



Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub Committee

Date: WEDNESDAY, 1 MAY 2019

Time: 11.30 am

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

Members:

Marianne Fredericks, Chairman	David MacKintosh, Safer City Strategic Partnership
Tijs Broeke, Deputy Chairman	Benjamin Murphy, Community and Children's Services
Randall Anderson, Chairman - Community and Children's Services	Dhruv Patel OBE, Deputy Chairman - Community and Children's Services
Mary Durcan, Community and Children's Services Committee (Chairman)	William Pimlott, Community and Children's Services
Rev. Paul Kennedy, City Churches representative	Henrika Priest, Community and Children's Services
Alderman Ian Luder, Police Committee	Mark Wheatley, Court of Common Council

Enquiries: Julie Mayer 020 7 332 1410
julie.mayer@cityoflondon.gov.uk

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

John Barradell
Town Clerk and Chief Executive

AGENDA

1. **APOLOGIES**
2. **MEMBERS DECLARATIONS UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT IN RESPECT OF ITEMS ON THE AGENDA**
3. **MINUTES**
To approve the public minutes and non-public summary of the meeting held on 18th February 2019.
For Decision
(Pages 1 - 6)
4. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS**
Members are asked to note the Sub Committee's Outstanding Actions list.
For Information
(Pages 7 - 8)
5. **A PRESENTATION FROM PARKGUARD LTD**
For Information
6. **A VERBAL UPDATE ON THE VAGRANCY ACT**
For Information
7. **OPTIONS APPRAISAL UPDATE REPORT**
Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.
For Information
(Pages 9 - 12)
8. **ROUGH SLEEPING WINTER CAMPAIGN/ALTERNATIVE GIVING AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN**
Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services Committee.
For Information
(Pages 13 - 22)
9. **OPERATION LUSCOMBE**
Report of the Chief Superintendent, City of London Police.
For Information
(Pages 23 - 26)
10. **ROUGH SLEEPING INITIATIVE WORKSTREAMS UPDATE**
Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.
For Information
(Pages 27 - 30)
11. **DRAFT SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY 2019-22**
Report of the Town Clerk.
For Information
(Pages 31 - 60)

12. **Q4 PERFORMANCE REPORT**
Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services (TO FOLLOW)
For Information
13. **QUESTIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE**
14. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT**
15. **EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC**
MOTION – that, under Section 100(a) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act.
For Decision
16. **NON-PUBLIC MINUTES**
To approve the non-public minutes of the meeting held on 18th February 2019.
For Decision
(Pages 61 - 62)
17. **QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE SUB COMMITTEE WHILE THE PUBLIC ARE EXCLUDED**
18. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT WHILST THE PUBLIC ARE EXCLUDED**

This page is intentionally left blank

HOMELESSNESS AND ROUGH SLEEPING SUB COMMITTEE

Monday, 18 February 2019

Minutes of the meeting of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub Committee held at the Guildhall EC2 at 11.00 am

Present

Members:

Marianne Fredericks (Chairman)
Randall Anderson
Mary Durcan
Benjamin Murphy
William Pimlott
Paul Kennedy – Co-optee

Officers:

Simon Cribbens	- Community and Children's Services
Chris Pelham	- Community and Children's Services
Will Norman	- Community and Children's Services
Sofia Sadiq	- Community and Children's Services
Tinu Williamson-Taylor	- Community and Children's Services
Jesse Wynne	- City of London Police
Russell Pengelly	- City of London Police
Julie Mayer	- Town Clerk's

In attendance:

Jenny Travassos – Head of Homelessness Prevention, Westminster City Council
Kathleen Sims – Head of Outreach, St Mungo's

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Tijs Broeke (Deputy Chairman), Alderman Ian Luder, Dhruv Patel and Mark Wheatley.

2. MEMBERS DECLARATIONS UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT IN RESPECT OF ITEMS ON THE AGENDA

There were no declarations.

3. MINUTES

The public minutes and non-public summary of the meeting held on 14 December 2018 were approved, subject to an amendment showing Mark Wheatley as having been present on 14th December 2018.

Matters arising

Members noted that the British Transport Police (BTP) had been running Operation Luscombe for the past 3-4 months and the City of London Police were due to give them a presentation. The BTP were also authorised to issue enforcement tickets.

4. OUTSTANDING ACTIONS LIST

Members received the Sub Committee's outstanding actions list and noted the items contained therein, which would be closed on today's agenda.

Presentation from Westminster City Council – in response to an action from the previous meeting

Before commencing the main business on the agenda, Members received a presentation from Westminster City Council's Head of Homelessness Prevention, setting out their experience of day centre provision.

Members noted Westminster's data sets; i.e. between 290 and 310 rough sleepers every night; an increase on previous years. Members noted that there had been considerable expenditure in this area but many of those sleeping rough had very complex needs, and finding pathways for foreign nationals was challenging, particularly for the relatively high number with no recourse to public funds. Furthermore, a number of foreign nationals were able to obtain casual or zero contract work and were happy to sleep rough in order to send all of their earnings back to their families.

Members noted that Westminster City Council's 7 day centres had been subject to budget cuts but, despite being solely dependent on donations and Christmas appeals, they were still providing services. The Centres had been established to comply with statute and cover humanitarian needs, whilst offering pathways and discouraging rough sleeping as a sustained lifestyle. It was noted that some beggars were not actually homeless and travelled into Westminster, as was often the case in the City.

The officer advised that day centre provision in the City should be structured and encouraged working with churches and training volunteers; the Chairman and Members agreed with this approach. The officer also suggested that a business case for a day centre in the City should be drafted in consultation with the outreach service provider. Members also noted that Westminster had found morning opening hours to be the most effective, as appointments could be arranged for that day in respect of employment, education, healthcare and housing needs.

There was some discussion about homeless health services, which provided more intervention and follow up than day centres. Members noted the services offered by Groundswell; who accompanied rough sleepers to medical appointments.

Members asked for a report to a future meeting on the work with the City's neighbouring boroughs, including how success was measured and use of shared technologies. The Chairman and officers thanked the officer from Westminster for sharing their experiences, noting that the City's demographic was very different to Westminster's, with a different cohort of foreign nationals,

5. **ROUGH SLEEPING WINTER CAMPAIGN ALTERNATIVE GIVING AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN**

Members received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services in respect of the winter and alternative giving campaigns. Officers agreed to provide the method for reaching the calculations set out in the report.

Whilst there was more benefit to on-line readership in determining the audiences reached, it was accepted that the use of all kinds of media was necessary and the Chairman encouraged the use of Ward and Church notice boards, in addition to other venues offering free advertising space.

A Member had noticed a contactless giving point in Hackney Town Hall and officers advised that the GLA had carried out a discrete pilot and were awaiting feedback. Members were very supportive of this, given that a lot of people no longer carried cash and it would also provide information as to where funds were being directed. Officers agreed to bring back a clearer plan for delivery of a City Corporation campaign, which would include feedback from the GLA Pilot.

RESOLVED, that – the report be noted.

6. **HOMELESSNESS AND ROUGH SLEEPING PERFORMANCE REPORT**

Members received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services which provided performance data on homelessness and rough sleeping activity within the 3rd quarter (Q3) of 2018/19.

In response to questions, Members noted that the number of people being helped into accommodation had doubled and this work was funded by Government workstreams and local risk budgets. The City Corporation had received Cold Weather Funding from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and 'No Second Night Out' funding. In respect of new rough sleepers, it was noted that those recorded as previously unknown raised the numbers. Members also noted the data from the November 2018 Street Count and the process for merging data with the outreach team.

There was further discussion in respect of the rough sleeping 'hot spots' in the City; facilitated by the availability of cheap alcohol and places where it was relatively warm and safe to sleep. Members noted that solutions were explored in the final, non-public report on the agenda. Members also noted the work underway by the Integrated Commissioning Board to improve homeless healthcare.

RESOLVED, that – the report be noted.

7. **ROUGH SLEEPER PATHWAY UPDATE REPORT**

Members received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services which provided a summary of the current performance of the City Corporation's accommodation pathway and related support services.

The Chairman suggested a briefing note for Members ahead of this year's Ward Motes, given that homelessness and rough sleeping had been a key issue at resident meetings and during bi-election campaigns.

RESOLVED, that – the report be noted.

8. **STREET COUNT NOVEMBER 2018 - ANALYSIS AND LEARNING**

Members received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services, following the November 2108 Street Count and welcomed the Head of Outreach from St Mungo's. The Chairman commended the work of St Mungo's; particularly the resilience of outreach workers and staff in Community and Children's services for their commitment and extra hours worked during the Count. Officers agreed to provide Members with maps of the count patches.

During the discussion and questions on the report, Members noted that not everyone left the hub successfully, as they may not have pathways into accommodation. Furthermore, CHAIN (Combined Homelessness Information Network), which informed outreach workers on a day-to-day basis, might give a different profile. There was also a group of between 26 and 32 individuals with no connection to a specific borough. Members asked if this data, with narratives, could be highlighted in future reports.

There was some discussion on the various funding streams; i.e. Street Impact London, funded by the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government, which was aimed at individuals for whom traditional pathways had not worked. Members also noted the availability of the City Bridge Trust's 'Stepping Stones' Grant. Officers advised that the report on the non-public agenda set out the pressure points within the pathway where expansion/expenditure should be focussed.

RESOLVED, that – the report be noted.

9. **POLICE UPDATE**

Members received a report of the Chief Inspector, City of London Police, which set out the Police operations linked to homelessness within the City of London and specifically begging and associated anti-social behaviour. Members noted the work of Operation Luscombe, since its inception in May 2018, and the insight it had gained into a large proportion of beggars who were not rough sleeping.

The officer advised that the associated policing operations had now entered a second stage, which would involve intelligence gathering around the potential organised begging taking place in the City of London. Members agreed that the outcome of this work would assist them at Ward Motes and in dealing with resident enquiries. It was suggested that this information should outline

Operation Luscombe, and the different stages, and how this has been incorporated into everyday Policing, and their work with St Mungos and others, including the British Transport Police.

Members also noted that both the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub and Police Committees would receive a report on the outcomes of the second stage work. Members also noted the requirement for detailed impact statements (including the process and why they are important) and how both they and the public can assist. Members also noted that criminal behaviour orders would always be a last resort. The Police reminded Members that there were interventions at each stage, even following a Court appearance. Members suggested that mapping of areas where begging had been identified, with supporting data would be very helpful, noting that this information would need to be in a non-public appendix.

RESOLVED, that – the report be noted.

10. ROUGH SLEEPING LEGISLATION

Members received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services which provided an update on the position of a range of stakeholders in respect of rough sleeping legislation. Members noted that, following objection at the first reading, a Bill for the Reform of the Vagrancy Act was awaiting a second reading.

Members also noted that there was no collective local authority stance in relation to the Vagrancy Act or the use of enforcement due to differing politics, resourcing and levels of rough sleeping. Currently, there was no clear call for additional legislation but the homelessness sector had called for reforms, including changes in welfare provision. Members asked if the Remembrancer could be invited to the sub committee, once a further update was available.

RESOLVED, that – the report be noted.

11. QUESTIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

There were no questions.

12. ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT

There were no items.

13. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

RESOLVED, that – under Section 100 (a) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act.

ITEM NO

14

PARA NO

3

14. **NON-PUBLIC MINUTES**

The non-public minutes of the meeting held on 14th December 2018 were approved.

15. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS (NON-PUBLIC)**

Members received the Sub Committee's non-public outstanding actions list and noted the items contained therein, which would be closed on today's agenda.

16. **WHAT DO WE NEED? A SERVICE OPTIONS APPRAISAL**

Members received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services

17. **QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE SUB COMMITTEE WHILE THE PUBLIC ARE EXCLUDED**

There were no questions

18. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT WHILST THE PUBLIC ARE EXCLUDED**

There were 2 items considered whilst the public were excluded.

The meeting closed at 12.50 pm

Chairman

**Contact Officer: Julie Mayer 020 7 332 1410
julie.mayer@cityoflondon.gov.uk**

Homelessness and Rough Sleepers Sub Committee – Outstanding Actions (PUBLIC AGENDA)
April 2019 Update

Date added/item	Action	PROGRESS UPDATE /OFFICER
14/12/18 Member visits	To be arranged for the Lodge, Dellow and Anchor House	Took place in April 2019
18/2/19 Westminster City Council Presentation	Report to a future meeting on the work with the City's neighbouring boroughs, including how success was measured and use of shared technologies.	To go on forward plan for September
18/2/19 winter and alternative giving campaigns.	Provide the method for reaching the calculations set out in the report.	Sofia Sadiq to include in Comms paper on the agenda for May
18/2/19 GLA Pilot on contactless giving	A plan for the delivery of a City Corporation campaign, to include feedback from the GLA Pilot on contactless giving.	Sofia Sadiq to include in Comms paper on the agenda for May
18/2/19 Ward Motes – March 19	Provide Members with a briefing note on Homelessness and Rough Sleeping, including Operation Luscombe, ahead of this year's Ward Motes.	Will Norman – Rough Sleeping briefings sent to members for own use and public 08/03/19 Jesse Wynne – provided CoLP briefing 14/03/19
18/2/19 Count and CHAIN data	Provide Members with maps of the count patches. Future reports to highlight where CHAIN data differs from Annual Count Data.	Will Norman – bedded down contact information now available quarterly by ward. Noted re Chain/count data
18/2/19 Operation Luscombe – Second Stage	Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub and Police Committees to receive a report on the outcomes of the second stage; to include mapping of areas where begging had been identified, with supporting data - noting that this information would need to be in a non-public appendix.	Jesse Wynne/Russell Pengelly – to provide to May committee
18/2/10 – Service Options Appraisal	Officers to proceed with the scoping and research for a bespoke City approach.	Update to the May and July 2019 meetings and report to the October meeting of the Sub Committee

This page is intentionally left blank

Committee:	Dated:
Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee	01/05/2019
Subject: Options Appraisal – Update Report	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter – Director of Community and Children’s Services	For Information
Report author: Will Norman – Head of Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping, Department of Community and Children’s Services	

Summary

This report provides an update on the options appraisal work package advertised commercially for the consideration of specialist consultants. It sets out our current position and the timeline for the procurement process as well as a draft timeline for the completion of the interim and final reports.

Recommendation

Members are asked to note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. At the annual street count in November 2018, the City of London recorded 67 rough sleepers. This snapshot data is provided to Central Government and helps form long-term trend analysis. This represents an 86% increase on 2017. This challenging picture was confirmed by Quarter 3, 2018/19 data which showed that 212 individual rough sleepers were recorded across the 12 weeks, a 45% increase on the same period in 2016/17.
2. With this situation in mind, the view was taken that a review of our current service provision should be undertaken, along with a detailed options appraisal of potential additions and developments that could be considered.
3. At the February Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee, the *What We Need Now: An Options Appraisal* report set out a summary of potential ways forward. A brief description of risks, benefits and costs was also included.

4. The main recommendation from this report was that a consultant be commissioned to undertake a full and detailed appraisal of the strengths and weaknesses of our current provision, and an analysis of new interventions and service improvements. The principle output of this work is a report that will enable officers and members to decide on new courses of action from an informed position.

Current Position

5. The work specification was drafted, and the tender uploaded to our online sourcing portal on 7 March 2019. The following schedule was advertised:

STAGE	DATE
Issue Request for Quotation	07/03/19
Request for Quotation Deadline	01/04/19
Notification of Outcome	10/04/19
Expected Contract Award	19/04/19

6. Two bids were submitted, and both were evaluated on 03/04/19. Both submissions were proposals from specialist organisations utilising three or more consultants.
7. The successful proposal was from Homeless Link, who were notified on 04/04/19. Homeless Link are well known throughout the homelessness sector in the UK. They have an established reputation for developing and sharing best practice models, policy and strategy work, training and consultation. They also fulfil a role as the official verifier for the Government's annual street count of rough sleepers.
8. Homeless Link broke their submission down into the following work strands:
 - Project planning
 - Scoping of comparator areas
 - Researching context and policy trends
 - Supply versus demand – qualitative review
 - Scoping service improvements and success service models – qualitative review
 - Co-production research
 - Cost benefit analysis.
9. Although these work strands do follow a chronological order, they will not necessarily run concurrently. Also, different consultants may be active in different work strands at any one time.
10. An interim report will be available for the July Sub-Committee, and a final report will be available for the October meeting. The latter will include a full presentation to members.

11. Areas from the Homeless Link application which impressed during the evaluation include:

- the commitment to provide cost–benefit analysis for all models, and the identification of New Economy’s Unit Cost database v1.4 as their preferred model for doing so
- the clear reference to co-production in the tender response
- the broad range of relevant and up-to-date sector experience, demonstrated through the consultants involved
- Homeless Link’s ability to utilise its own bank of good practice policies and research studies.

