

Safer City Partnership Strategy Group Review Period January – March 2018

City of London Police Update

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City of London Police (Communities & Partnerships)

May 2018

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.

Violent Crime

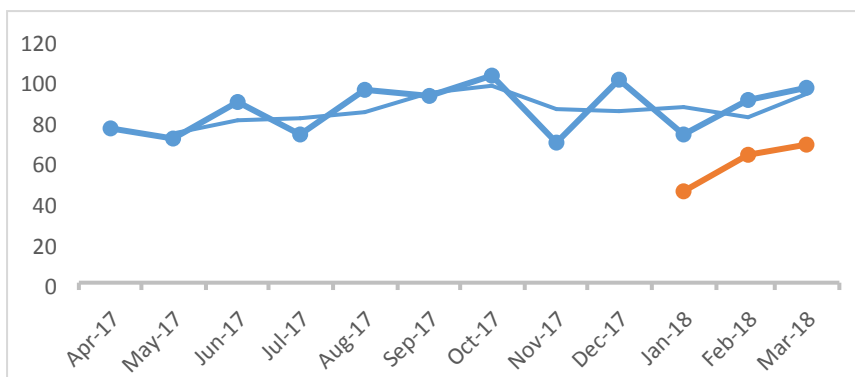


Fig a. Red/orange relates to 2017 figures.



The map demonstrates all VIOLENT crime across March 2018
Key

- Violence with Injury
- Violence without Injury
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery
- Stalking and Harassment

Hotspot Areas Include:

- Bishopsgate
- Watling Street
- Gracechurch Street

Fig b.

Breakdown by type:-

27 incidents in March 2017

↑ 34 incidents in March 2018

Violence with Injury

Offences occurring throughout the week, with peak days being Saturday with peak times between 2100-0100, in line with the NTE (Night Time Economy).

Offences are either between unknown individuals or an individual vs a group, following intoxicated disputes. 3

assaults were against officers and 8 against staff such as taxi drivers and retail staff.

A protect SARA is being developed in response to staff being assaulted in the course of their work.

Violence without Injury

Harassment offences continue to be domestic related and be low impact on the victim.

Offences more evenly spread across the week and time of day, with the expected, peak at 2300-0100. Offences are linked to Road Rage, removal from licensed premises, spitting

and minor physical assaults. One was racially motivated.

2 incidents in March 2017

↑ 4 incidents in March 2018

Sexual Assaults

4 sexual offences including 1 rape by known suspect at the Hilton Hotel and 1 attempted rape by cab driver. The two assaults were low level sexual assaults linked to NTE – one of the suspects was a colleague.

3 incidents were on Friday and one on a Thursday. All offences occurred during NTE.

Marathon related disorder – 22nd April 2018

The issue was significant and involved Anti-Social Behaviour by youths up to 800 strong in the Byward Street area who had no interest in the actual event.

The incident resulted in four arrests for assault, a child tipped from a pram and extra public order resources required to disperse the area. Excessive drinking and nitrous oxide consumption was prevalent.

A S35 was in place (an officer with reasonable grounds can direct people to leave and not return for up to 48 hours), but this was very problematic to enforce. If a PSPO (Public Space Protection Order) was in place prior to the event this could be advertised and easier to enforce from the start of the event.

The Community Safety Team are working with CoLP, Corporation partners, MPS and Tower Hamlets to determine what steps we can take to prevent future occurrences.

World Cup England fixtures – Monday 18th, Sunday, 24th and Thursday 28th June 2018

Work is ongoing to establish where large screens are planned to view these games, and the crowds these may attract. The most significant of the games for our Night Time Economy is considered as **Thursday 28th June at 19:00** as this is already a popular day to socialise. Plans will include any further games that England play in should they qualify.

VIOLENT CRIME

Violence crime accounts for 19% of all crime in March 2018, a decrease from 22% in February but an increase from 12.5% in March 2017.

Increases in Violent Crime

Year on year increases in violent crime are put in context when footfall figures kindly provided by TFL are viewed and show, even from the example shown of one London Underground station, that footfall during the weekend is increasing, due to various attractions including our vibrant Night time economy.

