

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Safer City Partnership Strategy Group Review Period June – August 2020

City of London Police Update

Supt Helen Isaac

City of London Police (Communities & Partnerships)

September 2020

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Introduction

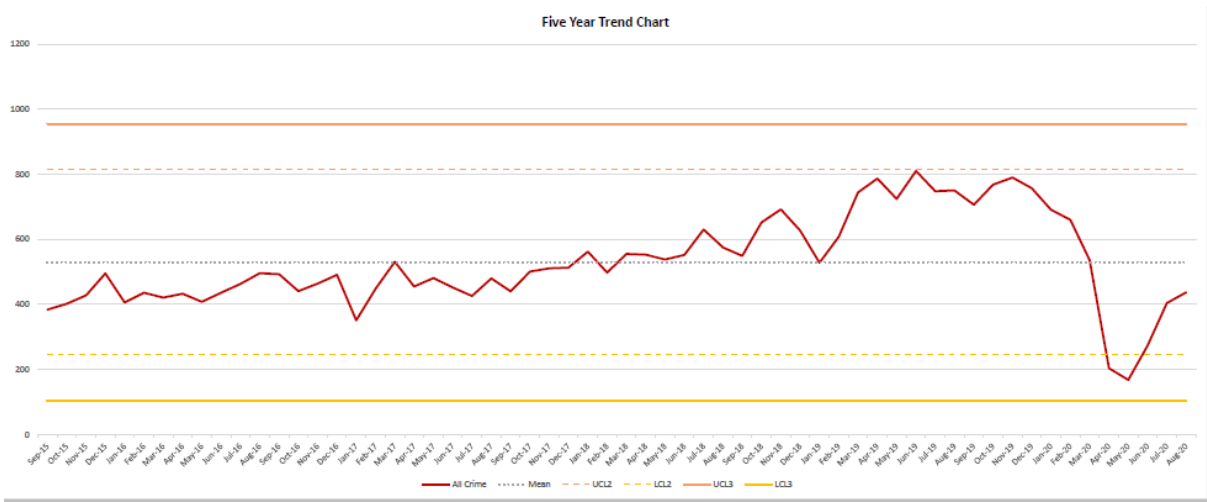
The City of London experiences relatively low levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. This reflects the efforts of the City of London Police, the City of London Corporation and many other partners.

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:

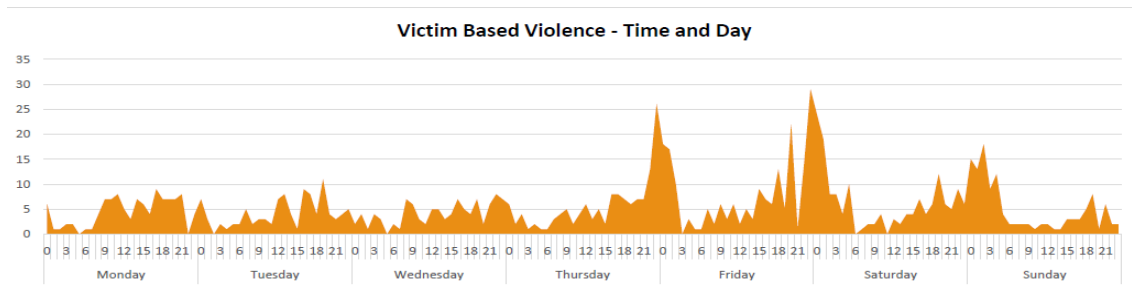
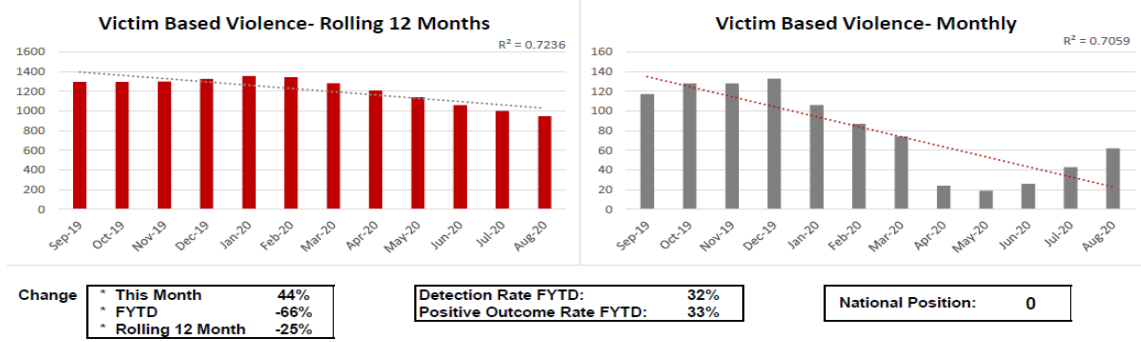
- **Violence Against the Person** – People are safe from violent crime and violence against the person
- **Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance** – People are safe and feel safe in the night-time economy
- **Acquisitive Crime** – People and businesses are protected from theft and fraud/acquisitive crime
- **Anti-Social Behaviour** – Anti-Social Behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively
- **Supporting the Counter Terrorism Strategy through Delivery of the Prevent Strategy** – Vulnerable people and communities are safeguarded from radicalisation and the threat of terrorism.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY



CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Violence Against the Person

