Committee(s):	Date(s):
Police- For information	4th April 2019
Subject: Quarterly Community Engagement Update	**Public**
Report of: Commissioner of Police Pol 19-19	**For Information**
Report author: T/Chief Inspector Jess Wynne, Communities and Partnerships	

Summary

This report provides an update on engagement activities across five main areas: (1) Counter Terrorism (CT) and communications; (2) Safeguarding the Vulnerable; (3) PREVENTion of Fraud; (4) Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB); (5) Policing the Roads, (6) Community Engagement Review.

Counter-terrorism and Communications: Work within CT continues. The team is continuing with their national responsibilities to engage and ensure continuous improvement in security of key sites. Prevent workshops and awareness presentations provided across the City to a number of businesses and institutions.

Safeguarding and Vulnerability: The mental health street triage scheme continues to be a success. This service has now increased operational hours to 7 days a week.

PREVENTion of Fraud and Cyber Crime: Cyber Protect capability now live within the force. A number of cybercrime prevention presentations have been delivered to organisations, front line officers and schools across the City. CoLP now investigating a similar number of cybercrimes when compared to larger, regional crime units (ROCU's).

ASB: Work is ongoing with partner agencies and local businesses to reduce instances of ASB.

Policing the Roads: The Roads Policing team continue to conduct enforcement operations around Road safety priorities and working with partners in TFL and the Metropolitan Police to support compliance and licensing obligations.

Recommendation

It is recommended that Members receive the report and note its contents.

Main Report

1. **Counter Terrorism**

PREVENT:

Progress on developing PREVENT in the City in this reporting period:

1.1 Delivering WRAP sessions, meetings and Prevent sessions

- WRAP training to Sainsbury's area managers staff for 20 people
- Prevent team assisted with a Prevent input at the Paternoster Business Forum on the 1st March
- Met with safeguarding team at Guildhall for future safeguarding event
- Prevent talk at Guildhall North Wing to external visitors providing knowledge of what Prevent is and how it can help
- Prevent stall at Coventry University for approximately 250 attendees, mainly foreign students. Also any safeguarding issues discussed due to the knowledge of the Prevent team and their close working with the Public Protection Unit. There was also additional Prevent engagement with other higher education institutes over this period which is business as usual for the Prevent Team
- Prevent engagements at Shoe Lane Library and St Bart's Hospital to encourage meeting with as many different people across the City as possible
- Working with Faith Forums and in particular the City Deanery Chapter where the Prevent Team spoke about the work they are carrying out and the other services that the Community Policing Team can assist with

1.2 Prevent referrals and other actions

The Prevent team has continued working with Prevent referrals over this period. The main active referral they are dealing with has involved having to travel to Norfolk mental health institute to meet with medical staff to discuss ongoing issues. Many of the other referrals have been worked on and sent to the Metropolitan Police for further action.

1.3 Internal Women's Network/Islamic Women's Network

Prevent officers have continued supporting some of the various networks at events to enable members of those groups to understand the role of Prevent and, for them, give them the knowledge and confidence to come forward with any concerns.

1.4 Face to Face Meeting

The Prevent Team has 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.

1.5 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 100 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.

1.6 Mobile networking group

The Prevent team met with the Mobile Working Steering Group to have the Prevent referral document uploaded onto the Force portable mobile working devices used by officers. This work has now been completed meaning that officers can fill out Prevent referrals whilst on mobile patrol.

1.7 HMIC Inspection

The Prevent team were interviewed for 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 to be moved from Uniformed Policing to the Crime Directorate
- 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

1.8 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.

2. PREPARE & PROTECT:

Counter Terrorism Security Adviser (CTSA) team:

PREPARE & PROTECT:

The CTSA team continue to proactively support the national CT Protective Security strategy, by providing up to date CT awareness packages, providing holistic CT advice both in relation to physical security and also people security and provide advice on new developments and events.

The team has delivered CT awareness training to over 1000 people between December 2018 and February 2019. This has been in a variety of forms, including ACT Awareness sessions hosted at Wood Street, bespoke sessions tailored for specific business sectors, document awareness training for HR Professionals, postal security processes, and various site risk and vulnerability assessments. The team has delivered Project Argus to 270 policy makers for businesses in the City, helping them to develop their strategies for dealing with a CT incident and focusing on the prepare element of the CT Strategy. The team have also supported the national pilot of ACT Strategic, a training package aimed at the decision makers in business to drive support for wider awareness training among their staff. The office organised and facilitated a national pilot training session in London.

