



Safer City Partnership Strategy Group

Date: MONDAY, 12 JANUARY 2015

Time: 10.30 am

Venue: COMMITTEE ROOM - 2ND FLOOR WEST WING, GUILDHALL

Members: Deputy Henry Pollard (Chairman)
Simon Murrells (Deputy Chairman)
Marianne Fredericks
Doug Wilkinson
Ade Adetosoye
Jon Averbs
Wayne Chance
Superintendent Norma Collicott
Alex Orme
Paula Wilkinson
Bob Benton
Barbara Gough
John Simpson
Laura Marshall
Emma Marwood - Smith
Don Randall, OBE
Yannik MacKenzie
Kate Cinamon
Jocelyn Griffith
Jeff Boothe
Siwan Haywood

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Lunch will be served in the Guildhall Club at 1pm
NB: Part of this meeting could be the subject of audio video recording

John Barradell
Town Clerk and Chief Executive

AGENDA

1. **APOLOGIES**

2. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

3. **MINUTES**

Minutes of the meeting held on 14th November 2014.

For Decision
(Pages 1 - 6)

4. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS - VERBAL UPDATE**

For Information

5. **PERFORMANCE AGAINST SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP TARGETS**

A report of the Assistant Director Street Scene and Strategy, Built Environment.

For Information
(Pages 7 - 16)

6. **LONDON FIRE BRIGADE**

A verbal update from the Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade.

For Information

7. **COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE**

A report of the Community Safety Manager.

For Information
(Pages 17 - 36)

8. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**

A report of the City of London Police.

For Information
(Pages 37 - 44)

a) Public Protection Unit Update

9. **HEALTH AND WELLBEING UPDATE**

A report of the Director of Community & Children's Services.

For Information
(Pages 45 - 52)

a) Overview of Child Sexual Exploitation based on Rochdale and Rotherham.
(Pages 53 - 76)

10. **SUBSTANCE MISUSE UPDATE**

A verbal update from the Substance Misuse Partnership Manager, Community & Children's Services.

For Information

11. **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, LICENSING, TRADING STANDARDS AND PUBLIC PROTECTION SERVICE UPDATE**
A report of the Port Health & Public Protection Director.

For Information
(Pages 77 - 80)
12. **NEW ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014 - DELEGATED POWERS**
A report of the Assistant Director Street Scene and Strategy, Built Environment.

For Decision
(Pages 81 - 112)
13. **MEETING DATES FOR 2015**
A report of the Town Clerk.

For Decision
(Pages 113 - 114)
14. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

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SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY GROUP

Friday, 14 November 2014

Minutes of the meeting of the Safer City Partnership Strategy Group held at the Guildhall EC2 at 10.30 am

Present

Members:

Deputy Henry Pollard (Chairman)	Paula Wilkinson
Marianne Fredericks	Bob Benton
Don Randall, OBE	Barbara Gough
Doug Wilkinson	John Simpson
Jon Averbs	Emma Marwood - Smith
Superintendent Norma Collicott	Yannik MacKenzie
Alex Orme	Kate Cinamon

Officers:

Alistair MacLellan	- Town Clerk's Department
Valeria Cadena-Wrigley	- Community Safety Officer, Town Clerk's Department
Davina Lilley	- Homelessness and Housing Options Manager, Department of Community and Children's Services
John Simpson	- Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade
Paul Szemerej	- Station Manager, London Fire Brigade

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Simon Murrells, Ade Adetosoye, Commander Wayne Chance, and Laura Marshall.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations.

3. MINUTES

RESOLVED, that the minutes of the meeting held on Monday 8 September 2014 were approved as a correct record subject to the following amendments:

Steven *Presland* (not Evans); the London Fire Brigade cadets completing a *one-year* (not two-year) course; 'Safety Thirst' (not Safety First); and Ade Adetosoye being listed as present.

Matters Arising

Child Sex Exploitation

The Assistant Director (Street Scene and Strategy) noted that a report on Child Sex Exploitation would come to the January 2015 meeting of the Group.

Domestic Abuse - Behind Closed Doors Event 24 November

The Chairman reported that the Behind Closed Doors event held in November 2014 to raise awareness among employers over their duty of care to employees at risk of domestic abuse had been well attended.

Licensing

The Community Safety Manager agreed to ensure the City of London Corporation webpages for Licensing and the Safer City Partnership were appropriately linked.

CCTV

The Chairman noted that the issue of CCTV covering the Barbican had been discussed at the Police Committee meeting in October 2014 and that a report would be submitted to the Police Committee in March 2015.

20MPH Speed Limit

A Police Superintendent reported that enforcement of the new 20MPH limit in the City was going well. Average speeds in contravention of the new limit were 25MPH with some isolated incidents of 58 and 64 MPH.

Air Quality

The Public Protection Director noted that a new Air Quality Strategy was being prepared.

4. OUTSTANDING ACTIONS - VERBAL UPDATE

There were no outstanding actions.

5. PERFORMANCE AGAINST SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP TARGETS

The Group discussed a report on progress against targets by the Safer City Partnership for the period Q2 2014/15. The Assistant Director of Streetscene and Strategy noted that rough sleeper performance had improved, and that a review into domestic abuse services was underway in the Department of Community and Children's Services. He added that the week commencing 24 November would be National Counterterrorism Week, and that events would be held across the Corporation which including Open Spaces, Markets, Environmental Health, Housing and Cleansing departments. He concluded by noting that a policy toolkit for use by hotels was being formulated. The toolkit would assist staff in identifying and responding to signs of domestic and physical abuse. In response to a question, he confirmed that the Emergency Planning Team was involved in these initiatives.

A member commented that the Hotel Forum could usefully be combined with other fora.

RECEIVED

6. LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

The London Fire Brigade Borough Commander provided an update on recent work by the London Fire Brigade in the City, noting that his team were working with the Assistant Director of Streetscene and Strategy in map areas where

outdoor bin fires were prevalent. Moreover his team were meeting performance targets. In response to a question, he replied that these performance targets were set centrally by the London Fire Brigade.

RECEIVED

7. FIRE CADETS PROGRESS REPORT - OCTOBER 2014

The London Fire Brigade Borough Commander provided an update of Fire Cadets, noting that the programme was aimed at underachieving young people to support and encourage their personal development. He noted that one cadet had recently attended a public dinner and delivered a well-received speech despite initially being a nervous public speaker.

The Chairman thanked the Borough Commander for his update and added that he was a huge fan of the cadet movement, and that there was a potential event to include the Fire Cadets in come March 2015. The Borough Commander thanked the Chairman, noting that he would work with the Assistant Director of Streetscene and Strategy to establish where the programme could be further developed and whether further funding could be secured.

RECEIVED

8. COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE

The Community Safety Manager introduced a community safety update, noting the recent Behind Closed Doors event and the fact that the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham had a dedicated policy on identifying and assisting staff vulnerable to abuse, and therefore she was working with City of London Corporation Human Resources staff to identify elements of best-practice.

She went on to note that she was now attending both Rape and Violence against Women and Girls steering groups, and that her team were regular attendees of SARA meetings with the City of London Police. She concluded by noting that upcoming work items included crime prevention at office Christmas parties in the City, including a campaign in conjunction with the Greater London Authority London Drugs and Alcohol Policy Forum.

In response to a concern expressed by a member, officers replied that drunk-tanks were not in operation in the City, but that other initiatives such as close cooperation with the London Ambulance Service, prosecution of offending licensed premises, and preventative initiatives such as floor staff with alcometers were being trialed. The Assistant Director for Streetscene and Strategy noted that letters were being issued to companies in the City to remind them of their duty of care to their staff.

RECEIVED

9. CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE

The City of London Police Superintendent provided an update for the Group, noting first that there had been a reduction in violence with injury but an increase in harassment. This increase had been apparent across all London forces, and included activity such as persistent texts, stalking and internet trolling. The nature of the activity meant that it was difficult to put a tactical

group together to address the issue. The Chairman noted that the one positive aspect was that the activity was being reported.

The City of London Police Superintendent went on to note that City police officers were looking at the issue of theft from motor vehicles in particular, and that a prosecution for attempted murder was taking place following an incident involving a vehicle. In response to a question the Superintendent replied that theft from vehicle crime was not localized but was instead spread across the City.

RECEIVED

10. PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT (POCA) ALLOCATION UPDATE

The Assistant Director of Streetscene and Strategy provided an update on the Proceeds of Crime Act, noting that the homelessness initiative in the City was funded in part by funds granted by the Proceeds of Crime Act Board (POCA). In response to a question he replied that the way in which POCA bids were prioritized was in line with Home Office guidance.

RECEIVED

11. SUBSTANCE MISUSE UPDATE

The Substance Misuse Manager provided an update on substance misuse, noting that a tender for a joint service encompassing substance misuse and tobacco control services was due in early 2015.

She went on to note that the trial by NHS England of a Police Custody Healthcare Service involving the City of London Police was an exciting development. She concluded by noting that a memorandum of understanding for the Drug Intervention Programme was included with the report as an appendix.

RECEIVED

12. LEGAL HIGHS BRIEFING

The Substance Misuse Manager introduced a legal highs briefing that had been issued to the City of London Police, noting that it was due to be revised in early 2015. In response to a question, the Superintendent replied that more intelligence was needed to build a better picture of the pattern through which legal highs were marketed and sold.

RECEIVED

13. HEALTH AND WELLBEING UPDATE

The Group discussed the Health and Wellbeing Board update report. BG expressed concern on behalf of residents over new GP contracts issued by NHS England taking effect from January 2015 would make it easier for GP practices to accept registration from patients who lived outside of the practice's geographic area. Given the high day-time population of the City, this meant GP services to residents would likely suffer due to high demand from City workers.

RECEIVED

14. ROUGH SLEEPERS UPDATE

The Head of Homelessness and Rough Sleepers introduced an update report on homelessness in the City, noting that her team had performed well in the last quarter. She added that her team would be seeking to build on this work by applying for another grant from the POCA Board for pop-up hubs providing homelessness services.

In response to a question, she replied that the average of a rough sleeper within the City ranged from 40-50 years of age, and that her team was seeing some evidence of rough sleepers who were substance abusers entering the City from neighbouring boroughs.

In response to a question from the Chairman, the Assistant Director Streetscene and Strategy replied that the recent visit to the city by a Chief Executive from Australia had gone well, with the visitor being impressed at the scale of intervention into the problem of homelessness and rough sleeping – he noted that part of the reason for their good impression of the intervention activity was that there was no equivalent to the Vagrancy Act in Australia.

RECEIVED

15. NEW ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014 - COMMUNITY TRIGGERS PRESENTATION

A Community Safety Officer provided an update on the community trigger provided by the new ASBCP Act 2014, noting that it had gone live since October 2014. In response to a question, she replied that the trigger would not replace existing enforcement tools such as reviews of premises licenses, but was rather intended as a means through which the local community could challenge the police and local authorities when they felt their community safety needs were not being met.

16. PUBLIC PROTECTION SERVICE (ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, LICENSING AND TRADING STANDARDS) UPDATE

The Director of Port Health and Public Protection provided an update on public protection service activity, noting that recent street trading activity had focused on enforcing against illegal ice cream vans and nut sellers.

In response to a question regarding the 70:30 breakdown in proceeds from the Late Night Levy, the Director replied that a report would be submitted to the Licensing Committee once the system had been in operation for six months to outline how the funding had been utilized. The allocation process had yet to be completed, but would be approved by the Licensing Chairman.

RECEIVED

**17. ANY OTHER BUSINESS
24-Hour London Underground Services**

The Superintendent noted that the introduction of 24-hour tube services needed to be evaluated to ensure public safety was maintained – it was important that the Group was made aware of any issues arising from the change to 24-hour operation.

New Year's Eve 2015

In response to a question, the Superintendent replied that City of London Police were conducting a joint-operation with the Metropolitan Police on New Year's Eve.

The meeting closed at 12.20 pm

Chairman

**Contact Officer: Alistair MacLellan /
alistair.maclellan@cityoflondon.gov.uk / 0207 332 1416**

Performance Against Safer City Partnership Targets: January 2015

Priority: Anti-Social Behaviour			
Target:	2014/15 Nov Target	2014/15 Nov Actual	Comments:
Proportion of new rough sleepers take up of No Second Night Out	70%	76% (Q2) (Green)	25 of 33 = 76% Next update available after the end of Q3.
To reduce the number of “205 clients.” Defined as a group identified by the GLA as the most entrenched rough sleepers in the capital who remain rough sleeping by the end of March 2015.	0	7 (Q2) (Amber)	Down from 13 the end of 2014/15 Q1. Next update available after the end of Q3.
No one new to rough sleeping on the streets will end up living on the streets	0	4 (Q2) (Amber)	4 out of 33 (=12%) remained rough sleeping long enough to be deemed ‘living on the streets’ Down from 7 out of 29 (=24.1%) at the end of Q1. Next update available after the end of Q3.
To reduce the number of ASB incidents compared to 2013-14.	<851	746 (Green)	April – November 2013: 851 April – November 2014: 746 Decrease of 105 incidents.
To support the City of London Police measure: To ensure that 90% or more of crime victims and those reporting ASB are satisfied with the way police handled their case.	90%	87.5% (Q2) (Amber)	49 out of 56 respondents satisfied = 87.5% Q1: 24 out of 27 respondents satisfied (88.9%) Q2: 25 out of 29 respondents satisfied (86.2%) Next update available after the end of Q3.

Performance Against Safer City Partnership Targets: January 2015

Priority: Domestic Abuse			
Target:	2014/15 Nov Target	2014/15 Nov Actual	Comments:
DA Forum Action Plan City of London DA MARAC			<p>A successful Knowledge Transfer Programme Seminar 3 was held at the Barbican Centre 20 November 14. Providing Goldsmiths University Students with opportunities to hear from and speak with leading practitioners.</p> <p>28 November 14 The City of London Police, Victim Support and The Community Safety Team held the Anti-Stalking and Domestic Abuse event – Behind Closed Doors. Detailed analysis will be provided in the Community Safety Update. With 85% of feedback stating the event was extremely useful and 100% of people saying they would recommend this event to other colleagues. The event was attended by 120 professionals. Full evaluation details are available from the Community Safety Team. Focusing on securing a balance between practical information and the emotional impact of the reality of domestic abuse and stalking was celebrated in feedback. The Community Safety Team will assist the VVC and City of London Police with coordination of the Domestic Abuse risk assessment (DASH) training due to begin in January 2015.</p> <p>The Domestic Abuse Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) meets to manage the risk of City Residents who experience domestic abuse.</p> <p>The Community Safety Team and the Public Protection Unit Vulnerable Victims Coordinator risk manage non city cases of domestic abuse for victims who initially present within the City of London.</p>

Performance Against Safer City Partnership Targets: January 2015

Priority: Reducing Re-offending			
Target:	2014/15 Nov Target	2014/15 Nov Actual	Comments:
Due to small numbers for the City, current Home Office measures for re-offending do not produce statistically significant results. Therefore for 2014/15 we will continue to report on the number of people on the PPO scheme and their progress.	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 PPOs on the scheme at 24/11/14: • 4 Currently in prison (including on remand) • 3 On bail conditions (including on licence and ASBO) - 1 of these shown as Wanted/Missing on 24/11/14. <p>We will seek to build on the current PPO scheme to ensure our priority offenders are targeted and worked with to reduce offending.</p>
Increase the number of violent offenders who are drug tested in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13. This target will continue through 2014/15.	>9	16 (Green)	<p>April-Nov 2013: 9 persons tested out of 162 arrested for Violence Against the Person [VAP] (5.6%).</p> <p>April-Nov 2014: 16 persons tested out of 166 arrested for VAP (9.6%)</p>

Performance Against Safer City Partnership Targets: January 2015

Priority: Night time Economy			
Target:	2014/15 Nov Target	2014/15 Nov Actual	Comments:
To support the City of London Police's measure: To reduce levels of victim-based violent crime compared to 2013/14.	<423	476 (Red)	April to Nov 2013: 423 victim based violent crimes recorded. April to Nov 2014: 476 victim based violent crimes recorded. Increase of 53 offences (12.5%)
To support the City of London Police's measure: To reduce levels of victim-based acquisitive crime compared to 2013/14	<2556	2431 (Green)	April to Nov 2013: 2556 victim based acquisitive crimes recorded. April to Nov 2014: 2431 victim based acquisitive crimes recorded. Decrease of 125 offences (4.9%)
To support the City of London Police measure: To actively promote, with partners, effective stewardship and crime prevention activities within licensed premises			The Community Safety Team attends the Violent Crime Multi-agency Problem Solving group (SARA). This incorporates actions and information associated with Night Time Economy including Licensed Premises and Anti-Social Behaviour. The Community Safety Manager worked in partnership with the COLP to ensure Community Safety input City of London Christmas Campaign. In conjunction with LAS, TFL, COLP and Cheapside Bid. Further details in CST update. The Community Safety Team organised the Safety Thirst Awards Event 8 October at the Guildhall. 29 Licensed Premises achieved the City of London Safety Thirst Award as of 8/10/14. 25 Premises attended were awarded with certificates at the event.

Performance Against Safer City Partnership Targets: January 2015

			The Licensing Team are continuing with assessments and the total number of achievers is likely to increase.
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- The Road Danger Reduction update is as reported at the November SCP Strategy Group meeting. The next data update is due after the end of Q3/December 2014.

Priority: Road Danger Reduction			
Target:	2014/15 Q2 Target	2014/15 Q2 Actual	Comments:
Achieving a reduction in the number of killed or seriously injured (KSI's) of the baseline of 2004-2008 (49.4) figures by 50% by 2020 (24.7 three year rolling average) (See CoL LIP 2011)	<u>2013/14Q4</u> Q1 – 9.1 Q2 – 9.1 Q3 – 9.1 Q4 – 9.1	<u>19</u> - - - -	Of the 2014/15 Q2 KSIs, 1 fatal and 18 serious.
Reduce the proportion of KSI's as a proportion of the total number of collisions. 2004-08 total collisions – 322.5 2004-08 KSI 49.4 15.3%	<u>2013/14Q4</u> Ave 11.6% Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	<u>10.9%</u> - - - -	2013/14 Q4 data are provisional.
Making the city more civilised and a more tolerant environment for all road users. Delivered by combination of environmental changes, enforcement and education, training and promotion.	To be developed	15 Children	For 2013/14 Cycle training - 132 persons trained, being 39 adults and 93 children Bikeability level 2 - 114 (22 adults and 92 children) Bikeability level 3 - 18 at (17 adults and 1 child). *Schools are engaged more actively from September*

Performance Against Safer City Partnership Targets: January 2015

<p>Increase the number of cyclists - Measured by achieving an annual average of 62,800 cyclists by 2020. Annual Survey. (See CoL LIP 2011 p. 80)</p>	<p>2013/14 38 150</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>2014/15 Q1 Actual: 2012/13 Q3 actual: 28 360 (target for 2012/13 Q3 was 32 500). Comments: Next count to be conducted in October 2014 (2014/15 Q3).</p>
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<p>Priority: Fraud And Economic Crime</p>			
<p>Target:</p>	<p>2014/15 Nov Target</p>	<p>2014/15 Nov Actual</p>	<p>Comments:</p>
<p>Operation Broadway is a multi-agency initiative targeting criminals who are committing fraud in the City of London.</p>			<p>A joint initiative between the City of London Police, City of London Trading Standards, Tri-Region Scambusters, Financial Conduct Authority, the Metropolitan Police Service and Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs targeting criminals who are committing fraud in the City of London.</p> <p>Through the use of intelligence, numerous addresses in the City (both serviced and virtual offices) have been identified that are being used by organised crime groups, to provide an air of legitimacy for their fraudulent activities, particularly around investment fraud.</p> <p>Regular joint agency visits are now being conducted by Trading Standards and the City of London Police on serviced offices and virtual offices within the City.</p> <p>Next update available after the end of Q3. (December).</p>

Performance Against Safer City Partnership Targets: January 2015

Priority: Counter Terrorism			
Target:	2014/15 Nov Target	2014/15 Nov Actual	Comments:
The Safer City Partnership will continue to support the City of London Police with existing sophisticated initiatives and with the development of new areas of work to address any emerging trends for countering terrorism.			The City of London Police Prevent Coordinator organised a Prevent Awareness Workshop for City Of London Corporation colleagues at Wallbrook Warf. These events offered opportunities for community engagement and to provide generic crime prevention advice in close partnership with the COLP with the development of the Prevent Agenda.