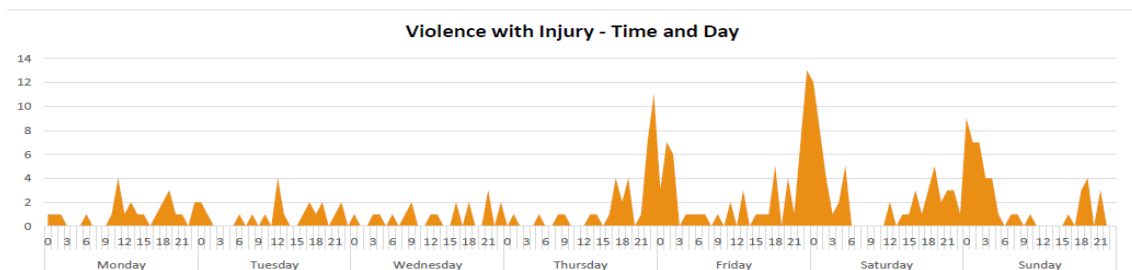
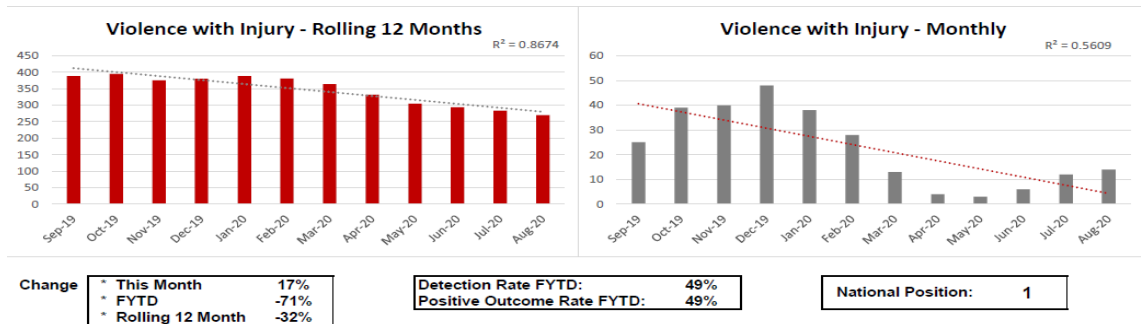


OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

Report current to: 03/08/2020

Victim based violence has fallen by 66% in the FYTD, a very noticeable impact of COVID-19, licensed premises being shut and a big reduction in footfall. With the lifting of lockdown, offences have started to rise again.

Violence with Injury

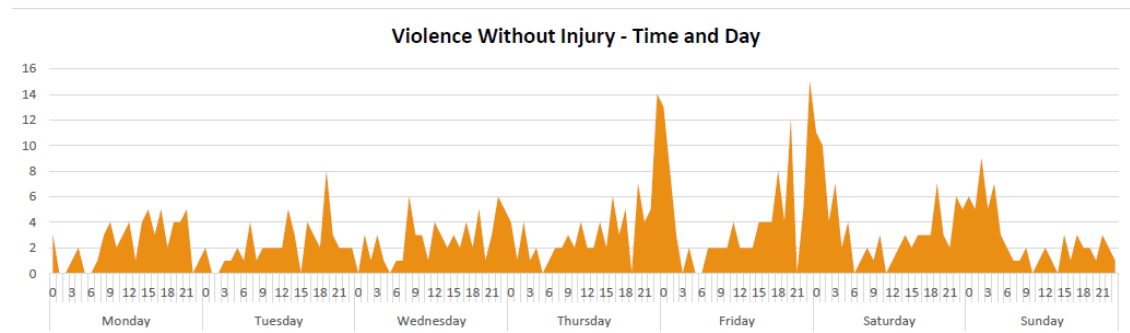
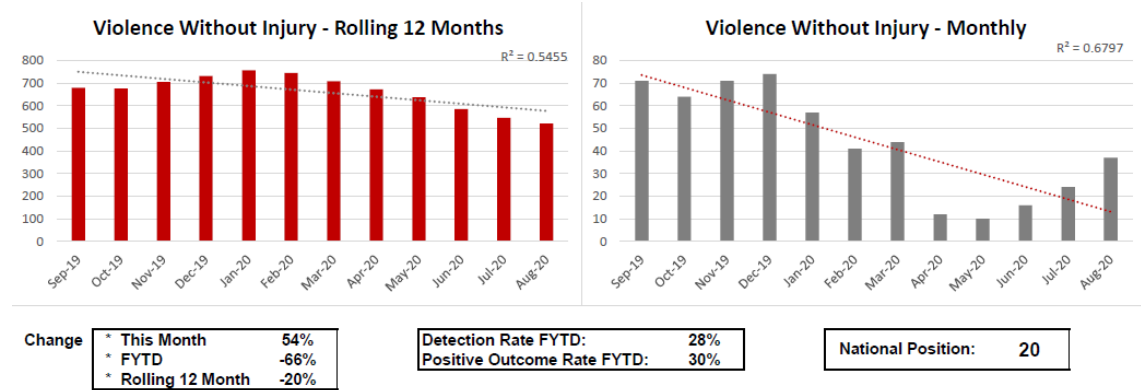


OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

Report current to: 03/08/2020

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Violence without Injury

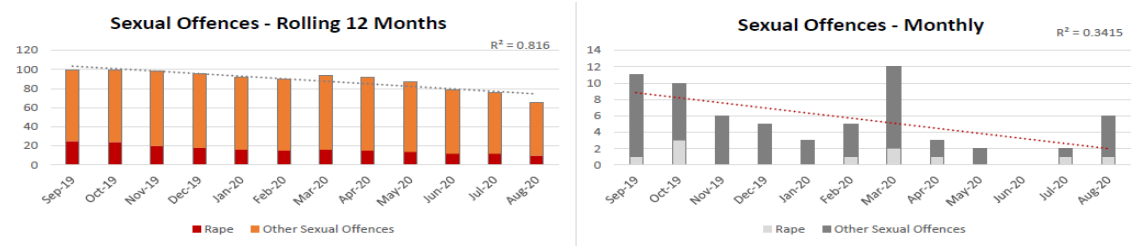


OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

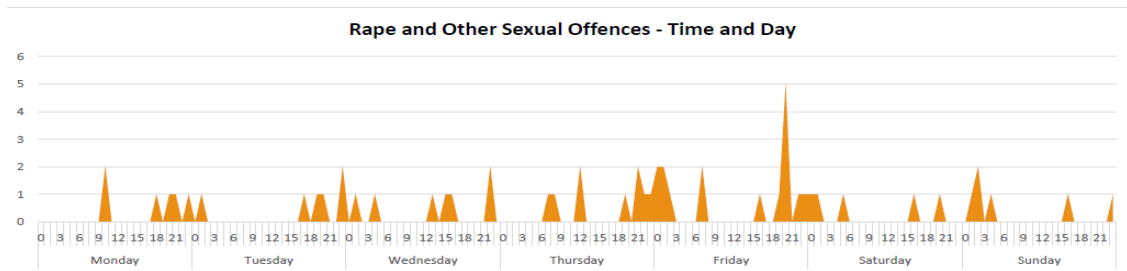
Report current to: 03/08/2020

Sexual Offences

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY



Change	* This Month	200%	Detection Rate FYTD:	23%	National Position:	7
	* FYTD	-69%		Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:		23%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-33%				



OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

Report current to: 03/08/2020

Rape & Sexual Offences

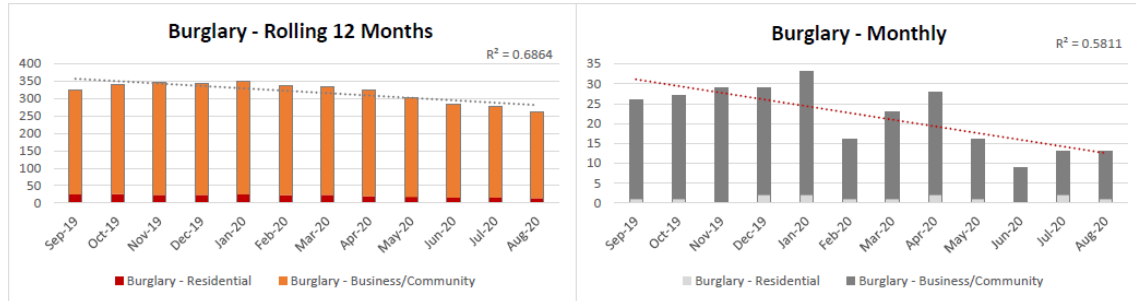
The FYTD has seen a 69% decrease in sexual offences, with an increase seen in August, most likely due to the lifting of more lockdown measures and more people being in the City. Friday evenings are the time when offences are most likely to occur and links to more people starting to use licensed premises.

Acquisitive Crime

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Burglary

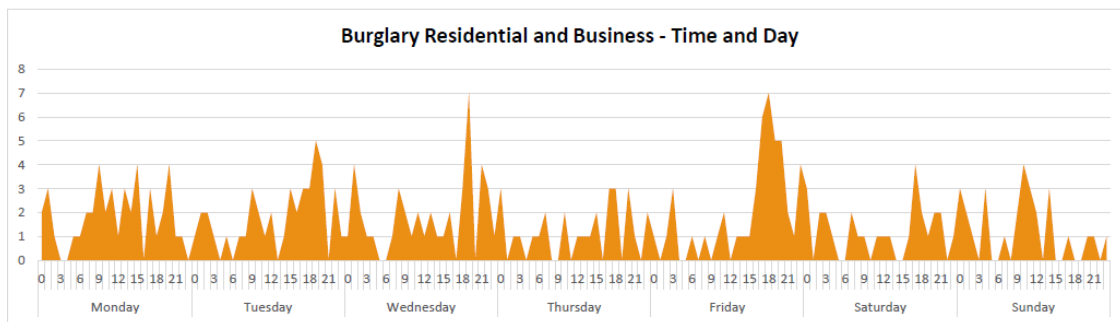
The FYTD shows a 48% reduction and although there's been a small increase in July and August, the increasing number of people returning to office buildings is predicted to stem any larger increase in offending.