The CTSAs continue contributing to the national review of the Protective Security Improvement Activity (PSIA) process, which is a mentored approach to improving security at nationally (and locally) identified priority sites and crowded places. This list of sites is currently under review by the CTSA office in line with the national drive to define crowded spaces (aggregated areas) as well as typically crowded places. Engagement around bringing on new PSIA sites has begun with relevant and appropriate sites.

The City CTSA team has continued with the national role of upskilling CTSAs across the country to deliver SCAN to the public. The office are the national driving force behind the new product and have launched SCAN at key sites in the City. Feedback has been positive and we continue to work with the Centre for the Protection of the National Infrastructure(CPNI) as they review the effectiveness of the product. SCAN strengthens the shared aims and objectives of police and security to provide a deterring effect in unison.

The Force continues to support the COLC with the Public Realm security review, which looks at existing sites to review whether security improvements are needed and also horizon scans future development. This relationship is now well established and is a fantastic example of police and local authority partnership in assessing the risk posed to the public realm and developing proportionate solutions either in policing tactics or physical measures.

With still a relatively new team in terms of experience, the team is in the middle of conducting a number of full site vulnerability assessments across the City at key locations. This is an immersive process that looks at every aspect of security

relevant to the site. This assessments continue and will ensure that some of our more iconic and vulnerable sites have all the information they need to be effective as possible in terms of security.

On the horizon the team are reviewing the Griffin call out process. This is a considerable piece of work, but with the development of SCAN, and the greater capability of our messaging system, this is a good opportunity to review and consider how security teams in the City can become more coordinated in times of extremis.

3. Safeguarding and Vulnerability

3.1 Safeguarding and Vulnerability

Following on from Op Alarm Call in Oct 2018 (testing hotels response to CSE), CoLP has made contact with the hotels that were part of the Operation, providing positive feedback to those that made the correct decisions and followed the right process in response to a potential CSE incident. The Force has offered training and materials to those that did not make the correct decisions and follow the correct process. This is being followed up with visits to meet managers in order to progress further.

Phase 2 of Op Alarm Call, where a further set of hotels will be worked with, will run in CSE awareness week (w/c 18th March). This is running in conjunction with the MPS and will utilise the same format.

Additionally CoLP will be undertaking some work with schools, considering the running of sessions with the Breck Foundation for both schools and police.

Whilst the general vulnerability training programme continues across CoLP, a further package is currently being designed around specific safeguarding areas and processes. This will include the signs and response to CSE and child abuse and associated processes, as well as domestic abuse and sexual violence. Part of the training will focus on the need for officers to ask and record responses to questions around children within the family (who may not be present) and schools they attend.

The work to roll out Op Encompass[1] continues and whilst this is not yet embedded, it is moving forward with CoLP working with CSC to start the training with designated safeguarding leads in schools. CoLP will provide an update at the March Safeguarding and Education Forum.

CoLP are reviewing the CSE operating protocol and will be including a section on criminal exploitation, plus consideration for expansion of the Terms of Reference for Multi Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) meeting to include

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[1] **Operation Encompass** is a police and education early information sharing partnership enabling schools to offer immediate support for children and young people experiencing domestic abuse. Information is shared by the police with a school's trained Key Adult (DSL) prior to the start of the next school day after officers have attended a domestic abuse incident thus enabling appropriate support to be given, dependent upon the needs and wishes of the child. https://www.operationencompass.org/

criminally exploited children as well – a possible emerging trend for the City of London Corporation.

Additionally, the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) will be exploring the increase in unaccompanied asylum seekers presenting in the City.

CoLP supported sexual violence awareness week in February, taking part in the 'Light Up the Night' march and supporting the #itsnotok activity. This included inputs to the cadets around healthy relationships and consent and working with them and licensed premises to raise awareness.

Funding for a further in house training course on Sudden Unexplained Death in Infants has been secured and a course will run in May 2019.

