



Safer City Partnership Strategy Group

Date: MONDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER 2019

Time: 1.45 pm

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

Members: Douglas Barrow (Chairman)
Peter Lisley (Deputy Chairman)
Gavin Stedman, Port Health and Public Protection Director
David Bulbrook, London Fire Brigade
Lisa Brown, National Probation Service
Bob Benton, Business Representative
Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services
Don Randall, City of London Crime Prevention Association
Tijs Broeke, Chairman Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub Committee
Tim Wiseman, City and Hackney CCG
Alex Wrigley, Guinness Trust
Sophie Anne Fernandes, Licensing Committee Chair
Helen Isaac, City of London Police

Enquiries: Chris Rumbles
tel.no.: 020 7332 1405
christopher.rumbles@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Lunch will be served in the Guildhall Club at 1pm

**John Barradell
Town Clerk and Chief Executive**

AGENDA

1. **APOLOGIES**
2. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**
3. **WESTMINSTER NEIGHBOURHOOD APPROACH TO ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**
Presentation of Wayne Chance-McKay, Head of Community Safety, City of Westminster.
4. **CITY AND HACKNEY SAFEGUARDING ADULTS BOARD**
Presentation of Dr Adi Cooper, Chairman City and Hackney Adults Board.
For Information
5. **MINUTES**
To agreed the minutes of the meeting held on 20 May 2019.
For Information
(Pages 1 - 66)
6. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS**
For Decision
(Pages 67 - 74)
7. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**
Report of the City of London Police.
For Information
(Pages 75 - 76)
8. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**
Report of the City of London Police.
For Information
(Pages 77 - 100)
9. **PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER - LONDON MARATHON RELATED DISORDER**
Report of the Head of Community Safety.
For Decision
(Pages 101 - 108)
10. **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS STRATEGY**
Report of the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer.
For Discussion
(Pages 109 - 150)
11. **PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT FUND - POLICY AND GUIDANCE**
Report of the Head of Community Safety.
For Decision
(Pages 151 - 156)

11. **RIVER CAMERAS PROJECT - UPDATE**
Report of Commissioner, City of London Police.
- For Information**
(Pages 157 - 166)
12. **COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE**
Report of the Community Safety Manager
- For Information**
(Pages 167 - 170)
13. **COMMUNITY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES UPDATE**
Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.
- For Information**
(Pages 171 - 176)
14. **PUBLIC PROTECTION SERVICE (ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, LICENSING AND TRADING STANDARDS) UPDATE**
Report of the Port Health & Public Protection Director, Markets & Consumer Protection
- For Information**
(Pages 177 - 186)
15. **LONDON FIRE BRIGADE UPDATE**
Verbal report of the Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade
- For Information**
16. **SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP TERMS OF REFERENCE**
Report of the Community Safety Team Manager.
- For Decision**
(Pages 187 - 192)
17. **QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE GROUP**
- For Decision**
18. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

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CHSAB Annual Report 2018 – 2019

People should be able to live a life free from harm in communities that are intolerant of abuse, work together to prevent abuse and know what to do when it happens

Contents

Message from the Independent Chair	1
Overview of 2018/19	2
Our plans for 2019-20	3
Who Are We?	4
Our Principles	5
Governance	5
Subgroups and Task and Finish Groups	7
Quality Assurance (QA) Subgroup	7
Safeguarding Adults & Case Review Subgroup (SAR subgroup)	7
User Engagement Task and Finish Group	7
Homelessness/Rough Sleeping and Safeguarding Task and Finish group	7
Our Strategic Links	8
Financial Arrangements	8
Work of the CHSAB 2018/19	10
User Engagement in the City of London & Hackney	10
Workforce Development	12
City of London Adult Safeguarding Committee - City Specific Priorities	15
Safeguarding Data	17
City of London Safeguarding Activity	17
London Borough of Hackney Safeguarding Activity	25
Contributions from Partner Agencies: Case Studies	34
Contributions from Partner Agencies	39
Appendix One: City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Strategic Plan 2019/20	51
Appendix Two: City of London Strategic Plan 2019/20	61

Message from the Independent Chair

I am very pleased to introduce the Annual Report for the City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board 2018/19. As the Independent Chair of the Board, I continue to be very grateful to all partners for their contributions to the Board, and their ongoing support. The partnership has continued to grow and develop, as reflected in this annual report.



We have continued to look at information about safeguarding activity to inform our priorities for improvement as well as cases where people have died and Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs) were done to understand what happened and what needs to change. We continue to share this learning and look at whether it is making a difference.

Raising awareness of safeguarding in City and Hackney's communities, with the help of community and voluntary groups, continues to be a priority. We have tried to respond to what people have said is important to them, and worked together to produce leaflets about financial abuse and scams (see <https://hackney.gov.uk/chsab-resources>).

This annual report is important because it shows what the Board aimed to achieve during 2018/19 and what we have been able to achieve. It shows that many of the tasks were completed during the year. The annual report provides a picture of who is safeguarded in City and Hackney, in what circumstances and why. This helps us to know what we should be focussing on for the future. It includes the Delivery Plan for 2019/20, which says what we want to achieve during the next year (see Appendix One).

There continues to be significant pressure on partners in terms of resources and capacity, so we want to thank all partners and those who have engaged in the work of the Board, for their considerable time and effort.

There is a lot that we need to do and want to do to reduce the risks of abuse and neglect in our communities and support people who are most vulnerable to these risks. This is a journey that we are all making together, and I look forward to chairing the partnership in the next year to continue this journey.

**Dr Adi Cooper OBE,
Independent Chair City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board**

Overview of 2018/19

What the CHSAB did in 2018/19?

In the past year, the CHSAB has:

- 1) Continued to improve the information we collect about safeguarding activity, which has helped improve our understanding of what is going on in the City and Hackney so that we can ensure that the work we do reflects the needs of the community
- 2) Prioritised involving service users and residents with the CHSAB by setting up a task and finish group to plan how to obtain their views on safeguarding related issues. We have produced a service user newsletter and have co-produced posters for the CHSAB financial abuse awareness campaign (see <https://hackney.gov.uk/chsab-resources>)
- 3) Continued to raise safeguarding awareness in the community through our safeguarding champions
- 4) Held a staff forum to help us understand where staff have improved their safeguarding and what further actions they need the CHSAB to take to support them
- 5) Asked our partners to review their performance internally in relation to safeguarding activity and used the findings to help the CHSAB develop priorities for 2019/20
- 6) Worked with other Boards to make sure that where we have joint responsibilities and we are committed to working well together
- 7) Published two Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SARs) that have told us what we need to do better to support adults at risk of abuse and neglect in the community
- 8) Ensured that relevant actions from SARs are included in the health and social care transformation agenda and neighbourhood model

What didn't we do so well?

Whilst we met many of our strategic aims, there are some aims that we need to continue working on:

- 1) Despite efforts to hear directly from people who have experienced safeguarding services, we have not been successful
- 2) We have had to carry over some work to 2019/20 such as agreeing the Modern Slavery Protocol and recording guidelines
- 3) We have set the terms of reference for a task and finish group on Homelessness and Safeguarding. Work around providing assurance to the Board that processes are in place to safeguard people who have care and support needs and are homeless will begin in 2019/20

- 4) Agree shared priorities with other Boards, the Board will continue to identify joint working opportunities with other groups and Boards.

Comments from Service Users and Residents on the Annual Report 2017/18 and plans for 2018/19

On the co-production of financial awareness raising posters, a service user said with a broad smile “I see you have included what I suggested”

Service Users told us that they want:

- More awareness raising in the community.
- To be trained so that they can raise safeguarding awareness amongst their peers.
- To have a focus group to discuss issues related to safeguarding that are important to them.

Our plans for 2019-20

The role of the CHSAB is to ensure that organisations across City and Hackney are meeting their obligations around adult safeguarding. This year it will:

- 1) Start work on developing the Board’s Strategy for 2020 - 25
- 2) Use qualitative and quantitative data more effectively to identify ways to prevent abuse and neglect
- 3) Continue to communicate and co-produce work with service users, via newsletters and focus groups to discuss issues related to safeguarding that are important to them.
- 4) Further explore ways in which we can hear back from people who use safeguarding services
- 5) Maintain regular contact with staff and support them with safeguarding related work
- 6) Continue to work with agencies to ensure that improvements in relation to SAR findings are made and sustained
- 7) Increase the number of Safeguarding Champions in the Community
- 8) Continue to work with other Boards to identify shared priorities, and with the partnership to improve their delivery of safeguarding activity

A full copy of the Strategic Priorities can be found at Appendix One.

Who Are We?

The City & Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board (CHSAB) is the statutory board for the City and Hackney and is a partnership of statutory and non-statutory organisations, representing health, care, criminal justice, support providers and the people who use those services across the City of London and the London Borough of Hackney.

The work of the Board is driven by its vision, that in the City and Hackney:

People should be able to live a life free from harm in communities that are intolerant of abuse, work together to prevent abuse and know what to do when it happens

The main objective for the Board, to achieve this vision, is to assure itself that effective local adult safeguarding arrangements are in place and that all partners act to help and protect people with care and support needs in the City and Hackney.

The CHSAB has three core duties under the Care Act 2014 that it must fulfil:

- Develop and publish a Strategic Plan setting out how it will meet its objective and how its partners will contribute to this;
- Publish an Annual Report detailing how effective their work has been; and
- Commission Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs) for any cases that meet the criteria.

This Annual Report sets out:

- How effective the CHSAB has been during 2018/19;
- What we have accomplished in relation to the Board's Strategic Plan for 2018/19;
- The Board's Strategic plan for 2019/20 (See Appendix One);
- Details of the SARs that the Board has commissioned;
- How its partners have contributed to the work of the Board to promote effective adult safeguarding.

Our Principles

Public consultation, undertaken during 2015/16, agreed that four principles should underpin our 5-year strategy. These principles are:

- + All of our learning will be shared**
- + We will promote a fair and open culture**
- + We will understand the complexity of local safeguarding needs**
- + The skill base of our staff will be continuously improving**

The CHSAB strategy will be reviewed during 2019/20.

Governance

Dr Adi Cooper was the independent chair of the Board during 2018/19.

The CHSAB partnership consists of representation from:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ● City of London Corporation | ● London Borough of Hackney Adult Social Care |
| ● City and Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group | ● East London NHS Foundation Trust |
| ● Homerton University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | ● Barts Health NHS Trust |
| ● London Ambulance Service | ● Safeguarding Children's Partnership |
| ● Metropolitan Police Service (Hackney) | ● City of London Police |
| ● London Fire Brigade | ● Hackney CVS |
| ● Hackney Healthwatch | ● City of London Healthwatch |
| ● City and Hackney Public Health | ● The Advocacy Project |
| ● Community Rehabilitation Company | ● National Probation Service |
| ● Housing Providers Representative | ● Older People's Reference Group |

The full CHSAB partnership meets quarterly, and arranges extra meetings when required. The CHSAB also held a development day, which focused on homelessness during 2018/19. Our Board's attendance is:

Partners	Attendance
Independent Chair	100%
London Borough of Hackney ASC	100%
City of London Corporation	100%
City & Hackney CCG	80%
Homerton University Hospital	40%
Barts Health NHS Trust	40%
East London NHS Foundation Trust	80%
London Fire Brigade	100%
Metropolitan Police	80%
City of London Police	60%
Older People's Reference Group	60%
Hackney Healthwatch	60%
City of London Healthwatch	0%
City & Hackney Public Health	80%
Hackney Council for Voluntary Services	100%
National Probation Service	60%
Housing Providers	20%
Safeguarding Children's Partnership	20%
London Ambulance Service	0%
CHSAB Business Support	100%

The CHSAB is supported by two core oversight groups:

- Executive Group: The Group, chaired by Dr Cooper, consists of senior managers from key partner agencies who meet quarterly to oversee the work of the Board, ensuring that it runs effectively
- City of London Adult Safeguarding Sub-Committee: This Committee focuses solely on the safeguarding related work and arrangements of agencies in the square mile. This ensures that there is a focus on City related safeguarding priorities. The Committee is also chaired by Dr Cooper.

Subgroups



Quality Assurance (QA) Subgroup

The QA subgroup considers both quantitative and qualitative information about safeguarding activity, which supports the Board to have a picture of what is happening in the City and Hackney. This information is then used to inform the Board's work and priorities.

Safeguarding Adults & Case Review Subgroup (SAR subgroup)

The SAR subgroup is the means by which the CHSAB exercises its duty to arrange a SAR. A SAR occurs where someone with care and support needs has died or suffered serious harm due to abuse or neglect, and there is concern about the way agencies worked together to protect the person. The subgroup will make recommendations to the Chair when it considers that a SAR is required. The subgroup will also develop and monitor action plans to make sure learning from a SAR is embedded into all partner agencies' work.

User Engagement Task and Finish Group

The group focuses on how the CHSAB can reach all communities in the City and Hackney. The group has specifically looked to engage with:

- people who can support the safeguarding agenda
- those who could be at risk of abuse or have been abused; and
- people who have been through the safeguarding process

Homelessness/Rough Sleeping and Safeguarding Task and Finish group

The group is newly formed and will be working on safeguarding issues arising for people who are homeless or sleeping rough.

Our Strategic Links

The CHSAB has links with partnerships and boards working with communities in the City of London and Hackney, including: City and Hackney Children's Safeguarding Partnership, Community Safety Partnerships; and Health and Wellbeing Boards. The Board is also a member of the Community Strategy Partnership Board.

Financial Arrangements

This year the CHSAB received total contributions of £213,450 from partners as listed below.

Partners	Income Received (£)
City of London Corporation	(28,875)
East London NHS Foundation Trust	(27,500)
Homerton University Hospital	(12,000)
NHS City and Hackney CCG	(20,000)
Metropolitan Police Authority	(5,000)
Bart's and London NHS Trust	(5,000)
City of London Police	(4,400)
London Fire Brigade	(500)
City of London Corporation (FB)	(500)
LB Hackney	(109, 675)
Total income	(213,450)

Other partners were not able to make financial contributions but they have contributed with their time and commitment to the Board's work and by providing access to resources such as meeting venues, etc.

The Board spent the following in 2018/19 to achieve its aims:

CHSAB Expenditure	Amount (£)
Staff Related	(139,235)
External Training	(5,530)
Independent Chair	(18,350)
Miscellaneous Expenses	(11,045)
Other Planned Expenses & SARs	(8,890)
Service Overheads	(36,207)
Total Income	(219,257)

The Budget retains a reserve of £96,500 carried over from 2017-18 to support unplanned expenditure, such as Safeguarding Adult Reviews.

Work of the CHSAB 2018/19

The Board's work in 2018/19 focussed on:

- 1) Quality Assurance
- 2) User Engagement
- 3) Raising awareness in the community
- 4) Workforce development
- 5) Work within the partnership
- 6) Working in partnership with other Boards
- 7) Work with transformation agenda and the neighbourhood model
- 8) Safeguarding Adult Reviews

Quality Assurance (QA)

1. The QA subgroup met four times throughout the year. It improved the multiagency dashboard to enable better interrogation of multi-agency safeguarding data. The dashboard includes data from health, Adult Social Care, police and fire services.
2. In response to the data, the Safeguarding Champions were asked, in 2018/19, to focus on raising awareness amongst groups where the number of concerns was proportionately low for their demographic when compared to their population in numbers in Hackney and the City.
3. The group started looking at reports about concerns that did not lead to safeguarding enquiries to understand whether prevention measures need to be implemented. Going forward into 2019/20 prevention will be a focus for the QA subgroup.
4. The Quality Assurance Framework (QAF) was developed by the QAF task and finish group to obtain qualitative information to inform the Board's decisions. The full year findings, which will be discussed at the first meeting in 2019/20, will inform further actions to be taken by the Board.

User Engagement in the City of London & Hackney

1. During 2018/19, the CHSAB held a Financial Abuse Awareness campaign which included posters, leaflets on how to keep safe, an article in Hackney Today and a social media campaign. These are available for anyone to download and use: <https://hackney.gov.uk/chsab-resources>. The posters were co-produced with service users, who were pleased to have the opportunity to get involved in the work of the Board. Going forward, the Board will continue to ensure that we co-produce work where we are able to.

2. People who have care and support services span across many service areas. The Board set up a user engagement task and finish group to decide how best to reach these service users as well as the community more generally. The group has representatives from key agencies. We have mapped the service user groups in the City and Hackney and agreed that they will be the conduits for communicating information about safeguarding to and from their respective service users.
3. In June 2018, service user representatives told us that they want us to stay in touch with them during the year, which the Board agreed to do. We started a newsletter to provide Board updates and also met with service users to talk to them about our priorities going forward. They told us that raising awareness in the community was key to people being safe. Service users have also asked to be briefed on safeguarding so that they can share messages with peers; further briefings are being planned for 2019/20. They asked us to host a focus group to consider issues related to safeguarding that are important to them and this also is planned for 2019/20.
4. The CHSAB commissioned an external psychologist to hear directly from people who had been through the safeguarding process. Unfortunately, but not surprisingly due to the nature of safeguarding, no one came forward to take part. During 2019/20, other initiatives will be considered as the Board would like to hear people's experiences of safeguarding services. It is core practice that people who go through the safeguarding process are asked at the start of the process what outcomes they want from the safeguarding process and at the end of the processes they are asked whether these outcomes were achieved. You can find this information in our data section on page 17. This information tells the Board how well practitioners are helping service users achieve what they want from the safeguarding processes.

Raising awareness in the Community

1. The Board supported the training of Safeguarding Champions in the voluntary sector to brief voluntary organisations and service users about safeguarding adults. Peer reviewers, who attended to evaluate how Hackney Adult Social Services was doing in safeguarding adults, commended this initiative. The Champions have continued to raise awareness in the community, carrying out 11 safeguarding workshops which were attended by 252 residents of Hackney. There will be more opportunities to train as a Champion in 2019/20 and residents and service users have already been approached about this. There will also be opportunities for people to be trained as safeguarding peer-to-peer supporters.
2. HCVS also worked with other voluntary organisations to use the safeguarding compliance tool commissioned by the CHSAB. This will help voluntary organisations to understand how well they have embedded safeguarding into their own organisations.

Workforce Development

1. In 2017, the Board embarked on an intensive learning programme to inform staff about the findings from SARs and what the Board had done to address these issues. We also listened to staff who told us what support they needed to improve.
2. In 2018/19, we arranged a feedback session for staff to tell us if their situation had improved. They told us that some of the work that has been done has resulted in issues such as self-neglect, high risk cases, service refusal, no contact and fire safety becoming 'business as usual' due to policies that have been put in place and training that has been received. They said that the fact that the SARs are referenced in training sessions ensures that issues remain fresh and relevant.
3. They asked for more bespoke learning and some other policies to support their work. In response to this, the CHSAB agreed to set up a workforce learning and development process that will take these issues forward.
4. The attendees also agreed to be a reference group for the Board and the CHSAB will maintain regular contact with staff via a newsletter.

Work within the partnership

1. During 2018/19, CHSAB partners were involved in a challenge event that supported them to delve deeper into their self-audits and identify issues that they needed to take forward in their own organisations. The events identified some shared issues for the Board to progress collectively and findings from the self-audit have informed the Board's strategic priorities for 2019/20.
2. We also carried out a review of how the partnership was doing in relation to Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP). The partnership recognised that a move to a person-centred approach will need a culture change within organisations. All partners felt that they needed more support from the Board to embed MSP in their structures and ways of working.
3. The CHSAB has offered on-going support through external training to agencies to help make this change.

Working with other Boards

The CHSAB:

1. Worked with other boards in Hackney and the Human Trafficking Foundation to devise a Modern Slavery Strategy and protocol; the final Strategy and an action plan around this is due to go live in 2019/20. Whilst the City has its own Modern Slavery Strategy, it will be looking at what work could be done jointly with Hackney.
2. Attended an inter-board workshop on domestic violence and partners have agreed to work closely together to progress the new Violence against Women and Girls Strategy in 2019/20.

3. Arranged an Inter-Board Transitional Safeguarding workshop in response to concerns about young people's vulnerability as they reach adulthood where safeguarding services are not always available to them. The City and Hackney Children's Partnership and CHSAB agreed to develop a shared priority in their plans for 2019/20
4. Has been part of the Community Safety Partnership Board and attended related meetings

Work with the Transformation Agenda and Neighbourhood Model

The CHSAB has worked with the Transformation Agenda and Neighbourhoods Model to ensure that safeguarding influences all elements of their work. Key actions taken in relation to this work include:

1. A set of Safeguarding Principles were developed to make sure that safeguarding was considered as part of core business. This has provided different workgroups a guide on how to embed safeguarding in their work so it is business as usual
2. Learning from SARs has been provided to relevant work streams to ensure that learning can be incorporated into their work
3. There is representation from the Neighbourhood Models team on the CHSAB
4. Each work stream has hosted a focused discussion on safeguarding to make sure that they are meeting commitments in relation to safeguarding
5. The Neighbourhood Models team has delivered on some of the actions within the SAR action plans

Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SARs)

The CHSAB received three SAR referrals during 2018/19, two of which met the criteria for a SAR and one did not. There were two SARs published in 2018/19, Ms Q and Ms F – these are our fifth and sixth SARs respectively, since the Care Act 2014 set a duty for SABs to commission SARs.

There are currently two SARs in progress, further details of the SARs will be included in the 2019/20 Annual Report.

Ms Q

Case Outline

Ms Q was a woman of White British heritage aged 71 years old at the time of her death and living at home with her daughter. Ms Q was known to experience multiple health concerns including severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and pressure ulcers. She was also known to experience falls, self-neglect and she had declined care services. Ms Q needed daily support to manage her personal care, continence issues and provide her with encouragement to eat and drink.

Ms Q was admitted to Homerton after being found unable to mobilise. She presented with suspected hypotension and hypoglycaemia. Unfortunately, Ms Q died at Homerton Hospital on 6 June 2016. The cause of death was recorded as '1a pneumonia 1b COPD and 2 Frailty'.

The SAR case referral identified that there were a number of agencies involved in providing care to Ms Q and that there may have been a lack of effective multi-agency working to manage identified risks to Ms Q's, including self-neglect.

Objective of the Review

The objective of the Review was to inform multi-agency practice when working with people who are less able to engage with care and support services by identifying where relevant:

- o Repeated patterns of service provision that previous CHSAB SARs have identified
- o New learning identified in addition to the findings of previous CHSAB SARs
- o Areas where service provision has improved in relation to previous CHSAB SARs

Ms Q died before the previous 4 SARs had been published. The learning identified therefore was similar to the previous SARs. Full details of the SAR can be found: <https://hackney.gov.uk/CHSAB-sars>

Ms F

Case Outline

Ms F was a 44 year old woman living with her younger adult son and daughter. Her son had cerebral palsy and a 24 hour live in carer. Her daughter was reported to have had a mild learning disability and recent diagnosis of multiple sclerosis.

Mrs F was confined to a profiling bed due to her reduced mobility. She was transferred via hoist and unable to sit up for long periods due to reduced head and trunk control. She required assistance with eating and drinking, managing continence, and other daily activities. Her communication was challenging due to dysarthria, which is a speaking difficulty. She had capacity to make decisions and consented to the safeguarding process and to a referral for a SAR.

The SAR Case Referral identified:

- o Ms F's mattress deflated and took 7 days to fix causing Mrs F to suffer significant harm; specifically she incurred a pressure sore and was hospitalised for a significant period of time
- o Agencies or professionals in contact with Mrs F did not recognise or respond appropriately to the risk of leaving her with a deflated mattress therefore causing harm to Mrs F

Objective of the Review

The objective of this Review was to establish:

- o Learning from the events to ensure robust processes to prevent such a situation in the future guided by the subject of the SAR

The report found that systems did not work as well as they could together, and the SAR highlighted issues for commissioning. The review also identified that there was a need for effective responses to people's pain. The full report can be found: <https://hackney.gov.uk/CHSAB-sars>

City of London Adult Safeguarding Committee - City Specific Priorities

The City of London's Safeguarding Adults Committee is made up of a range of professionals and resident representatives. It meets quarterly and considers developments in relation to the Board priorities as well as City specific priorities in the strategic plan. In 2018/19 the priorities remained:

- Homelessness and rough sleeping;
- Modern Slavery
- The on-going implementation of the Social Wellbeing Strategy, including social isolation

Homelessness and rough sleeping

The assessment hub model has expanded its role, increasing from quarterly to monthly meetings, enabling staff to help more people in a more efficient manner. The Task and Action meeting was reviewed to ensure the right people come to meetings, and to streamline the agenda for the meeting so more focus can be given to each individual. This, combined with a strong commitment to following up actions, is enhancing partnership work.

The severe weather response (SWEP) utilised learning from the previous year resulting in over 30 people being assisted on over 200 occasions, each one a potentially life-saving intervention. The No First Night Out project, shared with Hackney and Tower Hamlets, achieved over 190 prevention outcomes, exceeding its funding targets. Significant amounts of learning continues to emerge from this project which is used to inform prevention and relief approaches.

Modern Slavery

The City of London Corporation developed the Modern-Day Slavery Statement in November 2018. This set out the steps that the City has taken and is continuing to take to ensure that modern slavery is not taking place within the business sector, or within the supply chains. There is a multi-agency modern day slavery group which meets bi-monthly, the focus of this group is to identify referral pathways for victims of modern-day slavery, raise awareness about modern day slavery and provide training.

On-going implementation of the Social Wellbeing Strategy and social isolation

Since the launch of the Strategy, a total of 30 actions have been initiated, of which 14 have been completed and 16 are in progress. Significant achievements include:

- 1) The development of the community builders initiative, to help build community resilience, with completion of a successful pilot on the Golden Lane estate. Work is underway to roll this out to other estates.
- 2) The success of inclusion groups to prevent social isolation, for example the Mansell Street Women's Group facilitated by Age Concern has supported older BAME women and "Out and About at the Barbican" has been created for older LGBT residents.
- 3) A City Guide listing details of community groups and social activities which have been made available in venues across the City of London

Priorities for 2019/20

At the City Sub Committee Development Session for 2019/20, the main issues for partners were:

- Homelessness and rough sleeping
- Making Safeguarding Personal
- Embedding learning from SARs
- Service user engagement
- Workforce development
- Prevention

Full details of the City of London's key strategic priorities can be found in Appendix 2.

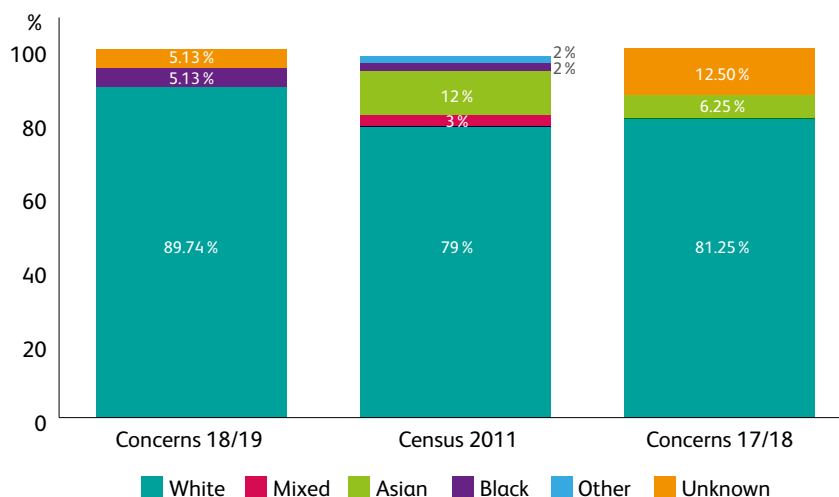
Safeguarding Data

The safeguarding data for the year 2018/2019 is presented separately for the two authorities. City of London and Hackney submit annual statutory returns on safeguarding activity to NHS Digital, known as the Safeguarding Adults Collection, and this is included in the data below.

City of London

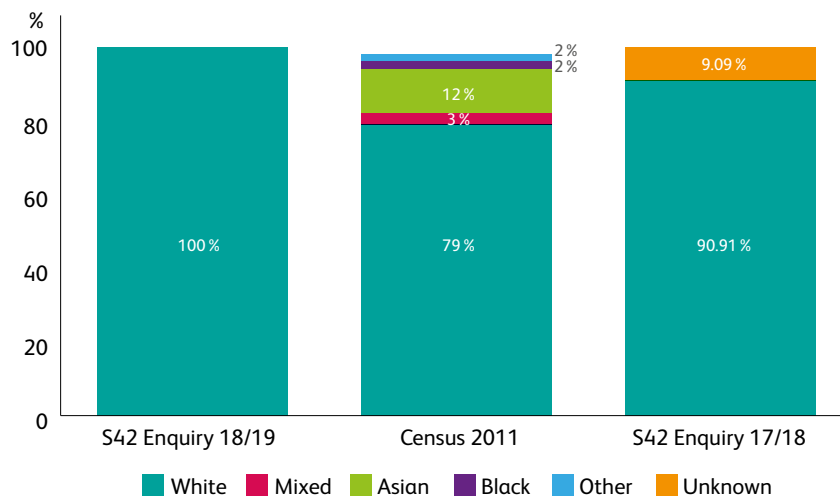
- 39 concerns were raised
- 42 led to a Section 42 Enquiry
- Of the 22 concluded cases, 13 expressed their desired outcomes. 11 people had their desired outcomes fully achieved and 2 partially achieved.
- 13 repeat concerns were raised

Concerns by Ethnicity



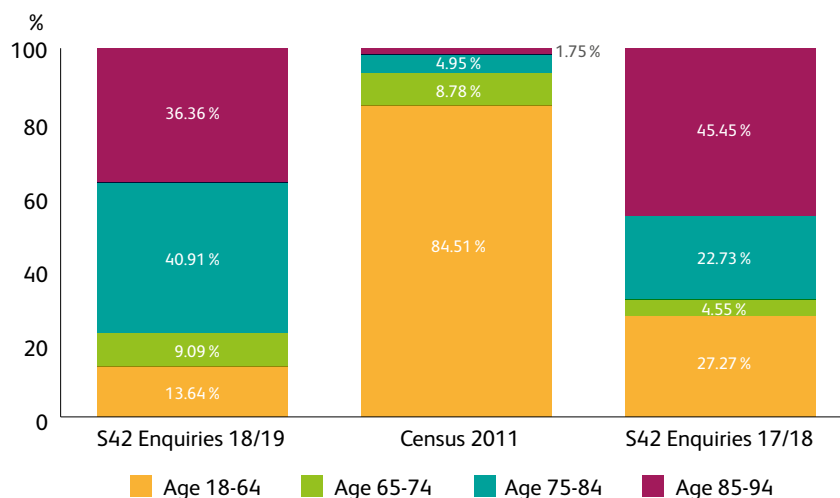
In 2018/19, most concerns were raised about people who were 'white'. This is slight over-representation based on the 2011 census. There was no representation again this year from the Asian community despite them being the second highest population in the City, although there is a possibility that their data is captured within the 'unknown' category. There was also a slightly higher representation of people from the black community, at 5% although this is consistent with the amount of referrals from the black community in previous years.

S42 Enquiries by ethnicity



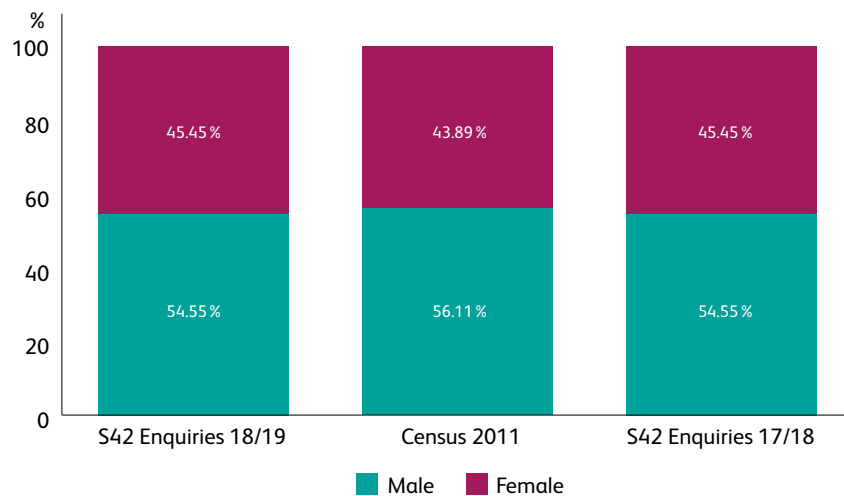
This year all safeguarding concerns reaching s42 enquiry were from people who were white. This was an unusual outcome when compared with previous years, where the data was more reflective of the 2011 census. .