Change	* This Month	0%
	* FYTD	-48%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-14%

Detection Rate FYTD:	29%
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	29%

National Position:	31
--------------------	----



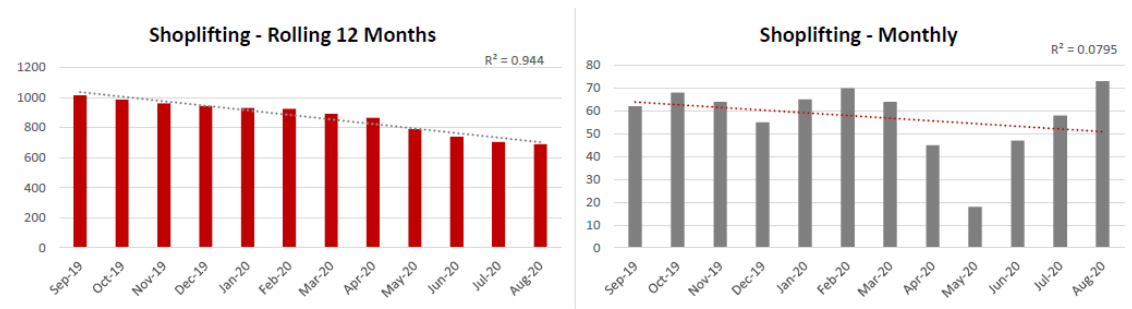
OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

Report current to: 03/08/2020

Shoplifting

City is on a 32% reduction (Rolling 12 months). Seasonality shows higher levels of offending over the summer, though due to lockdown, fewer shops have been open. More shops have reopened and offending has continued to increase with the lifting of lockdown.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

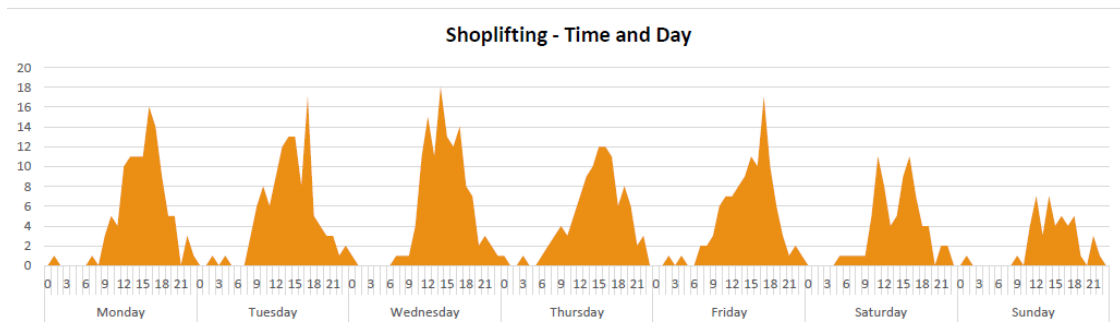


Change

* This Month	26%
* FYTD	-46%
* Rolling 12 Month	-32%

Detection Rate FYTD:	30%
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	32%

National Position:	7
--------------------	---



OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

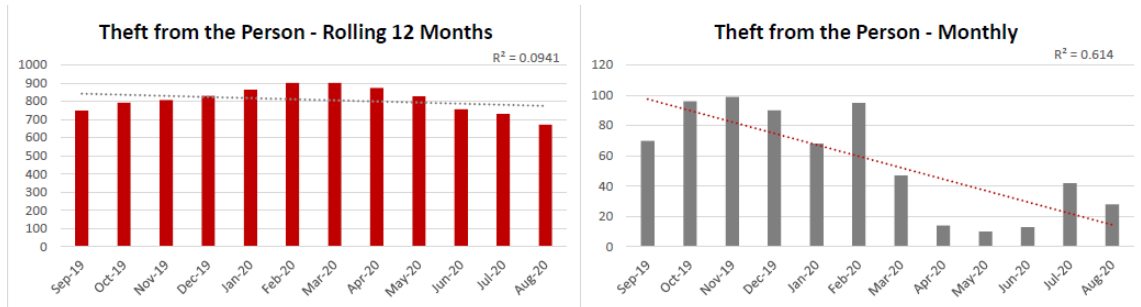
Report current to: 03/08/2020

Theft from the Person

Offences have reduced for the FYTD by 68%.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

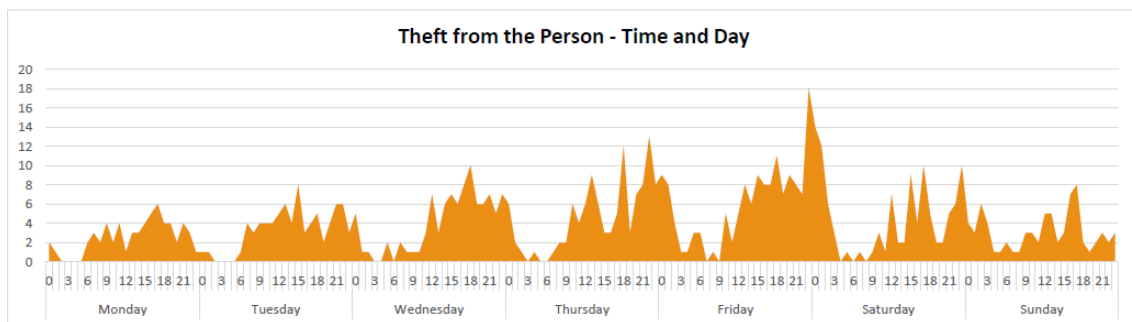
There has been a large increase in this crime category in July and August with the reopening of shops & restaurants. Seasonality predictions indicate that this crime type rises typically in the summer months, however victims may be reduced due to lower number of people coming into London.