12. Representatives from Homeless Link will meet with a project board from the Corporation week commencing 22/04/19 to begin mobilisation.

13. The consultation will be aligned with the Sub-Committee schedule as follows:

Sub-committee	Report
1 May 2019	Update on tender process and mobilisation
1 July 2019	Interim report from Homeless Link
4 October 2019	Final report and presentation from Homeless Link

Implications

14. The total cost quoted is £23,612.

Conclusion

15. The evaluation team are satisfied that the chosen provider is of the highest quality and well suited to completing the task within the specified timeframe.

16. The bid included a high level of detail and articulated a clear approach to the work.

17. The tender process is slightly ahead of schedule and we expect work to begin by the end of April 2019.

Appendices

- None

Background Papers

- *What We Need Now: An Options Appraisal*. Report provided to the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee in February 2019.

Will Norman

Head of Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping
Department of Community and Children's Services

T: 020 7332 1994

E: will.norman@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Committee:	Dated:
Rough Sleeping and Homelessness Sub-Committee	08/04/2019
Subject: Rough Sleeping Winter Campaign Alternative Giving Awareness-Raising Campaign	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services	For Information
Report author: Sofia Sadiq, Interim Strategic Communications and Engagement Manager, Department of Community and Children's Services	

Summary

This report provides an update on the Winter Awareness Campaign and our plans for the Alternative Giving Campaign.

Recommendations

Members are asked to:

- Note the Rough Sleeping Campaign update
- Note the Alternative Giving Action Plan.

Main Report

Rough Sleeping Campaign Update

1. The Department of Community and Children's Services (DCCS) ran a campaign to reduce rough sleeping and improve access to support with the Greater London Authority (GLA) from December 17, 2018 to 4 February 2019. Campaign materials provided by the GLA were displayed on kiosks across the City and on digital screens at mainline stations, including Liverpool Street and other high footfall areas.
2. The GLA Winter Awareness Campaign ended on 31 March 2019. The GLA is currently in the process of reviewing the impact figures from the campaign, and have provided the DCCS with some preliminary information. The metrics show that the campaign coincided with an increase in StreetLink referrals in the City of London, and a significant amount of money was raised in London in response to the Winter Awareness Campaign and through TAP London donations.

StreetLink referrals and money raised

3. From the commencement of the campaign to 1 April, there were 819 StreetLink referrals to the City Corporation: 46 were by phone; 550 online; and 223 via mobile phone app. For London there were:
 - 12,618 StreetLink referrals by early February
 - £21,554 TAP London donations by 1 March
 - £2,219 GoFundMe donations by 1 March
 - 2,526 people had signed up to hear about homelessness-related volunteering opportunities by 21 March.
4. The total money raised currently stands at £231,760, which includes TAP London donations, GoFundMe donations and two corporate donations.
5. We have asked the GLA to provide us with details of the money raised at TAP unit locations when this information is available. This will help us to assess what TAP sites are most effective to inform our Alternative Giving Campaign.

The methodology and value of ‘impact figures’

6. At the last sub-committee, Members were presented with ‘impact figures’ for the period 17 December 2018 to 4 February 2019 for the digital screens at the mainline stations and the 15 kiosks in the City of London (for example, each of the kiosks had an ‘impact score’ of 15,000 per week). Members asked for a further explanation of how these impact figures were calculated.
7. Essentially, the methodology is based on ascertaining how many people have been exposed to the visuals according to reach, frequency and the size of the advertising campaign. A systematic analytics tool is used to determine how many people will have been exposed to material at a site, how often and who they are likely to be.
8. Media owners put their inventories onto a system called the IMS, where the panel or digital screen location is input. Figures from all these elements are combined in a sophisticated mathematical model to produce the final audience data. The resulting data is based on an assessment of how many people will have been *exposed* to the campaign materials and is not a measure of their *receptiveness* to the materials as such, or any behaviour change.
9. While ‘impacts’ measured in this way are helpful in assessing the ‘reach’ of a campaign, they have more limited value in determining its impact on people’s views and behaviours.

Alternative Giving Campaign Update

Current Position

10. We intend to proceed with a pilot of the Alternative Giving Campaign in May 2019, informed by the findings from the GLA. The pilot will use contactless donation devices from TAP London, supported by the agreed messaging to raise awareness of alternative giving in the City of London. This will build on our strategic partnership with the GLA.
11. We have met with the Cheapside Business Alliance and expect to work in partnership with them on the campaign. This will enable us to take advantage of their established business relationships within the Ward of Cheap to extend the reach of the campaign, and to ensure that TAP machines are located in what is a key area for City business.
11. We will need a mechanism to ensure that money raised through TAP machines is being transferred to support homeless people in the City. We will recommission to replace the charity consortium that had previously been responsible for distributing money collected through contactless giving with a new provider. The consortium no longer has the capacity to work with the City of London on this project.
12. We will commission a partner in the charity sector with expertise in rough sleeping and/or homelessness. The 'provider' will need to be in a position to receive funds that have been raised by an Alternative Giving Campaign. They will also need to invest this income on charitable activity directly related to the relief of homelessness and rough sleeping in the Square Mile.

Action Plan for the Alternative Giving Campaign

Phase 1 (April – July) (See Appendix 1 for more detail)

13. We aim to launch the pilot of the Alternative Giving Campaign with TAP London donation points in two key locations in the City of London. We are currently in negotiation with Cheapside Business Alliance to launch the pilot at Metro Bank and NatWest Bank in Cheapside.
14. TAP London's technology provider has agreed to lease us the contactless technology for the pilot phase. These devices can be placed on a counter top and in window displays.
15. We will also launch an outdoor advertising campaign in the Cheapside and surrounding wards to raise awareness of the Alternative Giving Campaign.
16. We are in discussion with the Cheapside Business Alliance to see if they would support the funding of standalone donation units at major City of London events over the summer and winter months, such as the London Festival of Architecture, Fantastic Feats, and a major campaign around their Christmas

Appeal.

17. We will engage with local businesses through various channels, including Heart of the City – the UK’s largest responsible small business network – and the Business Healthy network. Using these networks, we will raise awareness of the campaign and identify locations for the TAP units for the second phase of the launch.

Phase 2 (July – December) (See Appendix 1 for more detail)

18. We will review learning from the pilot phase with a view to extending the pilot to other locations within the Square Mile and within the Cheapside footprint.
19. We will build an increasingly strategic relationship with the Cheapside Business Improvement District in order to engage businesses across the City. We will also continue to consolidate our working partnership with the GLA.
20. We will develop work with the Wards of Walbrook and Cordwainer, in the area of Bow Lane, where there are many homeless people.
21. The extended campaign will be supported by more outdoor advertising and targeted communications and social media activity.

Governance

22. Progress will be monitored at bi-monthly meetings by the Rough Sleeping Strategy Group, which brings together key officers from the City Corporation and partner organisations, with a standing item at those meetings. Regular updates will be provided to the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee.
23. Funding. The campaign will be funded through the Homelessness Advertising and Promotion budget. Costs will include leasing of the contactless technology through TAP London’s technology provider. Additional costs will be for design services and additional creative material and promotion, and purchase of outdoor media. We are currently reviewing any additional costs that may be incurred for locating TAP units at the different locations.
24. We are seeking the support of the Cheapside Business Alliance to part-fund further campaign activities. A City Officer may be asked to present to the Cheapside Business Alliance Board in June with a proposal on costs to cover funding for the campaign to March 2020. We will also be feeding into the Business Improvement District’s Five-year Business Plan, which will allow us to garner further funding for the campaign over the course of the next five years.
25. Campaign timing. We will continue to ensure that the Alternative Giving Campaign is supported by data and incorporates outcomes-based qualitative evidence into our recording, as appropriate, to investigate audience behaviour change resulting from the campaign. This activity will take the form of:

- a. public surveys, feedback forms at public engagement events, and with partners at meetings/events
 - b. benchmarking with other similar-sized local authorities, such as Westminster and/or Tower Hamlets, taking into account differences in demographic size/scale of the issues to compare our performance and identify what improvements to make
 - c. revisiting service key performance indicators (KPIs) to determine KPIs that will support this work and enable us to better show impact/return on investment.
26. Political sensitivities. We note that the issue of Alternative Giving and begging continues to be a sensitive issue, attracting differing viewpoints. We will develop the campaign in a way that combines clear, strong messages with recognition of these issues and their significance for the public reception of the campaign.

Conclusion

27. We are taking the necessary steps to progress the Action Plan for the Alternative Giving Campaign. The campaign will be informed by learning from the GLA and other campaigns, and we are committed to monitoring the impact on behaviours in a meaningful way. This will allow us to learn through our practice and adapt the campaign in light of the evidence seen.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Communications Plan
- Appendix 2 – Contactless Donation Technology

Sofia Sadiq

Interim Strategic Communications and Engagement Manager
Department of Community and Children's Services

E: sofia.sadiq@cityoflondon.gov.uk
T: 0207 332 3275

Appendix 1: Communications Plan

Based on discussions with TAP London, the Greater London Authority (GLA) and the other Business Improvement Districts involved in raising awareness of alternative giving, the Department of Community and Children's Services (DCCS) recommends running an awareness-raising campaign around alternative giving in the City, as outlined in the table below.

Timing	Suggested headline activity	Audience
2 April 2019	Meeting with Cheapside Alliance to discuss partnering on TAP within the Cheapside footprint to see the reach of alternative giving	Businesses Residents
April 2019	Engage with the Business Healthy network to Identify businesses in the City to locate TAP units	Businesses
April 2019	Order placed for the contactless devices	All
May 2019	Design and produce artwork for wraparound for the GBx Integrated device	Businesses Residents
May 2019	Pilot contactless donation points in: Metro Bank NatWest Bank	Businesses Residents
May 2019	Launch outdoor campaign to include advertising on billboards and kiosks	All
May 2019	Advertisement placed in <i>City Matters</i> to promote the Alternative Giving Campaign	Businesses
8 May 2019	Awareness stall at City-wide residents' meeting	Residents
May 2019	Raise awareness of the Alternative Giving Campaign through Lord Mayor's City Giving Day	Residents Businesses
Ongoing	Members/senior City Corporation figures to raise the issue and prevention agenda at appropriate meetings	Members
June 2019	Include article on the campaign in the Cheapside Business Alliance newsletter with a circulation of 250 businesses	Businesses
July 2019	<i>Review and report back at the next Sub-Committee meeting</i>	Members
July–September 2019	Extend pilot to the major businesses in the City and within Cheapside footprint	Business
July–September 2019	Link up closely with City of London events with the potential to locate TAP units	All
July–September 2019	Build up partnership links through business corporate social responsibility (CSR) leads in the City	Businesses
September 2019	Article placed in <i>City Resident</i> magazine	Residents
September 2019	Launch Alternative Giving Campaign with Heart of the City to promote responsible businesses within the Square Mile	Businesses
Autumn/ Winter 2019	Wider City Corporation staff awareness sessions/ stall	City Corporation staff

Autumn 2019	(Pan-London) round table event with TAP London, 'sponsored' by City Corporation	Business leaders
September 2019	<i>Review and report back at the next Sub-Committee meeting</i>	<i>Members</i>
Autumn/Winter 2019	Final push to raise awareness over the coming winter months of the Alternative Winter Campaign with supporting advertising campaign	All
Autumn/Winter 2019	Adaptation of winter awareness campaign to support the campaign	All
Winter 2019/20	Option one: Re-running City-specific winter awareness digital screens using corporate/departmental/partner channels to maximise reach/profile. Option two: Join up with GLA and other key partners on pan-London campaign.	All
Winter 2019	Work with Cheapside Business Improvement Districts on their Christmas Appeal to promote Alternative Giving	All
Throughout the year	Targeted advertising and social media campaign	All

Appendix 2: Contactless Donation Technology

The GBx Integrated

Perfect for outdoor use and bespoke builds.



The GBx Core

Perfect for attended and unattended fundraising.

- No monthly service fee
- 12-month warranty as standard, plus option to extend
- Lifetime connectivity, customer support and service
- Fully secure and certified
- Accepts offline payments
- Custom branding
- One-week battery life



•

The GBx Pro

Standalone technology which makes a statement. No monthly service fee

- 12-month warranty as standard, plus option to extend
- Lifetime connectivity, customer support and service
- Fully secure and certified
- Accepts offline payments
- Custom branding
- One-week battery life



NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Committee: Rough Sleeping and Homelessness Sub Committee – For Information	Date: 19/03/2019
Subject: Operation Luscombe	Public
Report of: Chief Superintendent Maleary	For Information
Report author: T/Chief Inspector Jesse Wynne, Communities and Partnerships	

Summary

In 2018, incidents recorded as begging and vagrancy increased in October and November before dropping again in December. There have been, on average, 21 reports a month so far this financial year.

- **Rough sleepers:** The majority of reports in this quarter relate to the presence of rough sleepers, usually in residential blocks or outside shops, blocking an entrance or fire exit. There were also a number of reports of homeless people blocking entrances and heckling staff and customers at shops during the day.
- **Begging:** There were a number of reports of individuals sitting on the street with a cup begging. This is usually outside transport hubs such as Liverpool Street and Bank station.

Recommendation

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. There is no recourse or mandate for a police service to manage rough sleeping, as we have no resources to offer them in terms of accommodation and support. The police are unable to classify someone as a rough sleeper, as this function can only be practised by a registered body of practitioners. We can only act as a referral service – which we currently do.
2. In the City we have no intrinsic link between rough sleeping and begging. City beggars are mainly clients from other boroughs that transit here to beg, many

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

of whom are in supported accommodation. We are fairly unique in the Square Mile in that we are able to say that 90% of our beggars are not City rough sleepers.

3. Therefore, within the City of London Police, we are separating rough sleeping from begging. To this end, we designed and developed Operation Luscombe to specifically tackle the issue of begging. The premise of this operation is that, if someone is a genuine rough sleeper and are found to be begging, then they are given two opportunities to attend an intervention hub before we get to the Community Protection Notice (CPN) stage.
4. A CPN enables the police or authorised authority to ban an individual from an area for up to three months. If they are still begging (which as a rough sleeper there is no need to do, unless feeding a drug habit), only at the third intervention will we issue a CPN. To date, none of the CPNs issued have been to known City rough sleepers; all have been to professional beggars. If they are then found to be in breach of their CPN, we will make an application to the courts for a Criminal Behavioural Order (CBO).

5. The process is as follows:

- **Stage 1** – Initial ‘Green’ intervention ticket and invitation to a joint partnership working ‘Hub’. Hub to be organised monthly. This hub is attended by the Police, Outreach, Westminster Drug Project (WDP), housing, St. Mungo’s.
- **Stage 2** – Re-offenders will be given a ‘Yellow’ intervention invitation and a Community Protection Warning (CPW). There will still be a requirement to attend an intervention hub.
- **Stage 3** – Re-offenders will be issued with a ‘Red’ intervention full CPN. This will be for breach of condition on the CPW.
- **Stage 4** – Re-offenders will be dealt with by means of summons or arrest and a CBO ‘Blue’ application.

Current Position

6. Outcomes have been recorded for 41 begging/vagrancy incidents (79%). This is the category of anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents that has seen the most positive outcomes, with eight resulting in a community resolution.
7. Twenty have been passed to another agency for investigation, 10 have no identifiable suspect, and three have been closed, as it was deemed formal action was not in the public interest.
8. The table below shows the results of Operation Luscombe since it started in May 2018.
9. As detailed above, a green ticket is an invitation for a beggar to an intervention hub. If they do not attend and are found begging again, they are

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

issued with a yellow ticket, which is a CPN warning, and another invitation to a hub. If they again do not attend and are found begging, they are issued with a red ticket with is a CPN banning them for three months. If they are found in breach of this red ticket (full CPN) then they are issued with a blue ticket, which is a summons to attend a court hearing, and we will make an application for a CBO.

Total issued	Green	Orange	Red	Blue	Breach	CBO
Hub 1 – May (1) 2018	31					
Hub 2 – May (2) 2018	20	3				
Hub 3 – June (1) 2018	16	10	1			
Hub 4 – June (2) 2018	13	9	6	1		
Hub 5 – July 2018	6	3	1			
Hub 6 – August 2018	3	2				
Hub 7 – September 2018	9	1	1			
Hub 8 – October 2018	4	1	1	1		
Hub 9 – November 2018	10	1	1	1		
Hub 10 – December 2018	7	1			2	TBC
Hub 11 – January 2019	1	5	1		2	TBC
Total	120	36	12	3	4	Awaiting Court Hearing

Conclusion

10. Incidents recorded as begging and vagrancy increased in October and November before dropping again in December, there have been on average 21 reports a month so far this financial year.

