



Safer City Partnership Strategy Group Review Period September to December 2016

City of London Police Update

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City of London Police (Communities & Partnerships)

3rd February 2017

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.

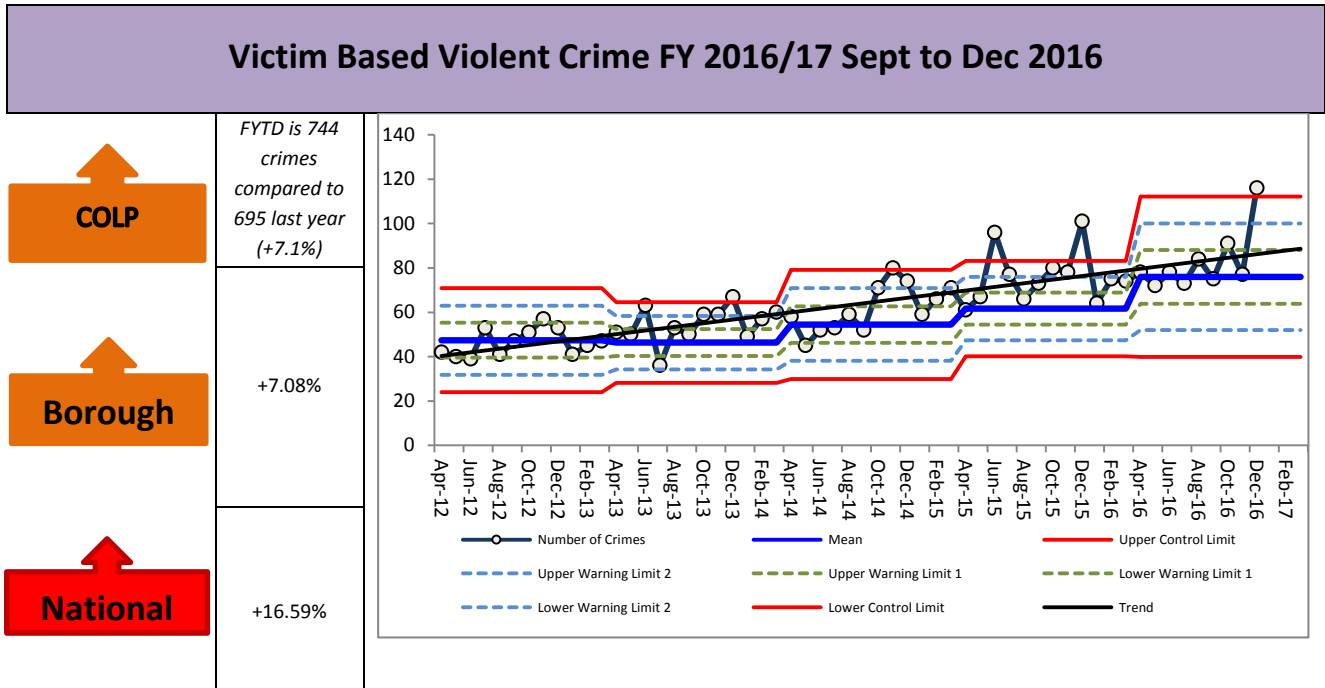
This report identifies five main priorities, linked to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2016-2017

- **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	78	101	64	75	74
2016-17 (month)	78	72	78	73	84	75	91	77	116			
Change (month)	17 27.9%	5 7.46%	-18 -18.75%	-4 -5.19%	18 27.27%	3 4.17%	11 13.75%	-1 -1.28%	15 14.85%			
2015-16 (YTD)	61	128	224	301	367	439	519	597	698	762	837	911
2016-17 (YTD)	78	150	228	301	385	460	551	628	744			
Change (YTD)	17 27.9%	22 17.19%	-4 -1.79%	0 0%	18 4.90%	21 4.78%	32 6.17%	31 5.19%	46 6.60%			

FYTD shows 744 crimes reported which is an increase (+46, 6.6%) on FY 2015/16 with 698 crimes reported.

The September to December 2016 period reported 359 crimes. The previous four month period May to August 2016 reported 307 crimes. This current reporting period is illustrating an increase (+52, 17%) from the previous four month period.

In the current reporting period, October and December illustrate a significant contribution to the total of 359 reported violent crimes.

The current reporting period has shown an increase in Violence with Injury offences. This category of violent crimes remained low and stable since April 2016, but showed significant increases in October and December 2016.