Saturday Late Station Demand: Bank / Monument

Year	Access	Egress	Interchange
2008	2,049	2,786	7,279
2009	2,553	4,157	6,802
2010	2,025	3,206	6,916
2011	2,338	3,915	7,084
2012	1,961	2,985	5,857
2013	3,243	7,804	7,271
2014	3,753	7,928	6,844
2015	4,816	9,659	6,182
2016	9,217	5,116	5,598
2017	8,236	4,795	5,807

Fig c. Example of passenger counts data, showing figures for an average Saturday, 2200-0030 hours.

TFL data

Violent crime in the context of increased footfall

Figures for any LU station individually by average weekday, Saturdays or Sundays, and periods throughout the day are available from TFL.

Figures for Network Rail stations, e.g. Liverpool Street (rail) and Fenchurch Street will be harder to find

Acquisitive Crime

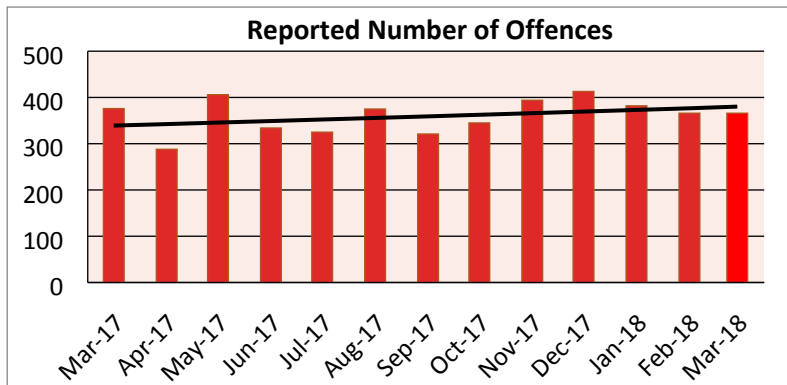


fig d.

Current trend:

Decreasing trend from the last quarter Decreasing trend compared to last year

Last year: March 2017 (376) in comparison to March 2018 (366) showed an decrease of 10 offences (-2.7%).

Areas of decrease:

Moped enabled snatch has decreased since the beginning of the year, with only 14 snatches in March (down from 56 in January).

Moped enabled phone snatches – OP GONDOLA

14 snatch offences occurred in March

- Offences have gradually been reducing since January, potentially due to OP GONDOLA. Offenders may have been affected by the Policing presence in hotspot areas, as they changed their tactics (offending at different days and times). Currently, **Mondays and Thursdays from 2200hrs** are peak offending days and times. A small rise in pedal cycle enabled snatches has been observed.

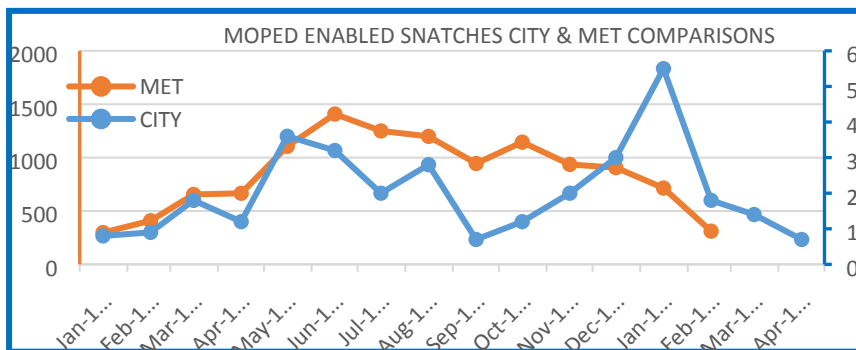


Fig e.

Areas of concern:

Pedal cycle theft

Burglaries -

Burglaries are currently a concern due to the large volume of offences in March – however several prolific offenders have been arrested 39 burglaries occurred in March, typically in a multi-occupancy commercial offices – meaning multiple crimes are recorded from 1 building.