Priority: Civil Disorder			
Target:	2014/15 Nov Target	2014/15 Nov Actual	Comments:
To support the City of London Police's measure: To ensure that at least 90% of those surveyed are satisfied with the information received provided to them about large scale, pre-planned events, and with how those events were ultimately policed.	>90%	94% (Green)	<p>1. 350th Anniversary – Royal Marines (July 14): 94% satisfaction.</p> <p>2. Tour de France – Satisfaction survey withdrawn as this was a Metropolitan Police led event.</p> <p>3. Tour of Britain cycling event (Sept 2014): 95.3% satisfaction</p> <p>No surveys were conducted since the last report. Future events to be included in satisfaction surveys will include:</p> <p>4. Pre-planned and spontaneous protests at the Central Criminal Court</p> <p>5. Any other major protests</p> <p>6. Smithfield Meat market Christmas campaign.</p>

Performance Against Safer City Partnership Targets: January 2015

Delivery Group: Vehicle Crime Partnership			
Target:	2014/15 Nov Target	2014/15 Nov Actual	Comments:
<p>A vehicle crime Multi-agency problem solving group (SARA) is being led by a DCI to address an increase in Vehicle Crime (including theft from car parks). As a result of development of good intelligence high visibility policing and a number of operations are being implemented. Support is being provided by the Community Safety Team and other City Corporation departments. There is a separate Cycle Crime SARA in place to address the theft of peddle cycles and parts of peddle cycles.</p>			

Delivery Group: The City Hotel Forum			
Target:	2014/15 Nov Target	2014/15 Nov Actual	Comments:
To work with staff that manage hotels and offer them the help and advice available to them			DCI Blackburn held an initial meeting with the Grange Hotel to discuss a crime awareness toolkit for Hotels. . As of September 14 one of the Community Safety Officers has been allocated lead responsibility for the Hotel Toolkit and to work closely with the DCI to produce a draft. Once content is signed off, Hotels will be offered crime awareness / reduction training for Hotel staff it is envisaged that training opportunities will be coordinated by the Community Safety Team.
To involve hotel staff in the decision making process and encourage participation with the help of e-bulletins, monthly meetings and an information folder.			This is currently being developed by the City of London Police and the Community Safety Team.

Performance Against Safer City Partnership Targets: January 2015

<p>To offer practical support and training, for example, crime scene management – with the help of the City of London’s Public Protection Unit and management of the night time economy.</p>			<p>This will be progressed once the above meeting has taken place.</p>
<p>To develop the network and communicate with its members on a regular basis.</p>			<p>The Community Safety Officer is working with the City of London Police in relation to this.</p>
<p>Develop bespoke materials aimed to support those working within the Hotel sector who may need to respond to Crime and ASB or other incidents.</p>			<p>The Hotel Toolkit will provide appropriate information on how to respond to Crime and ASB, including Theft, Sexual Violence, Prevent and Counter Terrorism, Substance Misuse, Domestic Abuse, FGM, Stalking, HBV, Human trafficking and Slavery.</p>

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Community Safety Team Update

Anti-Social Behaviour Working Group Terms of Reference

Introduction

The ASB Working Group is held every month with the aim of using a multi-agency problem solving approach to manage risk and reduce incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour in the City of London. This enables partner organisations to share information on perpetrators and repeat or vulnerable victims.

1. Aims and Objectives:

- 1.1 To share information between partners in order to identify individuals who may be repeat or vulnerable victims of ASB, including information on people who come to notice of the City of London Police and other partners when ASB is reported. This covers all age ranges from children to adults.
- 1.2 To share information between partners relating to individuals responsible for causing ASB and as mentioned above, including information on people who come to notice of the City of London Police and other partners when ASB is reported. This covers all age ranges from children to adults.
- 1.3 Promote the use of early intervention and prevention initiatives as appropriate.
- 1.4 To explore enforcement options such as Injunctions, Criminal Behaviour orders, Public Space Protection Orders and other tools and powers in the ASB legislation.
- 1.5 To further review the case and risk management of individuals risk-assessed by the City of London Police.
- 1.6 To identify and establish if further support is available as per individual circumstances. Such as referrals to Alcohol and Substance Misuse Programmes, Social Care, Health services etc with a view of professional support to reduce the potential risk of harm to the individual and or others.
- 1.7 To improve multi-agency effective communication.

2. Purpose:

- 2.1 To ensure that in carrying out the full range of its policing and enforcement actions, the SCP recognises and takes responsibility for for all forms of vulnerability. This may relate to victims, witnesses, perpetrators or any person that officers/staff come into contact with.
- 2.2 The ASB working group meeting is a conference where information is shared on a case by case basis giving priority to complex/high risk cases between various stakeholders.
- 2.3 All relevant information is shared about victims, witnesses and perpetrators, the representatives discuss options for increasing the safety of the victims and / or witnesses, perpetrators by addressing the perpetrators' behaviour, with a co-ordinated action plan.
- 2.4 The primary focus of the panel is to reduce incidents, victims and repeat victims of Anti-Social Behaviour whilst managing the risk to victims, witnesses and perpetrators. Therefore it is critical that the Core group is established as a way of ensuring that multi agency communication and exchange of information takes place regularly.

3. Attendees: Co-Chaired by City of London Police and the City of London Community Safety Team Manager.

1. Representatives from:

- Community Safety Officer leading on Anti-Social Behaviour
- Vulnerable Victims Coordinator
- COLP PPO Officer
- COLP FIB
- COLP PPU
- British Transport Police
- Substance Misuse Partnership
- St Mungo's Broadway
- City of London Corporation:
 - Community Safety
 - Adult Social Care
 - Child Social Care
 - Mental Health
 - Housing
 - Rough Sleeping Officer
 - Markets and Consumer Protection – Public Protection Service
 - Built Environment – Cleansing Services
 - Contact Centre
- London Fire Brigade
- Probation
- Victim support
- Health
- Registered Social Landlord as appropriate to cases.

4. Standard Agenda:

- Introductions and apologies
- Review of Notes & Actions – Multi Agency Input to ASB Table
- Further updates
- AOB
- Date of Next Meeting

5. Expectations of Panel attendees

- 5.1 The panel is not a public information-sharing panel. The panel will be restricted to the core group members and additional members on a case by case basis to provide a contribution to a particular case.
- 5.2 Each agency attending the panel will consist of a lead contact for their organisation and a deputy. Deputies attending the panel should be of have suitable level of authority within their organisation to ensure decisions and actions are completed within an appropriate timeframe.
- 5.3 All panel members are responsible for :
- 5.3.1 Attending each meeting

- 5.3.2 Being the point of contact for their agency in relation to all enquiries
 - 5.3.3 Bringing relevant and up to date information, involvement, actions or case work carried out with a victim, witness or perpetrator to the panel
 - 5.3.4 Adhere to and complete set actions for the relevant agencies prior to the next meeting
 - 5.3.5 Appointing a deputy (of the suitable level of authority) to attend if the lead is absent
 - 5.3.6 The lead is responsible for informing the Chairs who will be deputising for them in advance if unable to attend
- 5.4 Other agencies and professionals can attend the panel, if they are involved in a particular case. Observers can also attend the panel, however prior agreement from the ASB group Chairs would need to be sought.
6. **Meeting Dates:** Meetings are held on the first Monday of every month in Guildhall North Wing.

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Behind Closed Doors: an evaluation of feedback

“Incredibly powerful session that makes you think and want to act.”
British Airways

The aims of Behind Closed Doors were to

- support the Government’s strategy to end violence
- raise the profile of the City of London Police’s including Public Protection Unit and Vulnerable Victims Coordinator (VVC) and the services they offer
- showcase true partnership working and sharing of best practice
- highlight the employers responsibilities and duty of care they have towards employees in relation to abuse and help reduce crime
- put an end to secondary victimisation in the workplace
- show what abuse looks like, how it manifests in the workplace and how employers can support their staff who are victims of abuse and understand reporting pathway
- remove myths and stereotypes that exist around victims of abuse
- identify how abuse can impact industry

Those attending the event feedback positively about their experience, with over 85% of feedback stating the event was extremely useful and 100% of people saying they would recommend this event to other colleagues.

“A great session that I would recommend to any HR professional. It has made me think about how I should respond to a victim or perpetrator of domestic abuse or stalking as an employer.”
American Express

Focusing on securing a balance between practical information and the emotional impact of the reality of domestic abuse and stalking was celebrated in feedback.

Receiving an overwhelming recommendation to repeat this event to others mean Forum could repeat the event in the future or use the Behind the Scenes as a launch pad for further work to promote domestic abuse and personal safety agendas.

Next steps

It is important for the Safer City Partnership to build on the success of this event in its promotion of support for people experiencing domestic abuse or stalking.

Actively promoting the personal safety for City of London workers can be done through a range of ways. Priority should be given to the following:



- Domestic abuse policy support staff who work in the City of London
- Training on how to support staff and links with the Hotel Toolkit
- Meeting with interested parties to develop internal awareness campaigns
- Raising awareness of local support
- Media work

“Very well put together – amazing how much you covered in the time. Thought provoking and makes you want to move into action to prevent domestic abuse and stalking.”
AMC plc

Christmas Campaign.

The Community Safety Team worked with partners to coordinate and put together various crime awareness packs for the City of London “Christmas Campaign” Providing crime prevention and advice packs for staying safe during the festive season.

In the main packs included the following:

	<p>COLP Not Everyone is as Nice as You information cards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Safety • Personal Property • Drinking Sensibly • Safe Travelling • Be Vigilant • Don't Suffer in Silence • Paladin National Stalking Advocacy Service • Victim Support • Action Fraud • Online Shopping • National Rail, TFL contact numbers 	
	<p>Community Safety Anti-Pickpocketing packs and bag holders. to help with keeping personal belongings safe from opportunistic thieves during the festive season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carabiner Hook – a device which secures backpack, rucksack and handbag zippers to prevent bag dipping. • Bag/Purse Cable - Handy cable to connect a purse/wallet to a person using a looped end and a G-clip to keep thieves away. • Purse Dipping Bells - helping to raise awareness of purse theft and encourage personal safety. • Bag Holders / Hangers to promote awareness of bag theft, to deter thieves and to keep trip hazards to a minimum. • Crime Awareness stickers for use in Licensed Premises mirrors – “Is your Wallet Safe? Is your Bag safe? Is your phone Safe?” 	



NHS and Party People campaign Bags

Some people have their night out ruined by ending up ill, injured or at increased risk of crime because they or others have consumed too much alcohol. The Community Safety Team and the London Drug and Alcohol Police Forum worked together with the NHS - LAS and GLA to secure Safer City Partnership branded "Party People" bags. The Party People Campaign has key messages to help Londoners plan ahead for great nights out.

The Party People bags contained:

- London Ambulance Service information card in the form of an invite
- Unit and Calorie Wheel – Drinkaware wheel information on types of drink and how many calories / units are in specific types of alcohol.
- Rethink your drink scratch cards – provided by the London Drug and Alcohol policy forum
- Safety Advice from the London Fire Brigade – highlighting the dangers of alcohol and cooking after a night out.
- Blister plasters – counter act blisters from wearing new shoes and to stop people walking barefoot on the streets.
- Oyster card holders
- Cabswise Z-Card – promote booking licensed cabs, reminding people that getting into a un booked unlicensed car is dangerous and illegal. It is a stranger's car!

The City of London Corporation promoted the above on the staff intranet, corporation staff were invited to order / collect the above and receive further information from the Community Safety Team. The same article was circulated via the Aldgate Bulletin and the Road Safety Bulletin.

The Community Safety Team carried out a number of targeted visits to Licensed Premises, Hotels and Coffee shops identified by the COLP. In addition to this the Community Safety Team briefed the Cheapside BID Ambassadors and the Corporation Road Safety Team who were invited to events at Broadgate Circle, the Bank of England and a number of Licensed Premises.

Christmas Campaign Visits.

Coffee Shops

1	Starbucks at 2 Juxon House	
2	Eat at 85 King William Street	
3	Pret A Manger at 133 Houndsditch	
4	Café Nero at 20 Wormwood Street	
5	Café Nero at 333 High Holborn	

Licensed Premises

December 2014	Safety	Thirst
Licensed Premises	Yes	No
STEAM AND RYE 147 148 LEADENHALL STREET LONDON EC3V 4QT	X	
DIRTY MARTINI 158 BISHOPSGATE LONDON EC2M 4LN	X	
THE GABLE 25 MOORGATE LONDON EC2R 6AR	X	
THE WHITE HORSE 2 EXCHANGE SQUARE LONDON EC2M 2QS	X	
BABBLE CITY 45 OLD BROAD STREET LONDON EC2N 1HU	X	
KANALOA BAR LIME OFFICE COURT 18 SHOE LANE LONDON EC4A 3BQ	X	
REVOLUTION BAR 140 144 LEADENHALL STREET LONDON EC3V 4QT	X	
ABBAY PUBLIC HOUSE 30 MINORIES LONDON EC3N 1DD	X	
JAMIES 1 FLEET PLACE LONDON EC4M 7RA	X	
THE RACK AND TENTER 45 MOORFIELDS LONDON EC2Y 9AE	X	
YAGER BAR 2 3 OLD CHANGE COURT LONDON EC4M 8EN	X	
AGENDA 3 MINSTER COURT LONDON EC3R 7AA	X	
ALL BAR ONE 175 BISHOPSGATE LONDON EC2M 3YD	X	


December 2014	Safety	Thirst
AMBER BAR CITY POINT 1 ROPEMAKER STREET LONDON EC2Y 9AW	x	
CORNEY & BARROW WINE BARS LTD 5 PRIMROSE STREET LONDON EC2A 2EH	x	
GRANGE ST. PAULS HOTEL 10 GODLIMAN STREET LONDON EC4V 5BD	x	
NEW MOON PUBLIC HOUSE 88 GRACECHURCH STREET LONDON EC3V 0DN	x	
THE ANTHOLOGIST BAR 58 GRESHAM STREET LONDON EC2V 7BB	x	
THE FINE LINE 1 BOW CHURCHYARD LONDON EC4M 9DQ	x	
THE FINE LINE 1 MONUMENT STREET LONDON EC3R 8BG	x	
THE FOLLY BAR 41 GRACECHURCH STREET LONDON EC3V 0BT	x	
THE LAST 73 SHOE LANE LONDON EC4A 3BQ	x	
THE LIBERTY BOUNDS PUBLIC HOUSE 15 TRINITY SQUARE LONDON EC3N 4AA	x	
THE MONUMENT PH 18 FISH STREET HILL LONDON EC3R 6DB	x	
YE OLDE COCK TAVERN 22 FLEET STREET LONDON EC4Y 1AA	x	

Hotels

Grange St Paul's Hotel	10 Godliman Street EC4V 5AJ	x
Threadneedles, The City's Boutique Hotel	5 Threadneedle Street EC2R 8AY	x
Andaz	40 Liverpool Street Bishopsgate EC2M 7QN	x
Crowne Plaza City	19 New Bridge Street EC4V 6DB	x
Grange City Hotel	8-14 Cooper's Row EC3N 2BN	x
Chamberlain Hotel	130-135 Minories EC3N 1NU	x
Club Quarters	7 Gracechurch Street EC3V 6DB	x
ClubQuarters St Pauls	24 Ludgate Hill EC4M 7DR	x

Apex City of London Hotel	Seething Lane EC3N 4AX	x
Apex London Wall Hotel	7-9 Copthall Avenue EC2R 7NJ	x
Apex Temple Court	1-2 Serjeants' Inn EC4Y 1LL.	x
Hotel Indigo Tower Hill	142 The Minories EX3N 1LS	x
DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel London -Tower of London	7 Pepys Street EC3N 4AF	x
Travelodge London Tower Bridge	Lloyds Court Business Centre 1 Goodmans Yard E1 8AT 0871984 8484	x
Travelodge London Liverpool Street	1 Horrow Pl Whitechapel E1 7DR	x
Novotel London Tower Bridge	10 Pepys Street EC3N 2NR	x
The Brewery(The Mountcalm	The Brewery(The Mountcalm) EC1Y 4SD	x
London Blackfriars (Premier Inn)	1-2 Dorset Rise, EC4Y 8EN	x

Additional

<p>Cheapside BID Ambassador's distributed to the following.</p>	<p>One New Change Pitcher & Piano, 28/31 Cornhill Fine Line, 1 Bow Churchyard The Williamsons Tavern, 1, Groveland Court Corney & Barrow, 10 Paternoster Square Dion, 65 St Paul's Churchyard The Foster Project, 31-33 Foster Lane Balls Brothers, 5-6 Carey Lane Intersport City, 48-51 Bow Lane Searcys Champagne Bar, One New Change Merchant House, 13 Well Court The Wine Tun, 2-6 Cannon Street Forge, 24 Cornhill Number 25, 25 Birchin Lane The sign of the Don, 21 Saint Swithin's Lane The Green Man, 6 Queen Victoria St</p>	<p>Anti-Pickpocket Packs only.</p>
	<p>CST & COLP St Paul's Church Yard x 600 – lunchtime</p>	<p>11 December 2014 11am – 2pm</p>

Committee(s):	Date(s):
The Safer City Partnership Strategy Group.	12 January 2015
Subject: Community Safety Team Update	Public
Report of: Community Safety Manager	For Information
<p>Summary</p> <p>Community Safety Team update and overview in terms of the Safer City Partnership Plan 2014/2015.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>Members are asked to note the report.</p>	

Main Report

Background

The Community Safety Team work within the Safer City Partnership and to the SCP Plan 2014 – 2017. The Safer City Partnership Strategy Group agreed the following priorities for 2014-2017:

- Anti-social behaviour
- Domestic abuse
- Reducing re-offending
- Night-time economy issues
- Fraud and economic crime
- Counter terrorism
- Civil disorder
- Road Danger Reduction

Current Position

1. Anti-social behaviour

The Community Safety Team and COLP are working towards better coordination, introducing a case management system and recording of reports of ASB. The Anti-Social Behaviour Working Group in line with the introduction of the revised Anti-Social Behaviour legislation is required to take into account the potential for activation of a Community Trigger. The Anti-Social Behaviour Working Group will use a combination of the SARA methodology of problem solving – Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment and a Community MARAC – Multi Agency Risk Assessment style of approach. The Anti-Social Behaviour working group will now look at incidents in terms of people and places. Records of the meeting will take the form of the following table headings.

Case number	Issue	Agencies	Suggested Recommendations	Action	Review Date	Update	Outcome
Page 29							

The following are proposed as new Terms of Reference for the Anti-Social Behaviour Working Group.

ASB Working Group Terms of Reference

Introduction

The ASB Working Group is held every month with the aim of using a multi-agency problem solving approach to manage risk and reduce incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour in the City of London. This enables partner organisations to share information on perpetrators and repeat or vulnerable victims.

1. Aims and Objectives:

- 1.1 To share information between partners in order to identify individuals who may be repeat or vulnerable victims of ASB, including information on people who come to notice of the City of London Police and other partners when ASB is reported. This covers all age ranges from children to adults.
- 1.2 To share information between partners relating to individuals responsible for causing ASB and as mentioned above, including information on people who come to notice of the City of London Police and other partners when ASB is reported. This covers all age ranges from children to adults.
- 1.3 Promote the use of early intervention and prevention initiatives as appropriate.
- 1.4 To explore enforcement options such as Injunctions, Criminal Behaviour orders, Public Space Protection Orders and other tools and powers in the ASB legislation.
- 1.5 To further review the case and risk management of individuals risk-assessed by the City of London Police.
- 1.6 To identify and establish if further support is available as per individual circumstances. Such as referrals to Alcohol and Substance Misuse Programmes, Social Care, Health services etc. with a view of professional support to reduce the potential risk of harm to the individual and or others.
- 1.7 To improve multi-agency effective communication.

2. Purpose:

- 2.1 To ensure that in carrying out the full range of its policing and enforcement actions, the SCP recognises and takes responsibility for for all forms of vulnerability. This may relate to victims, witnesses, perpetrators or any person that officers/staff come into contact with.
- 2.2 The ASB working group meeting is a conference where information is shared on a case by case basis giving priority to complex/high risk cases between various stakeholders.
- 2.3 All relevant information is shared about victims, witnesses and perpetrators, the representatives discuss options for increasing the safety of the victims and / or witnesses, perpetrators by addressing the perpetrators' behaviour, with a co-ordinated action plan.
- 2.4 The primary focus of the panel is to reduce incidents, victims and repeat victims of Anti-Social Behaviour whilst managing the risk to victims, witnesses and perpetrators. Therefore it is critical that the Core group is established as a way of ensuring that multi agency communication and exchange of information takes place regularly.

