



Safer City Partnership Strategy Group Review Period April to July 2016

Friday 23rd September 2016 at 1430hrs

City of London Police Update

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City of London Police (Communities & Partnerships)

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

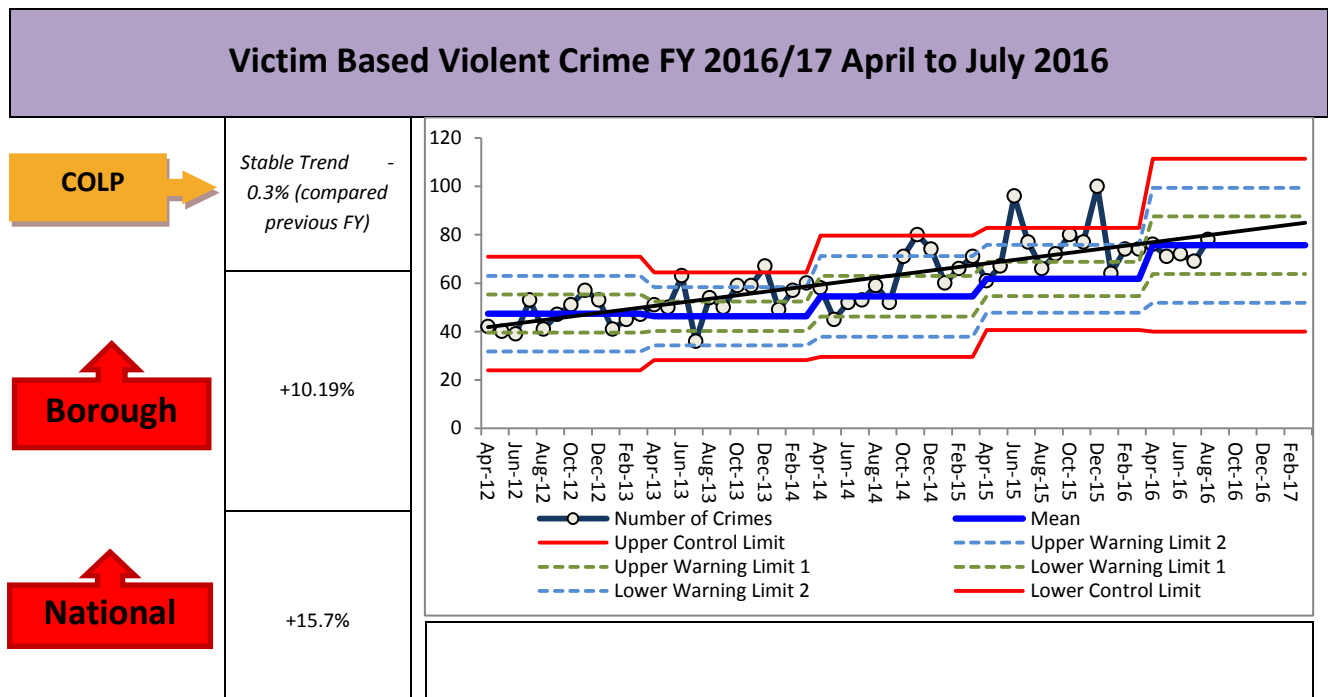
This report identifies five main priorities, linked to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2016-2017

- **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.

Violence Against the Person

Victim Based Violence

Figure 1: Crime Statistics



Victim Based Violence	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2015-16 (month)	61	67	96	77	66	72	80	77	100	64	74	74
2016-17 (month)	76	71	72	69	78							
Change (month)	15	4	-24	-8	12							
	24.50%	6.00%	-25.00%	-11.50%	18.10%							
2015-16 (YTD)	61	128	224	300	367	439	518	595	695	758	832	906
2016-17 (YTD)	76	147	219	288	366							
Change (YTD)	15	19	-5	-12	-1							
	24.50%	14.80%	-2.20%	-4.00%	-0.27%							

Victim based Violence -1 (-0.3%) fewer crimes compared to same period last year (based on finalised data). End of year prediction is 880 Crimes.

In the reporting period (April to July 2016), there were 287 violent crimes in total, of which 174 were during the Night Time Economy (NTE) hours (174, 60.6%).

If comparing quarterly periods:

- January to March 2016 (Q4 2015/16) reported 209 Violent Crimes with 123 during the NTE hours (123, 58.9%).
- April to June 2016 (Q1 2016/17) reported 219 Violent Crimes with 132 during the NTE hours (132, 60.2%).

Violence with Injury

- **Downward trend (comparable to same period previous FY)**
- **Stable/Slight upward trend (comparable to January to March 2016 reporting period)**

January to March 2016 – 85 offences

April to June 2016 – 92 offences

July 2016 – 21 offences

August 2016 – 36 offences

During this reporting period, there was a total of 113 violence with injury offences, of which 84 were committed during the NTE hours (84, 74%). Of the 84 NTE crimes, 79 were assault with Injury offences.

The same period last FY, April to July 2015 showed 138 violence with injury offences reported indicating a downward trend for the current reporting period.

From April to June 2016 there were 30 violence with injury offences reported with the exception of July 2016 where 21 offences were reported.

Monthly NTE crimes accounted for an average 43 crimes per month (43, 60-70%). The ratio of reported violent crimes in NTE hours to DTE hours remains consistent for CoLP.

Violence without Injury

- **Slight Upward trend (comparable to same period previous FY)**
- **Stable trend (comparable to January to March 2016 reporting period)**

January to March 2016 – 105 Offences

April to June 2016 – 110 Offences

July 2016 – 42 offences

August 2016 – 36 offences

During this reporting period, there were 151 violence without injury offences reported of which 74 were committed during the NTE and 77 during day time hours. The same period last year showed 156 offences reported indicating a stable trend for the current reporting period.

Almost 50% of the NTE violence without injury offences were common assaults (49/88, 55%) and 13.6% were Harassments (12/38, 13.6%). In this period there were ten racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury offences reported.

There were no racially aggravated offences reported from January to March 2016.

During April 2016 there were 41 violence without injury offences which is four less than March 2016 and an increase of (14, 51.8%) compared to April 2015. May 2016 saw 34 offences compared to 24 in May 2015; June 2016 showed 35 offences (46 in June 2015); and July 42 offences.

July 2016 is showed a significantly lower number of violence with injury offences (21), but the highest number of violence without injury offences reported since January 2016 (42).

Rape and Sexual Offences

- **Downward trend (comparable to same period previous FY)**
- **Downward trend (comparable to January to March 2016 reporting period).**

January to March 2016 – 22 Offences

April to June 2016 – 17 Offences

July 2016 – 6 offences

August 2016 – 5 offences

During this reporting period, there were 17 sexual offences (excluding rape) reported, of which 14 occurred during in the NTE hours (14, 82%). Ten of the 12 offences were indecent assaults.

There were six rape offences reported, of which four were reported during day time hours. One is a historic domestic offence.

During April 2016 there were five sexual offences which is a decrease of six from March 2016. There was one allegation of rape where the victim met a male at licensed premises (speed dating event) within the City before alleging she was raped at his place of work later in the evening. There were also four allegations of other sexual offences. May 2016 reported six sexual offences (no rape); June 2016 also showed six sexual offences of which four were reported as rape. July 2016 had one rape and five sexual offences reported.

Summary

For the first time over a considerable period, figures show a slight reduction.

One of the main components identified in the violent crimes over the last reporting period was domestic violence. To that end a '16 days of action' campaign will be taking place from Friday 25th November through to Saturday 10th December, with the primary focus on residents and workers knowing what to do if they, or someone they know, are experiencing or perpetrating domestic abuse in the City. This involves knowing what support is on offer, what 'support' means and who delivers it.

This provides an opportunity to raise the profile of the Public Protection Unit (CoLP), Housing, Health, Adults and Children's Services (DCCS), understanding how they work, what happens when

people engage with them and how they can help someone experiencing or perpetrating domestic abuse.

The 16 days of campaign will aim to highlight:

- The different signs of domestic abuse – noticing the signs in friendships, with work colleagues and changes in behaviour
- The action people should take if they are concerned about someone
- The barriers people face and identifying the services who can help to overcome them

Another significant figure is the rise of road rage incidents leading to violence. If the trend continues and working in partnership with TFL, data will be collated to determine if there are any specific hotspots and the days and times when we are seeing a spike in offences.

Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance

Licensing Visits

The City of London Police licensing officers visited over 300 licensed premises throughout June and July. They were able to intervene with intoxicated persons and remove them from venues, preventing any potential for violent crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB). All of the activity conducted by the officers was well received from licensees. Officers also had their Alcohol Action Day on the 1st of July to coincide with the main pay day of the month with the aim of the day to undertake frequent high visibility visits at licensed premises, particularly at busy peak periods.

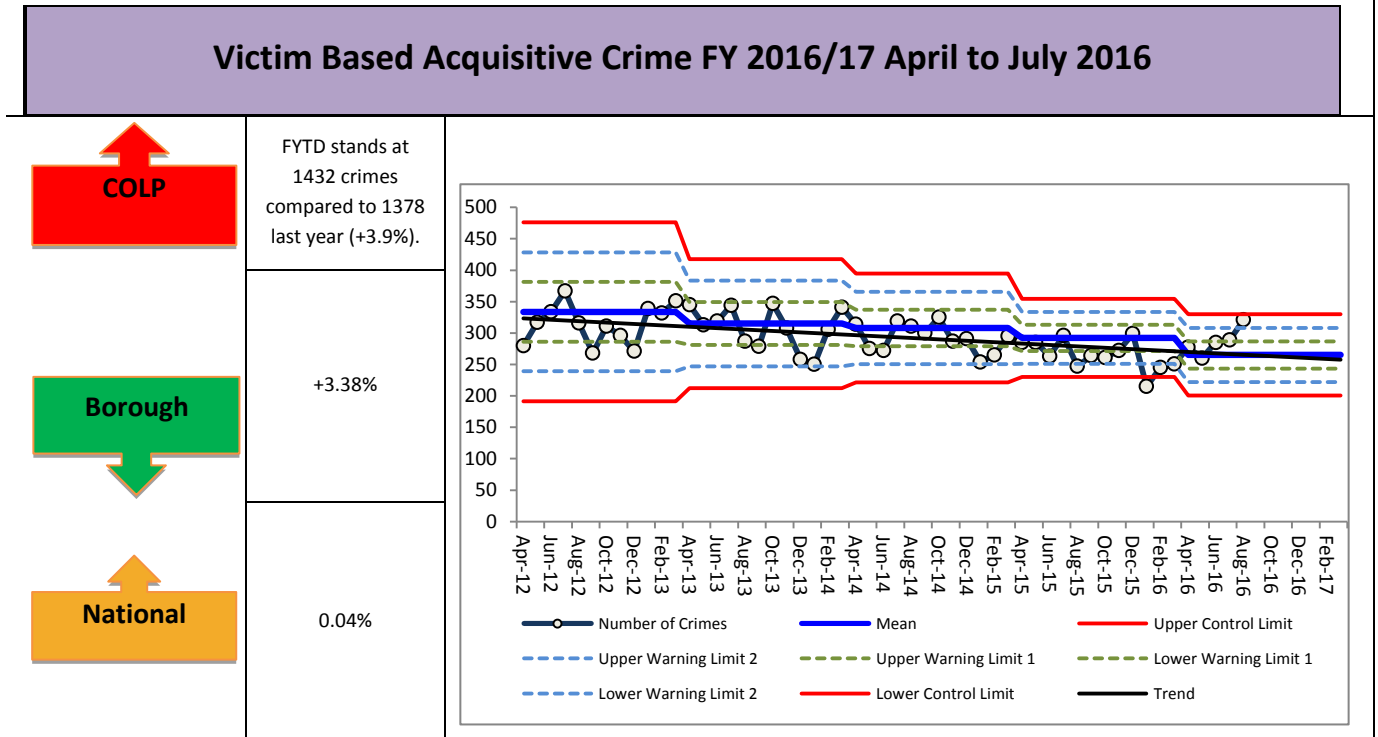
As a result of the terrorist attack at the Pulse nightclub, Orlando, USA in June 2016, our licensing officers visited a number of events in the City that are attended by our Lesbian/Gay/Bi-sexual/Transgender (LGBT) community to offer reassurance. This was well received by the promoters and the LGBT community who appreciated the support.

Since our last report the European Football Championships have taken place. A policing operation was in place for the tournament which saw extra officers deployed during the period resulting in the European Football Championships passing without incident.

Acquisitive Crime

Victim Based Acquisitive Crime

Figure 2: Crime Statistics



Victim Based Acquisitive	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2015-16 (month)	285	285	263	297	248	264	261	272	301	215	245	258
2016-17 (month)	277	260	285	289	321							
Change (month)	-8	-25	22	-8	73							
	-2.80%	-8.77%	8.36%	-2.69%	29.40%							
2015-16 (YTD)	285	570	833	1130	1378	1642	1903	2175	2476	2691	2936	3194
2016-17 (YTD)	277	537	822	1111	1432							
Change (YTD)	-8	-33	-11	-19	54							
	-2.80%	-7.09%	-1.32%	-1.68%	3.91%							

- FYTD stands at 1432 crimes compared to 1378 last year (+3.9%)

Quarter 1 (Q1) of Financial Year (FY) 2016/17 April to June 2016 showed that reported acquisitive crime has increased per month, with an exception to this in May 2016. Acquisitive crime reports have illustrated a general increase per month since January 2016 to August 2016. However, reported figures remain lower than the same period in 2015. July 2016 figures are marginally higher than June 2016.

The monthly increase in crimes since January 2016 can predominantly be attributed to an increase in theft from the person offences and theft of vehicle offences (motorcycles). Shoplifting offences and other thefts are also showing a slight upward trend in the reporting period Q1 2016/17 April to June 2016.

Theft from the Person – Upward Trend (compared to previous months 2016)

Reported figures in Q1 2016/17 showed a slight increase per month. April 2016 reported 25 theft from the person offences, followed by 35 in May, 38 in June, 49 in July, and 35 in August 2016.

Figures are also similar to the reported figures in the previous year. However, a significant number of theft from person offences in May, June and July 2016 are snatch offences. With only four snatch offences in April 2016, there was a marked increase in May to 23 offences (16 in May 2015), 25 in June 2016 (12 in June 2015). *(July 2016 = 36 and August 2016 = 9 offences)*.

If the snatch offences were deducted from this category, the theft from person offences would be significantly low. Without snatch offences, April, May, June, and July 2016 would show 21, 12, 13, 13 offences respectively. The northwest of the City is predominantly targeted by snatch offenders, but since 27th July 2016, the arrest of a key Southwark suspect (currently on remand), has resulted in a decrease in snatch offences in the City of London.

Theft of Motor Vehicle – Upward Trend (compared to previous months 2016)

This category is predominantly made up of theft of motorcycles in the City. The reported figures in Q1 of 2016/17 April to June are higher than the same period in 2015 (except May 2016 which shows similar figure to 2015). Q1 figures range between 15 to 19 per month compared to 8 reports per month in Q1 of 2015/16 (17 in May 2015). *(July 2016 =14 and August 2016 =11 thefts)*.

Shoplifting – Stable Trend (compared to previous months 2016)

April and May are showing significantly lower reported figures than the same months in 2015. Q1 2016/17 reports 25 and 35 in April and May 2016 respectively, compared to 62 and 65 in the same months 2015. June 2016 showed 38 offences compared to 30 in 2015 and July 2016 is showing 59 offences compared to 63 in July 2015. August is currently showing 53 offences, which is an increase of ten crimes from August 2015 when 63 were reported.

Other thefts show a stable trend in Q1 2016/17 and similar to Q1 2015/16, with the exception of June 2016 which showed 138 offences. June 2016 also showed the highest number of pedal cycle thefts (38). Pedal cycle thefts are showing slightly higher than in the same period the previous year.

Theft of Pedal Cycle – Upward Trend (compared to previous months 2016)

This category of offences is showing an upward trend compared to previous months of 2016 and the same period in the previous financial year. April 2016 reported 34 offences which is an increase of 18 (112.5%) from March 2016 when only 16 offences were reported. This follows on to 26 reported in May 2016; 38 in June 2016; and 35 in July 2016. August 2016 is currently showing 52 offences reported – this is consistently a peak time for this crime type.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

[ASB figures](#)

Anti-Social Behaviour*												
Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2015/16	65	72	84	81	93	65	75	62	65	67	92	55
2016/17	79	51	65	74								

April 2015 - July 2015 = 302 April 2016 - July 2016 = 269
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*Data Source: Performance & Events Team

ASB levels continue to remain low in the City. Half of the ASB reports were complaints about begging and vagrancy, particularly in the Bishopsgate and Liverpool Street vicinity, followed by noise and rowdiness, particularly around licensed premises and serviced apartments.

There were no high or medium risk instances of ASB (these are where the victim has experienced more than one instance or where the victim is vulnerable).

Communities and Partnerships officers have introduced a new initiative - '**street briefings**', where officers answer community concerns at different locations across the City. Officers advertise the time and location of briefings on Twitter and our website. These briefings have been held across the City since the last reporting period including St. Paul's, Golden Lane and Mansell Street Estate. Issues raised included anti-social cycling, begging and theft.

Officers continue to engage with our communities via routine patrols and through our dedicated estates officers and PCSOs.

The EU Referendum took place on Thursday 23rd June 2016. Whilst there was an increase in the reporting of hate crime in London shortly after the result of the referendum, the City of London did not see an increase. Our Communities and Partnerships officers made contact with our communities who we considered could be subjected to this type of crime. A drop in session was arranged at Artizan Street Community Centre; Tell MAMA (an independent, non-governmental organisation which works on tackling anti-Muslim hatred) attended and gave a presentation which was well received.

[Anti-Social Behaviour Call Satisfaction Survey 31/07/2016](#)

Introduction

This is a City of London Police survey of residents and their calls to police regarding ASB from 01/06/2016 to 31/07/2016

The City of London recorded 65 ASB incidents from 01/06/2016 to 30/06/2016. The 65 ASB incidents consist of incidents affecting residents and businesses. The incidents range from issues associated with vagrancy, skateboarding, noise complaints and issues around rowdy and/or inconsiderate behaviour.

Police respond to these incidents and document the response by officers on the CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch) call system. This report provides information on the level of satisfaction felt by residents regarding police handling of these ASB incidents.

Method

17 ASB CADs have been selected from 01/06/2016 to 31/07/2016. The criteria used to determine if the incident requires a satisfaction survey is as follows:

- A resident from the City of London is the informant.
- The victim or witness is a repeat caller (2 or more calls).
- ASB within the time frame of 01/06/2016 to 31/07/2016.
- A previous ASB risk matrix has been completed in line with HMIC guidelines.

A Satisfaction Survey designed by Communities and Partnerships has been used to obtain feedback regarding the Victim/Witnesses response to how Police dealt with the incidents. The questions used in the survey are as follows:

- How did you find our service?
- What went well?
- What did not go so well?
- How can we improve?
- On a scale of one to ten, how did you find our service?

All 17 ASB CADs that met the criteria have been contacted and offered the Satisfaction Survey. The responses are based on the successful completion of the Satisfaction Survey.

Results

As the survey consisted of qualitative and quantitative data this section will explore statistical interpretations of the data collected and highlight comments of a qualitative nature.

Whilst carrying out the survey it was noted that a common theme of comments in relation to the question “how did you find our service?” were as follows:

- Quick efficient response from police service
- Residents also appreciated that police responded to incidents that were not perceived by residents to be police concerns such as noise issues that had not been resolved by the local authority.

Common themes of answers in relation to “what went well?” were as follows;

- Police attended and gave feedback.

- Residents felt listened to.
- Issues resolved in a timely manner.

Common themes of answers in relation to “what did not go so well?” were as follows:

- Issues that have taken longer than an hour to resolve are seen as not a quick enough response.
- When the Metropolitan Police have responded due to the City of London Police having no officers available this is seen as a reduced level of service.

The feedback for the level of service satisfaction, 1 representing a poor service and 10 representing a positive experience, was as follows:

- A score of 10 was the most frequently occurring score.
- Scores ranged from 5 as the lowest and 10 as the highest.
- Average score for satisfaction was 8/10.
- As a percentage those that scored 6/10 or over from the residents surveyed was 91.66%.

Of those 17 Calls made:

- 12 were willing to talk to police.
- 3 did not answer.
- 2 were not willing to talk to police.

Summary

Residents calling the Police regarding ASB make up a smaller percentage of ASB calls when compared with those made by businesses or security guards.

Results indicate that the City of London Police provide a high standard of service when responding to ASB issues raised by residents.

- Residents appreciate response time that is 60 minutes or less.
- Residents feel listened to and are happy when issues that are raised are resolved by their local force.
- Residents are less satisfied when other forces (Metropolitan Police or British Transport Police) respond on behalf of the City of London Police.

Proactive Operations

Begging and Vagrancy

Operation Acton

This joint initiative with the Corporation and St. Mungo’s homeless charity is designed to address homelessness and rough sleeping. We have continued to hold ‘pop-up’ hubs using local churches within the square mile to accommodate rough sleepers to facilitate assessment and also provide sheltered accommodation.

Operation Alabama

Operation Alabama is a targeted intervention and enforcement strategy working in partnership with the Metropolitan Police in the use of Community Protection Notices (CPN's). A CPN is intended to deal with particular, ongoing problems of nuisance which negatively affect the community's quality of life by targeting the person responsible. The operation utilises the powers under the Crime and Police Act 2014. The offender is given a written warning with regard to their conduct and if this behaviour does not stop within a certain time period they will be issued a CPN.

The below outcomes have been achieved:

- 10 x warning letters in May
- 9 x warning letters in June
- 1 x CPN in June
- 6 x warning letters July
- 7 x CPN's in July
- 4 x warning letters in August
- 4 x CPN's in August
- 2 x arrests for breach of CPN's

Operation Fuze

Businesses around Southwark and Tower Bridges described the continuing problems with regard to illegal gambling. Tourists to the City of London have been victims of this activity.

Community and Partnership officers in partnership with the Corporation/London Borough of Southwark/Metropolitan Police/Tower Bridge Security and the UKBA designed and executed operations to address these complaints. The aim of the operation was to deter, disrupt and arrest individuals found committing these offences.

This is a tri-borough multi agency approach to dealing with antisocial behaviour on the bridges. Officers have worked with Tower Bridge Security to gather evidence of suspects illegal gambling and then arresting them for multiple offences. Officers have continued to conduct the operation with MPS and UKBA staff. On a pre-planned operation with the UKBA in August 2016 officers reported no instances of gambling on our bridges. This operation has significantly reduced the number of calls to our bridges in response to complaints of gambling and unlicensed street traders.

The below outcomes have been achieved:

- Over 35 arrests since May 2016.
- 30 people have been charged.
- 6 x Community Behaviour Orders (CBO's) have been issued with 12 pending

Since July 2016, no gambling has been witnessed on City of London bridges.

Noise and Rowdiness

Whilst the Corporation is responsible for noise enforcement, we have continued to respond to ASB complaints around licensed premises/hotels and serviced apartments.

Serviced Apartments

Communities and Partnerships officers have responded to an increase in complaints about residents of serviced apartments, especially during weekends. Our officers have been engaging with management companies of these apartments to ensure that they have appropriate systems and processes to facilitate checks on customers and ensure accurate data is held about their identity. We will be urging management companies to manage the risk that serviced apartments can be used for large scale parties, which have recently caused ASB.

Supporting the Counter Terrorism Strategy through Delivery of the Prevent Strategy

We have held a series of engagements with the business community to update them on our CT preparation and activities and to listen to their concerns and feedback. We also discussed the joint work between businesses, the Corporation and the Police, including Project Griffin. We heard from businesses about the additional assistance they needed on PREVENT, the Government strategy to counter radicalisation. We also responded to business feedback about communications and engagement.

Following the Islamist extremist killing of a priest in France, Communities and Partnerships officers have been working closely with our places of worship in the City to engage and reassure.

Engaging and reassuring our communities

City of London Police officers in partnership with the City of London Community Safety Team delivered a bespoke PREVENT Workshop to representatives of the business community on Wednesday 20th July 2016. Fifty delegates from human resources, security and building managers and front of house managers from the City attended the workshop. The objective was to increase awareness and understanding of PREVENT, safeguarding and their role within it. The feedback from the business community to date has been very positive.

The Corporation have worked in partnership with City of London Police officers in rolling out a PREVENT awareness training package to its staff. This will be an ongoing process with the intention that all staff receive the input. To date training has been given to Social Services, Education, Early Years Service including Sir John Cass Primary School and the Remembrancer's Department. In addition our PREVENT officers continue to work with the Corporation to develop a Higher/Further Education Forum which meets twice a year (next meeting October 2016). This forum provides a platform for the Corporation, police and universities to discuss emerging issues within this sector and ensuring that they recognise and understand and are able to fulfil their statutory duties within the PREVENT agenda.

Work has continued with our residential communities. Officers attended a Community Day with the residents of the Mansell Street and Middlesex Street estates in August 2016. This was an opportunity for our PREVENT officers to continue to build relationships with our communities in an

informal setting. During the day, discussions about how vulnerable people were being affected by radicalisation were undertaken. The residents did not raise any concerns around this issue.

Project Griffin

Since June to date Communities and Partnerships officers have continued to support Project ARGUS tabletop exercises and participated in Project Griffin events held at Wood Street Police Station. These are well attended with an average of 50 delegates per event.

Counter Terrorism Survey Results 2015-2016

This is a breakdown of responses from the City of London Police's Counter Terrorism Survey which surveyed businesses and residents in the City of London in May 2016.

The survey received 764 responses.

Q1. On a scale of 1 to 10, how confident are you that the City of London is protected from terrorism?

742 respondents gave the following answers.

- **Very Confident:** 101 (13.61%)
- **Confident:** 396 (53.37%)
- **Neither Confident or Unconfident:** 203 (27.36%)
- **Unconfident:** 39 (5.26%)
- **Totally Unconfident:** 3 (0.40%)

Q2. Do you feel reassured by the work being done by the City of London Police to protect the City of London from Terrorism?

712 respondents gave the following answers.

- **Yes:** 631 (88.62%)
- **No:** 81 (11.38%)

This is a breakdown of responses from the City of London Police's Counter Terrorism Survey which surveyed businesses and residents in the City of London in December 2015.

NOTE: *This survey was sent out shortly after the Paris terrorist attacks which occurred in November 2015.*

The survey received 683 respondents

656 respondents answered this question

Q1. On a scale of 1 to 10, how confident are you that the City of London is protected from terrorism?

656 respondents gave the following answers

- **Very Confident:** 76 (11.59%)
- **Confident:** 331 (50.46%)
- **Neither Confident or Unconfident:** 205 (31.25%)
- **Unconfident:** 37 (5.64%)
- **Totally Unconfident:** 7 (1.07%)

Q2. Do you feel reassured by the work being done by the City of London Police to protect the City of London from Terrorism?

641 respondents gave the following answers

- **Yes:** 573 (89.39%)
- **No:** 68 (10.61%)

Communications & Engagement

At the Commissioner's breakfast meetings (June 2016) with businesses, heads of security asked questions about how we communicate with them, both in terms of emergencies and incidents, but also for non-emergency communications.

We have started work to assess how the City of London Police and Corporation engage and communicate with communities (including business, residential and transient communities). There will be a consultation exercise to ascertain the needs of businesses. Several businesses offered to share their expertise with regard to communications. This will be a significant piece of work and when concluded we will have a much better understanding on how our communities want us to communicate with them.

Conclusion

This report informs the Safer City Partnership members of partnership/community engagement and intervention activity undertaken since June 2016 and highlights issues raised by our communities and how the City of London Police has responded.