Violence without Injury offences has illustrated an upward trend since the beginning of FY 2016/17. A significant proportion of these offences are low level violent crimes recorded as Common Assaults and Harassments (all of which have been risk assessed under threat, harm and risk with sufficient measures in place where required). The highest number of violence without injury offences were reported in December 2016 since April. Thus, the high number of offences reported in December 2016.

Operation Present (Christmas Campaign) saw increased tactics and police presence in and around the City, especially during the NTE. This showed a higher number of offences being reported during the NTE in December 2016.

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%).
- July to August 2016 (Q2 2016/17) reported 232 Violent Crimes with approximately 129 during the NTE hours (129, 55.6%)
- October to December 2016 (Q3 2016/17) reported 284 Violent Crimes with approximately 160 during the NTE hours (160, 56.3%).

Violence with Injury (September to December 2016)

- **Compare to 2015 - Downward trend** (153 Sept to Dec 2015; 149 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Compare previous period - Upward trend** (119 May to Aug 2016; 149 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Quarterly Comparisons**
 - April to June 2016 – 93 offence
 - July to September 2016 – 82 offences
 - October to December 2016 – 124 offences

Violence without Injury (September to December 2016)

- **Compare to 2015 - Upward trend** (149 Sept to Dec 2015; 186 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Compare previous period - Upward trend** (164 May to Aug 2016; 186 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Quarterly Comparisons**
 - April to June 2016 – 118 offence
 - July to September 2016 – 130 offences
 - October to December 2016 – 144 offences

Rape and Sexual Offences

- **Compare to 2015 – Stable trend** (28 Sept to Dec 2015; 24 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Compare previous period – Stable trend** (23 May to Aug 2016; 24 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Quarterly Comparisons**
 - April to June 2016 – 17 offence
 - July to September 2016 – 19 offences
 - October to December 2016 – 16 offences

Summary

The October to December 2016 period is showing an increase in reported violent crime in CoLP. Violence with Injury offences is lower than the same period last year, but higher than the previous four month period (May to August 2016).

Violence without Injury has shown an increasing trend compared to the same period last year and the previous four month period. Increased reporting in common assaults which are low level, unpredictable violence could explain this increased reporting in this period. There has been more engagement with the community and licensed premises through the Christmas campaign, which could also explain the increased confidence in reporting offences to CoLP.

The 24 hour night tube commenced in September 2016. This would have allowed more persons to enter the City and exit at a later time, particularly around the Christmas period. This could be another reason as to why there is an increased level of reporting around violent crimes. However, this is challenging to verify without further analysis.

There has been some media coverage around City businesses spending more at Christmas parties/functions for their staff. This is ahead of the anticipated economic downturn as a result of Brexit next year. This would inevitably result in more patrons drinking/socialising in the City's NTE.

Rape/Sexual offences are showing a stable trend compared to last year and the previous four month period.

Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance

Licencing Activity

In the period September to January 2017 the Police Licensing Team have been very proactive pursuing good governance within the licensed premise community and the night time economy.

The first 2 months of this quarter saw 10 deployments into the NTE completing premises visits and licensing led operations to ensure the responsible operation of premises and to gather evidence to influence the management of premises and venue operators.

The final 5 weeks of this period saw the team deploy at least 2 licensing officers each night of OP. PRESENT (Christmas Campaign). This was a total of 15 deployments. During this period the officers deployed at night briefed colleagues on day shift in order that premises/operators which had caused issues were contacted and met with immediately in order to correct their operation.

Training was provided to staff from one operator and a number of others convinced to rectify issues such as excessive levels of intoxication amongst their patrons. One operator, when presented with the facts, cancelled a number of promoted events across their sites which had been undertaken against better judgement. **The end result was that New Year's Eve saw the lowest levels of disorder at City premises for some years.** The licensing Team's most significant action during NYE was to close a venue in the Metropolitan Police area on behalf of Tower Hamlets police.

Throughout the whole period 425 thorough premises visits were completed by the team with a full scrutiny of their operating standards. During the same period the team recorded 37 interventions.

(An intervention being any instance where the team have intervened, met with, negotiated or confronted any premises operator, venue or management structure and achieved a successful outcome averting the likelihood of the occurrence or repetition of crime and disorder).