3. Attendees: Co-Chaired by City of London Police and the City of London Community Safety Team Manager.

1. Representatives from:

- Community Safety Officer leading on Anti-Social Behaviour
- Vulnerable Victims Coordinator
- COLP PPO Officer
- COLP FIB
- COLP PPU
- British Transport Police
- Substance Misuse Partnership
- St Mungo's Broadway
- City of London Corporation:
 - Community Safety
 - Adult Social Care
 - Child Social Care
 - Mental Health
 - Housing
 - Rough Sleeping Officer
 - Markets and Consumer Protection – Public Protection Service
 - Built Environment – Cleansing Services
 - Contact Centre
- London Fire Brigade
- Probation
- Victim support
- Health
- Registered Social Landlord as appropriate to cases.

4. Standard Agenda:

- Introductions and apologies
- Review of Notes & Actions – Multi Agency Input to ASB Table
- Further updates
- AOB
- Date of Next Meeting

5. Expectations of Panel attendees

5.1 The panel is not a public information-sharing panel. The panel will be restricted to the core group members and additional members on a case by case basis to provide a contribution to a particular case.

5.2 Each agency attending the panel will consist of a lead contact for their organisation and a deputy. Deputies attending the panel should be of have suitable level of authority within their organisation to ensure decisions and actions are completed within an appropriate timeframe.

5.3 All panel members are responsible for :

5.3.1 Attending each meeting

5.3.2 Being the point of contact for their agency in relation to all enquiries

5.3.3 Bringing relevant and up to date information, involvement, actions or case work carried out with a victim, witness or perpetrator to the panel

- 5.3.4 Adhere to and complete set actions for the relevant agencies prior to the next meeting
 - 5.3.5 Appointing a deputy (of the suitable level of authority) to attend if the lead is absent
 - 5.3.6 The lead is responsible for informing the Chairs who will be deputising for them in advance if unable to attend
- 5.4 Other agencies and professionals can attend the panel, if they are involved in a particular case. Observers can also attend the panel, however prior agreement from the ASB group Chairs would need to be sought.

6. **Meeting Dates:** Meetings are held on the first Monday of every month in Guildhall North Wing.

2. Domestic Abuse

Behind closed Doors Anti-Stalking and Domestic Abuse Event



The Behind Closed Doors event held Friday 28 November 2014. The event was attended by 120 HR professionals and senior managers from businesses in the City, it was held at the Livery Hall, Guildhall. The event was organised by DCI Blackburn from Major Crime and Joanna Davidson, the Vulnerable Victim's Co-ordinator, Public Protection Unit and Paula Wilkinson from the Corporation's Community Safety Team.

DOMESTIC ABUSE – USEFUL INFORMATION FOR DEVELOPING AN EFFECTIVE WORKPLACE POLICY

What is domestic abuse?

- Domestic violence is the abuse of power over one person by another. It can take many different forms, including physical, sexual, emotional, verbal and financial abuse
- Domestic violence is intentional and purposeful. It can occur to people of all ages, races, religions, social classes and sexualities and to men and women
- Domestic violence often forms a pattern of abusive and controlling behaviour. It is rarely confined to a one-off incident and it usually escalates in frequency and severity over time – particularly if the victim tries to exercise their independence and challenges the perpetrator's control

Different types of abuse

- Physical abuse e.g. slapping, pushing, kicking, punching and stabbing
- Sexual abuse e.g. rape and non-consensual sex acts, sexual put downs
- Emotional or psychological abuse eg intimidation, isolation, verbal abuse, humiliation, degradation, not allowing friends or relatives to visit or phone, threat of legal sanctions such as deportation, or threats to take the children

- Financial abuse e.g. controlling/monitoring use of money and economic resources, destroying belongings, generating economic costs, refusing to contribute to household and child costs, interfering with a victim's ability to work/undertake education and training

Impact of domestic violence on the employee

In England and Wales domestic abuse costs £1.9billion a year in lost economic output. This is due to decreased productivity, administrative difficulties from unplanned time off, lost wages and sick pay. It can cause employees to be distracted at work, arrive late, leave early, or miss work, and can increase employee turnover. What's more, domestic abuse can impact negatively on an employee's health and wellbeing. It can impact on staff morale as well as an organisation's image and reputation.

With research showing that 1 in 4 women will experience domestic abuse at some point in their lifetime, it is likely that all workplaces have staff that have or are experiencing abuse as well as those who are perpetrators.

Direct impact on an employee's ability to work due to physical abuse

Examples of actions by abusers include: locking victim in the house so that they cannot go to work; ripping up their work clothes; inflicting visible injuries; keeping them up all night, doing things to make them miss the bus/train etc.

Harassment/abuse at the work place

Perpetrators of domestic violence may also target the victim at work. This can include numerous telephone calls, faxes and e-mails, the abuser turning up at their work and leaving unwelcome notes on the victim's car. Employees may be stalked, physically assaulted or murdered at the workplace itself or when they are travelling to and from work. In some cases, the abuser may even arrange for the victim to work in their workplace so that they can monitor the victim's behaviour. Research from the US estimates that women are five times more likely to be victimised by a partner or ex-partner at work than men.

Risk to children: If the employee uses workplace childcare facilities, children may be in danger of abuse or abduction whilst on the premises.

Impact of domestic violence on work colleagues

Domestic violence also affects people close to the victim and this can include work colleagues. Other staff members may:

- Have to fill in for absent or unproductive workers
- Feel resentful towards victims who take time off or receive extra attention; take part in gossip/rumours about the victim
- Try to protect the victim from unwanted phone calls or visits
- Feel helpless and unsure about how to intervene
- Be distracted from their own work
- Experience a negative impact on their own mental and emotional health, especially if they may also be experiencing abuse themselves
- Fear for their own safety e.g. be followed by the abuser and subjected to questioning about how to contact the victim, or where she can be found
- Unknowingly be used by the abuser as part of the abuse, perhaps by assisting the perpetrator to locate their partner or by covering up for the abuser at work

Good people management

- Being a good employer includes **supporting staff** through new or difficult periods in their lives. Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence can all have a devastating impact on individuals and their families
- Having violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence workplace policies can clearly demonstrate that it is **not tolerated** within or outside the workplace
- Introducing an effective workplace policy and practice will be a **good investment to retain skilled and experienced** staff, thereby, increasing their commitment to you as an employer
- Take account of the **different needs and experiences** people may have, for example: disability, older women who may be less reluctant to report abuse, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender men and women, culture and religion

Health and safety is a legal requirement

- Domestic violence is a health and safety issue
- Employers have a duty under the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of employees at work
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1992) requires employers to assess the risk of violence to employees and make arrangements for their health and safety
- It is important to remember that victims of domestic violence may be at increased risk of harm in their workplace if they leave an abusive partner, as it may be the only place where they can be located. As such, employers who are aware of domestic violence and fail to protect their employees from violence at work may be held liable under Health and Safety legislation

A domestic abuse policy in the work place should:

- Recognise that a domestic violence incident could occur at any time. By being prepared an organisation can:
- Help save lives
- Keep employees safe – and also help keep vulnerable children safe
- Increase productivity and morale
- Improve an organisation's reputation – showing that it addresses issues that matter to staff and the wider community
- Clarify the specific roles and responsibilities for managers, employees and the human resources team
- Have clear information on practical and supportive measures in the workplace
- Have a clear commitment to provide training to all staff on the implications of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence in the workplace and what the policy offers
- Have an assurance to prioritise health and safety at work
- Have a commitment to distribute the policy to all employees
- Have a list of local and national support and advice agency contacts

Key messages

- A policy statement and/or organisational commitment which opposes all forms of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence
- No victim of violence is responsible for the abuse they experience
- An abuser's behaviour will only change if they recognise that they have a problem and are prepared to take responsibility for changing their violent behaviour

- Domestic violence is everyone's responsibility - we all have a role to play in ending domestic violence - don't ignore it

Commander Wayne Chance, outlined the national picture to delegates said: "Domestic abuse and stalking offences are often hidden crimes involving people and communities that are reluctant to come forward for various reasons. Statistics tell us that 1 in 4 women and 1 in 7 men will experience domestic abuse in their lifetime."

Lord Mayor Alderman Alan Yarrow, who gave the closing address said: "To all employers and managers here today, we want you to leave here equipped to help your staff. Crucially, to know how to get victims the help they need....together, we can and must bring this issue into the open. This disease cannot be permitted to fester in dark corners. We owe it to our fellow City workers – and we owe it to each other."

Commander Chance has written to the Corporation to express his thanks "to thank Douglas Wilkinson for his financial contribution to cater the event, CST Manager, Paula Wilkinson for assisting DCI Blackburn in the development of the project and for helping to bring it to life as well as Lorraine Francis-Williams for managing all the associated administration, bookings and creation of conference packs for all two hundred delegates.

The event demonstrated exactly how important strong partnership working can be and through creative thinking delivered a really important message to Industry leaders within the City of London about the devastating impact of domestic abuse, stalking and homicide. This event played an absolutely fundamental part in raising awareness around safeguarding vulnerable victims of high risk crimes".

CAADA DASH Training January 2015

The Community Safety Team are working in partnership with the Vulnerable Victims Coordinator and the City of London Police Public Protection Unit to Coordinate CAADA Dash Risk Assessment training for Police Officers and none Police organisations which begin in January 2015.

Rape Steering Group

The Community Safety Team Manager attends the COLP DA Forum and Rape Steering Group. The Community Safety Manager in partnership with the COLP have completed actions updated the DA Forum Action Plan.

DA Awareness Publicity Campaign Aims

The Community Safety Team and City of London Police are working together on an ongoing DA Awareness Publicity Campaign Aims:

To highlight the Government's strategy to end violence against women and girls.

To raise the profile of the City of London Police's Public Protection Unit and the services it offers.

To showcase partnership working with the City of London Corporation and sharing of best practice.

There are several strands of publicity currently under development all of which will feed into each other.

3. Reducing Reoffending

The Community Safety Team attends and actively contributes to the following meetings:

Violent Crime SARA, Shoplifting SARA, Vehicle Crime Partnership SARA, Pedal Cycle SARA, Domestic Violence MARAC, Pan London MARAC, COLP DA Forum, Rape Steering Group, COLC Domestic Abuse Forum, ASB Working Group, Licensing Liaison Panel Meeting, Christmas Campaign Meeting, Coordination of the Hotel Forum, PPO Panel Meeting,

4. Night Time Economy

The Christmas Campaign – The Community Safety Team engaged with Licensed Premises, Hotels, Café's, Coffee Shops and Retail Premises around crimes associated with NTE during the festive season. This included Acquisitive crimes such as Bag Theft, Pickpocketing, Taxi Touts, Sexual Violence, alcohol related violent crimes and anti-social behaviour.

The Community Safety Team attends the COLP Violent Crime SARA meeting which now incorporates crime and anti-social behaviour attributed to the night time economy.

The Community Safety Team is working in partnership with the COLP regarding the Christmas Campaign (Appendix 3)

Counter Terrorism

The Community Safety Team are working in partnership with the City of London Police in terms of the Prevent agenda and a coordination of the Home Office Wrap Training. The Community Safety Team will be joining the COLP Prevent lead in community engagement events during Fresher's weeks.

5. Road Danger – The traffic and road safety team and Community Safety Team worked together with regards to the Christmas Campaign.

Appendices

ASB Working Group Terms of Reference - Appendix 1.

Behind Closed Doors Evaluation – Appendix 2.

Christmas Campaign – Appendix 3.

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Agenda Item 8

Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	12 Jan 2015
Subject: City of London Police Update	
Report of: Commander, City of London Police	For Information
Summary	
<p>The attached report shows crimes recorded by the City of London Police in April-November 2014 and compares these figures with crimes in April-November 2013.</p> <p>Crime figures for April-Sept 2014 are as recorded at 1st December 2014 Crime figures for April-Sept 2013 are as recorded at 2nd December 2013</p>	
Recommendation(s)	
Partnership Members are asked to note the report	

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City of London Police Crime Summary: April-November 2014¹

VICTIM BASED CRIME		2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Violence Against the Person	Homicide	0	0	0	-
	With Injury	217	205	-12	-5.5%
	Without injury	168	229	+61	+36.3%
Sexual Offences	Rape	6	9	+3	+50.0%
	Other Sexual Offences	32	33	+1	+3.1%
Total Victim Based Violence and Sexual Offences		423	476	+53	+12.5%

Robbery	Business	0	3	+3	-
	Personal	26	21	-5	-19.2%
Burglary	Domestic Burglary	20	17	-3	-15.0%
	Non-Domestic Burglary	186	136	-50	-26.9%
Theft	Vehicle Offences	66	150	+84	+127.3%
	Theft from Person	259	222	-37	-14.3%
	Pedal Cycle Theft	252	302	+50	+19.8%
	Shoplifting	453	374	-79	-17.4%
	Theft not Included Above	1294	1206	-88	-6.8%
Total Victim Based Acquisitive Crime		2556	2431	-125	-4.9%

Criminal Damage & Arson	Arson	2	4	+2	+100.0%
	Criminal Damage	171	134	-37	-21.6%
Total Criminal Damage & Arson		173	138	-35	-20.2%

TOTAL VICTIM BASED CRIME	3152	3045	-107	-3.4%
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CRIMES AGAINST STATUTE	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Drug Offences	284	271	-13	-4.6%
Possession of Weapons	18	18	0	0.0%
Public Order Offences	113	143	+30	+26.5%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	131	114	-17	-13.0%
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST STATUTE	546	546	0	0.0%

TOTAL NOTIFIABLE OFFENCES	3698	3591	-107	-2.9%
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¹ April-Nov 2013 figures as at 02/12/13. April-Nov 2014 figures as at 01/12/14.

Breakdown of Categories: April-September 2014

Homicide	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Murder	0	0	0	-
Manslaughter	0	0	0	-
Corporate Manslaughter	0	0	0	-
Infanticide	0	0	0	-
Total Homicide	0	0	0	-

Violence with Injury	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Attempted Murder and Causing Death	3	3	0	0.0%
Assault with Intent to Cause Serious Harm (Wounding)	6	7	+1	+16.7%
Endangering life	1	1	0	0.0%
Assault with injury	201	191	-10	-5.0%
Racially/Religiously Agg. Assault with injury	6	3	-3	-50.0%
Total Violence with Injury	217	205	-12	-5.5%

Violence without Injury	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Threats to Kill/Conspiracy to Murder	1	4	+3	+300.0%
Harassment (Protection from Harassment)	21	51	+30	+142.9%
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Harassment	2	2	0	0.0%
Cruelty to Children/Young Persons	0	2	+2	-
Child Abduction	0	0	0	-
Procuring Illegal Abortion	0	0	0	-
Kidnap	0	1	+1	-
Assault without Injury on a Constable	10	6	-4	-40.0%
Assault without Injury	126	145	+19	+15.1%
Racially/Religiously Agg. Assault without Injury	8	5	-3	-37.5%
Stalking	0	13	+13	-
Total Violence without Injury	168	229	+61	+36.3%

Sexual Offences	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Rape	6	9	+3	+50.0%
Sexual Assault	22	26	+4	+18.2%
Exposure & Voyeurism	8	6	-2	-25.0%
Other Victim Based Sexual Offences	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Total Victim Based Sexual Offences	38	42	+4	+10.5%

Robbery	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Robbery Business Property	0	3	+3	-
Robbery Personal Property	26	21	-5	-19.2%
Total Robbery	26	24	-2	-7.7%

Burglary	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Burglary in a Dwelling	16	9	-7	-43.8%
Attempted Burglary in a Dwelling	4	5	+1	+25.0%
Distraction Burglary in a Dwelling	0	2	+2	-
Aggravated Burglary in a Dwelling	0	1	+1	-
Total Domestic Burglary	20	17	-3	-15.0%
Burglary in a Building other than a Dwelling	173	127	-46	-26.6%
Attempted Burglary in Building other than Dwelling	13	9	-4	-30.8%
Aggravated Burglary - Non Dwelling	0	0	0	-
Total Non-Domestic Burglary	186	136	-50	-26.9%
Total Burglary	206	153	-53	-25.7%

Vehicle Offences	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Aggravated vehicle taking	0	0	0	-
Theft/unauthorised taking of Motor Vehicle	34	78	+44	+129.4%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	31	60	+29	+93.5%
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	1	12	+11	+1100.0%
Total Vehicle Crime	66	150	+84	+127.3%

Other Acquisitive Crime	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Theft from the Person	259	222	-37	-14.3%
Theft of a Pedal Cycle	252	302	+50	+19.8%
Blackmail	4	5	+1	+25.0%
Theft in a Dwelling	4	9	+5	+125.0%
Theft by an Employee	26	24	-2	-7.7%
Theft of Mail	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Dishonest Use of Electricity	0	1	+1	-
Theft from Automatic Machine or Meter	14	24	+10	+71.4%
Other Theft	1235	1129	-106	-8.6%
Making Off Without Payment	9	13	+4	+44.4%
Preserved other Fraud/Repealed Offences No Longer Used	0	0	0	-
All Other Acquisitive Crime	1805	1730	-75	-4.2%

Theft from Shops	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Shoplifting	453	374	-79	-17.4%

Criminal Damage & Arson	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Arson Endangering Life	0	1	+1	-
Arson Not Endangering Life	2	3	+1	+50.0%
Criminal Damage to a Dwelling	4	5	+1	+25.0%
Criminal Damage to a Building other than a Dwelling	83	61	-22	-26.5%
Criminal Damage to a Vehicle	49	30	-19	-38.8%
Other Criminal Damage	32	36	+4	+12.5%
Racially/Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage	3	2	-1	-33.3%
All Criminal Damage	173	138	-35	-20.2%

Drugs Offences	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Trafficking in Controlled Drugs	22	18	-4	-18.2%
Other Drugs Offences	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Poss. of Controlled Drugs excl. Cannabis	84	56	-28	-33.3%
Poss. of Cannabis	177	197	+20	+11.3%
All Drug Offences	284	271	-13	-4.6%

Possession of Weapons	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Poss. of Firearms	3	2	-1	-33.3%
Poss. of Other Weapons	8	4	-4	-50.0%
Poss. of Article with Blade or Point	7	12	+5	+71.4%
Other Firearms Offences	0	0	0	-
Other Knife Offences	0	0	0	-
All Possession of Weapons	18	18	0	0.0%

Public Order Offences	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Public Fear, Alarm or Distress (inc.s4, 4A & 5 Public Order)	55	66	+11	+20.0%
Racially/Religiously Agg. Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	27	28	+1	+3.7%
Violent Disorder	0	0	0	-
Affray	15	0	-15	-100.0%
Other Offences Against the State or Public Order	16	49	+33	+206.3%
All Public Order Offences	113	143	+30	+26.5%

Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	2013/14 Crimes	2014/15 Crimes	Change Offences No.	Change Offences %
Prostitution Related Offences	0	0	0	-
Going Equipped for Stealing	15	7	-8	-53.3%
Poss. of Items for Use in Fraud	45	51	+6	+13.3%
Profiting from/Concealing Proceeds of Crime	18	3	-15	-83.3%
Handling Stolen Goods	4	13	+11	+275.0%
Threat/Poss. with Intent to Commit Criminal Damage	0	0	0	-
Forgery or Use of False Drug Prescription	0	0	0	-
Other Forgery	17	8	-9	-52.9%
Poss. of False Documents	11	12	+1	+9.1%
Fraud, Forgery associated with Vehicle or Driver Records	0	1	+1	-
Perjury	2	2	0	0.0%
Perverting the Course of Justice	11	8	-3	-27.3%
Obscene Publications	1	3	+2	+200.0%
Disclosure, Obstruction, False, Misleading Statements	0	0	0	-
Dangerous Driving	0	3	+3	-
Other Offences	7	3	-4	-57.1%
Fraud (No Longer in Use)	0	0	0	-
All Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	131	114	-17	-13.0%

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Summary report from Health and Wellbeing Board, 28th November 2014

Summary

This report is intended to update any interested groups on the work of the Health and Wellbeing Board. It includes information on items considered by the Board at their latest meeting on 28th November 2014 and updates on other items relating to health and wellbeing in the City of London. Details on where to find further information or contact details for the relevant officer are included for each item.

Full minutes and reports are available at:

<http://democracy.cityoflondon.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?Committeeld=994>

Committee updates

- London Health Commission report: Better Health for London
- Ebola Virus Disease Briefing
- Workplace Health Centre
- Draft City of London Air Quality Strategy 2015 - 2020
- City of London Dementia Strategy Update

Local updates

- Royal Society of Public Health Award
- London Healthy Workplace Charter
- Reading Well Books on Prescription
- Thames Strategy
- Environmental Enhancement Strategies
- JSNA City Supplement: Communication and dissemination plan

COMMITTEE ITEMS

London Health Commission report: Better Health for London

1. The Better Health for London report sets out an ambitious plan to improve the health and wellbeing of Londoners, from the provision of NHS services to public health concerns such as tobacco, alcohol, obesity, lack of exercise and pollution.
2. Members welcomed Yvonne Doyle, London Regional Director for Public Health England, who provided the Board with an overview of the Better Health for London report, including the implications for the City of London and how it can shape the work of the Health and Wellbeing Board.
3. The London Health Commission's aspirations for London are:
 - Give all London's children a healthy, happy start to life.
 - Get London fitter with better food, more exercise and healthier living.

- Make work a healthy place to be in London.
 - Help Londoners to kick unhealthy habits.
 - Care for the most mentally ill in London so they live longer, healthier lives
 - Enable Londoners to do more to look after themselves.
 - Ensure that every Londoner is able to see a GP when they need to and at a time that suits them.
 - Create the best health and care services of any world city, throughout London and on every day.
 - Fully engage and involve Londoners in the future health of their city.
 - Put London at the centre of the global revolution in digital health.
4. The Health and Wellbeing Board will consider which recommendations can be championed by the City of London at its next meeting in February 2015.
 5. Full report: www.londonhealthcommission.org.uk/better-health-for-london

Ebola Virus Disease Briefing

6. The Board received a briefing on the Ebola virus disease (EVD). The UN has declared the outbreak of EVD in West Africa an international public health emergency. The briefing explained what the symptoms are, who is at risk and how the virus is transmitted. It also described the UK's response to the current outbreak, including the role of NHS services and local authorities.
7. The contact officer is Dr Penny Bevan, Director of Public Health, T: 020 8356 4167, E: penny.bevan@hackney.gov.uk

Workplace Health Centre

8. The research carried out by the City of London Corporation and NHS East London and the City in 2013 entitled 'The Public Health and Primary Healthcare Needs of City Workers' demonstrated that there is a significant need and demand by City workers for health services that address issues such as stress, smoking and alcohol.
9. Tobacco control, substance misuse and health checks are already being provided for workers at a number of diverse locations in the City, but to bring them together with other preventative services such as stress counselling, physiotherapy, inoculations, minor injuries and sexual health services in a single, well publicised location is an opportunity to deliver a wider range of services more efficiently and effectively.
10. The Middlesex Street Estate has a redundant mezzanine car park of 894 square metres, access to which is via two ramps. The ramps are due to be removed in October 2014. The car park adjoins the existing Artisan Street Library and Community Centre which already provides a number of health and fitness services, so it is a potentially ideal location for a workplace health centre.

11. The Projects Sub Committee and the Corporate Projects Board have considered and approved a project proposal recommending further exploration into the possibility of incorporating a healthcare facility and fitness centre within the Middlesex Street Estate, for use by City workers and local residents.
12. Members were asked to note the project proposal and agree the next steps:
 - Conduct space planning, cost assessment and a building survey to clarify the potential of the mezzanine as a workplace health centre and to enable a viability appraisal to be undertaken.
 - Take the proposal to the next stage (report to Gateway 3/4 – Options Appraisal) including consideration of the proposal alongside a commercial redevelopment option.
13. The contact officer is Neal Hounsell, Assistant Director Commissioning and Partnerships, T: 020 7332 1638, E: neal.hounsell@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Draft City of London Air Quality Strategy 2015 – 2020

14. The City of London Corporation published an Air Quality Strategy in 2011. The Strategy, approved by the Port Health and Environmental Services Committee in March 2011, expires in 2015.
15. A draft air quality strategy for 2015 through to 2020 has been produced. It contains 59 actions grouped into 10 key policy areas for improving air quality and reducing the impact of air pollution on public health.
16. The strategy fulfils the City of London's statutory obligation to assist the Government and Mayor of London to meet European Limit Values for nitrogen dioxide and fine particles (PM10). It also reflects the high priority placed on reducing the impact of air pollution on the health of residents and workers as detailed in the City and Hackney Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.
17. Members approved the draft strategy. It will be out for consultation until 28 February 2015.
18. The contact officer is Ruth Calderwood, Environmental Policy Officer, T: 0207 332 1162, E: ruth.calderwood@cityoflondon.gov.uk

City of London Dementia Strategy Update

19. In October 2013, the City of London Community and Children's Services Grand Committee and the Health and Wellbeing Board agreed to the signing-off of a Dementia Strategy and Action Plan. The Dementia Strategy responded locally to the Prime Minister's 'Dementia Challenge' by establishing a City-specific approach to caring for our residents whilst tapping into the rich diversity of our community.
20. Synthetic estimates predict that within the City there are up to 67 people living with the symptoms of dementia, some of whom have been diagnosed, but a large proportion of whom have had no formal diagnosis. Whilst this may be a relatively small number, for those with the disease the support that they

receive is vital to their quality of life and their wellbeing and we are therefore committed to providing the best possible services to this particularly vulnerable group.

21. The aim of the strategy is to:

Provide a responsive, high quality, personalised dementia service meeting the needs of residents of the City of London.

To achieve this, the strategy sets out 10 objectives:

- Improve public and professional awareness of dementia and reduce stigma
- Improve early diagnosis and treatment of dementia
- Increase access to a range of flexible day, home based and residential respite options
- Develop services that support people to maximise their independence
- Improve the skills and competencies of the workforce
- Improved access to support and advice following diagnosis for people with dementia and their carers
- Reduce avoidable hospital and care home admissions and decrease hospital length of stay
- Improve the quality of dementia care in care homes and hospitals
- Improve end of life care for people with dementia
- Ensure that services meet the needs of people from vulnerable groups

22. The strategy commits the City of London Corporation to creating a 'Dementia Friendly City', where residents and local retail outlets and services will develop a keen understanding and awareness of the disease and offer support in a respectful and meaningful way. This builds on the longstanding tradition within the City of caring for residents and delivering individualised packages of care and support. Skills for Care (the employer-led workforce development body for adult social care in England) have been working in partnership with the City using this model and other good practice examples in order to develop a safe environment for those with dementia.

23. An operational group chaired by the Service Manager for Adult Social Care, comprising officers from the City of London Corporation, the Clinical Commissioning Group, the Neaman GP practice, Healthwatch and a representative of the Adult Advisory Group (CoL Adult Social Care service user group) are responsible for monitoring the implementation of the strategy.

24. To date, a significant amount of work has been carried out to raise the profile of the City as a dementia friendly community. Furthermore, Adult Social Care are working with seven new cases of people diagnosed with dementia as a result of activities carried out through the strategy, and the police have also seen an increase in the signing-up of vulnerable older people to their Operation Pegasus scheme, which monitors older people who may need emergency assistance. Much of this work has been driven by training and

awareness-raising delivered by the CoL Dementia Friendly Champion, Yvonne Weinberg.

25. The contact officer is Marion Willicome-Lang, Service Manager Adult Social Care, T: 020 7332 1216, E: marion.willicomelang@cityoflondon.gov.uk

LOCAL UPDATES

Royal Society of Public Health Award

26. The City of London has received a three year RSPH Royal Society of Public Health (RSPH) Health & Wellbeing Award for the Business Healthy programme, which promotes workplace health and wellbeing to businesses in the City. The awards recognise significant achievements, innovation and best practice in promoting health and addressing inequalities. The three year award is the highest level and demonstrates measurable innovation, partnerships, user input and co-production approaches as well as sustainable and consistent health improvement outcomes and results over time.
27. The contact officer is Sarah Thomas, Health and Wellbeing Executive Support Officer, T: 020 7332 3223, E: sarah.thomas@cityoflondon.gov.uk

London Healthy Workplace Charter

28. In October the City of London Corporation was awarded with the 'Achievement' level award under the GLA's London Healthy Workplace Charter scheme, in recognition of our work to promote employee health and wellbeing. Three other organisations were also supported by Markets and Consumer Protection to achieve recognition through the Charter. Lloyd's of London and the London Borough of Brent were all awarded the intermediate 'Achievement' level whilst Barts Health NHS Trust were awarded the entry level 'Commitment' award. The award scheme is funded and co-ordinated by the GLA and Mayor of London and involves employers of all sizes and in all sectors engaging with the wellbeing agenda to improve the health of their employees.
29. The contact officer is Toby Thorp, Environmental Health Officer, T: 020 7332 3615, E: toby.thorp@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Reading Well Books on Prescription

30. The national Books on Prescription scheme was launched in June 2013 and is supported in the City's three Lending Libraries. The books on the list are available to all library customers and reservations for the titles may be placed free of charge. The titles are shared with health professionals who can choose to "prescribe" working through one of the books as a method of self-help for mild to moderate mental health conditions. In a recent survey conducted by Reading Well Books on Prescription nearly everyone who had borrowed a book from the list said that it had been helpful, with 75% saying that it had helped them understand more about their condition and feel more confident in

managing their symptoms. In 2013/14 there were 432 loans of the books from City libraries.

31. Following the success of the scheme, in January 2015 the City's libraries will be launching Reading Well Books on Prescription for Dementia. This is a list of 25 titles chosen by dementia healthcare experts, people with dementia and members of carer groups. It will provide help and support for people with dementia, carers of people with dementia, those who would like to find out more about their condition and others who may be worried about symptoms. Once again health professionals will be able to use the list to prescribe books to their patients but the titles will also be available for anyone to borrow free-of-charge from our lending libraries.
32. The contact officer is Geraldine Pote, Principal Librarian, T: 020 7332 1945, E: geraldine.pote@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Thames Strategy

33. The Thames Strategy is being prepared to provide guidance regarding the planning policy intentions for the Thames Policy Area (see map) which includes the area adjacent to the riverside, the Temples and the setting of the Tower of London. This strategy looks forward to 2026 identifying the issues that the riverside might face such as development pressures, public realm enhancement, improving river transport, protection and enhancement of heritage assets, flood risk, climate change and biodiversity enhancement. The Thames Strategy will be published for public consultation early in 2015 – subject to Member approval. The Department of the Built Environment would welcome comments from the Health and Wellbeing Board during this public consultation period, particularly in relation to the impact this may have on the priorities identified in the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, such as physical activity and air quality.
34. The contact officer is Janet Laban, Senior Planning Officer, T: 020 7332 1148, E: janet.laban@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Environmental enhancement strategies

35. A number of environmental enhancement strategies are being progressed in the City, which a clear impact on the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy priority around increasing physical activity by creating a more inviting urban environment. These are summarised below.
36. Riverside Walk Area Enhancement Strategy

The revised Riverside Walk Enhancement Strategy was consulted on during summer 2014 and the final strategy is due to go to the Court of Common Council in January 2015 for adoption. The objectives of the strategy are:

- The establishment of a fully accessible walkway which provides a direct route along the riverside with enhanced connections to the rest of the City.

- The creation of new and the redesigning of existing green spaces for people to stop and enjoy the Thames, as well as to enhance the biodiversity of the City riverside and to mitigate flood risk.
- The improvement of the cohesion and vibrancy of the riverside by encouraging new developments to provide a spacious, accessible and better connected Riverside Walk with appropriate active frontages.

The strategy emphasises the desire for the provision of comfortable routes and spaces including quiet spaces where people can rest, in line with the Health and Wellbeing Strategy. A number of projects have been set out in a delivery plan appended to the strategy. These have been prioritised according to need and responses from the consultation. The intention is that projects will be initiated as funding becomes available.

37. Cheapside and Guildhall Area Enhancement Strategy

The public consultation on the strategy commenced on 24th October 2014 and runs until 12th December. The Strategy builds on the environmental improvements completed over the past 6 years in the Cheapside area.

Key objectives are as follows:

- To enhance the pedestrian experience and create walking routes that are comfortable, accessible and easy to navigate and which can accommodate future growth in pedestrian numbers.
- To improve road safety for all modes of transport, including vulnerable road users, reduce traffic dominance, particularly through replacing one-way traffic flows with two-way traffic where possible, and improving the function of the street environment for all users.
- To better connect transport nodes and attractions such as St Paul's Cathedral, the Museum of London, Guildhall and the Barbican Centre while further developing Cheapside's retail environment.
- To enhance the local environment, including air quality, particularly through the creation of new green spaces and tree planting.

A key project within the strategy is the proposed removal of the St Paul's/Museum of London gyratory. This will reduce traffic dominance and improve walking routes to key visitor attractions.

38. Barbican Area Strategy Review

This review updates the 2008 Barbican Area Enhancement Strategy and considers the effects of increased Crossrail passenger numbers aspirations for the Barbican as a cultural hub. A public information gathering exercise was held from July to September, including open days, workshops, guided tours, interviews and surveys attracted over 800 responses from both residents and visitors. A further set of workshops with cultural institutions is planned this month to explore what physical improvements might be needed to support the notion of a cultural hub.

Key health related findings so far have included:

- A strong preference for pedestrian movement around the Barbican estate may be connected to significant way-finding issues through the

estate. This has implications for how the road network around the estate is designed in the future.

- The importance of Beech Street in providing an entry point for visitors to the Barbican Centre from Barbican and Farringdon Underground station despite high levels of air pollution. Beech Street is expected to play a key role in any proposed improvements.
- Tranquillity within the Barbican Estate is appreciated and valued by both visitors and residents. Access to quiet, reflective areas should be preserved.
- Light pollution from nearby office buildings and acoustic reflections off hard surfaces within the estate can cause disrupt the sleeping patterns of residents. This may rely on a different approach to management as well as a design approach.

Public consultation on the draft strategy is expected to be presented for approval to consult in mid-April.

39. The contact officer is Melanie Charalambous, Environmental Enhancement, T: 020 7332 3155, E: Melanie.Charalambous@cityoflondon.gov.uk

JSNA City Supplement: Communication and dissemination plan

40. The JSNA City Supplement is now publicly available on the City of London website: www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/health-and-wellbeing. Over the coming months we will promote the document as a valuable resource for anyone who needs accurate data on City residents or workers, or insight into their health needs. We will use the staff intranet, internal communications, contact with key City of London teams and links with partners to share the City Supplement and ensure it is a well-utilised resource.
41. The contact officer is Sarah Thomas, Health and Wellbeing Executive Support Officer, T: 020 7332 3223, E: sarah.thomas@cityoflondon.gov.uk

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Overview of Child Sexual Exploitation based on Rochdale and Rotherham.

The media have recently highlighted a number of high risk and high profile Child Sexual Abuse and Trafficking cases. It is reported that there are in excess of 1,400 female victims who were not protected from the perpetrators enabling substantial repeat and continual victimisation. Victims and their families have reported that they received little or no support from the authorities when assistance was requested. Looked after children were targeted by the perpetrators, given the number of victims and the timescales it is clear that safeguards and risk management of young people and young people reported as missing persons to the Police were ineffective. Damaging public perception of the agencies involved fuelling a lack of confidence in Local Authority Social Care and the Criminal Justice System.

- Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where the young person (or third person/s), receive 'something' (e.g., food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.
- Child sexual exploitation (CSE) can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain.
- Violence, coercion and intimidation are common. Involvement in exploitative relationships is characterised by the child's or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social, economic or emotional vulnerability.
- A common feature of CSE is that the child or young person does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and does not see themselves as a victim of exploitation (Association of Chief Police Officers CSE Report - 2013).

*Please note that the City of London do not have a designated residential unit accommodating Looked After Children. There are currently 9 Looked After Child who are in foster placements in different Boroughs around London. These young people have Care Plans which are reviewed over and above the statutory requirements. The foster placements are visited and to date there are no identifiable concerns /risks being presented for any of these young people regarding CSE.

Overview of Child Sexual Exploitation - Safer City Partnership Plan 2014-2017

The Safer City Partnership recognise that It is extremely important that there are clear referral pathways in place and that service areas are adequately trained to identify cases of CSE and Trafficking including recognising incidents, female and male victims and perpetrators of CSE and Trafficking.

Providing in depth multi-agency training is considered to be highly beneficial providing a greater understanding on the differences in approach and procedures in safeguarding children.

Locally, the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Hub recognises that CSE needs to be placed firmly in the context of abusive relationships and specifically; the impact that domestic violence can have on how a child views relationships. For a child growing up in such an environment, the impact of their experiences can create limited and limiting expectations with regards to what constitutes a healthy relationship; thus increasing their susceptibility to exploitation in the future.

The City of London Domestic Abuse Forum was set up in 2003 and brings together representatives from a variety of agencies in the City who are committed to tackling Violence against Women and girls, including Forced Marriage, Domestic Abuse, CSE, Honour Based Violence. The DA Forum develop and implement a multi-agency DA annual action plan and utilise a multi-agency approach to provide services to individuals and families experiencing abuse. The Forum and the Action plan DA legislation has recently changed and now includes 16 and 17 year olds. Previously specialist support services were unable to work with victims within the 16 and 17 year old age bracket due to funding constraints. 16 and 17 year old victims were unable to access the appropriate support. In 2012 ChildLine publicly stated that it received around 3,000 contacts a year from young people about this issue.

Safer City Partnership Actions 2014/15:

The Safer City Partnership Domestic Abuse Forum brings

The City of London Police has a CSE Operational Procedure in place and a CSE Action Plan which has been shared with partners attending the Sub Committee. The City of London Police Public Protection Unit works in close partnership with the City of London Corporation in managing risk, identification and response. The volume of referrals / activity within the City of London to date has been extremely low. Given the serious implications of CSE the City of London Corporation and the City of London Police agree there is no room for complacency.

The City of London Police has Child Sexual Exploitation Operating Protocol which sets out the following:

- The Role of Multi-Agency Partners in Identifying and Challenging CSE
- Reporting Suspicions of CSE - Multi- Agency Responsibilities
- Support for Victims and Families
- Prevention Strategies
- Intervention Strategies
- Disruption Strategies
- Outcomes Framework for Child Sexual Exploitation
- Communication
- Protocol Agreement

The City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Hub uses a multi-agency approach within the City and Hackney CSE Sub Group to improve intelligence about and service provision to young people affected by or vulnerable to exploitation. The City and Hackney CSE Sub Group is chaired by a Hackney representative from the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Hub. The City of London Police Public Protection Unit represents the Safer City

Partnership at the above mentioned CSE Sub Group. The City Gateway attends and represents the interests of young people in the City.

In addition to the above there is a City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Sub Committee this is chaired by the Assistant Director of People Department of Community and Children Services from the City of London Corporation. CSE has been a standing item on the agenda of the Sub Committee for approximately a year. In the autumn of 2013 the City of London Police commissioned training to partners and pupils attending schools in the City of London. This training was supported by the partnership and was well received.

*Please note that there practitioners attending the DA MARAC and MAPPA are able to identify and make the appropriate referrals should victims of CSE be identified within cases heard at the DA MARAC or MAPPA case conferences. The MARAC Coordinator attends the pan London Violence against Women and Girls practitioner meetings.

Ongoing Community and Business Engagement

The Community Safety Team and the City of London Police are developing a Hotel Forum Toolkit which will include a section on Child Sexual Exploitation and clear guidance and referral pathways for Hotel Managers and Heads of Security. The Community Safety Team will coordinate appropriate training for Hotels in partnership with the City of London Police, Victim Support and Department of Community and Children Services.

The Department of Community and Children Services have worked with the Victim Support Vulnerable Victims Coordinator based within the City of London Public Protection Unit, City Gateway, the Substance Misuse Team. There have been several weekend community engagement workshops which have taken place with the Bengali Community in the Portsoken area.

The Vulnerable victims Coordinator holds regular outreach surgeries at Estate Offices and local Libraries.

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Tackling the challenge of Child Sexual Exploitation in London

City of London

1 How do these children come to notice?

- 1.1 No children resident in the City of London have been identified as being at risk of, or experiencing child sexual exploitation (CSE). We have a small population in which there are approximately 900 children. We currently have 13 children in need and child protection cases, and eight children looked after. A recent deep dive review of all open cases identified two young people with increased CSE vulnerability factors.
- 1.2 The low number of children and young people living in the City does not negate the potential risk to either them or to other children and young people visiting the area. Any such risk must be seen in the context of the City having the highest daytime population density of any local authority in the UK, with major transport hubs and a growing night time economy.
- 1.3 Our focus is therefore on ensuring that robust processes and awareness enable the identification of the risk or occurrence of CSE.
- 1.4 The needs of children and young people and the risks to them, including that of CSE, are identified across partners and alerted to the Children and Families service directly. A single point of entry into Children and Families services ensures rapid assessment of risk and need. This entry point is overseen by a single Team Manager and single Service Manager ensuring decision making is robust, timely and consistent.
- 1.5 The structure of the City's Children and Families service, in which early help is co-located with a generic children's social work service, designs out barriers to transfer and obviates the risk of drift or delay in step up or step down across thresholds. The City's revised thresholds document requires immediate referral to social care and/or the police where actual or suspected CSE is identified. Revised practice standards have been adopted to strengthen our approach and reflect lessons from case audits.
- 1.6 The awareness and identification of CSE has been supported by training of partner agencies (and some local businesses) and the participation and membership of our schools, health partners, youth services and the police in the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Board (CHSCB) - City of London Sub Committee.
- 1.7 The City has good engagement with its schools – which are predominantly independent. Maintaining this, and ensuring continued awareness, good practice and coverage within the curriculum will present an on-going challenge.
- 1.8 The use of a Common Assessment Framework (CAF) across partner agencies has been supported by training on its completion. The CAF prompts consideration of issues such as health, emotional, social and behavioural development. All CAF forms submitted

are triaged by the duty social worker and through this process any risk indicators of CSE would trigger escalation.

- 1.9 Protocols and service level agreements with our partners in foster care agencies, City schools, the police, youth services and youth offending require the sharing of data on children missing from school or home, engagement in offending, substance misuse issues and other risk indicators.
- 1.10 The City faces a challenge in that a significant number of children and young people attend schools in neighbouring local authorities, and all looked after children are placed out of borough. Their potential exposure to risk could be associated to problem profiles relevant to those respective areas, but unknown to the City. CSE risk factors such as missing from school may not be shared with the City.
- 1.11 Where CSE is reported to the City police it is flagged. Such reports may result from the direct action or response to an incident by police, public reporting, anonymous information, police intelligence and referral from partner agencies. Intelligence of CSE on non-crime reports is flagged and shared with the Public Protection Unit (PPU). The awareness and approach within the City police is supported by a CSE protocol, CSE Fast Track Actions guidance, CSE Warning Signs guidance and a CSE Action Plan.
- 1.12 The City's "Notice the Signs" campaign promotes awareness of safeguarding risks to children and adults. The campaign uses posters and road show events to promote this message to a range of target groups (staff, Members, residents). Although it is not CSE specific it aims to highlight the responsibility of all residents, staff and workers in the City to report concerns where they notice signs of harm, neglect and/or exploitation of children and vulnerable adults.
- 1.13 Our City Gateway youth service has used its condom distribution programme to provide information advice and guidance to young people about sexual health and positive relationships. This activity is recorded on a pan-London database in order to identify risk factors evident through engagement across several settings.
- 1.14 It is unlikely that sexual health services commissioned by the City and Hackney CCG are those that young people in the City access. The extent to which young people in the City use services in Islington and Tower hamlets is not known
- 1.15 The City's Children and Families team has also been working on a programme of awareness raising sessions with the local Bangladeshi community which in February 2015 will focus on CSE.
- 1.16 The establishment of a Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) will enhance data sharing and the use of soft intelligence indicators to identify CSE risk that will ensure those at risk come to notice and provide a specific focus on those identified as most vulnerable.

- 1.17 A girls' school attended by City of London children in a neighbouring borough has been identified as at potential risk for CSE. In response the City Gateway youth service organised a residential trip in May 2014 for City pupils attending the school to help develop confidence and their knowledge of sexual health and positive relationships - therefore mitigating risks of exploitation.
- 1.18 The City has a number of major transport hubs which may provide a point of entry for vulnerable children and young people. Liverpool Street station links directly to Stansted Airport. There is no evident engagement with British Transport Police on the CSE agenda. Many black taxis and mini cabs serve the City without being based here – presenting a challenge and opportunity to work across boundaries and with Transport for London (in their licensing capacity) to raise awareness of CSE.
- 1.19 There are also a large number of hotels in the City that provide for both business visitors and tourists. The City has developed a toolkit to support hotels identify and respond to incidents including CSE.

2 What are the arrangements for the management and oversight of these children?

- 2.1 The commitment and focus of the City is on robust operational practice and strategic oversight to ensure any CSE cases are rapidly identified and managed. This is led through the commitment of Members and the City's Town Clerk (Chief Executive). A lead Member for Safeguarding has been appointed, whose role is supported by the Safeguarding Sub Committee.
- 2.2 At an operational level, any identification of vulnerability and risk factors associated with sexual abuse or CSE are immediately reviewed by the Team Manager or Service manager. A single point of entry to services ensures clear oversight by professionals. Decisions made in relation to a case are placed on file. The City's integrated care system (ICS) requires front line practitioners to identify and record where children and young people are identified as potentially vulnerable.
- 2.3 All statutory cases are led by a qualified Social Worker and supervised by an experienced manager. This allows for challenge/scrutiny and supports appropriate step-up or step-down where risk changes. Supervision, case reviews and audits are regular and ensure continuing quality of case work and support the minimisation of risk to children and young people.
- 2.4 The City has invested in and expanded its early help offer. This has provided the capacity to ensure partners are trained and confident in identification and assessment of need and the process of referral into services. Our commitment to effective partnership is delivered through monthly multi-agency meetings and a "team around the child" approach to co-produced assessment and response planning.

- 2.5 All CIN and CP plans are recorded on the ICS. Plans form part of the Core or CIN Group meetings and therefore attract multi-agency input and scrutiny. Children looked after are subject to regular reviews.
- 2.6 The City's quality assurance (QA) framework has been reviewed and revised and a timetable established to ensure that practice and standards remain at the highest level. All open cases have been audited in the last twelve months.
- 2.7 The revision of social work practice standards has restated the necessity to carry out a return from missing interview and compliance will be monitored through the QA process.
- 2.8 Transparent and open practice is supported by a formal Escalation Policy to ensure that officers can be confident that safeguarding concerns are heard and responded to. This has been presented to Members through the Safeguarding Sub Committee.
- 2.9 The CHSCB supports the City to challenge practice and identify where improvements can be made. This includes the multi-agency audit and review of cases to drive practice improvement.
- 2.10 Criminal investigation and reports are overseen by the Public Protection Unit's Detective Inspector to ensure effective safeguarding practice, referral to other forces where appropriate, and referral to the City's Children and Families team where necessary. Responses are governed by the CSE Protocol and Fast Track Actions policy.
- 2.11 The City has established a MASE group to strengthen risk profiling through the triangulation of formal monitoring and soft intelligence. This group will also support the identification and implementation of actions in response to high risk cases.
- 2.12 Strategic oversight is provided by the CHSCB. CSE remains a key strategic focus on the CHSCB business plan and as such is subject to the statutory objectives of the CHSCB to coordinate work across partners and scrutinise the effectiveness of the arrangements to tackle CSE. Enhanced governance arrangements include regular meetings with the City's Town Clerk, Director (both in role as DCS and Chair of the Children's Executive Board) that ensure CSE is kept on the agenda across key strategic leaders. Challenge, oversight and support are also provided through the City's Children's Executive Board and the Safeguarding Sub Committee. CSE is a standing agenda item for the Safeguarding Sub Committee.
- 2.13 CSE has been introduced as an important issue within the strategies that support the operation of Children's and Families as they have been revised. Each renewed strategy is presented and approved by the Safeguarding Sub Committee to ensure Member awareness and support. This focus is evident in the renewed Thresholds document, and the renewed Corporate Parenting Strategy which commits to:

- provide specific training for staff to identify the risk and/or experience of child sexual exploitation that may be experienced by unaccompanied asylum seeking minors
- ensure our foster carers are able to identify the risks of child sexual exploitation and can support online safety that includes the risks specific to children looked after
- establish a targeted preventative and self-protection programme on child sexual exploitation for looked after children.

2.14 A CSE Strategy and Action plan has been drafted by the CHSCB. The current peer review process provides an opportunity to strengthen it where areas for development are identified. The Strategy will be approved by the CHSCB.

2.15 The CHSCB Annual Report will provide an assessment on the City's progress and response to CSE and be subject to scrutiny through its dissemination. Specifically, this will provide opportunity for CSE to be addressed as part of the strategic plans of the Health & Wellbeing Board and the Safer City partnership.

3 What level of protection are they given and how does the LA work with a group who often shun statutory services?

3.1 We have no current or historic cases.

3.2 Our focus is to build trust among, and empower the children and young people in our communities to engage with the services we offer. A higher than average proportion of young people in the City takes up youth services - exceeding the National Youth Agency benchmark.

3.3 We have a Children in Care Council and a Participation Strategy to strengthen engagement. We also undertake targeted work with specific groups, including young people NEET and our Bangladeshi Community.

3.4 We are also seeking to maximise the benefit of all interactions with children and young people to identify CSE risk. This includes the proposed use of CAMHS assessments of all current and new looked after children, and the age assessments of unaccompanied asylum seeking children.

3.5 The Police's CSE protocol and Child Protection Standard Operating Procedure ensure officers are aware of powers to take children into police protection if deemed at risk of harm.

3.6 Further work needs to be undertaken to ensure there is a clear understanding of the range of disruption options that are available to partners and how they are deployed.

4 What do you know about levels of prosecution?

- 4.1 At this current time there have been no City based CSE cases or criminal allegations identified. Protocols and procedures exist to ensure information is shared rapidly and appropriately. Small case numbers for any vulnerable group mitigates risk of delayed or inappropriate referrals and information sharing.
- 4.2 The City's police have access to lawyers with specialist CSE knowledge to allow effective liaison with the Crown Prosecution Service throughout life of a CSE investigation to maximise opportunities for prosecution.
- 4.3 Opportunities have been identified through groups within the City and through the Vulnerable Victim Coordinator within PPU to work closely with victims to ensure they are provided with ongoing care and support throughout the criminal justice journey and beyond.
- 4.4 The police have procedures in place to ensure all PPU CSE case files will be reviewed by the Evidence Review Officer for the PPU prior to submission to Criminal Justice Unit or Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to assess file quality. This will ensure quality and maximise the effectiveness of evidence and prosecutions files submitted to CPS for all CSE cases.
- 4.5 Victims will be supported and offenders managed by utilising ancillary orders such as SOPOs, ROSHOs, bail conditions to maximum effect.

5 What trends in terms of communities and gang links are you identifying?

- 5.1 There are no gangs known to be based in the City. However, some gangs have been known to enter the City. Through our youth service there is evidence of some awareness of gangs by young people, but no knowledge or suspicion of membership. However, we will continue to monitor this through:
 - data and intelligence from YOS and the police
 - the Safer City Partnership, which includes MARAC and ASB meetings
 - the CHSCB
 - youth services intelligence
 - community awareness raising sessions.
- 5.2 We have identified some specific issues within in our Bangladeshi community. As mentioned above a residential trip of girls from this community sought to tackle low levels of knowledge of sexual health and positive relationships.
- 5.3 We have identified a very 'traditional' approach to arranged married, as well as some evidence of a normalised attitude towards domestic violence among young men in the same community. In response City Gateway is developing a "Man Up" residential, providing a safe environment to challenge some of the attitudes towards these issues.

- 5.4 The City police produced a problem profile in relation to CSE (online and offline). The last was produced in 2013 and the latest profile is due for publishing in December 2014.
- 5.5 The City's day time working population is the largest part of its wider community – dwarfing the residential population. The working population supports a vibrant night time economy and there is clearly an interface with drug misuse and sex working. Our understanding of the risks this community presents in terms of CSE is limited.
- 5.6 Although the presence of gangs and community issues associated with CSE risks are not prevalent in the City, there is a need for a better understanding of the interaction with gangs and communities across borough boundaries. Such understanding could present opportunities for shared intelligence and learning, best practice approaches and joint commissioning.

6 How are you sharing these linkages across borough boundaries?

- 6.1 A number of existing partnerships and structures support cross borough working and practice sharing. The City is part of a shared local safeguarding children board with Hackney. We commission a youth offending service from Tower Hamlets. Our CSE lead in City Gateway is a member of the Tower Hamlets MASE. The City's police and City Gateway are members of the CHSCB Sexual Exploitation Working Group.
- 6.2 These existing arrangements are not comprehensive and risk being limited in their geographic focus. There is an opportunity to strengthen cross borough working with the boroughs above, and to develop linkages in terms of the CSE agenda with other bordering boroughs, especially Islington where a residential population crosses the border.
- 6.3 The City has no local authority maintained secondary education within its boundaries and therefore many young people of secondary age attend schools in neighbouring boroughs. This presents a risk that some schools may fail to notify the City where children are missing from school.
- 6.4 The City participates in a number of Pan London forums where intelligence and learning is shared.
- 6.5 Police intelligence is shared via the Police National Database and force intelligence bureau. The City police will share information with teams in other boroughs on a case specific basis. However, not all CSE contacts are known to the City police across Metropolitan Police Service boroughs and this could risk delay in information sharing.
- 6.6 The City's size and demography reduces the usefulness and learning potential of benchmarking with other boroughs.

7 Is awareness and reporting high for partners such as schools, NHS - acute, GP community services?

- 7.1 Partner awareness is high and supported by participation in a number of multi-agency bodies. Schools, health services, the police, the CCG and Healthwatch are represented on the CHSCB City of London sub group.
- 7.2 The recent Notice the Signs campaign has included promotion of safeguarding issues to staff working within other City teams and departments outside of Children and Families and Adult Social Care. This approach needs to continue, and could be developed to highlight CSE more specifically.
- 7.3 The “Chelsea’s Choice” production was used in 2013 to raise awareness of warning signs of CSE with partner organisations. The City’s primary school has also engaged in the Drug Awareness Resistance Education (DARE) programme, which helps children and young people build skills such as self-confidence, resistance to peer pressure and knowledge of safe lifestyles. While it is not CSE specific, it delivers skills relevant to safeguarding against that risk.
- 7.4 City Gateway’s census of youth safety (2015) will provide an opportunity to measure awareness and identify where resources and activity to raise awareness and map risk should be targeted.
- 7.5 There is limited understanding of whether the risk of CSE, or knowledge of how to respond, among the businesses of the City’s night time economy is sufficient. Licensing powers may present an opportunity to ensure these businesses engage, are aware and have knowledge of how to respond.

8 Key areas for development

8.1 Prevention

- *sustaining the momentum and breadth of awareness raising*
- *developing targeted intervention strategies and approaches for specific groups such as children and young people, UASC, workers, Bangladeshi community and foster agencies*
- *ensure PHSE curriculum and targeted youth support appropriately addresses understanding and risk of CSE*
- *ensure CSE awareness/training and online safety among foster agencies*

8.2 Identification

- *identify CSE specific risk assessment tool that supports consistency of approach and data sharing across teams, boundaries and organisations*
- *ensure opportunities such as CLA CAMHS assessments and UASC age assessments identify CSE signs/risk.*

8.3 Practice

- *strengthen cross authority and organisation working and information/intelligence sharing*
- *identify/agree approach to working with schools out of borough attended by city children*
- *partner with other boroughs to ensure specialist and experienced support available to City workers.*

9 Themes emerging from the Camden and City of London peer review

9.1 Summary of work in Camden and City of London:

Camden	City of London
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment tool in place and used to identify children at risk. Further work to be undertaken to refresh the tool and expand its use across all agencies • Risk assessment review now being done to demonstrate impact of interventions, with encouraging early results. • Strong awareness raising work such as the Parent Council events and campaign which has been mentioned as an area of best practice by OCC and Ofsted. • The MASE Analyst is a strength of Camden’s- this role analyses the wealth of intelligence available to build the problem profile of Camden and feed this information into the strategic direction regarding CSE. • Camden’s MASE Analyst feeds into cross- borough working • MsUnderstood project has enabled cross-borough working- more work to do on this in the coming year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No children resident in the City of London have been identified as at risk of, or experiencing CSE. • No prosecutions by Police • No known gangs • Despite this, City of London is not complacent: • City of London Action Plan in place • First Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation meeting has taken place • City of London works closely with other boroughs: Youth Services have strong links with Tower Hamlets and sit on their MASE, City of London also sit on Hackney CSE Working Group • City of London Police work closely with hotels and have developed a hotel toolkit to raise awareness and ensure they understand who to refer into if needed.

9.2 Emerging Joint Themes across City of London and Camden

Though the CSE profile of City of London and Camden is quite different, clear joint themes arose during this review. Both Camden and the City of London are considering their approach with regard to the following areas:

i. Transport Hubs:

With significant transport hubs in both Camden and City of London, both boroughs are focusing on the risks associated with transport hubs in terms of the arrival of visitors and the potential for them to be used as areas to traffic young people into and out of the borough. Both boroughs are considering their approach

ii. Night Time Economy:

Both boroughs benefit from a thriving night time economy but these areas bring with them significant risk for young people both residing in and visiting the borough. Further work is needed to raise awareness with hotel staff, takeaways, nightclubs and taxi firms to ensure the private sector are able to be part of the solution to CSE in London.

iii. Cross Border Issues:

As thriving areas for business and tourism, both Camden and City of London recognise there are three different communities they must focus on: residents, visitors and the workforce. Both Camden and City of London plan to focus on awareness raising with local businesses and companies to ensure they understand their role in tackling CSE.

Similarly, many children of school age may live in one borough but go to school in another; this is particularly the case for City of London. As opposed to taking a fixed 'borough' approach to CSE, both City of London and Camden have already started work with neighbouring boroughs to share intelligence. This will be further strengthened by the MsUnderstood project's North London Cluster.

iv. Training and Awareness Raising Regularly:

Both Local Authorities agree awareness raising and training need to be ongoing, single isolated events will not sufficiently get CSE messages across.

v. Translating information and intelligence into action:

Though both boroughs feel they have made good progress ensuring information and intelligence is shared and collated across partners and boroughs, it is important to ensure this information translates into clear action and improved outcomes for children and young people at risk of CSE. Both Boroughs highlighted the importance of the Police taking a proactive approach and working with the Local Authority to ensure we make full use of all powers to disrupt including those relating to ASB, Licensing and CCTV.

vi. Looking at risk in a holistic way:

The work of MsUnderstood has already uncovered the importance of looking at the risk areas and vulnerabilities across adolescence including gangs, youth offending, relationship violence, risks associated to the internet and social media, substance and alcohol misuse, ASB and CSE. Both boroughs recognise that the key to tackling CSE is looking at the vulnerabilities of young people as a whole and developing system wide approach to these vulnerabilities.

vii. Prosecution and Disruption

Camden recognises its profile is more related to peer on Peer CSE. In these instances, early intervention and engagement with young people is key and disruption becomes a key factor rather than focusing solely on the prosecution of young people.

9.3 Areas where Camden and City of London would benefit from a cross-borough or London wide approach:

Building on the common themes identified by the City of London and Camden and reviewing the strengths and areas for development that arose through self-assessment; both boroughs feel they would benefit further from closer working either with neighbouring boroughs, or across the whole of London to address the following areas:

i. Common Policies and Procedures:

Though every borough needs to understand their specific profile and respond to the specific needs of their CSE profile. A commonality of approach would help to ensure consistency and support across borough boundaries. Camden and City of London recommend that consideration is given to the development of a common toolkit and approach to CSE- this could be developed as part of the London Councils Pan London Procedures and cover a common approach to language, risk assessment, identification and audit.

ii. Data relating to CSE:

there appears to be a degree of variability across London in the collection and reporting of data relating to prevalence of CSE. Continuing the notion of a common approach, City of London and Camden recommend the development of a common set of data that is monitored and used to shape the strategic direction of London boroughs. This would form part of the performance framework of LSCBs and be used by LSCBs to scrutinise performance of their area in responding to the challenges of CSE and provide benchmarks for comparison across London

- iii. Missing Episodes through the Day:**
Gathering data on missing episodes through the day is an important element needed to build on the complex profile regarding CSE in every borough. Guidance and a common approach to gathering this data would be beneficial.
- iv. A common awareness raising campaign:**
Using common language and messages across London would be beneficial both to increase the impact of these campaigns and to make it easier for all who see them to understand key messages around CSE- consideration could be given to ensuring a joint approach with regard to Operation Make Safe.
- v. Best Practice:**
both City of London and Camden would benefit from further information relating to best practice. This would be particularly helpful regarding primary schools so they understand their role regarding curriculum, PHSE and staff training.
- vi. MASE Analyst:**
The key purpose of the role is to undertake detailed scoping and intelligence gathering using information collected by partners about individual cases. This information is used to build of the pattern of incidents; the networks which connect victims and potential abusers and the identification of hotspot areas so that services can work together to both identify and prevent abuse. The work of the MASE Analyst has been of vital importance in Camden and we recommend other boroughs develop this role.
- vii. Common event with Independent Schools:**
Though both City of London and Camden note their work with maintained schools in their boroughs is good and relationships are well developed, independent schools remain an outlier and consequently an area of potential risk. Hence a common event across London or neighbouring boroughs would be a good way to interact with this sector. As already noted, children may live in one borough and attend school in another so a pan London approach to this would be beneficial.



city & hackney
safeguarding
children board

Child Sexual Exploitation

City of London Action Plan

Introduction

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is child abuse. For those children and young people who are abused through CSE, they face huge risks to their physical, emotional and psychological health and wellbeing. Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where the young person (or third person/s) receive 'something' (eg, food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.

CSE can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common. Involvement in exploitative relationships is characterised by the child's or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social, economic or emotional vulnerability. A common feature of CSE is that the child or young person does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and does not see themselves as a victim of exploitation.

The City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Board (CHSCB) and its partners are wholly committed to tackling CSE. This plan sets out the actions required in the City of London in response to the agreed strategic priorities identified within the CHSCB strategy for CSE.

Priority 1: Knowing our problem, knowing our response

Priority 2: Strong leadership

Priority 3: Prevention and early Intervention

Priority 4: Protection and support

Priority 5: Disruption and prosecution

For further information about this action plan or for information about CSE, please visit www.chscb.org.uk or contact Andrew Merkley, CHSCB Board Co-ordinator on 0208 356 4183 / andrew.merkley@hackney.gov.uk

PRIORITY 1: KNOWING OUR PROBLEM, KNOWING OUR RESPONSE

No.	Outcome	Actions	Lead	Timescale	RAG
1	The City operates a regular forum that oversees the operational responses to CSE that builds and interrogates the local problem profile	Establish a City of London Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) meeting with associate terms of reference and relevant documentation supporting its functions.	CHSCB	Dec 14	Green
		Ensure joint chairing arrangements b/w Police and social care to balance support and investigation			
		Develop and publish an information sharing protocol for MASE to assist with the development and dissemination of the local problem profile	CHSCB	Jan 15	Yellow
2	The MASE and CHSCB steering group has a clear analysis of all available City information on CSE activity in order to understand the nature and scale of CSE and plan strategic and operational responses	Develop further the City's problem profile and regularly collect and monitor this data at the CHSCB CSE working group and the City MASE	MASE Chair	Dec 14	Yellow
3	Professionals who come into contact with children and young people have knowledge of the local child sexual exploitation profile.	Review and ensure that the CSE training delivered by the CHSCB cites key data in respect of the City's problem profile (without compromising any sensitive information).	T&D Chair	Jan 15	Yellow
		City MASE to agree the methodology by which intelligence and information is shared by partners to directly inform prevention and investigation activity.	MASE chair	Jan 15	Yellow
		The City MASE to develop links with neighbouring authorities and meet them as required where there are opportunities for cross border collaboration / sharing of intelligence and targeted prevention activity	MASE chair	Mar 15	Yellow
4	A baseline audit is undertaken to ensure there are no children and young people currently being worked with by City Children's Services that are at risk of CSE that hasn't yet been identified.	Children's Services to deep-dive audit all open cases to establish if CSE vulnerabilities are a factor in any open case and to contribute to City of London problem profile	CP	Dec14	Green
5	Professionals in City Gateway, know how many of their young people have identified vulnerabilities associated with child sexual exploitation, and are able to address these vulnerabilities therefore building young people's resilience to exploitation.	City Gateway undertake a baseline audit of all children working with them against the SAFEGUARD mnemonic identified in the City of London Police Operating protocol.	City Gateway	Jan 15	Yellow

PRIORITY 2: STRONG LEADERSHIP

No.	Outcome	Actions	Lead	Timescale	RAG
1.	Senior leaders across all organisations in the City set a culture that CSE will not be tolerated; commit to taking CSE seriously, and provide the best possible service for our communities.	Develop a CSE pledge / statement of intent which is signed by all key statutory organisations of the CHSCB, partners and key organisations within the City of London.	JG	Jan 15	
2.	Local community leaders and businesses recognise and act on their responsibility to protect children and young people from CSE	Develop a CSE pledge / statement of intent available for local businesses and community leaders to sign to demonstrate their leadership and commitment to tackling CSE	JG	Jan 15	
3.	The local response to CSE is regularly subject to leadership scrutiny and challenge in relevant partnership forums in the City – including the Safeguarding Committee (scrutiny), Health and Wellbeing Board, Safer City Partnership	That the CHSCB receive 6 monthly progress reports against the City action plan from the CoL Safeguarding Sub Committee Chair	CoL Sub Chair	-	Complete
		CSE to be a standing reporting item on the City of London Safeguarding Sub Group under the CHSCB and to include updates from the CHSCB working group / MASE chair	CP	-	Complete
		The CHSCB Annual report to provide an assessment on the City's progress and response to CSE and be subject to scrutiny through its dissemination. Specifically, this to provide opportunity for CSE to be addressed as part of the strategic plans involving the Health & Wellbeing Board and the Safer City partnership.	RM	-	Complete
		The independent chair of the CHSCB to ensure that the local strengths and weaknesses of City's response to CSE are communicated directly to the Town Clerk as part of bi-annual meetings, and/or when relevant issues arise.	JG	-	Complete & Ongoing
4.	Front-line staff know who to approach in their organisation to raise / discuss concerns about CSE and know what needs to be done and how to respond.	Each agency to identify a named lead for CSE as the contact point for front-line staff in those respective agencies	JG	Jan 15	
		The City's Children's Social Care team to undertake shared learning exercises with colleagues in Hackney to develop expertise (i.e. attendance at Hackney MASE)	CP	Mar 15	

5.	All staff are supported in knowing how and when to provide professional challenge to other agencies concerning the safety and welfare of children and young people.	The CHSCB to seek assurance that all agencies have actively disseminated and supported the implementation of the CHSCB policy on escalation and that internal whistle-blowing policies are in place to support staff raising concerns.	JG	Dec 14	
		The CHSCB to review all Group A safeguarding training content to ensure sufficient emphasis is given to escalation / professional challenge and curiosity as part of any work where people may come into contact with children / young people.	T&D Chair	Mar 15	

Priority 4: PREVENTION & EARLY INTERVENTION

No.	Outcome	Actions	Lead	Timescale	RAG
1	Children, young people, parents and carers have appropriate information available to them to help them understand the risk of CSE.	Review, develop and make available on the CHSCB web clear advice and guidance on CSE for parents/carers, children and young people.	CHSCB Team	Mar 15	Complete & Ongoing
		Deliver awareness raising sessions to children and young people in the City.	City Gateway	Mar 15	Complete
	Looked after children and young people are better supported to understand CSE. This supports their ability to identify and self protect from risky situations where CSE might be a factor.	Establish a targeted preventative and self-protection programme on child sexual exploitation for looked after children.	CP	Mar 15	
2	Children and young people are more self-aware of the risks of CSE which supports their safety and that of their friends.	City Gateway to engage young people to help develop communication materials that target young people in the City regarding risks / warning signs	City Gateway	Mar 15	
3	There is improved identification of children who are being sexually exploited – professionals and volunteers know of the CSE warning signs, what and where to go for help.	Include CSE risk factors as part of the City's "Notice the Signs" campaign to raise awareness among young people, parents and professionals with explicit reference to CSE being a form of child abuse requiring a referral to Children's Services.	CP	Feb 15	complete
		CHSCB to theme the 2014/15 Annual Conference on CSE.	RM	Mar 15	
		Bi-annual training sessions involving the <i>Alter-Ego</i> company to be delivered within the City of London	City Police	-	
		The CHSCB develop and deliver a rolling programme of multi-agency CSE training to professionals in the City with specific reference to:the local City CSE problem profile and: professionals adopting a consistent attitude towards consent, gender identity, healthy relationships, and sexuality, and model this in every aspect of their practice	T&D Sub	-	complete

Priority 4: PREVENTION & EARLY INTERVENTION

No.	Outcome	Actions	Lead	Timescale	RAG
		Identify and promote relevant e-learning tools regarding CSE and ensure these are available for City's professional network	T&D Sub	Feb 15	
		CSE awareness sessions to be delivered to local schools (City Police)	City Police	-	complete
		CSE awareness sessions to be delivered to City sexual health service providers	Health	Mar 15	
		Identify and contact private health care provision in the City and target awareness raising via communication from the Independent Chair / Town Clerk / Police	Health	Mar 15	
		The CHSCB to make available the risk assessment tools that can be utilised by front-line practitioners to help identify CSE	CHSCB Team	Dec 14	
		Specific training and awareness raising on CSE is built into single agency training and development plans; Reported to T&D Sub Committee	ALL	Mar 15	
	There is increased awareness of CSE across the business community. There is an increase in referrals to the MASE as a result.	City of London, via the CHSCB, to engage in Operation <i>Makesafe</i> , to engage the wider community and business sector in protecting children and young people from CSE.	CP	Mar 15	
	Practitioners identify young people at risk of CSE and they receive appropriate services to reduce risk	In all cases of missing children and young people in the City, a risk assessment specifically in relation to CSE is completed + comprehensive return from missing interviews / de-briefs	City Police	-	
4.	Schools deliver high quality PSHE and where they strive to take a whole-school approach to gender equality, safeguarding, and preventing sexual exploitation.	City Gateway to map all secondary provision accessed by children and young people resident in the city and establish quality of PSHE provision in terms of its focus to issues relating to CSE.	City Gateway	Mar 15	
5.	Professionals engaged in providing universal and targeted services to young people identify harmful attitudes associated with perpetrating or instigating abusive behaviours, and are able to support young people to build positive and healthy attitudes towards relationships and friendships, gender identity, and sexuality.	City Gateway to progress through themed interventions	City Gateway	Mar 15	

Priority 5: PROTECTION & SUPPORT

No.	Outcome	Actions	Lead	Timescale	RAG status
1	All professionals have clear written guidance to support their response to CSE and this helps ensure effective multi-agency practice on individual cases.	Agree and implement operating protocols that clearly set out the necessary pathways, information and guidance supporting effective multi-agency practice.	CHSCB Team	Jan 15	
		Operating protocols to specifically include a robust policing response to perpetrators: drafting, agreeing, and monitoring investigation plans to run alongside support plans developed in response to a child sexual exploitation referral			
		Revise and include clear guidance in the City of London Threshold tool with regards to the different levels of provision offered to children and young people at risk of or who have suffered from CSE in the City, based on their individual needs.	CP	Dec 14	complete
2	Enduring support is delivered to children who have been sexually exploited, ensuring that what is offered is appropriate for each individual child based on their gender, age, ethnicity, disability, and the nature of the exploitation that they have experienced	Establish a directory of services in place that are available to support children and young people who have been or are at risk of being abused through CSE. Undertake a gap analysis of support required. The CHSCB to work with local agencies, including health, to secure the delivery of post-abuse services where gaps identified.	Chair MASE	Jan 15	
3.	The voluntary sector reach young people not engaged with statutory and targeted support services, in addition to providing time-intensive support and sustainable relationships to young people that mainstream services are unable to offer	City Gateway to confirm, via City MASE, that their service is able to identify and reach young people in the City. Map other voluntary sector services available to children and young people.	City Gateway	Mar 15	
4.	Appropriate placements and support are available for cyp who need to be moved in order to respond to their experience of sexual exploitation.	Children's Services to risk assess all placements of children / young people prior to placement in terms of safety regarding CSE. This to include liaison with the LA in which the child / young person will be placed re the local CSE problem profile.	CP	Dec 14	

PRIORITY 6: DISRUPTION & PROSECUTION					
No.	Outcome	Actions	Lead	Timescale	RAG
1	Police have access to lawyers with specialist CSE knowledge to allow effective liaison with Crown Prosecution Service throughout life of CSE investigation to maximise opportunities for prosecution	To identify specialist CSE lawyer within CPS for early pre charge and post charge liaison	AR	-	
2.	Victims are provided with ongoing care and support throughout criminal justice journey and beyond.	Local support groups identified within COL and Vulnerable Victim Coordinator within PPU to work closely with all victims of CSE (Green)	AR	-	
3.	There is high quality of evidence and high standard of prosecution file submissions to CPS for all CSE cases, to maximise prosecution opportunities.	All PPU CSE case files to be reviewed by PPU DS (Evidence Review Officers) prior to submission to CJU/CPS to assess file quality (Green)	AR	-	
4	Victims are supported and offenders managed by utilising ancillary orders such as SOPOs, ROSHOs, bail conditions utilised to maximum effect.	PPU officers knowledge in this area kept up to date and will actively seek to apply for orders in relevant cases	AR	-	
5	Children and young people are protected through intelligence-led disruption by the partnership on any local businesses, individuals or groups associated with sexual exploitation in the local problem profile	The Police and partners to strategically introduce disruption options to exploitation cases based on identified models of exploitation in the City identified in the local problem profile. All disruption activity is reported through to the MASE MASE to map all existing disruption methods involving both criminal and civil interventions and ensure these are clear within operating guidance for staff.	City Police All MASE Chair	Jan 15	

Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards and Public Protection Service Update

Economic Crime – The City of London Trading Standards Service working in partnership

- The City of London Trading Standards Service is continuing with two large investigations; Operation Addams and Operation Curie with the assistance of the City of London Police, the Metropolitan Police and the Tri-Regional Scambusters Team; a third investigation, Operation Wade still under review.
- The investigations are into the fraudulent selling of alternative investment commodities such as diamonds, gold, wine and carbon credits. There are still over 500 victims involved and more than £1 million in consumer detriment, but the teams now have more than enough statements and evidence to take this forward to prosecution.
- Following arrests in Essex made in connection with Operation Addams (with assistance from the City of London Police and Essex Police), all seized evidence and recordings of interviews under PACE caution are currently being analysed and may result in further follow up actions in the New Year.
- Operation Rosa, a proactive initiative targeting criminality associated with Mail Forwarding Businesses across Greater London has now ceased, as no further funding was made available by the National Trading Standards Board (NTSB). However the NTSB has convened a special meeting in January to discuss most appropriate way forward to deal with the criminality associated with Mail Forwarding Businesses nationally.
- The City's Trading Standards Service is continuing to take part in Operation Broadway, a joint operation with the City of London Police, the Metropolitan Police, National Fraud Intelligence Bureau, the Financial Control Authority and HM Revenue and Customs.
- This operation is addressing the problem of "boiler rooms" that perpetrate these frauds and which are based at serviced and virtual offices across within the City of London. The operation is now being rolled out into other areas, with a pilot being conducted in the London Borough of Camden. The operation continues to be successful to date, and a full report is being submitted to the forthcoming Port Health & Environmental Services and Police Committees.

Street Trading

- No further Street trading licences have been issued for temporary trading for New Year's Eve.
- Currently there is very limited street trading activity in City, mainly ad hoc ice cream sales on London Bridge to facilitate swift get away for the illegal trader, and occasional nut sellers on the south side London Bridge/Millennium Bridge.
- A second operation was carried out with City of London Police to identify and seize two nut sellers' stalls operating near Millennium Bridge on Sunday 30 November.
- Both stalls were returned the following week following written undertakings being given by the traders not to operate in the City, which will be cited in any subsequent prosecutions should they re-appear.

Late Night Levy

- The Levy came into effect on 1 October 2014. 70% of levy goes to City of London Police for activities involving improving the impact of Licensing on the night time economy, and 30% to the City Corporation.
- As a result of the lower level of applications for minor variations to avoid the levy hours (and the numbers achieving the Safety Thirst Award, see below, to achieve a 30% reduction in levy) there has been an increase of approximately 30% in the funding available to City Police and the City for dealing with the Night Time Economy raised from the Levy in the first two months of operation.
- A report to Licensing Committee has been requested after six months of operation on 6 May 2015, and accounts will be the subject of public report after a year - October 2015.

Safety Thirst

- It was agreed that 30% discount to late night levy would be given to applicants to the scheme who achieved membership of this year's Safety Thirst Award.
- 29 awards were made on 8 October, of which 25 are eligible for the Levy discount. The majority of these premises applied in order to try and achieve the reduction. Of the additional 26 late applications a maximum of five are expected to satisfy the criteria for the award. Most have indicated they will apply again after the Christmas period when they have more time to prepare.
- Following a review of the scheme further improvements are to be incorporated prior to seeking applicants for the 2015, which will commence in February. These include specific sections for different sectors, e.g. pubs, hotels and restaurants.

Noise Service

- The Pollution Team dealt with 297 noise complaints between August and November of which 92.3% were resolved. In addition, they also assessed and commented on 342 Planning, Licensing and construction works applications and 276 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours.
- The Out of Hours Service dealt with 30 complaints in November and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 95.2% of cases, and often only 30 minutes.
- Out of Hours service training, through monthly case reviews continued for Street Environment Officers (SEOs) from the Department for the Built Environment (DBE) who have provided first response for the City noise and other environmental concerns outside usual office hours since April 2014.
- The Safer City Partnership will facilitate the City's response to the new 'Community Trigger' under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act which can be sought by individuals affected by repeated incidents, and the Pollution Team will be represented on the panel considering case reviews as they arise.

- Further training for Environmental Health Officers (EHOs) and SEOs has been arranged for 3 February 2015 to update practice and procedures for noise nuisance activities.

Night Time Economy

- A letter was sent to the Town Clerk, and Members have been involved regarding various licensed premises in Minorities and dispersal of their patrons. This was particularly in respect of the impact of temporary street works preventing through traffic, and the consequent noise/disruption from cabs at closing times of the establishments. Monitoring of activity on Saturday nights has been undertaken by EHOs, SEOs and Civil Enforcement Officers from DBE, and more visible policing has been instigated to assess and control matters. Visits have been paid to management of venues to ensure they have suitable dispersal policies and that their staff are actively enforcing them.

Jon Averbs
Port Health & Public Protection Director
31 December 2014

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Committee(s):	Date(s):
Port Health and Environmental Services - For decision	18 November 2014
Police Committee - For information	08 December 2014
Policy and Resources - For information	10 December 2014
Community And Children Services - For decision	12 December 2014
Safer City Partnership - For information	12 January 2015
Court of Common Council - For decision	16 January 2015
Subject: New Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 – Delegated Powers	Public
Report of: Director of Built Environment	For Decision
<p>Summary</p> <p>This report informs the Committee of the relevant provisions of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.</p> <p>The Act replaces the various measures previously available to tackle anti-social behaviour within the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 with a new set of powers, intended to provide a simpler and more streamlined framework. It introduces new mechanisms with the aim of giving victims and local communities a greater say in the treatment of anti-social behaviour and low-level crime, and it strengthens the ability of landlords to terminate tenancies on grounds relating to anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The reforms set out in Parts 1-6 of the Act are intended to ensure that professionals from a number of agencies dealing with a variety of anti-social behaviours have effective powers that are quick, practical and easy to use to provide better protection to victims and communities whilst acting as a deterrent to perpetrators. 19 powers in the previous act are replaced with 6 simpler and more flexible ones but their implementation will require effective and coordinated consideration by all the agencies involved. (Appendix 1). In setting out the new powers, the City Corporation will always to seek restorative solutions to issues and only use these powers as a last resort.</p> <p>In adopting the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, it will be necessary to amend the City’s Scheme of Delegation and also require close and coordinated working with partner organisations.</p> <p>The long-standing position under the City Corporation’s Constitution and Terms of Reference is that the promotion of byelaws is authorised by the Court of Common Council. Given that Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO’s) are intended to be of a similar nature, and may concern issues which fall under the remit of several committees and therefore, it is not currently proposed that Court of Common Council delegate authority to make PSPO’s. However, this can be kept under review.</p> <p>Members are asked to note the contents of this report and approve amendments to the Scheme of Delegation to enable authorised Officers, as detailed in recommendations and the amended Scheme, appendices 2 and 3, to fulfil the requirements of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and</p>	

Policing Act 2014. Members are advised that the responsibilities pertaining to the Open Spaces have been addressed in a separate report.

Recommendations: That -

(i) the Court of Common Council delegate authority, for the certain areas of responsibility relating to the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, to the

1. Port Health and Environmental Services Committee and the Community and Children Services Committee, with responsibility for Housing Services, and that the Scheme of Delegation be amended accordingly.

(ii) That the Port Health and Environmental Services Committee and Community and Children Services Committee, for their respective areas of responsibility, delegate authority as follows:

1. the Director of Built Environment, the Director of Markets and Consumer Protection and the Director of Community and Children Services or their authorised Deputy be granted delegated authority to seek an Injunction to Prevent Nuisance and Annoyance in accordance with Part 1 of the Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.
2. the Director of Built Environment, the Director of Markets and Consumer Protection and the Director of Community and Children Services, or their authorised Deputy, be granted delegated authority to apply for Closure Orders and to authorise their officers to issue Closure Notices and in accordance with Part 3 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.
3. the Director of Built Environment, the Director of Markets and Consumer Protection and the Director of Community and Children Services be granted delegated authority to authorise Officers to serve Community Protection Notices, and Fixed Penalty Notices in the event of a breach, in accordance with Part 4 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.
4. that approval be granted to enable the Director of Built Environment, the Director of Markets and Consumer Protection and the Director of Community and Children Services to be able to designate Registered Social Landlords to issue Community Protection Notices , in accordance with Part 4 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014; and
5. that approval also be granted to the Director of Built Environment, the Director of Markets and Consumer Protection and the Director of Community and Children Services to be able to authorise Police Community Support Officers and other Police staff to serve Community Protection Notices and Fixed Penalty Notices, in accordance with Part 4 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.
6. that the Director of Built Environment, the Director of Markets and Consumer Protection and the Director of Community and Children Services or their authorised Deputy be granted delegated authority to

seek Criminal Behaviour Orders, in accordance with Part 2 of the Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

It is also recommended that:

7. That the Community Safety Team, within the Town Clerks Department be the 'Single Point of contact for the Community Trigger as required under the Act and the Safer City Partnership oversee/scrutinise any community triggers and appeals.
8. That the Police Committee, in partnership with the City Of London Police, be responsible for the production of a Community Remedies document.

Main Report

Background

1. The Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 received Royal Assent on 13 March 2014 and came into effect on the 20th October 2014 (some parts being delayed until January 2015). The Act proposed a number of reforms to existing legislation and to put the victim at the heart of the response to anti social behaviour by providing professionals and organisations with greater flexibility to deal with any given situation. The implications of the Act, as they impact upon the remit of the Policy & Resources, Police, Housing Management and Almshouses, and the various Open Spaces Committees and Sub-committees have already been reported to those bodies.
2. The reforms set out in Parts 1-6 of the Act are intended to ensure that professionals have effective powers that are quick, practical and easy to use to provide better protection to victims and communities and act as a deterrent to perpetrators. 19 existing powers are replaced with 6 simpler and more flexible ones.
3. In setting out the new powers, this City of London Corporation will always to seek restorative solutions to issues and only use these powers as a last resort. This will mean that appropriate Service Units across the City Corporation and partners working with the people and communities affected by these powers must be engaged and involved in the decision making.
4. Attached to this report at Appendix 1 is a schematic which shows the old ASB powers (19) which will be replaced by the new powers (6). The new powers are:

Civil Injunctions to Prevent Nuisance and Annoyance.

5. The Injunction to Prevent Nuisance and Annoyance (IPNA) is a civil power which can be applied for to deal with anti social behaviour. It replaces six orders formerly available to local authorities/ the City and Police. An injunction can offer fast and effective protection for victims and communities and set a clear standard of behaviour for perpetrators, stopping the person's behaviour from escalating.

6. A number of agencies can apply for Civil Injunction. These include:
 - i. Local Authority/ The City Corporation
 - ii. Housing provider
 - iii. The Chief of Police for the local area
 - iv. The Chief Constable of the British Transport Police
 - v. Transport for London
 - vi. The Environment Agency
 - vii. NHS Protect
7. Anyone seeking to apply for an Injunction must have evidence (to the civil standard of proof – on the balance of probabilities) that the respondent is engaged in or threatened to engage in those activities set out below:
 - i. conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to any person;
 - ii. conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises; or
 - iii. conduct capable of causing housing related nuisance or annoyance to any person.

Note: (ii) only applies where the injunction is applied for by a housing provider, local authority or Chief Officer of Police (iii) only applies where the injunction is applied for by a housing provider or local authority.
8. Unlike other proposals in the Act this process is applied through the County Court for persons over 18 and in the Youth Court for under 18's. Evidence and statements from witnesses will be required to support the application but will also vary depending upon the type of conduct which it is sought to restrict such as harassment or causing annoyance to the occupation of premises. It is clear that the latter would be of use to the authorities and to social housing providers. The procedure is indicated to be swift but a good deal of preparation will be required before going before the Court as well as ensuring an urgent date can be obtained.
9. Where any action is to be taken against a person under 18 years old in a Youth Court then the Youth Offending Team should be part of the decision making process.

Recommendation:

10. That the Director of Built Environment, Director of Markets and Consumer Protection and Director of Community and Children Services or their authorised Deputy be given delegated authority to seek an Injunction to Prevent Nuisance and Annoyance in accordance with Part 1 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

Public Spaces Protection Order

11. Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPO's) may be made in relation to activities carried on (or likely to be carried on) in a public place, which are reasonably considered to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life in the locality. This effect must be persistent or continuing in nature,

and must be such as to make the activity unreasonable. The PSPO may restrict the activity through prohibition or the imposition of requirements, although these restrictions may not go beyond what is reasonable and justified in relation to the detrimental effect sought to be tackled.

12. Consultation with the police and community representatives must be undertaken before a PSPO is made. A PSPO will have effect for periods of up to three years, but may be renewed indefinitely for so long as it is considered necessary.
13. Breaching a PSPO is a criminal offence punishable on conviction by a level 3 fine (currently £1000). Alternatively a fixed penalty notice of up to £100 may be issued by a Constable or by an authorised officer of the authority which made the Order. While the Order is in force any local byelaws which apply to the same activity cease to have effect.
14. The long-standing position under the City Corporation's Constitution and Terms of Reference is that the promotion of byelaws is authorised by the Court of Common Council. Given that PSPO's are intended to be of a similar nature, and may concern issues which fall under the remit of several committees it is not currently proposed that Court of Common Council delegate authority to make PSPO's. However, this can be kept under review.

Closure Power

15. The Closure Power allows the Police or the City of London Corporation to quickly close premises which are being used, or likely to be used to commit nuisance or disorder. A Closure Notice is issued out of Court in the first instance. Flowing from this the Closure Order can be applied for through the Magistrates Court.
16. Both the City Corporation and City of London Police can issue a Closure Notice (CN) and guidance requires that it must be approved at an Inspector or above level for the Police or a suitably qualified and experienced Officer within local authority for those issuing CN's of 24 hours. Following the issue of a CN the legislation requires that a series of notifications must be undertaken once a CN has been served particularly if the intention is to seek a Closure Order (CO). The Magistrates Court is required to hear the application within 48 hours and this will require close working with the Court Service
17. In addition before serving a CN or seeking a CO the City Corporation and/or police must ensure that they consult widely including with the victim, community representatives other organisations and users of the premises under investigation. Record keeping and evidential matters will be a key consideration and an agreed procedure will need to be established with partner bodies.
18. A notice can close premises for up to 48 hours but cannot stop the owner or those who live there accessing the premises. An order can close premises up to 6 months and can restrict all access. Both the Notice and the Order can cover any land or any other place, whether enclosed or not including residential, business and licensed premises.
19. Breaching a Closure Order will be a criminal offence. Breaching a Notice can carry a custodial sentence of up to 3 months and breaching an

Order can result in 6 months in prison. Both carry an unlimited fine for residential and non-residential premises.

20. Prior to seeking a Closure Order, it will be important that appropriate service units in the City Corporation (e.g. Community and Children's Services who are responsible for Housing, where this relates to residential premises) are consulted.

Recommendation:

21. That the Director of the Built Environment, the Director of Markets and Consumer Protection and the Director of Community and Children Services, or their authorised Deputy, be granted delegated authority to apply for Closure Orders and to authorise their officers to issue Closure Notices and in accordance with Part 3 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

Community Protection Notice

22. A Community Protection Notice (CPN) is intended to deal with particular, on-going problems or nuisances which negatively affect the community's quality of life by targeting those responsible. These include graffiti, rubbish and noise. A CPN does not discharge the City from its duty to issue an Abatement Notice where the behaviour constitutes a statutory nuisance for the purposes of Part 3 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
23. The test to be applied in issuing a Community Protection Notice is broad and focuses on the impact anti-social behaviour is having on victims and communities. A CPN can be issued by the Police, City of London Corporation authorised officers or Registered Social Landlords if they are satisfied on reasonable grounds that the conduct of the individual, business or organisation:
 - (i) is having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the community;
 - (ii) is persistent or continuing in nature; and
 - (iii) is unreasonable.
24. Under the procedure outlined in the Guidance which accompanies the Act, a written warning has to be served followed by the CPN then at a later stage a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) may be issued for non-compliance. In addition, the CPN can be appealed within 21 days of service. All these processes need to be recorded and evidenced and the City and its partners will need to ensure that there is an effective monitoring arrangement in place because of the appeal process and potential for prosecution. Some form of 'gate keeping' arrangement may be required in order to avoid duplicate actions by partner organisations. Coordination may fall to the responsibility of the Community Safety Team within the Town Clerks department who have the remit of the Safer City Partnership.
25. Failure to comply with a CPN can result in one of the following sanctions:
 - i. Fixed Penalty Notice
 - ii. Remedial Action
 - iii. Remedial Orders

iv. Forfeiture Orders

v. Seizure

Recommendation:

26. That the Director of Built Environment, the Director of Markets and Consumer Protection and the Director of Community and Children Services be given delegated authority to authorise officers to serve Community Protection Notices and, Fixed Penalty Notices in the event of a breach, in accordance with Part 4 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

Recommendation:

27. That approval be granted to enable the Director of Built Environment, the Director of Markets and Consumer Protection and the Director of Community and Children Services to be able to designate Registered Social Landlords to issue Community Protection Notices , in accordance with Part 4 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

Recommendation:

28. That approval also be granted to the Director of Built Environment, the Director of Markets and Consumer Protection and the Director of Community and Children Services to be able to authorise Police Community Support Officers and other Police staff to serve Community Protection Notices and Fixed Penalty Notices, in accordance with Part 4 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

Criminal Behaviour Orders

29. Criminal Behaviour Orders may be issued following a conviction by the Criminal Courts. They are intended to rehabilitate offenders by tackling the underlying cause of the anti-social behaviour, such as misuse of drugs, and alcohol etc. For example, offenders may be obliged to attend alcohol/anger management courses etc. These are normally sought by Crown Prosecution Service but a Local Authority can also apply for these in cases of serious and persistent anti social behaviour and may occasionally be a useful adjunct to prosecution for criminal offences (e.g. persistent noise nuisance).

Recommendation:

30. that the Director of Built Environment, the Director of Markets and Consumer Protection and the Director of Community and Children Services or their authorised Deputy be granted delegated authority to seek Criminal Behaviour Orders, in accordance with Part 2 of the Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

Dispersal Powers

31. Police Dispersal Powers require a person committing, or likely to commit antisocial behaviour or crime or disorder, to leave an area for up to 48 hours.

Community Trigger

32. Anti-social behaviour must be persistent, be harmful or potentially harmful to an individual or a community, and a victim, not satisfied with authorities' responses to complaints, may request a review of any action taken. If three complaints about anti-social behaviour are received within

a 6 month period, upon request, the City is obliged to formally review the actions taken/planned with relevant Partners (Police, Housing Associations etc.) and inform the victim of the outcome.

33. This part of the law could impact on many Departments across the City Corporation and any partners. For example, the response to noise complaints, irresponsible dog owners, planning enforcement, open spaces management and housing matters, could all come under scrutiny.
34. If a 'Trigger' request is made, a formal review would have to be held and the case scrutinised. A multi-agency panel would ultimately review the case and make recommendations for action, for the City, the Community Safety Team within the Town Clerks Department will act as the single point of contact for the Community Trigger where they will coordinate any processes with other departments.
35. The Safer City Partnership and the Police Committee will provide oversight/scrutiny of the City Corporation's arrangements and the outcomes. All Community Trigger cases will be reported to the Safer City Partnership and the Police Committee who will confirm that the responses from the relevant agencies are appropriate and may make recommendations.
36. If an Appeal is made, a review will be carried out on behalf of the the decision making bodies and a senior officer/manager will be appointed to undertake the review on their behalf. Information on how to access the Community Trigger is already available on the City's website.

<http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/community-and-living/Pages/community-trigger.aspx>

Recommendation:

37. That the Community Safety Team, within the Town Clerks Department be the 'Single Point of contact for the Community Trigger as required under the Act and the Safer City Partnership and the Police Committee oversee/scrutinise any community triggers and appeals.

Community Remedy

38. This new power allows the Police to choose an alternative punitive/rehabilitation action against offenders, other than proceeding through the courts. The victim and perpetrator of the crime would be involved in deciding the reparation action required.
39. The Chairman of Police Committee and Community Safety Partnership in partnership with the City Of London Police will produce a Community Remedies document. This will contain a list of:
 - Restorative actions – achieving restitution/reparation for the victim
 - Punitive actions – reflecting the effect on the victim or the community
 - Rehabilitative actions – addressing the causes of the behaviour
 - All or any part of the above in combination

40. These are considered appropriate for those who have engaged in ASB, but whose actions do not merit proceedings through the criminal justice systems. Examples of actions that may be included in the community remedy document are as follows:
- A requirement to make a formal apology (oral or written)
 - A requirement to make good criminal damage
 - A requirement to sign an Acceptable Behaviour Contract
 - A requirement to take part in structured activities that are either educational or restorative
 - To take part in unpaid work for the benefit of the community
41. Corporation partners, appropriate Agencies and the Public will be consulted about these proposed remedies before the document is published.
42. The use of the Community Remedy will be restricted to Police Officers, PCSO's (if authorised by the Police Commissioner) and Investigating Officers (who are persons employed by a police force or by the Office of the PCC) who are authorised to offer and give conditional cautions or youth conditional cautions.

Conclusion

43. The provisions of the 2014 Act will give the City of London Corporation and its partner organisations a more effective means of tackling anti-social behaviour in certain areas if/ where it is prevalent. However there will be a need for an effectively coordinated monitoring process to be established with partner bodies and the requirement for a single point of contact within the City Corporation. It will be essential that all officers involved in these new process are effectively trained and that the additional workload is monitored in the first year of operation.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

44. The proposed changes to the Scheme of Delegations are intended to support the effective governance of the City of London Corporation and ensure that decision making is effective and transparent. The proposed amendments are set out in Appendices 2 and 3.

H.R. Implications

45. There are no envisaged HR implications as officers already have similar powers and this updates their powers.

Legal Implication

46. The Comptrollers and City Solicitor Department have been consulted on this report.

Financial Implications

47. No direct financial impact is envisaged at this stage.

Background Papers

The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and Statutory Guidance Notes

Reports of the Remembrancer:

Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill 2014. Police Committee, 5 July 2013

Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill 2014. Policy and Resources, 25 July 2013

Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. Epping Forest and Commons, 12 May 2014. Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park, 19 May 2014, Open Spaces and City Gardens, 2 June 2014, West Ham Park, 2 June 2014.

Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. Housing Management and Almshouses Sub Committee, 25 September 2014.

Appendices

1. Appendix 1 - Diagram showing old and new powers
2. Appendix 2 - Scheme of Delegations (Ammended November 2014) PHES
3. Appendix 3 - Scheme of Delegations (Ammended November 2014) CCS

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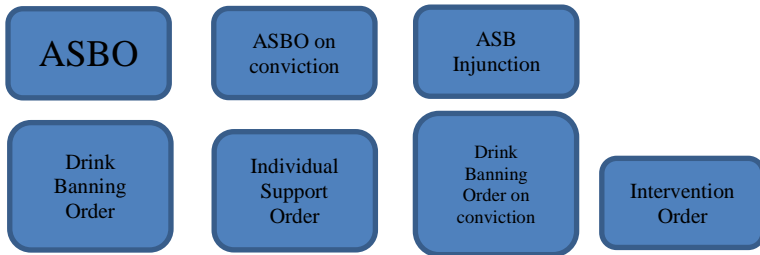
E: doug.wilkinson@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Changes in powers – 19 down to 6

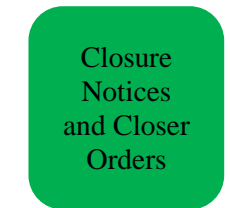
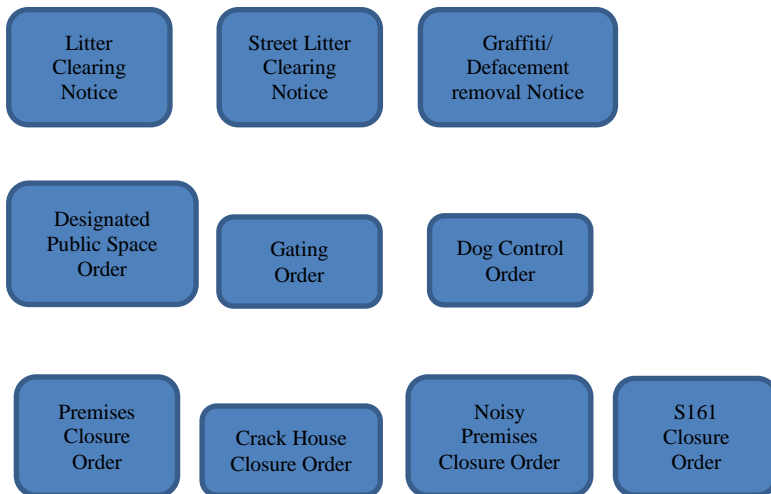
Old Powers

New Powers

People



Places



Police Powers



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CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION

SCHEME OF DELEGATIONS TO OFFICERS

(Amended November 2014)

DIRECTOR OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The following general powers are delegated to the Director of the Built Environment.

Authorisations

1. To authorise duly appointed officers to act under any enactments, regulations or orders relating to the functions within the purview of the Committee and of Department.
2. To sign the necessary warrants of authorisation for the above officers.

Charges

3. Setting miscellaneous hourly-based charges subject to agreement with the Chamberlain.

Transportation & Public Realm

4. To implement, waive or vary charges relating to traffic management and /or the Public Highway and/or pipe subways such as parking dispensations, private apparatus in the highway, temporary road closures and traffic orders, scaffolding hoarding and fencing licenses, and charges for pipe subways (including under S.73 of the London Local Authorities Act 2007).
5. To grant permission or consent with or without conditions or refusing to grant permission or consent as the case may be with respect to applications made to the City of London Corporation:
 - a. under Part II of the Road Traffic Act 1991, relating to dispensations from, or, the temporary suspension of, waiting and loading regulations or parking places regulations made in accordance with the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984;
 - b. under Section 7 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1973, relating to new buildings;
6. To sign appropriate notices indicating that consent or refusal has been given, as the case may be under (a) above.
7. To sign and serve notices or granting of consents under the Highways Act 1980, City of London Various Powers Act 1900 and the City of London Sewers Act 1848 relating to the management and maintenance of streets within the City.
8. To exercise powers under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 in respect of temporary traffic orders
9. To issue notices and, as necessary discharge the City of London Corporation's obligations under Part III of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991, relating to the co-ordination and execution of street works by public utility companies and other licensed operators.
10. To enter into agreement with companies and statutory companies to allow the placement of plant within the pipe subways inherited from the Greater London Council in accordance with the London County Council (General Powers) Act 1958 and to determine applications for consent to place electricity substations in the street pursuant to the Electricity Act 1989
11. To enter into agreements with other traffic authorities to jointly exercise the City's traffic order making functions or to delegate those functions to them in accordance with S.101 Local Government Act 1972

12. To enter into agreements with other highway authorities under section 8 of the Highways Act 1980

Water and Sewers

13. The requisition of sewers under Sections 98 to 101 inclusive of the Water Industry Act 1991 (relating to the powers to exercise and discharge the functions of the Undertaker within the City to adopt sewers).
14. The adoption of sewers under Sections 102 to 105 inclusive of the Water Industry Act 1991 (relating to the powers to exercise and discharge the functions of the Undertaken within the City to adopt sewers).
15. To authorise and/or approve works under Section 112 of the Water Industry Act 1991 (relating to the power to exercise and discharge the requirements of the Undertaker within the City).
16. The closure or restriction of sewers under Section 116 of the Water Industry Act 1991, relating to the powers to exercise and discharge the functions of the Undertaker within the City to close or restrict the use of a public sewer.
17. The alteration or removal of pipes or apparatus of the Undertaker under Section 185 of the Water Industry Act 1991, relating to the power to exercise and discharge the functions of the Undertaker within the City to alter or remove any relevant pipe or apparatus.

Highways and Transport

18. To make all Traffic Orders under sections 6, 9, 10, 23 and 45 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, and to make modifications to or to revoke any experimental Traffic Regulation Order (following consultation with the Commissioner of Police for the City of London) where deemed necessary in the interests of safety, convenience or the expeditious movement of traffic.
19. To exercise powers under Part V of the Highways Act 1980 dealing with highway improvements.
20. To make representation or lodge objection, as appropriate, to applications for a Public Service Vehicle Operator's Licence, under Section 14A of the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981 or for a London Local Service Licence, under section 186 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 and authorising in writing the appropriate officers in his Department to put forward objection or recommendation on behalf of the City of London Corporation at any Inquiry or Appeal arising out of an application for either of the recited licences.
21. To agree details of railway works in the City of London under the Transport and Works Act 1992.
22. To issue projection licences on, over or under streets pursuant to schemes where planning permission has already been agreed or renewing existing licences.
23. To be responsible for all functions under the Traffic Management Act 2004 and Regulations made thereunder that relate to the City of London as a local highway and local traffic authority.
24. To agree consents for temporary highway activities pursuant to the Crossrail Act 2009

25. To exercise through Civil Enforcement amongst other things, parking management and parking enforcement functions, under the Road Traffic Regulations Act 1984, the Road Traffic Act 1991, the London Local Authorities Acts 1996 – 2008 (LLAA), and the Traffic Management Act 2004 (TMA)

City Walkway

26. 25. Power to licence the temporary hoarding or enclosure of City Walkway pursuant to Section 162 of the City of London Sewers Act 1848 and Section 21 and Schedule 2 Part II to the City of London (various Powers) Act 1967.

Cleansing

27. The institution of proceedings and other enforcement remedies in respect of offences under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part II, Part III and Part IV.
28. To institute proceedings and other enforcement remedies in respect of the Health Act 2006, section 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
29. To institute proceedings and other enforcement remedies in respect of offences under the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act. 1978.
30. To institute proceedings and other enforcement remedies in respect of offences under the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1987.
31. To institute proceedings and enforcement remedies in relation to part VI of the Anti-Social Behaviours Act 2003.
32. To institute proceedings in relation to Town and Country Planning Act 1990 section 224 and 225.
33. To institute proceedings in relation to Regulatory Investigator Powers Act 2000
34. To institute proceedings in relation to Control of Pollution Act 1974
35. To issue notices under section 6 London Local Authorities Act 2004 (abandoned vehicles).
36. To institute proceedings and enforcement remedies in relation to part 1 -6 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (Added November 2014)

Delegations to other Officers

The following authorities are also delegated to the specified Deputies or Assistants:

Transportation and Public Realm Director – Items 4-36

Assistant Director (Highways) –5 -17 and Items 23 – 26

DIRECTOR OF MARKETS & CONSUMER PROTECTION

The following matters are delegated to the Director of Markets & Consumer Protection.

Markets

1. To agree the assignment of tenancies where, in their opinion, there are no complications.
2. To grant tenancies at will to suitably qualified applicants in a standard form previously approved by the Comptroller & City Solicitor.
3. To authorise the Comptroller & City Solicitor to institute proceedings under the City of London Corporation's Byelaws.

Delegations to other Officers

4. The above matters are also delegated to the Superintendents of Billingsgate Market, Smithfield Market and Spitalfields Market to be exercised either at the direction of or in the absence of the Director of Markets & Consumer Protection.

Port Health and Public Protection Division

a) Administrative

5. To increase current charge rates for products of animal origin annually in line with inflation.
6. To enter into a Service Level Agreement with the Health Protection Agency and agree minor amendments from time to time if required.
7. Setting miscellaneous hourly-based charges subject to agreement with the Chamberlain.

b) Legislative

8. To authorise duly appointed officers to act under any enactments, regulations or orders relating to the functions within the purview of the Committee and Department.

The Director of Markets and Consumer Protection and any staff authorised by him are indemnified against all claims made against them including awards of damages and costs arising out of acts done by them in the bona fide discharge or purported discharge of such functions.

	Legislation	Delegated Function
1.	Accommodations Agencies Act 1953	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
2.	Administration of Justice Act 1970	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
3.	Agriculture Act 1970 (as amended)	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Section 67 – to enforce this part of the Act within the respective area; and the

		health authority of the Port of London shall have the like duty as respects the district of the Port of London
4.	Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act 1928 Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Amendment Act 1931	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
5.	Animal Boarding Establishment Act 1963	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorising of Officers to carry out inspections (iii) Granting of Licences
6.	Animal Health Act 1981 including all Orders and Regulations made thereunder	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Section 52(1) – Appointment of Inspectors and other Officers as required for the execution and enforcement of the Act
7.	Animal Health & Welfare Act 1984	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods.
8.	Animal Welfare Act 2006	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Section 51 – Appointment of Inspectors and other Officers as required (iii) Service of Notices under Section 10
9.	Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Section 48 – Issue of Notices (iii) Section 43 – Issue of FPN's (iv) Authorisation of Officers
10.	Breeding of Dogs Acts 1973 (as amended) & 1991 Including any regulations made there under and Breeding and Sale of Dogs (Welfare) Act 1999 (amendment	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Section 2 – Authorisation of officers

	to the 1973 Act)	(iii) the Granting of Licences iv) Setting of Fees
11.	Building Act 1984 including all Orders & Regulations made thereunder	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Section 126 – Authorisation of Officers (iii) Part I and Schedule 3 - Granting all authorisations and consents and issuing of notices
12.	Cancer Act 1939	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
13.	Children & Young Persons Act 1933 (as amended by Protection of Children (Tobacco) Act 1986	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
14.	Children & Young Persons (Protection from Tobacco) Act 1991 Including all Orders and Regulations made thereunder	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
15.	Christmas Day (Trading) Act 2004	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods. (ii) Section 3(2) – Appointment of Inspectors. (iii) Section 2(1) – Granting of Consents.
16.	City of London Sewers Act 1848 (as amended in 1851 and 1897)	(i) Powers of Inspection under Sections 70 and 71 (ii) Issuing of notices Sections 61 and 75
17.	City of London (Various Powers) Act 1954 – Section 4	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
18.	City of London (Various Powers) Act 1971 – Section 3	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
19.	City of London (Various Powers) Act 1973	To exercise the power to dispense with or relax any requirement of a sanitation byelaw
20.	City of London (Various Powers) Act 1977	Authorisation of Officers under Section 22
21.	City of London (Various Powers) Act 1987 – Part III	(i) Grant and renewal of annual licences (ii) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods

		(iii) Section 26 – Designation of areas
22.	Clean Air Act 1993 Including any Regulations made thereunder	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Section 56 – Authorisation of Officers (iii) Sections 24, 36 & 58 – Serving of notices (iv) Section 15 – Granting of approvals (v) Section 35 – Powers of entry
23.	Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005	(i) Power to make dog control orders (ii) Issue Fixed Penalty Notices (iii) Setting the level of fees (iv) Authorising Officers
24.	Companies Act 2006 Including any regulations made thereunder	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
25.	Consumer Credit Act 1974 Including any regulations made thereunder	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods. (ii) Authorisation of officers under Sections 162 & 164
26.	Consumer Protection Act 1987 Including any regulations made thereunder	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers under Sections 28 & 29 (iii) Part II – Serving of notices
27.	Control of Pollution Act 1974	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods. (ii) Part III and Section 93 – serving of notices.
28.	Copyright Designs & Patents Act 1988	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
29.	Courts & Legal Services Act 1990	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods. (ii) Authorisation of officers under Section 106(6)

30.	Criminal Justice Act 1988	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
31.	Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
32.	Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Section 3 – Authorisation to carry out inspections (iii) Section 1 – Granting of licences
33.	Education Reform Act 1988	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of officers under Section 215
34.	Enterprise Act 2002	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Serving of Notices (iv) Applying for Orders
35.	Environment Act 1995	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers
36.	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Part III)	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Issuing Notices
37.	Estate Agents Act 1979	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Issuing Notices
38.	European Communities Act 1972	Institution of legal proceedings, granting of authorisations/permissions, issuing of notices and authorisation of officers in respect of regulations made under the provisions of S.2(2) European

		Communities Act 1972 insofar as they apply to the Common Council of the City of London in its capacity as a local authority, weights and measures authority, food authority or port health authority.
39.	Explosives Act 1875 – Section 69	Discharge of duties
40.	Fair Trading Act 1973	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers
41.	Farm & Garden Chemicals Act 1967	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
42.	Fireworks Act 2003	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
43.	Food and Environmental Protection Act 1985	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
44.	Food Safety Act 1990	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Issue of Notices (iv) Appointment of Public Analysts for the City of London Corporation acting as a Food Authority and/or a Port Health Authority
45.	Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
46.	Fraud Act 2006	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
47.	Gambling Act 2005	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Granting applications, variations and transfers of premises licences (iv) Granting provisional statements (v) Endorsement of temporary use notices

		(vi) Issuing club gaming permits (vii) Issuing of club machine permits (viii) Granting and renewing family entertainment centre permits; Licensed Premises Gaming Machine permits; Prize Gaming permits
48.	Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1967	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Issue of Certificates of Registration
49.	Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1981	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Issue of Notices
50.	Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1984, Part VI	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Granting of refusing registration
51.	Hallmarking Act 1973	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
52.	Health Act 2006	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Issue of Notices
53.	Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 Including any Regulations made thereunder	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Appointment of inspectors (iii) Issue of notices
54.	House to House Collections Act 1939 (Regulations 1947)	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Granting of Licences.
55.	Housing Act 1985	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Issue of Notices (iii) Granting of Licences

56.	Housing Act 2004	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Issue of Notices (iii) Authorisation of Officers (iv) Power to make Orders (v) Exercising the licensing functions
57.	Insolvency Act 1986	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
58.	Intoxicating Substances (Supply) Act 1985	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
59.	Knives Act 1997	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
60.	Legal Services Act 2007	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
61.	Licensing Act 2003 Various provisions relating to granting or refusal or enforcement.	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Granting premises licences, variations to premises licences and transferring premises licences (iv) Issuing provisional statements (v) Granting club premises certificates, and variations to club premises certificates (vi) Issue of Notices (vii) Renewal of personal licences (viii) Determining representations
62.	Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Issue of Notices
63.	Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Granting of registrations
64.	London County Council (General Powers) Act 1920 - Part IV	(i) Institution of Proceedings

		and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers
65.	London Local Authorities Act 1990	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods under Section 34 (ii) Granting, renewing, revoking or varying of licences under Part III
66.	London Local Authorities Act 2007	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods under Section 75
67.	Malicious Communications Act 1988	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
68.	Medicines Act 1968 Including any Regulations and Orders made thereunder	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers
69.	Motorcycle Noise Act 1987	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
70.	National Lottery ETC Act 1993	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
71.	Noise Act 1996	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Issue of Notices
72.	Olympic Symbol etc. (Protection) Act 1995	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
73.	Performing Animals (Regulation) Act 1925	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods. (ii) Authorisation of Officers
74.	Pet Animal Act 1951	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods. (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Granting of Licences
75.	Poisons Act 1972	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods. (ii) Authorisation of Officers

76.	Pollution Prevention & Control Act 1999 and the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods. (ii) Undertaking of functions relating to permits (iii) Carrying out of Enforcement Actions (iv) Authorisation of Officers under Regulation 32 of the 2010 Regulations.
77.	Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Issue of Notices
78.	Prices Acts 1974	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers
79.	Property Misdescriptions Act 1991	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods. (ii) Authorisation of Officers
80.	Protection against Cruel Tethering Act 1988	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
81.	Protection from Harassment Act 1997	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods.
82.	Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Power to make Orders (iv) Applying to Courts for Closure Orders
83.	Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1979	Authorisation of Officers
84.	Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1979	Authorisation of Officers
85.	Public Health Act 1936	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Issue of Notices
86.	Public Health Act 1961	Issue of Notices

87.	Riding Establishments Acts 1964 and 1970	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Granting of Licences and provisional Licences
88.	Road Traffic Act 1988 Including any Regulations made thereunder	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
89.	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods. (ii) Authorisation of suitable officers.
90.	Site Waste Management Plan Regulations 2008	i) Institution of Proceedings ii) Issue of Notices Authorisation of Officers
91.	Solicitors Act 1974	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Powers of Entry
92.	Sunbeds (Regulation) Act 2010	i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods ii) Powers of Entry
93.	Sunday Trading Act 1994	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Appointment of Inspectors (iii) Consents
94.	Tobacco Advertising & Promotion Act 2002	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers
95.	Trade Descriptions Act 1968	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers
96.	Trade Marks Act 1994	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
97.	Unsolicited Goods & Services Act 1971	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods
98.	Video Recordings Act 1984	Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods

99.	Water Industry Act 1991	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Issue of Notices and Notifications (iv) Granting of Consents
100.	Weights and Measures Act 1985	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Power to appoint Inspectors
101.	Zoo Licensing Act 1981	(i) Institution of Proceedings and other enforcement methods (ii) Authorisation of Officers (iii) Granting, renewing, revoking, alteration and transferring of licenses (iv) Making zoo closure directions
102.	Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (Added November 2014)	To institute proceedings and enforcement remedies in relation to parts 1 -6

Amended in line with the delegations approved by an Urgency report to PHES Committee on 13 May as follows:-

City of London (Various Powers) Act 1987 (as amended by the City of London (Various Powers) Act 2013))

1. To issue temporary street trading licences under the provisions of S.11A of the Act;
2. To authorise officers of the Department of Markets and Public Protection and the Department of the Built Environment to exercise the power of seizure under S.16A of the Act;
3. To authorise disposal order applications under the provisions of S.16G of the Act

Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013

1. To authorise proceedings under S.1 of the Act;
2. To issue and renew licences under S.3 of the Act;
3. To issue notices and apply for closure orders under the provisions of S.9 and Schedule 2 of the Act;
4. To authorise officers to exercise the powers of entry and inspection contained in S.16 of the Act and to apply for warrants of entry where necessary;

DIRECTOR OF OPEN SPACES

The following matters are delegated to the Director of Open Spaces.

Strategic

1. To submit responses on behalf of the Open Spaces Committee to initiatives and consultative documents issued by the Government and its agencies.

Operational

Burnham Beeches and City Commons

2. To deal with the sale of agricultural and forestry produce by private treaty.
3. To issue all necessary licences, franchises and consents relating to the Beeches/Commons where a precedent has already been set and where the Epping Forest & Commons Committee have not indicated that they wish to consider any further applications.
4. To seek and obtain all requisite licences and consents required in connection with Beeches/Commons lands, activities or entertainments.
5. To take any action to protect or preserve the Beeches/Commons and to report to the Epping Forest & Commons Committee, as appropriate.
6. To enforce the Byelaws relating to the Beeches/Commons subject to any decision relating to the institution of legal proceedings being made in consultation with the Comptroller & City Solicitor and to the result of any such prosecution being reported to the Epping Forest & Commons Committee.
7. To authorise individual officers to enforce the Byelaws appertaining to the Beeches/Commons subject to any decision to institute proceedings being taken in accordance with paragraph (8) above.
8. To grant licences for:
 - a. sale of refreshments
 - b. filming and commercial photography
 - c. events and entertainments
 - d. driving and parking vehicles
9. To grant minor wayleaves and licences in consultation with the City Surveyor.

Epping Forest

10. To take any action to protect or preserve the Forest, and to report to the Epping Forest & Commons Committee, as appropriate.
11. To authorise individual officers to enforce the Byelaws relating to the Forest, subject to any decision to institute legal proceedings for any offence being made in consultation with the Comptroller & City Solicitor, if appropriate, and to the result of any such prosecution being reported to the Epping Forest & Commons Committee.
12. To institute proceedings in Magistrates' courts under the Epping Forest Act 1878 (as amended) Section 87 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 9 of the City of

London (Various Powers) Act 1971 and Section 7(6) of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1977>

13. To close, re-open and vary designated ways pursuant to Section 9(4) of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1961.
14. To deal with the sale of Forest produce by private treaty.
15. To grant licences for –
 - e. sale of refreshments;
 - f. filming and commercial photography;
 - g. circus and fairs;
 - h. flying model aircraft;
 - i. driving and parking vehicles;
 - j. camping;
 - k. events and entertainments.
16. To let out recreational facilities in accordance with the current approved scale of charges.
17. To grant minor way-leaves and licences.
18. To fix fees for the sale of Forest produce and to fix licence fees for ice cream vans and other small scale refreshment facilities in the Forest.

Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park

19. To liaise with English Heritage pursuant to the provision of any agreement in this regard between the City of London Corporation and English Heritage.
20. To issue all necessary licences, franchises and consents relating to Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park where a precedent has already been set and where the Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood & Queen's Park have not indicated that they wish to consider any further applications.
21. To seek and obtain all requisite licences and consents required in connection with Hampstead Heath lands, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park, activities or entertainments.
22. To act to protect or preserve Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park and to report to the Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood & Queen's Park Committee, as appropriate.
23. To enforce the Byelaws relating to Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park subject to any decision relating to the institution of legal proceedings being made in consultation with the Comptroller & City Solicitor and to the result of any such prosecution being reported to the Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood & Queen's Park Committee.
24. To authorise individual officers to enforce the Byelaws appertaining to the Hampstead Heath Grounds, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park subject to any decision to institute proceedings being taken in accordance with paragraph 25 above.

25. To let out recreational facilities in accordance with the current approved scale of charges.

26. To grant licences for:

- l. sale of refreshments
- m. filming and commercial photography
- n. circus and fairs
- o. driving and parking vehicles
- p. events and entertainments
- q. minor wayleaves and licences

City Gardens and West Ham Park

27. To take any action to protect or preserve West Ham Park and the City Gardens, and to report to the Open Spaces, City Gardens & West Ham Park Committee, as appropriate.

28. To enforce the Byelaws relating to West Ham Park and the City Gardens subject to any decision relating to the institution of legal proceedings being made in consultation with the Comptroller & City Solicitor, and to the result of any such prosecution being reported to the Open Spaces, City Gardens & West Ham Park Committee, as appropriate.

29. To authorise individual officers to enforce the Byelaws appertaining to West Ham Park and the City Gardens, subject to any decision to institute proceedings being taken in accordance with paragraph 28 above.

30. To grant licences for:

- r. sale of refreshments
- s. filming and commercial photography
- t. events and entertainments
- u. driving and parking vehicles

31. To grant minor wayleaves and licences.

32. To seek and obtain all requisite licences and consents required in connection with West Ham Park and City Gardens lands, activities or entertainments.

33. To let out recreational facilities in accordance with the current approved scale of charges.

Cemetery and Crematorium

34. To re-purchase the Rights of Burial in unused graves.

35. To refund fees paid by City of London Corporation employees or their close relatives in respect of the purchase of the Rights of Burial in a grave or alternatively the crematorium fees.

36. Setting of contract conditions and burial and cremation fees, in conjunction with the Comptroller & City Solicitor.

Delegations to other Officers

37. The following authorities are also delegated to the Officers identified to be exercised either,

- v. at the direction of the Director of Open Spaces; or,
- w. in the absence of the Director of Open Spaces.

Superintendent of Burnham Beeches	-	Items 2 - 9
Superintendent of the City Commons	-	Items 2 - 9
Superintendent of Epping Forest	-	Items 10 – 18
Superintendent of Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen’s Park	-	Items 19 – 26
Superintendent of Parks & Gardens	-	Items 27 – 33
Cemetery & Crematorium Manager	-	Items 34 – 36

SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP DATES FOR 2015

DATE OF MEETING
3 March 10.30 – 12.30
5 June 10.30 -12.30
1 September 10.30-12.30
16 November 10.30 -11.30

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