Appendices

- None

T/Chief Inspector Jesse Wynne

Communities and Partnerships

T: 020 7601 2402

E: jesse.wynne@cityoflondon.police.uk

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

This page is intentionally left blank

Committee:	Dated:
Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee	01/05/2019
Subject: Rough Sleeping Initiative Workstreams Update	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services	For Information
Report author: Simon Young, Rough Sleeping Co-ordinator, Department of Community and Children's Services	

Summary

This report seeks to inform members of outcomes related to Central Government funded increase in Rough Sleeping provision within the City of London.

Recommendation

- Members are asked to note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. As a result of Central Government funding, City of London commissioned additional provision to reduce Rough Sleeping figures within the Square Mile. The City did this by increasing positive engagement with rough sleepers, coupled with an increased overview and development of existing commissioned services and Rough Sleeper response within the Corporation.
2. The increased service provision took the form of:
 - **Workstream 1** – A Rough Sleeping co-ordinator employed within the Corporation
 - **Workstream 2** – An increase from quarterly to monthly, week-long emergency overnight assessment space (the 'pop-up hub') including embedding a specialist City-focused worker within Providence Row's Day Centre on Commercial Road, increasing the casework capacity of the 'pop-up hub' while also delivering services to City rough sleepers who present to Providence Row.
 - **Workstream 3** – The creation of a specialist role, within the commissioned Outreach team, focusing on supporting rough sleepers with the most extensive and complex rough sleeping history.

- **Workstream 4** – Increased capacity within ‘No First Night Out’ (NFNO) to prevent individuals from rough sleeping.
3. Much of the service development centred around engaging with more complex rough sleepers, as this was the group that statistically counted for the majority of rough sleepers verified in the City. The pop-up hub was to be utilised as a tool to engage those rough sleepers who are more reluctant, or less able, to accept support, while also increasing availability for those defined as ‘intermittently’ sleeping within the City.

Current Position

4. Size and demographics relating to rough sleeping figures in the City have statistically changed since the Corporation applied for funding. In Quarter 3 (Q3) 2017, a total of 149 individuals had been recorded as having been met while sleeping on the streets of the City (‘bedding down’). The same period in 2018 recorded an increase of 63 individuals seen ‘bedded down’, amounting to 212. Within this group, the largest increase was seen within the cohort of new rough sleepers: 37 new rough sleepers were found in Q3 2017, while 99 were found in Q3 2018, equating to an increase of 167.6%. The longer-term ‘living on the streets’ cohort increased by 17, while the ‘intermittent’ cohort reduced by 11.
5. **Workstream 1: The Rough Sleeping coordinator** has now been implemented. Achievements to date include:
 - quarterly whole pathway monitoring, including a new aggregate data monitoring system to fully investigate and develop the commissioned accommodation pathway
 - quarterly partnership meeting to explore the development of the partnership between services funded by Central Government
 - a new multi-agency meeting to discuss joint response to areas of high risk, or high density, rough sleeping
 - a streamlined and more effective multi-agency ‘task and action’ meeting for the most complex cases, including the provision of increased accountability for agencies in completing actions
 - increased levels of Corporation direction in the action of the Outreach team, including through the instigation of a Corporation-led ‘complex case’ discussion for the team.
6. **Workstream 2:** A total of 7 **Assessment Hubs** have been delivered since Central Government funding was awarded. This equates to a figure of 35 available nights of safe, emergency, overnight space for rough sleepers.
7. The hub has recorded 98 stays, supporting 67 individual rough sleepers who stayed during one or more of the seven periods of hub delivery.
8. The hub was accessed by 49 individuals on a single occasion; nine individuals on two occasions; five individuals on three occasions; and four individuals on four occasions. No one has accessed the hub on five or more separate occasions. Note that this information relates to stays separated by an individual having left

the hub, either through the delivery week having ended, an accommodation outcome occurring or the individual abandoning the location. It does not reflect the number of days an individual has stayed as part of having been 'booked into' the service.

9. The average length of stay for an individual across all of the hubs is 2.7 days. Work undertaken recently to change the delivery of the hub to better induct and offer support to individuals has resulted in an increase in the length of average stay, with the figure for the March 2019 hub being 3.5 days. This has included changing the objectives of the hub from specifically targeting intermittent/living on the street clients, to ensuring that all those found rough sleeping in the City have the offer of safety and assessment.
10. Of the 98 recorded stays within the Assessment Hubs, 43 are recorded as ending with a further accommodation stay elsewhere. This equates to 44% of all hub stays ending with further available accommodation. Consequently 66% of hub stays ends with an individual returning to rough sleep. While further work occurs for individuals who have left the hub to return to the streets, we are currently looking into ways of developing data to reflect positive outcomes that have occurred post-hub when an individual has not been immediately accommodated.
11. Data for March 2019 expresses that 67% of all recorded stays during the week of delivery ended with immediate further accommodation. This is 13% higher than the percentage total for the period of delivery to date.
12. **Workstream 3:** 21 individuals have received accommodation outcomes through expansion of the Outreach team to include the specialist worker. This has included some of the most complex, multiply excluded individuals who have been sleeping on the streets of the Square Mile. The work they have undertaken to ensure that, once accommodated, individuals remain safe and engaged in their accommodation, has also led to individuals remaining away from the streets.
13. **Workstream 4:** The increased capacity of NFNO enabled an achievement of 39 prevention interventions for individuals facing an immediate risk of rough sleeping, the cohort monitored specifically for Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) funding. Since 1 June 2018, the NFNO have recorded 241 prevention interventions. These interventions equate to 151 individuals being prevented from becoming homeless.
14. While these interventions relate to a combination of Hackney, Tower Hamlets and City clients, it is of note that we have developed NFNO as a service to work with those found rough sleeping in the City with low to no support needs that come into an Assessment Hub. Through immediate placement in Temporary Accommodation and ongoing work to secure longer-term accommodation through NFNO, it is hoped that we can support newer, and less complex, rough sleepers away from the streets before any potential support need increase arises. This change correlates well with the changed trend towards an increase in the number of new rough sleepers in the local authority area. As new rough sleeping in the City has increased, we need to look to place individuals faster in low-support-needs hostels and the private rented sector.

Conclusion

15. The sizes of Rough Sleeping cohorts on the streets of the Square Mile have changed: we see an increase in newer rough sleepers and a decrease in the level of those with longer-term rough sleeping histories. The Assessment Hub and NFNO have been developed to reflect this change, offering an increase in both immediate and long-term accommodation options for individuals with less support needs and a short rough sleeping history.
16. The increase in the capacity of the Assessment Hubs has considerably increased the number of immediate placements away from the streets for a short term.
17. Work to develop the Assessment Hubs has resulted in increased usage and outcomes. There must be continued effort to increase the outcomes of the overall delivery of the Hubs.
18. There must be continued work to look into the longer-term outcomes that are associated with bringing individuals into the Assessment Hubs.
19. We have brought a more holistic view to Rough Sleeping services commissioned in the City, creating new data systems and multi-agency ways of working to ensure increased knowledge of efficacy of commissioned services as well as directing service provision to better meet presenting needs.
20. Specialist caseworkers have delivered an increase in housing outcome for the City.
21. NFNO has secured a high level of outcome, in relation to its Rough Sleepers Initiative expansion and its overall delivery. This has prevented a high number of individuals from rough sleeping.

Appendices

- None

Simon Young

Rough Sleeping Co-ordinator
Department of Community and Children's Services

T: 020 7332 3791

E: simon.young@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Committee:	Dated:
Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee	01/05/2019
Subject: Draft Safer City Partnership Strategy 2019–22	Public
Report of: Town Clerk	For Information
Report author: David MacKintosh, Head of Community Safety	

Summary

This report provides a context for the attached draft strategy currently under development for the Safer City Partnership (SCP). The SCP is the City of London's Community Safety Partnership. Established as a result of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, each local authority area has a Community Safety Partnership that brings together a range of partners. Statutory partners include the City of London Corporation, City of London Police, London Fire Brigade, London Probation Trust and the City and Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group. The SCP also enjoys representation from the Guinness Trust (as a relevant registered social landlord), the City of London Crime Prevention Association and businesses.

One of the requirements placed on the SCP is the production of three-year plans, reviewed annually, and refreshed where necessary. The three-year plans set out agreed key priorities and planned activity.

Recommendations

- Members are asked to note the report.
- At the time of submission, a number of requested changes and additions were being incorporated. It is intended that the final version of the strategy will be agreed at the SCP meeting on 20 May. Comments and views are invited. Where possible they will be incorporated into this document, the underpinning workplans or the emerging Antisocial Behaviour Strategy.

Main Report

Background

1. The SCP is the Community Safety Partnership for the City of London. Community Safety Partnerships were established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

2. Section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory responsibility on the Police and local authority to formulate a strategy to reduce crime and disorder within their areas. The section also places a legal obligation on other organisations, such as probation and health authorities, to engage and co-operate

in this strategy. Community Safety Partnerships help mobilise a wide range of resources and expertise to help prevent crime and reduce fear within communities.

3. The SCP produces a three-year plan, refreshed annually. This plan is a public document and should be discussed with the Police Authority. The partnership should also annually assess and review its work. In addition, the SCP is expected to consult with the communities it serves.

Current Position

4. The format of this year's strategy has been changed in order to bring it into line with the Corporate Plan. It is based on previous SCP strategic plans but also recognises the current Corporate Plan. Therefore, it has been refreshed to align to the current plan 2018–23. This format will also align with the Antisocial Behaviour Strategy for the City of London which is currently under development. Individual workplans will be developed for each of the outcome areas.

5. Discussions have been held with relevant partners to agree five strategy outcomes that reflect national priorities:

- Vulnerable people and communities are safeguarded from radicalisation and the threat of terrorism.
- People are safe from violent crime.
- People and businesses are protected from theft and fraud/acquisitive crime.
- Antisocial behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively.
- People are safe and feel safe in the night-time economy.

6. We are now seeking to finalise inputs from partners, with the intention of taking a draft to the April Summit group prior to sign-off at the 20 May SCP meeting.

7. This paper seeks to raise awareness of the role of the SCP and the work it undertakes in partnership with the City of London Police, and invite input to develop the current strategy.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

8. This strategy supports the City Corporation to fulfil its vision, as outlined in its Corporate Plan for 2018–23, for a “vibrant and thriving City, supporting a diverse and sustainable London within a globally successful UK”. The strategy supports all three aims outlined in the Plan to contribute to a flourishing society, shaping outstanding environments and supporting a thriving economy, and three of the 12 outcomes listed as part of these aims.

9. The strategy will be a key mechanism for delivering Outcome 1 – People are safe and feel safe. This strategy will also contribute to and support Outcome 4.a – “Communities are cohesive – Bring individuals and communities together to share experiences and promote wellbeing, mutual respect and tolerance”; and 6. c – “Lead nationally and advise internationally on the fight against economic and cyber-crime”.

Conclusion

10. Members are invited to contribute to the development of the draft SCP strategy for 2019–22.

Appendices

- Appendix A – Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2019–22

David MacKintosh

Head of Community Safety

T: 020 7332 3084

E: david.mackintosh@cityoflondon.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2019-22



Our vision is that the Square Mile remains a safe place for people to **live, learn, work and visit**.

Who we are: The Safer City Partnership brings together representatives from both the statutory and non-statutory partners who have the responsibility and authority to contribute to keeping the Square Mile safe.

Our Outcomes

Vulnerable people and communities are safeguarded from radicalisation and the threat of terrorism	People are safe from violent crime and any violence against the person	People and businesses are protected from theft and fraud/acquisitive crime	Anti-Social Behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively	People are safe and feel safe in the Night-time economy
---	--	--	---	---

Our Activities

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deliver Prevent as part of the Counter Terrorism Strategy.• Engage with the resident community to build on existing work and build confidence in Prevent in the Square Mile.• Engage with the business community in helping us deliver Prevent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support pan-London action to reduce violent crime.• Engage with our communities to raise awareness of hate crime and how to report it and support available.• Increase understanding of the issues around exploitation, domestic abuse, crimes against the person and how to access support and help.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain the City's reputation as the world's leading financial centre protected from the impact of acquisitive crime.• Reduce acquisitive crime.• Protect our residents and businesses from on-line fraud and raise awareness around associated risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proactive response to issues and underlying factors that contribute to nuisance behaviour or offending.• Clear paths are available for victims and perpetrators to access services for, early intervention and prevention.• Victims and perpetrators know where and how to get support and advice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work to understand the nature and scope of the Night-time economy and its associated problems by developing new approaches to address emerging issues.• Promote the Safety Thirst scheme, seasonal campaigns and other initiatives to support community safety and reduce alcohol related harms.
---	---	---	--	---

This strategy will support the aims set out in the Corporate Plan by contributing to a flourishing society and will be a key mechanism for delivering Outcome 1 – People are safe and feel safe. This strategy will also contribute to and support Outcome 4 and 6.

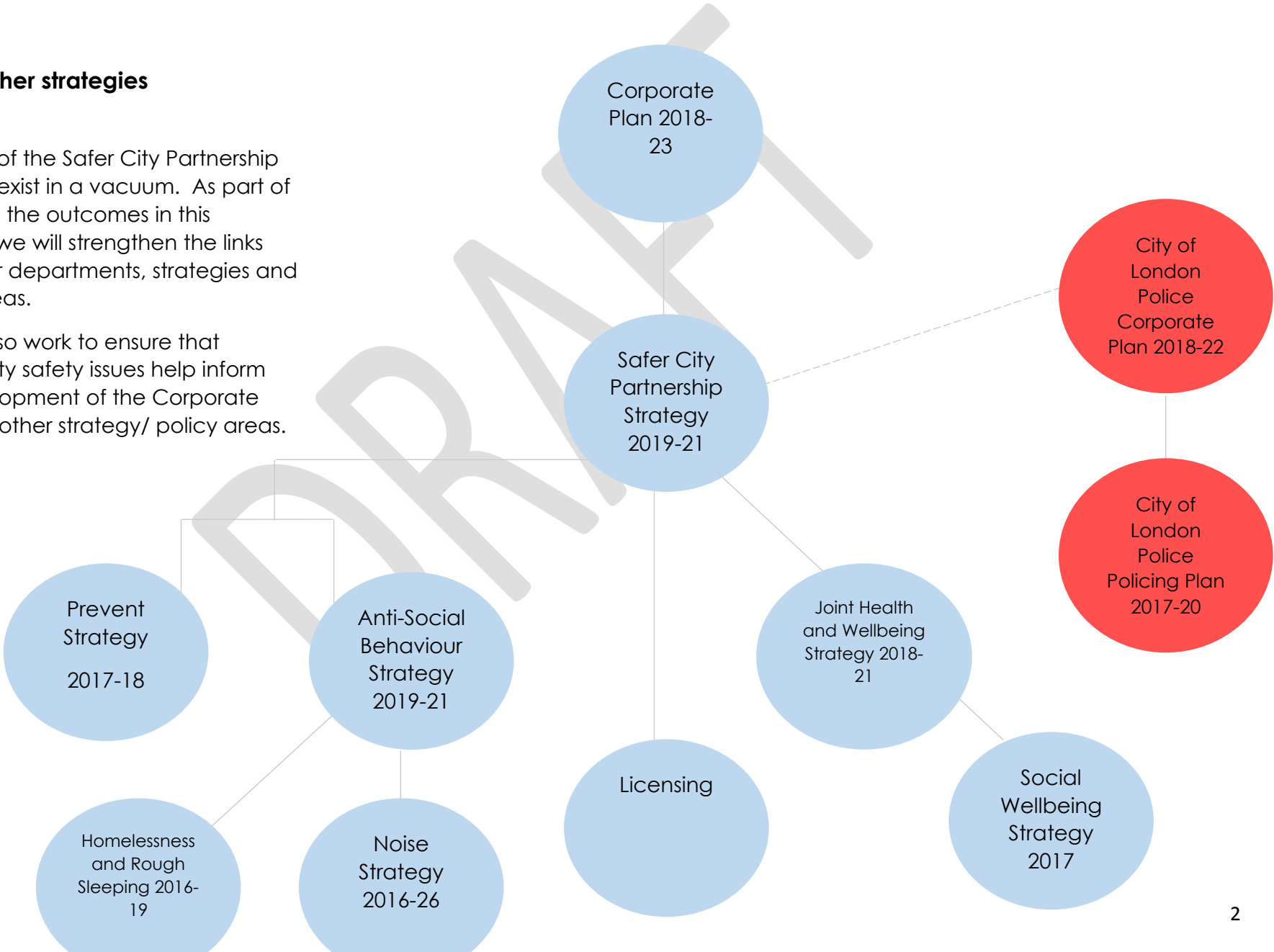
Our success measures

We will measure our progress in delivering this strategy through monitoring the performance of each outcome, drawing on key data across the partnership.