3.2 **Mental Health Street Triage**

Members will be well aware of the 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 Hospital determines Health based Place of safety (HBPOS), 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.

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

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

If deemed appropriate for Voluntary Attendance via London Ambulance Service (LAS), the Triage nurse may accompany the individual to smooth process and ease the person into NHS care this is on a case by case basis.

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 from 1/11/18 to 31/1/19, when a MHST Nurse was present, 48 S136s were avoided. This equates to approximately 384 officer hours, or the equivalent of 48 days saved. The hourly rate for a police officer including on-costs is £59 per hour equating to £22,656 saved over three months.

Costings

For financial year 2019/20, the cost of the element of street triage that is funded by the City of London Corporation (CoL) and the Police will be £92,745. This funds the additional three days that ensure the service is a seven days a week service – but it is also the full year cost.

The CoL has already funded the project fully until the end of June 2019. Moving forward the CoL (Commissioning & Partnerships) will share the cost of the service with the City of London Police. For the next financial year, it will be necessary to fund the period July 2019 - March 2020 at a cost of £69,560 in total, which when split between the Corporation and the Police amounts to **£34,780** each. The City of London Police will be looking to pay for their share in Proceeds of Crime.

At your last Committee some data comparison was requested, however, this would not be a particularly meaningful comparison as the number of individuals who benefit from this service varies from month to month as it is a *reactive* service, and is not target driven. The focus is on providing the best possible quality of care for the individual and for the appropriate outcome for the individuals' needs at the time.

MH Street Triage Statistics

	For the 4 month period 1/7/18 - 31/10/18	For the 3 month period 1/11/18- 31/1/19
Total number of 136's avoided by MHST team	32	48
Total number of 136's issued whilst MHST on duty	13	11
Number of 136's issued outside of MHST duty times	43	19
Total of 136's for this period	53	30

Total of 136's there would have for this period if there was <u>no</u> MHST	85	78

Total number of MH interventions made by MHST	88	82

However, as an overview of 3 year trend information, the following chart shows an extremely strong upward trend line from 2014/15 to 2016/17 (R2 value very close to 1). This is based on the three years prior to the introduction of the MHST nurses and indicates the number of Section 136's estimated for FY 2017/18 would be around 200. The introduction of the MHST nurses has therefore accounted for approximately a 21% reduction on the predicted levels.
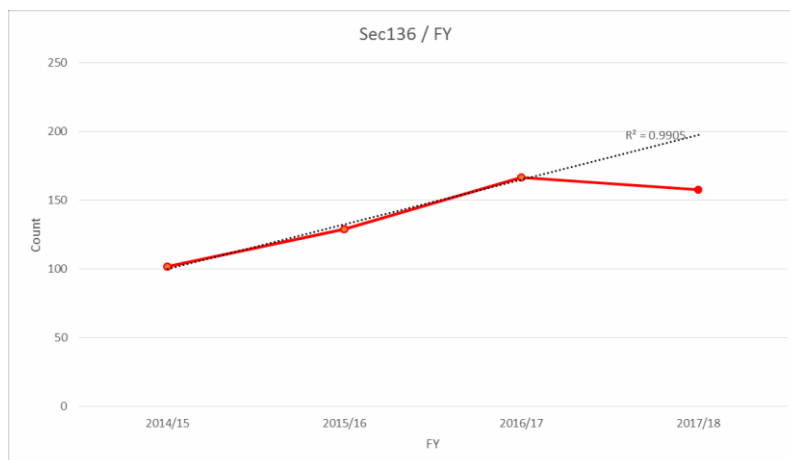
Additionally at your last Committee the Chairman requested some case studies to be included. These have been attached at Appendix A to this report.

The creation of a Serenity Integrated Mentoring (SIM) team within Community Policing is an innovative mental health workforce model that brings together the police and community mental health services in order to better support people with complex mental health needs. Across the UK, emergency and healthcare services respond to people in mental health crisis. For a small number of service users, crisis behaviours become cyclical and regular, placing an intensive operational demand on police, ambulance, Emergency Departments (ED), and mental health teams. SIM trains a police officer about mental health in high intensity behaviour, risk management, and basic clinical theory. The officer is then based within their local Community Mental Health Team (CMHT) to assist with the clinical and risk management of the most challenging cases.