Change	* This Month	-33%
	* FYTD	-68%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-8%

Detection Rate FYTD:	2%
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	2%

National Position:	42
--------------------	----



OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

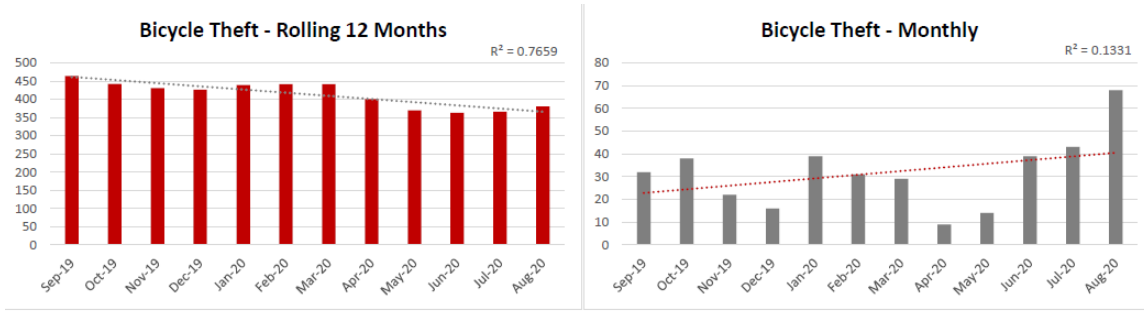
Report current to: 03/08/2020

Bicycle Theft

Bicycle theft shows a 22% reduction (Rolling 12 months).

However post lockdown, levels of offending are now higher than those seen prior to lockdown and higher than those seen at this time last year, with a rise in August as seen in previous years.

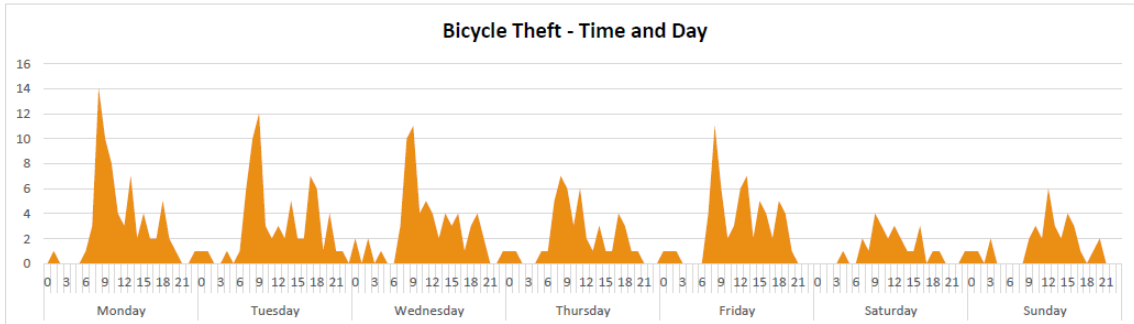
CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY



Change	* This Month	58%
	* FYTD	-26%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-22%

Detection Rate FYTD:	6%
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	6%

National Position:	6
--------------------	---



OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

Report current to: 03/08/2020

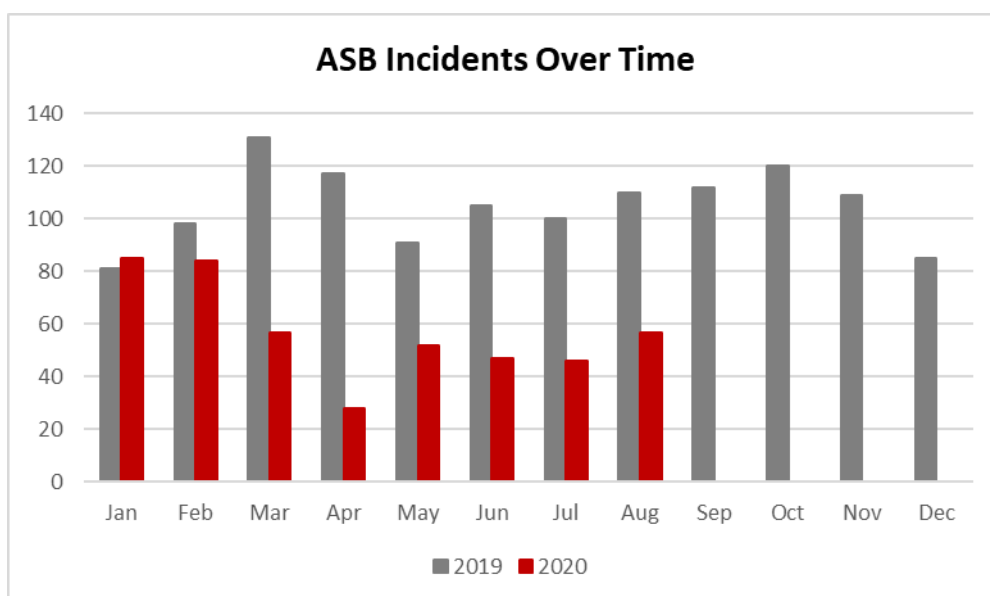
CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

a. Key Findings

- Levels of reporting decreased significantly during lockdown and while they have increased over the last three months remain lower than those experienced this time last year.
- Types of ASB reported have changed in the current period with noise nuisance being a key increasing area alongside other more usual categories of inconsiderate behaviour and begging/vagrancy.
- There has been increased reporting of loud music and large gatherings and also reports of individuals taking part in activities such as free running, parkour and urban exploration.
- One area that continues to be an issue from pre COVID reporting is groups (usually of young males) on bikes or skateboards behaving inconsiderately and potentially dangerously with key locations remaining in and around the Barbican and at the Castle Baynard Tunnel.