Link to other strategies

The work of the Safer City Partnership does not exist in a vacuum. As part of delivering the outcomes in this strategy, we will strengthen the links with other departments, strategies and policy areas.

We will also work to ensure that community safety issues help inform the development of the Corporate Plan and other strategy/ policy areas.



Welcome to the Safer City Partnership Plan for 2019-22. This strategy highlights our ambitions for the coming three years in terms of reducing crime, and anti-social behaviour and concerns of these that negatively impact upon our communities.

Our vision is that the Square Mile remains a **safe place** for people to **live, learn, work and visit**. The Plan outlines the main areas of activity for the Safer City Partnership.

The Safer City Partnership has a lead role in reducing crime and other harms in the Square Mile. It achieves this by harnessing the collective efforts and resources of its constituent partner agencies. This strategy represents a commitment by all the partners to work together to achieve our vision in the Square Mile. Reducing crime and other harms cannot be done in isolation, it is not only about effective policing but requires an understanding of the bigger picture of all the underlying issues that contribute to crime and other harms.

By working as a partnership, we ensure we have the right organisations engaged at the right level to help make a difference in the Square Mile. The partnership is a dynamic body for strategic development and delivery, ensuring the greatest impact.

The City of London remains the world's leading international financial and business centre. Historically the Square Mile experiences low levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour but recent times have seen crime increase both nationally and locally. We are committed to ensuring our ability to adapt and respond to new challenges that may emerge, thus protecting the communities we serve. We are committed to building and maintaining safer and stronger communities through identifying and tackling issues which present the most serious threats to our communities. The strategy highlights opportunities for joint working across the Square Mile and reflects the desire of partnership members to work together when faced with fresh challenges, emerging issues and changing priorities.

We also recognise the significance of identifying and responding to the underlying, and often cross-cutting theme, of vulnerability. It is important that we have strong engagement with other partnerships and boards to continue the work already done to develop a joint response to vulnerability.

The strategy will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it remains current and reflective of the concerns of local people and emerging threats. This strategy does not stand alone. It aligns to the City of London Corporate Plan for 2018-23 and will be a key mechanism for delivering the aims of the Plan of contributing to a flourishing society, shaping outstanding environments and supporting a thriving economy, and 3 of the 12 outcomes that are listed as part of these aims. It will also support the City of London's Police mission to protect the UK from economic crime and maintain the City of London as one of the safest places in the country.

Community Safety Partnerships:

The Safer City Partnership (SCP) is the Community Safety Partnership for the City of London. Community Safety Partnerships were established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory responsibility on the Police and Local Authority, to formulate a strategy to reduce crime and disorder within their areas. The section also places a legal obligation on other organisations, such as Probation and Health Authorities, to engage and co-operate in this strategy.

The right people around the table

Who we are: The Safer City Partnership involves representation from the following partners:

- The City of London Corporation*
- The City of London Police*
- London Fire Brigade*
- London Probation Trust*
- Clinical Commissioning Group*
- HM Court Service
- British Transport Police
- Transport for London
- The Guinness Partnership (our only social housing provider)
- City of London Crime Prevention Association
- Residents' representatives
- Business representatives
- Voluntary Sector representative

* The partners marked with an asterisk are the statutory partners of the Safer City Partnership under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Collectively they are responsible for delivering the ambitions set out in this plan. The partnership also benefits from representation from other partners that allows us to deliver across the breadth of our agenda without diminishing our strategic focus.

We work hard to ensure we have the right representation and will continue to review membership to guarantee we have the best knowledge, expertise and resources available.

Partnership Development

Improving how the City of London Corporation and City of London Police work together will inevitably influence the ways we operate and deliver community safety related services. For example, the imminent establishment of a Joint Contact and Control Room, where all calls from the public, whether it be a police or a local authority issue, will provide a significant opportunity to deliver co-ordinated responses to crime and anti-social behaviour as well as improving the customer experience.

The establishment of the Serious and Organised Crime Group as a sub-group of the Safer City Partnership ensures that we make the best use of the wide range of intelligence alongside the full range of civil and criminal enforcement powers to tackle those who pose a threat to our citizens, communities and businesses.

Partnership groups looking at specific areas

Outcomes for 2019-21:

The Safer City Partnership Strategy Group has agreed the following outcomes for 2019-21. These have been developed in consultation with our partners and communities and are also informed by the data we hold, national priorities and key documents such as the City of London Police's Strategic Assessment.

- **Vulnerable people and communities are safeguarded from radicalisation and the threat of terrorism**
- **People are safe from violent crime and violence against the person**
- **People and businesses are protected from theft and fraud/acquisitive crime**
- **Anti-Social Behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively**
- **People are safe and feel safe in the Night-time economy**

Our outcomes highlight the future state we aspire to achieve and will drive forward our activities.

Our cross-cutting themes:

A key aim of the Community Safety Partnership is to ensure that vulnerability is a strong cross-cutting theme across our community safety outcomes. We recognise that some individuals are more at risk than others and may also be at risk across several of our priority areas.

The following areas have been identified as requiring additional attention:

- Suicide Prevention
- Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)
- Sexual Abuse & Child Sexual Exploitation
- Cyber-crime & Fraud (particularly vulnerable groups and the elderly)
- Hate Crime
- Offender management
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Mental Health

In reviewing our outcomes over the coming year, we will ensure that issues of vulnerability are fully taken account of in our work.

Information sharing and E-CINS

Information sharing is fundamental to achieving all of this so we will review and monitor our information sharing agreements regularly to see how effective we are as a partnership at sharing information.

This will include the implementation and effective use of E-CINS. E-CINS is a secure, encrypted, information sharing system where all partners are able to share information and actions allowing them to build a clear picture of problems they face and who is reacting to them. This system is in use with many local authorities, including many of the City's neighbours and the partnership will be using the system to work with them in the future.

Measuring our performance and overseeing our resources

We are committed to ensuring that we have an impact on our outcomes in the Square Mile. We will continue to closely monitor performance across a range of measures, through qualitative and quantitative measures, which will also be reported quarterly to the Safer City Partnership Group through a dashboard document with a RAG rating. This will allow the group to meet our priorities, ensure we are on track and hold other agencies and members to account. The SCP group will have oversight of the collective performance of the partnership and will establish governance arrangements to ensure that the right delivery groups are in place to drive the delivery of the respective objectives in this strategy, with each group being accountable to the group.

What we achieved in 2017/18

The Safer City Partnership has a strong track record of achievement which we are very proud of.

The SCP's provided a vital strategic and collaborative platform for different organisations to work together to keep the City safe and reduce crime. Where specific problems have been identified the SCP has played a significant role in tackling them.

The Square Mile at a glance

- The Square Mile is both the historical and the geographical heart of the capital. This unique demographic area is bordered by seven other London boroughs.
- The City of London remains the world's leading international financial and business centre and is a rapidly changing and growing place. It is a City where ancient traditions are observed yet sit comfortably alongside modern business practices.
- The City has an established and expanding vibrant night-time economy, with more people than ever visiting bars, clubs and restaurants after work and at weekends. A major tourist destination and cultural hub, it is an exciting place to live, work and visit.

Business v Resident

The Square Mile is home to the 'City' – the financial and commercial heart of the UK welcoming 483,000 workers into the City. This number equates to 9% of London's total workforce and is expected to rise rapidly. City workers tend to be aged 20-50 with a higher proportion of men.

The Square Mile also attracts a large number of visitors each year, welcoming over 10 million, due to its high number of iconic landmarks such as St Paul's Cathedral. With major improvements to transport infrastructure such as the Elizabeth line these numbers are expected to increase rapidly.

In contrast there are approximately 7,500 residents living in the Square Mile and around only 10% of households have children. Our community is diverse, comprising of a varied range of ethnicities and religious faiths.

Rough Sleeping

Over the last few years, the number of rough sleepers seen in the capital has increased. The Square Mile has the sixth highest number of rough sleepers in London, with around 20 sleeping on the streets each night. This group tends to be male and are often vulnerable to a range of problems including substance misuse, physical and mental illness, crime and premature death.

Night-time economy

The City has become a popular destination for a night out and opportunity to socialise. It has a high concentration of venues providing alcohol and tube stations offering 24-hour services. The City is proactive in its measures to reduce the harms that can be associated with a thriving night-time economy. An effective licensing partnership provides early warnings of problems emerging and developed a popular award programme for well managed venues.

Community at the heart

The Safer City Partnership recognises the value of engaging members of the resident and business community in the Square Mile. Community engagement is an important tool to ensure that the activities of the Partnership reflect and respond to the concerns of those working and living in the City. It is also a live vehicle for ensuring the Partnership Members are **accountable** and **transparent** to the community, particularly those 'harder to reach' communities, and results in a society that feels involved and valued.

Through community engagement we will address issues and strengthen cohesion – coming together to challenge hate, prejudice and extremism. We are confident that through working together we can continue to ensure the Square Mile remains a world leading place to live, work and visit.

Community engagement channels

A range of community engagement methods will continue to be used throughout the strategy, ensuring that all partners and sectors of the community are involved. These will include a range of campaign materials and activity, web-based communications and surveys and an annual residents meeting in line with our statutory duty.

Throughout the last year we have engaged with our communities through surgeries with the police, resident drop in sessions and coffee mornings on our estates. We plan to increase this activity over the course of this strategy. London Fire Brigade at Dowgate also engage through community events, London marathon, Lord Mayors children's party and public awareness campaigns along with their home fire safety visits they carry out for the City's residents. A 'Community engagement' shared calendar has also been created to support the work of engaging with the community and improve partnership working.

As already mentioned, almost half a million people come into the City each day to work. Engaging with employers represents an important opportunity to raise awareness of a range of crime and safety issues, as well as health risks linked to alcohol and drug use.

Business engagement

The City of London Crime Prevention Association (CPA) is a vital mechanism for engaging with the business community in the Square Mile. With over 300 members, primarily from the financial and business sectors within the City of London and other security communities around London, the CPA offers the opportunity for the public and private sector to thrive side by side.

Their strong working relationship with the City of London Police, Metropolitan Police Service, British Transport Police and the National Police Chiefs Council offers opportunities for partnership working and knowledge sharing. The CPA holds eleven formal meetings per year, with an average attendance of around 120 offering a range of high-level updates from the City of London Police on crime and counter terrorism issues and crime prevention advice including topical issues such as modern slavery and cyber-crime. The CPA have been instrumental in the start-up and

development of Project Griffin, CSSC (Cross-Sector Safety and Security Communications) and the Building Accreditation Scheme.

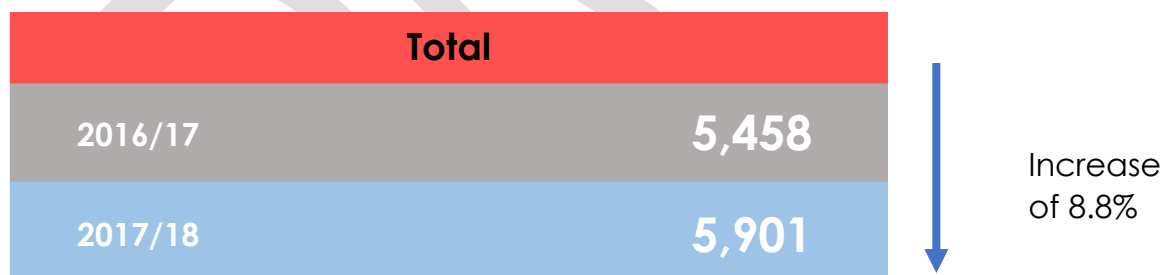
For more info on the CPA please contact admin@cityoflondoncpa.org.uk

Business Healthy is a programme, delivered by the City of London's Public Health Team, that engages with City employers of all sizes and across all sectors to support them to improve the health and wellbeing of their staff. It operates a network for Human Resource leads within the local business community. It is working with the Safer city Partnership to help address specific issues including alcohol and drug related problems.

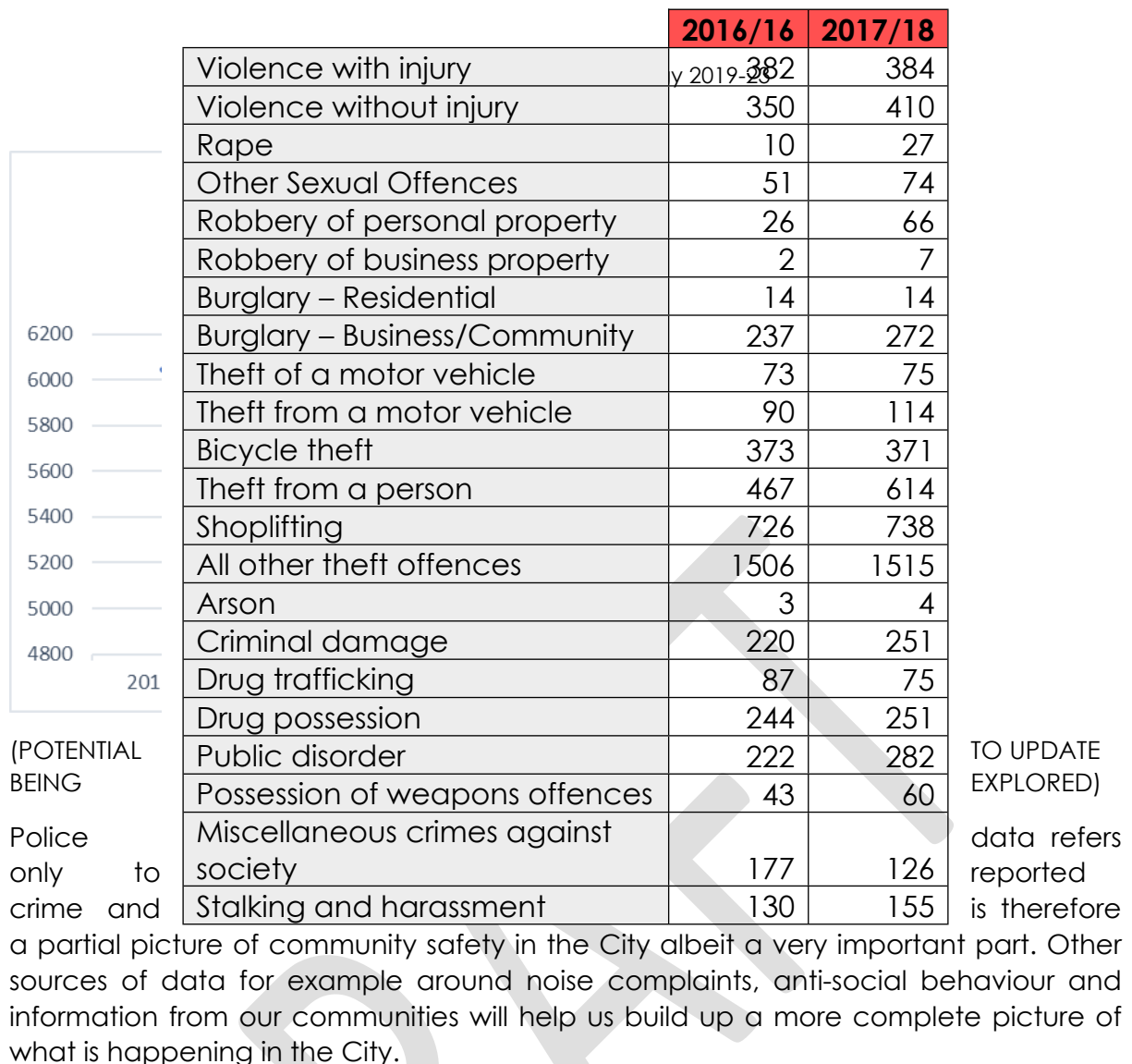
Crime and Disorder

Crime and disorder remain low in the Square Mile compared to our neighbouring boroughs. However, after a number of years where overall crime fell the last two years has witnessed an increase. This is clearly disappointing, and the Safer City Partnership will respond by seeking to maximise the benefits of joint working in preventing crime. However, the increase in the City does need to be set in the context of its growing day time population, its increasing popularity in the night-time economy and the significant growth in its hotel sector. There is no room for complacency, but the City of London remains a low crime area where it is safe to live, work, visit and socialise.

Reported crime in the City of London increased in 2017/2018, in line with the trend seen across the UK.