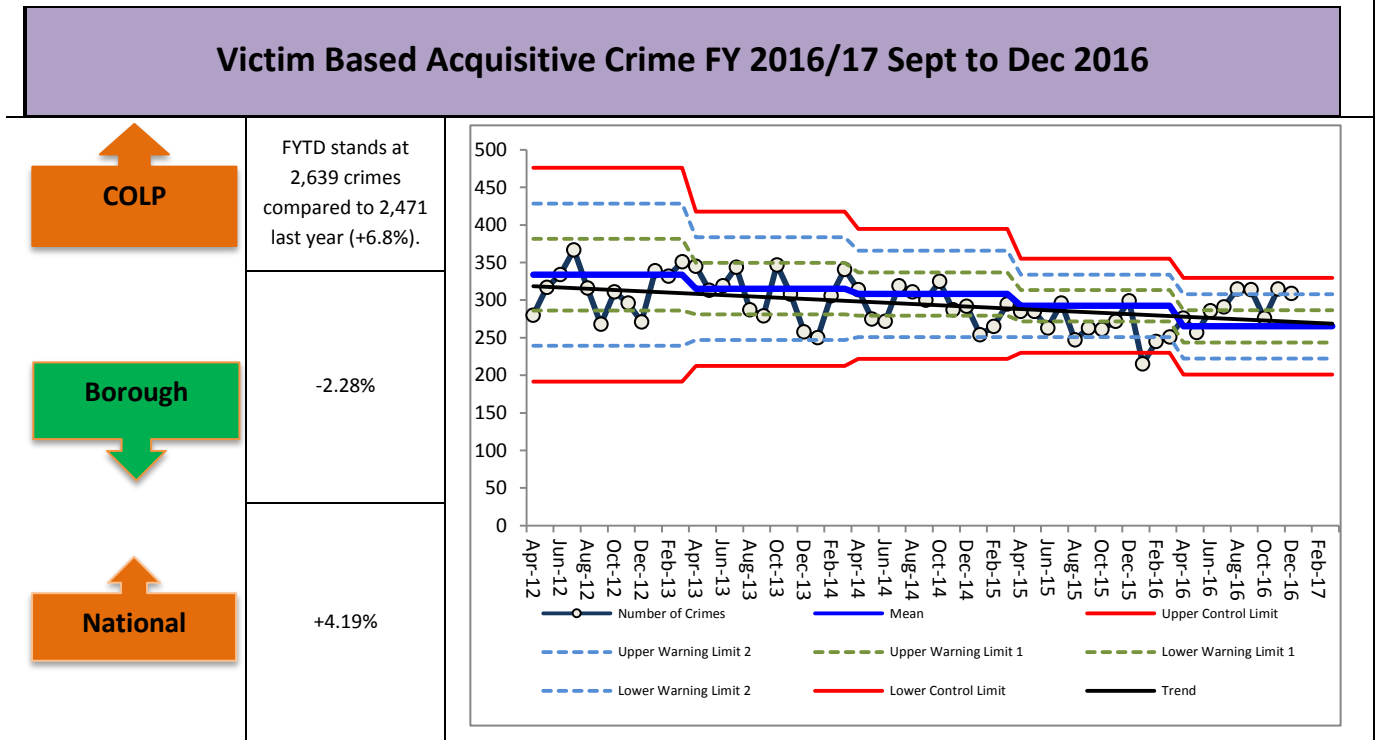
The team also completed a review package for one venue, Madison Rooftop restaurant, which will be heard by the Licensing Committee on 24th January 2017.

Throughout the period the team have investigated every violent crime or incident of Anti-Social Behaviour originating from any licensed premises. These are investigated in order to influence management action and avoid repetition or to pursue action against the premises if necessary. This period has seen 93 CADS and exactly 100 crimes investigated in this manner.

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	296	247	263	261	272	299	215	245	251
2016-17 (month)	276	257	286	291	315	314	276	315	309			
Change (month)	-9	-28	23	-5	68	51	15	43	10			
	-3.16%	-9.82%	8.74%	-1.69%	27.5%	19.4%	5.75%	15.8%	3.34%			
2015-16 (YTD)	285	570	833	1129	1376	1639	1900	2172	2471	2686	2931	3182
2016-17 (YTD)	276	533	819	1110	1425	1739	2015	2330	2639			
Change (YTD)	9	-37	-14	-19	49	100	115	158	168			
	-3.16%	-6.49%	-1.68%	-1.68%	3.56%	6.1%	6.05%	7.27%	6.8%			

FYTD (April to December 2016) shows 2,639 crimes reported which is an increase (+168, 6.8%) on FY 2015/16 (April to December 2015) with 2,471 crimes reported.