Section 42 enquiries by Age



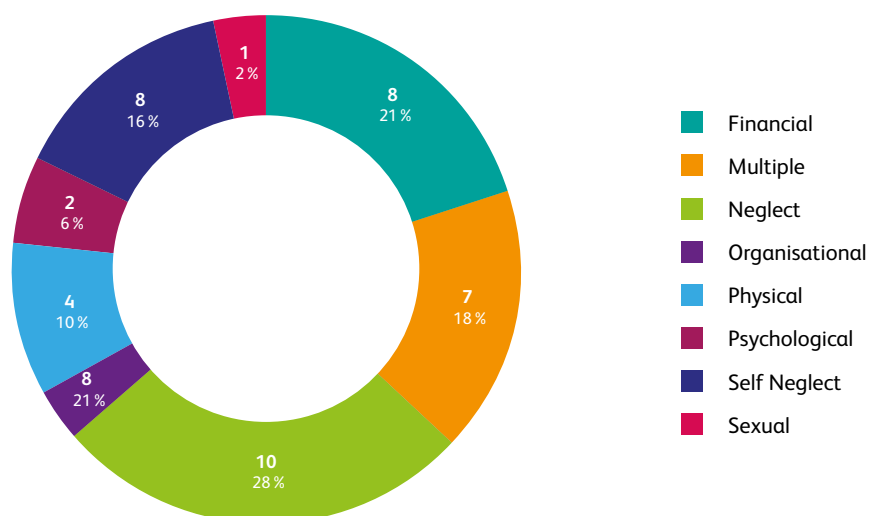
Despite only making up 4.95% of the population in the City of London, 75 - 85 year olds accounted for 40.91% of the enquiries. This is a significant increase on previous years data. Whilst there has been a decrease in people aged 85 - 94 involved in s42 enquiries, people aged over 75 years make up three quarters of the safeguarding concerns for City of London. There is an under representation from people aged 18 - 64 years old who only made up 13.64% of the safeguarding enquiries despite making up nearly 85% of the population.

Section 42 Enquiries by Gender



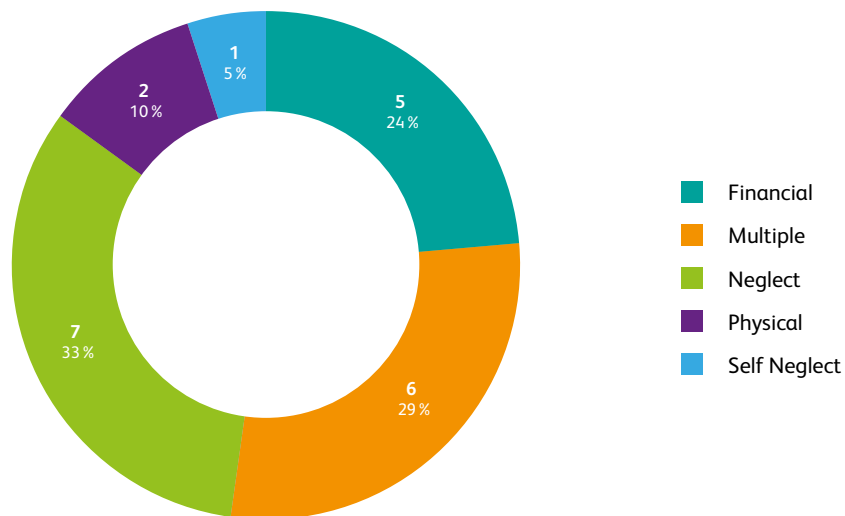
The gender breakdown for 2018/19 remains the same as 2017/18. This is reflective of the 2011 census which shows a slightly higher proportion of males living in the City of London.

Types of Abuse - Concerns Raised



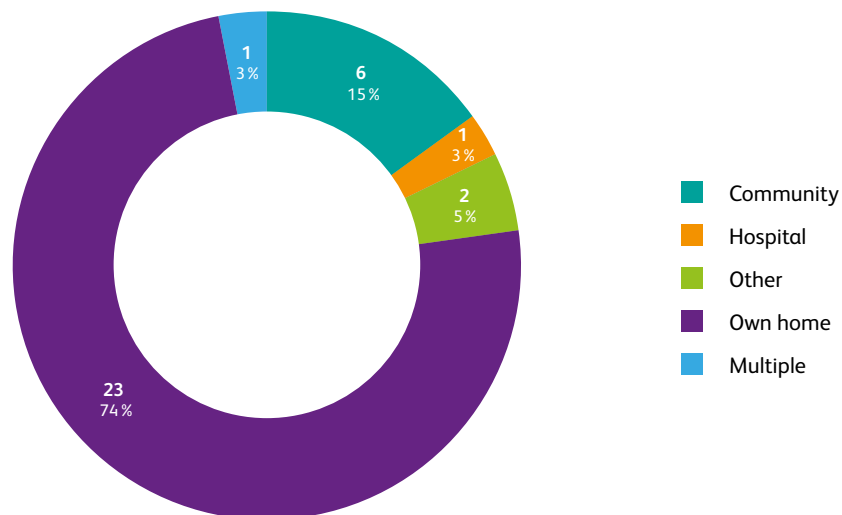
The most common forms of abuse for 2018/19 were neglect and acts of omission and financial abuse. These were also the top forms of abuse for previous years. It was noted that the majority of financial abuse was not due to scams but usually due to someone who has a personal relationship with the individual i.e. family, friend or carer.

Type of Abuse – Section 42 Enquiries



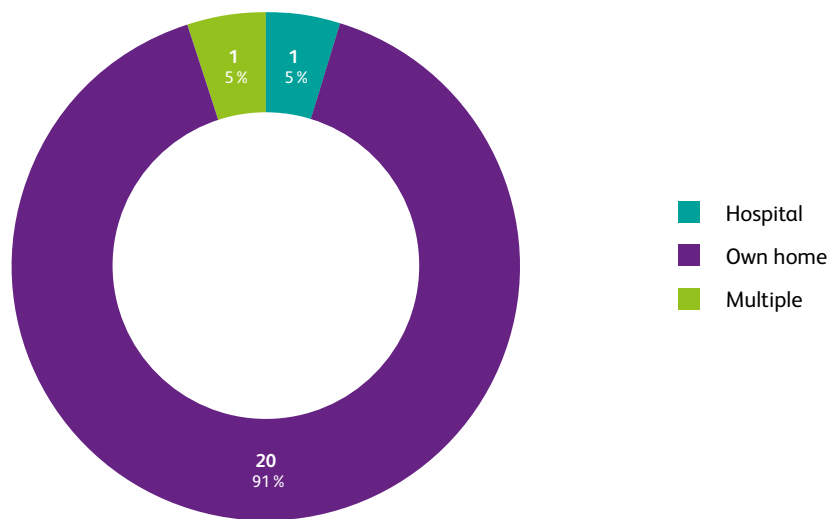
The most common forms of abuse meeting the s42 enquiry threshold were neglect and acts of omission, multiple abuses and financial abuse. Interestingly none of the concerns around sexual, organisational and psychological abuse met the threshold for a s42 enquiry.

Location of risk



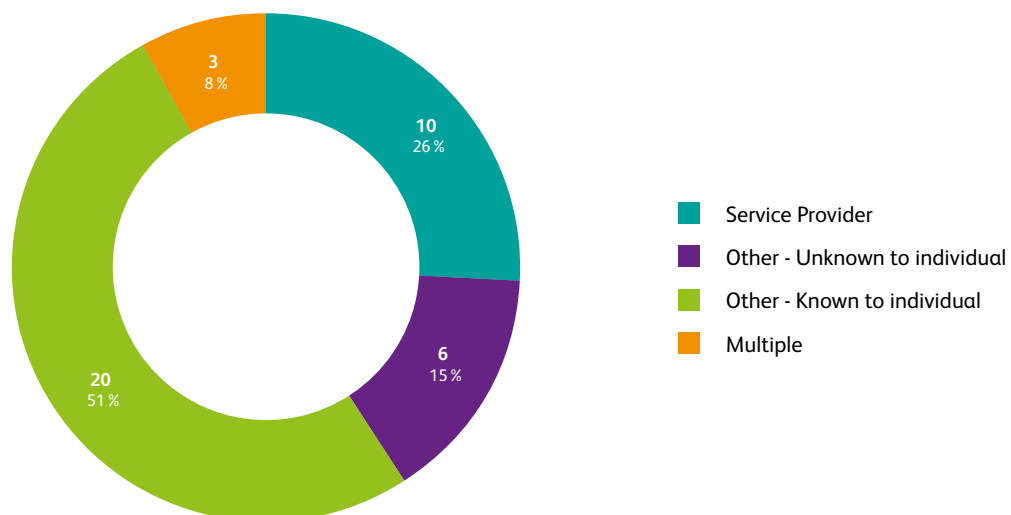
Most safeguarding concerns are alleged to have taken place in the individual's own home. This is consistent with national statistics which show that abuse typically happens in people's homes. Where abuse happened in multiple settings, this was in the home and in hospital.

Location of Risk – Section 42 Enquiries



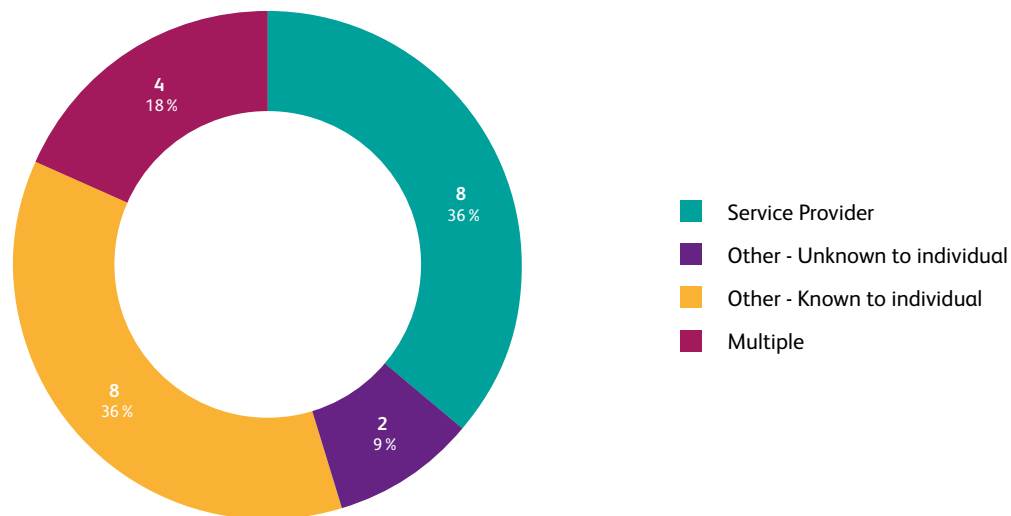
In 2018/19 nearly all the safeguarding enquiries involved individuals where the location of risk was in their own home. None of the concerns where the location of abuse was alleged to have been in the community met the criteria for a s42 enquiry.

Source of Risk



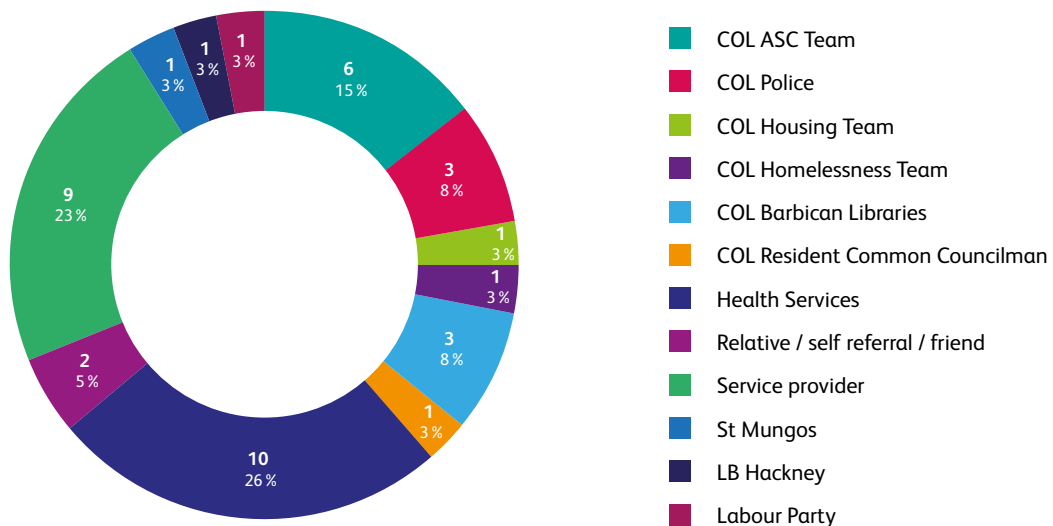
In over half of the concerns, the source of risk was a person known to the individual. This is consistent with national figures. In just over a quarter of cases the source of risk was recorded as the service provider.

Source of Risk – Section 42 Enquiries



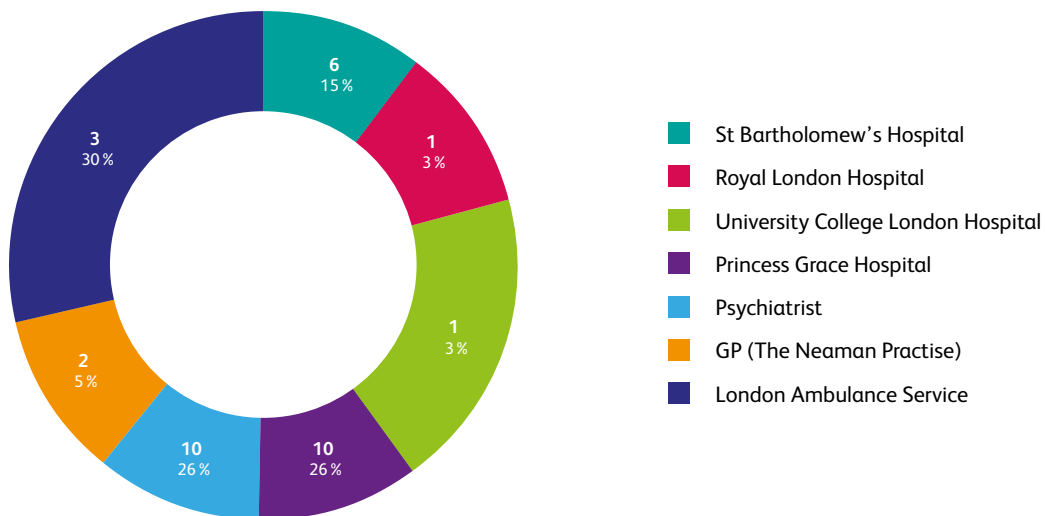
In 2018/19, both service provider and an individual known to the service provider were the most commonly recorded alleged source of risk. This is in contrast to 2017/18 where the majority of enquiries listed the service provider as the alleged source of risk. There were four cases where there was alleged to have been multiple sources of risk, these typically involved a service provider and someone known to the individual.

Source of Referrals



It is positive to see referrals from a wider range of services for 2018/19, with referrals being made from 12 different sources. A quarter of referrals were made from someone working in the health service, this could include a GP, hospital worker or district nurse. A number of referrals were also made from service providers. In total, 12 referrals were made by employees of City of London Corporation and it is positive to see referrals being made by staff who do not work in Adult Social Care.

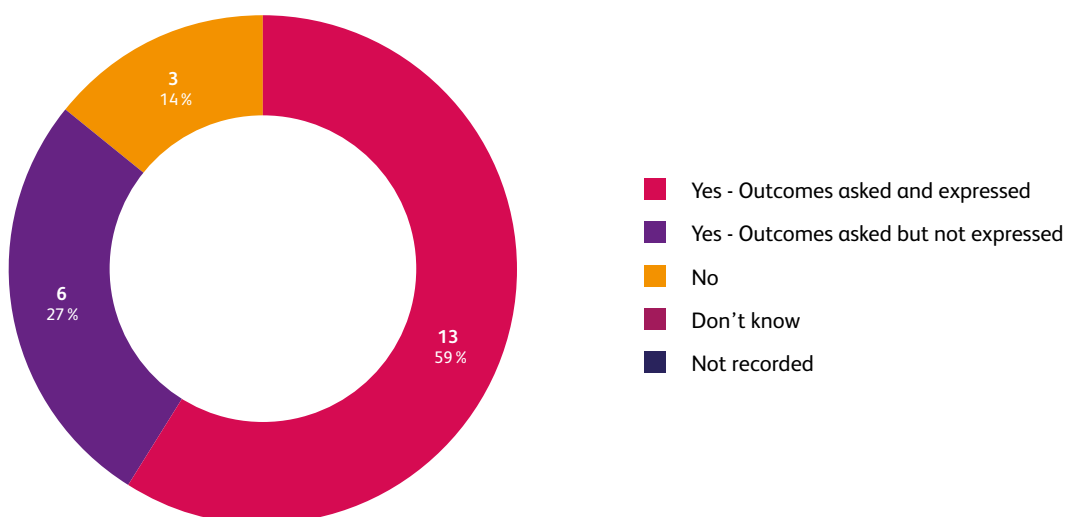
Source of Referrals – Health Breakdown



The London Ambulance Service made the most safeguarding referrals in health, this was closely followed by University College London Hospital who made two safeguarding referrals. .

Making Safeguarding Personal – Personal Outcomes

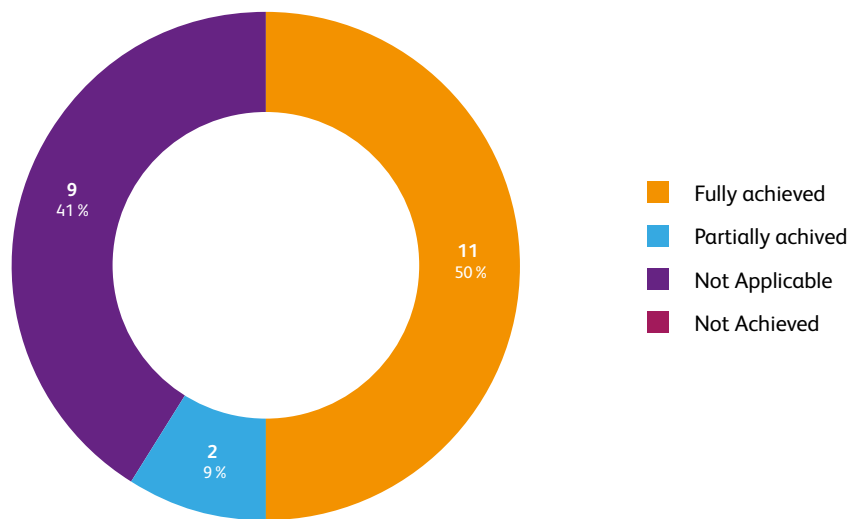
2018/19 MSP Concluded S42 Enquires Personal Outcomes (Source: SAC2018/19)



In 73% of enquiries the individual was asked about what outcomes they wanted from the safeguarding enquiry. In all six cases where outcomes were not asked this was because the people involved were not in a position where they could communicate their wishes.

Concluded Making Safeguarding Personal Section 42 Enquiries

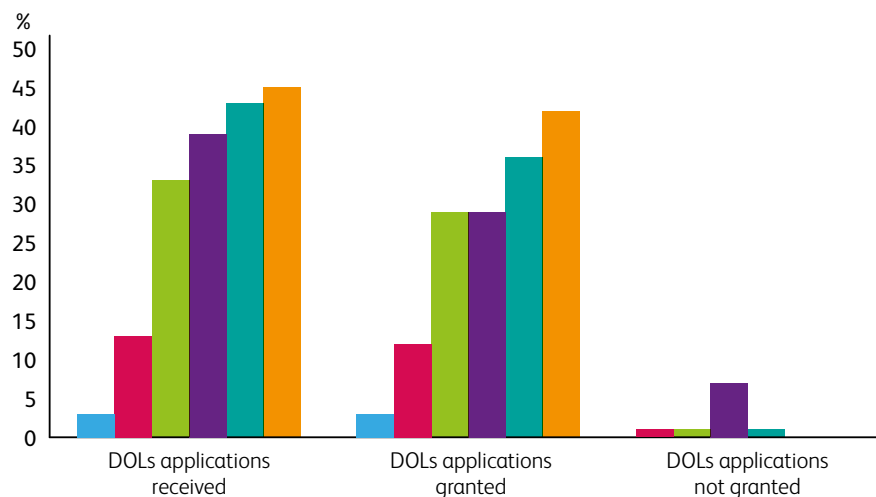
2018/19 MSP Concluded S42 Enquires Asked and Achieved (Source: SAC2018/19)



In all safeguarding enquiries where the individual was able to express their wishes they were either partially or wholly achieved.

City of London – Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS)

COL DoLS applications 2013/14 to 2018/19



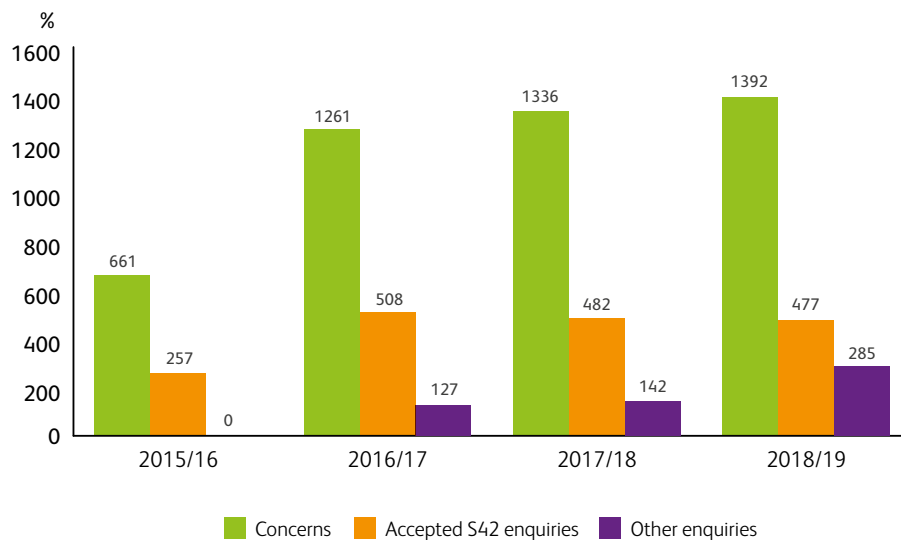
The amount of DoLS has continued to increase, with a total of 45 applications being made in 2018/19. Of these 41 applications were granted. The outstanding four were DoLS that were not completed and therefore no further action took place.

London Borough of Hackney Safeguarding Activity

- 1,392 concerns were raised;
- 477 concerns led to a s42 enquiry and 285 an 'other' enquiry
- Of the 416 concluded cases, 311 expressed their desired outcomes. 165 people had their desired outcomes fully achieved and 120 partially achieved.

Safeguarding Concerns /Section 42 Enquiries

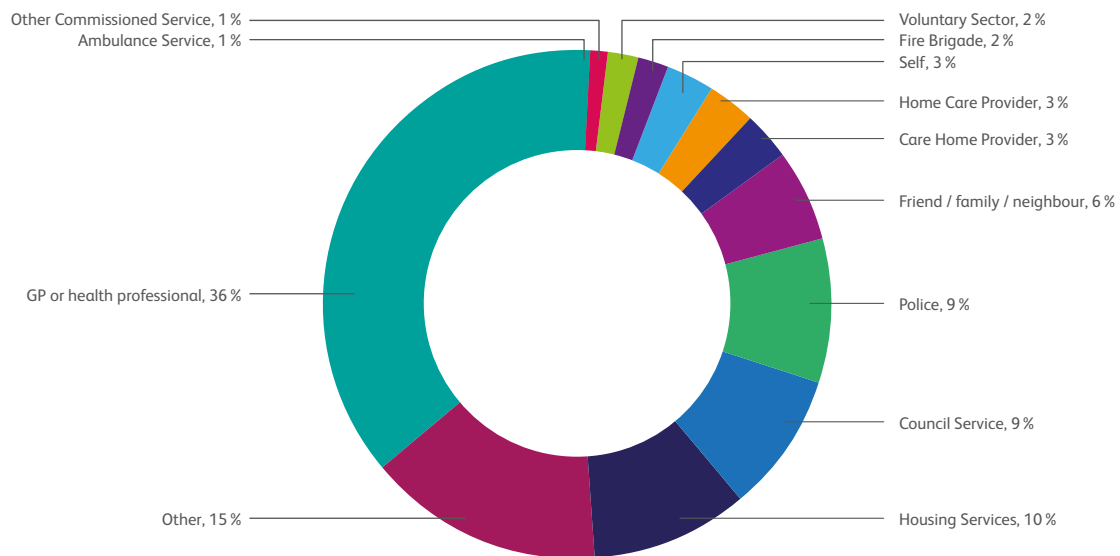
Total number of Safeguarding Concerns and Enquiries 2015 to 2019 (SG1f)



There continues to be an increase in the amount of safeguarding concerns being referred to Hackney Adult Social Care reflecting a trend that has been on-going since 2015/16. The rise in concerns being reported to Adult Social Care is welcomed and represents a greater awareness of our duty to report safeguarding concerns. It is noted that there has continued to be a decrease in concerns becoming a s42 enquiry, however there has been a significant increase in other enquiries being undertaken. The Care Act 2014 statutory guidance states that Local Authorities have the discretion to undertake an 'other' non-statutory enquiries where the individual may not have care and support needs but may be experiencing abuse or neglect. An audit was conducted reviewing the appropriateness of the other enquiries and it was found that actions taken by the local authority were proper.

Source of Referral

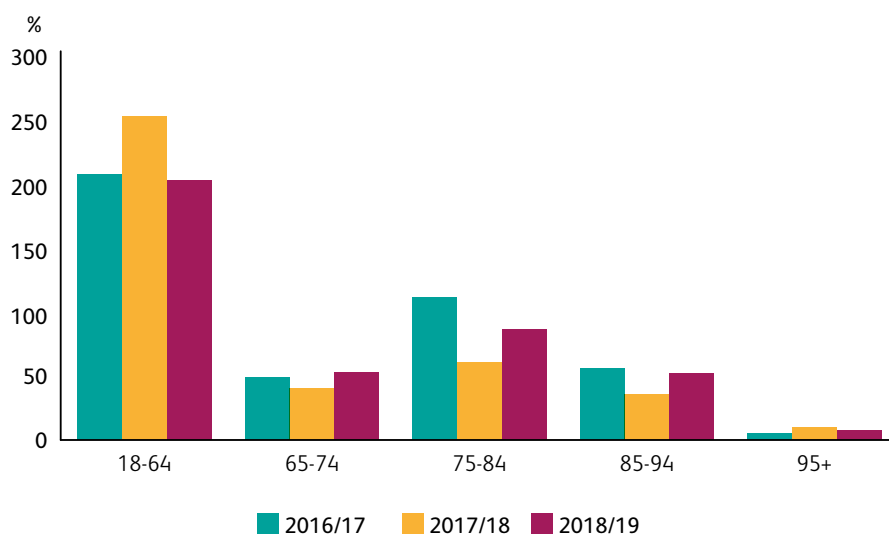
Proportion of Concerns by Source of Referral 2018/19



The health profession continues to be the biggest referrer of safeguarding concerns, making 36% of the referrals to Adult Social Care. There have been increases in the number of safeguarding referrals made from housing services, the police and people who have a relationship with the adult at risk or abuse and neglect. This demonstrates that safeguarding awareness continues to grow amongst professionals in Hackney.

Section 42 Enquiries - Age

S42 Enquiries by age group

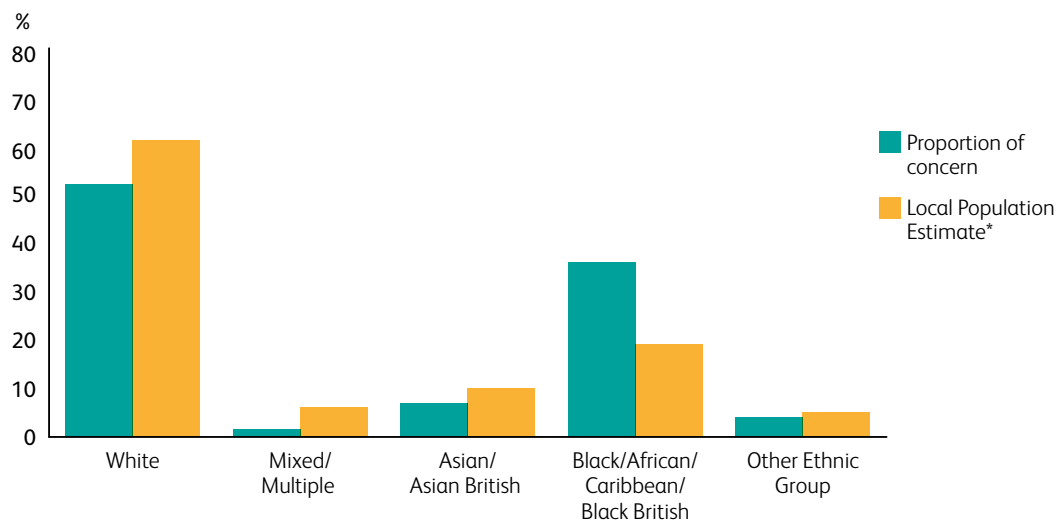


The data for 2018/19, shows that there have been slight increases in enquiries for each age category from 65 to 94, although this does not differ significantly

from previous year's data. There has been a larger decrease in safeguarding enquiries for adults aged between 18 - 64 years, this has been offset by the amount of 'other enquiries' for 18 - 64 year olds which stands at 150 enquiries.

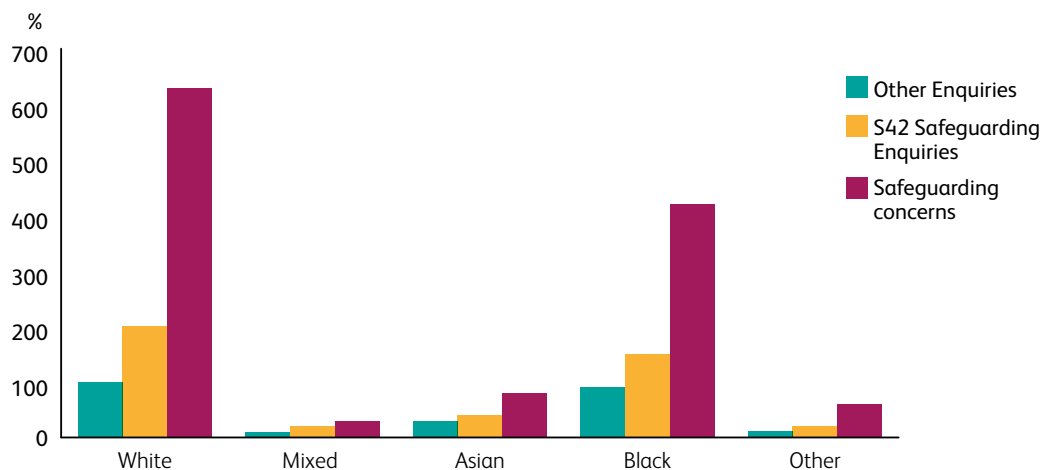
Section 42 - Enquiries by ethnicity

Safeguarding concerns by ethnicity, compared with the local population, 2018/19



*Local population estimates for Hackney © Greater London Authority, 2017 ("GLA 2016-based Demographic Projections, 2017")

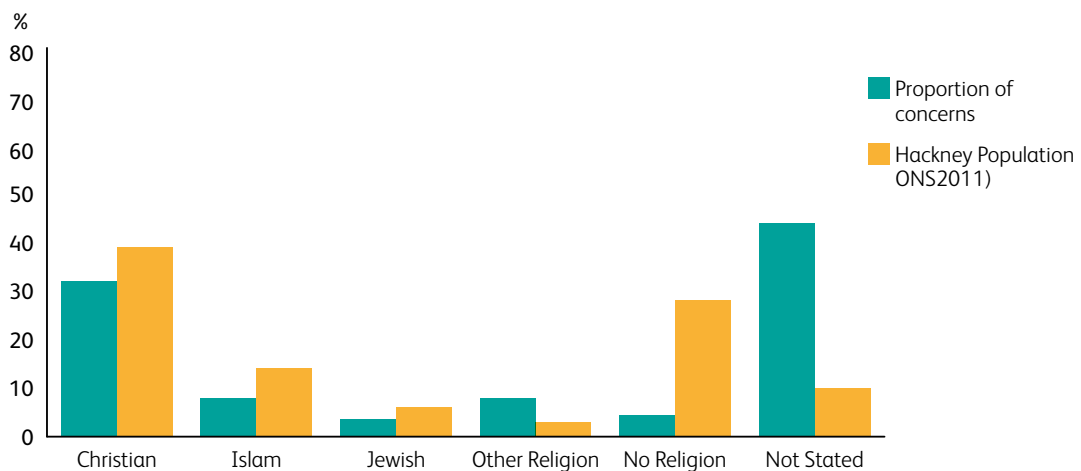
Conversion of Concerns into enquiries by age group, 2018/19



The data for 2018/19 shows that there continues to be an over-representation of safeguarding concerns raised in respect of the Black community, whilst there is also continues to be an under-representation of people from a mixed and Asian background. The gap for people from an Asian background being referred to safeguarding has reduced when compared to previous years.