*City of London Police Annual Report 2018



Homicide	1	2
Death or serious injury unlawful driving	1	1

(POTENTIAL TO ADD IN DRINK AND DRUG DRIVING BEING EXPLORED)

* City of London Police Annual Report 2018

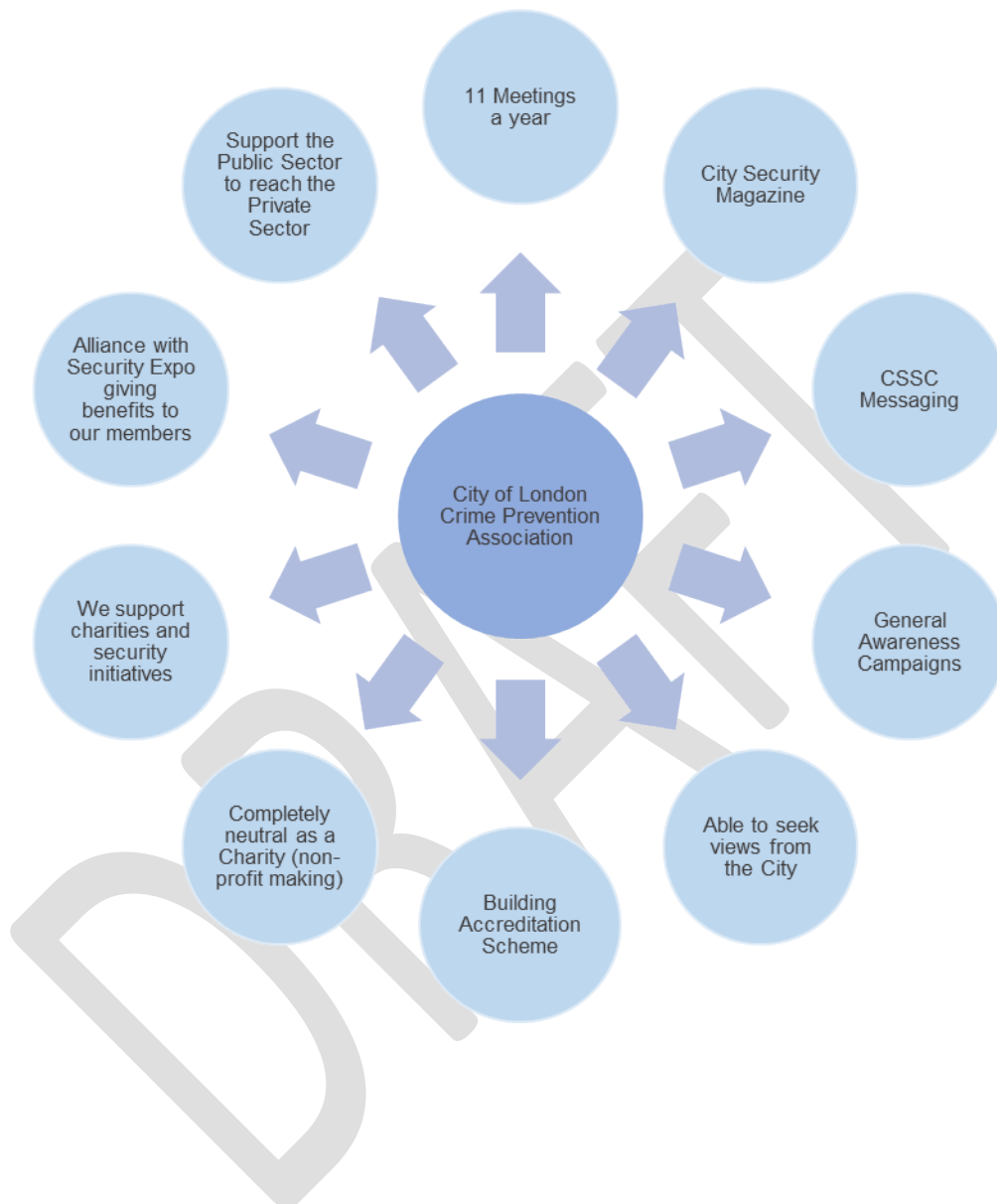
2017/18 crime data

Two victims of the London Bridge/Borough Market terrorist incident in June 2017 died on London Bridge, within the City of London, and therefore appear in our homicide figures.

The increase in reports of rape and other sexual offences for 2017/2018 is attributed to the City of London Police receiving the highest number of historic rapes reported in the last 10 years. This crime has also achieved significant media attention in the past year, leading to awareness of the offence and subsequent historic reporting. Additionally, a variety of different campaigns on sexual consent may also have led to an increase in crime reports.

The SCP continue to work closely with the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and British Transport Police to tackle knife crime and other crimes of violence with injury.

Work to deter and disrupt moped-enabled crime, including thefts of personal property, continues with colleagues in the MPS.



*The City of London Crime Prevention Association breakdown

Outcome 1:

Vulnerable people and communities are safeguarded from radicalisation and the threat of terrorism.

Why this outcome?

We will continue to deliver Prevent as part of the Counter Terrorism Strategy. Prevent is about safeguarding people and communities from the threat of radicalisation and terrorism. It seeks to protect vulnerable individuals from being drawn into terrorist related activity and also includes work that seeks to reassure communities and disrupt extremist groups.

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015) places a duty on the City of London Corporation and other public bodies to have '*due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism*'.

The National Prevent Strategy outlines three strands to an effective local response.

- Ideology: challenging radical ideology and disrupting the ability of extremist groups to promote it;
- Supporting Vulnerable Victims: building upon existing multi-agency and safeguarding frameworks to identify and support people at risk of radicalisation;

- Working with other sectors: cooperating with those working in education, faith, health, criminal justice and voluntary sector settings to ensure there are no ungoverned spaces in which extremism is allowed to flourish unchallenged.

While the City of London is designated as a **non-priority area** by the Government, we are committed to helping protect our communities. The Prevent strategy sets out how we support and identify concerns within our resident community as well as supporting City employers. It sets out in detail our approach and planned activity for the year ahead. [\[link\]](#)

Delivering this outcome

We will work to engage and support City of London Corporation staff to deliver the Prevent duty

We will continue to provide face to face 'Workshops Raising Awareness of Prevent' (WRAP sessions for staff with bespoke sessions provided where appropriate). In addition, we have launched our e-learning module so that all staff can access WRAP training or refresh their understanding. This will help ensure that there is an accurate understanding of Prevent and its referral process, known as Channel, and how this fits alongside other safeguarding approaches to protect vulnerable people.

We will engage with our resident community

We recognise the importance of engaging with the local community groups as they can be invaluable in providing a wealth of knowledge and expertise. We can also gain an insight and learn to understand the most effective messages and approaches to take.

Building on existing work we will boost understanding and build confidence in how Prevent operates in the City of London. This links strongly to other community engagement work and will also support improvements in how we liaise and support our residents during periods of heightened concern or following major incidents. We are committed to supporting and building confidence in our resident community. This work will involve colleagues in the Community Safety Team, City of London Police as well as the City's Housing Department, our Registered Social Landlord and other agencies.

We will also build on the success of the City of London Police and the Community Safety Team in establishing positive relations with external agencies including the voluntary sector and faith communities. We shall develop our communications and forums with external agencies such as schools, universities, health providers, community and faith groups to support those at the risk of radicalisation. We will also improve and strengthen our connections with key partners such as the City of London Health and Wellbeing Board and City Hackney Children Safeguarding Boards to ensure our work is mutually supportive.

We will engage the business community in helping us deliver Prevent

We will be applying a carefully tailored approach in our engagement with the business community making full use of networks, such as the City of London Crime Prevention Association and the Livery Companies.

Existing WRAP training materials are, understandably, focussed very much at public services. Our intention is to produce more business-friendly materials and run specific training aimed at those working in the City's private sector. We recognise that need will vary from sector to sector and will work with businesses representatives to produce appropriate materials and tools that can be shared and delivered at scale. We will also be exploring the opportunity to export our Prevent e-module to businesses.

Outcome 2:

People are safe from violent crime and crimes against the person

Why this outcome?

Nationally and across Greater London there has been an increase in violent crime. The City has also witnessed a rise in this category of crime and given the harm to victims and the concerns of our communities this has been identified as a priority for the coming year. We want people to be safe from violent crime. We will continue to work in partnership and be innovative in our approach to tackling crime, targeting hotspots and known offenders. We will also work with our residents, businesses and workers to encourage them to take an active role in crime prevention.

Violence against the person covers a wider variety of offences and incidents. The type of incidents covered range from where a victim may have experienced severe physical or mental harm through to those where there is little or no physical injury but could be emotionally or financially harmed.

The specific crime types include sexual violence and exploitation, domestic abuse and violence (including harmful practice such as Female Genital Mutilation, Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage), violence with and without injury (the latter includes on-line harassment and internet stalking), child sexual exploitation, trafficking and modern-day slavery and when crime or violence is motivated by hate or prejudice.

Within the City, as in many areas, a significant proportion of our violent offences take place within the context of the Night-time economy and so activities to tackle this problem also link to this outcome.

Delivering this outcome

We will seek to improve our understanding of the nature of violence against the person within the City by undertaking research and using all available data. This will support evidence based and targeted responses

Working with our partners and external experts we will develop a more comprehensive understanding of the scale and types of violence experienced within the City. For example, not all incidents come to the attention of the police, rather they may come to notice with medical services or be reported to voluntary sector bodies. Therefore, we will continue to work with our local Community and Voluntary Sector services and make best use of resources to ensure we have the best possible understanding of the real nature of violence against the person within the City.

Previous work has provided a good insight into the scope of violence associated with the Night-time economy and excessive alcohol consumption and we will continue to tackle alcohol-related crime through a joined up, partnership approach. While there remain areas for improvement, we are also committed to building up a stronger intelligence picture around other areas, including human trafficking and modern slavery, Child Sexual Exploitation, sexual violence, domestic abuse and vulnerable people. We will use this information to ensure we have appropriate resources and procedures in place and to help inform improved communications with residents, business workers and visitors.

We will work to increase understanding of the issues surrounding Modern slavery, the right channels to raise the issue and access support.

Modern slavery is an umbrella term, encompassing human trafficking, slavery, servitude and forced labour. The government approach to tackle modern slavery has been heavily shaped by a number of international laws. In March 2015 the Modern Slavery Act 2015 was enacted. The Act includes provisions for local authorities; section 52 places duty on them to identify and refer modern slavery child victims and consenting adult victims through the National Referral Mechanism (NRM).

The agency members of the SCP understand the importance of rising awareness throughout all the agencies in the partnership and our wider communities.

We will train the City of London Corporation, City of London Police, London Fire Brigade, Probation and Health front line staff to look at the signs of exploitation and make the right referrals and reporting.

We will aim to provide training to all our partners employees, to look and understand the signs of exploitation, as this is a difficult area and there are many types of exploitation. We have a general low number of referrals of this type of abuse and we want to make sure everyone is playing a role against this horrible crime.

We will engage with our communities to raise awareness of the modern slavery and how we respond in the City.

We need our communities to be the eyes and ears that helps us prevent and stop crime, therefore we will engage with our resident communities but also our business communities to raise awareness and help people understand the signs in their everyday life.

We will work to increase understanding of the issues around domestic abuse and how to access help and support

We will continue to provide training for our partners and City employers to increase awareness of domestic abuse. This will include guidance on how incidents should be handled while also promoting what services are available to help those experiencing domestic abuse. A new jointly funded Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer post will also allow for key priorities to be identified.

We will train City of London Corporation front line staff in risk assessment and safety planning for domestic abuse

Using specialist trainers to ensure City of London staff who come into regular contact with our communities understand the principles and application of risk assessment and safety planning, in the context of domestic abuse, stalking and harassment.

We will work to support pan-London action to reduce knife crime and response to acid attacks

Given the rising profile of serious youth violence, particularly knife crime, the SCP works hard to keep the community safe and to support our neighbours in other boroughs. We will work closely with the Metropolitan Police and British Transport Police on high visibility operations, such as Operation Sceptre, to deter and detect those carrying knives, other weapons and acid. Systems will be put in place making it easier for those working in cleansing, housing or security to report knife or weapon finds in a way which will promote an effective response and build our intelligence profile. City of London Police will work to deter those thinking of carrying acid and be equipped to respond to incidents. We will also be running initiatives jointly with Trading Standards, community policing and the police cadets to conduct age-related test purchases for the sale of knives from retailers in the Square Mile, complementing the work being carried out by Trading Standards colleagues in other boroughs.

We will endeavour to strengthen our understanding and responses to domestic abuse and sexual violence

We will be embedding third party reporting mechanisms for people who experience domestic abuse or sexual violence to help ensure we can more accurately assess the number of victims and provide appropriate services.

Across key departments, such as Housing, we will ensure staff who witness or have concerns around domestic abuse or sexual violence are aware of reporting processes. There will also be a directory placed on the City website and available in print form of all related services.

We will engage with our communities and raise awareness of hate crime, how to report it and how to support people experiencing hate incidents

We will be working internally and externally to raise awareness of hate crime. We will be supporting national campaigns such as National Hate Crime Awareness Week engaging with local residents and workers to stand together against hate crime.

We have produced materials to tell people how to report it and what to do if faced with incidents of hate crime including an e-module.

Outcome 3:

People and businesses are protected from theft and fraud/acquisitive crime

Why this outcome?

We want to protect our residents, workers, businesses and visitors from theft and fraud and help protect the City of London's reputation as the world's leading financial centre from the impact of acquisitive crime. Acquisitive crime is another area where the threat is always evolving. Cyber enabled/on-line fraud is now a very major risk to our residents and our business community.

While the City of London Police provides national leadership in this area, we are also working to ensure that those within the Square Mile are equipped to limit the risk this type of crime poses. There are also issues around street robbery, often involving mobile phones.

A significant problem in the City is the theft of bags, phones, computers and other belongings from social hotspots such as cafes, restaurants and bars. There is a clear link to our increasingly popular Night-time economy and activity from this outcome will overlap with that priority area as well as Violence Against the Person (where force or the threat of force is involved). We are also aware that while there have been some notable successes around bicycle theft and motorbike security these are areas requiring ongoing activity.

Delivering this outcome

We will work to protect our residents, City workers and businesses from on-line fraud

Colleagues from the Department of Communities and Children's Services, City of London Police and the Community Safety Team have worked on developing materials and engaging directly with our residents to help protect them from fraud, including cyber enabled threats. We will continue to develop materials, and utilise our webpages and print literature, to help inform different City communities on how they can protect themselves from on-line fraud. We will also be providing training for front line staff (those who work with vulnerable residents and other groups) to ensure they understand the risks and how to report concerns around such crimes.

Criminals engaged in fraudulent investment businesses target older and vulnerable consumers across the United Kingdom and encourage them to invest money in products that are overpriced, fail to exist or simply fail to deliver the returns that are promised. Often, to give fraudulent investment schemes some credibility, the criminals behind them try and associate themselves with the City of London through the use of prestigious City addresses in their literature or on their websites. Operation Broadway is a partnership initiative between the City's Trading Standards, City of London Police, Action Fraud, HM Revenue and Customs, the Financial Conduct Authority and the Insolvency Service, that has been running since summer 2014.

Operation Broadway continues to be an important response in helping challenge this type of offending. We will continue this work and look to identify particular businesses, for example those involved in mail forwarding who can benefit from support in developing compliance procedures.

We will utilise various events and forums to provide advice and guidance on how to prevent acquisitive crime from taking place

We will look to use a wide range of planned and one-off events to meet with our communities. Our libraries and other community settings provide an environment where we can engage with individuals and raise awareness and provide advice.

We will also look to use opportunities in new locations to engage with those who work in the City. This will be in addition to well established activity such as bike frame marking and material to help reduce bag thefts. We will also work to maximise the benefits of working with our business community, for example via the City's Crime Prevention Association and local forums.

We will help promote the City as a safe place to cycle and walk.

More and more individuals cycle through the City. Developments like the new Bank junction will encourage this growth. We will continue to support our Road Safety colleagues by promoting personal safety advice around cycling, for both cyclists and pedestrians, alongside improved locking, the use of interior bike bays and secure bike racks.

We will work to reduce the theft of motorbikes and scooters

We will continue to carefully monitor this situation and support riders, businesses and other partners to improve security around motorbikes and scooters. The use of stolen scooters to enable theft is a matter of concern and we will work with neighbouring boroughs and London partners to develop more effective responses.

We will seek to raise awareness of associated risks of cyber enable crime through City of London Police

City of London Police are the National Policing Lead for Economic Crime due to the nature of the City. The Partnership is therefore committed to helping aid the City of London Police in addressing the challenges of cyber-enabled crime in the City and protecting our residents and businesses.

We will be undertaking public facing work to highlight common and emerging scams. This will have a focus on our more vulnerable residents, but we will also look to protect our growing student population and business community.