The September to December 2016 reporting period reported 1214 Acquisitive Crimes which is an increase (+65, 5.7%) from the May to August 2016 period where 1149 crimes were reported. The September to December period in showed 1015 crimes reported. There is a significant increase (+199, 19.6%) from the 2015 period to the current 2016 reporting period.

Acquisitive crime has illustrated fluctuations in crime reporting since April 2016 with the highest number of offences being reported in August (315), September (314) and November (315).

- **Compare to 2015 - Upward trend** (1015 Sept to Dec 2015; 1214 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Compare previous period - Upward trend** (1149 May to Aug 2016; 1214 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Quarterly Comparisons**
 - April to June 2016 – 819 offence
 - July to September 2016 – 920 offences
 - October to December 2016 – 900 offences

Significant trends/Attributing factors

The remainder of this section will only discuss the key facets of acquisitive crime. This includes any significant trend which deviates from the normal trend (increase or decrease) and any potential reasoning which could explain this deviation.

The key crime categories for consideration in this reporting period September to December 2016 are:

- Burglary Non-Dwelling
- Vehicle Offences
- Other Thefts

Burglary Non-Dwelling – Upward Trend

- **Compare to 2015 - Upward trend** (76 Sept to Dec 2015; 108 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Compare previous period - Upward trend** (67 May to Aug 2016; 108 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Quarterly Comparisons**
 - April to June 2016 – 47 offence
 - July to September 2016 – 58 offences
 - October to December 2016 – 86 offences

Upward trend can be attributed to prolific nominals carrying out multiple burglaries around the City. Of the 86 offences committed between September to December 2016, at least 26 of these offences have been/can be attributed to known offenders who have been arrested or have been put out as wanted by City of London Police

One nominal arrested has been charged with 16 offences which were committed between July to October 2016.

Another nominal is wanted for 5 offences which have occurred between September to December 2016. This current reporting period has also experienced burglaries at phone shops where suspects arrive on mopeds and smash their way in. These offences are being committed regionally and the MPS are investigating them. Communication remains with the MPS team to ascertain if and when they arrest offenders who can also be charged with the City offences.

Over November and December 2016, CoLP CID/Crime Squad ran Operation Peake which targeted offenders committing thefts in licensed premises. This proactive operation was successful with successful arrests and a reduction in the Other Thefts crime category. Prior to December 2016, this crime category was showing a significant upward trend.

Final Op PEAKE results:

- 20 x Arrests
- 49 x Stop/Search completed
- 46 x Intelligence reports
- 5 x 377 Vulnerability Reports
- 4 x Additional positive ID of Series Offenders

Total length of imprisonment 6 Years 7 Months 2 Weeks.

CoLP CID/Crime Squad is currently running Operation Steal which is a proactive initiative to deter and detect burglars targeting the City. As part of this initiative, crime prevention advice is also being offered to victims.

Vehicle Offences

- **Compare to 2015 - Upward trend** (24 Sept to Dec 2015; 48 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Compare previous period – Downward trend** (71 May to Aug 2016; 48 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Quarterly Comparisons**
 - April to June 2016 – 54 offence
 - July to September 2016 – 49 offences
 - October to December 2016 – 35 offences

Prior to September 2016, thefts of motorcycles were prevalent. The inference was that these motorcycles were potentially being used to commission further offences of moped-enabled snatch offences.

However, as snatch offences tailed off, thefts of motorcycles also showed a decline. In October 2016, over a two week period, a localised area within the City was being repeatedly targeted for thefts from vehicles. CID/Crime Squad deployed resources and the offender was apprehended and charged. This offender was accountable for 18 offences. If this spate of thefts were extracted from the figure of 35, the total for vehicle offences from September to December would be 30 which would have illustrated a significant downward trend.

Other Theft Offences

- **Compare to 2015 - Upward trend** (489 Sept to Dec 2015; 541 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Compare previous period - Upward trend** (482 May to Aug 2016; 541 Sept to Dec 2016)
- **Quarterly Comparisons**
 - April to June 2016 – 356 offences
 - July to September 2016 – 363 offences
 - October to December 2016 – 418 offences

The upward trend illustrated in the September to December 2016 period can be attributed to a peak in November 2016. Offences peaked at 166 which is a significant deviation from the average of 118 per month from April to October 2016.