Section 42 Enquiries - Religion

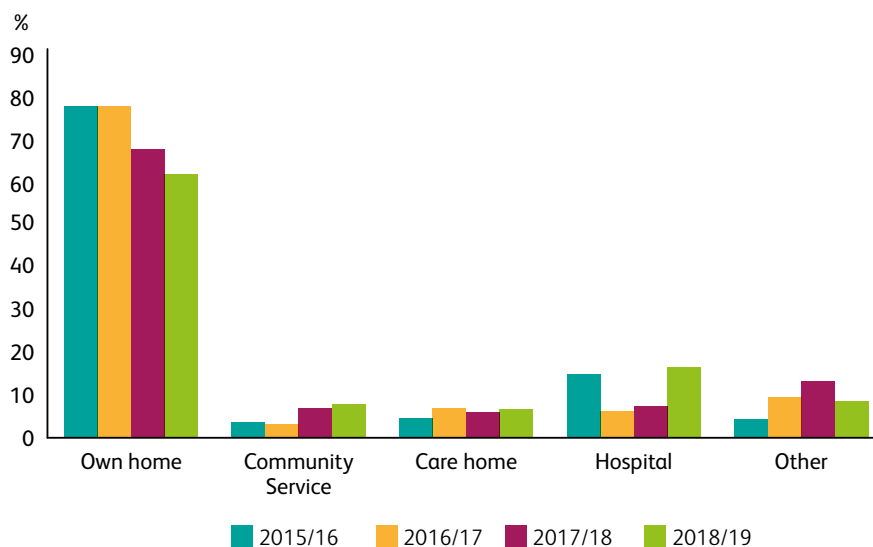
Safeguarding concerns by religion, compared with the local population, 2018/19



From initial data it appears that there is an under representation of all religions being referred to safeguarding, particularly those with no religion. However, there remains a high proportion of individuals that did not state their religion, consequently some of this under-representation may sit within the 'not stated' group.

Section 42 Enquiries – Location of Abuse

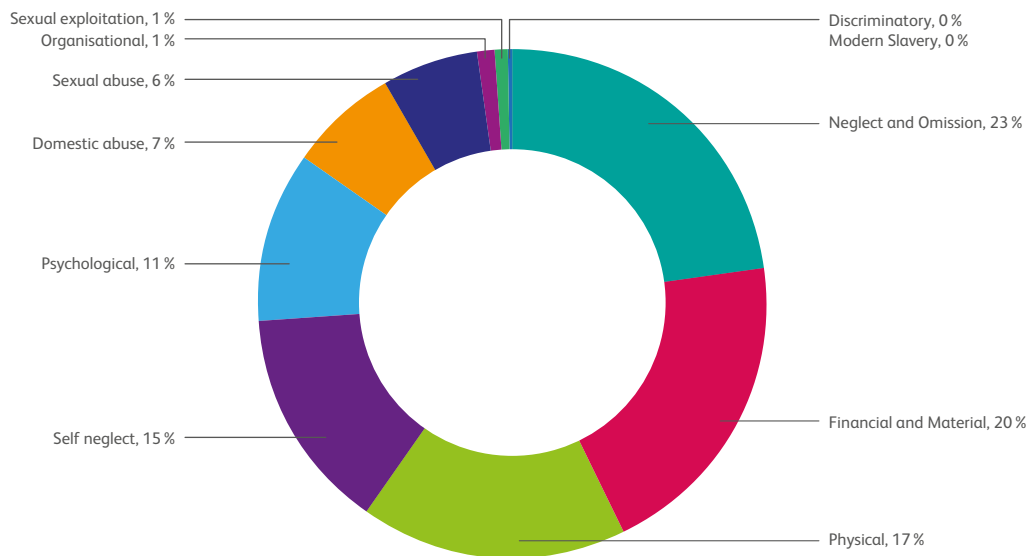
S42 Enquiries by location of abuse 2015 to 2019



The pattern of decreasing abuse within the home has continued into 2018/19. In contrast, there has been a significant increase in abuse taking place in hospitals. However, there has been more safeguarding awareness training in hospitals leading to more safeguarding incidents being reported to the local authority.

Section 42 Enquiries – Types of Abuse

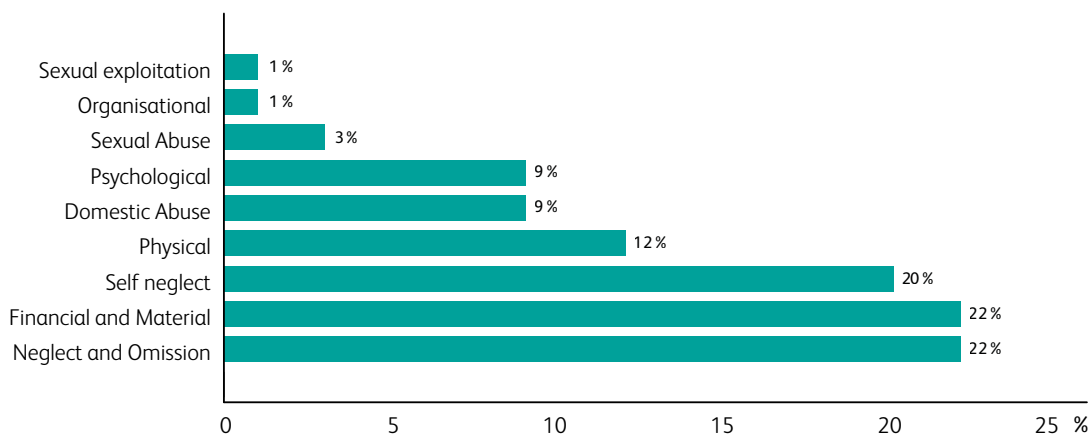
S42 by types of abuse 2018/19



Neglect and acts of omission was the main type of abuse recorded in Hackney for 2018/19, which has overtaken financial abuse. The top three forms of abuse recorded in Hackney are consistent with the national data on abuse and neglect.

Types of Abuse in Own Home – Breakdown

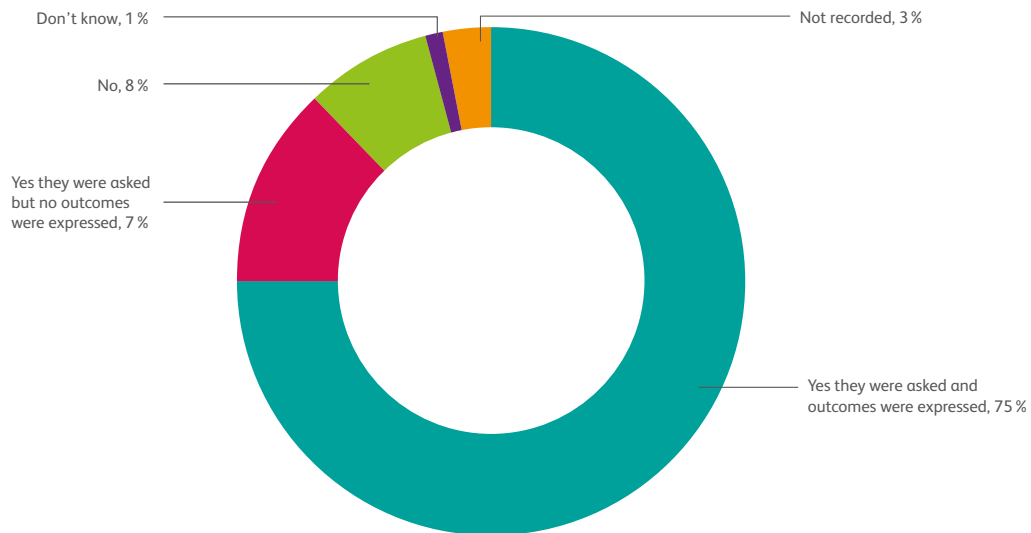
Proportion of types of abuse in own home 2018/19



The main forms of abuse in the home continue to be neglect and acts of omission and financial abuse. There has been a significant increase in self-neglect being reported, as self-neglect was only formally recognised as a form of abuse since 2015 this may be due to a better awareness of self-neglect and its indicators. The CHSAB has specifically provided training in relation to self-neglect as well as this being the focus of a number of our SARs, which has also helped raise awareness. .

Making Safeguarding Personal – Outcomes for Concluded Section 42 Enquiries

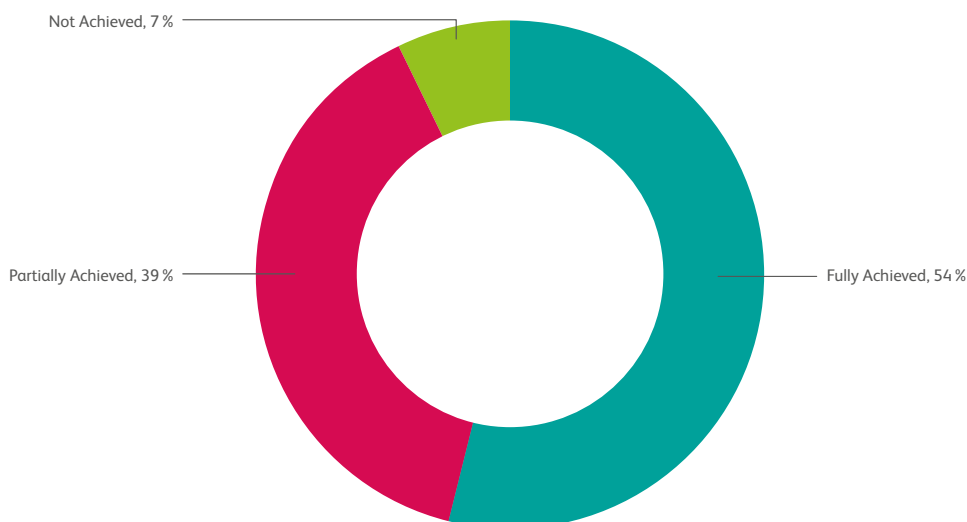
Making Safeguarding personal outcomes for concluded S42 Safeguarding enquiries



In Hackney, frontline staff are continuing to ensure that people who experience the safeguarding process are asked about the outcomes they want. This year 88% of people were asked what they wanted the outcomes to be, a 4% increase on 2018/19.

Desired Outcomes of Concluded Section 42 Enquiries

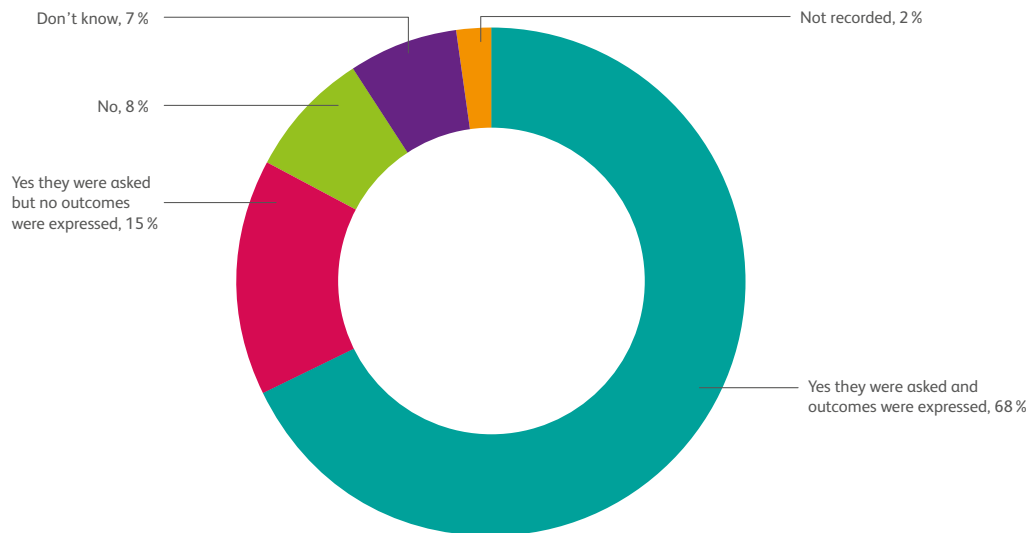
Desired outcomes of concluded S42 enquiries where outcomes were asked and achieved



Where individuals were asked what outcome they wanted in 97% of enquiries these were either fully or partially achieved. In 2018/19 there has been an 8% increase in outcomes that have been fully achieved. This represents a better understanding that, where possible, the wishes of the individual at the centre of the safeguarding should be respected.

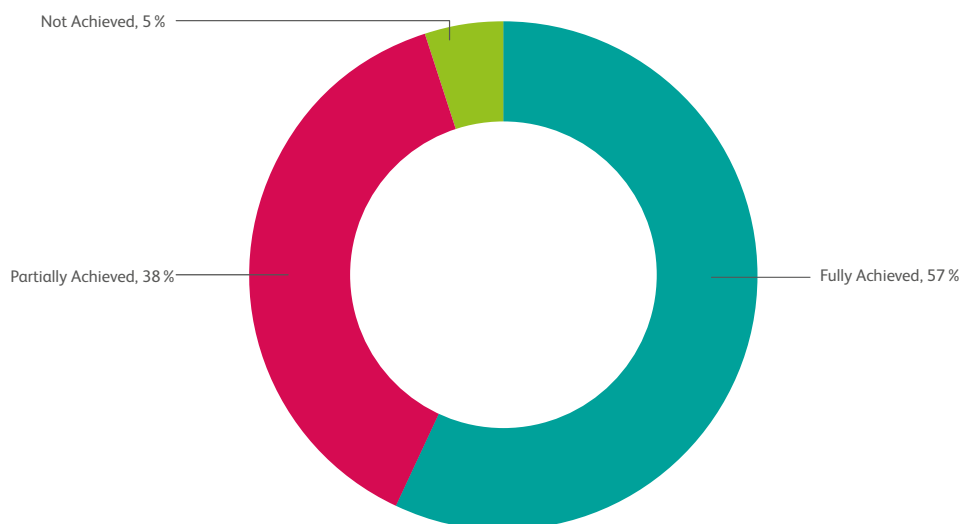
Making Safeguarding Personal – Outcomes for other concluded safeguarding enquiries

Making Safeguarding personal outcomes for other concluded S42 Safeguarding enquiries



Desired Outcomes of other Concluded Enquiries

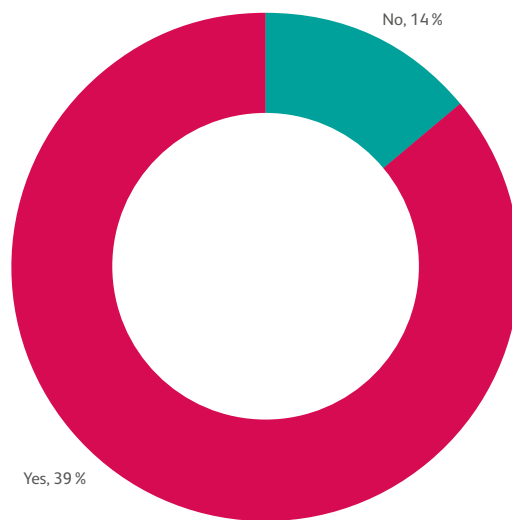
Desired outcomes of other concluded enquiries where outcomes were asked and achieved



Similarly data indicates that there is greater personalisation in 'other enquiries', with 83% of adults being asked what outcomes they want and of those that were asked, 95% had their desired outcomes fully or partially met.

Feedback of Safeguarding Activity to Referrers

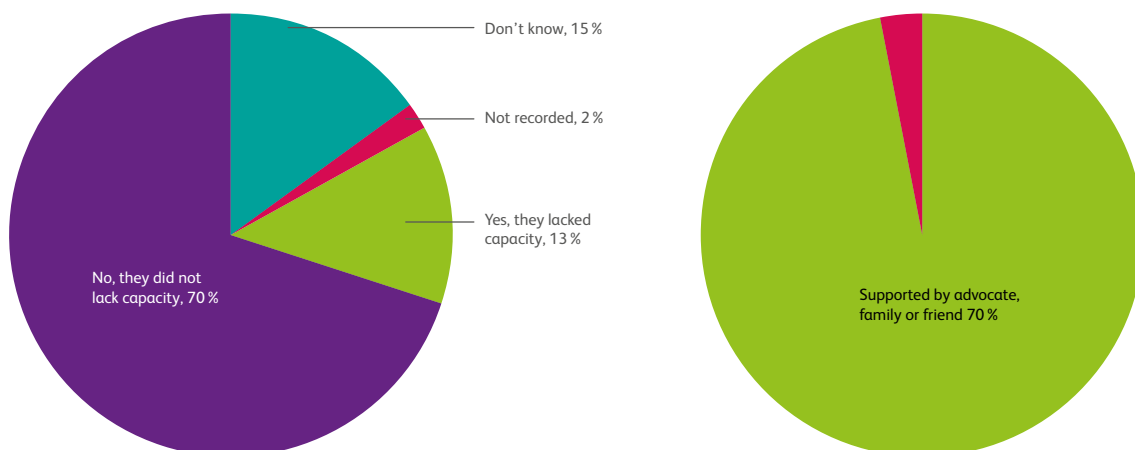
Feedback of Safeguarding activity to referrers



Feedback to referrers continues to improve in 2018/19, with a 2% increase in figures. This follows a pattern of improving engagement with referrers over the past few years.

Mental Capacity – Subjects of Concluded Section 42 Enquiries

Mental capacity of subjects of other concluded Safeguarding enquiries



In 2018/19, 13% of people were deemed to lack capacity to make decisions about their care. Of these cases, the adult at risk of abuse or neglect was offered an advocate in 97% of cases, a 21% increase from 2016/17. The CHSAB has funded significant training around mental capacity and this is a key message from the SARs undertaken by the Board, this could have impacted the increase, as well as better recording of data.

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS)

Year	Applications	Granted	Not Granted
2018/19	766	513	255
2017/18	693	462	228

Year	Applications
2018/19	766
2017/18	693
2016/17	810
2015/16	690
2014/15	358
2013/14	24

The data shows that there were 766 new or renewal applications processed, an 11% increase on last year's statistics. However, there was a reduction on the number of 'unique people' subject to a DoLS which has reduced from 570 to 537 people. It was interesting to note that there has been a 12% increase in DoLS applications being refused.

Contributions from Partner Agencies: Case Studies

Public Health

Nina, a vulnerable young woman with complex needs and a history of trauma, was supported by the Multiple Needs Service. Nina went through a repeated cycle of childhood abuse and spent a few years in care before returning to live with her mother. She became drug dependent after being introduced to them by her ex-partner. Nina's physical and mental health was very fragile, due to her chaotic lifestyle, the cycle of abuse she has been involved in and her self-neglect.

Nina has a son who was removed from her care at the age of five. She hasn't had face-to-face contact with her son for over six years and was advised she needs to regain stability before can see him again. In the meantime, she has been maintaining letter contact with him via his social worker. She experienced complex PTSD, compounded by the grief and loss of having her son removed from her care.

Nina was in a controlling and abusive relationship, which she was dependent on to help her manage aspects of her life. He was well aware of Nina's vulnerabilities and made his support conditional allowing him to control Nina. For example, he regularly used Nina to beg for money to fund his drug use, took control of her mobile phone, and exploited her flat for drug related purposes. He died of a heart attack, leaving Nina even more vulnerable. Following his death, Nina's suicidal thoughts became more persistent and increased in frequency.

Nina had a range of serious physical health problems. She had a liver transplant as a new-born baby, and was not complying with medical treatment around this. She presented as underweight, weak and generally unwell. Nina's financial situation also meant she turned to begging and was at risk of being evicted. She was subject to ongoing bullying and harassment from members of her family and other street users and presented with injuries which led to safeguarding concerns being raised.

Nina was not initially interested in changing her lifestyle, her engagement with services was inconsistent, increasingly chaotic and there was also evidence that she was still using drugs.

Services worked with Nina by carrying out regular street outreach visits and maintaining telephone contact with her as well as supporting her to manage her daily affairs so a relationship could be built which would allow further interventions. They advocated on Nina's behalf and negotiated flexibility with services in terms of her medical care. Nina was supported emotionally and practically, for instance with food, benefits, mobile phone credits, and reporting the abuse to the Police. Nina was supported to maintain contact with her son via her son's social worker. In addition, a referral to a hostel for vulnerable women was made and eviction plans were postponed. Nina was referred to

specialist services to help aid her recovery from addiction and introduced to a mental health professional from the Crisis Team. Teams also alerted emergency services in Homerton Hospital – Mental Health CRISIS Team and A&E – about Nina's poor physical and mental health so that she could receive flexible on-going support if required.

Homerton University Hospital Foundation Trust's (HUHFT)

Mr A, a 77 year old gentleman was referred to the Adult Community Nursing Service for leg ulcer management. He presented with wet and malodorous legs, soiled clothing and was generally unkempt. The district nurses, who were concerned about this, raised a safeguarding concern for self-neglect.

Mr A continued to attend the leg ulcer clinic in soiled smelly clothes. The district nurses were concerned about his cognition and ability to self-care so they referred him to the dementia specialist nurse. During one clinic visit, Mr A informed the district nurses that he had no hot water at home. This raised the curiosity of the nurses considering that no health professional had visited him at home. After discussion, Mr A agreed for the dementia nurse and the district nurse to undertake a home visit.

During the home visit there was evidence of gross hoarding in all rooms, no heating, a soiled broken toilet, evidence of infestation and rotting food throughout the flat, piles of rubbish and general belongings everywhere. Mr A informed the nurses that he had given a friend some money to buy a new television. This raised the question of financial abuse and a safeguarding adults referral was made for financial abuse, self-neglect and hoarding. The nurses also contacted housing for an emergency repair, which was allocated as a priority.

A safeguarding meeting was held at Mr A's house attended by two social workers, dementia specialist nurse, housing officer and an administrator. A capacity assessment was completed in relation to Mr A's ability to manage his finances. Mr A was found to have capacity and spending his money on a new television rather than on clothing and food was deemed an unwise decision. Mr A expressed his wish to move closer to his cousin in another borough. The district nurses supported him to complete all the relevant paperwork. He also stated that he wanted to remain in his flat until then and accepted a carer to support him de-cluttering his flat.

The nurses were able to provide him with some clothes and food. A social worker worked with Mr A to arrange the flat to be cleaned so that repairs can be made to his property.

London Borough of Hackney

Mr B was an 80 year old man who at the time of referral lived in a one-bedroomed Housing Association (HA) property, within a sheltered accommodation scheme. He had lived there for a number of years following deterioration in his functioning. It was understood that, although he had two brothers, he had lost contact with them and had no other family members involved in his care.

Mr B was referred to the Local Authority by his HA who had concerns that he was being financially and psychologically abused by an individual residing with him who identified themselves as his primary carer. The HA was worried that Mr B may be subject to duress and were concerned that the individual had begun to get more involved in the lives of other adults at risk within the scheme. The scheme manager had had some initial conversations with Mr B about the arrangement and had stressed to him that he was running a high risk of being evicted from the property as he was in breach of his tenancy.

The case was allocated to a social worker who made initial contact with the scheme manager to gain further understanding of the situation and to establish the best way to make contact with Mr B. This was important given that the potential issues of duress and the informal carer becoming unpredictable and aggressive when challenged. The scheme manager had a good relationship with Mr B and was able to arrange a meeting with him and the social worker on the same day.

Mr B appreciated the concern but stressed that he had no difficulties or concerns in relation to the arrangement. He explained, reluctantly, that he initially met the carer a few years ago. They agreed to enter into an arrangement where Mr B provided accommodation and the carer provided support for him to manage his finances and care needs, as well as company. Mr B stated that his carer was not using his money for their own means however acknowledged the arrangement had differed from what he had expected.

Mr B was clear that he did not want any action taken and began to get distressed by the conversation. The social worker was able to calm Mr B and accepted his decision, they did however check that Mr B knew what to do and who to contact if the situation changed and he did need assistance. Mr B once again became upset and the social worker agreed to call back in a few days to see if there was anything else that they could assist him with.

The social worker arranged to see him again three days later in the manager's office. Mr B attended the office having given some thought to what he wanted to happen. He stated that he required assistance to end this relationship although he stated that he was frightened of the implications for him. He stated "Please do what you have to do to stop it". With the agreement of Mr B, the social worker made contact with the Police who subsequently attended the property and arrested the carer on the basis of abusing their position and possible financial abuse. The police issued bail conditions that they should not engage with Mr B.

Mr B was extremely pleased with the outcome. The scheme manager was able to complete a risk assessment with Mr B, which included a change of lock, and consideration of a personal alarm. The social worker visited Mr B over the next few days to explore community opportunities for Mr B in order to address his sense of loss of relationship and the opportunities for him to regain control of his life.

Police are currently progressing a charge of theft and fraud.

Multi-Agency Working

Mr F was a 50 year old single man who was understood to be living alone in a flat within a Local Authority housing block. He had lived there for a number of years. Mr F first came to the attention of mental health services via the Anti-Social Behaviour Team in 2016, due to ongoing difficulties with his neighbours. They were of the opinion that his objections were not rational and may be linked to paranoia. Mental health services attempted to engage but he was subsequently discharged from their services as he did not take up their offer of support.

The case was re-referred back to Adult Social Care (ASC) in 2018 due to erratic and anti-social behaviour towards his neighbours. A social worker attempted to make contact via letter on several occasions and making a series of announced and unannounced visits. This led to Mr F emailing the allocated social worker asking them to desist from making contact and to complain about a neighbour who he believed to be causing difficulties. He made reference to being harassed by the London Borough of Hackney.

ASC liaised with the Housing Officer to gather more information about Mr F's residency, however little was known about him. A referral was made to the multi-agency High Risk Panel due to concerns about his lack of engagement and his housing situation. This was to identify if there was anything that could be done to clarify the individual's vulnerability and secure any relevant services.

The case was presented by the allocated social worker and their manager. The Panel consisted of Adult Social Care, the Local Authority Head of Safeguarding, Housing Manager, mental health services and the fire brigade.

The agencies confirmed that Mr F was mobile, in substantial arrears for non-payment of his service charge and refusing access for a hoarding and risk assessment. London Fire Brigade had completed a visit some time ago and had made a number of suggestions to address substantial hoarding, this included installation of smoke alarms. Mr F had no known GP and there were no identified utilities in the property.

There was a query as to whether Mr F had mental health difficulties which were impacting upon his well-being or whether he had a degree of eccentricity and wanted to be "off the grid". Whilst services did not know a great deal about Mr F the main concern for the Panel was the risk to neighbours and his possible eviction due to non-payment of his service charge.

The Panel agreed that the fire brigade would make contact as he had been receptive to them in the past. Local Authority Housing would also make contact on the basis of identifying if he required financial advice regarding payment of service charge arrears. Mental health services also gave consideration to the use of formal powers in order to convene an assessment of his mental health, and therefore avoid a deterioration in his well-being.

Following the fire brigade's visit, Mr F agreed to engage further with them. He agreed to liaise with a financial adviser who was being arranged by the

housing team. It was determined that Mr F did have mental health difficulties and are supporting workers to engage with him.

City of London Corporation

Ann an 88 years old woman living alone with multiple health conditions including: Osteoporosis, Atrial fibrillation, Hypertension, Diabetes type II and Bilateral Lymphoedema. Ann had two children who provided a good level of emotional support but limited practical support due to where they live.

Ann received a care package which consisted of 4 calls per day to support her to manage all her activities of daily living. She required support of someone to mobilise and the use of a hoist to get into and out of bed.

Ann was taken to hospital in January 2019 with hypothermia and dehydration. It was noted shortly after being admitted that she was suffering from moisture damage, friction burns, sores to her thighs and groin; this led to concerns that this was as a result of moving and handling.

The care agency was notified that same day of Adult Social Care receiving the safeguarding adult referral and was asked to complete their own enquiries into the concerns raised.

The allocated worker met with Ann on the ward to discuss the concerns raised. Ann was deemed to have capacity. She stated that she wanted them to make enquiries to determine whether the care that she was receiving was appropriate. She advised that she wanted to be consulted throughout the process but was also happy for her daughter to be consulted. It was also noted that Ann would attend any meeting, but consideration would need to be given to the location if a formal meeting was required.

The allocated worker met with all agencies involved in Ann's care. It was found that Ann never feels cold so will often sit in front of a fan in her living room regardless of the temperature. The enquiry recognised that whilst staff were not neglectful there were areas of improvement that could be made.

When asked, Ann stated that she wished to remain in her home and wanted to continue to use her fan. Adult Social Care put support in place to help Ann. Carers were extra vigilant in ensuring that Ann had an easily accessible drink with her between visits and she was educated on the importance of drinking water. A thermometer was purchased so that carers could check the temperature in Ann's house and raise concerns where relevant. Additional support was provided to carers looking after Ann so that they could ensure that moving and handling was undertaken appropriately.

More widely, training was provided to Occupational Therapy and Care Agency on hoisting. Training and review of hoisting and this has been completed alongside City OT and care agency. Policies were also reviewed hoisting and mobilising.

Contributions from Partner Agencies

This section contains short accounts from members of the CHSAB about their safeguarding adults' work during 2018/19, taken from their self-assessment audit.

London Borough of Hackney (Adult Social Care)

In 2018/19, London Borough of Hackney has implemented the following work which aligns with the CHSAB priorities:

- Promoted the Multi-Agency High Risk Panel which explores ways to support people with complex needs
- Supporting the newly commissioned “umbrella” advocacy service which commenced in April 2018. This features a single point of access for all advocacy, which has significantly reduced the issue of receiving inappropriate referrals.
- Progressed our “Making it Real” initiative, which engages Hackney residents to ensure truly personalised approaches to our work.
- The annual customer satisfaction survey which incorporates a “safeguarding perspective”, has indicated that 84% of people in receipt of care services, say that those services make them feel safe. The figure for Hackney is above the London average of 82%.

Adult Social Care were the subject of a Peer Review in April 2018 which focused on Adult Safeguarding using the National Adult Safeguarding Standards. The review was largely positive and acknowledged good practice in a number of areas namely:

- Multi-Agency High Risk Panel is well regarded, widely utilised and leads to better outcomes
- Evidenced examples of good multi-disciplinary and joint working arrangements
- Positive relationships were evident across the partnership
- Innovative use of the voluntary sector to raise awareness of adult safeguarding
- Service users and carers were optimistic that co-production will continue to be a priority

Adult Social Care developed an action plan to address areas of improvement identified and have achieved the following since the review:

- Implement the “3 Conversations” model, with Partners for Change, to promote strength based approaches to supporting residents. This involves a key worker supporting the person to identify what could support them to keep their independence and increase engagement within their community.

- Refining our data collection to better understand concerns being generated so that we can better direct safeguarding awareness.
- Ensured that adult safeguarding and learning from SAR's is incorporated into relevant work streams
- Strengthening the offer to Carers by creating of a Carers Partnership Forum

There remains work to do as the audit has provided an opportunity to:

- Continue to develop our preventative services, which play a significant role in enabling people to remain in the community
- We have enhanced our "front door" to incorporate initial triage of safeguarding concerns which has led to quicker coordination of responses to safeguarding concerns.

City of London Corporation

The City has continued to work on a number of projects and has developed a number of new initiatives. The work on financial scamming with Trading Standards has continued and is embedded within practice. There remains a strong ongoing multi -agency commitment to the established Hoarding, Self-Neglect and Fire Risk Panel.

The City has continued to embed the principles of Making Safeguarding Personal across the organisation with joint training with Adults, Children's, Homelessness services and commissioned providers. The Adult Social Care team now has a full complement of permanent social workers to help deliver a consistent relationship-based approach to practice. The City will continue to prioritise MSP across the organisation in the coming year.

A review of supervision arrangements has taken place following which there will be further development of cross service peer supervision opportunities within a Think Family approach.

Following some innovative outcome focused commissioning, Age UK have been appointed to provide a Community Connections service aimed at reducing social isolation and providing a joined up early intervention approach for City residents.

The City has continued its strong commitment to learning from Safeguarding Adults Reviews. A new internal procedure has been developed and embedded to ensure all future SAR learning is appropriately distributed to commissioned providers.

Adult Social Care and the City Homeless Service have been working closely together to safeguard Rough Sleepers. A monthly meeting now takes place between City Outreach services and social workers to promote understanding of the issues facing rough sleepers and to seek to address any safeguarding and wider Care Act responsibilities.

The City of London Corporation has continued to work as part of an integrated health and care system with City and Hackney CCG and the London Borough of Hackney. As part of this, a system wide safeguarding framework has been developed embedding safeguarding considerations across the work being undertaken as part of the integration project.

City and Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group

City and Hackney CCG have developed and strengthened Adult Safeguarding in 2018 with a number of significant achievements. In the 2017/18 annual report we identified seven key priorities for 2018-19, and we are pleased to report all of these have been actioned. Four of our key priorities have been completed whilst work on the remaining three is ongoing. Our structural highlights this year include:

- The permanent appointment of a Designated Adult Safeguarding Manager
- The successful appointment of a GP clinical lead for Adult Safeguarding with a commitment to continue this role in 2019/20
- A 75% increase in funding commitment to the CHSAB
- Publication of a new CHCCG Adult Safeguarding Policy and CHCCG Safeguarding through Commissioning Policy.
- Publication of the first Learning Disability Mortality Review report.

In support of the CHSAB priorities, the CCG achieved:

- **SAR Learning:** We successfully embedded SAR actions into the Integrated Commissioning Programme and supported the embedding of Safeguarding as a 'golden thread' running through all aspects of planning and transition within Integrated Commissioning.
- **Working Across Partnerships:** Coordination with CCG colleagues across the North East London Commissioning Alliance (NELCA) to streamline policies and strengthen partnership working.
- **Staff Competency:** Increased training and support offer to GPs including bespoke Adult Safeguarding Training Sessions for GPs, joint children and adult safeguarding reflective forums adopting a 'Think Family Approach' and innovative Adult Safeguarding training for GP practice managers and non-clinical staff.