4. Prevention of Fraud and Cyber Crime

4.1   Cyber Griffin, the City of London Police initiative focused on helping people in the square mile protect themselves from Cyber Crime is building momentum. To date:
- 7 public base line briefings have taken place
- 315 people have attended
- 15 Decision and Disruption table top exercises completed across 13 separate organisations.
- Relationships established with over 50 businesses in the City who will receive briefings and training in the near future.

It is too early to establish the impact of Cyber Griffin in terms of reducing the amount of attacks, what can be said is the CoLP is helping organisations build resilience to respond to cyber incidents through planning and exercising.

CoLP's aims are:

• 75% of organisations and the public who receive PROTECT advice will change their behaviours as a result – Current feedback suggests this is being achieved.
• 75% of organisations who receive PREPARE advice will develop or review incident response plans and test them – Current feedback suggests this is being achieved.

Developments:
- Public Cyber Griffin briefings are growing steadily in popularity. Currently, briefings are fully booked a month in advance.
- A new service has been rolled out. Cyber Griffin now offers businesses the opportunity to learn police grade incident response in a cyber context in a service called Gold, Silver, Bronze.
- A new officer has joined the unit and two officers have qualified in CISMP. This in turn is improving the unit capacity to deliver more services.

5. Tackling and Preventing Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Anti-Social Behaviour

Data Highlight Report October - December 2018[2]

Key Findings

- The 3rd 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

ASB Incidents Over Time — $R^2 = 0.6967$
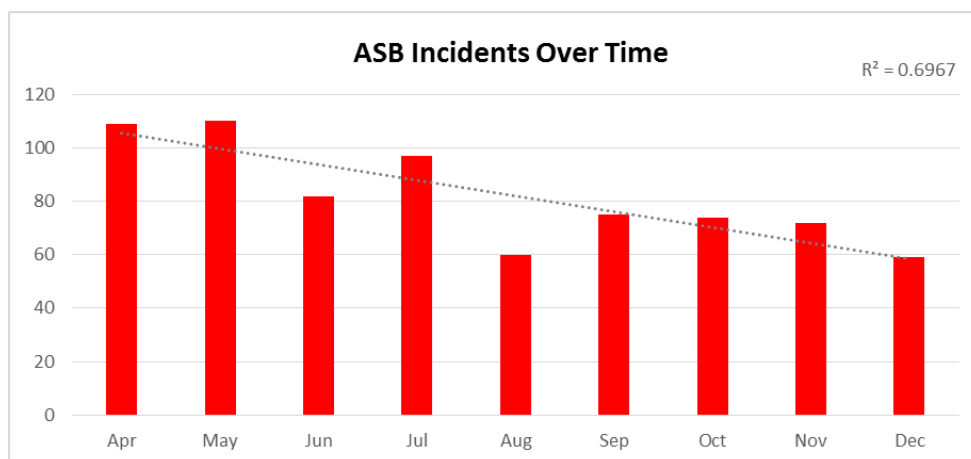
Month (2018)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Incidents	109	110	82	97	60	75	74	72	59

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 was also a drop in all crime for December so this may be a pattern reflected in the ASB figures.

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[2] All of the Q3 ASB data was fully reported to the Police Performance and Resource Management Sub Committee on the 6th February at which we are held to account for performance in this area.