b. ASB Incident Data by Month



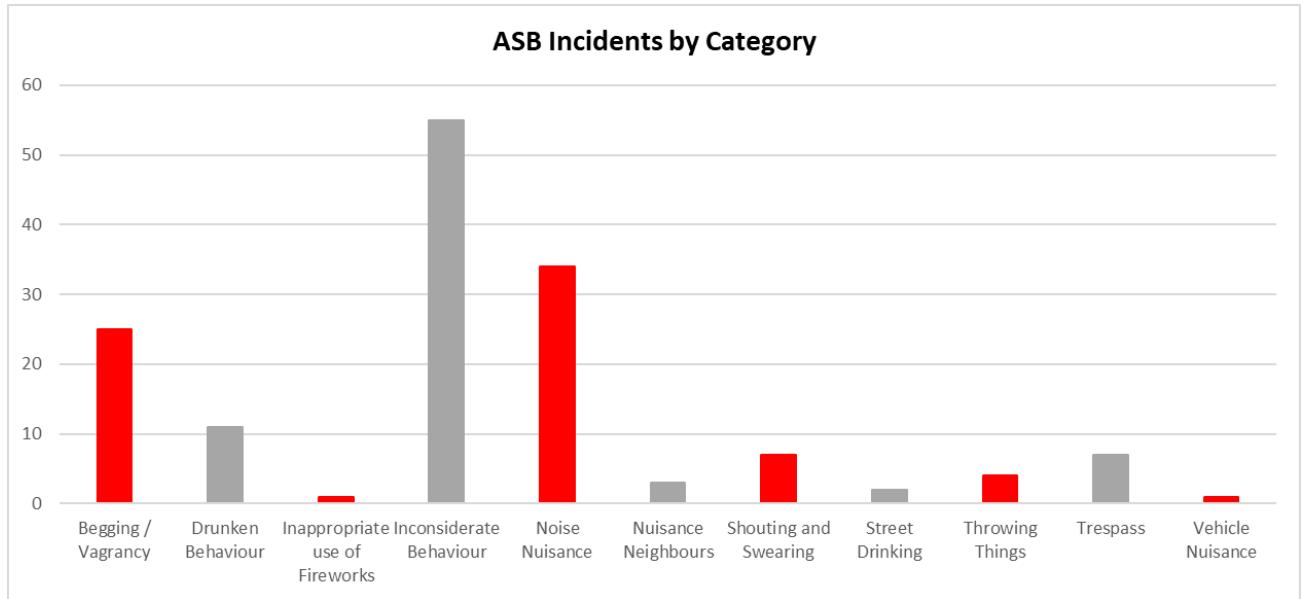
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019	81	98	131	117	91	105	100	110	112	120	109	85
2020	85	84	57	28	52	47	46	57				

The number of ASB incidents reached a two year low in April 2020 when we were in lockdown in response to the Coronavirus pandemic, as restrictions have eased in the last couple of months we have seen levels begin to increase again averaging 50 incidents a month between June and August 2020. These numbers remain much lower than the number of incidents reported across the same period last year (52% reduction). We could see steady increases throughout the rest of the year as lockdown restrictions continue to ease, businesses in the City reopen and people return to work, education and leisure venues within the City.

c. Data Breakdown June – August 2020

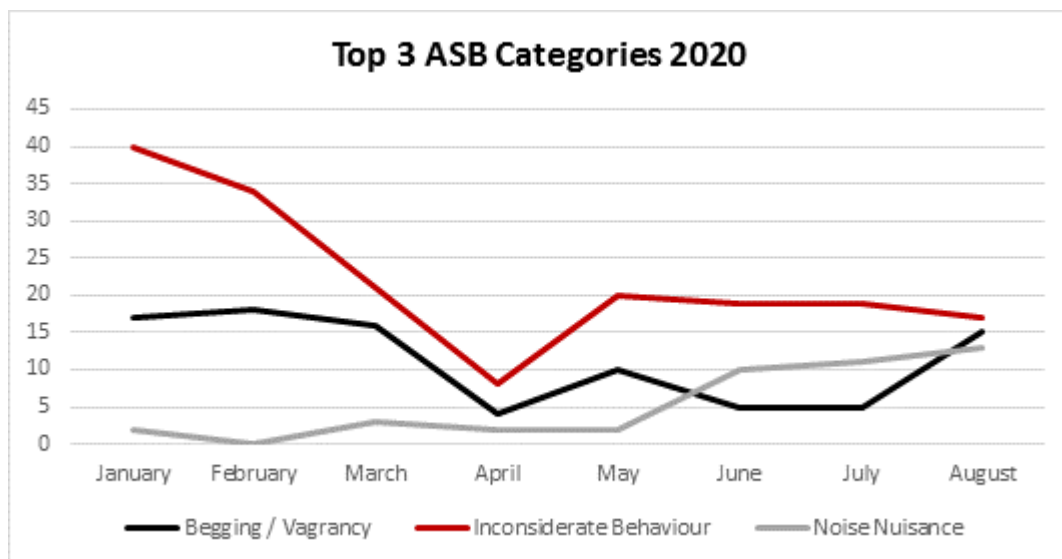
i. Highest Recorded Categories of ASB

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY



The above graph demonstrates that **Inconsiderate Behaviour** and **Noise Nuisance** are the categories with the highest number of ASB incidents recorded in the current period. There were 55 incidents of inconsiderate behaviour and 34 for Noise Nuisance. The third most recorded are ASB incidents for **Begging/Vagrancy**; where there were 25 such reports. These three categories have changed slightly from pre COVID reporting, inconsiderate behaviour and begging/vagrancy are usually the most common incident types followed by drunken behaviour. The increase in noise nuisance complaints could be in relation to people spending more time at home and as such being more aware of and more sensitive to noise nuisance. Decreased activity on the streets would also make any outdoor gathering more obvious.