City and Hackney CCG have established a number of key priorities for 2019/20, these include:

- 1) Enhance our mechanisms for quality assurance of care and nursing placements particularly those commissioned out of borough.
- 2) Support the CCG and our partners to manage the transitions associated with changes to the Deprivation of Liberty legislation.
- 3) Embed safeguarding in the neighbourhood model and the further integrated commissioning developments.

City of London Police (COLP)

COLP continued to develop working practices around the 'Vulnerability' Policing priority. This has included developing an overarching 'Vulnerability Action Plan', tasks on the plan include:

- A vulnerability performance dashboard developed to provide a better picture of issues affecting the City
- A 'vulnerability risk register' has been developed to ensure specific risk relating to vulnerability and safeguarding can be assessed and escalated
- 477 officers have received vulnerability training

COLP secured funding for 2019/20 for a mental health triage nurse and Vulnerable Victim Advocate. This has led to a significant decrease in the need to apply S136 of the Mental Health Act to members of the public.

Support is offered to vulnerable victims of crime including domestic abuse, sexual violence and fraud, as well as opportunities for third party reporting to outreach services and engagement work. These services have been referenced as examples of good practice by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services. The domestic abuse toolkit for businesses has been rolled out, to help them identify and support colleagues who may be suffering abuse.

COLP have continued work around modern slavery and human trafficking, working with building sites to raise awareness and uncover possible victims. COLP have taken part in 'Operation Aidant' – a National Crime Agency initiative tackling different aspects of modern slavery, including work with sex workers.

COLP have developed and implemented 'Op Luscombe' a multiagency initiative to work with rough sleepers, identify their vulnerabilities and offer assistance and diversion rather than prosecuting from the outset.

The Fraud Hub continue their work to identify and work with vulnerable victims of fraud, ensuring that information is passed to relevant force areas in national cases for safeguarding.

The Professional Standards Department have continued their work around 'Abuse of Position' to ensure processes are in place to identify staff that may abuse their position to take advantage of vulnerable victims or members of the public.

In the coming year COLP will be focussing on the following:

- Reviewing Domestic Abuse guidance to incorporate guidance for those whose first language is not English
- Development of a 'Vulnerability' problem profile bringing together all strands of vulnerability that affect adults, rather than separate profiles that currently exist.

Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) Hackney

In October 2018 Tower Hamlets and Hackney boroughs merged into Central East (CE) BCU and a dedicated Safeguarding strand was created. This structural change has significantly raised the profile of safeguarding within the MPS, making it core business for all staff.

The MPS has a number of dedicated central units dealing with specific categories of abuse. Locally there are BCU-based units such as the safeguarding investigation pods, who deal with domestic abuse, hate crime and elder abuse, and since February 2019, also have responsibility for the investigation of rape and serious sexual offences. Operation Jigsaw handles safeguarding issues arising from the management of serious sexual and violent offenders.

The CE Exploitation team addresses issues around 'cuckooing', where a vulnerable person's address is taken over for the purpose of criminality, and other forms of exploitation of vulnerable adults. The team also has responsibility for missing persons and considers whether abuse or factors such as dementia have contributed to / triggered the disappearance. In the past year the MPS has introduced the 'Herbert Protocol', which involves recording details of significant people and places for vulnerable adults suffering from dementia who have previously been reported missing.

The MPS have undertaken work to strengthen links between the different units who have safeguarding responsibility. There is increased interaction between the Safeguarding Investigations teams, Exploitation team and Mental Health team, with learning being identified and shared with the wider BCU through different means. Our local Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group meeting also includes a focus on Safeguarding ensuring this is an operational priority.

There has been a significant focus on training to develop safeguarding understanding amongst officers. For example, three supplementary courses based on safeguarding were created to help safeguarding officers deal with the recently devolved investigation of rape, serious sexual assault and child abuse.

An adult's ability to make lifestyle choices, issues around vulnerability and the principles of the Mental Capacity Act has been a focus for the MPS, with Victim Care being a key strategic priority. Staff are required to take a person-centred approach to risk management and safeguarding. For example, an adult's view regarding the outcome of criminal investigations must be sought and recorded by officers. To support officers, training around Making Safeguarding Personal was developed in conjunction with Dr Adi Cooper. This includes an input around capacity and the role of other agencies. It is currently being rolled out to all local officers, up to and including Inspector level.

There has been a significant focus on audit and learning over the past year. The Partnership DI is responsible for collating learning from audits and reviews and ensuring this informs local practice. Issues have also been raised with the relevant central teams as appropriate. The MPS further holds a central list of all internal SAR, SCR and DHR recommendations, identifying patterns and trends and holding BCUs to account for completion.

Homerton University Hospital Foundation Trust's (HUHFT)

The adult safeguarding team have worked collaboratively to ensure that safeguarding concerns are better identified. A process is in place to triangulate complaints, serious incidents, and legal claims, which enables the adult safeguarding team to be involved in screening for potential safeguarding referrals from the point at which they are reported. This has created a robust system to ensure referrals are made to Adult Social Care efficiently.

Staff knowledge and awareness around mental capacity assessments has improved as a result of the introduction of Mental Capacity Act (MCA) simulation training. The training covers the principles of the MCA assessments and ensures that assessments are correctly documented on the Electronic Patient Records system before applying for Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLs). More simulation sessions are planned to enable staff to practice skills in a safe environment.

The adult safeguarding team conducted an MCA audit to check whether staff were considering the first principle of the Mental Capacity Act of assuming capacity at all times. The clinical notes indicated that patients were presenting with considerable psychosocial complexities that called for a multidisciplinary approach and careful discharge planning. The audit indicated evidence of thoughtful and person-centred practice – with a focus on seeking consent – particularly by therapy staff.

The Trust has had a Lead Learning Disability and Adult Safeguarding Nurse Practitioner in post since April 2018, tasked with raising awareness about learning disability. Bespoke learning disability training with focus on reducing health inequalities for people with learning disabilities has been conducted across acute and community health teams and learning disability training is now incorporated into HUHFT induction. The feedback from the training has been extremely positive.

The adult safeguarding team has initiated a Learning Disability Working Group with a focus on ensuring that a culture of making reasonable adjustments is embedded and consideration is routinely given to carrying out Mental Capacity Act assessments.

There is a page on our intranet which has resources about making reasonable adjustments, to ensure that all services are accessible for people with communication problems or those for whom English is not their first language.

The trust has participated in an NHS Improvement Learning Disability Benchmarking exercise involving both patients and staff, aimed at improving the quality of service provision to people with learning disabilities nationally.

East London Foundation Trust (ELFT)

Over the past 12 months considerable energy and attention has gone into improving the systems and processes around Safeguarding Adults in ELFT. The aims have been:

- To improve the understanding of front-line staff about Adult Safeguarding and in particular Making Safeguarding Personal
- To increase the support and advice available to staff
- To improve our recording and reporting of Adult Safeguarding concerns
- To improve the experience of service users, where safeguarding concerns are raised.

There have been a number of safeguarding achievements for ELFT during 2018/19, these include:

- We worked with London Borough of Hackney (LBH) to agree a streamlined process of reporting safeguarding adults concerns into LBH. This will help ensure the consistency of information provided to LBH.
- We worked with LBH's Head of Adult Safeguarding to develop our proportionality document, which has now been implemented on all our inpatient wards. It is intended to ensure that there is a proportionate response to the safeguarding issues that arise in an inpatient setting.
- We have increased the number of Safeguarding Adults Managers (SAM's) working across the service. There are currently 22 SAM's based in ELFT, including Inpatient Services. We have worked with the London Borough of Hackney to ensure our SAM's have regular support and refresher training.
- We have developed, tested and implemented a new Rio Safeguarding screen, which is our patient case management system. This new form has several advantages, specifically it will improve our recording and reporting in relation to Adult Safeguarding and it also has in-built prompts in relation to Making Safeguarding Personal to ensure that our staff are considering this for all patients.
- The Trust has introduced new face to face training for Adult Safeguarding Level 3 for staff which is in the process of being rolled out.

ELFT has set itself the following priorities for 2019/20:

- To complete the implementation of Rio Safeguarding Adults screen and revised Mosaic Reporting and ensure this supports staff in delivering Making Safeguarding Personal aims.
- To achieve training compliance of 90% above for Adult Safeguarding Level 2 and to ensure Level 3 training is rolled out to all front-line staff who are Band 5 or above.

London Fire Brigade (Hackney)

The Brigade's commitment to safeguarding is evidenced at the highest level in the Integrated Risk Management Plan. Once a safeguarding risk is identified appropriate action is taken and escalation can occur as needed to protect an

individual. The approach to safeguarding in the Brigade is overseen by the Commissioner.

This year we undertook over 3,000 Home Fire Safety Visits in Hackney to ensure that adults at risk were provided with suitable education and safety equipment to avoid fires within the home.

S015 Counter Terrorism from Met Police has run three sessions on Prevent in particular for our youth/health and fire safety regulation staff. In addition, an article on Prevent/Radicalisation and what staff need to be aware of/action to be taken has been pulled together and published on our Intranet to raise everyone's awareness on the topic and related responsibilities.

The Brigade has reviewed the internal Safeguarding Adults policy and updated this in line with the London multi-agency adult safeguarding policy and procedures, to incorporate the particulars of the Care Act 2014. This has been published and is available to all staff via the internal intranet. The updated policy references the Mental Capacity Act 2005 and the Prevent strategy.

The Hoarding policy has also been reviewed to signpost the issue (hoarding) as requiring a 'self-neglect' referral to Social Services Departments. The policy outlines the immediate steps which should be taken to protect the adult and preserve the scene. The delivery of the information sharing project with the London Ambulance Service to provide Home Fire Safety Visits to high risk hoarders, has been embedded into core business.

The Brigade has developed a training package for all personnel which features the 'Making Safeguarding Personal' principle. The training also provides staff with a clear working understanding of the Mental Capacity Act. The package complies with both the Care Act and London multi-agency policy and procedures, and ensures all Brigade personnel receive initial and regular refresher safeguarding training. The universal online training module was rolled out to all staff groups in 2018-2019.

National Probation Service

The Adult Safeguarding Lead for London's National Probation Service (NPS) moved to the Head of Public Protection in NPS London in February 2019. Stuart Webber, Head of Service, has represented NPS at the local SABs in City of London and Hackney.

The NPS continue to embed a culture where staff know their role in safeguarding and to ensure that poor practice is identified and tackled. This has been embedded by mandatory Safeguarding Adults training, the development of national partnership framework setting out responsibilities to adult safeguarding and mapping safeguarding in the mapping IT tool for staff. The NPS recognises safeguarding as integral to quality and best practice and that relevant connections are made at all levels between related issues such as dignity in care; equality; balancing choice and safety.

There have been a number of opportunities for adult safeguarding to be promoted within the NPS including Adult Safeguarding, Children Champion, Domestic Abuse, and Suicide Prevention Forums. The Metropolitan Police Service have supported NPS with providing briefings on County Lines, Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking. These areas are included in the Vulnerability Plan 2018/19.

NPS has made referrals to MAPPA which has enabled risk management planning for service users some of whom presented with acute personality and self-management issues. NPS has worked closely with Adult Social Care to improve access to available resources, namely social workers, accommodation, oversight of a wider range of professionals.

The NPS provides support to offenders at court stage, this is to assess whether they are a potential adult at risk or have care and support needs.

NPS London's Suicide Prevention Forum has focused on supporting prisoners at risk, raising awareness amongst staff of work being undertaken in the community and prisons for those at risk of heightened of harm. For example, service users with learning disabilities who are being financially exploited by other young people/ gangs who might use their property for parties/ deal drugs/ store weapons (county lines).

In 2019/20, NPS will continue to implement the Quality and Improvement Plan related to adult safeguarding. NPS will encourage discussion in team meetings of adult safeguarding to share learning and support staff. This is especially a focus in MAPPA and the new Four Pillars Approach to risk management.

Hackney Community Voluntary Service

We have had a number of achievements around Safeguarding in 2018/19, these include:

- Improving safeguarding awareness amongst grant applicants
- Hosting three sessions on Making Safeguarding Personal
- Supporting the faith sector, refugee and migrant communities to keep safeguarding on their agenda
- Conducting a service user's survey to measure the extent the VCSE puts safeguarding on the board agenda.
- Maintaining our role to eliminate violence against women and girls as well as female genital mutilation by influencing understanding and action at policy level and community level
- Supporting the sector to understand the importance of supervision and whistle blowing
- Making information about adult safeguarding more accessible on our website by ensuring that there is a wider range of documents available to staff

- Developing information on equality to ensure that all demographics are supported

Over the last year Hackney CVS has continued to spread the word about safeguarding adults, particularly those most at risk. Across the community and voluntary sector we adopt a ‘friends, family and neighbours’ approach to protect adults from harm. This enables volunteer led and smaller groups to learn out of hours in their own setting. In Hackney, safeguarding champions deliver support in community-based settings through presentations, which explain safeguarding in simple terms and in a way that is relevant to their lives. We have made strides to reach parts of the sector that need awareness sessions out of business hours and we have made progress with communicating with refugee and migrant communities, organisations that work with Muslim communities and adults aged 50 plus.

In the forthcoming year, Hackney CVS aim to:

1. To ensure safeguarding adults is on the voluntary and community sector (VCS) management committee agenda
2. To respond to the learning and development needs of safeguarding leads
3. To support the new adult safeguarding champions and existing champions to jointly deliver the awareness sessions out of hours and represent the diversity of city and hackney workforce
4. To develop cross borough connections to inform the national safeguarding policy agenda and shape the safeguarding learning needs across the VCS
5. To work closely with CHSAB partners and increase roll out of mental health awareness
6. To focus on collaborative work between CHSAB partners and VCS organisations
7. To collaborate with more CHSAB partners to hold community clinics and 1-1 sessions in community setting.

The Advocacy Project

The Advocacy Project is pleased to have joined the Board this year. We work in partnership with the voluntary and community sector and are the lead provider of advocacy across the London Borough of Hackney. As well as advocacy we undertake a range of other activities in the Borough such as peer mentoring schemes for people with lived experience of mental health and an innovative pilot project on personal health budgets.

The organisation has experience of safeguarding across all care groups in a variety of settings ranging from secure forensic units like Broadmoor Hospital, to eating disorder units, children’s hospitals like Great Ormond Street, and in community settings. We are also aware of our “transient” duty of care for citizens, residents, and volunteers.

We have made sure that safeguarding is fully established in our organisation. A robust safeguarding policy is in place, which provides clear advice on how advocates should manage safeguarding concerns. Escalation processes are in place if issues need to be reported. There is a dashboard in place to review safeguarding, complaints and whistleblowing; this information is provided to the Advocacy Project Board for oversight. The HR, Remuneration & Policy Committee maintains oversight of DBS checks and attendance at safeguarding training to ensure staff are appropriately equipped to do the role. There is also a staff survey to explore whether people feel able to speak out about concerns and the results are reported to the board.

The Advocacy Project put a strong emphasis on 'prevention is better than cure', we work closely with care and community groups to explore what local people understand by safeguarding and how to keep safe. We are applying the principles of co-production to the work. Workshops and focus groups are being scheduled in care homes across the boroughs in which we work to explore these issues. We are also holding focus groups on these same issues with people with lived experience of mental health, and also those with a dual diagnosis of learning disabilities and mental health. We hope to collaborate with CHSAB on taking this work forward and sharing the learning from it.

We have information on safeguarding that we will provide to public, this is in a range of formats including easy read and multiple languages.

Healthwatch City of London and Healthwatch Hackney

During this annual report period Healthwatch Hackney held the contract for Healthwatch City of London, so whilst they are separate entities this is a joint report. As we are not a provider organisation we would not typically deal with as many safeguarding concerns in comparison to other organisations. Despite this we still have a strong commitment to the safeguarding agenda and in the last year we have achieved the following:

- We have continued to promote Safeguarding awareness and ensured our board, staff and volunteers are provided with training around safeguarding
- We have promoted safeguarding awareness and ensure the board engages effectively with Hackney people by advising on approaches to public involvement.
- We will continue to promote safeguarding awareness to the public and in non-safeguarding specific meetings and forums.

Appendix A:

CHSAB Annual Strategic Plan 2018-2019

Appendix One: City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Strategic Plan 2019/20

The CHSAB Plan addresses the five core outcomes contained in the CHSAB's Strategy for 2015 - 2020.

Partner	Lead
London Fire Brigade Hackney (LFBH)	Narinder Dail
City of London Corporation (CoL)	Andrew Carter/ Chris Pelham
Homerton Hospital (HUHFT)	Catherine Pelley
City & Hackney CCG (CHCCG)	David Maher / Mary O'Reardon
Hackney CVS (HCVS)	Kristine Wellington
Hackney Met. Police (HMPS)	Sue Williams
City of London Police (CoLP)	Anna Rice
Barts Health NHS Trust (BHHNST)	Sam Spillane
London Borough of Hackney (LBH)	Anne Canning / Simon Galczynski
The Advocacy Project	Judith Davey

Partner	Lead
London Fire Brigade City of London (LFBCoL)	Leo Back
London Ambulance Service (LAS)	tbc
East London NHS Trust (ELFT)	Dean Henderson
Public Health (PH)	Nicole Klynman
Healthwatch Hackney & CoL (HWH)	Jon Williams
National Probationary Service (NPS)	Stuart Webber
City & Hackney Safeguarding Children Board (CHSCB)	Jim Gamble / Rory McCullum
Housing Providers	Nick Hodgskin
London Community Rehabilitation Company	Kauser Mukhtar

Sub-Committee	Chair
City of London	Dr Adi Cooper

Sub-group	Chair
Quality Assurance	Jenny Singleton
SAR & Case Review	Chris Pelham

Task & Finish Groups	Lead
Homelessness and Safeguarding	John Binding/ Ian Tweedie
Service User Engagement	Adi Cooper
Workforce Development	Zak Darwood

Principle 1 : Choice and Empowerment – people make informed decisions and choices, and manage the risks they take..				
Priority Outcome	Action	Method	Lead	Target Date
1. Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) is embedded in practice and the culture of all partner organisations	1.1 Data relating to MSP will be reviewed by the Board on a quarterly basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners data will be analysed to ensure that the individual at the centre of the safeguarding process is involved and asked about the outcomes they want. The Board will undertake audits in cases where people were not satisfied with the outcome of their safeguarding enquiry or were not asked about outcomes 	QA subgroup	
	1.2 Partners demonstrate that MSP has been embedded into their organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners, provide examples of specific changes or best practice that they have adopted in relation to MSP. Bespoke support should be offered to organisations who are continuing to develop in this area. Partners to provide evidence of person-centred work at the six monthly review of priorities and in their annual self-audits. 	Executive Group	
2. The Mental Capacity Act (MCA) is applied appropriately so that the principles and best interests process places the person at the centre of decisions	2.1 To review Mental Capacity and Best Interest Assessments across the partnerships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review partner data around MCA and BI assessments to assess whether these have appropriately been applied . 	QA subgroup	
	2.2 To ensure staff are giving effective consideration to MCA principles and the Best Interest process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCA and BI assessments are audited via internal, peer and multi-agency case file audits 	QA subgroup & Head of Safeguarding	

	<p>2.3 Staff are supported to build their knowledge of the complexities in implementing the Mental Capacity Act 2005.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bespoke learning and development programmes are put in place across the partnership to provide on-going support to staff to undertake mental capacity assessments 	Workforce Learning Development/SA Leads
Principle 2: Listening and Engaging – using the views and experiences of our service users, patients, carers and staff to improve and develop services across the partnership.			
<p>3. Build community resilience by making the public, aware of adult safeguarding issues that may affect them, particularly groups the CHSAB has had limited engagement with previously</p>	<p>3.1 Raise awareness of safeguarding in the community and voluntary sector, with specific focus on building safeguarding awareness for those we have had limited engagement with previously</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners to provide data in their QAF returns in relation to the safeguarding awareness raising that their organisations have undertaken with frontline staff and service users. To identify what safeguarding referral data will assist in identifying the impact that safeguarding awareness raising has had on different communities Create a variety written materials that can be provided to service users e.g easy read/ multi-language leaflets and newsletters for residents Train a second group of Safeguarding Champions so that they can build awareness of safeguarding within their own communities Provide awareness raising briefings to residents so that they can provide peer-to-peer support 	HCVS / QA subgroup/ User Engagement T&F group
	<p>3.2 Gather both qualitative and quantitative data to assist in identifying areas of focus for prevention work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain feedback from service users regarding issues that are important to them Analyse concerns that did not meet the s42 threshold to identify any trends and what this means for the focus of our preventative work 	User Engagement T&F group/QA subgroup
	<p>3.3 The Board will identify how to effectively hear from people who have received safeguarding services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthwatch and safeguarding leads across the partnership to identify how best to engage with those who have used safeguarding services 	User Engagement T&F / Safeguarding Leads

Principle 2: Listening and Engaging – using the views and experiences of our service users, patients, carers and staff to improve and develop services across the partnership.				
Priority Outcome	Action	Method	Lead	Target Date
4. Staff are supported to work effectively to support and protect those in need	4.1 To ensure that staff have the tools and support required to enable them to work effectively within safeguarding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop the workforce learning and development process to identify how to provide appropriate support and training opportunities to frontline and strategic staff . To provide a bespoke training package across the partnership and regularly evaluate training to ensure that it meets the needs of the workforce Arrange a multi-agency forum where staff can meet to learn and feedback their experiences to the Board so that this can influence future work streams Provide regular updates to staff via the staff reference group and a CHSAB newsletter for professionals 	Workforce Learning Development T&F	
Principle 3: Standards and Accountability – people at risk of abuse or neglect using care and support agencies get safe and appropriate services that keep them safe and respect their dignity at all times.				
5. The Board ensures the legal literacy of professionals within the City and Hackney	<p>5.1 The Board will agree a framework for risk management with a focus on balancing autonomy and risk</p> <p>5.2 To ensure that partners sign up to guidance released by London ADASS and LGA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To agree shared principles that underpin assessing and managing risk, including recording and escalating arrangements and integrating MSP Ensure that all partners sign up to the revised pan London Policy and Procedures, and the London Information Sharing Agreement and aware of their obligations in respect of this. An approach on implementing LGA guidance on concerns and s42 enquiry thresholds is identified and adopted once published. 	<p>Workforce Learning and Development/ Safeguarding Leads</p> <p>CHSAB Manager</p>	

	5.3 The Board will provide guidance to staff regarding the management of safeguarding enquiries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop guidance providing clarity on 1) when to close a case, 2) which cases require multi-agency working 	Safeguarding Leads	
6. The Board works across partnerships and Boards and staff towards a joint commitment to support people's well-being and to keep them safe	<p>6.1 The Board will work collaboratively across the partnership to ensure that adult safeguarding has an influence in all relevant initiatives across City and Hackney</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree the Modern Day Slavery Strategy and Protocol with the Safeguarding Children's Board and Community Safety Partnership Obtain regular updates on the delivery of the VAWG Strategy at the CHSAB Continue to co-operate with the LBH Community Strategy by attending the CSP Board and completing work identified 	CHSAB Manager/ LBH Head of Safeguarding	
7. Transparency of CHSAB activity through communication, self-audit and mutual challenge	<p>7.1 The core business of the Board is delivered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner agencies complete the annual self-audits (SARAT) The Chair of the Board undergoes an appraisal of their performance 	Executive/ CHSAB Manager/ SAR subgroup	
8. The Board to develop its strategy for 2020 – 2023	<p>8.1 The CHSAB will develop its Strategy for 2020-23 identifying how it will continue to support adults at risk in Hackney and City of London and reduce the risk of neglect and abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Board Strategy for 2015-20 will be evaluated to determine its effectiveness and how the Board has performed in relation to the objectives it set The Board will engage its partners to determine objectives and principles for the new strategy Identify how service users can influence the strategy with the assistance of Healthwatch Use qualitative and quantitative data to identify the safeguarding needs of the community 	All partners / CHSAB Manager / Healthwatch	
Progress and Impact				

Principle 4: Access and Protection – City and Hackney residents have fair and equitable access to all services across the safeguarding partnership.				
Priority Outcome	Action	Method	Lead	Target Date
9. Advocacy is appropriately offered and provided to those people that need it	9.1 To ensure that advocacy is engaged where required by the law and people are offered the option to engage advocates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise awareness of the importance of advocacy across the partnership and with service users. To review data in relation to advocacy, this includes the use of IMCA, IMHA, Care Act and general advocates 	QA subgroup/ Advocacy services	
10. Advocacy is appropriately offered and provided to those people that need it	<p>10.1 Promote safeguarding in the implementation of the integration model to ensure that safeguarding expertise is present throughout the transformation process</p> <p>10.2 Agree interagency arrangements for safeguarding adults with an emphasis on case coordination. This should be piloted in a quadrant of the new neighbourhood model</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that copies of SARs and their learning is disseminated across the transformation process work streams To ensure that we obtain regular feedback from the transformation work streams To seek frequent updates on the delivery of the neighbourhood model across City and Hackney To ensure that safeguarding data is routinely shared with project leads to inform their work To identify ways in which adult safeguarding can influence the work of the neighbourhood model 	<p>All partners/ Integration representative</p> <p>All partners / Neighbourhood Model Representative</p>	
11. Ensure that the safety and well-being of homeless is central to the commissioning, delivery and assurance reporting arrangements in the City of London	11.1 Work with partners to address safeguarding issues affecting people who are homeless or rough sleeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build upon cross borough CHSAB work that has been initiated by the Homelessness and Safeguarding T&F group Implement learning from the four Borough SAR To review all deaths of rough sleepers within City of London and London Borough of Hackney 	LBH Head of Safeguarding / CoL Service Manager	

Principle 5: Prevention – people at risk of abuse or neglect are able to protect themselves from harm and help each other.				
Priority Outcome	Action	Method	Lead	Target Date
12. Developing overarching principles to support a transitional safeguarding approach for working with adolescents and young adults	12.1 Assurance to be sought that the safeguarding needs of older children and young adults is being met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and support the City of London's Early Help pilot being offered to young adults up to the age of 25 and evaluate the impact that this has Develop a mechanism for ensuring that all thematic safeguarding reports submitted to the CoL Sub-Committee actively consider implications for young adults Work with the Safeguarding Children's Board to develop joint principles in relation to transitional safeguarding Ensure the delivery of the actions identified at the Inter-Board Transitional Safeguarding Workshop in March 2019 	CoL Directorate / CHSAB Manager/ CHSCB Manager	
13. Support initiatives around Social Isolation and Wellbeing wider safeguarding issues within the City of London	13.1 Ensure all commissioning and direct delivery of services in the City of London Corporation that are addressing social isolation actively address risk of emerging and evident safeguarding and concerns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updates on the delivery of the Social Wellbeing Strategy and any thematic indicators to be reported to the City Safeguarding Sub Committee 	CoL Safeguarding Sub Committee	
14. Learn from SARs to prevent issues reoccurring	14.1 Ensure that partners have embedded learning from SARs into practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning from SARs is widely disseminated Undertake deep dives and audits to review areas where improvements have been made following SAR recommendations to ascertain whether recommendation has been embedded into practice To identify how to ensure that previous SARs continue to influence our partners work and are conveyed to staff 	SAR subgroup / QA subgroup	

Appendix B

CHSAB SAR Learning Event

Appendix Two: City of London Strategic Plan 2019/20

CITY OF LONDON STRATEGIC PRIORITIES ACTION PLAN			
1) Ensure that the safety and well-being of homeless is central to the commissioning, delivery and assurance			
Action	Objective	RAG	Comments
1	Build upon cross borough CHSAB work that has been initiated by the Homelessness and Safeguarding T&F group		
2	Implement learning from the four Borough SAR		
3	To review all deaths of rough sleepers within City of London and London Borough of Hackney		
2) Develop overarching principles to support a transitional safeguarding approach for working with			
4	Monitor and support the City of London's Early Help pilot being offered to young adults up to the age of 25 and evaluate the impact that this has		
5	Develop a mechanism for ensuring that all thematic safeguarding reports submitted to the CoL Sub-Committee actively consider implications for young adults		
3) Support initiatives around Social isolation and Wellbeing wider safeguarding issues within the City of London			
6	Updates on the delivery of the Social Wellbeing Strategy and any thematic indicators to be reported to the City Safeguarding Sub Committee		

SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY GROUP

Monday, 20 May 2019

Minutes of the meeting of the Safer City Partnership Strategy Group held at the Guildhall EC2 at 11.00 am

Present

Attendees

Douglas Barrow (Chairman)	Jon Averbs, City of London Corporation
Peter Lisley (Deputy Chairman)	Tim Wiseman, CCG
Lee Presland, City of London Police	David Bulbrook, London Fire Brigade
Lauren Tucker, Guinness Trust	

Chris Pelham	- Assistant Director, Community and Children's Services
Marcus Roberts	- Community and Children's Services
John Peacock	- City of London Police
Ayesha Fordham	- Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer
Xenia Koumi	- Project Officer
Richard Waight	- City of London Police
Oliver Bolton	- City of London Police Authority
David Mackintosh	- Head of Community Safety
Chris Rumbles, Clerk	- Town Clerk's Department

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Don Randall, David Maher, Bob Benton, Eric Beckford, Tijis Broeke, Alex Wrigley.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations.

3. MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting on 26th February were approved as an accurate record.

4. OUTSTANDING ACTIONS

The Group received a report of the Town Clerk that provided Members with a summary of the outstanding actions from the previous meeting.

SOS Bus – Operated over Easter. Update to be provided at the next meeting(1).

Licensing Inspector Post – Closing date yesterday. Likely to have someone in post soon. It was stressed the recruitment had been going on since October last year and it would be good to have someone in post as soon as possible(2).

It was noted the remaining actions had been completed with items all on the agenda at this meeting.

5. **DOMESTIC ABUSE, VULNERABILITY AND RISK POLICY UPDATE**

The Group received a report updating Members on activities of the one-year funded Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer post and presenting four options for discussion.

The Chairman asked for clarification on the difference between options 1 and 2 and it was explained that a key difference would be a full-time versus part-time role. It was explained that this role would allow for a level of expertise to be brought to the post and achieve a far greater level of co-ordination.

It was explained that the existing role was more of a secretariat role and that the advantage of having an expert in place would lead to key points being picked up and advice being offered on how to keep people safe; a permanent co-ordinator would bring a lot more specialist knowledge to the role.

The Interim Director of Consumer Protection and Markets Operation asked that when a paper is brought back in September that it brings out the extent of the problem in the City, current trends and also the benefit of the different options; build up the evidence base to demonstrate what can be done with the role. What does the City need? What can it afford? What is gold plated?

The Deputy Chairman highlighted that staffing levels within the Community Safety Team currently stand at three full-time staff. It was stressed the Group continue discussing different priorities, but there was a need for difficult choices to be made. There was a need to consider the significance of the issue in the City and the right way to fund it, looking at split funding options and areas that cross departments and City of London Police. It was suggested the paper in September would need to address where the post would sit.

Resolved, that the update be noted.

6. **SERIOUS VIOLENCE: NEW LEGAL DUTY TO SUPPORT MULTI-AGENCY ACTION - GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION**

The Group received a report of the Community Safety Team updating on a Government consultation on options for supporting a multi-agency or public health approach to tackling serious violence.

The Head of Community Safety explained the proposed changes were looking at how to respond to incidents of serious violence. There was a clear desire to improve co-operation and co-ordination.

The Chairman questioned the operational position being taken by the London Fire Brigade (LFB) and the Head of Community Safety confirmed that he would come back on this point, but that he considered it would be appropriate for the Group to take a contrary position to LFB.

The Deputy Chairman proposed the Remembrancer's view be taken to understand whether the City Corporation would want to submit an individual response or go with London Councils on this.

Resolved, that, subject to advice from the Remembrancer and feedback from London Fire Brigade, option 2 be endorsed.

7. SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME - TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Group considered a report of the Community Safety Team providing revised terms of reference for the Serious and Organised Crime Board in order to provide a more accurate description of the role of the Board and its membership.

The Group discussed representation on the Serious Organised Crime Board and whether a specific Safer City Partnership representative was needed. It was concluded that the Board would be unlikely to lack representation on the Serious and Organised Crime Board and it could be left as it stands.

The Head of Community Safety referred to a whole system approach and the Chairman noted the London Ambulance Service were missing. The Head of Community Safety agreed to take this up when he looks at the Membership of the Board.

Resolved, that the Serious and Organised Crime Board's revised terms of reference be agreed.

8. CORPORATE ALCOHOL STRATEGY

The Group received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services presenting the City Corporation's draft Alcohol Strategy 2019-23.

The Director of Community and Children's Services confirmed the strategy had been developed with representatives from the Safer City Partnership Group including the City of London Police and Community Safety Team and had been approved by the Health and Wellbeing Board.

The Interim Director of Consumer Protection and Markets Operation questioned the funding available for the strategy and how it would be taken forward. The Director of Community Children's Services agreed to take this point away and report back (3).