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

ASB Incidents by Category
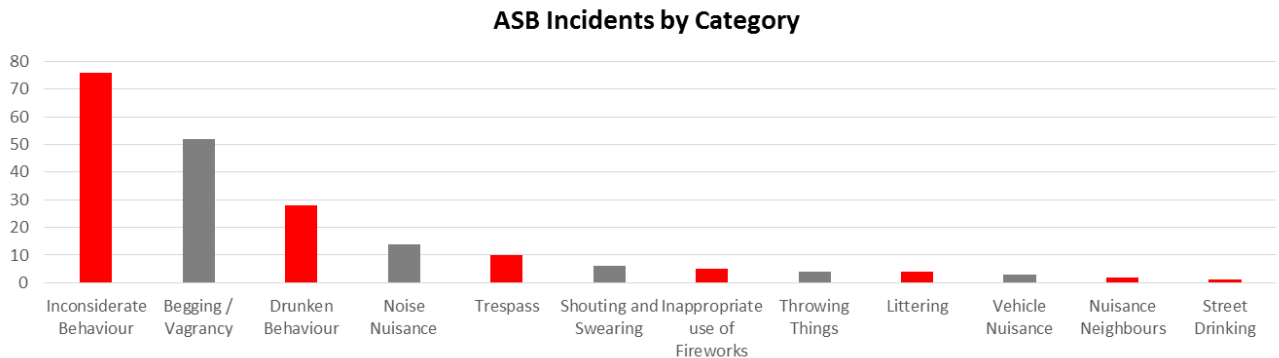
The above graph demonstrates that **Inconsiderate Behaviour** and **Begging/ Vagrancy** are the categories with the highest number of ASB incidents recorded. There were 76 incidents of inconsiderate behaviour and 52 for Begging/ Vagrancy. The third most recorded are ASB incidents for **Drunken Behaviour;** 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
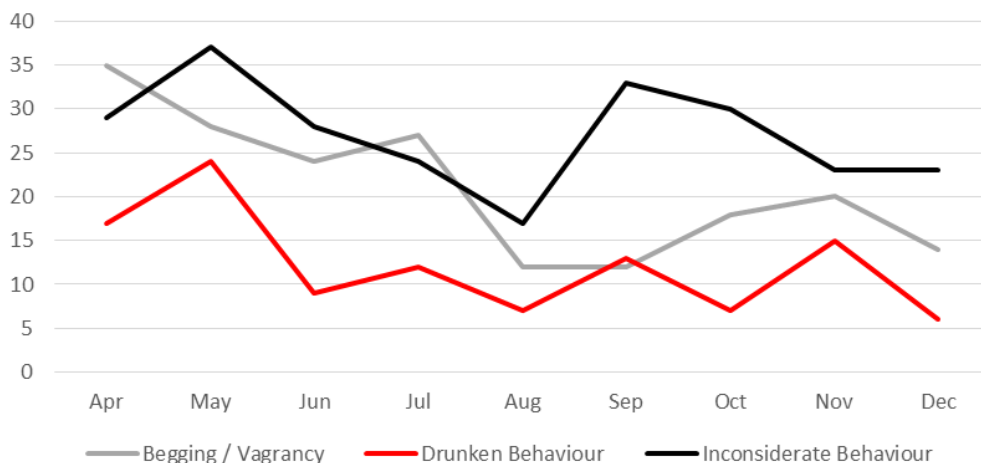
Inconsiderate Behaviour

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.

- **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, Cannon Street and Bank.

Rough Sleeping

- **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.

It is important to note that there is no recourse or mandate for a police service to manage rough sleeping as the police have no resources to offer them in terms of accommodation and support. The police are unable to classify someone as a rough sleeper as this function can only be practiced by a registered body of

practitioners. The police can only act as a referral service which CoLP currently do. The response to Rough Sleeping is managed by the local authority.

In the City of London there is no intrinsic link between rough sleeping and begging. City beggars are mainly clients from other boroughs that transit here to beg, many of whom are in supported accommodation. It is fairly unique in the square mile in that approximately 90% of beggars in the City are not City rough sleepers.

Therefore, within the City of London Police, the Force is separating rough sleeping from begging. To this end, we designed and developed Operation Luscombe to specifically tackle the issue of *begging*. The premise of this operation is that if someone is a genuine rough sleeper and are found to be begging, then they are given two opportunities to attend an intervention hub before the Force get to the CPN stage (Community Protection Notice). A CPN enables the police or authorised authority to ban an individual from an area for up to three months. If they are still begging, only at the third intervention will we issue a CPN. To date, none of the CPNs issued have been to known City rough sleepers, all have been to beggars who are part of an organised network. If they are then found to be in breach of their CPN, the Force will make an application to the courts for a CBO (Criminal Behavioural Order).

The process is as follows:

Process:
- **Stage 1** – Initial 'Green' intervention ticket and invitation to a joint partnership working 'Hub'. Hub to be organised monthly. This hub is attended by the Police, Outreach, Westminster Drugs Project (WDP), housing, St. Mungo's.
- **Stage 2** – Re-offenders will be given a 'Yellow' intervention invite and a CPW (Community Protection Warning). There will still 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 CPW.
- **Stage 4** – Re-offenders will be dealt with by means of summons or arrest and a CBO (Criminal Behavioural Order) application 'Blue'.