ACQUISITIVE CRIME:
Acquisitive crime accounts for 60% of offences in March 2018 which is consistent with February 2018 (60%) but a decrease from 71% in March 2017.

Cyber Harm

The following table shows the number of pure cyber (cyber dependent) crimes report to Action Fraud by victims within the City of London Police Force area for the period of 1st April 2017 – 31st March 2018.

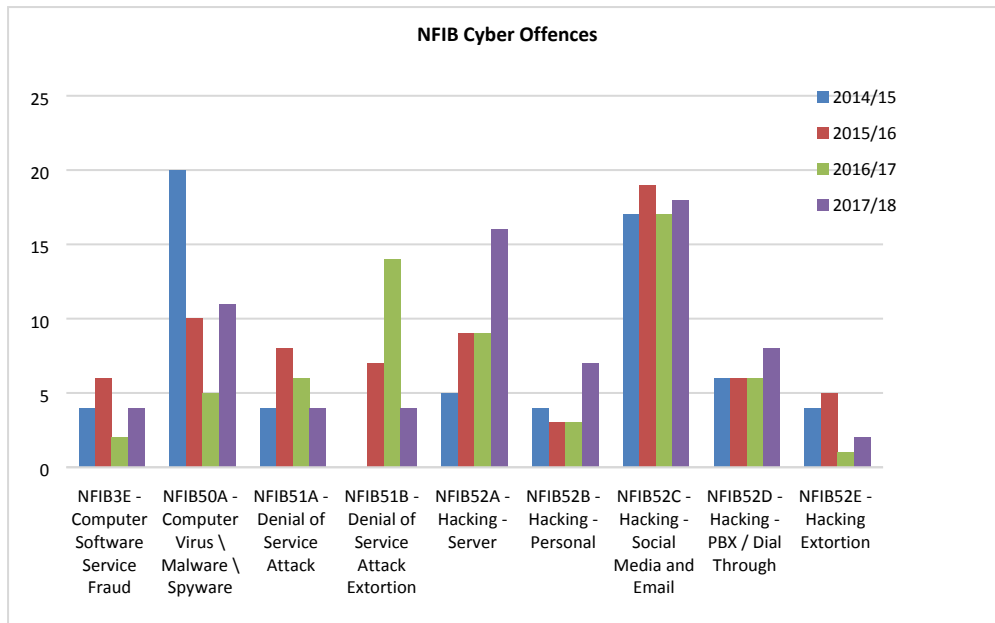


Fig f.

Awareness and Engagement

Cyber Griffin was launched 1st May 2018, the initiative is to target businesses within the City and aims to reach those with very little knowledge of cyber-enabled crime threats. Cyber-crime increases and more online attacks are launched on UK businesses.

Trends

Phishing attacks

The rate at which victims are falling for phishing attacks on mobile devices has increased and at an average of 85 percent every year since 2011, according to the mobile security company Lookout, and this has opened profitable new windows of opportunity for criminals executing phishing attacks.

Social Media/Email attacks are on the increase and will continue to increase in the coming year. Cyber-criminal groups are targeting more social media on apps, **Facebook messenger** etc.

Anti-Social Behaviour

ASB CADS	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	YTD
2017-18 (Month)	-	-	-	-	-	129	137	130	131	131	113	120	

Fig g.

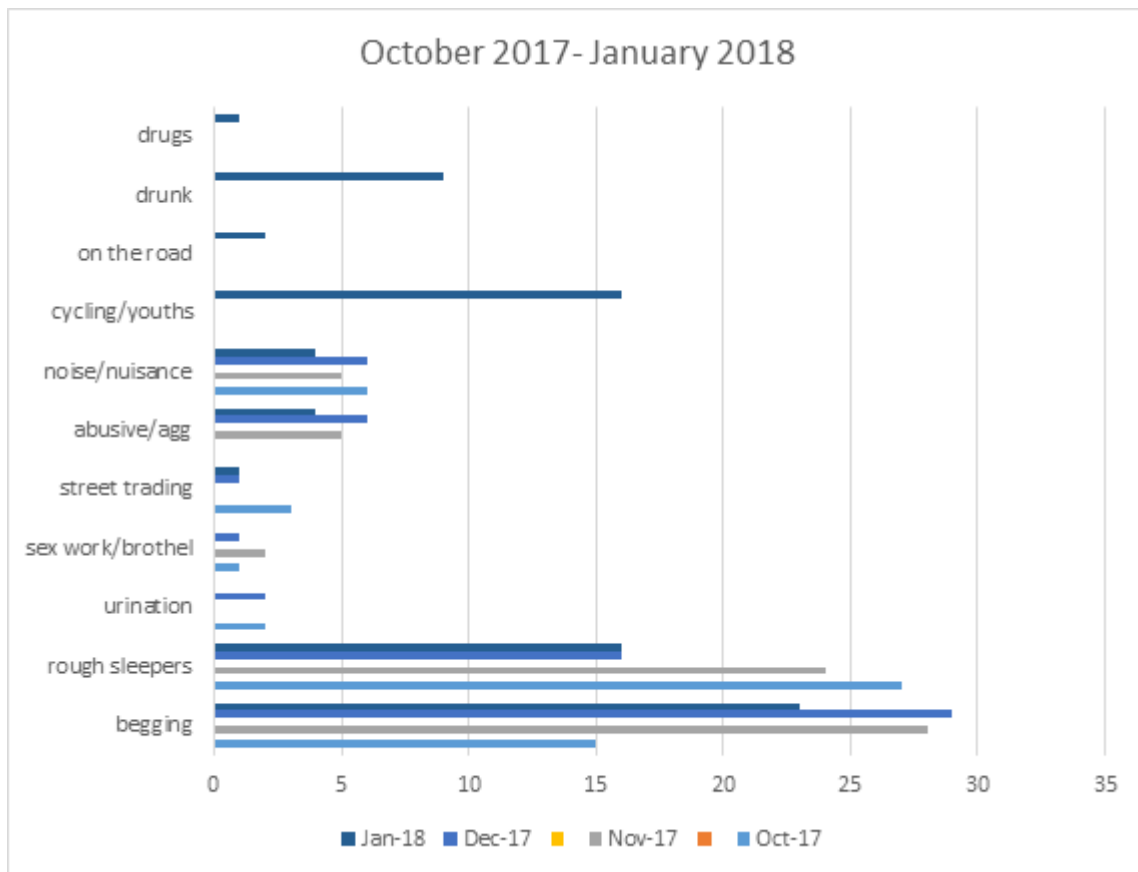


Fig h.

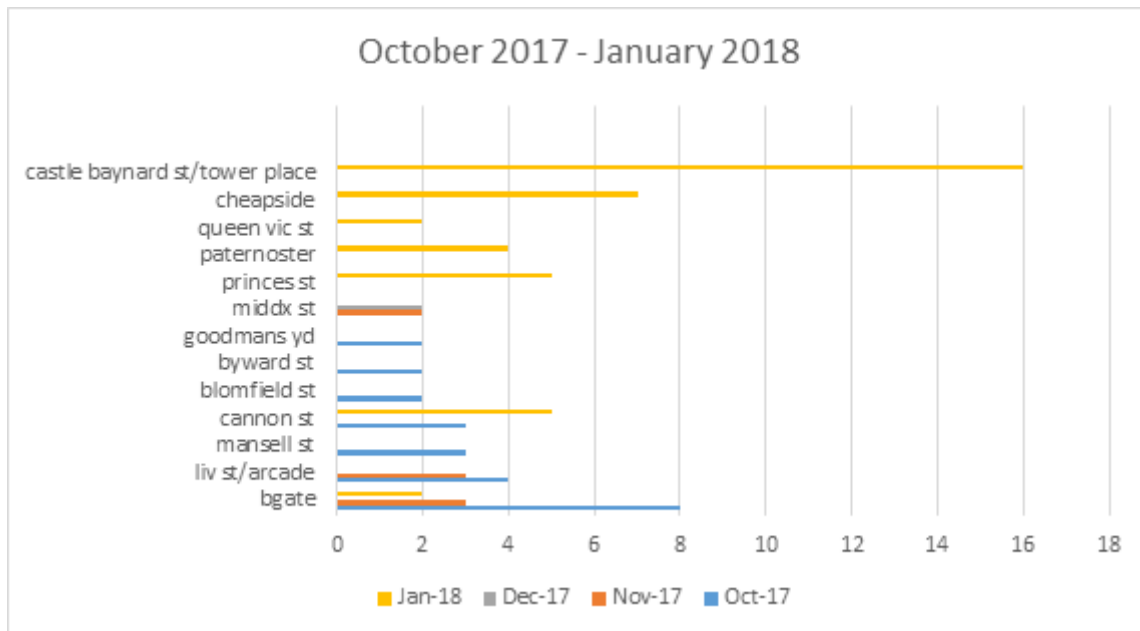


Fig i.

Youths cycling

Noticeable and already managed is the steep increase in reporting around youths cycling, often in large numbers, in the area of Castle Baynard Street and Tower Place. Reports mention them being aggressive, throwing bottles and being intimidating. They also assaulted a pizza delivery driver. This is a recurring problem at the weekend and is receiving a multi-agency response. Section 35 dispersal notices are being used.

Drunk

Also noticeable and increased from last reporting are reports relating to people who are drunk, who are often also abusive, aggressive or a nuisance.

ASB - by type

The predominant reasons for reporting ASB remain related to rough sleeping and begging, where there are continuing reports of rough sleepers blocking doorways and fire exits, and for begging reports in January, nearly all are giving a description of Eastern European females wearing multi-coloured headscarves.

Repeat locations

Some locations are continuing to repeat from previous reporting, but some new ones are emerging, as can be seen from the yellow bars across the chart above, fig i. The first and longest – Castle Baynard Street relates to the youths cycling in large groups and causing a nuisance. Previous repeating locations from earlier reporting are not as prevalent in January, for example Bishopsgate, and may be as a result of patrol strategy activity. Further reporting and analysis from February, March and April is required and may highlight continuing or new repeat locations.

Operation LUSCOMBE

A Multi-agency response under Operation LUSCOMBE is planned to commence next month, - June. This will run from mid-June for a period of 12 months.

It is believed from the current problem profile that without a structured form of intervention that the issue will worsen. There are large gaps in the current intelligence picture around the begging population in the City of London, but this operation gives us a great opportunity to fill those intelligence gaps and build upon them.

This response is primarily to tackle issues around rough sleeping and begging and will include teams from the City of London Police Communities team, BTP, The homeless team, St Mungo's, WDP (Westminster Drugs Project) and health (including a needle exchange).

Current police intelligence indicates that there are several hotspot areas including Bishopsgate, Cheapside, Moorgate, Aldersgate Street, London Bridge and Tower Hill.

We know that begging has direct and significant links to addiction, in the form of drugs and alcohol and is potentially responsible for attracting further criminality and antisocial behaviour into the City.

For example:

- Reporting around Shoplifters who are drug dependant and are stealing to fund their habit (and who may have other vulnerability factors e.g. Mental health) continue to come in.
- Reporting around Beggars who are asking City workers for money and then becoming aggressive are also continuing to come in.

There will be 3 gazebos forming the 'Hub' which will move to various locations around the City for ease of access.

These gazebos will also be used at lunchtimes as Community surgeries.

There will be a 4 stage process:

Stage 1 – Invite to hub – offered rehab, housing benefits, etc.

Stage 2 – Issue CPN (Community Protection Notice), to compel people to attend the hub.

Stage 3 – Exclusion from the city, not to carry any articles (including needles).

Stage 4 – Summons/Arrest, interventions post charge.

Results -This response presents an excellent opportunity to provide support services to those, often vulnerable people, presenting in the city, some of whom also commit crime whilst they are here.

FIB (Force intelligence Bureau) Analysts are already assessing, across the areas of Violent crime and Acquisitive crime, how many (in number and in %) offenders coming through City of London Police custody are of NFA, before, during and after the operation