Resolved that the draft strategy and plan for consultation be noted.

9. HEALTH AND WELLBEING NEEDS OF CITY WORKERS

The Project Officer talked the Group through The Health and Wellbeing Needs of City Workers: Research Findings. It was explained that the research recently concluded had built on previous work and the group were provided with a high-level overview of the findings. It was noted previous research into Primary Healthcare Needs of City Workers had taken place in 2012.

It was explained that a small group of people had been engaged as part of this latest research, but with every effort having been made to ensure a range of city workers, job roles and companies were represented. The Chairman referred to the City Employer interviews and questioned how many individuals were being represented during these e.g. company size and workforce. The Project Officer agreed to establish the number and provide feedback on this(4).

It was questioned if employers had seriously engaged as part of the research and whether they considered themselves responsible for health and wellbeing of their employees. The Project Officer responded confirming there had been a good level of engagement during the research and an appetite shown amongst employers to seriously engage regarding the health and wellbeing of their employees.

It was suggested linking health services, with many people travelling into the City to work and then going home locally; providing a link between work and an employee's wider lifestyle. The Project Officer explained research had provided a sense that people preferred going to their local GP, with whom they had a relationship.

The Commissioner referred to the drug reduction strategy that was looking at a partnership approach and co-ordinated effort to target the health piece going forward. The Head of Community Safety referred to a review that will be taking place looking at best practice in other cities.

The Borough Commander referred to the significant amount of work London Fire Brigade had undertaken looking at mental health issues and preventative work and in offering advice to large businesses and confirmed that he would be happy to discuss this further. The Project Officer agreed to arrange a follow up meeting.

The Chairman questioned the strength of evidence produced by this research and the Project Officer explained that the research provided robust data in terms of a qualitative piece through its findings, but it was a small pool of people. It was stressed there was also robust data through partners that would go to support the research.

A Member suggested options for smaller businesses being able to access occupational health should be considered e.g. a pay as you go occupational health option could be set up, promoted and encouraged. This would mean small business not having to pay out large retainers.

The Chairman thanked the Project Officer for her presentation.

10. **COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE**

The Group received a report of the Community Safety Team providing an update on the activity of the team.

The Head of Community Safety referred to engagement with residents from the Golden Lane Estate. On 27 February the Head of Community Safety,

alongside a colleague from City of London Police, took part in a presentation and question and answer session with residents and that had provided a useful opportunity to hear concerns. The event also provided an opportunity for the City of London Police and City Corporation to raise awareness of the good work that was taking place e.g. arrests and dealing with issues at Barbican Station. It was agreed that the Head of Community Safety would give this presentation at the next meeting of Safer City Partnership Group on 23rd September (5).

The Head of Community Safety took the opportunity to highlight a recent hearing in the High Court and recommendations made in relation to managing Community Protection Notices (CPN) that are binding and must be applied.

The Head of Community Safety stressed the importance of partners using the partnership system ECINS for managing CPN's and to allow agencies to record the warnings and notices in one place.

The Commissioner stressed that ECINS was supported in the Command and Control Room that he considered it a great system and one that he was pushing for the City of London Police and City Corporation to use. Use of the system would allow for combined information and offer a better intelligence profile.

The Head of Community Safety acknowledged that any new system would take time to establish itself, but stressed the significant benefits of ECINS in providing live information on the level of engagement with an individual and the bigger picture this information would provide.

The Head of Community Safety referred to £45,000 being available as part of a Proceeds of Crime Act allocation that would go towards supporting Safer City Partnership Group activity. The Chairman asked that consideration be given to production of a hotel toolkit that would offer guests and staff a clear, constant and consistent way of dealing with incidents if they were to hear something in another hotel room (6).

The Chairman raised the importance of adequate analytical capability to support the Partnership.

Resolved, that the updated be noted.

11. **SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP DRAFT STRATEGY 2019-22**

The Group considered a report of the Head of Community Safety providing a final version of the strategy for approval.

The Head of Community Safety referred to feedback provided at previous meetings that had now been included within the strategy.

Resolved, that the strategy be agreed.

12. **COMMUNITY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES UPDATE**

The Group received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services updating on relevant data and activity from Community and Children's Services.

The Director of Community and Services referred to the sharp rise in the number of rough sleepers reported at the last meeting, which had remained largely the same. It remains unclear whether the high number of rough sleepers was a new norm or an outlier. Work remains ongoing in this area.

It was noted an alternative giving campaign was being developed as part of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy that would allow for donations to be directed through a homelessness support service rather than donating directly to individuals on the street.

The Chairman asked for an update in relation to cameras on bridges and an appraisal of the presentation previously given to the Group. It was agreed that an update would be brought to the next meeting (7).

Resolved, that the update be noted.

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

The Group received a report of the Interim Director of Consumer Protection and Market Operations updating on work in relation to the key priorities of Acquisitive Crime, Anti-social behaviour and Night-Time Economy Crime and Nuisance.

The Interim Director conveyed thanks to City of London Police colleagues for their support with the illegal street trading campaign that remains ongoing.

Resolved, that the updated be noted.

14. **NEW LIFETIME OFFENDER MANAGEMENT UNIT**

The Commissioner talked through the serious organised crime threat and updated the Group on what was being done in this space.

The Commissioner update on the threat picture and the need to get the message across to people sitting in coffee shops and hotels. The Group were updated on the serious organised crime strategy framework of pursue, prepare, protect and prevent and tailored approach to interventions being adopted in relation to the various elements of the drugs supply chain.

It was confirmed a unit of four people had been established that will allow for co-ordinated responses and better use of orders. A key aim was to continue developing a whole system approach to tackling serious and organised crime.

The Interim Director of Consumer Protection and Markets Operation referred to the presentation originating at the at Serious Organised Crime Board (SOCB) and asked that this be reported back to the SOCB giving feedback (8).

The Chairman concluded this item remarking on the support of the Group to the approach presented and asked that this message be conveyed to the Serious Organised Crime Board.

15. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**

The Group received a report of the Commissioner that provided partners with an update on the activity of City of London Police since the last meeting. Updates were provided in relation to various elements including:-

SOS Bus – Chairman asked that usage data be circulated outside of Meeting when it becomes available (1). The Commissioner stressed the SOS Bus provides a visible point of contact and reporting opportunity and its use was thought to be beneficial. Usage data to be reviewed to understand the value the bus offers and whether to continue with it going forward.

Comparison of Data – Data has shown crime rates in the City are similar to those at Westminster. This comparison will continue moving forward.

Shoplifting – Seen an increase. The Chairman suggested talking to Board's to get a focus in this area where individual shops were not being co-operative. The Commissioner explained shops need to balance offering visible impulse buys against the risk against shoplifters. City of London Police were obliged to respond, and incidents were very reactive. City of London Police would be putting on more visible patrols.

Mobile Phone and Laptop Thefts – Noticeable increase seen in thefts of mobile phones and laptops. An operation would be taking place to combat this, looking at making contacts with organised crime groups targeting the City; specialist help would be needed looking beyond those committing the crimes, with phones often being taken out of the country very quickly.

Anti-Social Behaviour – Outcomes from interventions hubs were beginning to bear fruit. The Chairman stressed the importance of not simply pushing the problem over the boundary as this would not be solving the problem.

Resolved, that the update be noted.

16. **LONDON FIRE BRIGADE**

The Group heard a verbal update from the Borough Commander of the London Fire Brigade (LFB).

- Discussions were continuing between colleagues at LFB and City of London Police looking to develop working arrangements and options for sharing equipment e.g. drones, thermal imaging cameras.
- Corrosive substance attack event held at the Old Bailey with positive feedback having been received. London Fire Brigade would be happy to give the presentation to other organisations in the City.
- £1m received from the Mayor of London towards a London Fire Brigade Cadet Group that would be made available to the City of London. The Chairman stressed the need to provide a link across to the City of London Police cadets.

The Chairman referred to incidents of individuals wanting to access a property calling the police to assist, which is becoming a political issue with a national debate at present. The Commissioner confirmed certain forces have already handed over responsibility for these type of incidents to the Fire Brigade as they are better equipped to take on the calls. There would then be a consideration by the Fire Brigade of whether there was a threat of to life and how to respond.

Resolved, that the update be noted.

17. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Public Protection

The Interim Director of Consumer Protection and Markets Operation referred to an unpleasant incident at the London Marathon that has occurred over the last couple of years. It involved a group of individuals looking to get drunk and creating an atmosphere when approaching the Trinity Gardens area. It was explained that the action of these individuals was having an adverse reaction to others attending the occasion. It was confirmed action was now going to be taken, including exploring the potential for a Public Spaces Protection Order.

It was noted that an officer group would be convened to ensure the City Corporation has gone through all appropriate action to date. Evidence would be produced to demonstrate the strong case for taking this action e.g. video footage.

The Comptroller would be consulted as part of the process with agreement of Court of Common Council also required. It was noted there would be a process to go through and it was stressed there was an onus on departments to record incidents to allow processes to be dealt with effectively. The Head of Community Safety stressed the importance of using ECINS to capture relevant information as evidence in support of these type of incidents.

The meeting closed at 1.15pm

Chairman

Contact Officer: Chris Rumbles
tel.no.: 020 7332 1405
christopher.rumbles@cityoflondon.gov.uk

SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP GROUP

23 September 2019

OUTSTANDING REFERENCES

No.	Meeting Date & Reference	Action	Owner	Status
1	26/2/18 SOS Bus	Assessment of usage and figures to be produced considering options moving forward. Agreed at Safer City Partnership Group on 20 th May 2019 that usage data for the Easter period would be circulated outside of the meeting Initial discussions have taken place looking at CoLP/Corporation purchasing their own bus.	City of London Police / Community Safety Team	COMPLETE Usage information circulated 4.9.19. Further usage figures are being developed and bus is already booked for the Christmas period.
2	26/2/19 Licensing Inspector Post	City of London Police looking at a suitable officer and anticipate appointment shortly.	City of London Police	COMPLETE Post holder in place from the beginning of August
3	Corporate Alcohol Strategy	Director of Community and Children's Services agreed to establish the funding available to deliver the strategy and report back on how it would be taken forward.	Community and Children's Services.	COMPLETE Update included within DCCS update report on agenda 23.9.19.
4	20/5/19 Item 9 Health and Wellbeing of City Workers Research	Information to be provided on the number of people being represented by the research e.g. company size and workforce.	Community and Children's Services	COMPLETE Information circulated 28.6.19

No.	Meeting Date & Reference	Action	Owner	Status
5	20/5/19 Item 10 Engagement with Residents Presentation	Head of Community Safety presentation given to residents at meeting on 27 th February to be given at the next meeting of Safer City Partnership Group on 23 rd September.	Head of Community Safety	ONGOING Head of Community Safety to give a verbal update at SCP on 23.9.19.
6	20/5/19 Item 10 Hotel Toolkit	Review options for producing a hotel toolkit. A toolkit that would provide information to guests and staff explaining know how to respond in the event of an incident. Looking funding through Proceeds of Crime Act allocation.	Community Safety Team	ONGOING Head of Community Safety to give a verbal update at SCP on 23.9.19.
7	20/5/19 Item 12 Cameras on Bridges	An appraisal of cameras on bridges to be brought back to the next meeting.	Children's and Community Services	COMPLETE City of London Police updated included on agenda at SCP on 23.9.19
8	20/5/19 Item 14 New Lifetime Offender Management Unit	Presentation given at Safer City Partnership. Agreed that feedback given would be reported back to the Serious Organised Crime Board.	City of London Police	COMPLETE. Presented to Serious Organised Crime Board at meeting on 20.9.19.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Safer City Partnership Strategy Group Review Period May – July 2019

City of London Police Update
T/Chief Inspector Jesse Wynne
City of London Police (Communities & Partnerships)
September 2019

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

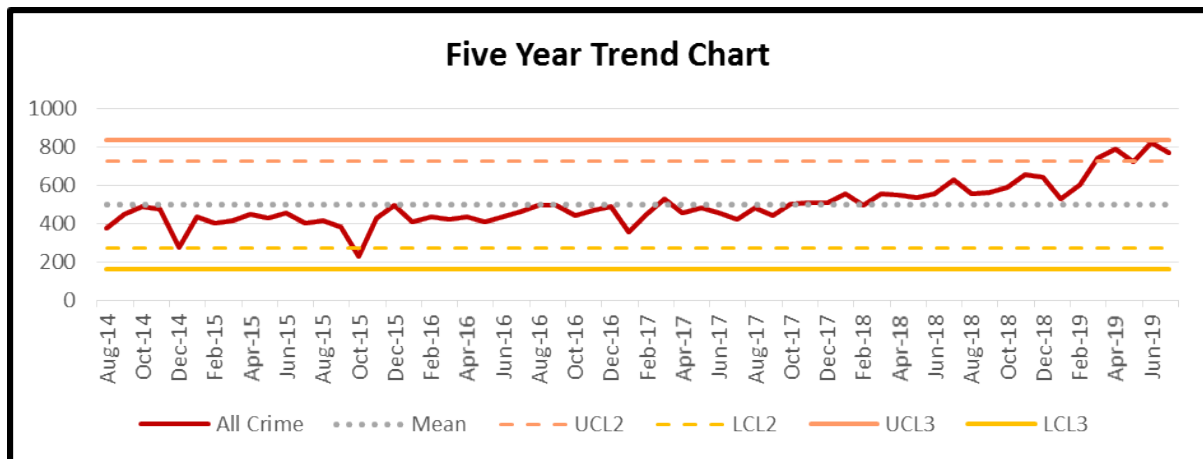
The City of London experiences relatively low levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. This reflects the efforts of the City of London Police, the City of London Corporation and many other partners.

Working together we contribute to maintaining the City as the world's leading financial and business centre as well as being an attractive place to live socialise and visit. Since its establishment the Safer City Partnership has played a key role in reducing crime and other harm.

This report identifies five main priorities, linked to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan:

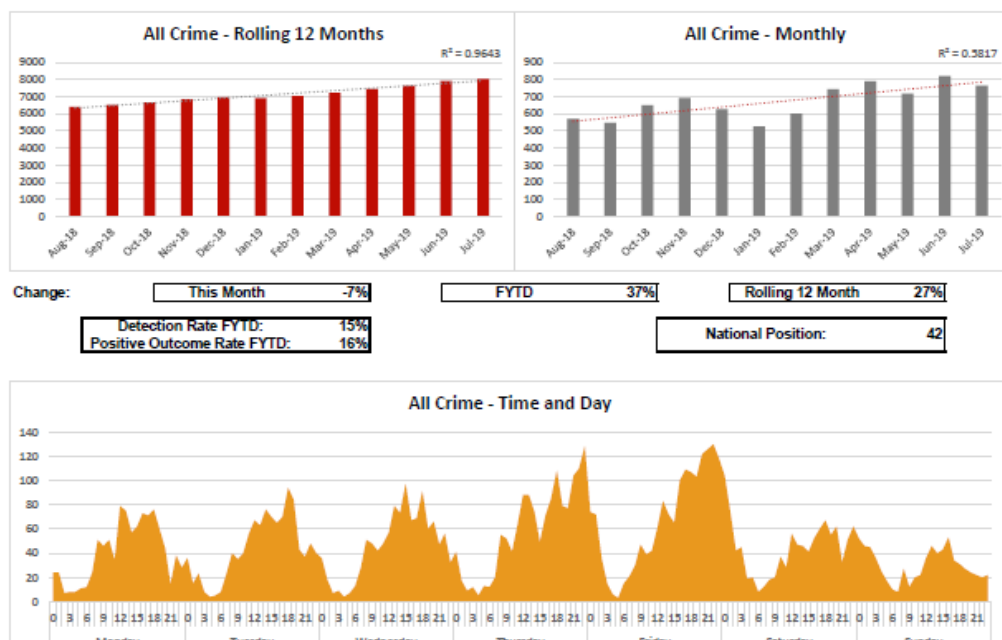
- **Violence Against the Person** – to protect those who work, live or visit the City from crimes of violence.
- **Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance** – to promote the City as a safe place to socialise.
- **Acquisitive Crime** – we will work to protect our businesses, workers, residents and visitors from theft and fraud with an emphasis on cyber-crime.
- **Anti-Social Behaviour** – To respond effectively to behaviour that makes the City a less pleasant place.
- **Supporting the Counter Terrorism Strategy through Delivery of the Prevent Strategy**
– To challenge radicalisation and reduce the threat posed to the City.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY



On two occasions in April and June 2019, levels of 'All Crime' have gone beyond the control limit lines. Since March 2018 'All Crime' levels have consistently been above the five year average; suggesting a sustained performance change is taking place. In July there was a small reduction.

All Crime Summary



OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

Report current to: 07/08/2019

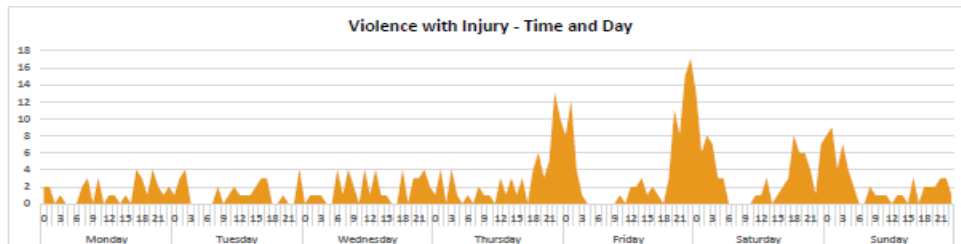
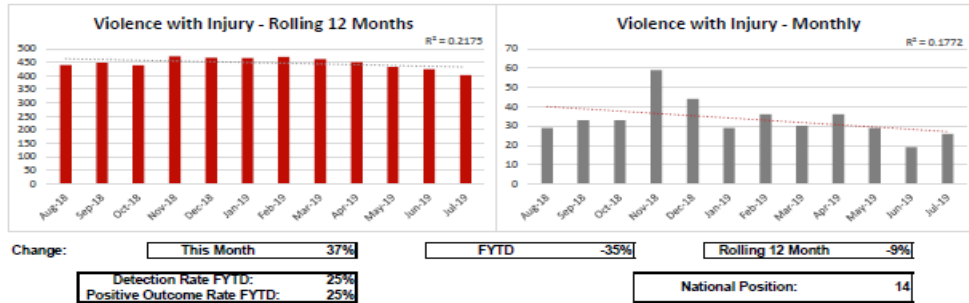
Across all crime reported there has been an increase of 37% for the FYTD, with a spike in June. In July a reduction of 7% was recorded. Within the City the peak days for offences occurring are Thursday and Friday, escalating in the evening/early hours of the morning on both days. The weekend days of Saturday and Sunday have noticeably lower levels of crime than weekdays.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Violence Against the Person

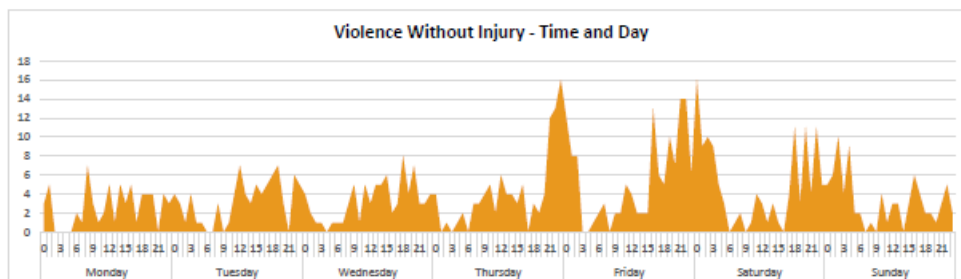
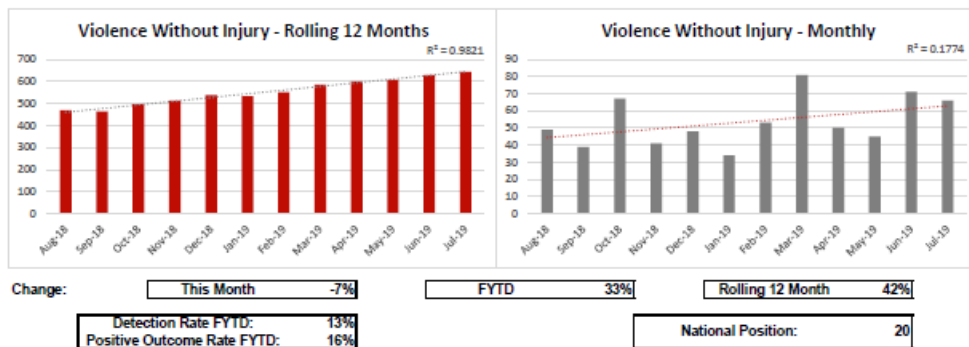
Violence with Injury

Violence with Injury Summary



Violence without Injury

Violence Without Injury Summary



CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Violence May: 75 VAP offences in **May** – a decrease of 37 offences (-32.2%) from April. Decrease in Common Assaults (-12, -30%), ABH (-6, -24%), Robbery Business (-5, -83.3%) and Malicious Comms (-5, -83.3%).

Temporal Analysis: Majority of offences occur during NTE hours (54.2%) – peak nights were Thursday or Sunday. Peak hours were between 2300-0100. Bishopsgate remains a hotspot.

Violence June: 132 VAP offences (including Robbery, and Sexual Offences) in **June** – an increase of 48 offences (+57.1%) from May. Overall decrease in Assault with Injury (fall in number of ABH and GBH with intent) but there was an increase in GBH without Intent (+5, 500%). Violence without Injury offences increased by 105.9% - primarily due to an 83.9% increase in Common Assaults. Assaults on Police and Emergency Workers (+11, 1100%) and Robbery Personal (+8, 88.9%) also significantly increased.

Temporal Analysis: 66.3% of offences in June occurred during NTE hours – peak nights were Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Peak hours were between 1900-2000 and 2200-2300. Bishopsgate Ward remains a hotspot – no specific repeat venues identified.

Violence July: 122 VAP offences (including Robbery, and Sexual Offences) in **July** – a decrease of 13 offences (-9.63%) from June. Decrease in Robbery Personal (-6, -33.3%), Robbery Business (-3, -60%) and GBH without Intent (-5, -100%). Assaults on Emergency Staff (Police and LAS) fell compared to July – however increase in Assaults on Prisoner Custody officers (+5, 500%) observed due to late reporting of incidents at CCC in June. Increase in ABH (+11, 110%).

Temporal Analysis: Peak nights were Thursday and Friday particularly between the hours of 2100-0000. Bishopsgate/King William Street/Gracechurch Street remain repeat locations for violence – no specific repeat venues identified.

Assault Profile

FIB have completed a profile looking at the last 6 months of assaults. There was a 17.6% increase in offending over last 6 months compared to previous 6 months (+46 offences). 11 offences (3.6%) included in last 6 month performance did not occur within the time period but were created late due to either delay in reporting or raised under HOCR.

60.4% of offences occurred during NTE hours (1800-0600) with offending highest on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights (accounting for 43.2% of all offences). Peak hours for offending were 1500-1700 and 2000-0200 (particularly 2100-0100 which accounts for 28.2% of all offences).

The Bishopsgate area is a hotspot for common assault with Bishopsgate and Liverpool Street being repeat street locations. Most incidents were related to staff members being assaulted - predominantly inside licensed or retail premises (n=101); 47 were domestic (partner/family) assaults; 24 related to altercations between individuals working together (either in the workplace or at social events); 19 allegations of assault by staff (predominantly licensed premises staff or taxi drivers –with the majority being counter allegations) and 10 road rage incidents. 127 offences could be not classified based on free text-searching.

The majority of offences consisted of either punching and/or pushing –however spitting, grabbing by throat, kicking pulling hair, throwing items including drinks, head-butting and slapping have also all been observed in lesser number over the last 6 months.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

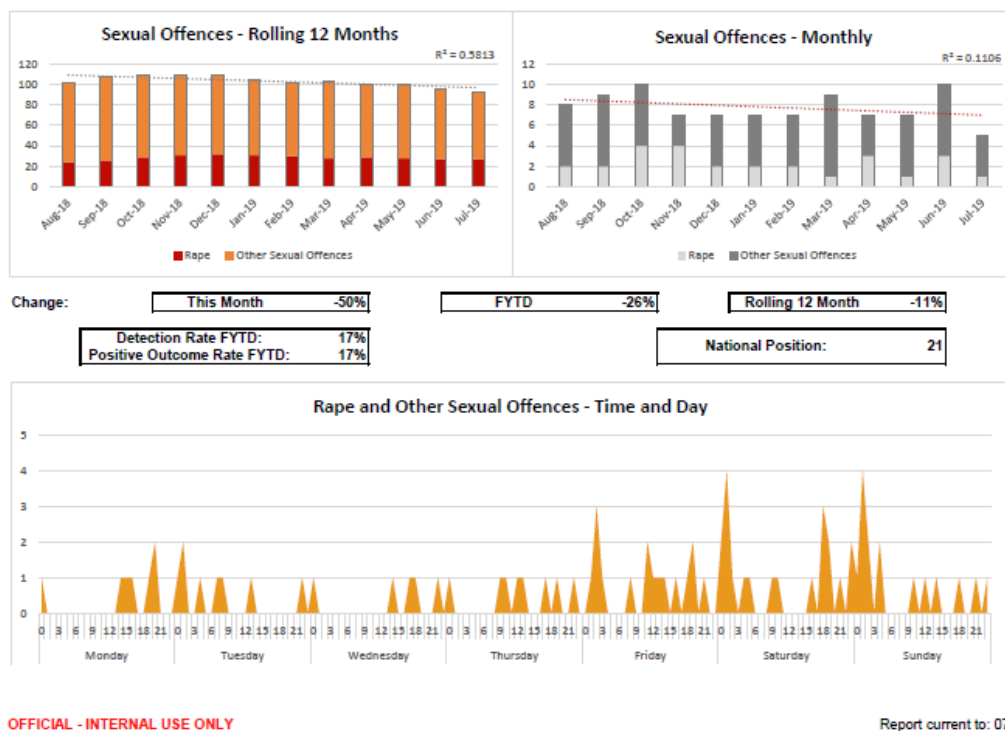
Alcohol and, to a lesser extent, Domestic Abuse and Drugs are the most commonly recorded causation factors linked to Common Assault.

Common assault remains the most common offence recorded in the violence without injury category and is strongly impacting the overall 'Violence without Injury' category.

Nationally, improvements in crime recording have had an impact on the level of police recorded violent crime since 2014 with increases likely to continue as implementation of improved recording is rolled out and embedded across forces.

Sexual Offences

Rape and Other Sexual Offences Summary



Rape & Sexual Offences

The number of reported rapes and sexual offences in the City is generally quite low which can sometimes make comparisons misleading as a small numerical change can lead to a large percentage change. There has been a 26% reduction of reported offences for the financial year to date (11% reduction on the rolling month), with the peak days for offending Friday, Saturday and Sunday during NTE hours.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Acquisitive Crime

Acquisitive May: 446 acquisitive crimes (excluding criminal damage) took place in **May** – a decrease of 51 offences (-10.3%) from April (497). Increases in theft other (pickpocketing & bag thefts) & theft from person were observed in May, with **distraction thefts reaching over 50 offences**. Increases were also seen in pedal cycle theft & pedal cycle snatches. A large reduction in moped snatches continues.

Temporal Analysis: Bishopsgate (18%), Cheapside (14%), Fenchurch St (11%) were the most common locations - Bishopsgate commonly reported theft / pickpocketing offences, whilst shoplifting was prevalent in Cheapside & Fenchurch St. THURSDAYS continue to be the peak offence for acquisitive crimes (20%). Peak times are around 1800hrs (10%) and between 1200 – 1500hrs (36%).

Acquisitive June: In **June** a total of 537 acquisitive crimes took place (excluding criminal damage). This is an increase of +91 crimes (+20.4%) from May which had 446. Increases in theft other (pickpocketing & bag thefts) & theft from person, bicycle theft and shoplifting were observed in June. However only 30 Distraction thefts were reported in June. Increases were typically seen for theft of bags from licensed premises, pickpocketing and gym thefts (18 in June). Only 1 moped snatch was reported during this period.

Temporal Analysis: Bishopsgate (20%), King William Street (8%), Gracechurch St (7%) were the most common locations. Bishopsgate commonly reported theft / pickpocketing offences, whilst shoplifting was prevalent in King William Street & Gracechurch Street. THURSDAYS continue to be the peak offence for acquisitive crimes (20%). Peak times are around 1200hrs (8%), especially between and 1200 – 1500hrs (28%). Offences were also common around 1800hrs to 2100hrs (24%).

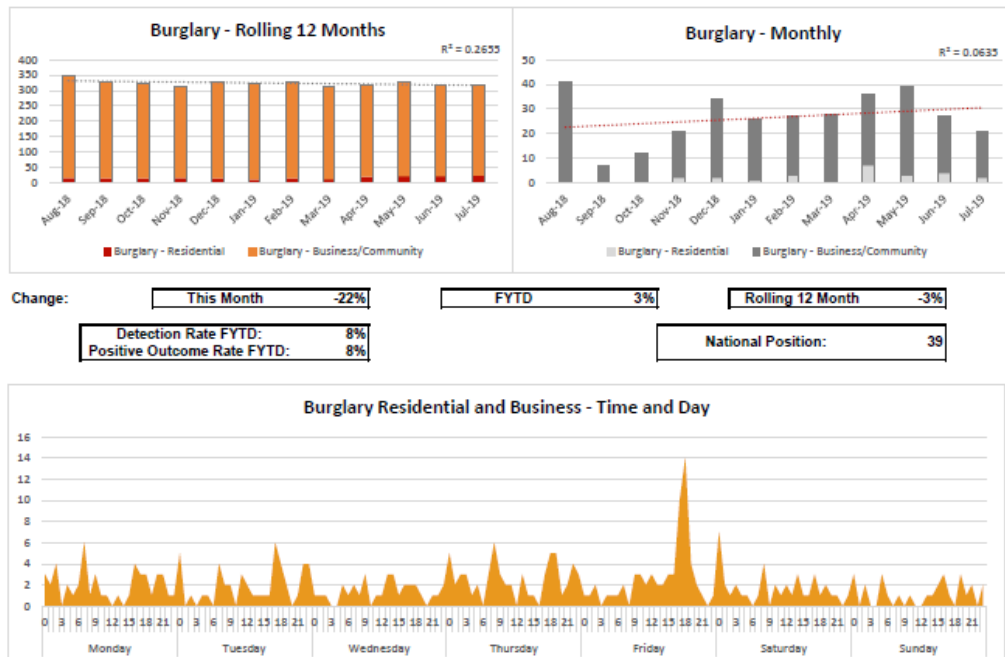
Acquisitive July: 478 acquisitive crimes (excluding criminal damage) in **July** – a decrease of 69 crimes (-12.6%) from June. Decreases in theft other (including gym thefts), theft from person (including distraction thefts), bicycle theft, commercial burglary and shoplifting were observed in July. Distraction thefts have decreased substantially since April – July had 17 offences compared to 72 in April (-76.39%). Gym thefts have fluctuated over the last few months –with the decrease from June to July believed to be as a result of the significant arrest of John FLETCHER 01/12/1973 for 13 City offences. TUNDRA offences (bag thefts from licensed premises) however saw an increase from 55 to 61 offences in July.

Temporal Analysis: Bishopsgate and Gracechurch St were the most common locations - Bishopsgate commonly reported theft other/theft person offences (including snatches) whilst shoplifting was more prevalent in Gracechurch Street. Peak times for offending where Monday-Friday 1300-1500 AND Wednesday-Friday 2000-2300.

Crime reduction plan

In response to the increases in Victim Based Acquisitive Crime, a Crime Reduction plan has been in operation since July, as some crime areas have reduced others have risen and there are a number of operations currently in place and directing resources daily in response to the latest reporting and intelligence. Victim based acquisitive crime is currently a focus for analysis and police response via daily taskings.

Burglary Summary



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Report current to: 07/08/2019

Burglary

City burglaries are predominantly targeted at commercial office buildings where offenders can commit multiple offences in a short space of time due to multiple companies sharing the same office building.

There has been a reduction of 3% in burglary offences reported in the FYTD. The peak time for offending is a Friday into the early hours of Saturday morning.