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.

The table below shows the results of Operation Luscombe since it was started in May 2018:

As detailed above, a green ticket is an invitation for a beggar to an intervention hub. If they do not attend and are found begging again, they are issued with a yellow ticket which is a CPN Warning and another invitation to a hub. If they again do not attend and are found begging, they are issued with a red ticket with is a

CPN banning them for 3 months. If they are found in breach of this red ticket (full CPN) then they are issued with a blue ticket which is a summons to attend a court hearing and we will make an application for a CBO.

Total issued	Green	Yellow	Red	Blue	Breach	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			
Hub 8 – October 2018	4	1	1	1		
Hub 9 – November 2018	10	1	1	1		
Hub 10 – December 2018	7	1			2	TBC
Hub 11 – January 2019	1	5	1		2	TBC
Total	120	36	12	3	4	Awaiting Court Hearing

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'.

ASB- Drunken Behaviour

Incidents relating to drunken behaviour spiked in November 2018 in Q3 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
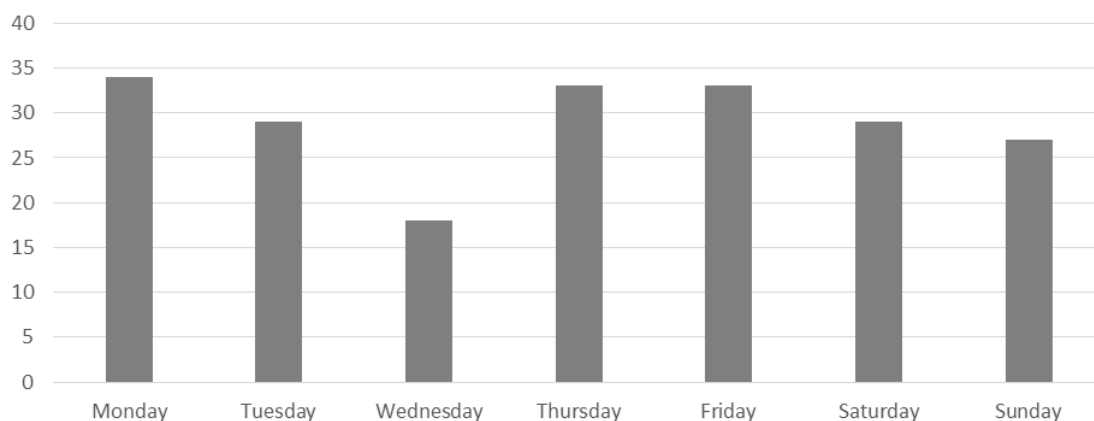
Time of Day

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
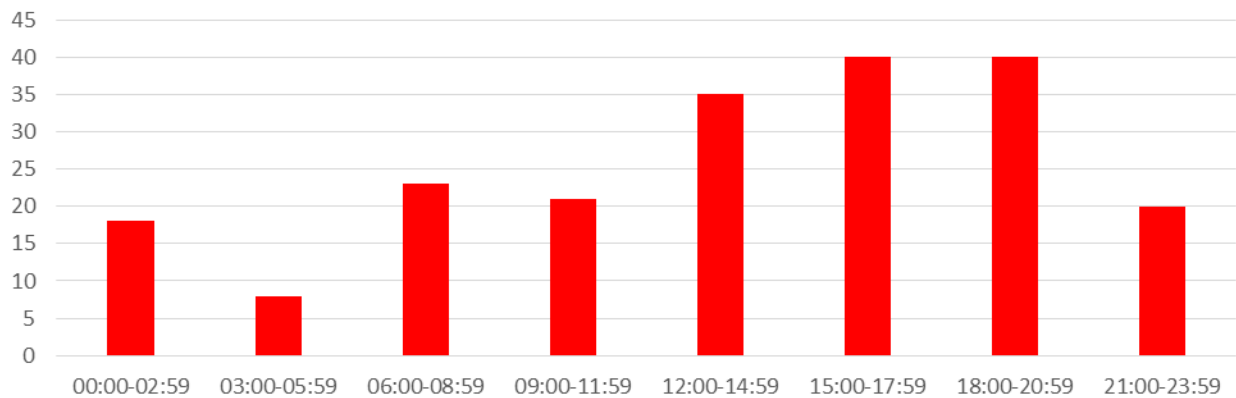
6. Policing the Roads