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.



CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

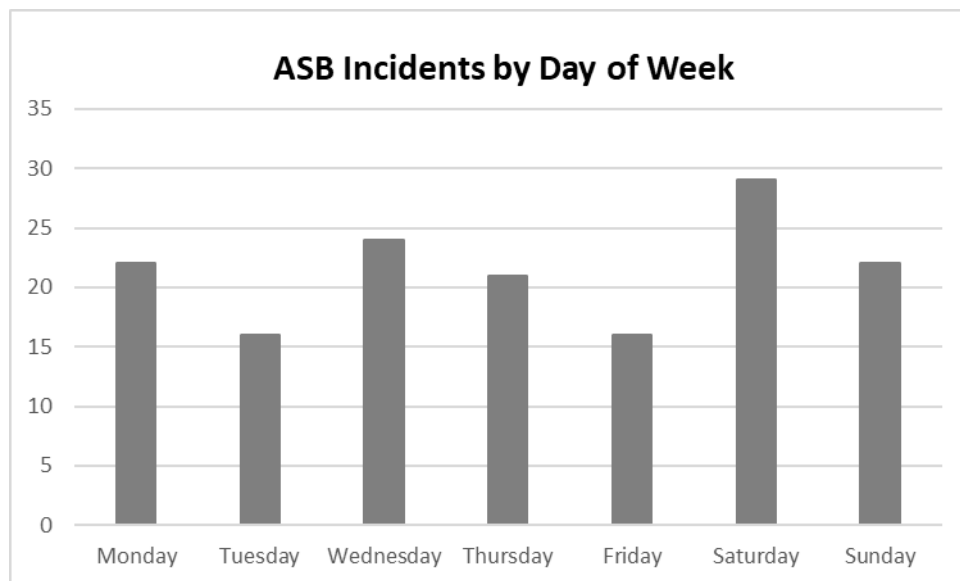
The above graph shows how inconsiderate behaviour reports saw a swift drop off as we went in to lockdown and have stayed at a relatively stable level across the last three months, begging and vagrancy has notably increased between July and August, perhaps in line with accommodation arrangements that had been in place for homeless people throughout lockdown coming to an end.

Noise nuisance reports have particularly increased in the current period showing a 386% increase compared to the previous three months (n=7 and n=34). Most of these reports relate to loud music being played either in neighbouring properties or by groups outside, in many cases it was suspected that parties were being held in breach of regulations. These reports are predominantly being made on Saturdays and Sundays.

The other issues being raised are groups on bicycles or skateboards (or on one occasion quad bikes) either causing a danger on roads and cycle ways or intimidating the public, rough sleepers blocking the entrance or exits of premises, large gatherings in breach of regulations and an increased number of reports of individuals free running, urban exploring or doing parkour. There were three incidents of egg throwing reported – two of which involved police vehicles as the target.

ii. Days of Week

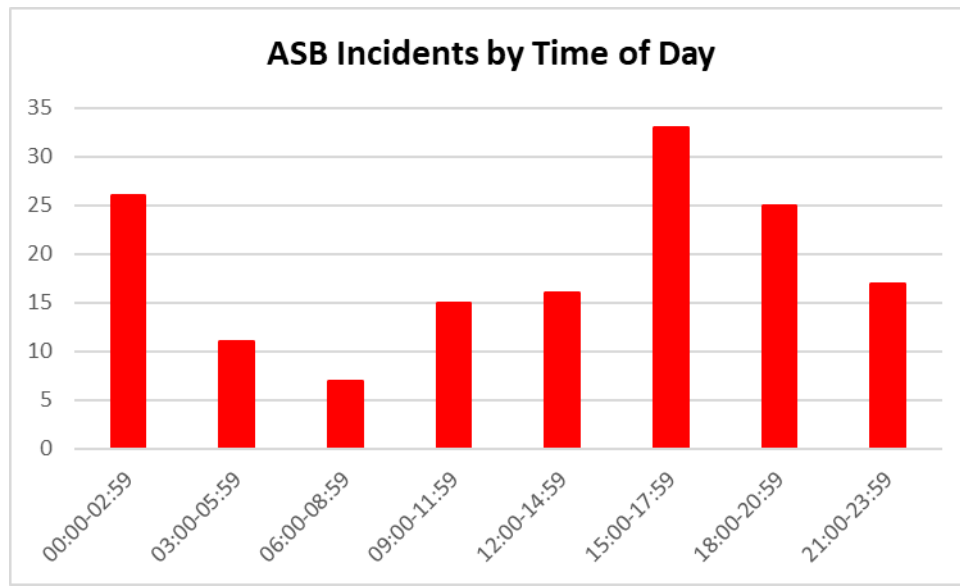
On average there have been two ASB incidents reported a day in the current period. Incidents are more commonly reported on Saturdays and Wednesdays and lowest reporting levels occur on Tuesdays and Fridays.



iii. 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 15:00-17:59. Peak hours for reporting in this period were 01:00-01:59 and 15:00-16:59.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY



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. A patient can stay up to 28 days providing constant care if required with ongoing treatment plans.