Shoplifting Summary



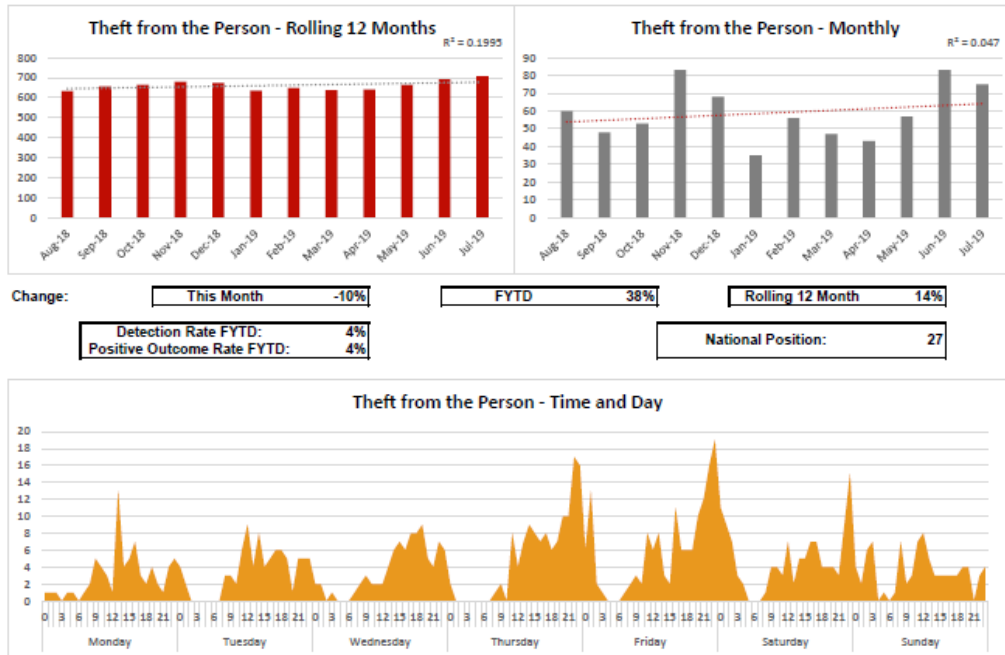
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Report current to: 07/08/2019

Shoplifting

There has been an increase in offending of 27% for the financial year to date, although for the month of July an 11% decrease was recorded after the spike seen in June.

Theft from the Person Summary



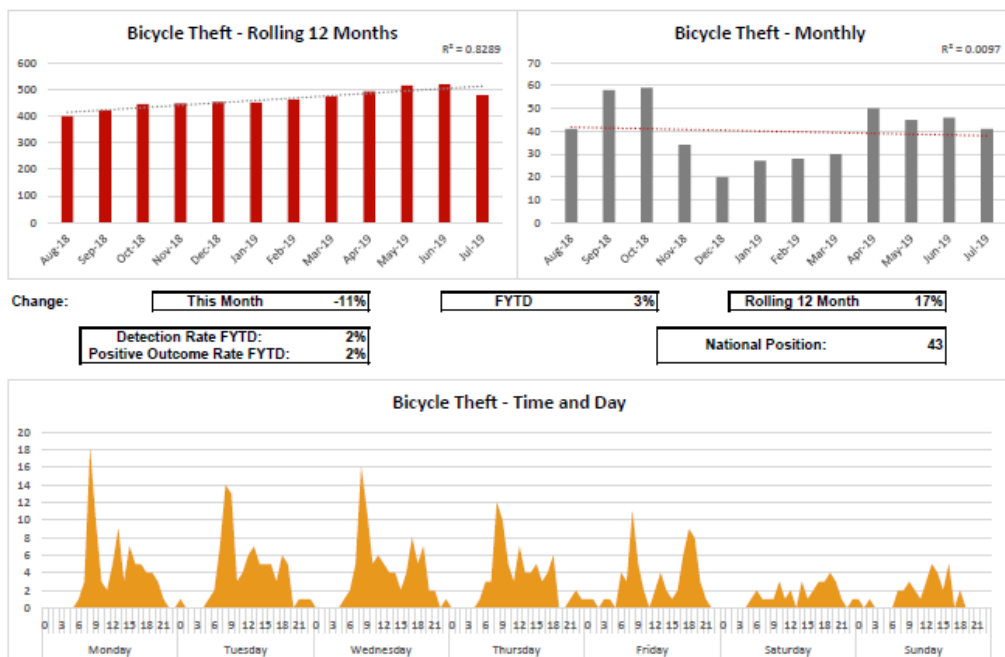
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Report current to: 07/08/2019

Theft from the Person

Offences have decreased for July by 10% from the spike seen in June, but theft from the person offences have increased for the FYTD by 38%.

Bicycle Theft Summary



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Report current to: 07/08/2019

Bicycle Theft

Bike thefts decreased in July by 11% and are now showing a 3% increase for the FYTD. Statistically the summer months normally see an increase in offending, impacted by weather conditions, school holidays and increased number of people choosing to cycle to work.

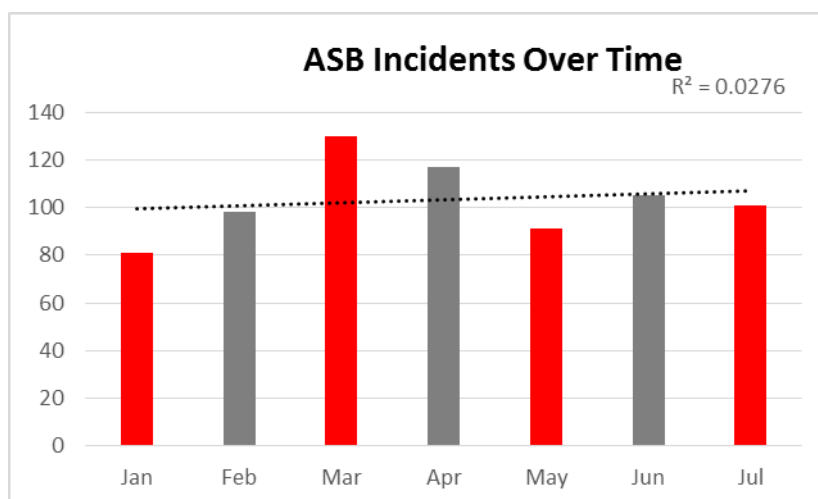
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Data Highlight Report May - July 2019

Key Findings

- In the current period incidents have occurred most commonly on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays and in the late afternoon/ early evening between 12:00-20:59. The peak for Saturdays is in the mid afternoon while for weekdays it tends to be the early evenings.
- There is a very slight upward trend currently being demonstrated in the number of ASB incidents recorded each month but the current three month period has seen less incidents than the three months previous.

ASB Incident Data by Month



Month (2019)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Incidents	81	98	130	117	91	105	101

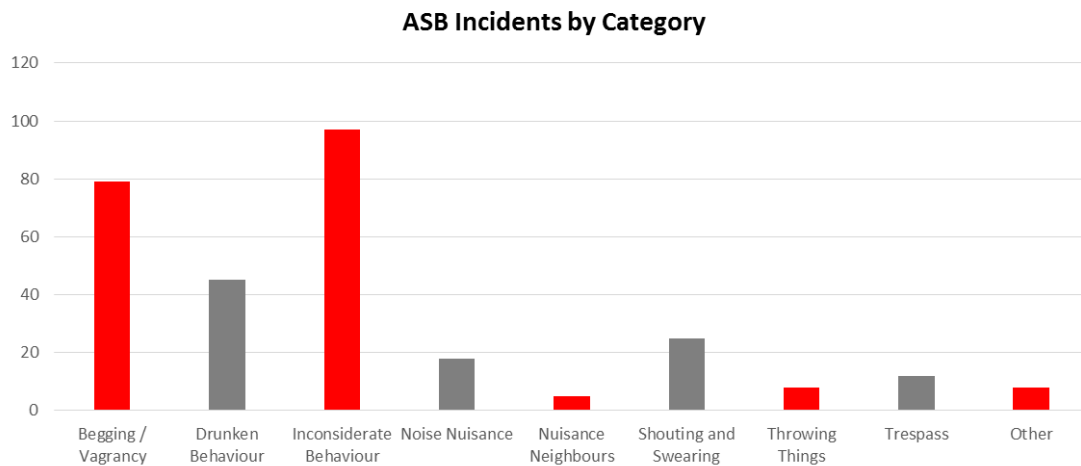
The number of ASB incidents recorded each month has been lower over the last three months than the peak seen in March and April, averaging 99 incidents a month compared to 115 for the previous three month period.

There is a slight upward trend currently but it is not statistically significant.

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Data Breakdown May – July 2019

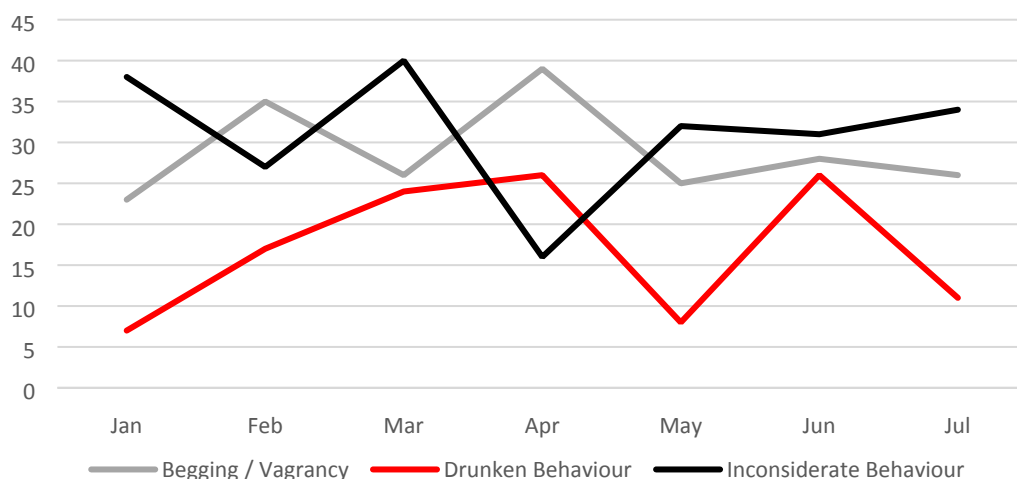
Highest Recorded Categories of ASB



The above graph demonstrates that **Inconsiderate Behaviour** and **Begging/ Vagrancy** are the categories with the highest number of ASB incidents recorded in the current period. There were 97 incidents for inconsiderate behaviour and 79 for Begging/ Vagrancy. The third most recorded are ASB incidents for **Drunken Behaviour**; where there were 45 such reports. These three categories remain the most common from the previous report.

After reviewing records classified as '**Inconsiderate Behaviour**' some records could have been recorded in other categories in the above table as they have referred to specific behaviours such as drunkenness, playing loud music, throwing objects etc. Categorisation is based on the recording officer's interpretation and where some incidents refer to multiple categories they may have been recorded against inconsiderate behaviour as a catch-all. This could explain why it is always the most prevalent category in data returns.

Top 3 ASB Incident Types 2019



The above graph shows the month by month levels of each of the top 3 categories, begging and vagrancy is following the general trend of ASB incidents and both this and inconsiderate behaviour have remained fairly stable in terms of levels over the last 3 months. Drunken behaviour peaked in

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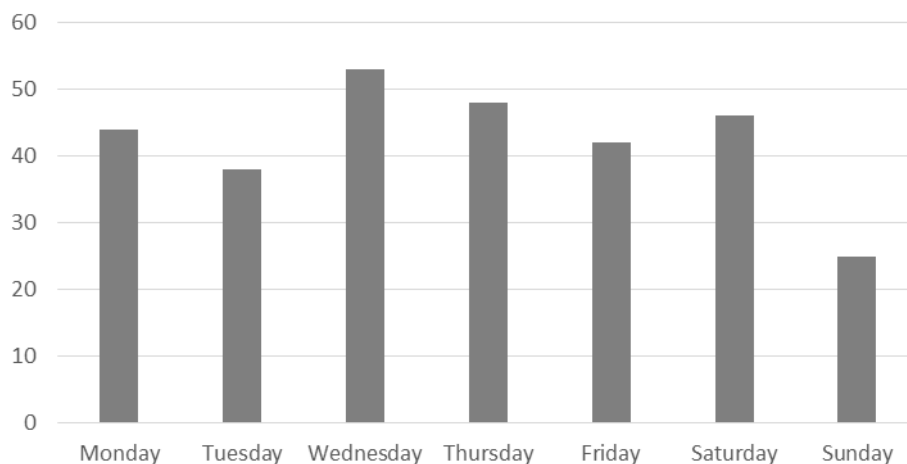
June, however the level recorded in June is more similar to previous months while the lower levels in May and July are unusual.

The main issues being raised are groups of youths on bicycles or skateboards either causing a danger on roads and cycle ways or intimidating the public, groups of people smoking or possibly taking drugs and being noisy, public urination and people refusing to leave public transport and the end of the bus route.

Days of Week

On average there have been three ASB incidents reported a day in the current period. Incidents are more commonly reported on a Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. These three days represent 46% of all incidents, Sunday is the day with the least incidents reported.

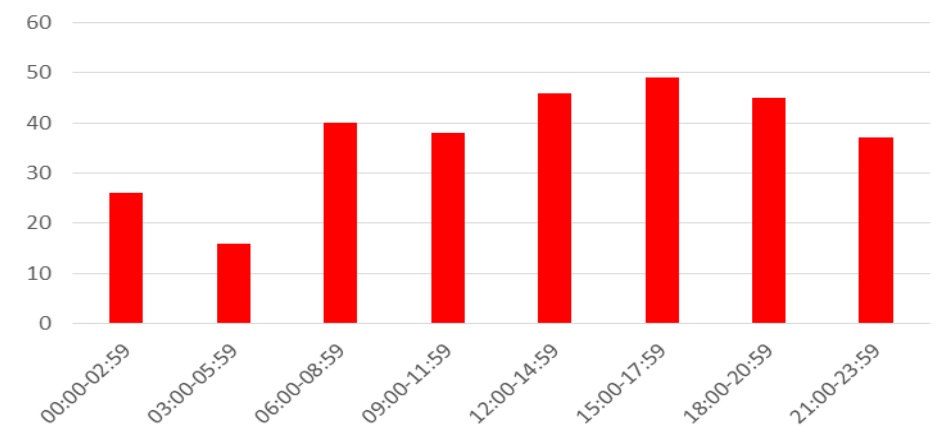
ASB Incidents by Day of Week



Time of Day

Reporting of all ASB incidents in the current period are shown in the below graph broken down by three hour periods across the day. Incident reports occur most frequently from the afternoon into the evening peaking between 15:00-17:59. After midnight reports drop off with very few occurring between 03:00-06:00.

ASB Incidents By Time of Day



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Operation Luscombe

Operation Luscombe was set up by the City specifically to deal with begging, one of the top 3 ASB incident types reported.

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 Drugs Project (WDP), housing, St. Mungo’s.

Stage 2 – Re-offenders will be given a ‘Yellow’ intervention invite and a CPW (Community Protection Warning). 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 (Criminal Behavioural Order) application ‘Blue’.

The table below shows the results of Operation Luscombe since it started in May 2018:

Total issued	Green	Yellow	Red	Blue	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	

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Hub 10 – December 2018	7	1			
Hub 11 – January 2019	1	5	1		
Hub12 – February 2019	5	2	2		
Hub 13 – March 2019	8	3	5	2	
Hub 14 – April 2019	1		1		1
Hub 15 – May 2019	4	2			
Hub 16 – June 2019	7	3	2		
Hub 17 – July 2019	8	3	1		
Hub 18 – August 2019	11	4	3		
Total	164	53	26	5	1

A review of Operation Luscombe is currently being undertaken by FIB and findings will be reported to the SCP on completion.

Drunken Behaviour

Another of the top 3 ASB types reported is drunken behaviour. Following the success of the use of Colchester's SOS bus during the 2018 England World Cup games and again during the 2018 Christmas Campaign, the SOS bus was deployed twice over the Easter period with the following outcomes:

18/4/19

- 6 attended
- 4x male
- 2x female
- 2 needed first aid = treated
- 1 need medic = treated
- 2 alcohol= fast tracked home in taxi
- 1 needed a safe place to stay for, 3 hours = family member called and picked up

24/4/19

- 5 attended
- 4 x male
- 1x female
- 1 needed first aid = treated
- 2 needed medical support, 1 needed glue on cut= both treated and home by taxi
- 1 M/H, was with us for 1 hour, medical treatment support needed, handed over to Ambulance service, unsafe to use support vehicle

A review of the use of the bus and outcomes will be produced at the end of 2019 in a similar format to that undertaken at the end of 2018.

We are seeking to develop usage further and already have the bus booked for the Christmas period 2019.

Mental Health Street Triage

Mental Health Street Triage is a scheme whereby mental health professionals provide on the spot advice to police officers who are dealing with people with possible mental health problems. This advice can include an opinion on a person's condition, or appropriate information sharing about a person's health history. The aim is, where possible, to help police officers make appropriate decisions, based on a clear understanding of the background to these situations. This should lead to people receiving appropriate care more quickly, leading to better outcomes and a reduction in the use of section 136.

If an individual is detained utilising Section 136 of the Mental Health Act, the individual is removed to Health based Place of Safety - Officers/Triage Nurse await ambulance or they are taken by a police vehicle. The District Senior Nurse at the Homerton determines Health based Place of safety, patient transferred to HBPOS where assessed by 1 or 2 Senior Authorised Mental Health Practitioners and a doctor, this is after any A+E visit to assess any wounds or injuries. Admittance will need a team to remove onto ward and ongoing assessment depending on level of care required. Can stay up to 28 days providing constant care if required with ongoing treatment plans.

If referred to General Practitioner, the Triage Nurse will make referral to their GP and the person returned home or left in care of someone who will take responsibility for them.

If referred to Mental Health Crisis Care Team. Triage Nurse will make a referral to the Crisis care team and as above taken home or left in company of who will take responsibility for them.

If deemed appropriate for Voluntary Attendance via LAS, the Triage nurse sometimes accompanies to smooth process and ease the person into NHS care.

If referred to Home Treatment team. Triage nurse will refer for those who have ongoing issues where a visit at home is more appropriate for the individual.

All referrals and voluntary actions are followed up by the triage nurse these actions save hundreds of hours in resource time for both NHS and Police staff. None of these actions are viable unless a MHST practitioner is present at the time of the encounter.

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If an individual is taken to hospital under S/136 without a MHST nurse present, this can take two police officers and a vehicle out of action for on average four hours – effectively half of the shift. When the Response groups are mustering approximately 10 officers, this is effectively 20% of the workforce unable to respond to calls for service whilst they are dealing with the patient at the hospital.

As can be seen from the statistics below, when a MHST Nurse was present, 163 S136s were avoided.

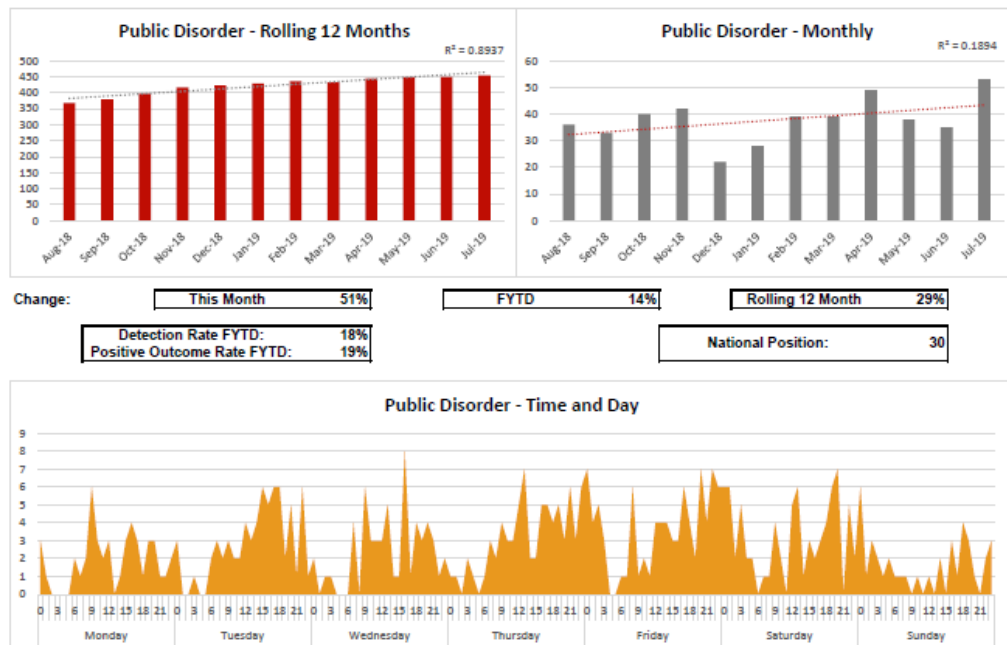
MH Street Triage Statistics

Rolling year period 1/7/18-30/6/19

Total number of 136's avoided by MHST team	163
Total number of 136's issued whilst MHST on duty	47
Number of 136's issued outside of MHST duty times	95
Total of 136's for this period	142
Total of 136's there would have for this period if there was <u>no</u> MHST	305

Public Disorder

Public Disorder Summary



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Report current to: 07/08/2019

Public Disorder

Public Order May: 10 protests in May (decrease from 15 in April). 14/05/2019 - Right Wing Support (approx. 200) and Left Wing Counter Protests (approx. 50) for Stephen Yaxley-Lennon's pre-trial hearing at the CCC. Public Order offending (29) fell by 35.6% (-16) – due to decreases in Public Order S2 (-6-40%) and Public Order S2A (-5, -35.7%).

Temporal Analysis: Thursday and Saturday peak days for offending, whilst peak hours were between 0100-0200, 0800-1100 and 1800-2100. Bishopsgate remains a hotspot.

Public Order - June: 31 incidents of public order reported in June. Incidents are not linked or caused by a common denominator. Most common reported offence was S4 words/behaviour- fear unlawful violence (11) the incident at Mansion House involving Green Peace protest was the most common reported location for public order, however this resulted in Nil arrests being made. June saw 10 protests within the City with no repeat locations and no issues.

Temporal Analysis: Thursday was the most common day for reported incidents (6) followed by Friday and Saturday (5 each). Peak times identified as around 20:00 hrs-22:00 hrs (6). Followed by 23:00 hrs (3)

Public Order - July: 53 public order offences in July – an increase of 18 offences (+51.43%) compared to June. Increases in Public Order S5 (+5, 500%), Public Order S4 (+6, 60%) and Racially/Religiously aggravated harassment / alarm / distress (+4, 133.3%). No repeat location identified.

Temporal Analysis: Friday was the most commonly reported day for offending. Peak hours for offending were between 1200-1400, 1700-1900 and 2300-0100.

PREVENT

Delivering WRAP sessions, meetings and Prevent sessions

Since May 2019 the Prevent team have jointly carried out the below work:

Prevent awareness sessions: 24 in total to various business and education establishments

City of London Girls School- 120 teachers

St Paul's Cathedral School - 60 teachers

City of London Boys School

Mansell Street youth workers

Barbican Centre youth workers

Golden Lane youth workers

COL tenant liaison officers

Various external business such as: Aviva, Salesforce, British Academy of Jewellery, Ward Security team, Virgin Active gym, Sir Robert McAlpine.

Internal Departments at COLP and COLC:

Page | 19

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

The Prevent Team have continued conducting face to face training with staff and officers within the CoLP. It is hoped that this continued work will assist with officers having a better knowledge of Prevent and who to contact with any concerns.

Induction days, apprentice welcome days, outreach workers, various uniform and control room groups.

Meetings

Prevent team have attended 19 meetings in relation to prevent work:

The meetings have been with various establishments such as:

City of London councillor for Portsoken Ward- to do future events on Mansell St Estate.

Counter Terrorism Local Profile meetings

Muslim Police Association meetings- ref HAJJ fraud project alongside ECD

Higher education Prevent coordinators

City of London church watchers group

YMCA

Prevent poetry writer

Vulnerability Working Group

Exchange Square

Head of Police training

Prevent referrals and other actions

The Prevent team have continued working with Prevent referrals over this period. There have been 6 referrals so far to date, one City based referral (8 year old) and there has been 6 Intel reports submitted.

Below are some of the referral we have dealt with:

- An 8 year old child made several remarks to another child and concerns were raised about his views, the school made the referral and it was resolved by the school taking ownerships of the child's safeguarding. It was decided by the channel chair who spoke to social services that the best way forward is for the school to monitor the child behaviour, and the school have put in place assemblies looking at diversity and respect as well as PSHE (curriculum) activity looking at difference. The child parents are fully assisting the school. Social services have confirmed while the subject has been previously known to Early Help (as has an older brother), there was no current suggestion that suggested risks around radicalisation.
- Previous prevent referral which was closed but subject has returned to the UK and made contact with COLP prevent team, currently he is under the mental health team, who were

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assessing him, and he was given Temp accommodation in Gillingham. The subject however got stabbed in London in the early hours in July 19, and is on a life support machine. MPS have stated this was a random attack, and that there was no signs it was related to counter terrorism. This case has been transferred to Kent Police.

- Subject attended GP surgery and wanted a letter to say he has no disease etc. to travel, he was unable to provide the GP the institute or course he was going to attend in Kuwait, GP felt he is at risk of Radicalisation.
- GP concerned for subject welfare, he stated that since he went to prison he feels he was radicalised (Islamic) and his visor team did not take him seriously, he recently attended the OLD BAILEY and sat in court listening to the London Bridge inquest and came out and met EDL members which got him angry. Referral sent directly to MPS, COLP updated Visor record, the only link to the City Of London was that he was attending the Old Bailey.
- Family member called and did not want to discuss with the police her concerns, and did not want to leave her details. After reassuring the person they provided me details of her concerns regarding a family looking to travel to Turkey in the next few weeks, and was concerned about the welfare of the children, the Islamic school they are attending and their father has given them new names. The reporter was concerned that they will find out that they have provided details and does not have much trust in the police. Prevent Intel submitted to the force it was related too. Subject reported the matter via ACT line.
- Subject in a MH hospital in London and head of care is concerned for the subject mental state as he wants to go to Afghanistan and kill British soldiers. The head of care is concerned as he is allowed out in the community and he could pose a risk. Prevent referral submitted

Internal Women's Network/Islamic Women's Network

Prevent officers have continued supporting some of the various networks to understand the role of Prevent and, for them, have the knowledge and confidence to come forward with any concerns.

Officer attends on a weekly basis the Islamic women's group, and has a good rapport with them.

The group also attend the EID meal at The Guildhall which they have now attended for the last 2 years with support provided by the prevent officer.

There is a family dispute on the estate between two families and counter allegations have been made. One of the women does attend the weekly women's group and the prevent officers has monitored the situation and explained what a Voluntary interview is to the lady as she did not understand what it was. Prevent officer has spoken to the investigating officer.

Face to Face Meeting/stalls

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Prevent team have done approx. 30 stalls which are ongoing alongside victim support/communities at:

- Salvation Army headquarters
- Bart's hospital
- Fresher's fair Coventry University
- Prevent stall x 2 at City wide residents' meeting Beaufort House
- 200 Aldersgate St
- Guildhall School of music and drama
- Savills - Fenchurch St
- Sir Robert McAlpine
- Artisan Library
- Deutsche Bank
- Golden Lane estate
- Chancery Lane street festival x 3 days
- INTO university Middlesex St
- Standard Chartered Bank
- Lloyds banking group

Practical Training Package

The Prevent team has produced a practical training package to identify signs of radicalisation and what to do when this occurs. The package is complete and includes a case study, the definition of radicalisation, the aim of the Contest strategy and understanding of the 4 P's and where Prevent sits in the Force. Currently over 200 people have been trained and we will be carrying out this work over this year to ensure as many of the Force are trained as possible.

Mobile networking group

Prevent referral document uploaded onto the portable mobile working devices. This work has now been completed meaning that officers can fill out Prevent referrals whilst on mobile patrol.

Regional Meeting

The Prevent team are continuing to working with the Prevent teams from around the country looking at the best ways for improving professional and best practice.

Ongoing work

- WRAP/Prevent engagement
- Internal and external network meeting
- Continue face to face meetings
- Continue training staff and officers in the Prevent practical input
- Continue working with City hospitals and libraries
- Work with L&D to provide training on the Custody course.
- Continue working on the RAG report

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- Continue attending regional/local meetings
- Continue delivering WRAP to Guildhall apprentice staff

CT Local Profile (CTLP)

On 17th July 2019 there was a CTLP awareness date at Wood St Police Station, where all the stakeholders attended and were given information how to feed into the CTLP and what they will get out of the CTLP, which will hopefully raise more awareness around Prevent.

A further meeting was held on 8th Aug 19 for the stakeholders who were unable to attend the first meeting.

CTLP questionnaire has been sent out to all stakeholders for them to complete and return to us.

On 25th October 2019 a date has been set for us to have a meeting with the stakeholders and discuss their responses.

The prevent team will also be attending the MPS CTLP day on 21st October 2019.

Other Updates

City of London Corporation have employed a person to take on the role of the Prevent Coordinator /safeguarding officer, her name is Ms Ali Burlington and she is in post.

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Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	23 September 2019
Subject: Seeking a Public Space Protection Order – London Marathon Related Disorder	For Decision
Report of: Head of Community Safety	
Report author: Valeria Cadena-Wrigley, Community Safety officer	
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>To provide an update on work exploring the potential to obtain a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) to deal with the recurring issues of violent disorder and anti-social behaviour (ASB) associated with the London Marathon.</p> <p>The paper outlines previous activity to try and resolve the issue and the steps needed should the decision to pursue a PSPO be agreed. This includes collaboration with relevant committees and a formal consultation process.</p> <p>Recommendation(s)</p> <p>Members are asked to consider the report and agree that the SCP pursue a PSPO in response to this specific and defined problem.</p>	

Main Report

Background

1. Members will recall that issues relating to disorder which occurred at the London Marathon in April 2019 were raised at the last meeting. Problems of this nature have arisen over several years in the locality around Trinity Square EC3. The primary issue is related to large groups of young adults consuming alcohol and drugs, particularly nitrous oxide, while the London Marathon is taking place. This has contributed to considerable ASB and violent disorder.
2. Significant work has been undertaken with local venues to ensure they are not contributing to the problems. In addition, the City of London Police and Corporation of London staff have worked in partnership to tackle the problems. This has included the deployment of specialist public order assets, liaising with London Marathon organisers to move and change the music

provision and the use of crowd control barriers. Despite these efforts, the last two years have still seen considerable public disorder.

3. The core issue are groups of young adults seeing the Marathon as an opportunity to congregate in large numbers to drink alcohol and use drugs, (notably nitrous oxide). As the day progresses, levels of intoxication, ASB and disorder increases. The area impacted is close to Fenchurch Street and Tower Hill Underground and British Rail stations, which are used by the majority of those involved to transit to the City.
4. Following issues experienced in previous years and working in conjunction with the London Marathon management team and City of London Corporation staff, significant changes were made in 2019 including:
 - Replacing the rock band at Byward Street EC3 with a brass band
 - Cancelling the DJ next to All Hallows Church
 - Increasing barrier plan outside the Liberty Bounds Public House
 - Deploying specially trained Public Order Officers to the area
 - Using the Section 35 Dispersal Order
 - Installing a Police CCTV van in the area
 - Deploying Police horses
 - Ensuring there is no street drinking in Trinity Gardens by using local authority Enforcement Officers from Tower Hamlets
 - Requesting local licensed premises have additional security on duty
5. Despite these mitigating actions, there was still high level ASB and disorder in the area of Great Tower Street EC3, with approximately 500 highly intoxicated young adults present (consuming alcohol and nitrous oxide). These individuals had no vested interest in the London Marathon and made the area, in the words of the City of London Police, *“a ‘no-go’ area for members of the public”* who wanted to watch and enjoy the London Marathon.
6. As the day progressed, the atmosphere became increasingly hostile and eventually resulted in arrests for violent disorder, grievous bodily harm and possession of class A drugs. While assisting in an arrest one of the Police horses fell, trapping the mounted officer under the horse, and resulting in the officer receiving a broken ankle.
7. Seasoned Public Order Officers assigned to the event, who are used to dealing with high levels of disorder, were taken aback with the level of disorder and how quickly the situation escalated. Despite having 20 Public Order Officers available in the area, another 40 officers were required to deal with the problems. In total over 100 City of London Police Officers were deployed to this relatively small geographical area to contain the situation.

Neighbouring Boroughs

8. As the legislation concerning Designated Public Place Orders became redundant with the introduction of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act (2014), the London Boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Southwark

sought to recoup and convert these powers through the application of a PSPO, which specifically controls the consumption of alcohol in a public place.

9. The PSPOs in Tower Hamlets and Southwark grant the Police in these boroughs additional powers to confiscate alcohol and other substances associated with ASB. This power also extends to Tower Hamlets Enforcement Officers (as “*authorised persons*”), who patrol Trinity Gardens on the day of the London Marathon.

Public and Reputational Impact

10. The large groups who congregate in Trinity Square and its vicinity, create a hostile environment and are often verbally abusive towards those competing in the London Marathon as well as other spectators. Given the nature of the London Marathon as a charitable and family friendly event, this behaviour is clearly unacceptable. The reputation of the event and the City of London Corporation is put at risk by this level of anti-social and threatening behaviour.

Legislation and local authorities’ duty

11. Section 59 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act (2014) gives power to a local authority to make a PSPO if satisfied on reasonable grounds that two conditions are met:
 - I. that *“activities carried on in a public place within the authority’s area have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, or it is likely that activities will be carried on in a public place within that area and that they will have such an effect”*
 - II. that *“the effect, or likely effect, of the activities (a) is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature, (b) is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable, and (c) justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice”*.
12. It is for local authorities to identify behaviours which cause “*detrimental effect on quality of life*” in their particular area, and to decide who is “*in the locality*” for the purpose of protection from such activities. There is no basis upon which to artificially limit the words used in the statute to consideration of ‘regular’ or ‘repeated’ visitors. Instead, local authorities are restricted in making their PSPOs by reference to the second condition imposed: they must show that the effect of the activities on visitors ‘is, or is likely to be, of a persistent and continuing nature’ before a PSPO will be justified.