6.1 Response to Cycling

The City of London Police has signed up to and is part of the Mayor of London's "Vision Zero" plan. This is a global project that has been adopted by numerous cities across the world. Major cities around the world are taking a stand to end the toll of deaths and injury seen on their roads and transport networks by committing to Vision Zero. London is at the forefront of this approach and the Mayor's Transport Strategy sets out the goal that, by 2041, all deaths and serious injuries will be eliminated from London's transport network.

Simply, **we want to eradicate deaths and serious injuries** (Killed and Seriously Injured – KSIs) on London's Roads by 2041.

The Vision Zero Action Plan

- **Safe speeds:** Encouraging speeds appropriate to the streets of a busy and populated city through the widespread introduction of new lower speed limits

- **Safe streets:** Designing an environment that is forgiving of mistakes by transforming junctions, which see the majority of collisions, and ensuring safety is at the forefront of all design schemes

- **Safe vehicles:** Reducing risk posed by the most dangerous vehicles by introducing a world-leading Bus Safety Standard across London's entire bus fleet and a new 'Direct Vision Standard' for Heavy Goods Vehicles

- **Safe behaviours:** Reducing the likelihood of road users making mistakes or behaving in a way that is risky for themselves and other people through targeted

enforcement, marketing campaigns, [education programmes](#) and safety training for [cyclists](#), [motorcycle and moped riders](#)

- **Post-collision response:** Developing systematic information sharing and learning, along with improving justice and care for the victims of traffic incidents

The key to making the plan work is partnership working and the City of London Police is partnered with the Corporation of London Road Dander Reduction and Behaviour Team and is a key stakeholder in the Road Danger Reduction and Active Travel Plan 2018 – 2023 which is a strategic five year plan that sets out the key aims and objectives to maintain a safe environment for all road users in the City of London. It follows a Safe Systems approach towards delivering Vision Zero. The plan places emphasis on partnership and engagement as we all have a role to play in reducing casualties and encouraging safer behaviours.

6.2 **Policing Response**

The City of London Police will re-launch its traffic unit in April 2019. It will be called the Roads Policing Unit (national identity). Significant progress has been made and the unit is up to strength and now has the skills to address the great challenge of eradicating KSIs (Killed and seriously injured) within the square mile.

A key component of this plan to address the ambition of the critical Vision Zero, will be a dedicated cycle unit. With 1 sergeant and 6 constables, the unit will be equipped to address ALL issues associated with cycling. Cycling is a huge growth area within London, with a particularly prominent rise in use in the City Of London.

Encouraging cycling is part of health and wellbeing, improved commuter experience, lower reliance on cars/vehicles but it brings challenges also. Cycling behaviour and the engagement/education and enforcement of cycling offences coupled with the complex set of variables that come with cycling, will require dedicated team. The City of London was the first force in the country to have a unit and the re-introduction of a dedicated until will again allow us to lead the country in the use of cycles for policing the roads.

Below are the statistics for January 2019[3]:

	CASUALTIES JAN 2019			
	FATAL	SERIOUS	SLIGHT	TOTAL
PEDESTRIANS		2	9	11
PEDAL CYCLES		1	11	12
POWERED 2 WHEEL			4	4
CAR OR TAXI			2	2
P.S.V.			2	2
GOODS				0
OTHER				0
Total Casualties	**0**	3	28	31

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[3] These were fully reported to your Police Performance and Resource Management Sub Committee on the 6th February 2019.