We will work to reduce acquisitive crime within the night-time economy over Christmas and other peak periods

We will work closely with City of London Police and Licensing colleagues to closely monitor venues experiencing significant problems within their premises. Support will be offered to premises and their clients, including public facing materials and providing bag hangers. There will also be specific operations targeting suspected perpetrators.

Our seasonal campaign will combine advice to the public about looking after themselves and their property. This will provide an opportunity to work closely with public health colleagues and others.

Outcome 4:

Anti-Social Behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively

Why this outcome?

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is a concern to both our residents and those who work in, or visit, the City. We will ensure we respond effectively to behaviour that makes the City a less pleasant place. We acknowledge that Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is always changing in nature and to prevent and respond to issues that affect our communities we need a multi-agency strategy that includes all the different partners responsible for the work carried out in the Square Mile.

Our upcoming ASB Strategy will set out how we will respond to challenges and help us maximise cooperation through genuine and equal partnerships and a robust response from individual agencies putting people and communities at the heart of everything we do. While partnership working has been a core component of our working practices for some time now, more than ever we need to increase the scale of joint working with new and existing partners to make the most of our collective assets, strengths and talents.

We are committed to give our communities an efficient and effective response and in order to achieve that we will focus on embedding what works, enable good practice and comprehensive understanding of the use of the new set of tools and powers.

Delivering this outcome

Proactive response to issues and underlying factors that contribute to nuisance behaviour or offending

We will work to improve the management of ASB with a greater emphasis on impact of individuals and communities and reduce risk and harm

The City Community Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CCM) approach developed by the Community Safety Team has led to new ways of working. It has proved effective in helping resolve a number of persistent problems and also provided a vehicle to manage high risk individuals.

Provision of training for all agencies participating in the CCM has enabled a greater understanding of its principles and mechanisms. The implementation of E-CINS will also allow for more effective management and information sharing.

We will work to ensure injunctions and other enforcement powers are used in appropriate cases

The Community Safety Team will continue to support different agencies using injunctions and other enforcement powers. Action will continue to support against persistent begging ensuring those individuals in need are offered support to address any underlying issues.

We will seek to engage with our communities to raise awareness of services available and the legal obligations of different partners tackling ASB

Materials have been produced and webpages updated to raise awareness of services available for people experiencing ASB as well on how to report it.

Information will be provided on the Corporation's legal obligations, as well as the Police and other partners, on tackling ASB and the legal tools and powers available. A focus will be on providing our communities with knowledge to allow everyone in the opportunity to access support if they are a victim or witness to ASB.

We will provide training on existing and new legislations and trends to all relevant staff and partners

The Partnership will continue to provide training on existing and new legislation to all partners, to help them to successfully carry out their duties. Over recent years there have been many changes in the law as well as developing experience in the use of various powers and remedies.

The ASB Strategy is intended to support and develop the Safer City Partnership's approach to tackling ASB throughout the City whilst simultaneously contributing to the outcomes set out in the City of London Corporate Plan in which we aim to

contribute to a flourishing society and support a thriving economy keeping people safe and feeling safe.

DRAFT

Outcome 5:

People are safe and feel safe in the night-time economy

Why this outcome?

We will ensure the City remains a safe place to socialise. The City has increasingly taken over as the top destination for a night out and opportunity to socialise with a high concentration of venues providing alcohol and tube stations offering 24-hour services. The City is proactive in its measures to reduce harms associated with a thriving night-time economy (NTE). An effective licensing partnership provides early warnings of problems emerging and have developed a popular award programme for well managed venues.

The City has a reputation as a safe place to socialise and one of the roles of the Safer City Partnership is to make sure people are safe in the night-time economy and supported with a robust multiagency response if safety is challenged. Whilst we actively support the NTE in the City, we continue to monitor its impact as well as developments that may create new challenges such as the 24-hour tube and the increasing size of the residential population. The Late-Night Levy is also an important discretionary power that enables us to put additional resources into those areas that are affected by the night time economy such as policing and cleansing services.

Higher numbers of people enjoying the City can attract those who want to commit criminal activity and may prey on people who may be vulnerable or unaware that they or their belongings are at risk. Raising awareness through multiagency prevention campaigns will help people to develop an understanding of how to look after their belongings, themselves and their friends when socialising in the City.

Delivering this outcome

We will work to understand the nature and scope of the City's night-time economy and its associated problems

The night-time economy is a complex area and includes a wide range of differing activities and venues. These present different risks and opportunities for crime and nuisance. We will continue to map the City's night-time economy to help provide a picture of the numbers of people coming into the City, the type of venues they visit, and the risk profiles associated with these areas.

This would include looking at the issues such as violent crime which, in association with the night-time economy, increased over the last couple of years. Additionally, we will understand more about substance misuse and the supply of drugs in the City. We will continue our innovative work around identifying the type of substance misuse we see in the City and looking at the Serious and Organised Crime groups involved in their supply.

We will also look at the impact of the changes in the night-time economy on the City and its residents. We will continue to support venues in tackling drug use within

their premises and, through scientific analysis, ensure we have an accurate understanding of the drugs being used.

We will promote the Safety Thirst scheme to more premises and maximise its potential as a vehicle to promote community safety.

Safety Thirst is the City's well-established scheme to promote excellence within the licensed trade. Premises who apply to the scheme are evaluated against robust criteria and those who have shown a commitment to reducing crime and antisocial behaviour, whilst helping to ensure a safe and pleasant environment for people to socialise in, are awarded a Safety Thirst certificate.

We will continue to explore and develop new approaches to address problems associated with our night-time economy during periods of peak demand

Working closely with our colleagues in Licensing the 'Traffic Light' risk scheme has been a great success. The scheme provides a simple but effective monitoring tool which brings together the findings of the licensing authority and responsible authorities in a way that flags up problematic premises at an early stage. It takes a holistic partnership approach to dealing with problem premises and also recognises best practice, often resolving these matters long before they become more serious or recurring issues.

We will continue to explore the potential of a SOS Bus, a specially adapted bus which provides a safe haven and medical support to people who need it during period of peak demand, following its success during the World Cup and festive period.

Similarly, building on the success of previous seasonal alcohol related campaigns we will also provide those working within the City with advice to help them avoid harm (including being a victim of crime) when socialising in the City. This will also include the distribution of materials such as bag hangers and safety z-cards.

City of London Pastors

Launched in July 2017, the City of London Pastors (City Pastors) are a regular feature of the City's Night-Time Economy at weekends. Dressed in their red uniforms, this group of Christian volunteers, all drawn from City churches, walk the City Streets at weekends providing help and assistance to those in need. Armed with items such as bottles of water, energy bars and flip flops. Public feedback has been overwhelmingly positive.

This page is intentionally left blank

Committee	Dated:
Homelessness and Rough Sleepers Sub-Committee Rough Sleepers Strategy Group	01/05/2019 25/04/2019
Subject: Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Performance Report	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services	For Information
Report author: Tinu Williamson-Taylor, Senior Performance Analyst	

Summary

This report informs Members of the level and nature of homelessness and rough sleeping activity within the City of London during the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2018/19.

- During this period, the number of rough sleepers in the City of London remained similar to that reported in Q3 at 213 but higher than the numbers reported in the first 2 quarters of the year.
- There was a significant drop in the number of new rough sleepers in Q4 compared with Q3, but this remains above numbers reported in the first 6 months of the year 2018/19.
- The proportionate share of new rough sleepers in the City is below that of London average and other benchmark local authorities.
- 70% of new rough sleepers in the period did not spend a second night out or were not seen rough sleeping again in the period. This represents a slight drop in performance from Q3. While only two rough sleepers migrated to the Living on the Streets cohort from being new rough sleepers.
- The number of RS205 clients,¹ those most entrenched and hard-to-help people is the same as Q3 at 11 this quarter.

Recommendation

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Background

¹ RS205 (rough sleepers 205) clients are identified as the most entrenched and prolific and hard-to-help rough sleepers

1. This report sets out information relating to homelessness and rough sleeping for the Q4 period, January to March 2019.
2. Rough sleeping is a form of homelessness and, according to the Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN)², rough sleepers are: “people sleeping, or bedded down, in the open air (such as on the streets, or in doorways, parks or bus shelters); people in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or 'bashes')”. For the purpose of this report, the definitions of the three categories of rough sleepers considered are described in Table 1.

Table 1: Categories of rough sleepers

New rough sleepers	Those who had not been contacted by outreach teams and identified as rough sleeping before the period.
Living on the streets	Those who have had a high number of contacts over three weeks or more, which suggests that they are living on the streets.
Intermittent rough sleepers	People who were seen rough sleeping at some point before the period began, and who were contacted in the period – but not seen regularly enough to be ‘living on the streets’.

Source: CHAIN Quarterly Report

Total rough sleeping

3. During the period January to March 2019, the total number of individual rough sleepers in the City remained similar as that reported in Q3. However, this is still more than numbers reported in the first 2 quarters of 2018/19 (*table 2*).

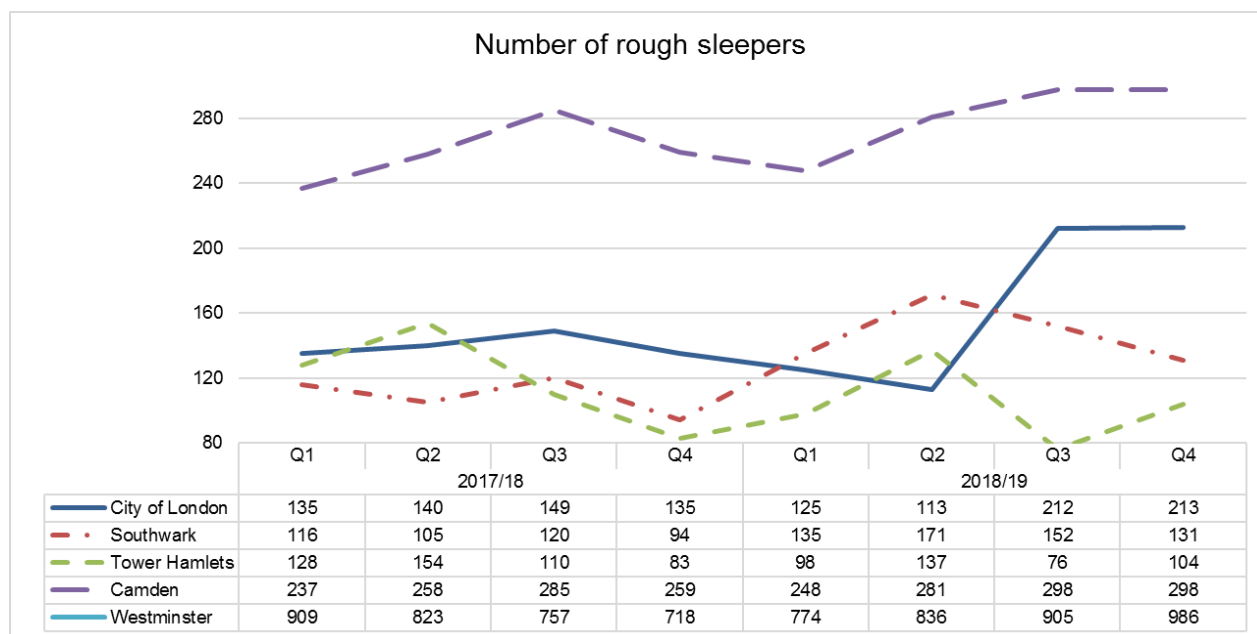
Table 2: Number of rough sleepers’ trend - 2018/19

	2018/19				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q3 to Q4 % change
City of London	125	113	212	213	0.5%
Southwark	135	171	152	131	-13.8%
Tower Hamlets	98	137	76	104	36.8%
Camden	248	281	298	298	0.0%
Westminster	774	836	905	986	9.0%
London	2595	3103	3289	3217	-2.2%

4. The total number of rough sleepers in the City remains high at 213. This is largely due to increases in the number of longer term and intermittent rough sleepers reported in the period.

² CHAIN is a multi-agency database recording information about rough sleepers and the wider street population in London.

Graph 1: Number of rough sleepers



5. The total number of rough sleepers reported during Q4 consists of:

- 73 (34%) new rough sleepers
- 74 (35%) longer-term rough sleepers described as 'living on the streets', of which 11 people were identified as part of the most entrenched hard-to-help RS205 group
- 68 (32%) people who sleep rough intermittently and have returned to the streets (as defined in table 3).

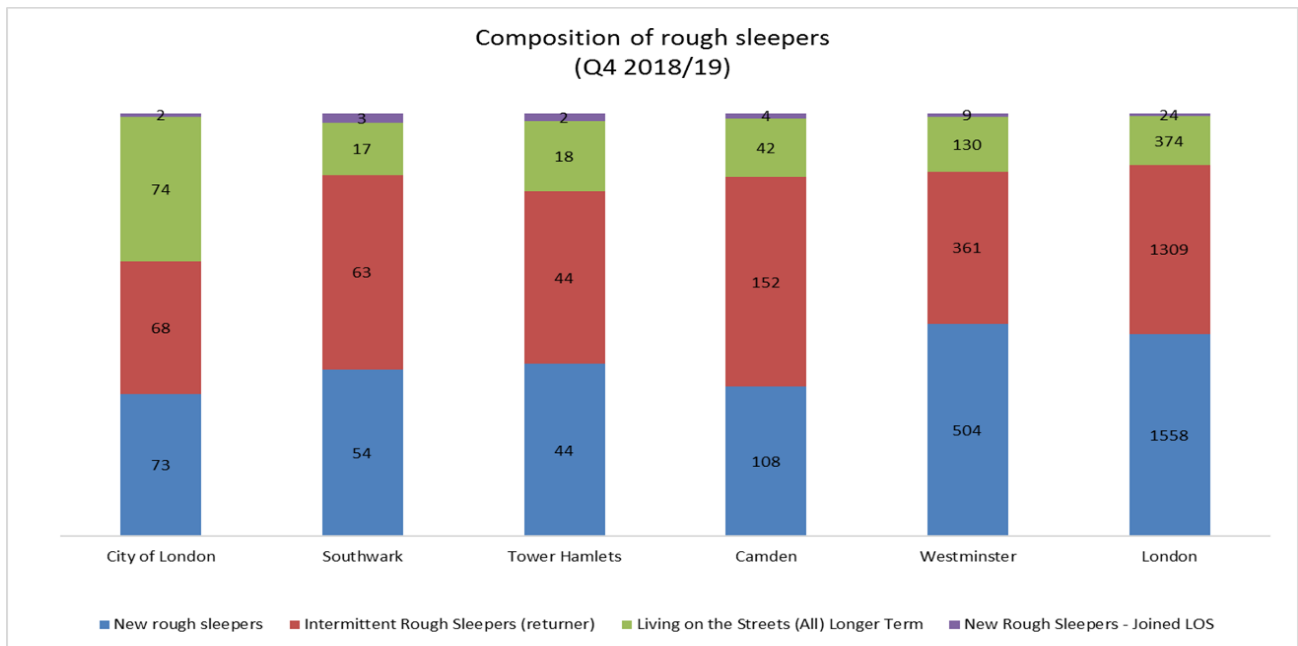
Table 3: Composition of rough sleepers in Q4 2018/19

	New rough sleepers	Intermittent Rough Sleepers (returner)	Living on the Streets (All) Longer Term	New Rough Sleepers - Joined LOS ³	Total
City of London	73	68	74	2	213
Southwark	54	63	17	3	131
Tower Hamlets	44	44	18	2	104
Camden	108	152	42	4	298
Westminster	504	361	130	9	986
London	1558	1309	374	24	3217

6. In Q4, the proportion of rough sleepers (34%) that are new in the City of London is below that of London-wide average of (47%) as well as all other benchmarking local authorities.

³ New rough sleepers - Joined LOS = New rough sleepers who have joined the living on the street's cohort. This category is counted in two categories (new rough sleeper and the living on the streets categories) so the overall total will only include these figures once to avoid double counting.