Thefts in Licensed Premises

A large number of the thefts in November 2016 were committed in licensed premises (59/166). In November 2015 there were 43 thefts in licensed premises. October 2016 showed approximately 48 thefts in licensed premises (38 in 2015).

There is no definitive explanation for the November 2016 increase in thefts. The Christmas campaign may have encouraged more patrons to report thefts and/or just more patrons drinking at licensed premises in the run up to Christmas. However, the Christmas campaign was successful in stabilising the thefts from licensed premises in December 2016. The total number of thefts from licensed premises in December 2016 was approximately 60 which is parallel to December 2015. It is possible, without the proactive initiatives via the Campaign, the upward trend noticed in November 2016 may have continued in to December 2016. This was achieved through close engagement with licensed premises, enforcement tactics which have deterred and/or apprehended offenders targeting licensed premise patrons.

Pedal Cycle Thefts

With the exception of September 2016 with 43 offences reported, October to December 2016 did not show any deviation from the expected downward trend of pedal cycle thefts. As per previous trends, pedal cycle thefts decline from October to March.

Theft from Person, Shoplifting, and Robbery offences have either remained stable compared to the same period in 2015 and/or the previous four month period.

Summary

Acquisitive crime, although is showing an increase in reporting during this period, it should be noted that the increase is attributed to peaks which are isolated trends. The exception to this trend is Non Dwelling Burglaries. This area of crime is illustrating an upward trend since September 2016 in comparison to the same period last year and the previous four month period May to August 2016. CID/Crime Squad are currently running a proactive operation to target burglaries with some significant arrests already made, and some offenders identified and currently wanted.

Other Thefts is showing an upward trend but this was due to increased reporting in November 2016. The remaining months reported figures do not significantly differ from previous month or last year.

Vehicle offences have reported higher figures since April 2016 in comparison to last year, but December 2016 is showing the lowest figures to-date with only 5 offences reported. Average offences reported per month have been 16 offences per month. This crime area is being closely monitored with the release of prolific offenders being briefed to officers and CID/Crime Squad considering a Scanning/Analysis/Response/Assessment (SARA) ahead of a potential expected rise in this crime area as warmer months approach.

Cyber Crime

- Tackling Cyber Crime is now a National Policing Priority
- Cyber Crime has been identified as one of the top 5 threats on the national threat assessment for serious organised crime
- Cyber-crime is a CoLP policing priority
- It is estimated that Fraud and Cyber-Crime costs the UK economy £11bn annually
- Last year there were 16,000 reports of cyber-crime
- City of London's global position as premier finance hub, means our communities and businesses make particularly attractive targets

The most prominent attacks reported are:

- **HACKING** – unauthorised access to systems or networks
- **DISTRIBUTED DENIAL of SERVICE** DDoS disabling websites by overwhelming it with data/requests
- **MALWARE** – malicious software designed to gain unauthorised access to systems/networks

Cyber-crime is hugely under-reported, much in the same way that fraud was 10-15 years ago.

Last year's CRIME SURVEY of ENGLAND and WALES presented a truer picture of the threat, estimating 2.11 million people had been a victim of CYBER CRIME.

All fraud and Cyber-crime is now reported to ACTION FRAUD, hosted by City of London Police.

Cyber-crime is not like other crimes, clear jurisdiction – often attacks originate from outside of the United Kingdom.

Within this national landscape, whilst the National Crime Agency lead on Cyber the CoLP has clearly defined local operational responsibility:

- respond to local reports and
- local victims within the square mile

Cyber Crib Sheet

1) Cyber-Dependant Crime (Pure Cyber)

- Computer is both the means and the target of the offence
- Can only be committed using computers

e.g.

Hacking

Denial of Service

Malware, Ransomware, Viruses and Trojans

PBX Fraud

Any Computer Misuse Act 1990 Offence

2) Cyber-Enabled Crime

- 'Traditional' crimes committed using computers
- Offences could be committed without computers

e.g.

Mandate Fraud (change of Account details via email)

Theft and/or deletion of data

Abusive emails, messages over all media platforms i.e. Messenger, WhatsApp, Kik, Instagram

Blackmail & Extortion by email, messages etc.