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.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

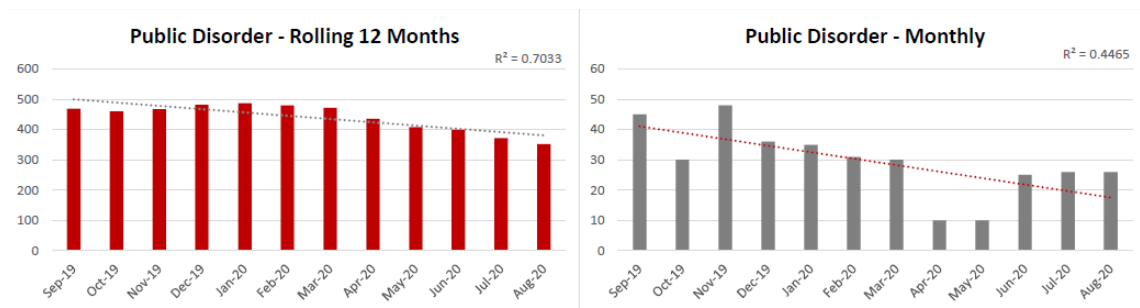
As can be seen from the statistics below, when a MHST Nurse was present, 313 Section 136s were avoided.

MH Street Triage Statistics

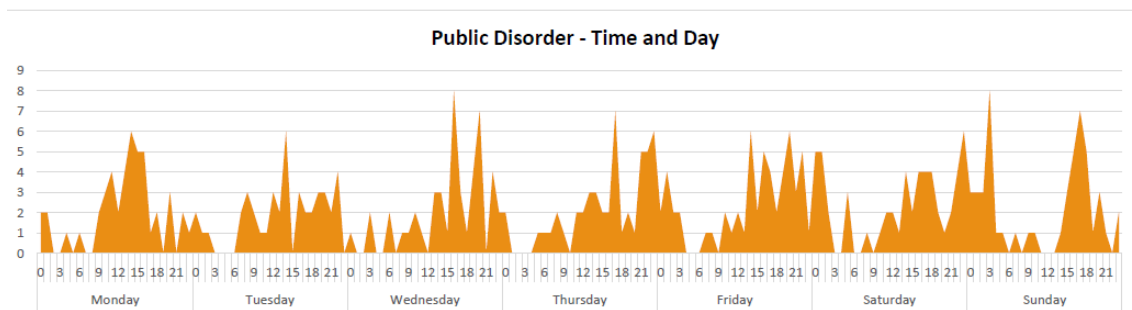
Reporting period 01/07/19-31/07/20

Total number of 136's avoided by MHST team	166
Total number of 136's issued whilst MHST on duty	59
Number of 136's issued outside of MHST duty times	88
Total of 136's for this period	147
Total of 136's there would have for this period if there was <u>no</u> MHST	313
Total number of MH interventions made by MHST in this period	450

Public Disorder



Change	* This Month	0%
	* FYTD	-55%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-23%
Detection Rate FYTD:		26%
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:		28%
National Position:		6



OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

Report current to: 03/08/2020

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Public Disorder

Currently public disorder, which in the City is either linked to protest activity or the night-time economy, remains low. The FYTD shows a 55% reduction in offences, likely to be due to the lower footfall and the implications of lockdown.

Prevent

June – August 2020

Referrals

The Prevent team has received 3 Prevent referrals over this period which concluded in 2 Prevent referrals being sent to the MPS and 1 to Surrey Police.

Low referrals due to COVID-19 as most businesses are either closed or working from home and educational establishments have been closed.

Prevent team delivering WRAP sessions, meetings / Media and Prevent stalls:

Since March the Prevent team have been unable to deliver any face to face Prevent training sessions or Prevent engagement stalls due to COVID-19.

Prevent team are in contact with the Counter Terrorism Policing HQ National Prevent team via conference calls and emails.

Prevent team are in contact with Universities and schools in this period.

Prevent team have been in contact with local businesses in this period.

Prevent induction sessions delivered via Zoom to transferees to the force x 3 days

Prevent coordinator attends virtual London Prevent Network meeting bi-weekly.

Prevent coordinator delivered a virtual session to DCCS in August.

Prevent team attending Education Safeguarding Forum and Adults Safeguarding Group.

Prevent team has developed strong communication links with the DfE, ensuring all education sectors are supported within the City.

Prevent team will be working more closely with the Corporation's Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) to ensure there are no missed referral/support opportunities within this mechanism.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

The issue of remaining vigilant for individuals who may be potential Prevent referrals during Covid 19 has been highlighted to staff and officers via a short video 'THINK SAFEGUARDING THINK PREVENT'. Advice is given to contact the local Prevent team, the 'LET'S TALK ABOUT IT' website and the 'COUNTER TERRORISM' website for police officers.

Prevent team have recently publicised a Home Office campaign for Prevent awareness out to the public via City Police social media. This has also been done via the CoLC and Prevent statutory partners.

Regional Meeting/Training

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

CT Local Profile (CTLP)

The CTLP has been completed and has been presented to relevant partners.