PI Collisions		3	25	28
		January 2019		
Other operations	Phones/ Seatbelts	22		
Speeding in the 20mph zone	Traffic Offence Report	51		
TOTAL		73		
Number of vehicles seized from ANPR only		8		
Total number of vehicles seized from ANPR / No Ins or No DL or both		47		
Number of pre-planned enforcement and/or education operations targeting Large Goods Vehicle within City of London		8		
Number of LGV's stopped		56		
Number of LGV's stopped with offences		64		
Number of offences		45		

Roads Policing Plan for 2019:

- Re-establish the cycle team
- Change of reporting and recording systems is under progress. This will allow CoLP to baseline and align KPIs so that we can review our tactics versus success/areas for improvement
- Utilise the newly granted power Community Safety Accreditation Scheme (CSAS) to employ TfL and Local Authority enforcement, increasing visibility on the roads
- Re-introduce Op Atrium
- In addition to Op Atrium, utilise Local Authority resources to allocate behavioural change courses both in person and online
- Work with all key partners and stakeholders to share information and work to provide an engineered solution to problems highlighted throughout the engagement, education and enforcement phases of the policing operations
- Introduce City Cycle Ambassadors, those leading by example on our roads (community based) an innovation led by CoLP
- The CoLP Communities teams continue to provide bicycle marking events utilising BikeRegister. This is the UK's leading online bicycle identification and registration initiative aiming to reduce cycle theft, identify stolen bikes and assist in owner recovery. BikeRegister is used by every UK Police Force. Marking consists of taking the frame number from the cycle and marking the cycle with a unique reference number with a chemical compound and applying a semi-tamperproof sticker. All information is recorded and logged on a secure

database held by BikeRegister. City of London Police officers run these events at the rate of approximately three per week across the City and use these events to engage with cyclists and to provide advice regarding safe cycling in the City of London.

7. Community Scrutiny/ IAG

7.1 The Equality and Inclusion Manager is submitting a separate report regarding the future of the CSG and IAG to this meeting today.

The IAG met on the 30th January 2019 and were informed in detail about the Transform programme. The IAG found this extremely useful. The next planned IAG is on the 10th April 2019 and the Prevent Sgt will attend to apprise the Group on the current work of the Prevent team.

8. Conclusion

This report informs Committee Members of some of the community engagement and intervention activities undertaken since the last report and highlights current issues and the City of London Police response.

Contact

Jess Wynne
T/Chief Insp Communities and Partnerships
T: 020 7601 2402
E: Jesse.wynne@cityoflondon.pnn.police.uk

Appendix A- MHST Case Studies

CASE STUDY A: Section 136 Used during MHST Nurse Shift - 18000584214

02/12/2019: A 24 year old male from Tower Hamlets, well known to mental health services, CoLP and MHST nurses stated he has taken an overdose of paracetamol and drank a litre of vodka the previous day in a bid to kill himself. He is not known for substance (drug/alcohol) misuse and did not seek medical attention. He had awoken today angry he was unsuccessful. He called his crisis team stating his intention to jump off a bridge to kill himself. Located by Police on Southwark Bridge, assessed by MHST nurse (present with officers) and Section 136 appropriately used due to his previous suicide attempt and current threat to jump from bridge. He was extremely upset with friends who he felt had let him down on his birthday and feels they use him for money. Time of arrival at incident: 23:15
Time advice given: 23:15 Time arrival at A&E: 23:50 Time left A&E: 00:15
TOTAL TIME: 1 HOUR

CASE STUDY B: Section 136 Used outside MHST Nurse Shift – 19000032578

20/01/2019: A 47 year old female from Islington (Same in Case Study C), well known to mental health services, CoLP and MHST nurses was found attempting to jump off Tower Bridge. Incident occurred outside the MHST nurse rota and so Section 136 utilised by police.
Time of arrival at incident: 16:09
Time advice given: N/A. MHST not on duty.
Time LAS called: 16:40, cancelled at 17:20 due to not available in 30 minutes. Time arrival at PoS:
18:02 Homerton
 Time left PoS: 18:56
 TOTAL TIME: 2 HOURS 47 MINUTES

CASE STUDY C: Section 136 Avoided MHST Nurse Shift – 180000514920

25/10/2018: A 47 year old female from Islington (Same in Case Study B), well known to mental health services, CoLP and MHST nurses was threatening to kill herself at Tower Bridge. MHST nurses aware of patient's history and exhibiting similar behaviour to prior incidents. Female conveyed voluntarily to mental health services by ambulance to Whittington Hospital where she undergoes treatment.
Time of arrival at incident: 18:55
Time advice given: 19:10 MHST Nurse
TOTAL TIME: 15 MINUTES