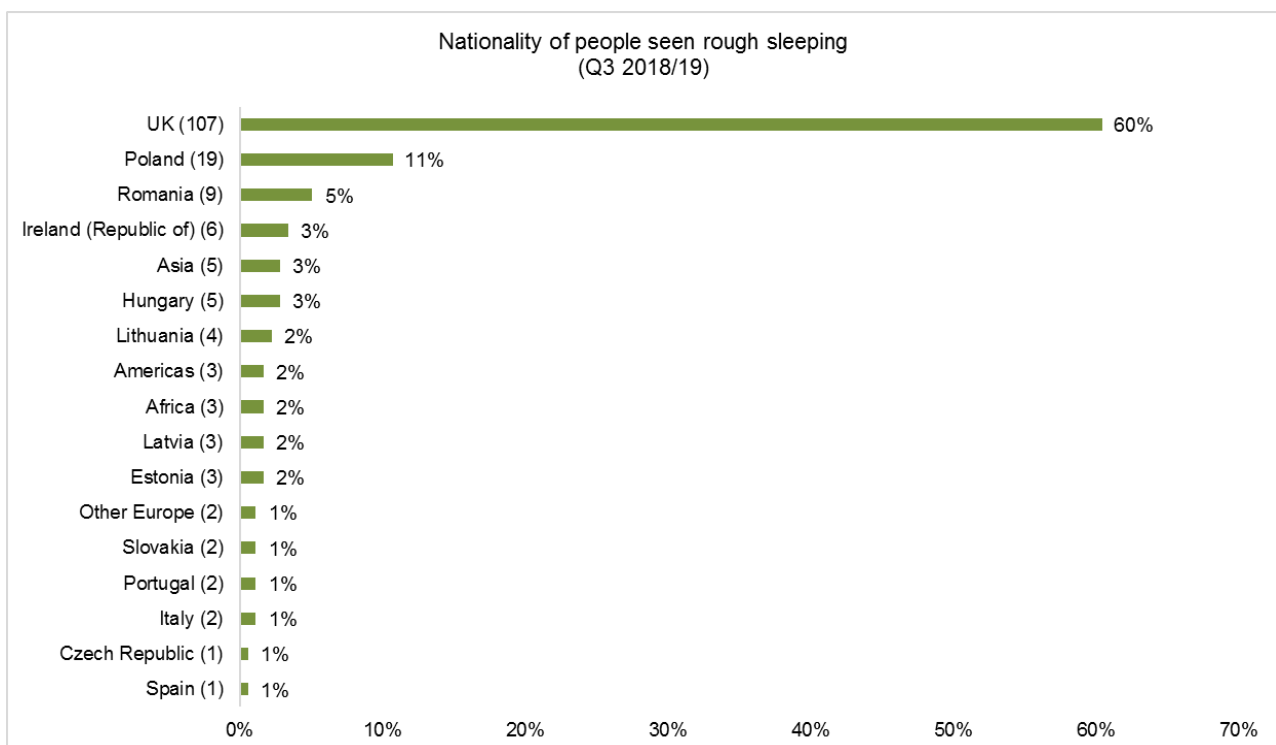
Graph 2: Composition of rough sleepers during Q4 2018/19



Nationality of rough sleepers

7. Please note that nationality data for Q4 is yet to be released. Data for Q3 shows that people of UK nationality made up 60% of the rough sleeping population. Those from Central and East Europe account for 26% of which those from Poland are the largest group at 11%.

Graph 3: Nationality of rough sleepers during Q3 2018/19



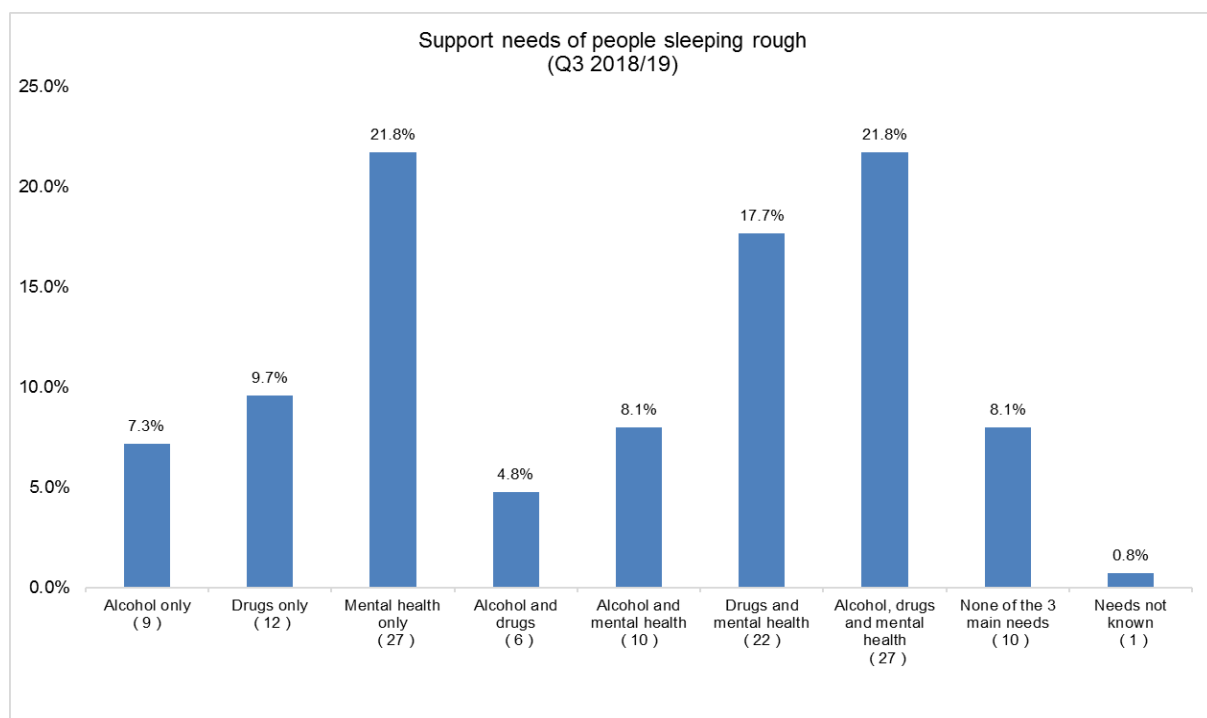
8. The ethnic profile and distribution are not entirely dissimilar to that of the City, as reported in the 2011 national census, where 61% of those aged 25 and above were of White-UK ethnic origin, 5% where Asians and 20% where White-Other, including White Europeans.

Support needs of rough sleepers. Please note that support needs data for Q4 is yet to be released.

9. Eighty-six (69%) rough sleepers during Q3 were supported for mental health needs, compared with fifty-nine clients in Q2. This is followed by those with drug (54%) and alcohol (42%) problems.

Twenty-seven people (22%) were supported for all three needs. Ten people had none of the three main category of needs. Note also that 88 clients were not assessed for needs during this period. Plans are being made to survey and audit rough sleepers about their specific drug use which will inform the specific range of support required.

Graph 4: Support needs of rough sleepers during Q3 2018/19



New rough sleepers

10. During the earlier part of 2018/19 the City had seen a reduction in the number of new rough sleepers. This changed suddenly in Q3 but has dropped in Q4. Levels of new rough sleepers are still higher than earlier in the year.
11. The number of new rough sleepers dropped from 99 to 73 in Q4. The proportion of rough sleepers who are new remains high in this quarter (*Table 4*). However, The

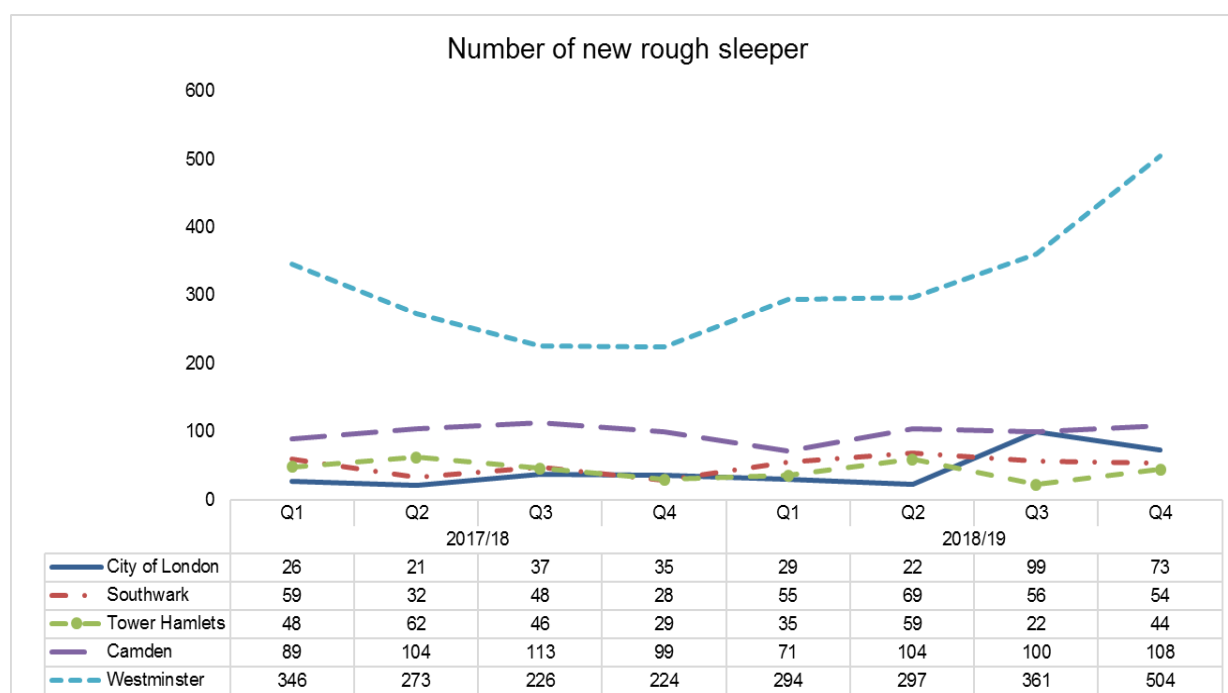
City also reported the fastest proportionate decrease when compared with other benchmark groups (*Graph 5*).

Table 4: Proportion of rough sleepers that are new over time

	2017/18				2018/19			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
City of London	19.3%	15.0%	24.8%	25.9%	23.2%	19.5%	46.7%	34.3%

12. Fifty-one out of the total of 73 (70%) new rough sleepers during Q4 did not spend a second night out⁴ and two people joined the longer-term living on the street cohort.

Graph 5: Number of new rough sleepers



Rough sleepers not spending a second night out

13. Twenty-two new rough sleepers out of 73 were reported to have spent a second night out, compared with twenty-four in the previous quarter. This indicates that 70% of new rough sleepers did not spend a second night or were not seen again in the period.
14. City's performance for this measure is below the London average (81%), Tower Hamlets (82%) and Westminster (83%). Performance is however in line with that of Southwark (69%) and Camden (70%).

⁴ Those who spent a single night out but were not seen rough sleeping again during this period.

15. Only two out of the 22 new rough sleepers that spent more than one night out, joined the 'living on the streets' cohort. This is better than 7 reported in Q3.

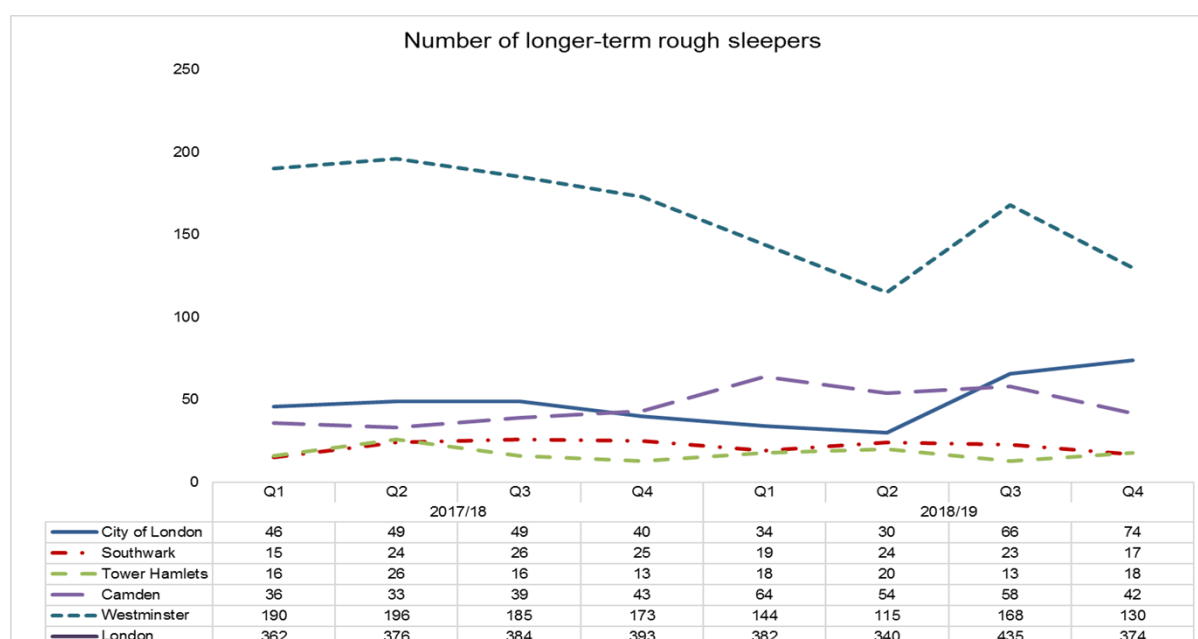
Table 5: Percentage of new rough sleepers not spending a second night out

	2017/18				2018/19			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
City of London	69%	71%	81%	77%	76%	59%	76%	70%
Southwark	73%	75%	69%	64%	62%	78%	77%	69%
Tower Hamlets	83%	81%	76%	83%	71%	76%	64%	82%
Camden	73%	77%	61%	69%	79%	75%	82%	70%
Westminster	75%	78%	75%	71%	82%	78%	83%	83%
London	80%	82%	77%	79%	80%	80%	83%	81%

Living on the streets (longer-term rough sleepers)

16. The total number of people encountered who qualify for the Living on the Street cohort increased this quarter to 74, indicating a 12% increment from Q3. The number of longer-term rough sleepers is also above that reported for the same period in 2018 (40), indicating an 85% increment in one year.
17. All other benchmark authorities bar Tower Hamlets experienced decreases in the proportionate size of this cohort.
18. The number of longer-term rough sleepers is also noticeably higher in the City compared with geographical neighbours, apart from Westminster (Graph 6).

Graph 6: Number of longer-term rough sleepers

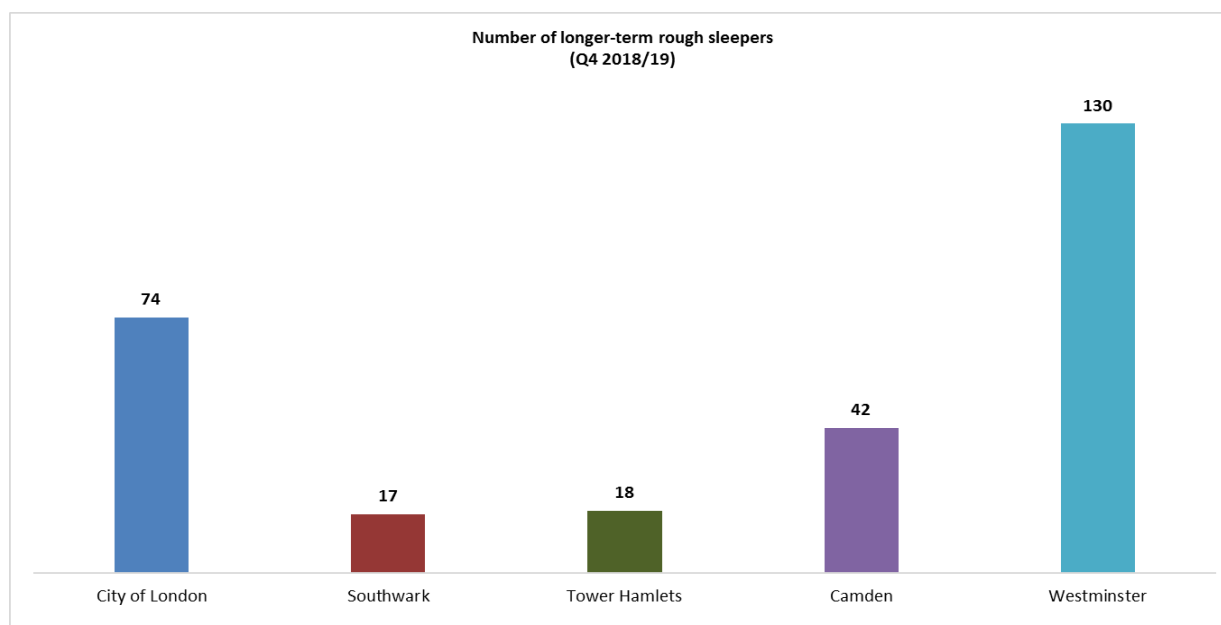


19. The proportion of longer-term rough sleepers in the City remains higher than benchmark groups. In Q4, this is 35% compared with the London average (12%) and is above the Q3 average (31%).
20. Eleven RS205 clients, (i.e. most entrenched and hard-to-help 205 identified rough sleepers), were recorded by CHAIN as sleeping rough in the City during Q4. This is slightly more than nine reported in Q2 and is the same as that reported in Q3 (11). This consistent number is a sign of a good achievement given the number of challenges with this group.