Indecent Images of Children

In September 2016 the Digital Investigation Unit received:

- 5 reports of pure Cyber Crime
- 3 related to Denial of Service Attack (extortion)
- 2 were Hacking (social media/email)

Of note were the denial of service attacks as they are linked and relate to a European based cyber criminals. We assessed that only a fraction of the actual attacks conducted were reported in the City and this has been corroborated whilst discussing these matters with City companies. The attacks themselves did not take place but these are often a very lucrative way of Organised Crime Groups (OCG's) raising easy money through fear of loss of revenue or service disruption. The matter is currently in the hands of the National Crime agency (NCA) who have links with European Agencies taking the investigation further.

In October 2016 the Digital Investigation Unit received:

- 4 reports of pure Cyber Crime.
- 1 Computer Virus
- 1 Hacking (Personal)

- 1 Hacking - Social Media and Email
- 1 Hacking - PBX / Dial Through

PBX stands for Private Branch Exchange which is a telephone system. Where they were historically analogue the systems these days are extremely complicated and generally computer controlled over digital networks. Simply all communication is conducted over a digital network. This can be hacked the same as a computer then controlled by persons with criminal intent for their own use generally to create money by forcing the system to call premium lines operated by the OCG.

Of note was the Computer Virus report which involved the corruption of nearly 300,000 company files by malware named the Zepto Virus. This was ultimately caused by a member of staff clicking on a file they thought was a genuine email attachment. This is a classic example of “spear phishing” where the perpetrators do more research and target those who would believe in either the sender or the content. This is a growing problem nationally.

In November 2016 the Digital Investigation Unit received:

- 3 reports of pure Cyber Crime.
- 1 Denial of Service Attack
- 1 Hacking - Server
- 1 Hacking - PBX / Dial Through

Of note in November was the Hacking offence which is still currently under investigation and involves an ex-employee of a City Company who, when not employed by the company gained access to cloud servers and stole corporate information for personal gain.

In December 2016 the Digital Investigation Unit received:

- 4 reports of pure Cyber Crime
- 1 Denial of Service Attack (extortion)
- 2 Hacking Server
- 1 Hacking (social media/email)

Of note this month was a Hacking Server which was initially thought to be web site defacement of an International company with sensitive connections for political purpose only. It was quickly established by the DIU that this was not the case and the perpetrators had in fact stolen database information some of which was subsequently posted on-line. This investigation is also on-going. This case highlights the international complexities and multi-agency situations we are faced with in the City. It also however proves regularly that the City being a small force can mobilise and co-ordinate different departments quickly to deal with City issues.

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	97	157	173	169	159			

April 2015 – Dec 2015 = 662 April 2016 - Dec 2016 = 1024

*Data Source: Performance & Events Team

ASB CADs are showing an increase in figures. This is predominantly due to increased efficiency around closing CADs as ASB. More diligent and enhanced recording practices and processes since September 2016 have resulted in higher ASB CAD figures being illustrated, in comparison to previous months (pre September). The nature of ASB CADs recorded for CoLP has not changed significantly with the common complaints being Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour and Begging.

Proactive Operations

Begging and Vagrancy

Operation Acton is a joint initiative with the Corporation of London and St Mungo's homeless charity, 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. The most recent hub ran in November and resulted in:

- 2 x persons receiving assessment and help from partner agencies
- 9 x persons have issued with Op Acton Vouchers
- 2 x persons summoned for vagrancy
- 1 x person arrested
- 1 x person found guilty at the City of London Magistrates Court for vagrancy and urinating in a public place

Joint homelessness patrols with the UK Border Agency and St. Mungo's Outreach Team resulted in:

- 5 x arrests for immigration offences
- 2 x 'mind to remove' letters served by Immigration Officers.

The national annual homeless count took place on November 6th and City of London Police PCSOs and PCs assisted colleagues from the Corporation of London and St Mungo's. The total of this count was 50 people found sleeping rough, a figure consistent with previous years, with 49 in 2015 and 50 in 2014.

Operation Alabama replaced Operation Fennel in September 2016 and is a targeted intervention and enforcement partnership between CoLP, CoL, Drugs Action Team and St Mungo's in the use of Community Protection Notices (CPNs) to tackle begging.

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 regards to their conduct and if this behaviour does not stop within a certain time period they will be issued a CPN. So far 15 warning letters have been sent to offenders and 3 community protection notices have been served.

An example of successful engagement in this area has been with an entrenched rough sleeper and beggar in the Moorgate area, who has refused to engage in the past with police and outreach workers. PCSOs Zych and Ghigo from the dedicated ASB team have worked with the individual over the past few weeks managing to build a rapport with him through sustained efforts. As a result he is now engaging with the outreach team and St Mungo's and it is hoped that he will now accept assistance to come off the street.

Noise and Rowdiness

We have continued to respond to ASB complaints around licensed premises/hotels and serviced apartments.

Whilst the Corporation is responsible for noise enforcement our partnership working has become more effective over the years where we have jointly looked at actual and potential noise issues when it comes to the matter of Temporary Event Notices, Grants and Variations.

We have worked together on a variety of issues of note in the past. Lovat Lane has historically been a problem with complaints from the owners of some serviced apartments – this was particularly problematic when Clause was holding Promoted Events. This changed to a large extent when Dirty Martini took the premises. They're noise output has been far lower since the change but recently a resident came to the fore with a complaint that may have amounted to a public nuisance and between the teams we assisted the resident in a practical way with appropriate advice. Naturally the venue played its part in that process.

Again on the matter of Promoted Events, we worked together in a (pre Hearing) negotiation with the legal representatives of two Hotel/Club licences at 10 Trinity Square. This was important from both our perspectives as there is already a significant presence of licensed premises in the area which has an equally significant residential presence.

We have had recent success in working together in the matter of residents' complaints in Creechurch Lane. Again the problems of identifying the premises from which revellers may have emanated were significant. By making appropriate representations to the (several) licensed premises in the area, we have seen a reduction in noise complaints locally.

The interaction between the teams continues (in my view) to be fruitful as we (pre grant) together meet with legal representatives of upcoming premises. To that end there is a meeting with two (different) lawyers who represent prospective licence holders in a new hotel in Dorset Rise. A similar meeting takes place at the Kitty Hawk Hotel in South Place towards the end of January. By taking a proactive stance in this way we are providing pre-opening and pre-grant contact with vendors with

the view that this creates a positive stance in the matter of Crime & Disorder and Public Nuisance – particularly the nuisance that coincides and is germane to the Environmental Pollution Act as well as the Licensing Act 2003.

Supporting the Counter Terrorism Strategy through Delivery of the Prevent Strategy

Engaging and reassuring our communities

National Counter Terrorism Awareness Week took place the week commencing 28th November 2016. Throughout the week the City of London Special Branch (SB) and Counter Terrorism Section (CTS) led the force in its drive to reinforce the CT messaging to our community and staff around “Stay Safe”, Vigilance and Hostile Reconnaissance. The activity and messaging was delivered in collaboration with Corporate Communications, Economic Crime (NFIB), Uniformed Policing, the Prevent team and Transport and Highways Operations Group (THOG). The local media messaging was consistent with the Contest Strategy for CT and in line with the national media lines from the Counter Terrorism Policing Headquarters (NCTPHQ).

Each day during the week, forces nationally focused on a particular subject; Prevent, vigilance, ports, Heavy Good Vehicles, Christmas shopping/crowded places and stadiums. Due to the fact that the City of London has no ports or stadiums, we used these days to reinforce extra messaging and proactive activity around HGVs and fraud/terrorism finance.

Throughout the week the SB and CTS teams delivered 25 briefings in person to the business community over 7 days. These briefings were tailored specifically around hostile reconnaissance, vigilance and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Drones). The team also delivered a number of briefings to City of London Corporation (CoL) staff from departments including Cleansing, Outside Spaces and Markets.

Also during this week our Counter Terrorism Security Advisors organised and presented to two ‘Lunch and Learn’ sessions at a City investment bank, reaching around 200 people. They delivered a Project Griffin session to an audience of 80 security professionals and a table top exercise to a large City insurance firm. The office also provided threat and vigilance messaging in person to the Barbican and Paternoster Security Forums, reaching 20 representatives from City businesses and around 100 people at the Business Continuity Institute meeting hosted by Lloyds of London.

On the evening of 28th November, the Prevent Team delivered a bespoke workshop for the Charity and Voluntary Sector. This was attended by several large charities such as The Red Cross and The Prince’s Trust. The NFIB gave an input on fraud awareness and terrorist financing using charities and the SB team gave an updated threat overview. This was attended by around 30 representatives from the sector and the subject matter was well received.