Proposals

13. The City of London Police have requested that the City of London Corporation seek to obtain a PSPO to help address this recurring problem. This would allow them additional powers to prevent public drinking and intoxication in specific areas, by refusing entry to designated areas to those carrying alcohol

or nitrous oxide, or by confiscation of these by those within the area. Precise wording to be agreed with our colleagues in the Legal Department.

14. The PSPO would allow the Police to confiscate alcohol and nitrous oxide from individuals. However, the decision to do so would be based on the judgement of Police Officers and taking into consideration individual circumstances.

Process and Next Steps

15. If the decision is taken to proceed with seeking a PSPO there will be a need to obtain the support of relevant committees before taking the issue to Policy and Resources and Court of Common Council. There is also a requirement to consult with relevant stakeholders, which will necessitate a significant amount of staff resources and support from across the City of London Corporation and SCP colleagues to deliver.
16. There is a need to consult with those who live and work in the area and to carefully consider the exact form of restrictions the PSPO would put in place. The intention is for the PSPO to apply only on the day of the Marathon and in the geographic area most impacted by the race.

Conclusion

17. A PSPO in place along the London Marathon route for just one day a year should help reduce the ASB, crime and disorder repeatedly experienced in the Trinity Square locality. It would demonstrate that we are taking steps to safeguard the public from ASB, protect this important global event and make the most effective use of Police resources.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Briefing Provided to Chairman of Relevant Committees (17 July)

David MacKintosh

Head of Community Safety

T: 020 7332 3084

E: david.mackintosh@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Appendix 1

Briefing to Support the Case for A Public Space Protection Order linked to the London Marathon

Proposal

That the City of London Corporation begins the process to put in place a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) to help reduce crime and disorder associated with intoxication in specific locations during the London marathon.

What is a PSPO?

The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced several new tools and powers for use by councils and their partners to address anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local areas. PSPOs are one of these. Councils can use PSPOs to prohibit specified activities, and/or require certain things to be done by people engaged in particular activities, within a defined public area. PSPOs differ from other tools introduced under the Act as they are council-led, and rather than targeting specific individuals or properties, they focus on the identified problem behaviour in a specific location. The legislation provides for restrictions to be placed on behaviour that apply to everyone in that locality (with the possible use of exemptions). Breach of a PSPO without a reasonable excuse is an offence.

A PSPO can only last for three years before it needs to be renewed.

Background

For several years the area adjacent to Trinity Square has experienced significant issues associated with large groups getting intoxicated while the London Marathon is taking place. Work has been undertaken with local venues and they have taken steps to ensure they are not contributing to the problems. In addition, the City of London Police and Corporation of London staff have worked to tackle the problems. This has included the deployment of specialist public order assets, liaison with Marathon organisers to move and change the music provision and the use of crowd control barriers. Despite these efforts the last two years have seen considerable public disorder.

The core issue is groups of young adults taking advantage of the Marathon as an opportunity to gather in numbers and get intoxicated through drink and drugs. During the day of the Marathon this escalates into serious anti-social behaviour and disorder.

The area is extremely close to Fenchurch Street and Tower Hill stations which are used by the majority of those involved in these disturbances to transit to the City.

The 2019 Marathon

Following the issues experienced in previous years and working in conjunction with the London Marathon management team, significant changes were made including:

- 1) Replacing the rock band which had previously played at Byward Street with a brass band.
- 2) Cancelling the DJ next to All Hallows church.
- 3) Increased barrier plan outside the Liberty Bounds Public House.
- 4) Specially trained public order officers deployed to the area from the start
- 5) A S.35 Dispersal Order in place.
- 6) A Police CCTV van in the area.
- 7) Police horses were deployed from the start.
- 8) Local authority enforcement officers from Tower Hamlets ensured no drinking in Trinity Gardens.
- 9) Work with local licensed premises including additional security on duty.

Despite these mitigating actions there was still high level ASB and disorder in the area of Great Tower Street. Approximately 500 young adults were present, highly intoxicated (use of alcohol and nitrous oxide). This contingent had no real interest in the Marathon and made the area, in the words of the CoLP “a ‘no-go’ area for members of the public” who wanted to watch the Marathon.

As the day progressed the atmosphere became more hostile and eventually there was disorder resulting in arrests for violent disorder, grievous bodily harm and possession of class A drugs. During the arrest phase, one of the Police horses, whilst moving forward to protect officers who were carrying out an arrest of a violent individual, unfortunately fell over, trapping the mounted officer under the horse resulting in the officer receiving a broken ankle.

Seasoned public order officers assigned to the event who are used to dealing with high levels of disorder were taken aback with the level of disorder that they encountered and how quickly it escalated to become a very hostile and dangerous environment. Despite having twenty public order officers available in the area another forty officers were required to deal with the problems. In total over 100 City Police Officers were deployed in this small area to contain the situation.

Neighbouring Boroughs

A Public Space Protection Order is in place in Tower Hamlets and Southwark. Both adjoining boroughs to the City route. This may contribute to ASB being pushed into the City. In Tower Hamlets, the Police have the power to deal robustly with any alcohol consumption or nitrous oxide being used due to the PSPO in this area. Tower Hamlets provide Enforcement Officers to cover Trinity Gardens, and as a result, although immediately next to the problem area, there is never any issue with this location as the Enforcement Officers have the power to seize any alcohol that is being consumed.

Public and Reputational Impact

These large groups create a hostile environment and are often verbally abusive towards those competing in the Marathon as well as other spectators. Given the nature of the Marathon as charitable, family friendly event this is clearly intolerable. The reputation of the event and the City of London is put at risk by this level of intoxicated and threatening behaviour.

Next Steps

The City of London Police have requested the City of London Corporation seek to obtain a PSPO to help address this recurring problem. This would allow them additional powers to prevent public drinking in specific areas and to intervene before problems escalate. There is a need to consult with those who live and work in the area and to carefully consider the exact form of restrictions the PSPO would put in place. The intention is for the PSPO to apply only on the day of the Marathon and in the geographic area most impacted by the race.

This issue has been brought to the attention of the Safer City Partnership and the Police Authority Board. Officers have had preliminary meetings. However, before proceeding we wanted to provide you and colleagues on key committees with the background to the situation and provide the opportunity to raise any issues. Please do not hesitate to raise any concerns directly with me. David MacKintosh, Head of Community Safety, will be working with relevant colleagues to take this forward over the coming months. With the agreement of colleagues, we plan to take this to the Court of Common Council for approval early in 2020.

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Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	23 September 2019
Subject: Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Update	
Report of: Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer	For Discussion
<p>This report updates Members on the activities of the one-year funded post of the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer. It outlines the work that has been undertaken by the post holder, provides an update on the current position of funding for the post to continue and highlights the City of London Corporation's (City Corporation) Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2023. The paper seeks approval from Members of the Safer City Partnership for the proposed final version of the strategy and action plan to be published.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>The development of the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan was approved by Summit Group in June 2019. It was highlighted that approval of the strategy and action plan has resource implications, for which funding a VAWG Coordinator was recommended to deliver the strategy and action plan. This recommendation was supported by Summit Group in June 2019. The proposed final version of the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan have been circulated to Summit Group for feedback and comments prior to this SCP meeting. As stated, this paper seeks approval from SCP members for the proposed final version of the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2023.</p> <p>The VAWG Strategy and Action Plan has been written and designed to ensure that the City Corporation is delivering and providing a co-ordinated, effective and efficient level of response and support to people affected by VAWG. This work will be delivered and monitored through the multi-agency VAWG Forum. Furthermore, the strategy has been written in line with the Mayor of London's VAWG Strategy and the new Draft Domestic Abuse Bill.</p> <p>The title VAWG has been chosen to ensure that the document includes all areas of VAWG. Even though the strategy is titled VAWG, it is clearly stated within the strategy that it has been developed for any person affected by the issues under the heading VAWG, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, race, able or disabled.</p>	

The City Corporation currently has a one-year funded Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer delivering on this work which will end in December 2019. Progress has been made on securing funding for a VAWG Coordinator post to continue this work.

Key Points:

- **Key Areas the Post Holder has Focussed on**
- **Continuation of Post**
- **City of London Data**
- **What Will Happen Next**
- **Conclusion**
- **Appendix**

Key Areas the Post Holder has Focussed on:

1. The post holder has been working with a Strategy Officer to develop the City Corporation's VAWG Strategy and Action Plan. Three key outcomes will be prioritised within the strategy and action plan:
 - i. People are prevented from becoming victims of VAWG.
 - ii. People affected by VAWG have access to support services.
 - iii. Perpetrators are held to account.
2. These three outcomes have been chosen to ensure that the strategy encompasses targeted and specific actions for each of these areas, ensuring that the City Corporation is able to provide the most effective and efficient support to all those affected by VAWG. The strategy is targeted at anyone who lives, works or learns within the Square Mile. The strategy and action plan will be accountable to the VAWG Forum, being delivered by the Forum members. The specialist VAWG post will lead on this work.
3. The post holder has facilitated several training days in collaboration with partner services such as Latin American Women's Rights Service (LAWRS), Galop and National Centre for Domestic Violence (NCDV). The training days have been offered for free to front line professionals working with people who may be affected by VAWG. The post holder facilitated a training day in partnership with Galop which was delivered to licensed premises within the City of London. The training was promoted through the City of London's Safety Thirst accreditation scheme and was attended by 18 representatives from different licensed venues. The large attendance and positive feedback that was received regarding the training has encouraged the City of London Corporation's licensing team to offer further training to the venues accredited under the scheme.

4. The post holder is working in partnership with the City of London Police, Hackney Council, Uber and Good Night Out to deliver an awareness campaign and training to licensed venues on the Greater London Authority's 'Women's Safety Charter'. The Charter is aimed at keeping women safe from sexual harassment within the night-time economy. The campaign is due to launch on the 25th November which is the start of the 16 Days of Activism Against VAWG. Dependent on funding being approved Good Night Out will deliver training sessions early next year to licensed venues accredited to the Safety Thirst scheme.
5. The post holder has been working in partnership with the appointed Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) steering group to set goals to achieve accreditation. Being accredited would mean the City Corporation is aligned with the Mayor's VAWG Strategy 2018-2012, for how housing providers should respond to domestic abuse. The steering group meet bi-monthly to ensure the actions are being completed and the work is progressing. The domestic abuse training package is due to begin in September 2019 to all City of London housing estate staff and managers and will be compulsory. The neighbouring London borough Southwark have recently achieved accreditation and at present Islington and Barking and Dagenham have recruited specialist posts dedicated to achieving DAHA. Due to the small number of housing estates the City of London are responsible for, it would not be efficient use of resources to dedicate a full-time post to achieving DAHA. However, this does highlight the importance of achieving DAHA accreditation within local authorities to evidence that they are taking responsibility and action to protect and support their residents from domestic abuse. Accreditation of DAHA is aimed at being achieved by Spring 2020 through the partnership work of the DAHA steering group. The work will be guided and supported by the specialist knowledge of the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer.
6. The post holder has been working in partnership with LAWRS to engage with the hidden workforce. A focus group will be held with the service users from LAWRS to hear their views on how to promote services within this community, ensuring they are being supported for VAWG experienced whilst at work within the City of London, but also within their private life outside of the City. The toolkit that was created to 'support employees affected by domestic abuse' has been translated into Spanish and Portuguese and will be translated into other languages to ensure this is not a barrier for City workers to access support. The City of London Corporation, the City of London Police and Victim Support will work in partnership to engage the hidden workforce through community events within the 16 Days of Activism Against VAWG. The post holder is also in preliminary stages of engaging with other communities within the hidden workforce, such as security, bar and club staff and hospital staff, through a night-time surgery.

7. The post holder has been working in partnership with the City of London Police and Shiva to engage hotels in raising awareness of VAWG issues amongst their staff, in order to prevent incidents of VAWG taking place on the hotel premises and protect hotel guests and staff from VAWG.
8. The post holder is working in partnership with Lloyds Banking Group to engage businesses in tackling domestic abuse within the workplace. Lloyds Banking Group are hosting an event to engage businesses in providing support to employees affected by domestic abuse. 75% of people who experience domestic abuse are targeted at work (Business in the Community). Further engagement with businesses is needed as the City of London Police have identified a trend that City of London workers feel safer and better able to report domestic abuse within their working day as it does not disrupt their normal routine.
9. These pieces of work being delivered or implemented at present are highlighted within the recently developed VAWG Strategy and Action Plan. It is important that this work is captured within the strategy and action plan to ensure it is reflective of all people who live, work and learn within the City of London.

Continuation of Post:

10. Progress has been made on securing funding for the specialist VAWG post to continue, resulting in a dedicated person to deliver the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan. If funding is secured the post will continue as a part time role 3 days per week. The post holder will:
 - Drive and implement the City of London VAWG Strategy and Action Plan.
 - Ensure partnership working across the City Corporation, City Police and voluntary sector services.
 - Working with partners to achieve the DAHA accreditation.
 - Facilitate and promote training for people within the City of London on a range of VAWG issues.
 - Deliver campaigns within the City of London to raise awareness of VAWG amongst different communities (working in partnership with organisations and neighbouring boroughs where appropriate).
 - Highlight and promote the national VAWG awareness days across the City of London.
 - Engage hotels to ensure staff are trained on spotting and responding to VAWG.
 - Engage businesses to support employees affected by VAWG.
 - Work with schools within the City of London to ensure children and staff are educated/trained and supported.

- Collate VAWG data from partner agencies through the VAWG Forum.
 - Use data collated from the Forum to ensure the VAWG Strategy is updated and refreshed according to trends identified in the data.
11. The post holder will not deliver the role of the MARAC Coordinator due to time constraints and using the 3 working days to focus on the work listed above. Being based within the Community Safety Team, the post holder will provide support and guidance to the Community Safety Officer who will continue to deliver the role of the MARAC Coordinator. The newly appointed 0.5 Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) will deliver training and promotion around the MARAC to increase awareness and referrals.

City of London Data:

12. It is evidenced within the Mayor of London's VAWG Strategy 2018-2022 that VAWG incidents are significantly underreported. This is heightened for people from Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities, due to already facing barriers when reporting and seeking support for VAWG. Considering that there is a relatively small resident population within the City of London, there is a significant number of people from a BAME background. Around 40% of the City of London children and 26% (ONS, 2017) of people working within the City of London are from a BAME background, as well as the large Bangladeshi community. A significant amount of work is needed to ensure that the different communities feel confident reporting acts of VAWG and receive the support they need.
13. The Asian Women's Resource Centre have supported 72 women within the City of London from April 2015 to present who have experienced some form of VAWG. They stated that 46 of these women were victims of prostitution, one woman a victim of rape, one a victim of forced marriage and 27 women were victims of domestic abuse. Out of the 76 women, 10 experienced honour-based violence. These figures may appear to be low considering the timescale, however, during this timeframe the City of London Police have received a very low number of reports of these crimes in comparison with the recorded figures in the UK. The Force Intelligence Bureau has indicated that it is likely there will be more incidents of forced marriage and honour-based violence than are reported due to the vast number of individuals working in the City of London from different cultural backgrounds.
14. There has however been a notable increase in the number of people reporting domestic abuse within the City of London. Data from the City of London Police shows that in 2018 there were 140 domestic crimes reported, this is an increase of 36 crimes since 2017. These are mainly stalking and harassment, common assault and assault occasioning actual bodily harm. 30% of these crimes occurred in a residential property, 22% on the street, 12% within an office building and 10% in a hotel premise. One of the main reasons for the increase in crimes is the national and political movement on VAWG, which is putting domestic abuse in the spotlight. All four of these areas where crimes

are taking place have been identified within the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan with an aim to tackle these issues.

15. The City of London Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) has seen an increase in the number of cases being referred from the homelessness organisation St Mungo's. 50% of cases referred in 2019 have been from St Mungo's, this indicates a need for engagement and support with the rough sleeper population within the City of London. It also highlights a need for specialist domestic abuse training to be offered to St Mungo's so they are competent in assessing risk and identifying cases needed to be referred into MARAC. This increase may be a result of the DA, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer also acting as the Vulnerable Victims Advocate (VVA) 2 days per week being based within the Guildhall. The post holder carrying out both roles has strengthened partnership working due to visibility and engagement. This is highlighted within the strategy and action plan.

What Will Happen Next?

16. The implementation and delivery of the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan is dependent on securing the funding for the continuation of the VAWG post. There are two potential options for the future of VAWG work within the City of London:
 - Funding is secured for the continuation of the post meaning that work around VAWG continues to develop and the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan will be implemented and delivered.
 - No post is funded and work currently being delivered and implemented by the post holder is at risk of not progressing. There will be no dedicated post to implement and deliver the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan.

Conclusion

17. Within this paper the post holder has outlined work being delivered on VAWG within the City of London. It has been noted that the delivery of the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan is dependent upon securing funding for the specialist post. The views of the SCP members are essential in supporting the publication of the strategy and action plan to ensure all the gaps and risk areas identified are reduced and prevented.

Ayesha Fordham

Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer

E: ayesha.fordham@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Appendix

18. Proposed Final Version: VAWG Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2023

City of London Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy

Executive Summary	2
1. Introduction	5
2. Vision, Approach and priorities	6
3. The legislative context	8
4. Understanding the needs of our communities	9
VAWG: Some Numbers	10
5. Vulnerable cohorts	11
6. Our priorities	17
Priority 1 : Prevention, early identification and early intervention	17
Priority 2 : Support of victims of VAWG	20
Priority 3 : Taking action against perpetrators and rehabilitating them	23
7. Development, oversight and accountability	26
Appendix 1: Definitions	27

Violence against Women and Girls Strategy, 2019 – 23

Executive Summary

Our definition of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

VAWG is defined as any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, mental or economic harm to women or girls, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. The acts of violence which are recognised as VAWG are domestic abuse and coercive control, sexual violence and rape, stalking and sexual harassment, female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, (so- called) honour-based violence, faith-based abuse, trafficking and sexual exploitation, prostitution and breast ironing. The City of London Corporation recognises that some of these acts can affect people regardless of gender and therefore will ensure our provisions include them. It is recommended that the City Corporation's response is tailored to women and girls as they are disproportionately affected by the issues first and foremost.

Why us

The City Corporation is committed to tackling VAWG across the Square Mile for those who live, work and learn here. Striving for a safer city is a key organisational priority outlined in our Corporate Plan for 2018-23. The outcomes of the VAWG Strategy will help to deliver our aims to contribute to a flourishing society. The City Corporation has a statutory duty of care for residents living within the Square Mile. The Statutory Guidance issued under the Care Act 2014 states that local authorities have a duty of care for people who are experiencing abuse or neglect. This includes ensuring they are safe and protected within their home and on the estate in which they live.

Who we will work with

We will work in partnership to deliver this strategy with the following stakeholders: the Community Safety Team, the City of London Police, the voluntary sector such as women's services, City Advice, commissioned services such as drug and alcohol services and youth services, our resident and worker population, the schools within the Square Mile, health services and probation services.

Our Vision

The Square Mile is free from VAWG and is a place that is safe for everyone to live, work and learn.

Our Aim

To ensure the City of London Corporation and its partners deliver a coordinated response to tackle VAWG.

Our Priorities

People are prevented from becoming victims of VAWG.

Links to Corporate Plan (CP) Outcome 1, 2, 3, 4,

People affected by VAWG have access to support services.

Links to CP Outcome 1, 2, 3

Perpetrators are held to account and rehabilitated

Links to CP Outcome 1

Our Activities

Our approach within all these activities is to respond with early intervention, a coordinated response and raise awareness and deliver campaigns.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage and support national VAWG campaigns and continuously raise awareness of City of London VAWG support services. Provide education sessions and workshops as well as training to schools and universities within the City of London on VAWG issues, consent and healthy relationships. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a targeted approach to identifying the needs and support of vulnerable cohorts Support the continued funding of the Vulnerable Victims Advocate (VVA) and Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) to support people affected by VAWG. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop clear referral pathways perpetrator programmes/organisations. Deliver campaigns to target perpetrators to deter, stop and mitigate offending; rather than putting all the responsibility for action onto the victim. Encourage young perpetrators to join the City of London Cadets to deter them becoming repeat offenders. |
|---|--|--|

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training and awareness to of VAWG issues to City Corporation employees, voluntary sector services and health services frontline staff. • Achieve Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance accreditation to ensure City of London housing estate residents are protected and supported from VAWG. • Engage and work with businesses to provide them with the tools and knowledge to help prevent their employees being affected by VAWG. • Work in partnership with agencies delivering joint campaigns to raise awareness of services and support that is available to people affected by VAWG. • Promote the Women's Safety Charter to licensed venues to pledge to keep women safe at night. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage businesses within the City of London to ensure they know how to support employees who are affected by VAWG. • Achieve Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance accreditation to ensure City of London housing estate staff and managers know how to respond to domestic abuse. • Promote the Women's Safety Charter to ensure licensed venues are able to signpost and refer their customers to support services. • Supporting particularly vulnerable cohorts such as Children and young people with tailored specialist services | |
|---|---|--|

Our Success Measures

The prevalence of violence against women and girls remains too high. In the UK alone one in four women will experience gender-based violence, and of these women over two a week are murdered. We are committed to understanding the success of this strategy through the development of baselines, benchmarks and data relating to violence against women and girls that live, learn, work and visit the Square Mile and we will look at aligning our targets to our Corporate Performance Framework to better measure outcomes. It is our hope that we will reduce and eventually end violence against women and girls in the Square Mile.

1. Introduction

Ensuring people are safe from violent crime and violence against the person is paramount for the City of London Corporation (City Corporation). We are committed to helping protect women and girls. This includes effectively responding to incidents of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). This strategy sets out how we will respond to cases of VAWG between 2019 and 2023, taking a zero-tolerance and victim-centred approach that treats reports with the utmost sensitivity.

This Strategy outlines our priorities for VAWG services across the Square Mile. It has been developed and will be implemented as part of Department of Community and Children Services (DCCS) and Community Safety's business plans. It provides a framework to shape, inform and support improvements in VAWG provisions in the City of London. It sets out a vision, priorities and direction of travel, and builds in the flexibility to develop them collaboratively going forward.

This strategy has been developed in partnership by the City of London Safer City Partnership and the City Corporation's Violence Against Women and Girls Forum. It brings together the work of the partner agencies - those who help us to deliver our priorities - to develop and support a coordinated response to VAWG in the City of London around a shared series of principles and aims. The strategy and action plan will be delivered through the VAWG Forum and driven by the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy officer. This post is funded by the City of London Corporation (DCCS and Town Clerk's) and the City of London Police.

It should be read alongside other key strategies. These include the City Corporation's *Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy*, *Safer City Partnership Strategy*, *Children and Young People Plan*, *Housing Strategy*, *Carer Strategy*, *Homelessness Strategy*, *Social Wellbeing Strategy*, *The City and Hackney Female Genital Mutilation Strategy*, *The City and Hackney Multi-Agency Protocol for Preventing and Tackling Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)*, *The City and Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group Joint Mental Health Strategy*, *The London Borough of Hackney VAWG Strategy*, *The City and Hackney's Adult Safeguarding Strategy* as well the City of London Police's *Vulnerability Strategy*.

Corporate and Strategic Implications

Our *VAWG Strategy* supports the delivery of the aims set out in our *Corporate Plan 2018-23 (CP)*, particularly to 'contribute to a flourishing society' where people are safe and feel safe, enjoy good health and wellbeing, have equal opportunities to enrich their lives and reach their full potential and live in communities that are cohesive and have the facilities they need.

In addition it will contribute to Outcome 8, We have access to the skills and talent we need, as under the priority "support a thriving economy".



2. Vision, Approach and priorities

Our local vision is that: “The Square Mile is free from VAWG and is a place that is safe for everyone to live, work and learn” thus everyone residing, working or learning in the square Mile will enjoy support and protection from a range of issues encompassed under the VAWG appellation including:

- *Domestic abuse (including coercive control)*
- *Sexual violence and rape*
- *Stalking and sexual harassment*
- *Online Abuse*
- *Female Genital Mutilation*
- *Forced marriage*
- *Honour-Based Violence*
- *Faith-based abuse*
- *Trafficking and sexual exploitation*
- *Prostitution*
- *Breast Ironing*
- *Forced terminations*
- *Gendered gang violence*

While there is no evidence at this stage that all of the above are prevalent in the City of London, it is important to have plans in place to explore the likelihood of these and respond should they occur.

We acknowledge that VAWG impacts all services (adult and children social care, public health, housing, community safety, civil and criminal justice as well as voluntary and community organisations) and it is the responsibility of all agencies to tackle VAWG and address the needs of survivors and their families. Hence the City Corporation is committed to working in an inclusive partnership method to develop a whole system approach to VAWG, bringing together the criminal and justice system, the NHS, local authorities, voluntary and community sector, service users and other partners. In this manner the City Corporation’s response to VAWG will be coordinated to prevent further harm, reduce risk and increase safety for people residing, working, studying and traveling in the City.

VAWG affects people regardless of their sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, age, religion, culture, ethnicity, background or disability. As well as the VAWG act there are a range of consequences, such as homelessness, mental health issues and substance misuse, that need to be addressed. We will aim to understand and meet survivors needs and aspirations with effective risk management, safety planning, safe accommodation, emotional support, healthcare, education, legal aid and access to justice.

Throughout this document we talk of victim or survivors, depending on the individual one or the other term is preferred thus we decided to take an all-inclusive empowering approach by utilising both terms.

Finally, we recognize that men and boys can also be victims under VAWG and our provisions include them but our response has to be tailored to women and girls because the issue affects them disproportionately and often these crimes and abuses are committed on girls and women because they are female (gendered crimes).

Our focus will be on three strategic priorities:

- Prevention and early intervention
- Support of victims/survivors
- Perpetrators (accountability and rehabilitation)

We do not underestimate the challenges that we will face in the next five years, and the need to be *both* realistic *and* innovative due to pressures on budgets, resources and services. By working together, raising awareness of VAWG, intervening earlier, empowering experienced officers and practitioners, removing barriers to support, we believe that we have an opportunity to improve outcomes.

What is covered by this strategy?

The strategy assesses the needs of our population, maps the challenges, identifies the opportunities, and explains how we will work collaboratively with partners and service users to deliver our priorities, as well as how we will monitor our progress.

It considers how we will support the needs of:

- Our residents
- Our workers
- Our students
- The most vulnerable – e.g. Children and young people, the LGBTQI+ community, the homeless and rough sleepers, older women.
- People travelling through the square mile

It is also intended as the City Corporation's local contribution to the development of national and pan-London VAWG policy.

3. The legislative context

Our approach in City is shaped by the 2018-2021 *Mayor's (of London) Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy* as well as the 2016-2020 Government's strategy on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls¹ and the work of the Mayor's Office of Police and Crime (MOPAC)².

The Strategy is in line with the Draft Domestic Abuse Bill and we will continue to ensure that the City Corporation is working alongside the Bill and the Domestic Abuse Act when it is brought into Parliament for review in 2020.

We will also build on local arrangements to support partnership responses to victims/survivors of VAWG mental health crisis through the Safer City Partnership, the City Corporation's Domestic Abuse and Violence forum, the City and Hackney Safeguarding Partnership to support our focus on prevention and early intervention.

Other pieces of legislation which impact on tackling VAWG and have informed this strategy include:

- Human Rights Act 1998,
- Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme,
- Domestic Violence Protection Notices/orders,
- The Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004,
- The Serious Crime Act 2015,
- the Care Act 2014,
- the Mental Capacity Act 2005,
- Children Act 2004,
- Education Act 2002,
- the Met Police Services Approach to Tackling DV HMIC 2014,
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2019,
- the Identified Safeguarding Priorities of the City of London and Hackney Safeguarding Children's Board
- Statement of government policy on Adult Safeguarding 2013
- NICE guidelines
- the Gender Equality Act 2006
- the City and Hackney Female Genital Mutilation Strategy and Protocol 2016-2019

¹ HM Government, Ending Violence Against Women and Girls, Strategy 2016 – 2020,

² Mayor of London's Mayor's Office of Police and Crime, London VAWG Strategy Refresh 2013-17

4. Understanding the needs of our communities

Our current VAWG provision includes a full-time Vulnerable Victims Advocate, a part time independent domestic violence advisor based in the City Police Public Protection unit as part of the integrated victim witness service. The City Corporation organises and coordinates the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Forum where multiple agencies and stakeholders meet quarterly to tackle issues of VAWG in the City of London. Partners agencies that attend this forum provide counselling, advice and support to victims.

Our services are designed to respond to the challenges that the Square Mile faces in terms of prevention and protecting people from VAWG. These challenges include:

- **Sex work hotspot** – there are occurrences of sex work and sex trafficking in the Liverpool street area because of it being a travel hub. Under-reporting with this form of VAWG is already current but consultation with the City of London Police has also uncovered that a lot of properties are rented privately (often through internet platform) to be used as brothel which makes intervening harder than in licensed premises and hotels. Police data has shown that peak sexual offences occurred during the night-time economy operating hours, probably due to high levels of intoxication.
- **Daytime footfall** - Roughly half a million people pass through the square mile each day, even though these are not residents, we still have an obligation to protect and support them from VAWG. However, because they are not residents, obtaining data, reporting crimes and abuses, offering services and holding perpetrators to account presents challenges.
- **Under-reporting** – VAWG are generally under reported and in the City of London, we witness low level of domestic abuse referrals regarding victims and survivors from certain communities (Bengali, Chinese, LGBTQ, non-resident night workers, sex trafficking victims). VAWG is a hidden phenomenon across many social groups which is why the City Corporation must challenge certain messages around gender and advertise what protection is available to victims - we must ensure help is received by those who need it.
- **Vulnerable cohorts** - The square mile has a culturally and ethnically diverse population (our children and young people are 20% more ethnically diverse than the national average), this can create some challenges in tackling VAWG because some cohorts/communities are less aware of VAWG services, less able to access care and support than others. These particularly vulnerable cohorts include Children and young people, LGBTQI+, older women, BAME and the homeless.

VAWG: Some Numbers

Domestic violence costs the UK economy £15.8 billion.

St Mungo's rough sleeping team reported that nearly 50% of their female service-users had experienced domestic abuse and 19% had experienced childhood abuse.

41% of the prison population have witnessed or experienced domestic abuse which is illustrative of the wider social harm these crimes cause.

From 2011 to 2018 domestic abuse offences in London rose by 63%.

Only 1.5% of all rape cases (1/65 cases) lead to charges or summons when 4 years ago it was 14%.

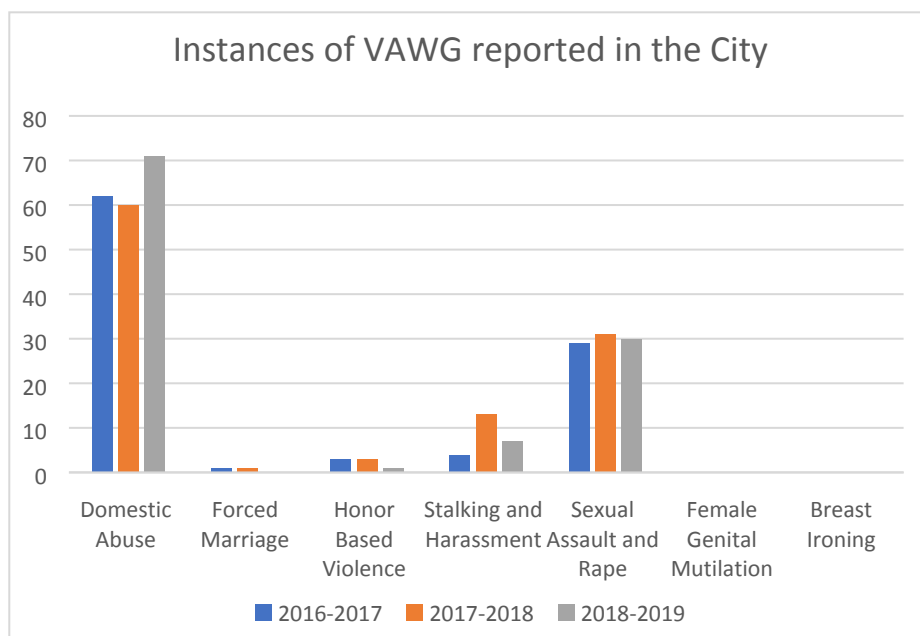
From 2015 to 2019 rape claims dealt with annually by the police in England rose by 61%.

23% of refuge places in England are located in the London area. Rates of unsuccessful referrals to London refuges remain on average 60%. Only 3% of women placed in London refuges came from that same borough.

VAWG in the Square Mile

(The below data has been collated from the VVA, Social Care, City of London Police and the Ascent Partners. The data represents people who live, work and study within the City of London. They are incidents which have been reported to the City of London Police, City of London Social Care or VAWG support services. Domestic abuse includes online abuse, stalking and harassment and sexual violence within intimate or family relationships.)

There have been 354 domestic crimes reported to the City of London Police between Jan 2016- Dec 2018.