Table 6: Number of longer-term rough sleepers compared with previous period

	Living on the Streets (All) Longer Term	Change from last period	Change on same period last year	Living on the Streets (All) Longer Term	Change from last period	Change on same period last year
	Q3			Q4		
City of London	66	36	17	74	8	34
Southwark	23	-1	-3	17	-6	-8
Tower Hamlets	13	-7	-3	18	5	5
Camden	58	4	19	42	-16	-1
Westminster	168	53	-17	130	-38	-43
London	435	28%	13%	374	-14%	-5%

Graph 7: Number of longer-term rough sleepers reported in Q4



Intermittent rough sleepers (returner)

21. Sixty-eight people sleeping rough in the City were not seen regularly on the street and had not returned to the streets over the period of January to March 2019. This represents a 26% increase from the number reported in the previous quarter.

Table 7: Number of intermittent rough sleepers compared with previous period

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q3 to Q4 % change
City of London	62	63	54	68	26%
Southwark	63	78	75	63	-16%
Tower Hamlets	49	59	41	44	7%
Camden	114	130	145	152	5%
Westminster	340	433	381	361	-5%
London	1159	1406	1330	1309	-2%

22. Twenty-seven (46.3%) intermittent rough sleepers had one 'bedded down' contact with outreach workers. Forty-one people had two or more contacts, of which 11 (16%) had two contacts and one person had five contacts during the same period.
23. The City's proportionate rate of contacts made with intermittent rough sleepers is demonstrates a high tempo of engagement between outreach workers and rough sleepers. A relatively high proportion of rough sleepers were engaged 3 or more times compared to the regional average.

Table 8: Proportion of 'bedded down' street contacts made with intermittent rough sleepers – Q4

	City of London	London Average
1 street contact	39.7%	51.3%
2 street contacts	16.2%	25.3%
3 street contacts	22.1%	13.7%
4 street contacts	19.1%	9.2%
5 street contacts	2.9%	0.3%
6 or more street contacts	0.0%	0.2%
Total	68	1309

Implications

24. The prevention and relief of rough sleeping in the City links directly to the 2017/22 corporate plan, particularly the aim of contributing to a flourishing society.
25. There are no direct financial or legal implications associated with this report.

Health Implications

26. There are no direct health implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

27. The number of rough sleepers seen during Q4 in the city is comparable to the number seen in Q3.
28. A higher proportion of our rough sleeping population is made up of rough sleepers with longer term rough sleeping histories – Living on the Street and Intermittent clients.
29. In Q4, 70% (51 of the 73) of new rough sleepers spent just a single night out and were not seen rough sleeping again. This indicates a slight drop in performance compared with Q3.
30. Twenty-two (30%) of the 73 new rough sleepers spent more than one night out or were not seen rough sleeping again in the period. And only two new rough sleepers joined the 'living on the streets' cohort.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Detailed trend graphs covering an extended period

Tinu Williamson-Taylor

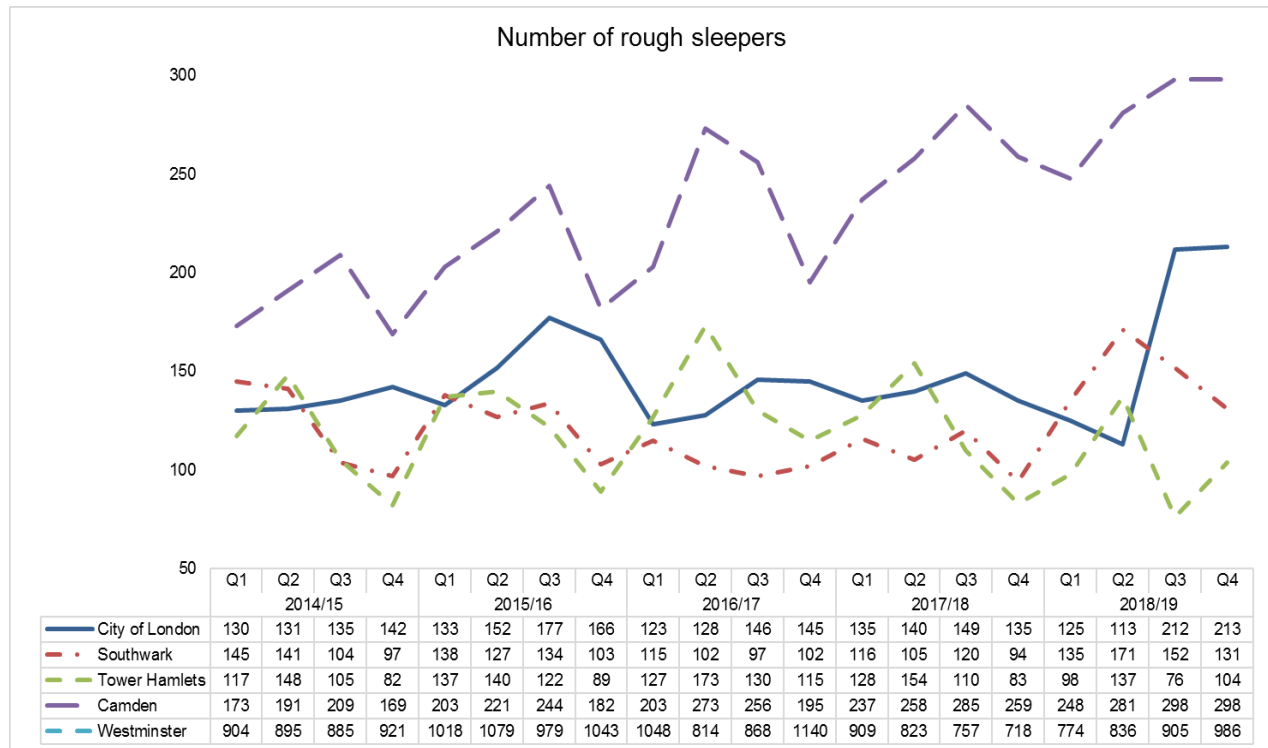
Senior Performance Analyst

T: 020 7332 3367

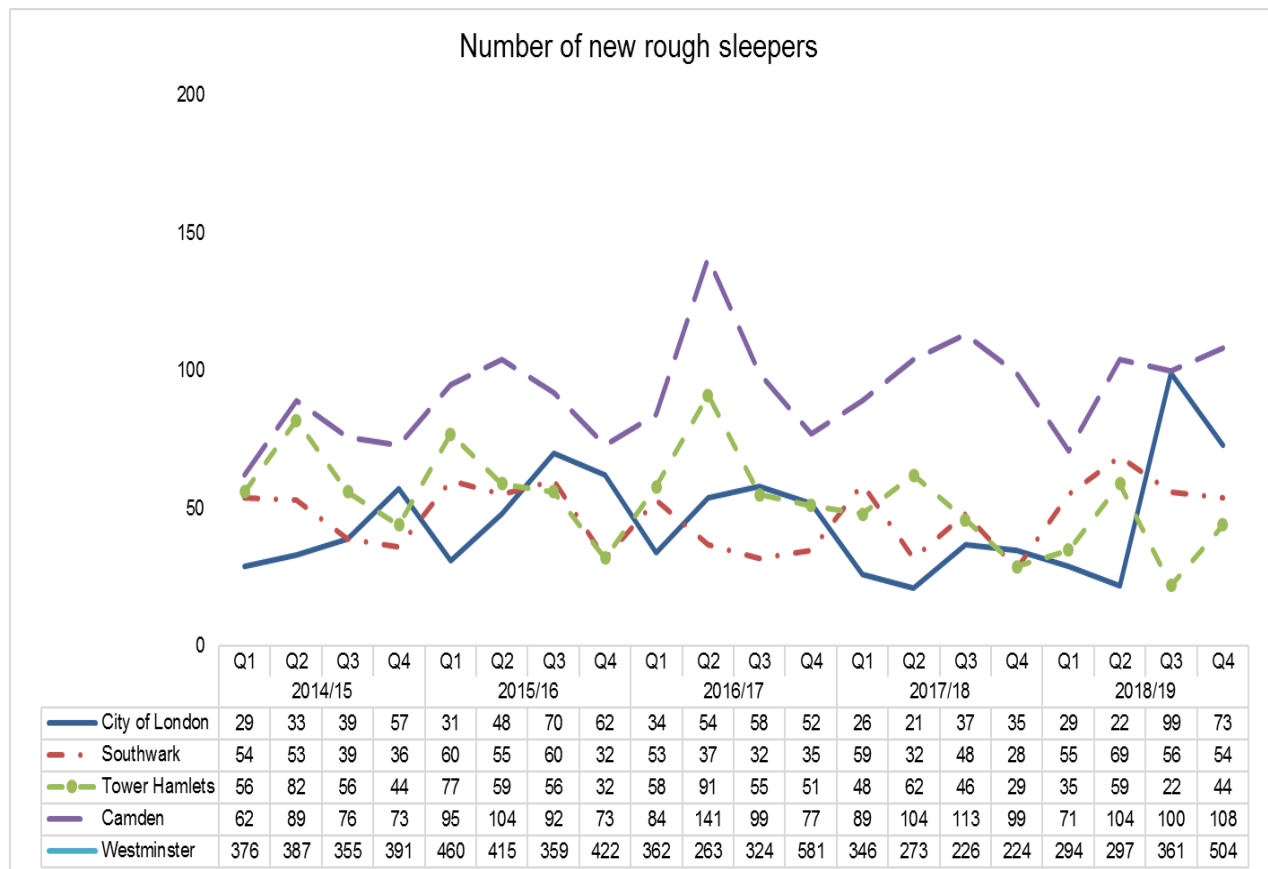
E: tinu.williamson-taylor@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Appendix 1 – Detailed trend graphs covering an extended period

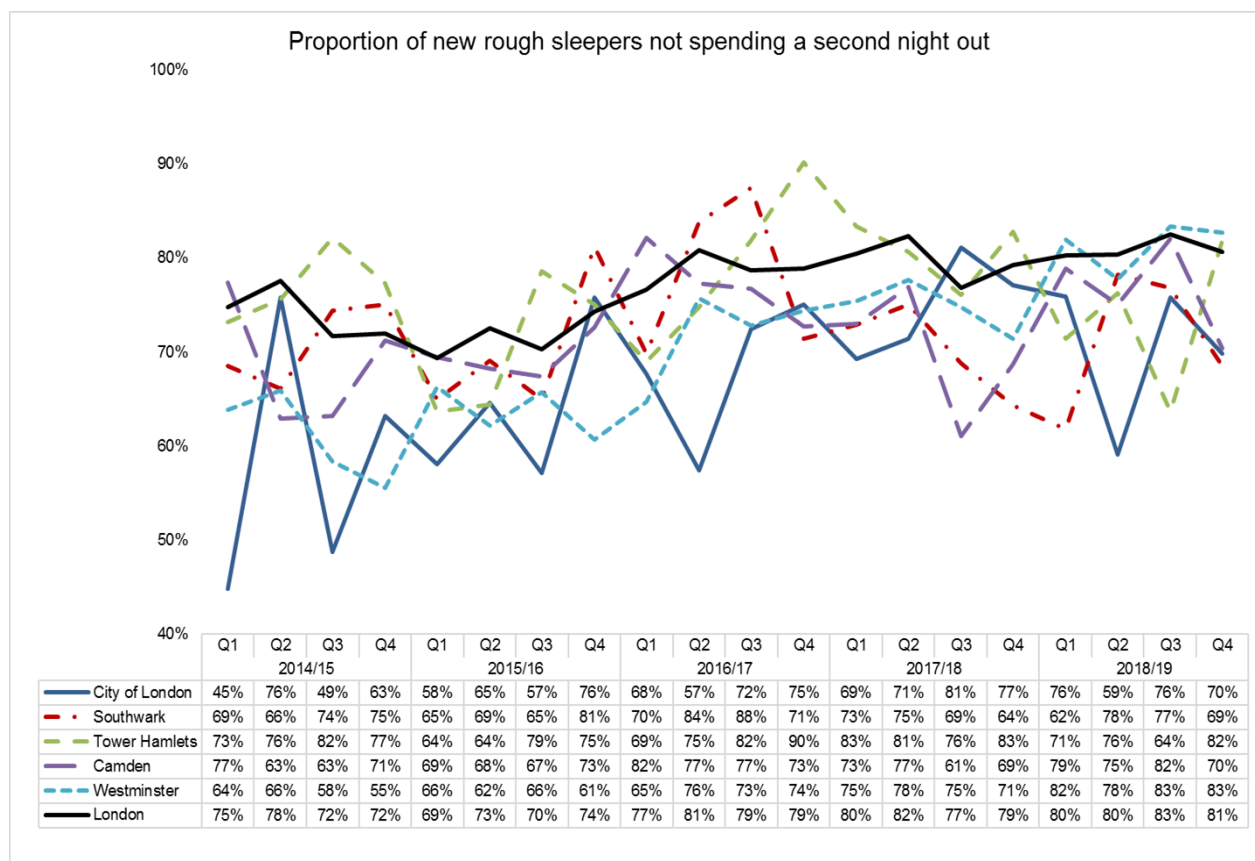
Graph A1: Number of rough sleepers



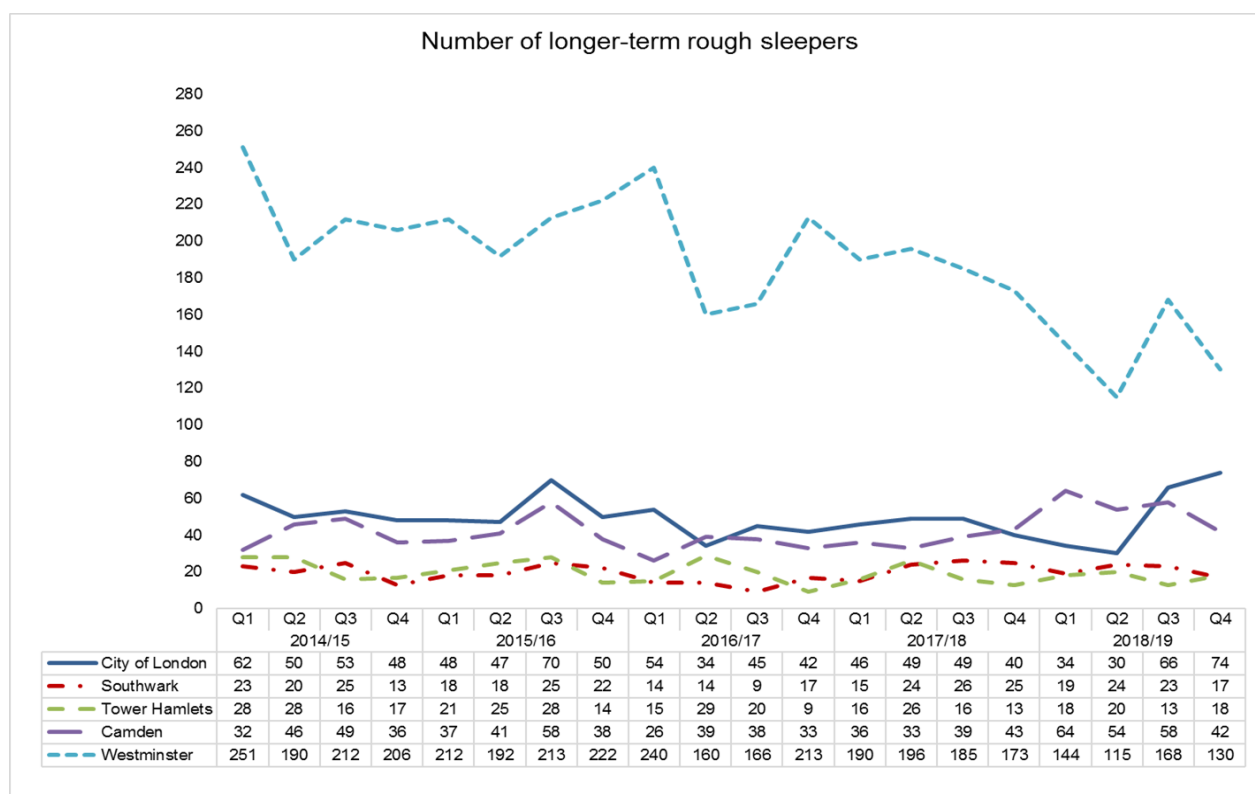
Graph A2: Number of new rough sleepers



Graph A3: Percentage of new rough sleepers not spending a second night out



Graph A4: Number of longer-term rough sleepers



By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank