the Probation service) but it could be said with some confidence should not be a significant hurdle for the SCP.

The CST will respond to the consultation following discussion with Members. The consultation deadline is 28 May 2019.

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Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	20 May 2019
Subject: Serious and Organised Crime – Terms of Reference	Public
Report of: Community Safety Team	For Decision
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>The Serious and Organised Crime Board has revised its Terms of Reference in order to provide a more accurate description of the role of the Board and its membership.</p> <p>Recommendation(s)</p> <p>Members are asked to endorse the SOC Board's Terms of Reference.</p>	

Background

1. Organised crime represents a serious risk of harm to the City of London. While the overall numbers of crime in the category of serious and organised crime may be small in the City, it could have an impact on residential, business and visiting communities. Given the nature of these crimes, it could also have an impact on public confidence as well as an increase in the fear of crime.
2. Local authorities and the police have a duty to protect the wellbeing of their communities. Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act, councils have a responsibility to do all that they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in their area.
3. With support of the Community Safety Team, the Safer City Partnership will have access to intelligence, community safety and safeguarding powers that can prevent criminal activity and minimise the impact on local communities and businesses.

Purpose

4. The Serious and Organised Crime Board was set up in 2016 to provide a forum to deliver partnership interventions against the areas of organised crime and report into the Safer City Partnership.
5. The purpose of the Board will be to seek assurances from partnership agencies that they are detecting, disrupting and tackling serious and organised crime in the City of London.

The aim of the Board is to:

- Review the Government's Strategy and 4 P's approach: Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare
- Understand the current prevalence and nature of serious crime in the City with the help of multi-agency plans and City of London Police Local Serious and Organised Crime Profiles
- Discuss serious and organised priorities for the future
- Establish that strong, effective and collaborative partnerships are in place to develop the 4Ps and share intelligence on Organised Criminal Groups.
- Increase working ties with partnership agencies to ensure that organised crime is a shared priority with a combined approach to disruption.

Membership

6. Membership of the Board is open to the City of London's partnership agencies:
City of London Police (Fraud Prevention Teams)

London Fire Brigade

Community and Children's Services (Housing, Health and Wellbeing)

Trading Standards

Legal professionals

Licensing

Probation services

Rehabilitation services

The Board will also invite a representative from the Home Office, Serious and Organised Crime Team.

Depending on the priority it may be necessary to invite representatives from the voluntary and community sector.

Meetings will be chaired by an independent chairman who holds a senior position.

Board meetings are not open to the public.

Accountability

7. Members of the Board will be responsible for reporting on the key priorities or risks posed by serious and organised crime impacting on the City.
8. In accordance with the National Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime there are eight key priorities impacting on the UK:
 - Child sexual exploitation and abuse
 - Firearms
 - Organised immigration crime, human trafficking and modern slavery
 - Cyber crime
 - Money laundering
 - Drugs
 - Economic crime
 - Organised acquisitive crime
9. The Board will follow Home Office guidance [*Serious and organised crime local profiles: a guide*](#) 13 November 2014 aimed at the police and local partnerships using Local Profiles to inform their action plans as stated below:
 - The police will lead the partnership through the production of Local Profiles.
 - Profiles should outline the threat, vulnerability and risk from serious organised crime within the force area.
 - Multi-agency action plan to drive work of local partnerships.
 - The effect must be to bring the full range of powers to bear against serious organised crime to reduce its impact in the local area.
10. The Board's activities will also:
 - provide a partnership response to threats from serious and organised criminality in the City
 - shape priorities for reducing this threat

- ensure that intelligence regarding organised crime is shared effectively among partners to maximise a collective response
- determine how the powers of the police and partners can be brought to bear in order to have the greatest impact on disrupting and dismantling organised crime.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Board will be chaired, wherever possible by someone independent of the main law enforcement agency, with a deputy chairman to cover the chairman's absence.

Every effort should be made for senior representation on the Board, nominated representatives will be encouraged to maintain full membership at all Board meetings.

The chairman will ensure that any issues that arise that cannot be resolved are escalated to the Chairman of the Safer City Partnership.

Review

The terms of reference will be reviewed and agreed by the Board on an annual basis.

The Community Safety Team to consult regularly with the Chairman to ensure scheduled agenda items are pertinent and timely.

A review of effectiveness will be conducted on an annual basis, and findings will be used to improve performance going forward.

Working methods

The approach to working will be shared learning and information on occasions sub groups may be convened to discuss issues in more detail.

Minutes of the Board will be circulated for approval by members. A copy of the minutes will be made available to officers upon request to the Secretariat.

A quarterly activity report will be submitted to the Safer City Partnership and to the Police Committee and Health and Wellbeing Board where appropriate.

Observers may be asked to leave the meeting for closed items. Closed items will be redacted in the version of the minutes that are published.

Meetings to be held quarterly at the Guildhall, City of London.

The Community Safety Team will provide a secretariat to organise the Board meetings.

The Board's chairperson must be independent from the Corporation and the Police.

The Secretariat will formulate the agenda with the help of the Police.

Meeting papers will be circulated by email one week in advance of the meeting.

The format of the meetings will be round table discussions with relevant presentations.

Non-members will be invited to the meetings if a priority demands it.

Sharing information and resources (including confidential information)

Board members will be able to share information in accordance with the Safer City Partnership Information Sharing Protocol.

Confidential materials will be marked appropriately e.g. 'official – sensitive/restricted'.

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Committee	Dated:
Health and Wellbeing Board – For Decision Police Committee Safer City Partnership Port Health and Environmental Health Committee Community and Children's Services Licensing Committee Policy and Resources Committee	26/04/2019 16/05/2019 20/05/2019 21/05/2019 07/06/2019 16/07/2019 19/09/2019
Subject: Draft Alcohol Strategy 2019-23	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services	For Information
Report author: Farrah Hart, Consultant in Public Health, Department of Community and Children's Services	

Summary

This report presents the City Corporation's draft Alcohol Strategy 2019-23 for information and comments.

The Alcohol Strategy aims to bring together the work that the City of London Corporation and its partners undertake to reduce alcohol related harm and to provide a framework for future work. This report outlines the main points of the Alcohol Strategy and summarises how it will be delivered and governed.

Recommendations

Members are asked to:

- Note the draft Alcohol Strategy 2019-23 set out in Appendix 1.
- Note the plan for consultation

Main Report

Background

1. The Alcohol Strategy aims to bring together the work that the City of London Corporation and its partners undertake to reduce alcohol related harm and to provide a framework for future work.
2. A key priority of the City of London's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy is promoting healthy behaviour amongst City residents and workers, particularly reducing the harm caused by alcohol. Alcohol traditionally plays an important role in the working culture of the City and the City has a thriving night time economy.

3. Different parts of the City of London of London Corporation and the City Police focus on different aspects of alcohol harm, such as education and awareness raising; provision of health services for those with conditions linked to alcohol misuse; treatment for dependent drinkers; licensing of premises that sell alcohol; community safety and alcohol-related crime and disorder. However, to date, there has never been a single strategy that draws together these different aspects and sets out a clear framework for creating a culture of safe, responsible drinking in the City.
4. It is intended that the Corporate Alcohol Strategy consolidates and builds upon an approach that encourages City workers, residents and visitors to safely and responsibly enjoy alcohol, without causing harm to their own health or compromising the safety of others. A great deal of valuable work is already taking place across the City to minimise the health risks associated with alcohol and ensure a safe environment in which people can socialise, although these efforts are not always as coordinated as they should be. It is envisaged that the strategy will create a framework for these activities, so that partners can work together effectively to a set of shared aims and objectives.

Current Position

5. To develop this draft strategy, we engaged with internal and external stakeholders. These included:
 - City of London Corporation departments, including Community and Children's Services (Public Health, Business Healthy, Social Care, Housing, Homelessness), Community Safety, Licensing, Built Environment (Road Danger Reduction), Cleansing, Culture and Heritage, and Corporate HR
 - City of London Police
 - City and Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group
 - Square Mile Health (alcohol treatment and education service provider)
6. The Corporate Strategy and Performance Team were also consulted throughout the drafting process.

Alcohol Strategy 2019 - 2023

7. The commitment is:
 - We commit to informing and educating residents, learners, workers and visitors in the Square Mile about the risks of alcohol misuse, so that they experience alcohol use safely and receive the support they need, when required.
8. The three outcomes that the strategy will deliver on are:
 - a. People are informed about the risks of alcohol misuse.
 - b. People are safe, and feel safe, in the Night Time Economy.

- c. People have the support they need to access services.

9. Delivery

This strategy will be supported by a detailed delivery plan with clear and measurable actions and indicators for each outcome.

Next Steps

10. Once approved by the Health and Wellbeing Board, the draft strategy will be subject to a formal period of consultation with City residents, workers and businesses. Two consultation events are currently being planned: one with the resident community; and one with employers.
11. An online survey will be developed, to allow those who cannot attend events to feedback their comments on the strategy.
12. The strategy will go to the following committees for consultation:
 - Safer City Partnership
 - Police Committee
 - Licensing Committee
 - Port Health and Environmental Services Committee
 - Community and Children's Services Committee
 - Policy and Resources Committee
13. The development of the action plan will be overseen by the Department of Community and Children's Services (DCCS). The Health and Wellbeing Board and the Safer City Partnership will receive regular update reports to monitor progress and assess impact.

Corporate Implications

11. The Alcohol Strategy will directly support the achievement of the following outcomes set out in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan 2018-23:
 1. People are safe and feel safe
 2. People enjoy good health and wellbeing.
12. This strategy also links to the following City Corporation strategies and policies that support the Corporate Plan:
 - Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, 2017-20
 - Safer City Partnership Plan, 2019-21.
 - Responsible Business Strategy, 2018-23
 - Anti-Social Behaviour, 2019-23
 - Statement of Licensing Policy 2017-22.

13. A public sector equality duty test of relevance has been carried out: this strategy has only positive or neutral impacts.

14. This strategy has been signed off as having no security, resourcing, or financial implications for the City of London.

Conclusion

The new draft Alcohol Strategy will, for the first time, provide a framework for partners in the City of London to coordinate efforts to allow City workers, residents and visitors to safely and responsibly enjoy alcohol, without causing harm to their own health or compromising the safety of others.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – draft Alcohol Strategy 2019- 23

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City of London Corporation: Alcohol Strategy 2019 – 2023

1. Foreword

A foreword to be included from an Elected Member or Senior Officer. This would be included prior to publication of the strategy.

Alcohol Strategy, 2019 - 23

Executive Summary

Our commitment - We commit to informing and educating residents, learners, workers and visitors in the Square Mile about the risks of alcohol misuse, so that they experience alcohol use safely and receive the support they need, when required.

Why us? - The City of London Corporation (City Corporation) has a statutory requirement to promote the health and wellbeing of those living and working in the Square Mile. Research shows that the levels of alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm for workers in the Square Mile is significantly higher than the England average. The Square Mile also has a large and growing Night Time Economy, which poses health and safety issues for those who live, learn, work and visit here.

Who we will work with? - We will work in partnership with the City of London Police, the British Transport Police, WDP Square Mile Health, City and Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group and community-based groups within the Square Mile to deliver the actions in this strategy successfully.

Who we will target? - We will target our activities towards our residents, learners, workers and visitors.

Our outcomes		
People are informed about the risks of alcohol misuse. <i>(Links to CP Outcome 2 - People enjoy good health and wellbeing)</i>	People are safe, and feel safe, in the Night Time Economy. <i>(Links to CP Outcome 1 - People are safe and feel safe)</i>	People have the support they need to access services. <i>(Links to CP Outcome 2 - People enjoy good health and wellbeing)</i>
Our activities		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and support prevention programmes. Raise awareness about the benefits of lower risk drinking. Co-produce services and interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the Licensed Trade sector to effectively regulate the use of alcohol. Promote alternatives to alcohol led entertainment and socialising offers. Support our partners to deliver activities to reduce alcohol related harm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness of the support services available and how to access them. Join-up services for people with dual diagnosis. Support the referral of workers and learners in the Square Mile to services in their local area.
How we will deliver this strategy		
A prevention and early intervention approach will be prioritised in all our actions across our identified population groups. By taking a partnership and whole-systems led approach, we will address alcohol related harm and work to ensure that no-one falls through the gaps.		

2. Introduction and context

Purpose

The purpose of this strategy is to bring together the work that the City of London Corporation (City Corporation) and our partners undertake to reduce alcohol related harm and to provide a framework for future work. This strategy outlines our commitment, the outcomes we seek to achieve, the actions we will take and how we will monitor our work. It also supports the achievement of our aim to contribute to a flourishing society, as set out in our Corporate Plan for 2018-23.

Why us?

The City Corporation is 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. We have a statutory requirement to promote the health and wellbeing of those living and working in the Square Mile.

Although the Square Mile has a smaller resident population than other London boroughs, with approximately 7,500 residents, it is the workplace for 483,000 workers who also often socialise here after work, or as part of work. Furthermore, the Square Mile attracts a large visitor population, with 18.8 million people visiting in 2016, which has helped to support a growing Night Time Economy in which people visit the Square Mile for its entertainment and leisure opportunities in the evenings and at weekends.

The sale and consumption of alcohol provides opportunities for residents, learners, workers and visitors to relax, socialise, and, in some cases, do business together. As such, the sale and consumption of alcohol contributes to the economy and culture of the Square Mile.

However, the drinking culture of many workers in the Square Mile represents a risk to their short and long-term health, wellbeing and productivity. In 2012, we commissioned an 'Insight into City Drinkers' research piece which found that 47% of workers in the Square Mile drank at increasing or higher risk levels, compared within 24% of the England population. This research also found that 33% of workers in the Square Mile were at an increased risk of alcohol related harm, and that the levels of alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm for workers was significantly higher than the England average¹.

Furthermore, there are health and safety impacts associated with a growing Night Time Economy, in which alcohol is increasingly consumed. The Night Time Economy in the Square Mile, whilst safe for the vast majority, was the location for:

- 1058 assaults between 1 August 2017 and 30 September 2018;
- 111 sexual offences in the same period;
- 906 cases of anti-social and disorderly behaviour in the same period; and,
- 969 alcohol-related call-outs for ambulances between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018.

We are already undertaking a lot of work in partnership with the City of London Police to address these impacts. This strategy will provide a blueprint for this work, allowing better and wider partnership working and improved co-ordination of efforts to prevent and address the unwanted impacts of the misuse of alcohol in the Square Mile.

¹ Morris, J, Annand, F, Southgate, N, & Waker, V, *Insight into City Drinkers*, Alcohol Academy, 2012.

How this strategy was developed

This strategy has been developed by:

- Understanding the current experiences of residents, learners, workers and visitors in relation to alcohol use, including the services they have access to;
- Reviewing best practice approaches, including in local authority alcohol strategies; and,
- Engaging with stakeholders, including a specific steering group, representing the diverse range of people and organisations that live, work or provide services in the Square Mile on this subject. The full list of stakeholders can be found at Appendix 1.

A balanced approach

This strategy takes a balanced approach – we recognise that the majority of those using alcohol do so in a well-informed and moderate way, to enhance their enjoyment of social situations and to provide relaxation from the stresses of modern life. Also, most businesses involved in the sale and supply of alcohol do so in a responsible way that is well regulated. However, a number of people do suffer harm from their own and others' use of alcohol, and so require support to address and overcome this. There are also examples of irresponsible provision of alcohol that will be addressed through this strategy.

A balanced approach means that, we want to:

- Regulate the provision of alcohol effectively where it is being done in an irresponsible manner, without burdening those providing alcohol responsibly;
- Help those that need support for their alcohol use, without penalising those using alcohol responsibly; and,
- Focus on preventing harm before it arises by judicious use of universal and targeted prevention approaches.

Regional and national context

The government Alcohol Strategy for 2012-15 set out proposals to crackdown on 'binge drinking' culture, cut alcohol fuelled violence and disorder, and reduce the number of people drinking to damaging levels. This strategy was not renewed in 2015/16. However, in 2018 the Government announced work was being undertaken on the development of a new Alcohol Strategy, which is likely to be introduced in late 2019.

There is currently no London-wide strategic approach or document on alcohol, although the Mayor's *A Safer City for all Londoners: Police and Crime Plan 2017-22* outlines approaches to improve the safety of Londoners in the Night Time Economy. Additionally, alcohol strategies are in place in a number of London local authorities, including neighbouring local authorities, such as Hackney Council and Southwark Council.

The local context

The Square Mile has a small resident population; the 2011 Census recorded the number of residents living here as roughly 7,500 people. Four residential estates account for the majority of residents, which are the Barbican Estate, Golden Lane Estate, Mansell Street Estate and Middlesex Street Estate. Increasingly, residential accommodations are being developed within other parts of the Square Mile. The Square Mile also has the sixth highest number of rough sleepers in London.

The Square Mile is home to 24,000 businesses, employing over 483,000 people. This means that the Square Mile has the highest daytime population density of any local authority area in the UK. The Square Mile also attracts a large number of visitors and with major transport infrastructure improvements due, including the completion of Crossrail in 2019, these numbers are likely to rise significantly in the coming decade.

The Square Mile reports lower than average levels of alcohol related harm than many of the other London boroughs. The 2016 City of London Health Profile² shows that hospital admissions for alcohol related harm are lower than the England average. With 970 ambulance call outs for alcohol related incidents in 2017/18, the Square Mile has lower levels of these than its neighbouring local authority areas³.

However, there are areas of risk, in particular in relation to City workers. A 2012 commissioned report 'Insight into City Drinkers' found that although nationally around one in four people (24.2%) drink at increasing or higher risk levels, amongst the sample of 740 City workers the figure was closer to one in two (47.6%)⁴. The drinking culture in workplaces in the Square Mile can have an impact on drinking, both through workplace drinking expectations and the availability of alcohol in certain workplace settings – including for example, client entertainment and events.

What we have achieved so far

In partnership with others, we currently commission a full and comprehensive range of services and interventions to address alcohol related harm in the Square Mile. We also undertake a range of activities to promote responsible approaches to alcohol use. We:

- Commission alcohol treatment and prevention services through WDP Square Mile Health and provide clinical services through a partnership arrangement with Hackney Treatment Services.
- Provide key regulatory and enforcement services, including licensing and trading standards, policing the Night Time Economy, tackling anti-social behaviour and providing street cleansing services.
- Engage with businesses and employers through our 'Business Healthy Initiative', and other partnerships, to promote healthy behaviours and to help them, and their staff, reduce alcohol related harm.

Other best practice examples include:

- Keeping people safe and supported in the Night Time Economy – The piloting of an SOS bus in 2018, which assessed and treated those injured or taken ill in the Night Time Economy, reducing the burden on blue light services.
- Health checks referrals pathways – The establishment of pathways between primary care and the WDP Square Mile Health, through which over 40 referrals have been made.
- Effective approaches to managing the licensed sector – The development of a proactive response to reducing alcohol related harms through a licensing partnership providing early warning of emerging issues, the Safety Thirst award programme recognising the work of well managed venues, and improving access to alternatives to alcohol consumption.
- Christmas campaign: The promotion of the 'Eat, Pace, Plan' campaign which encouraged those going out in the Christmas period to be safer and healthier by following the 'three wise things' approach: eating before drinking, pacing your drinks and planning how to get home at the end of the night.
- Working with schools: Building partnerships with school staff through WDP Square Mile Health and Police to ensure that issues relating to alcohol misuse are supported.

² <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/health-and-wellbeing/Documents/city-of-london-health-profile.pdf>

³ London Ambulance Service data obtained through the SafeStats portal.

⁴ Increasing and higher risk drinking levels are determined through scores obtained on the AUDIT alcohol questionnaire tool.

- Christmas partnership working: The provision of a joint bicycle response team by the City of London Police and the London Ambulance Service during peak nights over the Christmas party period, which saved 50 ambulance call outs for alcohol related incidences.
- Operation Luscombe: The development of a partnership hub to provide services for rough sleepers and those begging in the Square Mile, which includes involvement from WDP Square Mile Health to help address alcohol issues for rough sleepers and those begging in the Square Mile.

Priority groups

Based on our evidence, we are targeting this strategy at our residents, learners, workers and visitors, as outlined below. We will also work to identify individuals within these populations that are most at risks of alcohol misuse and prioritise our work towards them.