On the nights of 30th November and 1st December the Transport Highways Operations Group (THOG) and SB staff ran a proactive operation in Smithfield Market, which is serviced by HGVs from across the whole of Europe. The objective of this operation was to raise awareness of terrorism, deliver the message that the UK police target HGVs, to identify those persons that may wish to use them as a terrorist weapon and identify road traffic offences. During the two nights SB staff and traffic officers stopped a total of:

- 22 HGVs. CT advice was delivered
- 27 drivers were given verbal warnings for traffic matters
- £2,350 in fines for traffic infringements were handed out

The Prevent Team provided an input to Project Griffin training sessions each first Thursday of the month. Inputs have also been provided to the Crime Prevention Association on Prevent and national Prevent campaigns.

With the approach of a new academic year and a turnaround of teaching staff within City schools the Prevent team has approached the schools and delivered workshops to the following establishments:

City of London School for Boys
St Paul's Choir School
Governors of the Guildhall School of Music
Sir John Cass
City of London School for Girls
East West Community Nursery
Smithfield House Nursery

These sessions have been very well received, with the Prevent team receiving several emails of appreciation for the training and work being done with schools and youth organisations as below:

*Thank you very much for delivering the Prevent training to us in school yesterday. It is important for all staff to be well versed in Prevent and Channel and we are very grateful for your time.
Thank you for all the work you do for the community working and living in the community.
Thanks so much for today, it went really well. Excellent feedback on the evaluation forms attached.*

I just wanted to say thank you for the really excellent training you provided on Friday. It was engaging, informative and has left us feeling more confident in dealing with these issues. I must also say just how much we value our relationship with the City of London Police. You are nothing but helpful and supportive.

As part of the community's crucial involvement in Project Servator, the Force has piloted ReACT training for security personnel, a natural lead on from the Project Griffin training most guards in the City undertake. The training concentrates on preparing specialist guards in key businesses and areas around the City to work jointly with the Project Servator team, including the following subject matter:

Understanding the current threat
Understanding hostile reconnaissance
Recognising suspicious activity
Situational awareness
Motivating and de-motivating behaviour and impact on the hostile
Project Servator messaging
Supporting police deployments

The first session received excellent feedback from attendees and further sessions for the first quarter of 2017 are almost full. All training is delivered by experienced Project Servator officers and involves a deployment with officers as part of the course.

Communities and Partnership officers continue to support Project ARGUS table top exercises (Wednesday 2nd September) and continue to participate in Project Griffin (Thursday 3rd November) events held at Wood St. Police Station again these events are very well attended where approximately 80 delegates arrived for the Project Griffin event.

Communications & Engagement

Our last report made reference to how we communicate with business/residents and our transient communities. Through the One Safe City Programme this piece of work is ongoing.

As part of ways to develop the Force's external engagement, a new initiative has been set up to bring various local businesses and CoLP together; it is a voluntary ideas-sharing forum for both parties, with the aim of being a mutually beneficial arrangement. The focus for each meeting will be on a particular issue each time, and will provide the chance to contribute and hear different suggestions on a current challenge. The next planned event will be a workshop for a City firm and CoLP officers/staff to specifically address communication with local businesses, and how this can be improved in order for CoLP to deliver the best service possible.

I will update the SCP on the progress of this.

Christmas Campaign 2016

Op. Present

The campaign saw increased resources funded by the Late Night Levy, working through the night on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 24th November onwards. Resources were used both to prevent incidents where possible and to respond to the increased number of alcohol related calls received at this time of year. Social media was used to highlight the risks of excess drinking and the licensing team deployed each shift to engage with licensees, using their expertise in the Licensing Act and personal knowledge of premises to best effect. A report on the campaign is to be presented to Strategic Management Board in January.

Of particular note during the campaign was the success of the joint cycle patrols with a member of LAS throughout the shifts. During recent Christmas campaigns we have found ambulance waiting times challenging and with increasing frequency found that police vehicles were either being tied up with taking people at risk to hospital themselves, or officers were waiting long periods of time with people on the street for an ambulance to arrive. This has had a considerable impact on availability of our resources, even when the Alcohol Recovery Centre was in place at Liverpool Street Station.

The LAS paramedic assigned to the City for these shifts assessed 90% of calls as alcohol related and together with the police officer medic from the City of London Police, they used experience and expertise to triage and use the most appropriate pathway for each patient. Outcomes ranged from friends and family coming to collect people from the scene, use of various cab services, St John's ambulances for some intoxicated and incapable patients and the few front line ambulances we had to use, were mostly for more severe injuries (not always connected with alcohol) or mental health patients. Total patients triaged during the campaign was 92, with 73 (79%) of the ambulances called for these being cancelled by the paramedic following triage.

Conclusion

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