- **Our residents** – are one of the smallest priority populations, however they are the key constituency for services commissioned to address alcohol related harms. We have identified younger and older residents as key groups to target our activities towards within this population.
- **Our learners** – are a significant population group that spend time within the Square Mile. The number of schools and tertiary education institutions in the Square Mile means that there are high numbers of learners in the area on any given day. Many older learners are likely to consume alcohol within the Square Mile and visit licensed premises. We also want to prevent harms before they arise, by informing our young learners of the risks of alcohol misuse in the first instance.
- **Our workers** – are the largest population within the Square Mile on a daily basis. Insight work undertaken in 2012 showed that the rates of increasing risk and higher risk drinking is twice the rate amongst City workers than in the wider UK population. Demographic and lifestyle factors amongst workers further exacerbate the risks relating to alcohol use. We will target City workers by engaging with businesses in the Square Mile.
- **Our visitors** – are a significant population, with over 18.8million visiting in 2016. Many visitors come to the Square Mile from Greater London, the UK and internationally for its culture, history, leisure and entertainment. Many visitors come to the Square Mile for its nightlife, particularly the alcohol led Night Time Economy.
- **Rough sleepers** – The Square Mile has the sixth highest population of rough sleepers in the Greater London area. Rough sleepers are particularly at risk of harmful alcohol use and are correspondingly more at risk of harms related to alcohol misuse than the wider population.

3. Our Strategic Approach

Our commitment

We commit to informing and educating residents, learners, workers and visitors in the Square Mile about the risks of alcohol misuse, so that they experience alcohol use safely and receive the support they need, when required.

Our outcomes

We have identified three outcomes that outline the difference we hope to make through this strategy. These outcomes will inform the way we organise and structure our activities in order to achieve our commitment.

Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3
People are informed about the risks of alcohol misuse.	People are safe, and feel safe, in the Night Time Economy.	People have the support they need to access services.

We will deliver these outcomes by prioritising a prevention and early intervention approach in all our actions across our identified population groups. We will also take a whole-systems approach, implementing effective partnership working and fostering a culture of communication and knowledge sharing, in order to address alcohol related harm and to ensure no-one falls through the gaps.

Who we will work with

Our key partners for this strategy include the: City of London Police, British Transport Police, WDP Square Mile Health, City and Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group, and Community based groups (such as libraries).

Our wider stakeholders include: Resident groups and organisations, such as the Golden Lane Estate and Barbican Associations and the Ward Clubs; Primary Health Care Providers, such as The Neaman Practice and other General Practices within the City and Hackney CCG boundaries; City businesses; Charitable and Community organisations; Licensed premises; and City Livery Companies.

Internally, various teams will be responsible for embedding this work successfully throughout the organisation. The teams involved in the delivery of this strategy are: Public Health (including Business Healthy), Community Safety, Environmental Health, Trading Standards, Licensing, Street Environment, Economic Development Office, Corporate Strategy and Performance, Culture and Tourism, and the Estates Team.

Together, we will work together to deliver this strategy successfully. The delivery of this work will be overseen by an Alcohol Partnership Group.

What we will do

This strategy will develop further the good work that we have already delivered in relation to alcohol misuse and harms.

The key actions that we will prioritise for each outcome are as follows:

Outcome 1 – People are informed about the risks of alcohol misuse

We will:

- Deliver prevention work with students in schools, including independent schools, within the boundaries of the Square Mile.
- Identify and support prevention projects aimed at families and young people that highlight alcohol related harm and hidden harm caused by alcohol issues.
- Engage more extensively with charitable and community groups to support prevention work relating to alcohol misuse and harms amongst young people.
- Inform and raise awareness amongst residents, learners, workers and visitors about the risks of alcohol misuse and the benefits of lower risk drinking – both through new and existing avenues.
- Encourage businesses to consider non-alcohol led settings for business meetings and client entertainment (addressing the ‘Coffee house effect’), through our Business Healthy Network.
- Work with residents and Healthwatch to co-produce services that raise awareness of alcohol misuse and support the needs of residents.

- Empower City workers to support and inform their colleagues about the risks and harms related to alcohol misuse, through our Business Healthy network.
- Empower and support learning institutions to raise awareness and inform their learners about the risks and harms related to alcohol misuse.

Outcome 2 – People are safe, and feel safe, in the Night Time Economy

We will:

- Work with a range of partners to identify, provide and promote non-alcohol led forms of entertainment and socialising, such as championing the broad cultural offer and active leisure opportunities in the Square Mile.
- Ensure that the regulation and enforcement of the licensed trade is effective and targeted, using the Licensing Team's Traffic Light Scheme to prioritise and target action.
- Support the City of London Police and the British Transport Police to deliver their activities to reduce alcohol related harm in the Night Time Economy.
- Deliver campaigns, such as the Christmas 'Eat, Pace, Plan' campaign, to encourage safe and healthy drinking behaviour in the Night Time Economy.
- Maintain and strengthen the partnerships between the City Corporation, the City of London Police and the licensed trade sector in the Square Mile.

Outcome 3 – People have the support they need to access services.

We will:

- Support effective interventions and services, such as the Mobile Alcohol Intervention Unit.
- Maintain and support pathways between primary care and alcohol treatment services, to ensure they are working well and meeting the needs of people seeking support for their alcohol use issues.
- Promote and raise awareness amongst residents of the support services that are available and how to access them.
- Join up services linked to mental health provision to ensure best care for residents with dual diagnosis.
- Identify issues of isolation, particularly for elderly residents, and build these issues into pathways and service user engagement approaches.
- Work with our commissioned services to ensure workers and learners in the Square Mile with alcohol issues are referred to services in their home boroughs.
- Foster joint working with homelessness organisations to ensure that the alcohol support needs of rough sleepers in the Square Mile are met and to support rough sleepers to engage with the appropriate services.

4. Alignment and governance

Corporate Plan 2018-23 links

This strategy supports the following aim and outcomes in our Corporate Plan:

Aim: To contribute to a flourishing society.

- **Outcome 1 – People are safe and feel safe.**
 - *Tackle terrorism, violent and acquisitive crime, fraud, cyber-crime and anti-social behaviour and facilitate justice.*
 - *Protect consumers and users of buildings, streets and public spaces.*
 - *Educate and reassure people about safety.*
- **Outcome 2 – People enjoy good health and wellbeing.**
 - *Raise awareness of factors affecting mental and physical health.*

- *Provide advice and signposting to activities and services.*

Alignment to other City Corporation strategies and policies

This strategy also links to the following City Corporation strategies and policies that support the Corporate Plan:

- **Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, 2017-20** – The Alcohol Strategy aligns with Priority 1: Good Mental Health for all, and Priority 5: Promoting Healthy Behaviours of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
- **Safer City Partnership Plan, 2019-21** – The Alcohol Strategy aligns with Outcome 4: Anti-Social Behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively, and Outcome 5: People are safe and feel safe in the Night Time Economy.
- **Responsible Business Strategy, 2018-23** – The Alcohol Strategy aligns with Outcome 1: Individuals and communities flourishing, by supporting Priority 1: People's wellbeing.
- **Anti-Social Behaviour, 2019-23** – The Alcohol Strategy aligns with the ASB Strategy's vision of the City of London being a safe place to live, study, work or visit by effectively tackling anti-social behaviour.
- **Statement of Licensing Policy 2017-22** – The Alcohol Strategy aligns with key aspects and the overall direction of the Licensing Policy. The Licensing Policy is the key document outlining the City Corporation's approach to managing the Licensed Sector within the Square Mile and therefore feeds directly into each of the priority outcomes of this strategy.

Governance and responsibilities

The Public Health Team, with support from the Alcohol Partnership Group, will take responsibility for the management and oversight of the Alcohol Strategy. The strategy will be reported and monitored through the following governance structures:

- **Board level** – The Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) and the Safer City Partnership (SCP) will provide the Board level oversight and responsibility for the Alcohol Strategy. An annual report will be provided to the HWB and SCP, highlighting the progress against the outcomes.
- **Committees** – The Licensing Committee and Licensing Sub Committee will be updated as needed on the progress of the strategy.
- **Officer level** – An Alcohol Partnership Group will provide the focal point for the day to day oversight of the Alcohol Strategy, led by the Public Health Team. The group will be responsible for overseeing the delivery and performance of the strategy, and for reporting to the HWB and SCP.
- **Linked Officer level groups** – The Health and Wellbeing Advisory Group, the Safer City Officers Group and the Licensing Responsible Authorities Group will also have an interest in the work under the Alcohol Strategy, and all efforts will be made to ensure links across these groups.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

Measures of success

A set of key performance indicators will be developed in the action plan for this strategy. The high-level measures of success for this strategy are:

- A healthier drinking culture amongst the residents, learners, workers and visitors in the Square Mile.
- Workplaces adopt and encourage healthier drinking cultures.
- An even safer Night Time Economy.
- Alcohol misuse and harm support is accessed easily and promptly by those that need it.
- Better provision of alternative entertainment and leisure activities that are not alcohol-led.

Monitoring

Monitoring of the strategy will take place regularly through the Alcohol Partnership Group and linked officer groups and will be based on the key performance indicators and monitoring framework set out in the action plan.

Evaluation

The Alcohol Partnership Group will provide an annual report to the Board level groups overseeing this strategy, evaluating the impact of the strategy against the outcome priority areas and indicators.

The Alcohol Partnership Group will also look for opportunities to commission, align with, or support any evaluation activities in the City Corporation that align with this strategy.

6. Appendix 1 – List of stakeholders engaged in the development of the strategy

City of London Officers

Consultant in Public Health, City of London Corporation
Business Healthy Lead, City of London Corporation
Assistant Director, Public Protection.
Corporate Strategy Officer
Corporate Strategy Manager
Cultural and Visitor Development Director
HR Health and Safety Manager
Head of Community Safety
Heart of the City Director

City of London Committees

Health and Wellbeing Board
Community and Children's Services Committee
Licensing Committee
Police Committee
Safer City Partnership
Policy and Resources Committee

Other meetings and workshops

Integrated Commissioning Prevention Workstream

Other partners

Mental Health Clinical Lead, City and Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group
Consultant in Public Health, City and Hackney Public Health Team
Executive Director, City of London Healthwatch
Service Manager and Safeguarding Lead, WDP Square Mile Health
Risk Manager, Lloyds of London
Chief Inspector, Communities & Partnerships and Mounted Branch, City of London Police

This list will be expanded once all stakeholder engagement has been completed, including the workshop, authorisation process and consultation.

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Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	20 May 2019
Subject: Community Safety Team Update	Public
Report of: Manager, 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. Particular attention is drawn to the section relating to Proceed of Crime Act funds and the importance of promoting the use of the E-CINS case management system.</p>	

Summary

Engagement & Activity

1. On 27 February the Manager of the CST, alongside a colleague from CoLP, took part in a presentation and question and answer session with residents from the Golden Lane estate. This provided a useful opportunity to hear concerns and for us to promote awareness of activities carried out by the Police and the Corporation.
2. On 13 March two members of the CST visited Hackney to meet with members of their community safety team. There was a focus on their data collection and intelligence systems. These can be described as impressive. On 28 March the Manager of the CST and a senior colleague from CoLP visited Westminster to meet with their Head of Community Safety. Main point of interest was around their enforcement approach across the breadth of “on-street” issues and how they utilise their officers. Both visits have provided ideas for how the delivery of community safety priorities in the City can be developed. Westminster’s Head of Community Safety has been asked to present at the 23 September SCP meeting.
3. On 15 April the Manager of the CST was an invited participant for the Home Secretary’s event in Hackney where he set out the governments vision to tackle serious violence.

4. The Community Safety Team supported the City residents meeting on 8 May. Working closely with City Police colleagues the stand provided popular. In addition to providing advice and materials relating to personal safety and protection of property we also promoted awareness of Prevent. The opportunity was also taken to engage with residents around their concerns relating to Anti-Social Behaviour and crime.

Domestic abuse

5. Since February two cases have been referred to the City of London MARAC based on professional judgement rather than the level of risk. Three cases were referred out to other boroughs and one of these was deemed high risk, the other two were referred based on professional judgement.
6. In February, a professionals meeting took place to discuss a case. The case did not meet the threshold of a MARAC but due to possible escalation it was considered necessary to discuss the case and seek professional advice. In the City we have a very small number of referrals. However, we aim look at every case in a holistic way to find the best available responses for the victim.
7. The next CoL Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Forum will discuss the development of the new City of London VAWG Strategy and will take place on the 8 July.
8. In order to continue raising awareness of sexual violence the CST has organised a training event, provided by Galop, for licensed premises to raise awareness amongst premises staff of LGBT+ experience of sexualized violence, to give them tools to better spot and react to violence happening in licensed premises. It will look at how venues can improve their practices and make sure that staff members and customers remain safe and supported, regardless of their gender or sexuality. There is no charge to participants, and it is scheduled for Monday 1st July 2019 from 2pm – 4.30pm at Walbrook Wharf.

Serious and Organised Crime (SOC)

9. At the SOC Board meeting on 13 February DCI Gavin Tyrell, Head and National Lead for Force Fraud Teams in the City was invited to speak about on this topic. The annual fraud indicator (2017-2018) estimated that the cost of fraud to the UK was £190 billion a year. 62% from businesses and 39% from individuals. DCI Tyrell emphasised the importance of partnership collaboration and promoting awareness with the help of educational campaigns to alert resident and business communities about fraud. Because fraud differs between business and vulnerable individuals, a distinct communication strategy for each target group. Members are asked to consider how they can help raise awareness with business and resident communities in the fight against fraud.

10. A separate item on the agenda relates to the revised terms of reference for the Serious and Organised Crime Board.

Community Trigger

11. The community trigger is a mechanism for victims of persistent anti-social behaviour to request that relevant bodies undertake a case review. A case review would entail the relevant bodies sharing information in relation to the case, discussing what action has previously been taken, and collectively deciding whether any further action could be taken. Relevant bodies are set out in section 105 of the ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and include local authorities, the police, health providers and providers of social housing.
12. The community trigger is intended as a backstop safety net for the victims of anti-social behaviour who consider that there has not been an appropriate response to their complaints about such behaviour. The bodies carrying out the review may make recommendations to a person who carries out public functions, including any of the bodies that have taken part in the community trigger review, and the person must have regard to the recommendations.
13. The legislation requires relevant bodies to publish information about the number of community trigger applications they received, the number of times the threshold was not met, the number of case reviews carried out and the number of reviews that resulted in further action.
14. For the Year April 2018/2019 we received 4 Community trigger requests, three of them didn't reach the threshold and one was for a different borough. The specific reasons why they didn't reach the threshold were that in the first case the issue was already under investigation, the second request, which related to a business address, was not submitted in an actionable manner (the CST are working with relevant parties to progress the issue). The final request didn't provide sufficient evidence to allow it to proceed. No case reviews were carried out during this period.

Community Protection Notices (CPN) update on high court recommendations

15. Following consideration by the High Court of the appeal *Stannard v The Crown Prosecution Service*. The recommendations made by the High Court are binding case law and must therefore be applied unless and until it is overturned by a higher court. The changes made to CPNs are as follows:
 - a. Authorised persons should have a system for receiving and adjudicating requests for variation or discharge of CPNs;
 - b. When issuing CPNs, authorised persons should give individuals information as to how to seek variation or discharge, in addition to information required by statute about a statutory appeal;
 - c. CPNs should be limited in time; and

- d. Prior to issuing a CPN, authorised persons should consider with care the prohibitions and restrictions imposed to ensure that they go no further than is necessary and proportionate to address the behaviour which has led to the CPN being made.
-
- 16. Given these recommendations it is important to highlight the importance of using the partnership system ECINS for managing CPN's as agreed by members previously. The system allows agencies to record the warnings and notices in one place, so there is no overlap of more than one agency issuing a notice to the same person. All the reasons why a warning is issued can be found in the system and explanatory notes can be added for variations and discharges.
 - 17. With the help of the system it is possible to monitor all CPN's end dates, allowing us to comply with recommendation (c). It also allows monitoring to demonstrate we have considered that the prohibitions and restrictions imposed are proportionated.
 - 18. ECINS is already in place to be used by all agencies, however we now need to encourage and supports its use. Failure to do so does expose us to real risks. Unfortunately, a recent event to promote the use of ECINS had to be cancelled due to external factors. We will be rescheduling and can help provide advice and support to colleagues

Proceed of Crime Act: Funds to Support SCP Activity

- 19. Members will recall previous discussion relating to the SCP being allocated a proportion (10%) of the funds which the City of London Police receive via the Proceeds of Crime Act (2002). This provides for the confiscation or civil recovery of the proceeds from crime. A proportion of the funds received are returned to the relevant law enforcement agency.
- 20. There are not specific guidelines on how these funds should be spent rather there is an expectation by central government that they will be reinvested in asset recovery work, fund local crime reduction priorities and support community initiatives or activity
- 21. For this financial year we have been allocated £45, 000. This joins a residual amount from a previous POCA allocation. These funds are, in effect, the only budget the SCP is responsible and provides an opportunity to fund and support activity linked to our objectives.
- 22. Prior to the next meeting it is our intention to produce a simple framework on how bids can be made to this pot and how they can be approved. SCP members will have oversight and ultimate decision-making responsibility. One initial proposal is that any bid should have at least two sponsors from the SCP membership to help promote joint working.

Prevent

- 23. We have received one recent referral which is still being evaluated in terms of whether it should progress to Channel. An oral update will be provided on this cases status.
- 24. Since the last meeting we have had five referrals, two of which related to City residents (including the above).
- 25. CoLP have delivered 3 sessions to hotel staff and 4 sessions to a major construction company who have requested additional sessions on their sites. Work has also been undertaken with two of our education providers as well as with apprentices at Guildhall.
- 26. Engagement with a local community group continues on a near weekly basis supporting the good community relations we enjoy in this policy area. There was also a Prevent element within the CST stand at the recent City residents' event.

Community Safety Team Staffing & Resources

- 27. The Community Safety Officer post has been successfully recruited to, with a start date of 20 May.
- 28. This post will help drive the development of policies and processes to ensure we provide victims and those at risk with the best possible service. We are expecting this post to identify areas we can improve and to suggest new approach. Updates and recommendations will be provided to the SCP.
- 29. The Community Safety Team were successful in a bid to the Priorities Investment Pot to seek additional funding to help improve the responses to Anti-Social Behaviour in the City of London. A two-year funded post is currently out to advert. The post will provide significant additional resource to help improve our mapping of ASB problems as well supporting better co-ordinated responses.

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Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	20 May 2019
Subject: Safer City Partnership Draft Strategy 2019-22	Public
Report of: Head of Community Safety	For Decision
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>An earlier draft of this strategy was brought to the previous SCP meeting. Additions and amendments have been following Members and colleagues' input. Once the strategy has been agreed it will be professionally designed and publicly circulated.</p> <p>Recommendation(s)</p> <p>Members are asked to agree the strategy.</p>	

Background

1. The Safer City Partnership (SCP) is the Community Safety Partnership for the City of London. These partnerships were established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Section 5 of this Act places a statutory responsibility on the Police and Local Authority to formulate a strategy to reduce crime and disorder within their areas. This section also places a legal obligation on other organisation, such as Probation and Health Authorities (now the Clinical Commissioning Group) to engage and cooperate with this strategy.
2. The SCP produces three – year plans, which we seek to refresh annually to take account of new challenges and opportunities. We also seek to annually review and assess the activity of the SCP. The SCP is also expected to consult with the communities it serves.
3. This draft plan has been produced taking account of the City of London Corporate Plan. In terms of priorities it draws significantly on previous SCP plans but also takes account of emerging issues and partners strategic ambitions.

4. Once agreed by Members we will have the plan professionally designed and published. It will be placed on the City's website and circulated to partners and stakeholders. Experience indicates it can be an important tool in explaining the work of the SCP to communities and to colleagues and the agencies we need to work with.
5. Following the finalisation of the SCP Plan we will develop workplans under each outcome to outline key activities and support monitoring.

Corporate and Strategic Implications

6. The SCP Plan support the City Corporation to fulfil its vision for a *vibrant and thriving City, supporting a diverse and sustainable London within a globally successful UK*. It supports all three aims that are outlined in the Corporate Plan in terms of contributing to a flourishing society, shaping outside environments and supporting a thriving economy.
7. The SCP plan is a key mechanism for delivering Outcome 1 of the Corporate plan – that People are safe and feel safe

SCP Plan Outcomes

8. The previously agreed outcomes for 2019-22 are:
 - **Vulnerable people and communities are safeguarded from radicalisation**
 - **People are safe from violent crime**
 - **People and businesses are protected from theft and fraud/acquisitive crime**
 - **Anti-Social Behaviour is tackled and respond to effectively**
 - **People are safe feel safe in the Night- time Economy**
9. Members are asked to agree the SCP strategic plan.

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Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2019-22



Our vision is that the Square Mile is a safe place for people to **live, learn, work and visit**.

Who we are: The Safer City Partnership brings together representatives from both the statutory and non-statutory partners who have the responsibility and authority to contribute to keeping the Square Mile safe.

Our Outcomes

Vulnerable people and communities are protected and safeguarded	People are safe from violent crime and any violence against the person	People and businesses are protected from theft and fraud/acquisitive crime	Anti-Social Behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively	People are safe and feel safe in the Night-time economy
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Our Activities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect people and communities from radicalisation and the threat of terrorism through the delivery of the prevent agenda to all our communities Protect people and communities from exploitation by safeguarding the vulnerable, reducing the risk of financial abuse and exploitation; protecting children from sexual exploitation and raise awareness of modern slavery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support pan-London action to reduce violent crime. Engage with our communities to raise awareness of hate crime and how to report it. Increase understanding of the different strands of crime against the person and how to access support and help. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the City's reputation as the world's leading financial centre protected from the impact of acquisitive crime. Reduce acquisitive crime. Protect our residents and businesses from on-line fraud and raise awareness around associated risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactive response to issues and underlying factors that contribute to nuisance behaviour or offending. Clear paths are available for victims and perpetrators to access services for early intervention and prevention. Victims and perpetrators know where and how to get support and advice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work to understand the nature and scope of the Night-time economy and its associated problems by developing new approaches to address emerging issues. Promote the Safety Thirst scheme, seasonal campaigns and other initiatives to support community safety and reduce alcohol related harms.
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This strategy will support the aims set out in the Corporate Plan by contributing to a flourishing society and will be a key mechanism for delivering Outcome 1 – People are safe and feel safe. This strategy will also contribute to and support Outcome 4 and 6.

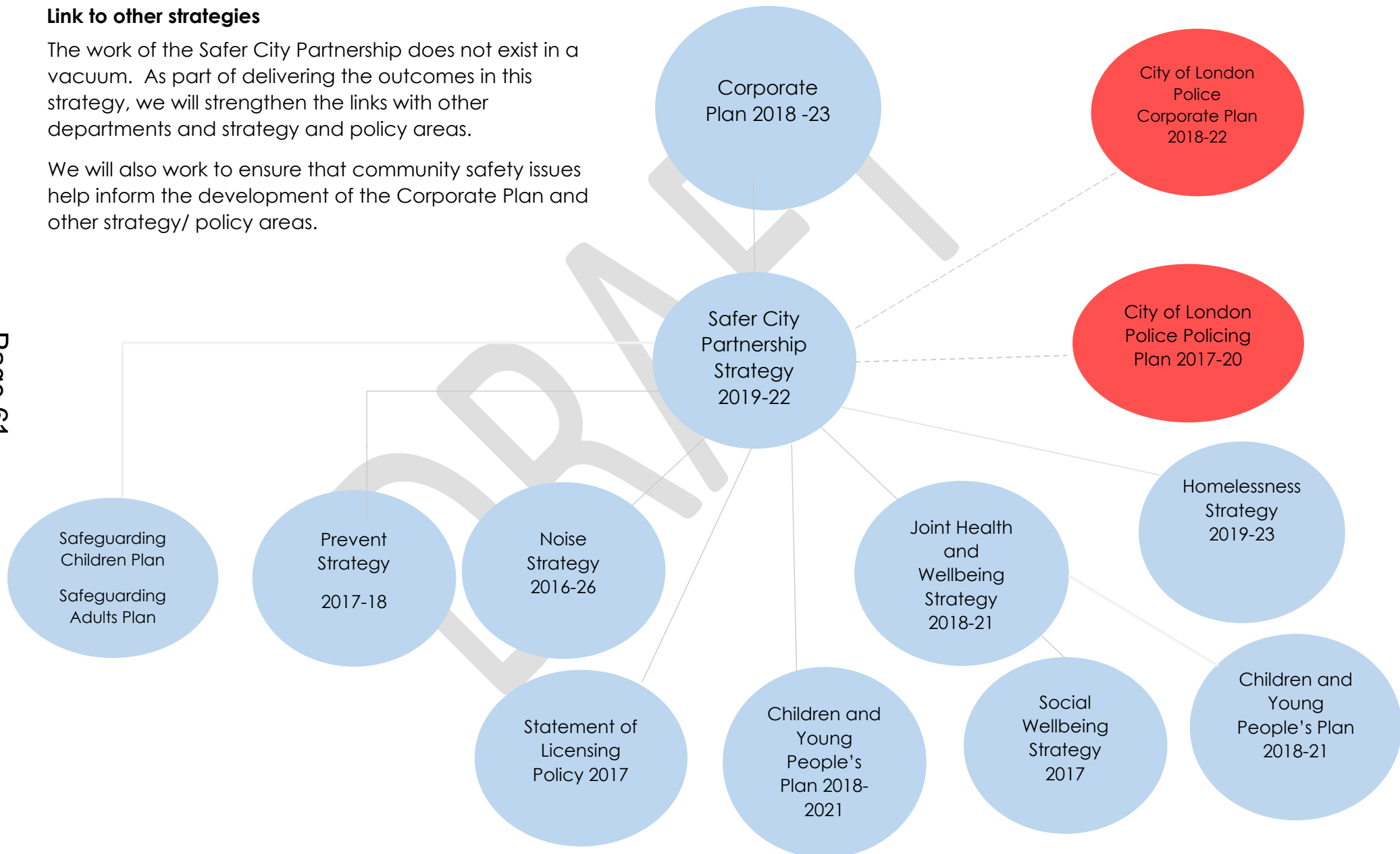
Our success measures

We will measure our progress in delivering this strategy through monitoring performance against each outcome, drawing on key data across the partnership.

Link to other strategies

The work of the Safer City Partnership does not exist in a vacuum. As part of delivering the outcomes in this strategy, we will strengthen the links with other departments and strategy and policy areas.

We will also work to ensure that community safety issues help inform the development of the Corporate Plan and other strategy/ policy areas.



Welcome to the Safer City Partnership Plan 2019-22. This strategy highlights the ambitions of the Safer City Partnership for the Square Mile.

Our vision is that the Square Mile is a **safe place** for people to **live, learn, work and visit**. The Safer City Partnership Plan outlines the main outcomes for the Safer City Partnership.

The Safer City Partnership has an active lead role in reducing crime and antisocial behaviour in the Square Mile and works to focus the collective efforts and resources of the partners. This strategy represents a commitment by all the partners to work in partnership to achieve our vision. Reducing crime and antisocial behaviour cannot be done in isolation, it is not only about effective policing but requires an understanding of the bigger picture of all the underlying issues that contribute to these issues.

By working as a partnership, we are able to ensure we have the right people around the table who are in a position to help make a difference in the Square Mile. The partnership is therefore a live vehicle for strategy development and delivery to ensure we have the greatest impact.

The City of London remains the world's leading international financial and business centre and historically the Square Mile experiences low levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour but recently we have seen crime increase both nationally and locally. We are committed to responding to these challenges and working to effectively protect the communities we serve. Collectively we are committed to building and maintaining safer and stronger communities through identifying and tackling issues which present the most serious threats to our communities. This strategic plan highlights opportunities for joint working across the Square Mile and reflects the desire of the partnership members to work together to respond to current challenges, emerging issues and changing priorities.

We also recognise the significance of identifying and responding to the underlying and often cross-cutting theme of vulnerability. It is therefore important that we maintain strong engagement with other partnerships, for example the Safeguarding Boards and the Health and Wellbeing Board and we will continue the work to develop effective responses where vulnerability is a key factor.

The strategy will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it remains current and reflects the concerns of local people and allows us to respond to emerging threats. This strategy does not stand alone. It aligns to our Corporate Plan for 2018-23 and will be a key mechanism for delivering its aims of contributing to a flourishing society, shaping outstanding environments and supporting a thriving economy. It will also support the City of London's Police mission to protect the UK from economic crime and maintain the City of London as a safe place to live, learn, work and visit.

Community Safety Partnerships:

The Safer City Partnership (SCP) is the Community Safety Partnership for the City of London. Community Safety Partnerships were established as a result of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory responsibility on the Police and Local Authority, to formulate a strategy to reduce crime and disorder within their areas. The section also places a legal obligation on other organisations, such as Probation and Health Authorities, to engage and co-operate in this strategy.

The right people around the table

Who we are: The Safer City Partnership involves representation from the following partners:

- The City of London Corporation*
- The City of London Police*
- London Fire Brigade*
- London Probation Trust*
- Clinical Commissioning Group*
- British Transport Police
- Transport for London
- The Guinness Partnership (our only social housing provider)
- City of London Crime Prevention Association
- Business representatives
- Voluntary Sector representative

* The partners marked with an asterisk are the statutory partners of the Safer City Partnership under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Collectively they are responsible for delivering the ambitions set out in this plan. The partnership also benefits from representation from other partners that allows us to deliver across the breadth of our agenda without diminishing our strategic focus.

We work hard to ensure we have the right representation and will continue to review membership to guarantee we draw upon the best knowledge, expertise and resources available.

Partnership Development

Improving how the City of London Corporation and City of London Police work together will positively influence the ways we operate and deliver community safety related services. For example, the recent establishment of a Joint Contact and Control Room, where all calls from the public, whether they be about a police or a local authority issue, will now provide a significant opportunity to deliver co-ordinated responses to crime and anti-social behaviour as well as improving the customer experience.

The establishment of the Serious and Organised Crime Group as a sub-group of the Safer City Partnership ensures that we make the best use of the wide range of intelligence alongside the full range of civil and criminal enforcement powers to tackle those who pose a threat to our citizens, communities and businesses.

The Safer City Partnership will continue to work with the City and Hackney Adult Safeguarding Board and the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children's Partnership (which will replace the Children's Safeguarding Board in 2019), and with the City of London Health and Wellbeing Board (Statutory partner) on issues of common concern.

Outcomes for 2019-21:

The Safer City Partnership Strategy Group has agreed the following outcomes for 2019-21. These have been developed in consultation with our partners and communities and are also informed by the data we hold, national priorities and key documents such as the City of London Police's Strategic Assessment.

- **Vulnerable people and communities are safeguarded**
- **People are safe from violent crime and violence against the person**
- **People and businesses are protected from theft and fraud/acquisitive crime**
- **Anti-Social Behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively**
- **People are safe and feel safe in the Night-time economy**

Our outcomes highlight the future state we aspire to achieve and will drive forward our activities.

Our cross-cutting themes:

A key aim of the Community Safety Partnership is to ensure that vulnerability is a strong cross-cutting theme across our community safety outcomes. We recognise that some individuals are more at risk than others and may also be at risk across several of our priority areas.

The following areas have been identified as requiring additional attention:

- Suicide Prevention
- Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)
- Sexual Abuse & Child Sexual Exploitation
- Cyber-crime & Fraud (particularly vulnerable groups and the elderly)
- Hate Crime
- Offender management
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Mental Health

In reviewing our outcomes over the coming year, we will ensure that issues of vulnerability are fully taken account of in our work.

Information sharing and E-CINS

Sharing information and intelligence is central to allowing the SCP to understand the scale and nature of the problems experienced within the Square Mile. Over the coming year we will be working to ensure we make best possible use of all available data and improve our understanding of which initiatives have most impact.

To support this work, we will review and monitor our information sharing agreements to ensure they are fit for purpose and support partnership activity.

This will include the implementation and effective use of E-CINS. E-CINS is a secure, encrypted, information sharing system where all partners are able to share information and log actions relating to specific incidents. This will allow us to build a clearer picture of a specific issue and clearly recall who is responding to them. This system is in use with many local authorities, including many of our neighbours and it is hoped this will support broader partnership activity.

Measuring our performance and overseeing our resources

We are committed to ensuring that we have an impact on our outcomes in the Square Mile. We will continue to closely monitor performance across a range of measures, through qualitative and quantitative measures, which will also be reported quarterly to the Safer City Partnership Group through a dashboard document with a RAG rating. This will allow the group to meet our priorities, ensure we are on track and hold other agencies and members to account. The SCP group will have oversight of the collective performance of the partnership and will establish governance arrangements to ensure that the right delivery groups are in place to drive the delivery of the respective objectives in this strategy, with each group being accountable to the group.

The Square Mile at a glance

- The Square Mile is both the historical and the geographical heart of the capital. This unique demographic area is bordered by seven other London boroughs.
- The City of London remains the world's leading international financial and business centre and is a rapidly changing and growing place. It is a City where ancient traditions are observed yet sit comfortably alongside modern business practices.
- The City has an established and expanding vibrant night-time economy, with more people than ever visiting bars, clubs and restaurants after work and at weekends. A major tourist destination and cultural hub, it is an exciting place to live, work and visit.

Business v Resident

The Square Mile is home to the 'City' – the financial and commercial heart of the UK welcoming 513,000 workers into the City. This number equates to 10% of London's

total workforce and is expected to rise rapidly. City workers tend to be aged 20-50 with a higher proportion of men.

The Square Mile also attracts a large number of visitors each year, welcoming over 18.4 million, due to its high number of iconic landmarks such as St Paul's Cathedral. With major improvements to transport infrastructure such as the Elizabeth line these numbers are expected to increase rapidly.

In contrast there are approximately 7,500 residents living in the Square Mile and around only 10% of households have children. Our community is diverse, comprising of a varied range of ethnicities and religious faiths.

Rough Sleeping

Over the last few years, the number of rough sleepers seen in the capital has increased. The total number of rough sleepers in the City of London remains high, at over 200 at the end of 2018-19. The City also has a higher proportion of longer-term rough sleepers with more entrenched problems compared to other London Boroughs. This group tends to be male (although there is a significant minority of female rough sleepers) and is often vulnerable to a range of problems including substance misuse, physical and mental illness, crime and premature death. Rough sleepers are also much more likely to be the victims of crime and anti-social behaviour than the general population.

Night-Time economy

The City has become a popular destination for a night out and provides many opportunities to socialise with a high concentration of venues, many providing alcohol, and a good transport network, including tube stations offering 24-hour services. The City is proactive in its measures to reduce harms associated with a thriving Night-Time Economy. An effective licensing partnership provides early warnings of problems emerging and we have developed a popular award programme which acknowledges the good work of well managed venues.

Community at the heart

The Safer City Partnership recognises the value of engaging members of the resident and business community in the Square Mile. Community engagement is an important tool to ensure that the activities of the Partnership reflect and respond to the concerns of those working and living in the City. It is also a live vehicle for ensuring the Partnership is **accountable** and **transparent** to the community, particularly those 'harder to reach' communities, and results in a community that feels involved and valued.

Through positive community engagement we can address issues of concern and strengthen cohesion – coming together to challenge hate, prejudice and extremism. We are confident that through working together we can continue to ensure the Square Mile is a world leading place to live, learn, work and visit.

Community engagement channels

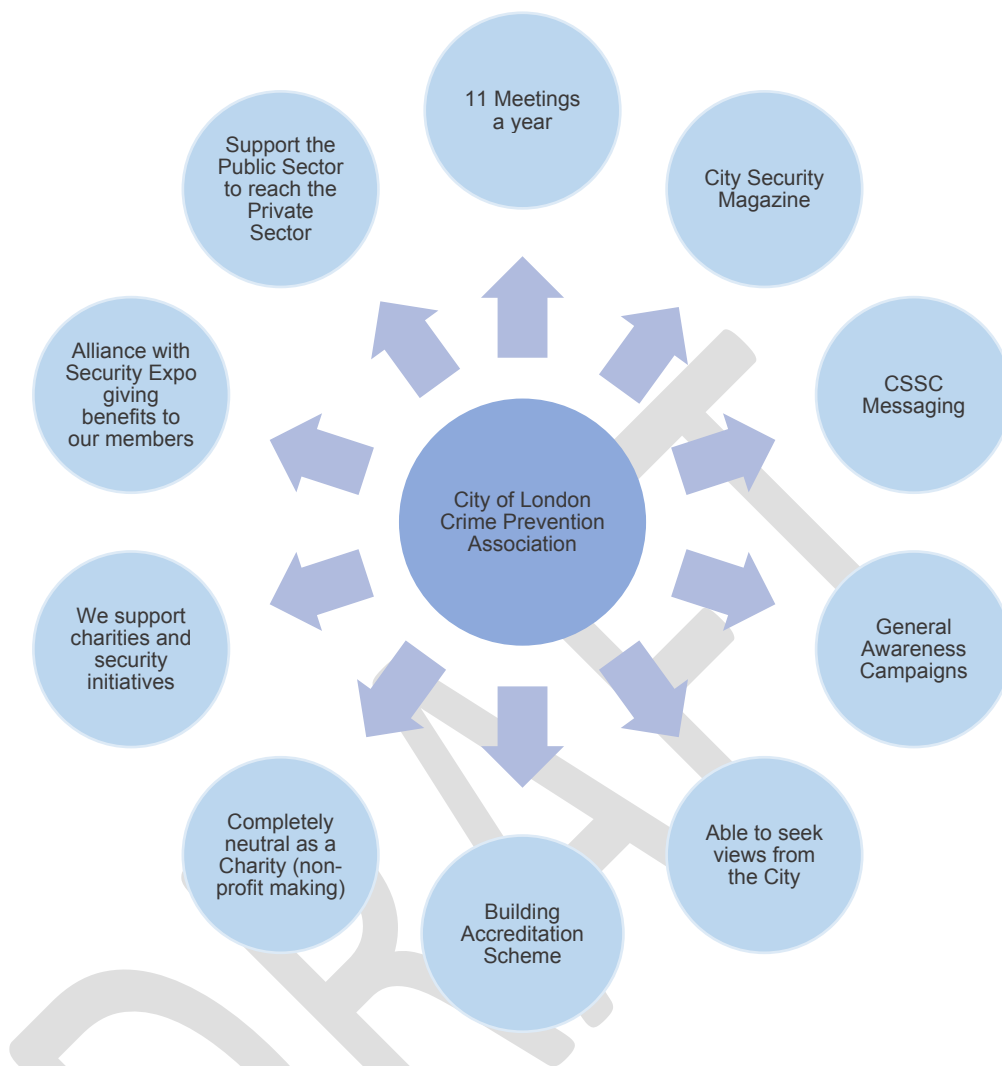
A range of community engagement methods will continue to be used throughout the strategy, ensuring that all partners and sectors of the community are involved. These will include a range of campaign materials and activity, web-based communications and surveys and an annual residents meeting in line with our statutory duty.

Throughout the last year we have engaged with our communities through surgeries with the police, resident drop in sessions and coffee mornings on our estates. We plan to increase this activity over the course of this Strategy. London Fire Brigade at Dowgate also engage through a range of community events, along with their home fire safety visits they carry out for the City's residents. A 'Community engagement' shared calendar has also been created to support the work of engaging with the community and improve partnership working.

Business engagement

The City of London Crime Prevention Association (CPA) is a vital mechanism for engaging with the business community in the Square Mile. With over 300 members, primarily from the financial and business sectors within the City of London and other security communities around London, the CPA offers the opportunity for the public and private sector to thrive side by side.

Their strong working relationship with the City of London Police, Metropolitan Police Service, British Transport Police and the National Police Chiefs Council offers opportunities for partnership working and knowledge sharing. The CPA holds eleven formal meetings per year, with an average attendance of around 120 offering a range of high-level updates from the City of London Police on crime and counter terrorism issues and crime prevention advice including topical issues such as modern slavery and cyber-crime. The CPA have been instrumental in the start-up and development of Project Griffin, CSSC (Cross-Sector Safety and Security Communications) and the Building Accreditation Scheme.



For more information on the CPA please contact admin@cityoflondoncpa.org.uk

The City of London Business Healthy network brings together employers across the City to drive positive change in the health and wellbeing of their workforce, which will often also contribute to making the City a safer place (for example, by addressing alcohol misuse among City workers, which may be linked to anti-social behaviour).

Further information on Business Healthy is available at www.businesshealthy.org

Crime and Disorder

Crime and disorder remain low in the Square Mile compared to our neighbouring boroughs. However, after a number of years where overall crime fell, the last two years have seen an increase. This is clearly disappointing, and the Safer City Partnership will respond by seeking to maximise the benefits of joint working in preventing crime. While there is no room for complacency it is important that we acknowledge this has

Crime Volume by category	2017/18	2018/19
All other theft offences	9-22 1498	1857

occurred in the context of growing day time population and the City's increasing popularity as a destination to socialise as well as significant growth in its hotel sector.

Reported crime to the City Police in the City of London increased in 2017/2018, in line with the trend seen across the UK.

Total		Increase of 23%
2017/18	5,861	
2018/19	7,217	

*City of London Police crime figures performance pack 2019

Police data refers only to reported crime and is therefore a partial picture of community safety in the City albeit a very important part. Other sources of data for example around noise complaints, anti-social behaviour and information from our communities will help us build up a more complete picture of what is happening in the City.

Arson	4	0
Bicycle theft	368	476
Burglary – Business Community	272	301
Burglary - Residential	14	13
Burglary all	286	314
Criminal Damage	251	220
Death or serious injury unlawful driving	1	0
Drug possession	257	386
Drug trafficking	76	101
Homicide	2	1
Miscellaneous crimes against society	136	129
Other sexual offences	72	77
Possession of weapons offences	58	69
Public disorder	277	428
Rape	25	28
Rape and other sexual offences	97	105
Robbery of business property	7	12
Robbery of personal property	65	95
Shoplifting	736	955
Stalking and harassment	155	149
Theft from motor vehicle	114	166
Theft from the person	602	640
Theft of motor vehicle	73	54
Vehicle interference	14	14
Violence with injury	384	464
Violence without injury	400	582
All crime	5861	7217

*City of
Police
figures 2019

London
crime

Outcome 1:

Vulnerable people and communities are protected and safeguarded

(A) 'Protection from radicalisation and the threat of terrorism'

Why this outcome?

We will continue to deliver Prevent as part of the Counter Terrorism Strategy. Prevent is about safeguarding people and communities from the threat of radicalisation and terrorism. It seeks to protect vulnerable individuals from being drawn into terrorist related activity and also includes work that seeks to reassure communities and disrupt extremist groups.

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015) places a duty on the City of London Corporation and other public bodies to have '*due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism*'.

The National Prevent Strategy outlines three strands to an effective local response.

- Ideology: challenging radical ideology and disrupting the ability of extremist groups to promote it;
- Supporting Vulnerable Victims: building upon existing multi-agency and safeguarding frameworks to identify and support people at risk of radicalisation;
- Working with other sectors: cooperating with those working in education, faith, health, criminal justice and voluntary sector settings to ensure there are no ungoverned spaces in which extremism is allowed to flourish unchallenged.

While the City of London is designated as a **non-priority area** by the Government, we are committed to helping protect our communities. The Prevent strategy sets out how we support and identify concerns within our resident community as well as supporting City employers. It sets out in detail our approach and planned activity for the year ahead. For more information contact the Community Safety Team at safercity@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Delivering this outcome

We will work to engage and support City of London Corporation staff to deliver the Prevent duty

We will continue to provide face to face 'Workshops Raising Awareness of Prevent' (WRAP sessions for staff with bespoke sessions provided where appropriate). In addition, we have launched our e-learning module so that all staff can access WRAP training or refresh their understanding. This will help ensure that there is an accurate understanding of Prevent and its referral process, known as Channel, and how this fits alongside other safeguarding approaches to protect vulnerable people.

We will engage with our resident community

We recognise the importance of engaging with the local community groups as they can be invaluable in providing a wealth of knowledge and expertise. We can also gain an insight and learn to understand the most effective messages and approaches to take.

Building on existing work we will boost understanding and build confidence in how Prevent operates in the City of London. This links strongly to other community engagement work and will also support improvements in how we liaise and support our residents during periods of heightened concern or following major incidents. We are committed to supporting and building confidence in our resident community. This work will involve colleagues in the Community Safety Team, City of London Police as well as the City's Housing Department, our Registered Social Landlord and other agencies.

We will also build on the success of the City of London Police and the Community Safety Team in establishing positive relations with external agencies including the voluntary sector and faith communities. We shall develop our communications and forums with external agencies such as schools, universities, health providers, community and faith groups to support those at the risk of radicalisation. We will also improve and strengthen our connections with key partners such as the City of London Health and Wellbeing Board and City and Hackney Children Safeguarding Boards to ensure our work is mutually supportive.

We will engage the business community in helping us deliver Prevent

We will be applying a carefully tailored approach in our engagement with the business community making full use of networks, such as the City of London Crime Prevention Association and the Livery Companies.

Existing WRAP training materials are, understandably, focussed very much at public services. Our intention is to produce more business-friendly materials and run specific training aimed at those working in the City's private sector. We recognise that need will vary from sector to sector and will work with businesses representatives to produce appropriate materials and tools that can be shared and delivered at scale. We will also be exploring the opportunity to export our Prevent e-module to businesses.

(B) 'Protection from exploitation'

Why this outcome?

Children, young people and adults can all be at risk of different types of exploitation. As a local authority the City has an overarching responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all children and young people in its area. The law requiring this is set out under the 1989 and 2004 Children Acts and government guidance included in *Working Together to Safeguard Children* (July 2018). For adults at risk the *Care Act 2014* sets out a clear legal framework for how local authorities and other parts of the health and care system should protect adults at risk of abuse or neglect. It includes a duty for the City Corporation to make

enquiries, or cause others to make them, when we think an adult with care and support needs may be at risk of abuse or neglect and they need to find out what action may be needed.

Safeguarding is there to ensure that children and adults are free from neglect and abuse, including physical abuse; sexual abuse; financial or material abuse; neglect and acts of omission; discriminatory abuse and hate crime; institutional abuse and neglect and poor professional practice. Tackling all these forms of abuse is essential for a safer city and we will continue to work with other partnerships on safeguarding issues, particularly the City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board and the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children's Partnership.

Delivering this outcome

We will continue to work with our partners to protect the most vulnerable

Effective safeguarding is achieved through interagency and multi-disciplinary working in the City Corporation and with other organisations – notably the work of the City and Hackney safeguarding boards. Standards of practice in work with children, young people, adults at risk and their families or carers will continue to be robustly implemented and regularly reviewed. This will ensure that safeguarding practice is in line with the relevant national guidance best practice, informed by the lessons of experience and the service user voice. We note that the Safeguarding Children's Board will be replaced by a new Safeguarding Children's Partnership in 2019 and look forward to working with those colleagues.

We will reduce the risk of financial abuse and exploitation by connecting people to communities

We know that isolated and vulnerable people are more likely to become victims of financial abuse, and those who are targeted are at risk of experiencing a significant emotional impact, increased stress and anxiety, reduced self-esteem and family and relationship breakdown. Through the City Corporation *Social Wellbeing Strategy*, the link between isolation and financial abuse is being addressed. The City Corporation's Social Wellbeing Strategy 2017-20 will be reviewed in 2019-20, providing an opportunity to take stock, reflect on learning and determine next steps.

We will protect children from sexual exploitation

This will include working with the City and Hackney Children's Safeguarding Partnership and schools to improve understanding of on-line risks - including of child sexual exploitation - and to improve cyber-safety.

Following on from the City of London Police's Operation Alarm Call, we will continue to work with hotels in the City of London to ensure that they can recognise and respond to the warning signs for child sexual abuse (e.g. where adults attempt to book rooms with young people). This includes offering training and resources to hotel staff where there is a need for additional support.

We will raise awareness on modern slavery

The scale and devastating impact of modern slavery is only now starting to be recognised nationally. It is defined as the recruitment, movement, harbouring or

receiving of human beings through the use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability, deception or other means for the purpose of exploitation. It is a crime under the *Modern Slavery Act 2015*. It can take a variety of forms including sexual exploitation, domestic servitude and forced labour in a business or enterprise.

The City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board is leading a programme of work to address modern slavery and has established a *Modern Slavery Group* to enable partners to share intelligence, develop training and link into pan-London and national initiatives.

Outcome 2:

People are safe from violent crime and crimes against the person

Why this outcome?

Nationally and across Greater London there has been an increase in violent crime. The City has also witnessed a rise in this category of crime and given the harm to victims and the concerns of our communities this has been identified as a priority for the coming year. We want people to be safe from violent crime. We will continue to work in partnership and be innovative in our approach to tackling crime, targeting hotspots and known offenders. We will also work with our residents, businesses and workers to encourage them to take an active role in crime prevention.

Violence against the person covers a wider variety of offences and incidents. The type of incidents covered range from where a victim may have experienced severe physical or mental harm through to those where there is little or no physical injury but could be emotionally or financially harmed.

The specific crime types include sexual violence and exploitation, domestic abuse and violence (including harmful practice such as Female Genital Mutilation, Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage), violence with and without injury (the latter includes on-line harassment and internet stalking), child sexual exploitation, trafficking and modern-day slavery and when crime or violence is motivated by hate or prejudice.

Within the City, as in many areas, a significant proportion of our violent offences take place within the context of the Night-Time Economy and so activities to tackle this problem also link to this outcome.

Delivering this outcome

We will seek to improve our understanding of the nature of violence against the person within the City by undertaking research and using all available data. This will support evidence based and targeted responses

Working with our partners and external experts we will develop a more comprehensive understanding of the scale and types of violence experienced within the City. For example, not all incidents come to the attention of the police, rather they may come

to notice with medical services or be reported to voluntary sector bodies. Therefore, we will continue to work with our local Community and Voluntary Sector services and make best use of resources to ensure we have the best possible understanding of the real nature of violent crime within the City.

Previous work has provided a good insight into the scope of violence associated with the Night-Time Economy and excessive alcohol consumption and we will continue to tackle alcohol-related crime through a joined up, partnership approach. While there remain areas for improvement, we are also committed to building up a stronger intelligence picture around other areas, including human trafficking and modern slavery, Child Sexual Exploitation, sexual violence, domestic abuse and vulnerable people. We will use this information to ensure we have appropriate resources and procedures in place and to help inform improved communications with residents, business workers and visitors.

We will work to increase understanding of the issues around domestic abuse and how to access help and support

We will continue to provide training for our partners and City employers to increase awareness of domestic abuse. This will include guidance on how incidents should be handled while also promoting what services are available to help those experiencing domestic abuse. A new jointly funded Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer post will also allow for key priorities to be identified.

We will train City of London Corporation front line staff in risk assessment and safety planning for domestic abuse

Using specialist trainers to ensure City Corporation staff who come into regular contact with our communities understand the principles and application of risk assessment and safety planning, in the context of domestic abuse, stalking and harassment.

We will work to support pan-London action to reduce knife crime and response to acid attacks

Given the rising profile of serious youth violence, particularly knife crime, the SCP works hard to keep the community safe and to support our neighbours in other boroughs. We will work closely with the Metropolitan Police and British Transport Police on high visibility operations, such as Operation Sceptre, to deter and detect those carrying knives, other weapons and acid. Systems will be put in place making it easier for those working in cleansing, housing or security to report knife or weapon finds in a way which will promote an effective response and build our intelligence profile. City of London Police will work to deter those thinking of carrying acid and be equipped to respond to incidents. We will also be running initiatives jointly with Trading Standards, community policing and the police cadets to conduct age-related test purchases for the sale of knives from retailers in the Square Mile, complementing the work being carried out by Trading Standards colleagues in other boroughs.

We will endeavour to strengthen our understanding and responses to domestic abuse and sexual violence

We will be embedding third party reporting mechanisms for people who experience domestic abuse or sexual violence to help ensure we can more accurately assess the number of victims and provide appropriate services.

Across key departments, such as Housing, we will ensure staff who witness or have concerns around domestic abuse or sexual violence are aware of reporting processes. There will also be a directory placed on the City website and available in print form of all related services.

We will engage with our communities and raise awareness of hate crime, how to report it and how to support people experiencing hate incidents

We will be working internally and externally to raise awareness of hate crime. We will be supporting national campaigns such as National Hate Crime Awareness Week engaging with local residents and workers to stand together against hate crime.

We have produced materials to tell people how to report it and what to do if faced with incidents of hate crime including an e-module.

Outcome 3:

People and businesses are protected from theft and fraud/acquisitive crime

Why this outcome?

We want to protect our residents, workers, businesses and visitors from theft and fraud and help protect the City of London's reputation as the world's leading financial centre from the impact of acquisitive crime. Acquisitive crime is another area where the threat is always evolving. Cyber enabled/on-line fraud is now a very major risk to our residents and our business community.

While the City of London Police provides national leadership in this area, we are also working to ensure that those within the Square Mile are equipped to limit the risk this type of crime poses. There are also issues around street robbery, often involving mobile phones.

A significant problem in the City is the theft of bags, phones, computers and other belongings from social hotspots such as cafes, restaurants and bars. This clearly links to our increasingly popular Night-Time Economy and activity will overlap with that priority area as well as Violence Against the Person (where force or the threat of force is involved). We are also aware that while there have been some notable successes around bicycle theft and motorbike security these are areas requiring ongoing monitoring and activity.

Delivering this outcome

We will work to protect our residents, City workers and businesses from on-line fraud

We have developed materials to help protect our residents from fraud including cyber enabled threats. We will continue to develop materials, and utilise our webpages and print literature, to help inform different City communities on how they can protect themselves from on-line fraud. We will also be providing training for front line staff (those who work with vulnerable residents and other groups) to ensure they understand the risks and how to report concerns around such crimes.

Criminals engaged in fraudulent investment businesses target older and vulnerable consumers across the United Kingdom and encourage them to invest money in products that are overpriced, fail to exist or simply fail to deliver the returns that are promised. Often, to give fraudulent investment schemes some credibility, the criminals behind them try and associate themselves with the City of London through the use of prestigious City addresses in their literature or on their websites. Operation Broadway is an initiative that has been running since summer 2014 and brings together a number of partners to respond to this challenge.

The Operation Broadway initiative continues to be an important response in helping challenge this type of offending. We will continue this work and look to identify particular businesses, for example those involved in mail forwarding who can benefit from support in developing compliance procedures.

We will utilise various events and forums to provide advice and guidance on how to prevent acquisitive crime from taking place

We will look to use a wide range of planned and one-off events to meet with our communities. Our libraries and other community settings provide an environment where we can engage with individuals and raise awareness and provide advice.

We will also look to use opportunities in new locations to engage with those who work in the City. This will be in addition to well established activity such as bike frame marking and material to help reduce bag thefts. We will also work to maximise the benefits of working with our business community, for example via the City's Crime Prevention Association and local forums.

We will help promote the City as a safe place to cycle.

More and more individuals cycle through the City. Developments like the new Bank junction will encourage this growth. We will continue to support our Road Safety colleagues by promoting personal safety advice around cycling alongside improved locking, the use of interior bike bays and secure bike racks.

We will work to reduce the theft of motorbikes and scooters

We will continue to carefully monitor this situation and support riders, businesses and other partners to improve security around motorbikes and scooters. The use of stolen scooters to enable theft is a matter of concern and we will work with neighbouring boroughs and London partners to develop more effective responses.

We will raise awareness of associated risks of cyber enable crime through City of London Police

City of London Police are the National Policing Lead for Economic Crime due to the nature of the City. The Partnership is therefore committed to helping aid the City of London Police in addressing the challenges of cyber-enabled crime in the City and protecting our residents and businesses.

We will be undertaking public facing work to highlight common and emerging scams. This will have a focus on our more vulnerable residents, but we will also look to protect our growing student population and business community.

We will work to reduce acquisitive crime within the night-time economy over Christmas and other peak periods

We will work closely with City of London Police and Licensing colleagues to closely monitor venues experiencing significant problems within their premises. Support will be offered to premises and their clients, including public facing materials and providing bag hangers. There will also be specific operations targeting suspected perpetrators.

Our seasonal campaign will combine advice to the public about looking after themselves and their property. This will provide an opportunity to work closely with public health colleagues and others.

We will protect our residents from financial abuse, particularly the most vulnerable.
See the section on safeguarding for further discussion of financial abuse.

Outcome 4:

Anti-Social Behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively

Why this outcome?

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is a concern to both our residents and those who work in, or visit, the City. We will ensure we respond effectively to behaviour that makes the City a less pleasant place. We acknowledge that ASB is varied and can often pose challenges that requires a multi-agency approach.

Over the coming year we will be dedicating additional resources to help map the scale of the problem and help us maximise the use of available resources to improve our responses. This will require us to maximise cooperation develop robust responses from relevant agencies that put people and communities at the heart of everything we do.

We are committed to give our communities an efficient and effective response and in order to achieve that we will focus on embedding what works, enable good practice and comprehensive understanding of the use of the new set of tools and powers.

Delivering this outcome

We will improve the management of ASB with a greater emphasis on impact of individuals and communities and reduce risk and harm

The City Community Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CCM) approach developed by the Community Safety Team has led to new ways of working. It has proved effective in helping resolve a number of persistent problems and also provided a vehicle to manage high risk individuals.

Provision of training for all agencies participating in the CCM has enabled a greater understanding of its principles and mechanisms. The implementation of E-CINS will also allow for more effective management and information sharing.

We will ensure injunctions and other enforcement powers are used in appropriate cases

The Community Safety Team will continue to support different agencies using injunctions and other enforcement powers. Action will continue to support against persistent begging ensuring those individuals in need are offered support to address any underlying issues.

We will engage with our communities to raise awareness of services available and the legal obligations of different partners tackling ASB

Materials have been produced and webpages updated to raise awareness of services available for people experiencing ASB as well as advice on how to report it.

Information will be provided on the Corporation's legal obligations, as well as the Police and other partners, on tackling ASB and the legal tools and powers available. A focus will be on providing our communities with knowledge to allow everyone the opportunity to access support if they are a victim or witness to ASB.

We will address anti-social behaviour on estates within the City.

A new Anti-Social Behaviour Policy for the City Corporation's estates will be implemented, including a more effective procedure for housing officers to record and respond to complaints and the introduction of new case management software (Streetwise). We will build on the successful piloting of Neighbourhood patrols on the Golden Lane, Middlesex Street and Mansell Street estates.

We will continue to address the problem of street begging on City streets. While most street beggars may appear to be homeless, the reality, evidenced by the work of the City of London Police, is that the majority are not, although many do have other, significant, problems in their lives.

We will develop an Alternative Giving campaign in the City of London, enabling people to make a donation to frontline services working with the homeless, using credit cards at 'tap points' in the City.

We will provide training on existing and new legislations and trends to all relevant staff and partners

The Partnership will continue to provide training on existing and new legislation to all partners, to help them to successfully carry out their duties. Over recent years there have been many changes in the law as well as developing experience in the use of various powers and remedies.

DRAFT

Outcome 5:

People are safe and feel safe in the Night-Time Economy

Why this outcome?

We will ensure the City remains a safe place to socialise. The City has increasingly taken over as the top destination for a night out and opportunity to socialise with a high concentration of venues providing alcohol and tube stations offering 24-hour services. The City is proactive in its measures to reduce harms associated with a thriving Night-Time Economy (NTE). An effective licensing partnership provides early warnings of problems emerging and have developed a popular award programme for well managed venues.

The City has a reputation as a safe place to socialise and one of the roles of the Safer City Partnership is to make sure people are safe in the Night-Time Economy and supported with a robust multiagency response if safety is challenged. Whilst we actively support the NTE in the City, we continue to monitor its impact as well as developments that may create new challenges such as the 24-hour tube and the increasing size of the residential population. The Late-Night Levy is also an important discretionary power that enables us to put additional resources into those areas that are affected by the Night-Time Economy such as policing and cleansing services.

Higher numbers of people enjoying the City can attract those who want to commit criminal activity and may prey on people who may be vulnerable or unaware that they or their belongings are at risk. Raising awareness through multiagency prevention campaigns will help people to develop an understanding of how to look after their belongings, themselves and their friends when socialising in the City.

Delivering this outcome

We will work to understand the nature and scope of the City's Night-Time Economy and its associated problems

The Night-Time Economy is a complex area and includes a wide range of activities and venues. These present different risks and opportunities for crime and nuisance. We will continue to monitor the City's Night-Time Economy to help provide a picture of the numbers of people coming into the City, the type of venues they visit, and the risk profiles associated with these areas.

This includes looking at issues such as violent crime which has increased over recent years. Additionally, we will continue to build our knowledge about substance misuse and the supply of drugs in the City. We will continue our innovative work around identifying the type of substance misuse we see in the City and looking at the Serious and Organised Crime groups involved in their supply.

We will also look at the impact of the changes in the Night-Time Economy on the City and its residents. We will continue to support venues in tackling drug use within their premises and, through scientific analysis, ensure we have an accurate understanding of the drugs being used.

We will promote the Safety Thirst scheme to more premises and maximise its potential as a vehicle to promote community safety.

Safety Thirst is the City's well-established scheme to promote excellence within the licensed trade. Premises who apply to the scheme are evaluated against robust criteria and those who have shown a commitment to reducing crime and antisocial behaviour, whilst helping to ensure a safe and pleasant environment for people to socialise in, are awarded a Safety Thirst certificate.

We will continue to explore and develop new approaches to address problems associated with our Night-Time Economy during periods of peak demand

Working closely with our colleagues in Licensing the 'Traffic Light' risk scheme has been a great success. The scheme provides a simple but effective monitoring tool which brings together the findings of the licensing authority and responsible authorities in a way that flags up problematic premises at an early stage. It takes a holistic partnership approach to dealing with problem premises and also recognises best practice, often resolving these matters long before they become more serious or recurring issues.

We will continue to explore the potential of a SOS Bus, a specially adapted bus which provides a safe haven and medical support to people who need it during periods of peak demand, following its success during the World Cup and festive period.

Similarly, building on the success of previous seasonal alcohol related campaigns we will also provide those working within the City with advice to help them avoid harm (including being a victim of crime) when socialising in the City. This will also include the distribution of materials such as bag hangers and safety z-cards.

City of London Pastors

Launched in July 2017, the City of London Pastors (City Pastors) are a regular feature of the City's Night-Time Economy at weekends. Dressed in their red uniforms, this group of Christian volunteers, all drawn from City churches, walk the City streets at weekends providing help and assistance to those in need. Armed with items such as bottles of water, energy bars and flip flops. Public feedback has been overwhelmingly positive.

Useful Information Section to include key websites and contact information – including how to report a range of incidents and concerns.

Committee:	Dated:
Safer City Partnership	20 May 2019
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, DCCS	

Summary

This report provides an update of relevant data and activity from Community and Children's Services.

Recommendations

- Members are asked to note the report.

Main Report

1. This report summarises key developments in five areas: homelessness and rough sleepers, drugs and alcohol, suicide prevention, the Children and Young People's Plan and domestic abuse.

Homelessness and Rough Sleepers

Latest trends

2. In February, we reported a sharp rise in the number of rough sleepers in the City of London in Q3 (October-December) to SCP – up by 99 people to 212, a rise of 87% compared to Q2. This was largely attributed to an increase in the number of new rough sleepers, who accounted for nearly 50% of this population in Q3.
3. The number of rough sleepers in the City of London was virtually unchanged in Q4 (January-March) at 213, and remains much higher than reported in the first half of 2018-19.
4. There was a smaller proportion of new rough sleepers in Q4 compared to Q3; but an increase in longer term and intermittent rough sleepers. The number of RS205 clients – i.e. those with the most entrenched needs – has remained high at 11.
5. In Q4, 70% (51 of 73) of new rough sleepers spent a single night out, with intensive mediation and alternative forms of accommodation (including in the

private rented sector) being developed in the City to support 'no second night out'.

6. It remains unclear whether the high number of rough sleepers in the second half of 2018-19 is establishing a 'new norm' or is an outlier. Discussions are ongoing with neighbouring boroughs to get a better understanding of any knock-on effects of their approaches and activities on the City, and to address these with them.

Latest activities

7. An *Alternative Giving campaign* is being developed for launch, and will be using contactless donation devices from TAP London to enable the public to make donations to homeless people using credit and debit cards, which will be used to support the work of homelessness services in the City.
8. The City Corporation is working with the Cheapside Business Alliance to take advantage of their existing business relationships within the Ward of Cheap to locate TAP machines and to promote the campaign with the business community.
9. A *Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy* is in development, and will go to the Community and Children's Services Committee for approval on 12 July.
10. The draft Strategy states that the Corporation's aim is '*to provide the interventions, services and cross-sectoral partnerships to tackle the causes and impacts of homelessness in the Square Mile, and to deliver the range of effective and rapid responses necessary to secure a sustainable end to homelessness*'. The strategy will deliver four key outcomes: '*homelessness is prevented*', '*everyone has a route away from homelessness*', '*the impact of homelessness is reduced*' and '*nobody returns to homelessness*'. It identifies key activities and success measures for each outcome, and will be supported by action planning.

Drugs and Alcohol

11. A draft *Alcohol Strategy 2019-23* was presented to the Health and Wellbeing Board on 26 April. The strategy brings together the work that the City of London Corporation and its partners undertake to reduce alcohol related harm and provides a framework for partnership work. It is currently out for consultation.
12. The three outcomes that the strategy will deliver are:
 - People are informed about the risks of alcohol misuse
 - People are safe, and feel safe, in the Night Time Economy
 - People have the support they need to access services.

The strategy will be supported by a delivery plan with clear and measurable actions and indicators for each outcome.

13. The contract for Square Mile Health, the City Corporations existing drug and alcohol prevention and treatment service delivered by Westminster Drug Project,

is due to expire in September 2020 and the recommissioning of the new service has begun. Consultation with residents, providers, service users and wider stakeholders has been completed in partnership with the London Borough of Hackney, and the findings will be used to improve the future service.

14. Key themes emerging from the consultation were:

- The service should be easier to access;
- The service should be tailored and flexible (e.g., varied treatment offer and flexible appointment times);
- The importance of working in partnership (e.g. for effective referral pathways);
- Addressing the whole person – with a need for increased partnership working, co-locating services, prioritising quality and focussing on integration.

15. The procurement strategy and service model are in development. A new contract will be in place by January 2020 and the new service will begin in October 2020.

Suicide prevention

16. A presentation on the City of London's Bridge Pilot and our suicide prevention work was delivered to a Revo meeting – the retail consortium of companies who own and manage shopping centres across the UK. The City Corporation has been invited by Revo to support a working group on protecting and supporting vulnerable individuals.

17. The City Corporation and City Police's Mental Health Street Triage initiative, delivered in partnership with ELFT, featured on a BBC Inside Out programme looking at pro-active work to support those struggling with their mental health in the City (broadcast on 11 February).

18. Business Healthy and the Public Health team are planning another Samaritans' led Suicide Prevention Awareness training session, in partnership with the City of London Police, in late June. The session will be hosted at Commerzbank's offices in the City.

19. The multi-agency Suicide Prevention Working Group continues to meet regularly to monitor the City of London's Suicide Prevention Action Plan, investigate further possible actions and share learning and good practice. An officer from the City Corporation's Built Environment team attended the May meeting, which discussed how consideration of suicide risks could be incorporated into planning applications, especially for high rise buildings.

20. Other areas of work the Suicide Prevention Working Group is developing include:

- Working with RNLI to organise volunteer patrol on bridges by 2020;
- Mental Health First Aid training for City school staff, barbers and taxi drivers;
- Training for school staff on suicide prevention.

Delivering the Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP)

21. The City Corporation, LB Hackney and CCG are developing a Children and Young People's Emotional Health and Wellbeing Strategy, as part of the Integrated Care Programme. This will sit alongside and support Phase 3 of the City and Hackney Local Transformation Plan for CAMHS services, which includes workstreams with a safer city focus covering crisis and health-based places of safety, youth offending and safeguarding.
22. The Children, Young People and Maternity workstream of the Integrated Care programme has been awarded £5K for its 'Takeover Challenge' bid to embed the voice of young people into service commissioning by setting up a young people's engagement group to reach out to and speak to young people in diverse communities about health services and issues (e.g. access to services and mental health).
23. The new Children's Partnership Board is also developing work on youth consultation and participation and is engaging with members of the City Youth Forum, the Children in Care Council and the City of London Police Cadets.

Domestic abuse

24. DCCS is now working with the Community Safety Team to develop a Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy for the City of London. The strategy will focus on three areas: prevention and early intervention; supporting people affected by VAWG; and holding perpetrators accountable.

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Committee(s)	Dated:
Safer City Partnership Strategy Group – For Information	20 May 2019
Subject: Public Protection Service (Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards) update	Public
Report of: Interim Director of Consumer Protection and Market Operations	For Information
Report author: Jon Avern, Interim Director of Consumer Protection and Markets Operations	

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 relatively 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>

- b) Trading Standards staff continue to speak to victims of investment fraud and many of the stories that we hear are heart breaking with life changing sums of money being lost. There is, we believe, confusion among investors about the role of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and those engaged in investment fraud will often misrepresent that fact that part of their business is covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme if things go wrong. This has been highlighted in the national media by the recent case of London Capital and Finance which involves 12,000 investors potentially losing a total of around £236 million. This case has made Operation Broadway even more relevant and the FCA will continue to feed intelligence into the system so that deployments to businesses based in the City can continue.
- c) Deployments that are undertaken continue to show a pattern of fraudulent companies claiming that they are based in the Square Mile when they are actually squatting. Officers can request that websites showing this false information are taken down through our links with the City Police which is a good way of disrupting fraudulent activity. One recent deployment to an investment business has been particularly useful. Although there was no clear evidence that it was engaged in fraud, there were concerns about its modus operandi which resulted in a lengthy meeting with the Director. We were able to run through the business model and provide clear advice on acceptable and unacceptable practices which have now been taken on board.
- d) 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.
- e) Trading Standards remain committed to trying to find ways to prevent consumers being victims of investment fraud. We believe that the weakest part in any fraud is the point at which money is passed from the victim to the fraudster. It is at this point that there need to be controls in place and we have been 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. In addition, we have responded to consultations from the Payment Systems Regulator and the Financial Conduct Authority and there is now a real appetite to look at what steps the banking sector should be taking to protect account holders from fraud. A new voluntary Code of Practice is being introduced by the Payment Systems Regulator at the end of May 2019 that requires banks to compensate customers that have fallen victim to what is called 'authorised push payment' fraud. If banks are not following best practice

then they may be held legally responsible to compensate victims.

- f) Trading Standards have been engaging more recently with the City Bridge Trust which is undertaking a project to examine best practice in tackling financial abuse.
- 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	17	13	14	61
2. Disruptions/interventions	2	0	1	0	3
3. Adopted for further action by other agencies	1	4	8	7	20
4. Contacts with 'enablers'	6	5	7	7	25
5. RP07 forms submitted to Companies House by serviced office providers	6	3	9	1	19
6. Website suspension requests	1	4	2	1	8
7. Promotional / prevention activity - e.g. publicity campaigns, days of action, attendance at external events, press coverage	7	1	2	0	10

Trading Standards have recently been investigating complaints from vulnerable job seekers who have responded to adverts offering employment. The reality is that the jobs do not exist, and job seekers have ended up paying hundreds of pounds for training courses that are a complete waste of time. This investigation is ongoing and witness statements are being collected. The job seekers we have identified have legitimately come to the UK to seek work but are being deliberately exploited.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

6. The Public Protection Teams support the SCP objectives to:
- ***Respond effectively to behaviour that makes the City a less pleasant place***
7. The two main issues being tackled by the Public Protection Service are:
- Illegal Street Trading
 - Noise complaints service

Illegal Street Trading

8. A small amount of illegal street trading activity remains in the City and fringes with Southwark and Tower Hamlets, primarily nut sellers and an ice cream trader on the north side of Tower Bridge.
9. The Section 101 agreements with London Borough of Southwark and London Borough of Tower Hamlets are now in place; these allow the City to enforce against illegal trading just over the border into Southwark and Tower Hamlets, for example on the south side of Millennium Bridge and all of Tower Bridge.
10. All known hotspots are visited during the day and evenings seven days a week 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 has run throughout the year. Because of the foregoing and the continued on-street presence, illegal street trading has been kept to a minimum.
11. A joint City of London Police and City Corporation enforcement operation was carried out on 11th April and resulted in the seizure of three peanut receptacles. Prosecutions will follow.
12. A training protocol for the London Local Authorities Act 1990 has been prepared for Tower bridge and other staff as this is the legislation that will be used outside the City boundary.

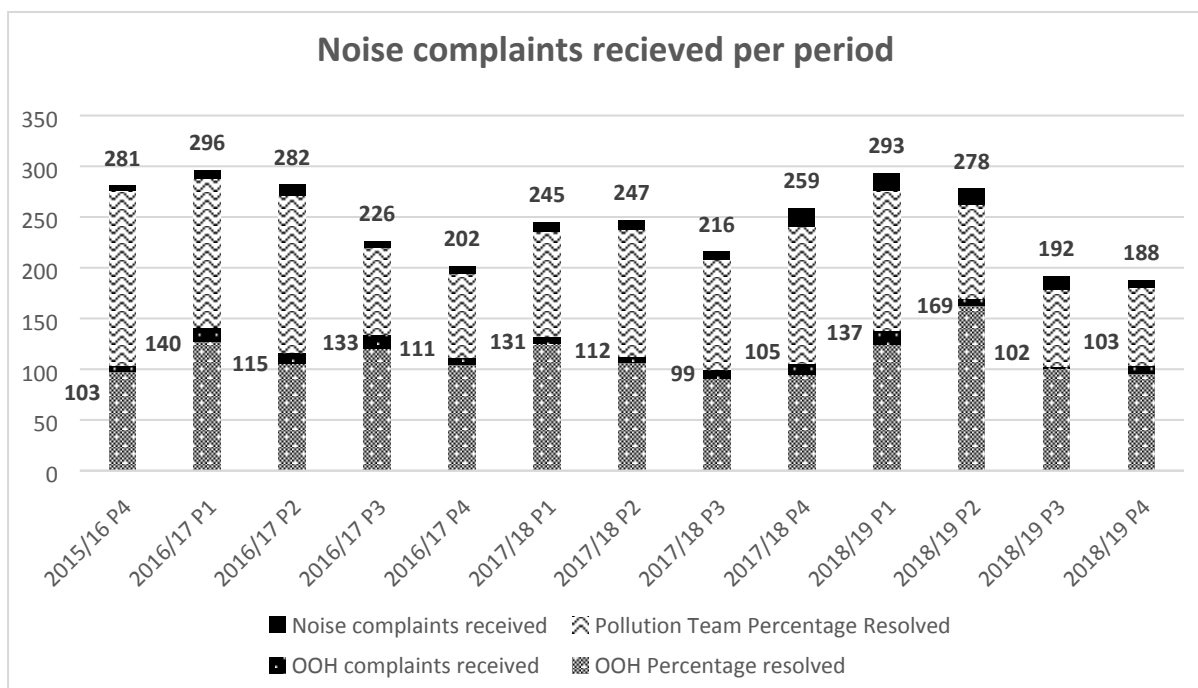
Noise Complaints Service

13. The Pollution Team dealt with 188 noise complaints between 1st January 2019 and 31st March 2019 of which 96.3% were resolved. In addition, they also assessed and commented on 232 Planning, Licensing and construction works applications and 293 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours. Comparatively in the same period for 17/18 the Pollution Team dealt with 259 noise complaints of which 93.8% were resolved. In addition, they also assessed and commented on 336 Planning, Licensing and construction works applications and 329 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours.
14. The Out of Hours Service dealt with 103 complaints between 1st January 2019 and 31st March 2019 and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 93.5% of cases, and often only 30 minutes. Comparatively, in the same period for 17/18 the Out of Hours Service dealt with 105 complaints and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 90.1% of cases, and often only 30 minutes.
15. The Pollution Team served 3 S.61 (Prior consent) Control of Pollution Act Notices and 4 S.61 Consents between 1st January and 31st March 2019. In the same period for 2017/18 the Pollution Team issued 7 S.61's, 1 S.61 consent and 1 S.80.

16. The trends for total noise related complaints are set out in the tables below for information.

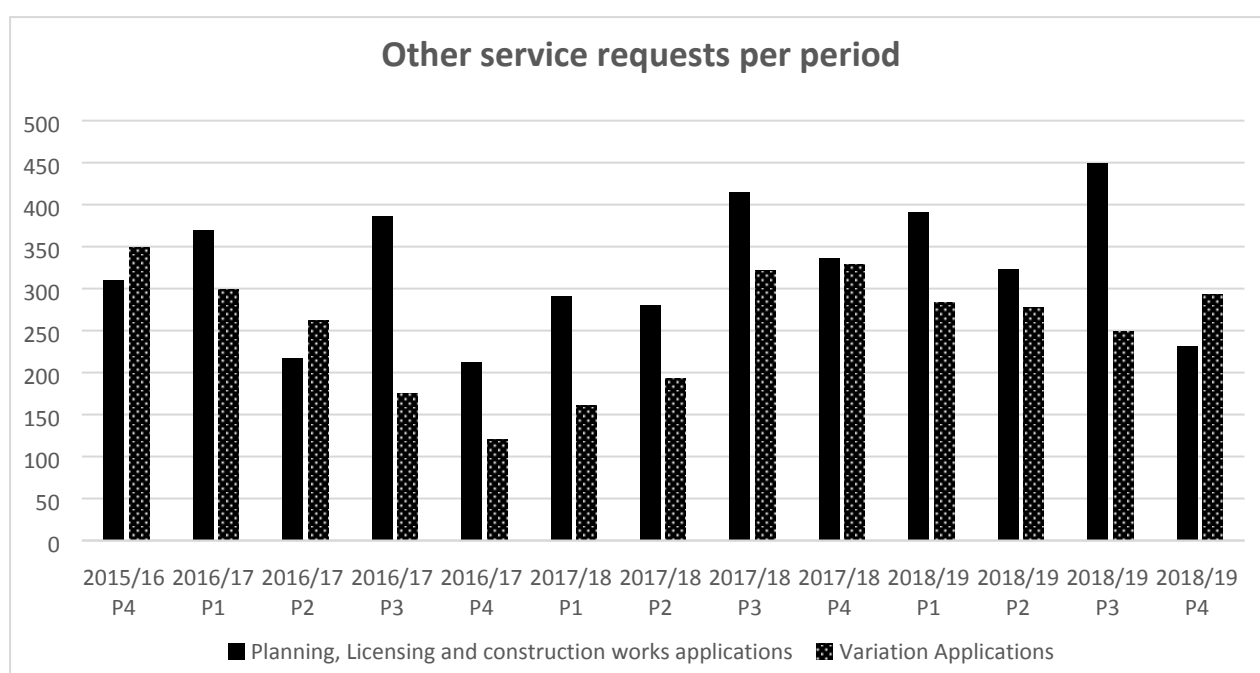
Noise Complaints

Year	Period	Pollution Team Noise complaints received	Percentage resolved	OOH Team Noise complaints received	Percentage resolved within KPI (60min)
2015/16	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%
2018/19	2	278	93.9%	169	96.3%
2018/19	3	192	93.8%	102	98.2%
2018/19	4	188	96.3%	103	93.5%



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	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
2018/19	2	323	277	0	0	4	6
2018/19	3	450	249	1	1	6	7
2018/19	4	232	293	0	0	3	4

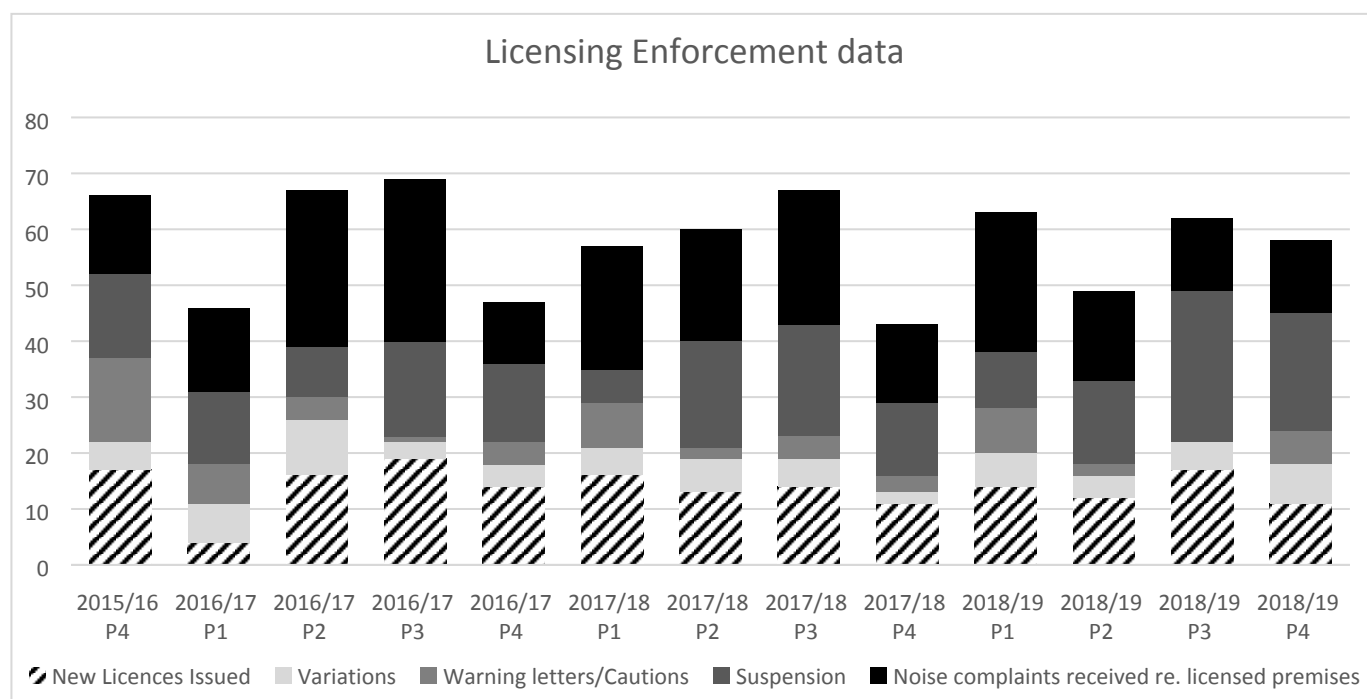


17. The implementation of the adjusted noisy construction works on Saturday mornings is now underway with compliance levels high. The Committee agreed to adjust the standard Saturday noisy working hours from 0800 to 1300 to 0900 to 1400.

Enforcement

18. 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	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
2018/19	2	12	4	2	15	16
2018/19	3	17	5	0	27	13
2018/19	4	11	7	6	21	13



19. The number of hearings and reviews remains at a low-level year on year. During the period 1 January 2019 to 31 March 2019, there have been three hearings in relation to Dabbers Social Bingo, Half Cup and Pelt Trader. There have been no requests to review a premises licence. The 'RAG' risk assessment scheme operated by the Licensing Team with information from City Police, Licensing, Fire Brigade and Pollution Team has two premises flagged as red, seven on amber and the rest are all green in a total of 927 premises.

20. Noise matters related to licensed premises remain at low levels and are reported to the 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 of any overall 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

21. 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. A total of 62 applications were received, with 57 premises being accredited at the annual awards ceremony held on 21 November 2018. The 2019 awards ceremony is being planned alongside the offer of a licensing surgery for participants and a short seminar on a relevant issue.

Late Night Levy

22. The amount of levy collected in 2017/18 was £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. The 2018/19 levy income to date is broadly in line with previous years; the levy year runs from October.
23. A report on the income and expenditure is provided annually to the Licensing Committee with the latest report considered at their February 6 meeting. This reported back on the effect of 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 chaired by the Chief Superintendent with representation from the City Corporation.
24. 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. A potential future use is for the funding of the Police Licensing Inspector, which was agreed by the Licensing Committee at its October meeting. 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

25. The Public Protection Service contributed to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2017 - 20, and its priorities and objectives.

26. 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.

27. The Department is also represented on other relevant Boards and Groups, including the Serious and Organised Crime Board.

Conclusion

28. 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.

**Jon Averts, Interim Director of Consumer Protection and Markets Operations,
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Safer City Partnership Strategy Group

Review Period

February – April 2019

City of London Police Update
T/Chief Inspector Jesse Wynne
City of London Police (Communities & Partnerships)
May 2019

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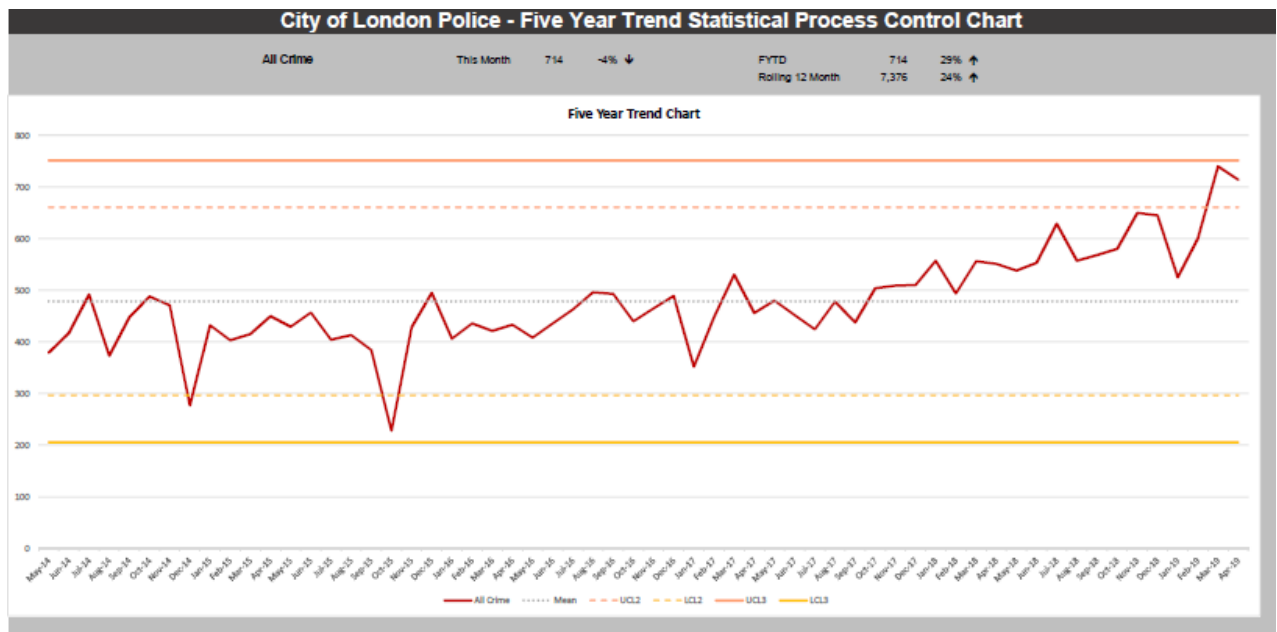
The City of London experiences relatively low levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. This reflects the efforts of the City of London Police, the City of London Corporation and many other partners.

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.

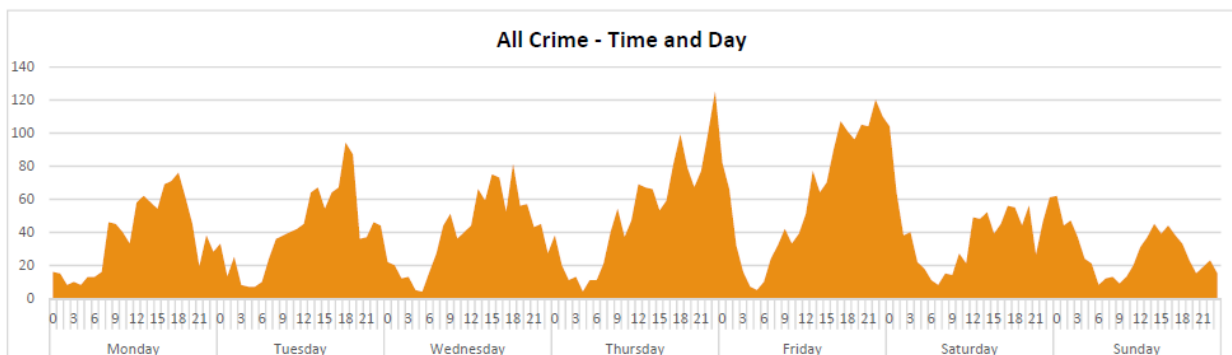
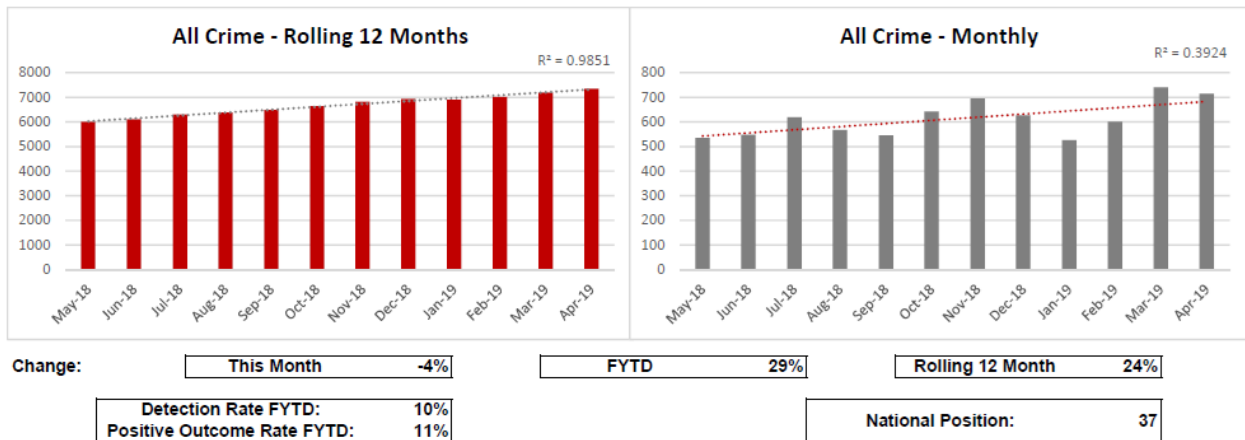
This report identifies five main priorities, linked to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan:

- **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.

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All Crime Summary



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Across both City of London Police and the Borough of Westminster in the last three years all crime has roughly risen by a third, showing a slightly larger percentage increase in Westminster over the last three financial years than in the City (35% compared to 32%).

Within the City the biggest strides of this increase can be seen from July 2018 onwards- particularly noticeable on the Rolling 12 Month graph, with the individual months of October and November 2018 and March 2019 showing large peaks.

Over the last three years CoLP has had on average 513 crimes a month, Westminster has on average 4,737.

Within the City the peak days for offences occurring are Thursday and Friday, escalating in the evening/early hours of the morning on both days. The weekend days of Saturday and Sunday have noticeably lower levels of crime than weekdays.

In terms of crime levels, footfall and strength of policing response the borough of Westminster is a very different area to the City of London, we are a low crime area mainly frequented by a working population with an increasing night time economy. Westminster has a much higher level of crime, many more high profile sites and whilst also a largely working population a much higher level of residents and tourists than in the City.

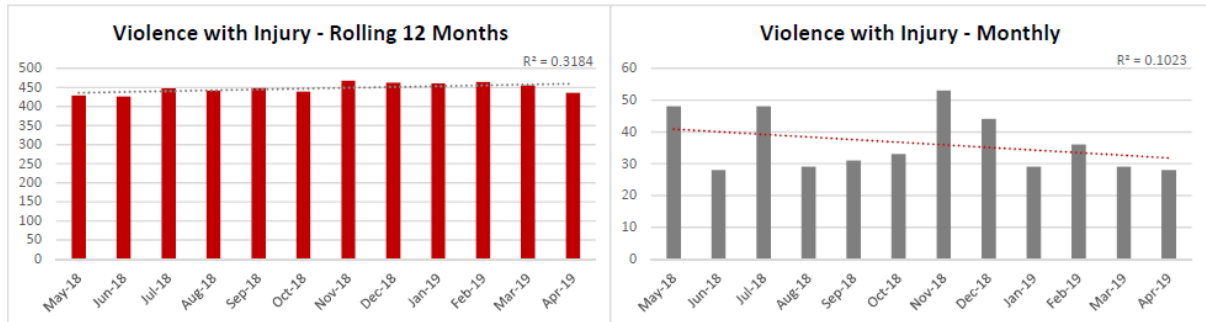
When comparing home office recordable crimes across all police forces in England and Wales 42 forces saw an increase in 2018 compared to 2016 with the overall change being an increase of 24%.

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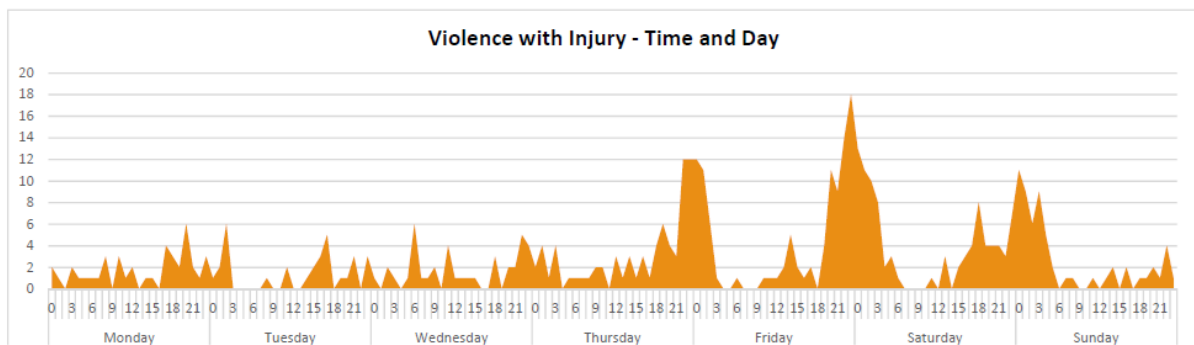
Violence Against the Person

Violence with Injury

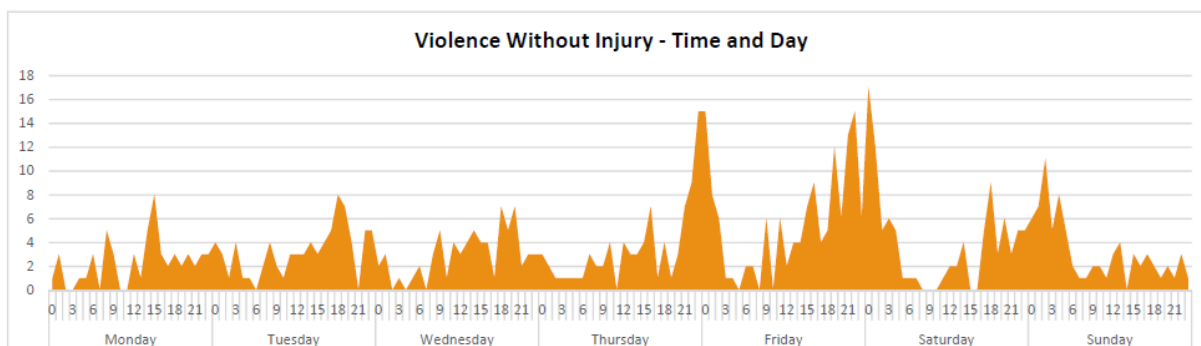
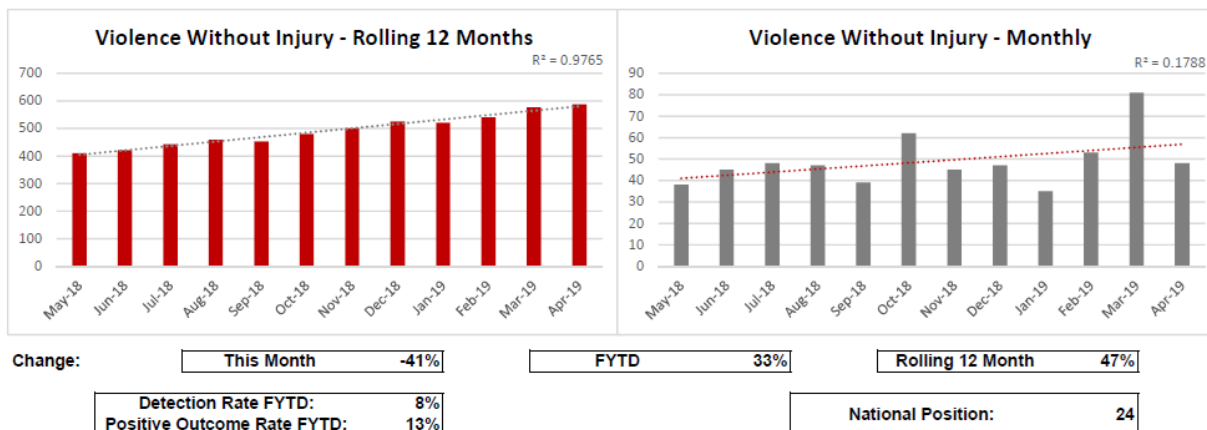
Violence with Injury Summary



Change:	This Month	-3%	FYTD	-40%	Rolling 12 Month	9%
	Detection Rate FYTD:	14%			National Position:	41
	Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	14%				



Violence Without Injury Summary



Violence with Injury

Looking at monthly totals Violence with Injury offences have maintained more of a consistent level across the past three years than other offence types, on average there have been 34 offences reported each month with noticeable peaks occurring in December 2016, December 2017 and November 2018.

Across the three years there has been a 21% increase (n=81) within the City, the lowest level of increase amongst the crime types considered in this report. Offences generally occur on a Thursday or Friday evening with levels being very low Monday to Wednesday suggesting most offences are likely to be linked to the night time economy. The majority of offences in this category over the last 12 months were assaults occasioning actual bodily harm.

The current decreasing trend has been accompanied both locally and nationally by an increase in Violence without Injury offences.

Violence Without Injury

Over the 2018/19 financial year Violence without Injury has shown one of the most significant increases across all crime types (+46%, n=182). The three year increase is slightly smaller at 38% (n=161), on average over this period there has been 39 offences a month.

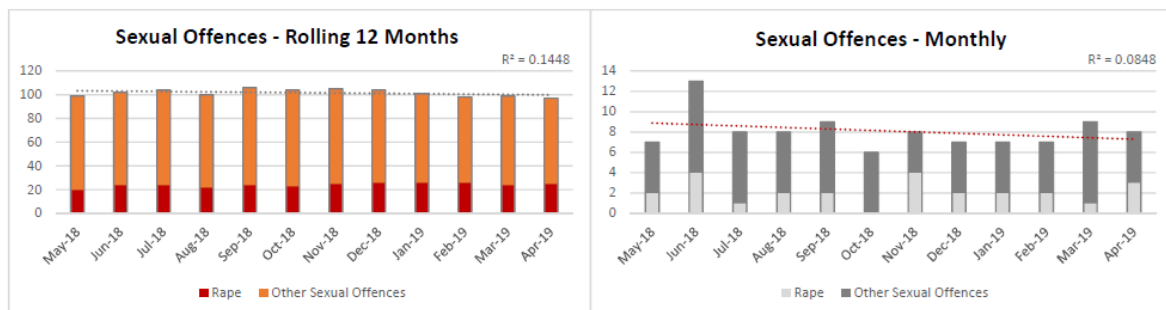
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The increase is noticeable from December 2017 onwards on the Rolling 12 month graph, there was a particular peak in March 2019 and a smaller one in October 2018. Similar to Violence With Injury offences generally occur on a Thursday or Friday evening and could be fuelled by alcohol consumption. Over the past 12 months most offences in this category are common assaults.

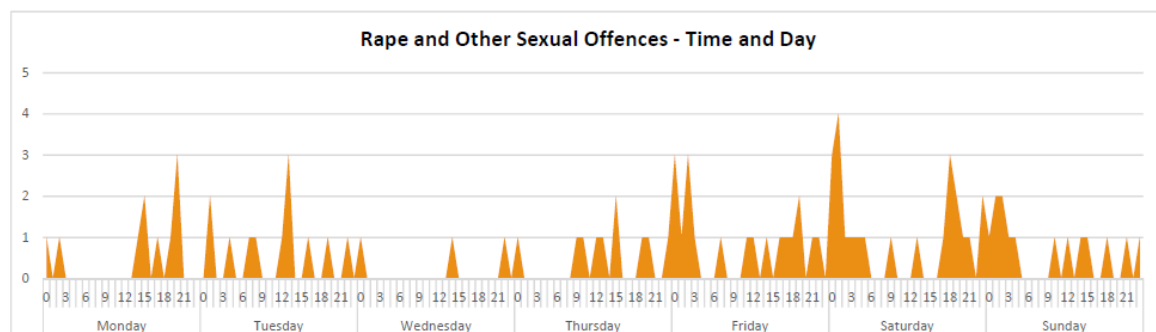
Nationally, improvements in crime recording have had an impact on the level of police recorded violent crime since 2014 with increases likely to continue as implementation of improved recording is rolled out and embedded across forces.

Sexual Offences

Rape and Other Sexual Offences Summary



Change:	This Month	-11%	FYTD	-20%	Rolling 12 Month	4%
	Detection Rate FYTD:	13%				
	Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	13%			National Position:	30



Rape & Sexual Offences

The number of reported rapes and sexual offences in the city is generally quite low which can sometimes make comparisons misleading as a small numerical change can lead to a large percentage change. For example there has been an increase of 38 reported offences between 2016/17 and 2018/19 in the City but this is a percentage change of 62%.

On average over the last three years there has been 7 offences reported each month, generally this is comprised of 5 offences classed as other sexual offences and 1 or 2 rape offences. The Rolling 12 month graph shows an increasing trend starting in September 2017 and higher levels being

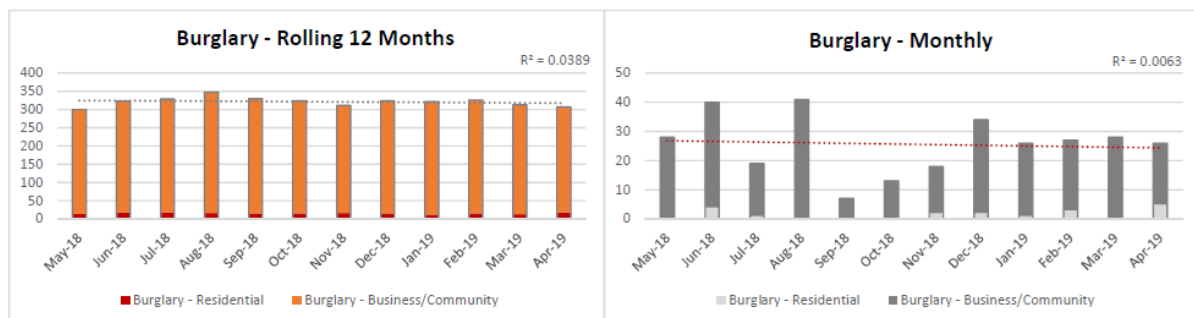
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maintained throughout 2018 but decreasing in current months. There was a particular spike in reporting in June 2018.

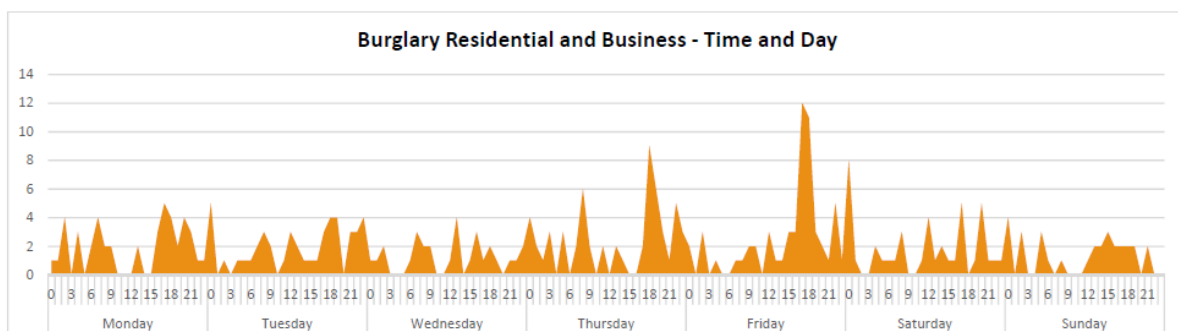
Some of the recent increases in this category could be attributed to greater publicity related to police investigations of non-recent rape and sexual offences and movements such as #metoo encouraging people to come forward and report both recent and non-recent offences.

Acquisitive Crime

Burglary Summary



Change:	This Month	-7%	FYTD	-19%	Rolling 12 Month	3%
	Detection Rate FYTD:	0%			National Position:	43
	Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	0%				

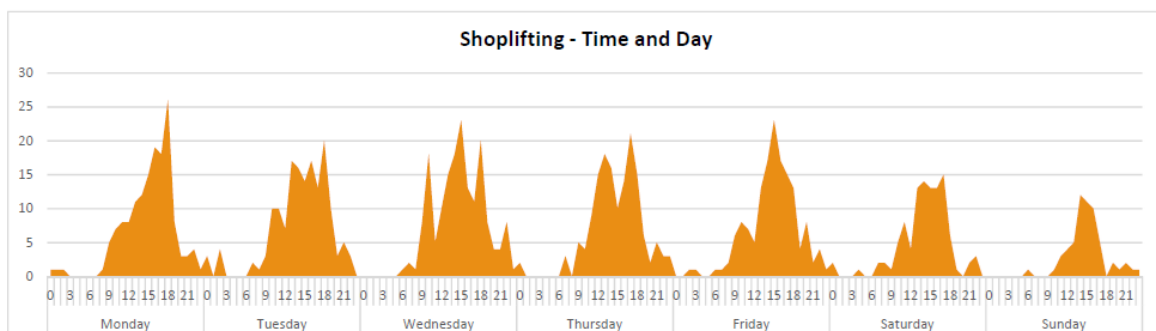
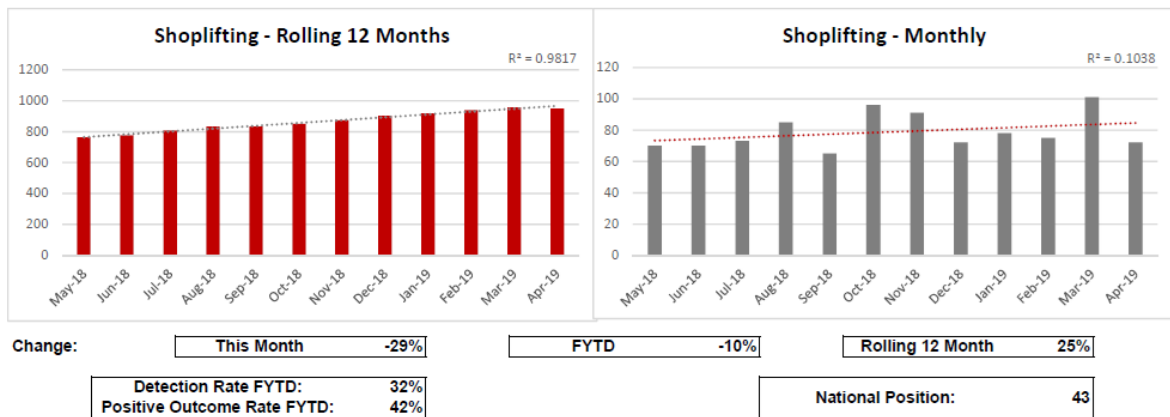


Burglary

Due to the low level of residential properties in the City the vast majority of our Burglaries are community or business related (95%) which makes comparisons to Westminster problematic as roughly 43% of their recorded burglaries are residential. City burglaries are predominantly targeted at commercial office buildings where offenders can commit multiple offences in a short space of time due to multiple companies sharing the same office building.

Different to the other crime types burglaries currently appear to be decreasing after peaking in June to October 2018 (driven by high volume months in March, June and August 2018). The overall increase over the last three years is 25% (n=62), we have on average 23 burglaries a month.

Shoplifting Summary



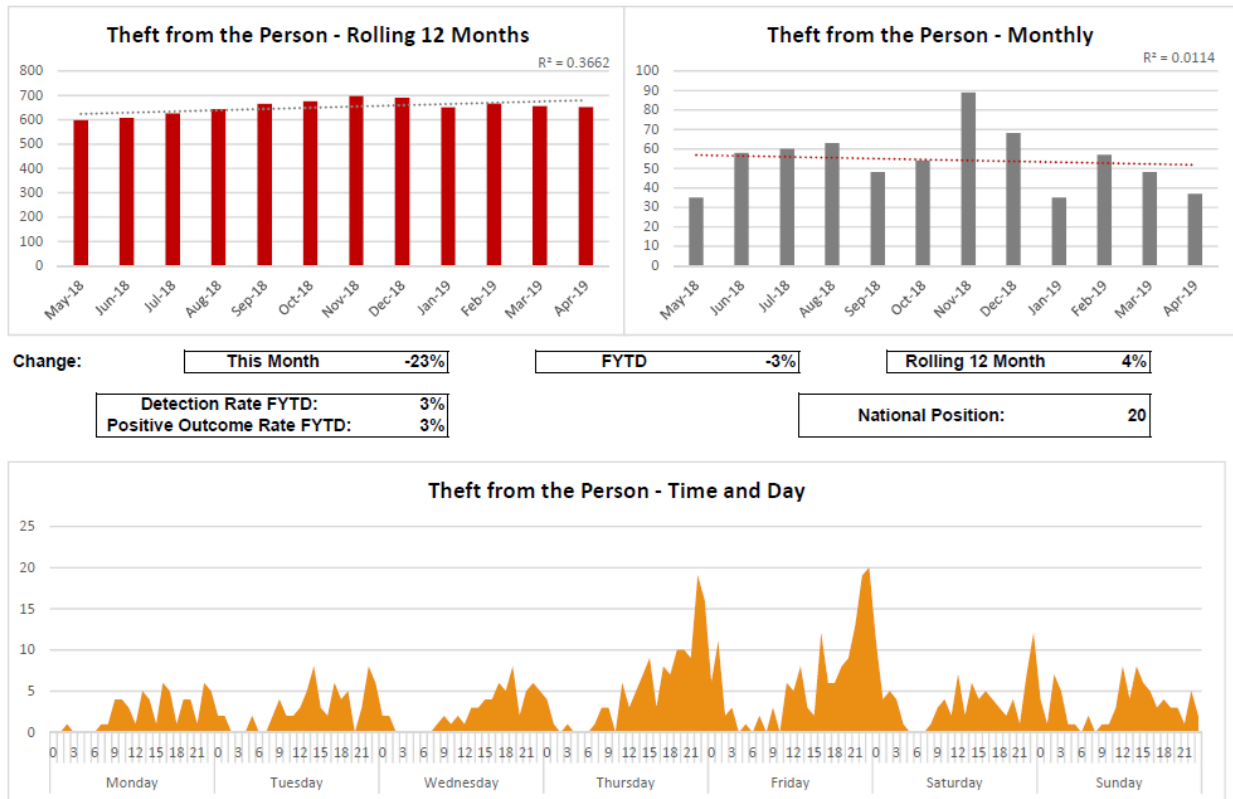
Shoplifting

Over the last three years there has been a 32% increase in shoplifting offences in the City (n=229) with the biggest increase being between 2017/18 and 2018/19. The increase is particularly noticeable from March 2018 onwards, with peaks in October 2018 and March 2019.

Recently crime have been working with security guards at local businesses to improve relationships, training and target hardening, this may have contributed somewhat to the increase as it improved reporting from shops such as TK Maxx and Holland and Barrett. As a high volume crime shoplifting has been a focus of the patrol strategy increasing police presence in key areas.

On average over the last three years there are 66 shoplifting crimes reported each month, occurring mostly in the afternoon to early evening of a Monday or Friday.

Theft from the Person Summary

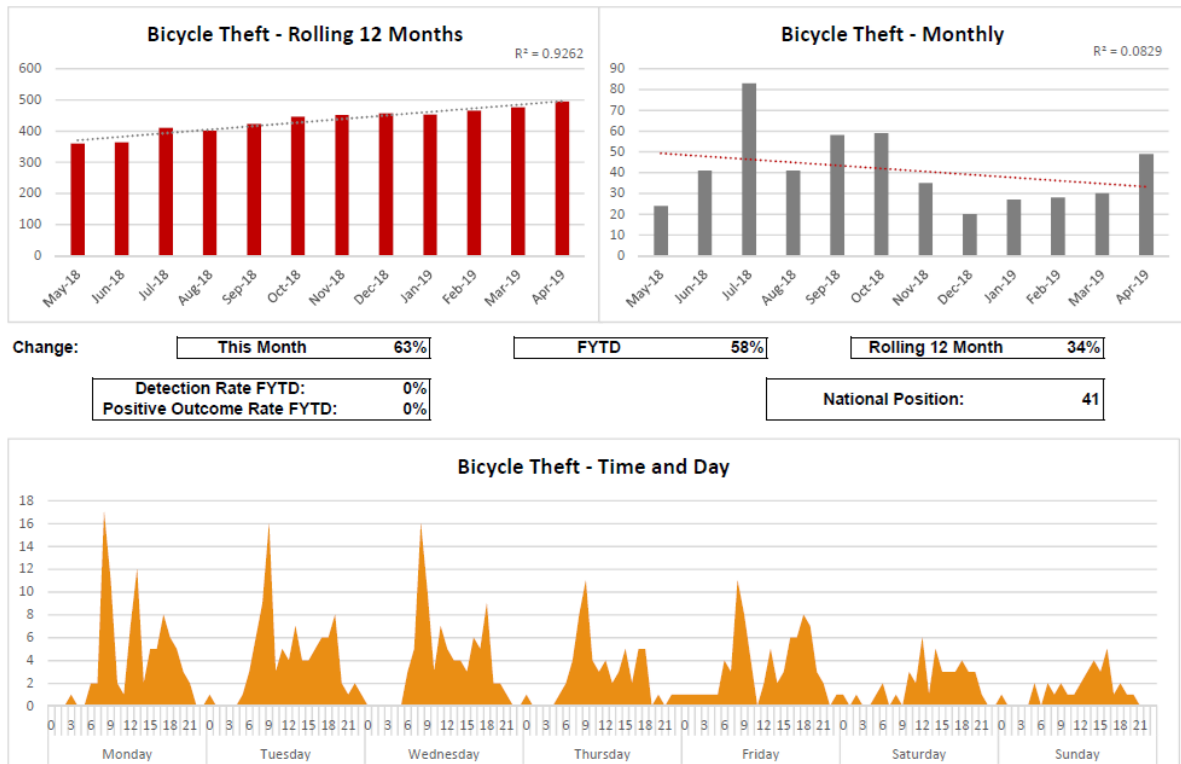


Theft from the Person

On average 46 Theft From Person offences are recorded in the City each month and over the last three years this has increased by 41% (n=189). The increase for these type of offences happened between 2016/17 and 2017/18, levels are particularly high between November 2017 and January 2018. So far in 2019 levels have been lower than last year.

Recent trends effecting both Theft from Person and other theft offences are increases in distraction thefts and gym thefts. The distraction thefts tend to involve offenders working in groups distracting victims by asking them for directions or placing a map, a note begging for money, or a newspaper, on their table or in front of their face before stealing items such as mobile phones and wallets. Gym thefts tend to be taking place in male locker rooms and targeting those lockers with a standard padlock or keypad which can be bypassed.

Bicycle Theft Summary



Bicycle Theft

Across the last three years bicycle theft in the city has risen by 28% (n=106), a slightly lower increase than that seen by all crime. Again though July 2018 seems to be the point where a noticeable increase begins to show on the Rolling 12 Month graph, as an individual month this saw a particular and uncommon increase which will be effecting all the following months on the rolling graph despite levels having been much lower through November 2018- March 2019.

On average over the last three years CoLP has had 33 Bicycle Theft crimes a month.

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Anti-Social Behaviour

Please note – the information below only goes up to December 2018. The Performance Information Unit are currently not producing ASB reports as there is an issue with recording.

This issue was taken to the Crime Standards Board and the data was sent to Crime to fix and apply the agreed process.

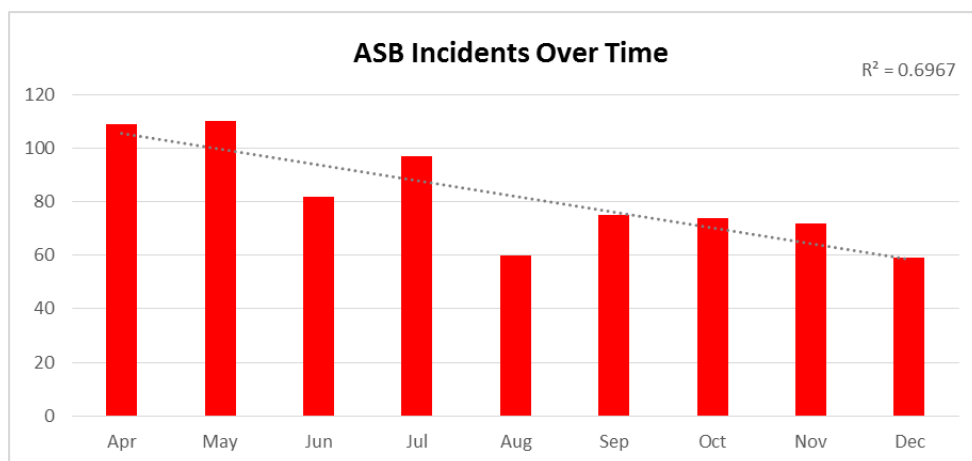
The Police Committee are we have been unable to provide these figures since December.

Data Highlight Report

Key Findings

- This quarter incidents have occurred most commonly on Mondays, Thursdays or Fridays and in the late afternoon/ early evening between 15:00-20:59, this is a return to a more usual pattern after the summer months and longer evenings shifted incidents later in the day.
- There is a general downward trend to the number of incidents reported, this could continue in the coming months as there is a move to record incidents where police are not the primary investigators on the corporation ECIN system instead of on NICHE.
- The percentage of reports with an outcome recorded against them has increased noticeably.

ASB Incident Data by Month



Month (2018)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Incidents	109	110	82	97	60	75	74	72	59

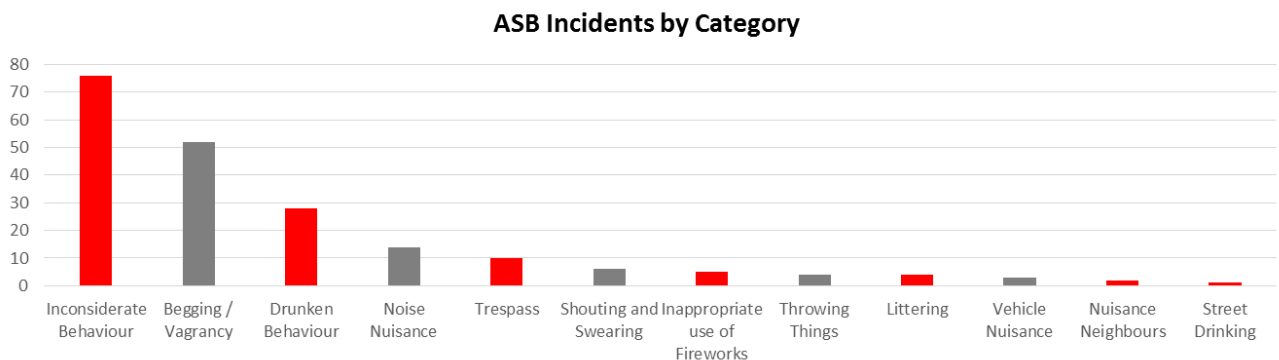
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The number of ASB incidents recorded each month has continued to decrease in Quarter 3 dropping to the lowest level seen so far this financial year in December. There is a general downward trend across the year so far. Nationally forces are seeing a drop in ASB as public order increases through new recording practices, we are also seeing this increase which could account for some of the smaller numbers. There has also been a drop in all crime for December so this may be a pattern reflected in the ASB figures.

Please note these figures may appear different to those previously reported due to the ongoing work around recording of ASB incidents but are correct with the system at the time of extraction on 17th January 2019. They may change again going forward so should be treated as indicative of the general picture and not absolute. This report only covers those occurrences where both the local qualifier and stats class are input as ASB related.

Data Breakdown October – December 2018

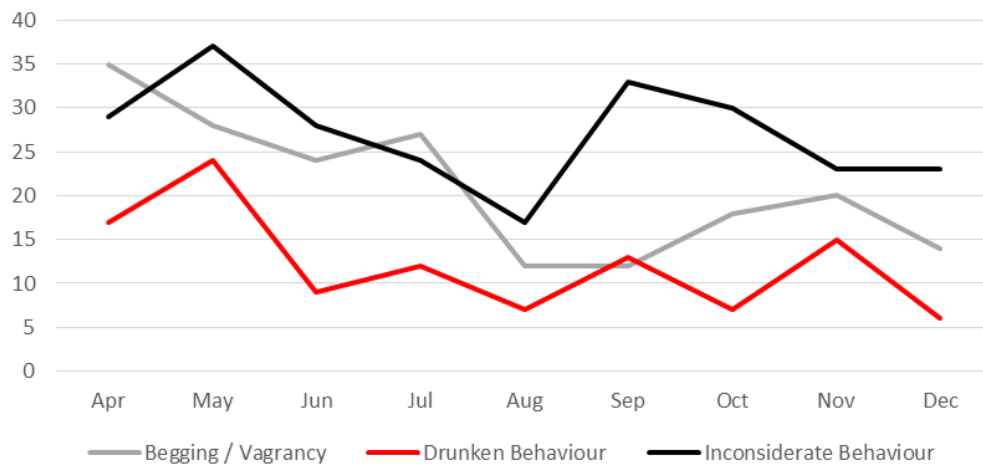
Highest Recorded Categories of ASB



The above graph demonstrates that **Inconsiderate Behaviour** and **Begging/ Vagrancy** are the categories with the highest number of ASB incidents recorded. There were 76 incidents for inconsiderate behaviour and 52 for Begging/ Vagrancy. The third most recorded are ASB incidents for **Drunken Behaviour**; where there were 28 such reports. These three categories remain the most common from the previous report.

After reviewing records classified as '**Inconsiderate Behaviour**' some records could have been recorded in other categories in the above table as they have referred to specific behaviours such as drunkenness, playing loud music, throwing objects etc. Categorisation is based on the recording officer's interpretation and where some incidents refer to multiple categories they may have been recorded against inconsiderate behaviour as a catch-all. This could explain why it is always the most prevalent category in data returns.

Top 3 ASB Incident Types April-December 2018



Inconsiderate Behaviour

The graph above shows the trend of ASB incidents for the financial year to date. There are on average 27 inconsiderate behaviour incidents a month. Qualitative analysis was completed on the incident summaries and the common themes are highlighted below in order of prevalence within the category.

➤ **Youths**

- **Bicycles:** The most common complaint in this category is groups of youths causing intimidation, they are commonly reported on bicycles and/or skateboards potentially risking damage to street furniture or weaving in and out of traffic. Locations of gatherings repeatedly mentioned were the Barbican and Castle Baynard Street Tunnel, in the tunnel particularly there are reports of them intimidating other cyclists and drivers by blocking the path/road and causing them to stop.
- **Refusal to leave:** Commonly assistance is requested by bus drivers for passengers refusing to alight. Similar issues have occurred at businesses (including hotels) or with cab passengers.
- **Gambling games:** Incidents refer to London Bridge as the venue with Romanian nationals commonly linked to this activity. There was also a report of someone selling peanuts on the bridge without a licence.
- **Drug use:** A number of complaints were made of people taking drugs in doorways, corridors or alleyways by local residents or workers who were being impacted by this behaviour.

Outcomes

There are 52 outcomes are recorded against the 76 **Inconsiderate Behaviour** ASB records (68%). The majority (22) are complete with no suspect identified or passed on to another agency for investigation primacy (11). Other outcomes used include community resolution (2), formal action not in the public interest (5), unresolved (7), victim declines (3) and finally named suspect but investigation not in public interest (2).

Begging/Vagrancy (Op Luscombe)

Incidents recorded as begging and vagrancy increased in October and November before dropping again in December, there have been on average 21 reports a month so far this financial year.

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- **Rough Sleepers:** The majority of reports in this quarter relate to the presence of rough sleepers, usually in residential blocks or outside shops blocking an entrance or fire exit. There were also a number of reports of homeless people blocking entrances and heckling staff and customers at shops during the day.
- **Begging:** There were a number of reports of individuals sitting on the street with a cup begging, this is usually outside transport hubs such as Liverpool Street and Bank.

Outcomes

Outcomes have been recorded for 41 begging/vagrancy incidents (79%). This is the category of ASB incidents that has seen the most positive outcomes with eight resulting in a community resolution.

Twenty have been passed to another agency for investigation, ten have no identifiable suspect and three have been closed as it was deemed formal action was not in the public interest.

Many of these outcomes have been a result of Operation Luscombe (to deal specifically with begging):

Total issued	Green	Yellow	Red	Blue	CBO
Hub 1 – May (1) 2018	31				
Hub 2 – May (2) 2018	20	3			
Hub 3 – June (1) 2018	16	10	1		
Hub 4 – June (2) 2018	13	9	6	1	
Hub 5 – July 2018	6	3	1		
Hub 6 – August 2018	3	2			
Hub 7 – September 2018	9	1	1		

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Hub 8 – October 2018	4	1	1	1	
Hub 9 – November 2018	10	1	1	1	
Hub 10 – December 2018	7	1			
Hub 11 – January 2019	1	5	1		
Hub12 – February 2019	5	2	2		
Hub 13 – March 2019	8	3	5	2	
Hub 14 – April 2019	1		1		1
Hub 15 – May 2019	4	2			
Total	138	43	20	5	1

Process:

Stage 1 – Initial ‘Green’ intervention ticket and invitation to a joint partnership working ‘Hub’. Hub to be organised bi-weekly.

Stage 2 – Re-offenders will be given a ‘Yellow’ intervention invite and a CPN. There will be a requirement to attend an intervention hub.

Stage 3 – Re-offenders will be issued with a ‘Red’ intervention full CPN. This will be for breach of condition on the CPN.

Stage 4 – Re-offenders will be dealt with by means of summons or arrest and a CBO application ‘Blue’.

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Drunken Behaviour

Incidents relating to drunken behaviour spiked in November this quarter and were quite low in October and December. 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:** Most reports this quarter refer to drunken individuals or groups refusing to leave a location, ranging from licenced premises to fast food restaurants, buildings with public foyers or transport vehicles.
- **Aggressive Behaviour:** Individuals becoming abusive and aggressive or fighting in the street as a result of intoxication

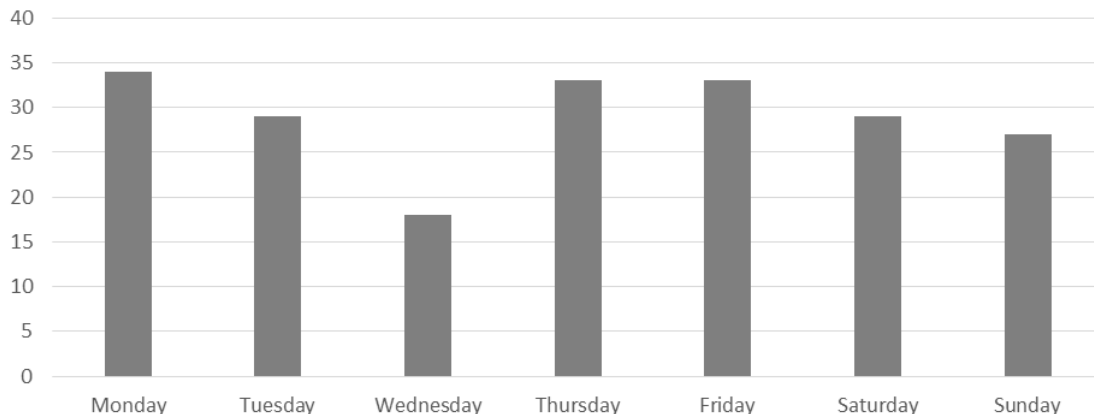
Outcomes

Most Drunken Behaviour ASB incidents have an outcome (16, 57%), two are however marked 'UU unresolved'. There has been one penalty notice for disorder in relation to a male refusing to pay his bar tab and then becoming aggressive with both bar and door staff. In other cases no further action was taken due to the following reasons; formal action not in public interest (4), no suspect identified (7) and other body investigating (2).

Days of Week

On average there have been two ASB incidents reported a day in the current quarter. Incidents are more commonly reported on a Monday, Thursday and Friday. These three days represent 49% of all incidents, Wednesday was a trough day this quarter with around half the volume of incidents reported on the peak days.

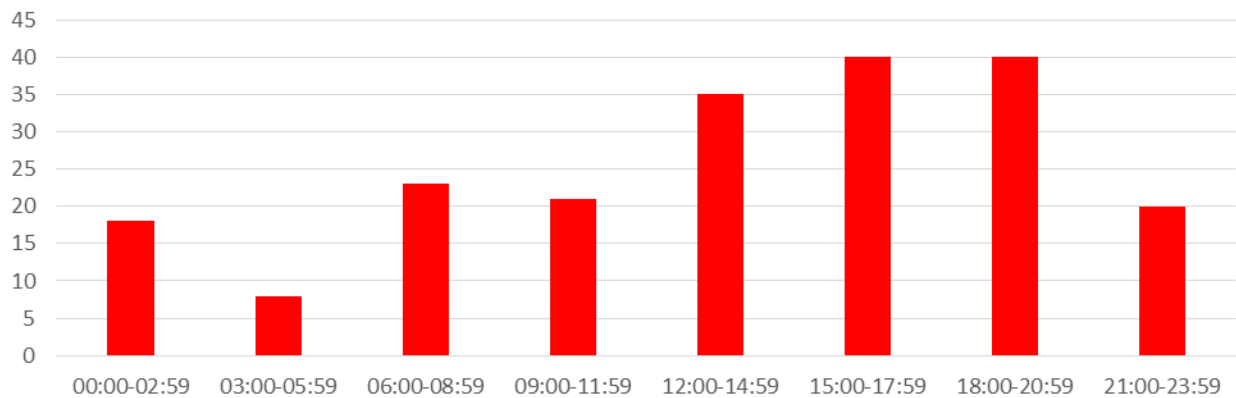
ASB Incidents by Day of Week



Time of Day

Reporting of all ASB incidents in the current period are shown in the below graph broken down by three hour periods across the day. Incident reports occur most frequently from the afternoon into the evening peaking between 15:00-20:59. After midnight reports drop off with very few occurring between 03:00-06:00.

ASB Incidents By Time of Day



How the Report Data was obtained

The data obtained in this report was completed using SAP Business Objects and extracting the information from RMS Niche. The search has been built on the criteria provided as a result of the ASB audit – it includes all occurrences where the local qualifier and stats classification are set to ASB.

Mental Health Street Triage

Mental Health Street Triage is a scheme whereby mental health professionals provide on the spot advice to police officers who are dealing with people with possible mental health problems. This advice can include an opinion on a person's condition, or appropriate information sharing about a person's health history. The aim is, where possible, to help police officers make appropriate decisions, based on a clear understanding of the background to these situations. This should lead to people receiving appropriate care more quickly, leading to better outcomes and a reduction in the use of section 136.

If an individual is detained utilising Section 136 of the Mental Health Act, the individual is removed to Health based Place of Safety - Officers/Triage Nurse await ambulance or they are taken by a police vehicle. The District Senior Nurse at the Homerton determines Health based Place of safety, patient transferred to HBPOS where assessed by 1 or 2 Senior Authorised Mental Health Practitioners and a doctor, this is after any A+E visit to assess any wounds or injuries. Admittance will need a team to remove onto ward and ongoing assessment depending on level of care required. Can stay up to 28 days providing constant care if required with ongoing treatment plans.

If referred to General Practitioner, the Triage Nurse will make referral to their GP and the person returned home or left in care of someone who will take responsibility for them.

If referred to Mental Health Crisis Care Team. Triage Nurse will make a referral to the Crisis care team and as above taken home or left in company of who will take responsibility for them.

If deemed appropriate for Voluntary Attendance via LAS, the Triage nurse sometimes accompanies to smooth process and ease the person into NHS care.

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If referred to Home Treatment team. Triage nurse will refer for those who have ongoing issues where a visit at home is more appropriate for the individual.

All referrals and voluntary actions are followed up by the triage nurse these actions save hundreds of hours in resource time for both NHS and Police staff. None of these actions are viable unless a MHST practitioner is present at the time of the encounter.

If an individual is taken to hospital under S/136 without a MHST nurse present, this can take two police officers and a vehicle out of action for on average four hours – effectively half of the shift. When the Response groups are mustering approximately 10 officers, this is effectively 20% of the workforce unable to respond to calls for service whilst they are dealing with the patient at the hospital.

As can be seen from the three month statistics below, when a MHST Nurse was present, 32 S136s were avoided. This equates to approximately 256 officer hours, or the equivalent of 32 days saved. The hourly rate for a police officer including on-costs is £59 per hour equating to £15,000 saved over three months.

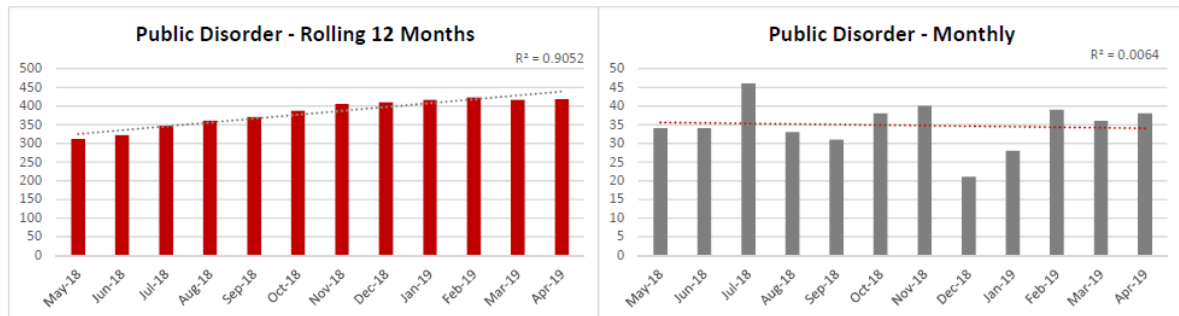
MH Street Triage Statistics

For the period 1/11/18-31/1/19

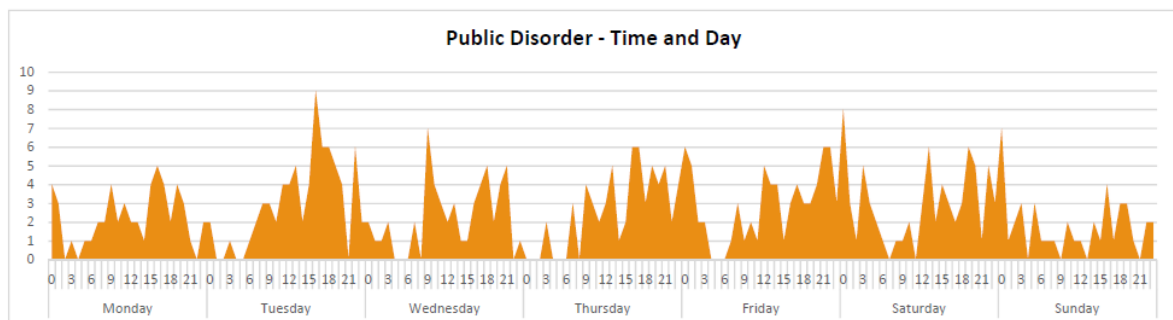
Total number of 136's avoided by MHST team	48
Total number of 136's issued whilst MHST on duty	11
Number of 136's issued outside of MHST duty times	19
Total of 136's for this period	30
Total of 136's there would have for this period if there was <u>no</u> MHST	78
Total number of MH interventions made by MHST	82

Public Disorder

Public Disorder Summary



Change:	This Month	6%	FYTD	6%	Rolling 12 Month	44%
	Detection Rate FYTD:	11%			National Position:	37
	Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	13%				



Public Disorder

Across the last financial year 2018/19 Public Disorder has shown the largest increase across all crime types (+55%, n=151) across the City, there has been a steady increase since February 2018 when looking at the rolling 12 months graph. There have been particular spikes in March, July and November 2018 then a noticeable decrease in December 2018.

Comparing 2018/19 to 2016/17 the increase is even more notable at 93% (n=206). There has been an increase in Public Order offences recorded nationally and the ONS believe that this is at least in part due to changes in recording and reporting practices and not just increasing levels of Public Disorder. Across the last three years we have on average 28 public disorder offences a month most of which fall under section 4 offences relating to words or behaviours used causing fear or provocation of unlawful violence.

Comparison with Westminster crime figures

Calendar Year Totals

CoLP

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	2016	2017	2018	Change (2016- 2018)	% Change
All Crime	5386	5583	6956	1570	29%
Bicycle Theft	355	366	459	104	29%
Burglary	247	246	324	77	31%
Public Disorder	242	232	420	178	74%
Rape and Sexual Offences	77	78	104	27	35%
Shoplifting	648	762	901	253	39%
Theft From Person	425	569	690	265	62%
Violence With Injury	399	360	470	71	18%
Violence Without Injury	442	356	535	93	21%

Westminster Borough

	2016	2017	2018	Change (2016- 2018)	% Change
All Crime	50243	57219	63062	12819	26%
Bicycle Theft	1203	1232	1279	76	6%
Burglary	3227	3498	4315	1088	34%
Public Disorder	2582	3197	3251	669	26%
Rape and Sexual Offences	919	1048	1273	354	39%
Shoplifting	4187	4655	4461	274	7%
Theft From Person	6054	8767	10544	4490	74%
Violence With Injury	3369	3669	3606	237	7%
Violence Without Injury	5285	6194	6641	1356	26%

Financial Year Totals

CoLP

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Change (2016/17- 2018/19)	% Change
All Crime	5453	5862	7214	1761	32%
Bicycle Theft	373	368	479	106	28%
Burglary	251	286	313	62	25%
Public Disorder	222	277	428	206	93%
Rape and Sexual Offences	61	97	99	38	62%
Shoplifting	726	736	955	229	32%
Theft From Person	466	602	655	189	41%
Violence With Injury	383	384	464	81	21%
Violence Without Injury	421	400	582	161	38%

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Westminster Borough

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Change (2016/17- 2018/19)	% Change
All Crime	51188	58297	69127	17939	35%
Bicycle Theft	1211	1234	1358	147	12%
Burglary	3135	3810	3234	99	3%
Public Disorder	2699	3268	3327	628	23%
Rape and Sexual Offences	927	1193	1234	307	33%
Shoplifting	4267	4724	4447	180	4%
Theft From Person	6333	9199	12723	6390	101%
Violence With Injury	3451	3554	3777	326	9%
Violence Without Injury	5559	6250	6785	1226	22%

PREVENT

1. Delivering WRAP sessions, meetings and Prevent sessions

We have delivered 3 sessions of the mini wrap to Grange City hotel staff

We have delivered 4 sessions to or WRAP to Sir Robert M^cAlpine Ltd, who are requesting another 4 sessions and would like prevent stalls on their sites, as they have a multi culture work force.

Prevent talk given to charterhouse school as a refresher

PREVENT input over 2 days in BRADFORD, provided a prevent input on what we do in the City to the National Association Of Muslim Police

Ongoing Prevent input to the apprentice at the guildhall x 2 days

Ongoing Prevent input to the COLP induction day/special constabulary

Prevent input to Show lane library staff

Prevent input to Independent advisory group

Ongoing Prevent input to uniform groups/ control room staff.

Prevent input to Sainsbury supervisors who are located at different sites.

Prevent input to around 50 overseas students at Coventry University, Middlesex St.

Meetings

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Prevent met with Bank of England security/vetting officers to discuss future training opportunities

Prevent meeting with security manager or co-operative bank to arrange prevent training for staff.

Prevent team have met up with the Christian faith group forum in the City Denary

Prevent team met with Faiths Forum for London to discuss working with youths in the city.

Attended the Education Safeguarding Forum, gave an input on prevent to safeguarding leads to city and hackney schools.

Attended Coventry University Prevent Steering Group.

Attended a prevent meeting at Northumbria University 110 Middlesex Street where there were prevent leads from other universities, we also have new prevent coordinators for different regions, and COLP have a follow up meeting arranged with our SPOC.

Meeting with Ward Security, they would like Prevent training in Kent but will be CITY based staff- awaiting dates

2. Prevent referrals and other actions

The Prevent team have continued working with Prevent referrals over this period. There has been 7seven referrals so far to date, two City based referral which one is still ongoing. Other referrals have been worked on and then sent to Metropolitan Police for further action.

3. Internal Women's Network/Islamic Women's Network

Prevent officers have continued supporting some of the various networks to understand the role of Prevent and, for them, have the knowledge and confidence to come forward with any concerns. Officer attends on a weekly basis the Islamic women's group, and has a good rapport with them. (However will be mindful for the Month of May 2019 as they may be less people attending due to Ramadan).

4. Face to Face Meeting/stalls

The Prevent Team have continued conducting face to face training with staff and officers within the CoLP. It is hoped that this continued work will assist with officers having a better knowledge of Prevent and who to contact with any concerns.

Prevent team have visited WANDSWORTH prison and met with prevent leads, discussed trends /intel etc., as if people from the city did end up in prison it is highly likely they will be in Wands worth prison.

Ongoing prevent stalls alongside victim support at:

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- Aldgate café
- Artisan library
- Shoe lane library
- Salvation Army headquarters
- Bart's hops
- Savills, Fleet Place House
- Fresher's fair Coventry university for around 150 foreign students
- Prevent stall at the apprentice safeguarding day at the GUILDHALL.
- There will be a prevent stall from 1230 noon until 2030 at the city wide residence meetings alongside corporation of London on 8th May 19.
-

5. Practical Training Package

The Prevent team has produced a practical training package to identify signs of radicalisation and what to do when this occurs. The package is complete and includes a case study, the definition of radicalisation, the aim of the Contest strategy and understanding of the 4 P's and where Prevent sits in the Force. Currently over a 150 people have been trained and will be carrying out this work over this year to ensure as many of the Force are trained as possible.

6. Mobile networking group

Prevent referral document uploaded onto the portable mobile working devices. This work has now been completed meaning that officers can fill out Prevent referrals whilst on mobile patrol.

7. HMIC Inspection

The Prevent team have had an HMIC inspection on the 14th February 2019. Preparation for this inspection was developed with recommendations from the internal Prevent inspection and the Parsons Green enquiry. A great deal of work was carried out including:

- RAG document now only shows greens and ambers
- Prevent in the process of moving to Crime Directorate once staff have had their training
- Intranet page shows relevant forms, including an advice guidance including do's and don'ts and pro-forma referral
- PowerPoint training package
- Training plan for the year 19/20
- Lesson plan

8. Regional Meeting

The Prevent team are continuing to working with the Prevent teams from around the country looking at the best ways for improving professional and best practice.

Ongoing work

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- WRAP/Prevent engagement
- Internal and external network meeting
- Continue face to face meetings
- Continue training staff and officers in the Prevent practical input
- Continue working with City hospitals and libraries
- Work with L&D to provide training on the Custody course.
- Continue working on the RAG report
- Continue attending regional/local meetings
- Continue delivering wrap to guildhall apprentice staff

CTLP

SB have stated that they have had a meeting with MPS and we will know follow there guidelines and release dates of CTLP.

BTP will feed into COLP and MPS CTLP.

On 17th July there is a CTLP awareness date at WOOD STREET POLICE STATION, were all the stakeholders will attend and be given information how to feed into the CTLP and what they will get out of the CTLP, which will hopefully raise more awareness around prevent.

Other

- The corporation have employed a person to take on the role of the prevent coordinator /safeguarding officer, however we are waiting for the vetting to be cleared.
- The full time Sergeants role will no longer exist as a full time role, and the officer will be moving in the near future to CTSA office.

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