5. Vulnerable cohorts

Children and Young People

Our 1852 Children and young people are one of the vulnerable cohort the City Corporation aims to protect against VAWG. Adverse childhood experiences such as suffering from or witnessing VAWG, has been proven to impact resilience and cause multiple social care and health issues to the person throughout their life.

The Adoption and Children Act 2002 extended the definition of harm to include “impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another”.

There are no official statistics on the number of children who live with domestic abuse but there is a lot of research studies on the experience of children in the UK living with violence:

- 130,000 children live in households with high-risk domestic abuse³
- Around 1 in 5 children have been exposed to domestic abuse⁴
- Domestic abuse is a factor in over half of serious case reviews⁵
- Children exposed to domestic violence are more likely to have behavioural and emotional problems.⁶

Children of any age are affected by domestic violence and abuse. It is very upsetting for children to see one of their parents (or partners) abusing, attacking or controlling the other.

Children dealing with domestic violence and abuse often do badly at school. Their frightening experiences at home make it difficult to concentrate in school, and if they are worried about their abused parents, they may refuse to go to school”⁷

The City and /hackney safeguarding children board makes explicit the link between children witnessing domestic abuse and being vulnerable to exploitation. It is paramount that practitioners are able to recognise the signs and symptoms of VAWG early and intervene effectively to prevent children and young people being exposed to such harm during their childhood.

Early intervention is at the core of City Corporation’s strategy that issues such as child sexual exploitation and domestic abuse, FGM or early marriage are met with robust and timely interventions from City of London services

³ CAADA (2012) a lace of greater safety: insights into domestic abuse (PDF).

⁴ Radford, L. et al (2011) Child abuse and neglect in the UK today

⁵ Sidebotham, P. et al (2016) Pathways to harm, pathways to protection: a triennial analysis of serious case reviews 2011 to 2014: final report (PDF).

⁶ Humphreys, C. (2006) Relevant evidence for practice (chapter 1 in C. Humphrey and N. Stanley (eds) Domestic violence and child protection: directions for good practice.)

⁷ The royal college of psychiatrists

Domestic abuse and violence have an impact on how a child or young person views relationships, increasing their susceptibility to exploitation in the future. Early education, school and after school provision for children and young people would help them identify abusive behaviours when they were young.

Finally children should be able to access specialist support for themselves around their experience of living with domestic abuse.

Older women

Domestic abuse issues for older women often go unrecognised: older victims (61+) will experience abuse for twice as long before seeking help as those aged under 61 and nearly half have a disability. Thus, older women are hugely underrepresented among domestic abuse services which means that protective or supportive measures that may have reduced the risks of harm are not put in place.

Additionally, for some older women, there will be factors that may make them less likely to disclose VAWG. These include concerns about sharing information considered to be private, and embarrassment and shame about a situation of domestic abuse. Long term undermining of an individual's self-esteem over many years could intensify these feelings, what may be perceived as 'low level' individual incidents which can, as part of a longstanding pattern of cumulative abusive behaviour, have consequences that can equal or surpass any individual incident.

Furthermore, victims aged 61+ are much more likely to experience abuse from a family member or intimate partner than those aged under. Older victims are less likely to attempt to leave in the year before accessing support and more likely to live with the perpetrator after getting support.

Specific risk factors for older people, including the development of health needs, retirement from work (resulting in increased contact), stress associated with caring roles and social or geographical isolation may place them at increased risk from domestic abuse. As we age the ability to recover from both mental and physical abuse can be adversely affected, and the impact of domestic abuse can be particularly profound for those who may be reliant on a partner to provide care and financial support.

Services can be tailored to help older women such as being flexible in where and how support is provided – hold drop-in and outreach sessions at places older women feel comfortable or can access more easily, like health centres, GP surgeries and day/community centres, visiting victims in their own homes, where it is safe to do so, and arranging joint visits with other professionals if their presence is reassuring for the victim, being aware of refuges that can accommodate carers, remembering that all older people and carers have the right to request a Needs Assessment, and work jointly with social services, finding support services for the 'vulnerable' perpetrator.⁸

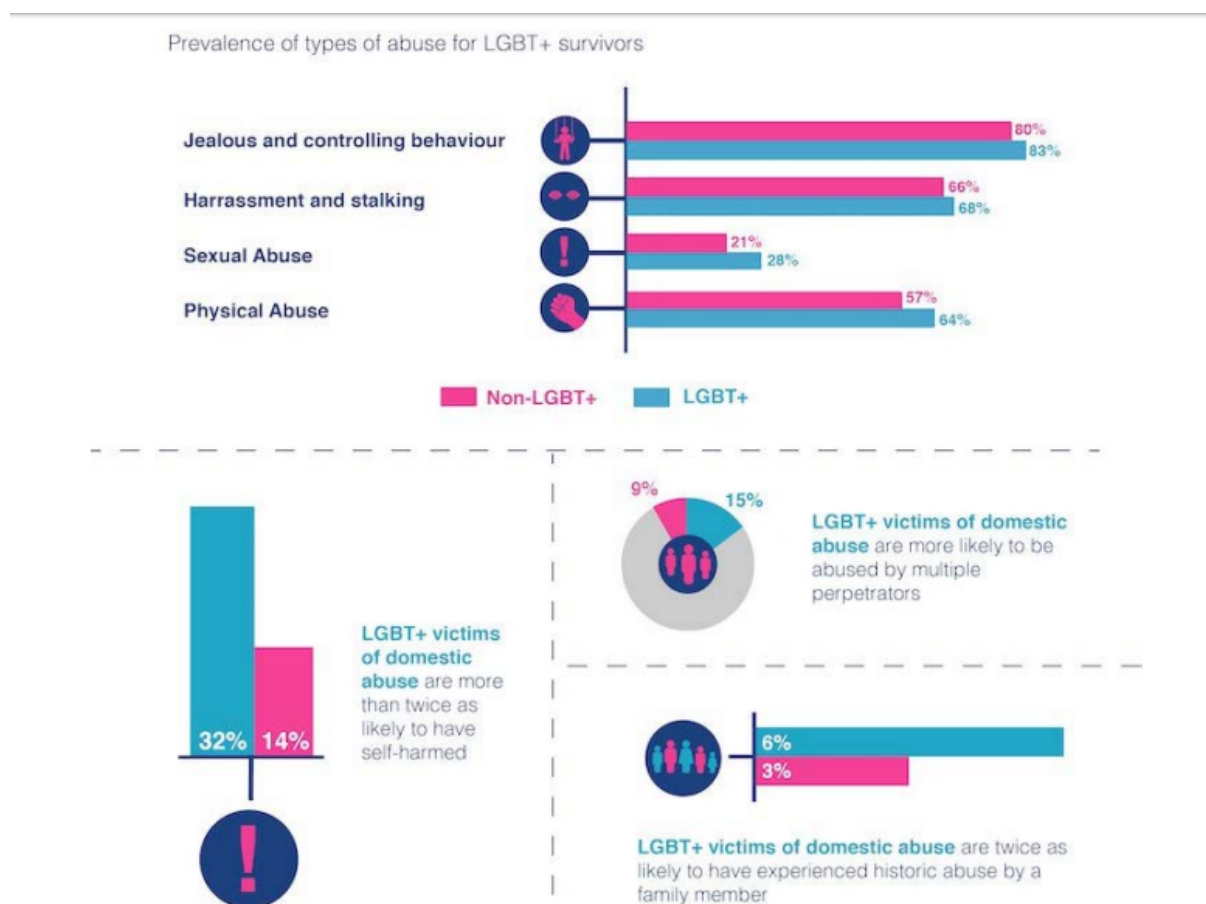
⁸ <http://www.safelives.org.uk/spotlight-1-older-people-and-domestic-abuse>

LGBTQI+ people

While we use the term Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer Intersexed (LGBTQI+), we recognise that LGBTQI+ people are not a homogenous group, and those who identify as LGBTQI+ will have widely different identities, experiences and needs.

The limited available research suggests that some LGBTQI+ people experience domestic abuse at a higher rate than non-LGBTQI+ people. This appears to be particularly the case for bisexual women and those who identify as trans or non-binary. It is likely that many LGBTQI+ victims remain 'hidden' from services.

The data in the below picture indicates that domestic abuse affects the LGBTQI+ community quite seriously.



Reporting of abuse/VAWG is lower for LGBTQI+ victims, they face additional barriers to accessing support that are unique to their sexual orientation and/or gender identity. Evidence suggests that those who identify as LGBTQI+ are not accessing services at the same rate as others in the UK population.

There is variation in estimates about the size of LGBTQI+ populations, and even less data on transgender populations, but Public Health England's current estimate for the national LGB population is between 2.5% and 5.8%. SafeLives' national dataset shows that just 2.5% of people accessing support from domestic abuse services identified as LGBTQI+.

MARACs and domestic abuse services should expect to see more than 2.5% of referrals for LGBT+ people. Yet in the 12 months to the end of March 2018, only 1.2% of cases discussed at MARAC were noted to involve LGBTQI+ victims/survivors. Over a quarter of MARACs (26%) recorded no LGBTQI+ survivors at all during this period.

LGBTQI+ victims present with higher levels of risk and complex needs by the time they access support. The most effective support is well-resourced specialist LGBTQI+ support as they are best placed to engage with those who have little or no trust in non-LGBTQI+ VAWG services. They can also act as a bridge between their clients and these non-LGBTQI+ services. However due to funding and staffing limitations, specialist services are extremely limited thus it is vital that non-LGBTQI+ VAWG services are adequately trained and equipped to respond to survivors confidently and sensitively.

Data shows that where non-LGBTQI+ services are engaging with LGBTQI+ people, there is a bias towards female bisexual women who have experienced abuse from a male partner. It is important that the VAWG sector is better able to support individuals whose experience differs from male to female abuse. The first step towards helping people who identify as LGBTQI+ to access support must be raising awareness that domestic abuse can happen to anyone regardless of sexual orientation and/or gender identity⁹

BAME

The City Corporation has to protect a culturally and ethnically diverse population: residents, workers, students and visitors. This diversity can create some challenges in tackling VAWG.

Around 40% of the City of London children and 26% (ONS, 2017) of people working within the City of London are from a BAME background, as well as the large Bangladeshi community. A significant amount of work is needed within the City of London to ensure that the different communities feel confident reporting acts of VAWG and receive the support they need. The Asian Women's Resource Centre have supported 65 women within the City of London from April 2015 to December 2018 for FM, HBV, FGM or faith-based abuse, however, during this timeframe the City of London Police have had very low number of reports of these crimes in comparison with the recorded figures in the UK. The Force Intelligence Bureau has indicated that it is likely there will be more incidents of FM and HBV than are reported due to the vast number of individuals working in the City of London from different cultural backgrounds.

⁹ <http://www.safelives.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/Free%20to%20be%20safe%20web.pdf>

VAWG affects women and girls from all ethnic groups, and there is no evidence to suggest that women from some ethnic or cultural communities are any more at risk than others.

However, because the form the abuse takes may vary; some communities can be more at risk of certain types of VAWG, for example, abuses perpetrated by extended family members such as forced marriage or female genital mutilation (FGM).

Women and girls from black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) communities witness higher levels of domestic homicide, so-called 'honour' killings, and abuse driven suicide¹⁰

Whatever their experiences, women from BAME communities are likely to face additional barriers to receiving the help that they need.

If a BAME woman tries to escape from VAWG, she may be unwilling to seek help because she is afraid of a racist response, that service providers will base their responses on particular cultural, ethnic or religious stereotypes.

Abused BAME women are often subject to intersectional discrimination when inequality based on gender, race, caste, class and/or poverty overlaps and thus multiplies.

Some may also face additional forms of discrimination relating to insecure immigration status for non-UK nationals and – for some communities – sociocultural practices that sustain, and sometimes even permit, male dominance secured through violence against women and girls (VAWG). This situation is compounded by a reduction in or loss of VAWG services, particularly specialist provision for BAME survivors¹¹.

BAME women can also be faced with a language barrier when attempting to access information and services. We will investigate, with our partner agencies, tailored multi-lingual awareness raising campaigns through influential community and faith leaders as well as provisions for BAME women.

The rise of fundamentalism or ultra conservative forces (in all religions and internationally) has increased pressure on BAME women to conform to traditional gender roles and strengthened justifications for the use of violence to chasten transgressors.

These last few years there has been concerns from the voluntary sector regarding certain communities' diversion away from criminal and civil justice remedies through informal elder mediation or formal religious arbitration within BAME communities. This fails to provide state protection for women and girls suffering from gender-based violence such as domestic abuse and forced marriage¹². Their concern also centres on increasing state accommodation of religionist demands, who argue, for instance, that religious arbitration tribunal rulings can be upheld under the Arbitration Act 1996. More generally, another example includes schools and colleges practicing sex segregation on the grounds of faith, which were recently subject to a successful legal challenge led by black feminists.

¹⁰ Siddiqui and Patel, 2008

¹¹ Imkaan, 2015

¹² Patel and Siddiqui, 2010

Homeless

We work closely with our provider St Mungo's to prevent homelessness and rough sleeping. Our homelessness team is aware that often very disadvantaged female sleep rough during their escape from abuse and aims to collaborate with women's sector organisations to provide joint initiatives and specialist gender-specific services to address their particular needs. Our rough sleeping team supports women's empowerment to move on from their experience of homelessness and abuse and stay off the streets.

St Mungo's reported that nearly 50% of their female service-users had experienced domestic abuse and 19% had experienced childhood abuse. In the specific case of the City of London, 50% of cases that were heard at MARAC in 2019, were referred in from St Mungo's. Domestic abuse contributed to the homelessness of a third of women in their study. Women that are the most vulnerable and have the most complex needs are at greatest risk of their needs not being met and of sleeping rough¹³. Women sleeping rough also experience domestic abuse in their relationships on the streets.

The links between gender-based violence, mental ill health and substance use, are well documented and for many, the trauma associated with violence is managed by substance use. Despite these clear links, safe accommodation is often difficult to access. Few local authority areas have the services in place that respond collectively to women's multiple disadvantage, experience of violence and homelessness¹⁴.

Over the last two years there has been an increase in the numbers of women with multiple disadvantage presenting to services for homelessness, and those women experienced a wide range of VAWG.

We aim to collaborate with the East London Housing Partnership and the Pan London Women's Outreach Network brings together organisations working with homeless women to collaborate on homelessness prevention and respond to women's different experiences of sleeping rough and routes into and out of homelessness.¹⁵

¹³ <https://www.mungos.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Rebuilding-Shattered-Lives-Update-Nov-2015-1.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://avaproject.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Case-by-Case-London-refuge-provision-Full-Report.pdf>

¹⁵ <https://www.homeless.org.uk/connect/blogs/2018/feb/27/women%E2%80%99s-hidden-homelessness>

6. Our priorities

The many facets of VAWG and its diverse, far reaching consequences mean it can only be tackled by multi-agency partnership work thus collaboration and partnership work is embedded within our three priorities. Indeed, a community-based, holistic approach can only be achieved by involving stakeholders, service users, partners and the voluntary sector. This will include delivering campaigns and raising awareness of VAWG across the City of London as an integral part of the three priorities.

6.1 Priority 1 : Prevention, early identification and early intervention

The first step to fulfil our vision that “The Square Mile is free from VAWG and is a place that is safe for everyone to live, work and learn”, is prevention.

I would lead the sentence with prevention as it is the subject of the sentence. So, Prevention is the first step...

Undeniably, if we can ameliorate awareness of and prevent VAWG or identify occurrences early and intervene, it will improve outcomes for individuals, stop violence escalating to critical levels, while reducing the pressures on services long term.

With the above paragraph, there is a lot you think could be achieved. So it may be better to break it up so people don't get lost. For example: Improved awareness of VAWG and training in identification will:

- Increase chances of intervening at an earlier stage
- Stop violence escalating to critical levels
- Reduce pressure on services, and
- Improve outcomes for individuals.

Additionally, prevention of VAWG will improve the square mile's population's resilience, well-being, ward off adverse childhood experiences, mental illness and homelessness in the years to come.

What we will do:

Awareness

- We will raise awareness of VAWG (its occurrences, how to prevent it, how to spot the signs and what services are available to people at risk as well as survivors), through Internal and external communication campaigns. We will deliver joint campaigns with partner agencies such as the City of London Police and neighbouring London boroughs.
- Communication plans will be applicable and accessible to our audiences. For example: awareness campaigns will be multi-lingual and there will be signposting to specialised campaigns/information for our vulnerable cohorts.

- We will strengthen awareness partnership work within the City Corporation's various services (community safety, children and community services, housing, employment, licensing) as well as with external agencies (hotels, licensed premises) along with community and voluntary sector specialist providers to allow clarity on messages, adopting a consistent ethos that all VAWG is unacceptable in the City of London. Every point of interaction with a victim is an opportunity for prevention and intervention and should not be missed.
- We will aim to promote the Women's Safety Charter and encourage licensed venues to sign up. We will deliver a joint campaign with Hackney Council to raise awareness of the Charter and promote the joint responsibility of keeping women safe at night.
- We will support the following agencies to have information publicly available on VAWG support services: GPs, hospitals, schools, children's centres, family planning/ sexual health services and council offices.
- We will challenge those attitudes and behaviour towards women and men which can lead to violence and abuse and act early to prevent harm. We will do this through effective, sustainable and robust commissioning and training to deliver resources and campaigns to challenge and change attitudes.
- Promote nationally acclaimed campaigns such as *This is Abuse* to build awareness.
- We will raise awareness and promote the 16 Days of Activism Against VAWG.
- We will engage with religious leaders to raise awareness in cohorts where VAWG tends to be under-reported.
- We will aim to deliver a campaign working with construction companies to promote support for modern day slavery amongst laborers.

Training and learning

- We will make sure practitioners have the training (comprehensive), tools (Safelives DASH risk assessment) and support they need to identify and respond early before situations of violence occur and/or escalate to crisis point. We will also ensure those practitioners receive feedback on which of their actions are effective and safe or not. We are currently looking at better ways of promoting this training to ensure it reaches as many people as possible.
- We will deliver training around changes to practices including statutory recording of domestic abuse in safeguarding cases.
- We will disseminate learning from the Domestic Homicide Reviews and Serious Case Reviews and Safeguarding Adult Review.

- We will aim for the schools and Tender to work in partnership to deliver training and awareness to school pupils.

There are clear referral pathways and regular contact in place between the City of London schools and the City of London Police Public Protection Unit.

The staff at the schools are regularly offered training around how to spot the signs of domestic abuse and Female Genital Mutilation, pupils have sessions on healthy relationships (as proposed in the Relationship, Education, relationships and sex education, and health education: government response 2019).

We will offer a guide for schools around risk assessment, as there have been differences in professional judgement around 'risk' between schools and the police.

- We will aim to achieve accreditation for the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) and ensure that all staff working on our housing estates are trained to know how to spot the signs and respond to domestic abuse and VAWG. By achieving DAHA the City Corporation would be a local authority that is recognised as being committed to protecting and supporting residents from domestic abuse.
- We will offer training to licensed venues signed up to the Safety Thirst Scheme, working with external agencies such as Galop to ensure they are able to recognise and respond to incidents of VAWG especially around our most vulnerable cohorts such as children and young people, LGBTQI+.
- We will support the safeguarding partnerships by implementing statutory guidance released under the 2014 care act: delivering training around changes to practice including statutory recording of domestic abuse in safeguarding cases; conducting review of the links between domestic abuse, elder abuse and carers (either as victims or perpetrators), high risk domestic abuse and domestic homicide in order to improve local practice.
- We will deliver training and promotion on the Safelives DASH risk assessment and the MARAC to ensure agencies understand how to refer, when to refer and the purpose of the MARAC. SafeLives estimate that the CoL should have around 10 cases per year heard at the MARAC. In 2018 the City of London MARAC heard 5 cases.
- We will ensure frontline staff are trained on the needs of older survivors, including pensions and benefits available to them.

Early intervention

- Our Early Help team will work with the families to raise awareness of VAWG, support the entire family and prevent harm.
- We will aim to increase early interventions to people experiencing VAWG through mainstream and specialist support services by encouraging the creation of early identification and response system within its various departments and partner agencies.

Community development

- We will support residents, workers and employers especially non-violent/abusive members, to be educated about, take responsibility and proactively respond if they encounter abuse and to know how to help family, friends, colleagues and neighbours through ongoing communication campaigns, community engagement, prevention and awareness raising. The aim is that victims, residents, students, visitors and workers should be confident that they live/work in a community that has zero tolerance for VAWG and they know how to get help should they experience any problem.
- We will ensure residents know that their local authority take a lead in challenging the community to tackle VAWG, that their local authority is committed to ensuring healthy, safe, equal and violence free relationships.
- We will ask businesses and various agencies, through the use of surveys, events and networks how we can help them support their service users/employees and offer them tailored training and information. We will ensure these organisations have a clear protocol around how they identify and respond to staff members at risk of domestic abuse by promoting and translating the 'Spotting the Signs' toolkit.
- We will encourage support agencies in the City of London to adopt protocols regarding joined-up responses and inter-agency information sharing.

6.2 Priority 2 : Support of victims of VAWG

Once an occurrence of VAWG has taken place our services must be easily accessed by the victim, taking into account any inequity to access that may be prevalent in some population groups.

The victim should feel believed, listened to, respected and not blamed; the victim must be informed on how to engage with services, what will happen next; get expert independent advice and feel supported short and long term.

Awareness of available services and easy access to support services matter because needs can remain unreported and unaddressed. When people are unable to access care and support, it has serious negative impact on people's lives (e.g., alcohol and drug problems, loss of employment, debt, housing problems and homelessness), families and communities (e.g. adverse childhood experiences, family breakdown, crime or anti-social behaviour) and other services. It also matters because some groups in our diverse communities are under-represented in our services, including children and young people, LGBTQI+ people and older adults.

The response to an instance of VAWG must be coordinated, holistic, consistent, confidential, safe, personalised.

A referral pathway was created for all professionals with a step-by-step process detailing how people will be supported if a disclosure of domestic abuse is made. It was then circulated to the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Forum in order for it to be embedded in standard practice.

Being clear on the demographics of our communities and working in partnership with service providers with whom the City Corporation has trusted relationships will enable a consistent delivery of services.

What we will do:

Services

- We will aim to provide high quality services which are easily accessible, flexible, and available in a timely way to a wide range of survivors.
- We will monitor performance of both mainstream and specialist services regularly to ensure the provisions available remain efficient and useful by collecting various data (number of referrals and their origins, outcomes, cost, etc).
- We will aim to regularly review the City Corporation website to ensure that the resources available on the website are kept up to date and relevant.
- We will ensure the City Corporation's Domestic Abuse Policy is regularly reviewed and updated.
- We will aim to increase access to services and provisions through outreach workers and community navigators.
- We will ensure that victims and survivors can influence service development (service user satisfaction surveys) through regular feedback on services and consultation.
- We will utilise a cross sector recognised specialist quality standards and outcomes framework to ensure quality provision with commissioning, for example the DAHA.
- We will ensure access to counselling services through partner agencies such as Iranian Kurdish Women's Rights Organisation (IKWRO).
- We have made a commitment to tackling child sexual exploitation and modern-day slavery and will continue to provide and commission services to fight these issues.
- We will support women and girls at risk from gangs.
- We will continue to provide a robust police response and access to criminal justice remedies.
- We will continue to provide access to refuge provision as identified by survivors as essential in making the decision to leave an abusive relationship.

- We will aim to ensure the safety of those who stay in their own homes by providing security measures.
- We will promote the 24 hours Victim Support help line.

Partnership

- We will aim to support survivors of VAWG in the short and long term in their health, social and economic wellbeing and treated with equality regardless of their life choices, culture, age, gender, sexuality, immigration status, etc by liaising with various partner agencies.
- We will endeavour to work with primary care networks, the City and Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and other CCGs, to promote a consistent response in GP practices via the use of the Identification Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS) model around domestic violence and abuse.
- We will increase access locations, strengthen working relationships and improve referral pathways between providers, partners and agencies.
- We will promote coordinated need led and risk led provisions and services (safety but also housing, advocacy, employment, benefit support, child custody, criminal cases, civil justice measures, resettlement, therapeutic, group work, peer mentoring) and provide joined up specialist and bespoke responses.
- We will work collaboratively with St Mungo's and other voluntary sector services to aim to ensure that staff are trained to respond to disclosures and incidents of VAWG, and staff know where to refer or signpost individuals for support.
- The City of London Police will work with the voluntary sector to encourage sex workers to report crime and seek assistance.
- We will aim to ensure the City of London Police and VAWG support services are working in partnership to signpost and refer people that are not City of London residents and affected by VAWG for appropriate support.
- We will work in partnership with the City of London Police Cybercrime team to ensure people who are experiencing online abuse are receiving advice from the police and being referred for specialist support.
- We will develop a multi-agency approach that reflects the varying need of individuals involved with sex work.
- We will aim to work with specialist human trafficking services to provide support to survivors and avoid repeat victimisation.

- We will provide survivors of VAWG with advocacy support throughout the Criminal Justice process, from the early stages of reporting the incident through to support at court.
- We will ensure the safety of victims at court including a separate waiting area and they are referred to the Witness Service when giving evidence in court.
- We will aim to invest in resources to help prevent women and girls entering prostitution, to reduce harm to them whilst in it and to help them to be able to exit and have viable alternatives
- We will aim to criminalise those who profit from individuals selling sex – pimps, managers, exploiters as well as challenge the demand for prostitution by penalising the buyers of prostitution

Vulnerable cohorts

- We will ensure continued provision to survivors with a range of needs/ complex needs (women-only support group, accommodation and services, face to face multi-lingual support, LGBTQI+-only space, SEND specialist services, counselling services).
- We will ensure that children and young people witnessing/victims of abuse are supported, and that they understand the meaning of VAWG, healthy relationships and consent.
- We will link in with CityAdvice to ensure people working within the City of London are supported.
- We will engage the 'hidden workforce' in support and services available to workers in the City of London.
- We will identify and support high-risk domestic abuse cases and provide support to those who need it most.
- We will ensure that men and boys who have been affected by any of the issues under VAWG are supported.

6.3 Priority 3: Taking action against perpetrators and rehabilitating them

We take an assertive approach towards the prosecution of perpetrators. Survivors of abuse must know that their perpetrators are held responsible and to account for their actions.

However, perpetrators should be given the chance to rehabilitate. Making sure that those who cause harm understand the impacts and implications on victims, their children and themselves is an

important step forward in ending violence. Rehabilitation gives perpetrators the opportunity to take responsibility for their behaviour and make positive change.

Perpetrators need to access help to sustainably change their behaviour, this is particularly important for those women who do not want to end the relationship.

What we will do:

Response

- We will aim to improve the arrest conviction rate of perpetrators.
- We will provide interventions to manage risks posed by perpetrators and support them to change their behaviour.
- We will work closely with the City of London Police, the national probation service and community rehabilitation company and the East London specialist domestic violence court to provide an effective criminal justice response and pursue perpetrators.
- We will work directly with perpetrators of abuse as needed to reduce the risk they pose as well as protecting victims and survivors. This will complement working with perpetrators within children and young people services, the national probation service and the community rehabilitation company.
- We will encourage young people to join the City of London cadet's if they have experienced or perpetrated VAWG.
- We will commission perpetrator programmes for perpetrators involved with City Corporation's Social Care. We will refer perpetrators who do not meet the threshold for a programme to be commissioned to a specialist perpetrator service such as Respect.
- We will work to engage with the British Transport Police, the night-time economy and City of London Police to hold perpetrators to account and counter sexual harassment on transport, on our streets - in public as much as private spaces.
- We will ensure that systems such as MARAC and MAPPA, already in place to deal with high risk victims, will continue to work in partnership to ensure effective responses to these victims and perpetrators.
- We will explore the option of perpetrator programmes for women with external specialist agencies such as Respect.
- We will investigate utilising the CoL police lifetime offender management unit for prolific VAWG offenders in the City of London.

- We will ensure partnership working through the police and Crown Prosecution Service response, specialist domestic violence courts, sanctions and interventions.
- We will support victims and signpost them for legal advice when applying for civil injunctions and ensure breaches are notified to the police.
- We will lobby criminal courts to order the use of electronic tagging as a way to monitor behaviour and movements of perpetrators.
- We will encourage The City of London Police to keep delivering training and awareness workshops to their staff on Domestic Violence Protection Orders and Domestic Violence Notice Orders to increase the use of these orders.
- We will continue to encourage victimless prosecutions, in cases where victims are unable or unwilling to pursue the perpetrators themselves, to make the Square Mile safer for everyone.
- We will work with Criminal Justice Courts to explore ways that vulnerable victims can give evidence at a secure location away from the court.
- We will aim to create a collaboration between the police and the NHS to support perpetrators and victims, by addressing mental health support needs.
- We will encourage the City of London Police to supply body worn cameras to frontline officers who might respond to VAWG incidents.

Campaign and training

- We will deliver awareness raising campaigns aimed at perpetrators to encourage them to take responsibility for their actions, rather than putting responsibility to stay safe on the victim.
- Reduce perpetrator risk by intervening to address their behaviour through prevention and rehabilitation workshops as well as training of offenders.
- Services will be identified to support people and specialist training will be offered to service providers who work with perpetrators in order to be skilled and confident to engage and champion the positive outcomes of perpetrator programmes.
- We will ensure the City of London Police and the Metropolitan Police are working in partnership using the stalking threat assessment centre.
- We will aim to create pathways between the Civil and Family Courts and the City of London Police to ensure that protection orders are being monitored.

- We will aim to challenge the lack of separate waiting rooms in Civil and Family Courts for victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse. We will also aim to work with Civil and Family Courts to ensure Judges are trained on domestic abuse and VAWG.
- We are supporting the Draft Domestic Abuse Bill in its aim to pilot the use of polygraph testing as a condition for high risk offenders' release.

7. Development, oversight and accountability

We have developed this strategy collaboratively by consulting the City of London Police, voluntary sector organisations and members of the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence forum (DASV).

It is our expectation that this strategy and the accompanying Action Plan will be naturalised within the planning and strategic processes of partner organisations as appropriate, to inform and drive delivery of objectives for which they have a lead responsibility.

This strategy is supported by an action plan with SMART performance indicators. The Action Plan will be overseen and managed by the DASV forum as well as the Safer City partnership's (SCP) senior officers and partner representatives. Both SCP and DVSA oversee the work of partnerships and provide a robust governance structure that will hold agencies accountable for their contributions to the work outlined.

Each action in the action plan will be assigned either a DASV or SCP lead. Reporting on the Action Plan will occur quarterly at SCP and DASV meetings.

Progress will be reported annually to the City Corporation's Health and Wellbeing Board and to other key committees, including the City and Hackney Safeguarding Partnership. A short and accessible annual progress report will be produced and published on our websites, as well as disseminated through our service user networks. The Action Plan will also align targets to our Corporate Performance Framework.

New opportunities and challenges will emerge with time and change but we committed to an evidence-based approach that incorporates new data and research findings, learns from experience and through engagement, and adapts to new circumstances. The Safer City Partnership and the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence forum will therefore oversee a bi-annual review of the strategy's action plan, alongside progress reporting.

Appendix 1: Definitions

For more information on the City Corporation's Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy, please contact the Community Safety Team at safercity@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Violence against women and Girls - Any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. This includes physical, sexual and psychological/emotional violence, economic abuse and sexual exploitation. VAWG can take place at home, work or in public places such as on the street or public transport.¹⁶

Domestic abuse – is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between anyone over 16 years who are or have been intimately involved or are family members regardless of gender or sexuality.

Rape – is when someone has penetrative sex with another person against their will. This includes vaginal, anal and oral penetration.

Sexual violence/abuse/assault- is any sort of sexual contact and behaviour that is unwanted, causing pain, fear, intimidation or humiliation.

Sexual harassment – is a type of behaviour which is 'meant to' or has the 'effect of either' violating a person's dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment.

Sexual exploitation – is the abuse of a vulnerability, differential power or trust for sexual purposes including profiting financially, socially or politically from the exploitation of another.

¹⁶ United Nations definition

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) - is the partial or total removal of the female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. This is illegal under UK law.

Trafficking – selling or trading human beings for sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery, servitude or removal of organs.

Forced Marriage - is when someone faces physical pressure to marry (e.g: threats, physical violence or sexual violence) or emotional and psychological pressure (e.g: if you're made to feel like you're bringing shame on your family). Forced marriage can also include taking someone overseas to force them to marry (whether or not the forced marriage takes place) or marrying someone who lacks the mental capacity to consent to the marriage (whether they're pressured to or not).¹⁷ It should be noted that there is a difference between Forced marriage and arranged marriage.

Honour Based Violence – is any act of violence, predominantly against women and girls, which is committed by family or community member/s in order to defend their perceived honour. It is normally collectively planned and carried out by the victim's family, sometimes with the involvement of the wider community.¹⁸

Stalking - is a particular behaviour consisting of the repeated "following" and harassment of another person. It includes a series of actions that, although when isolated may seem normal and constitute legal behaviour, become menacing causing anxiety or fear of harm. For example, constantly waiting for someone outside their place of work.

Online Abuse- Online abuse covers a wide range of behaviours and technologies. Abuse happens when someone acts in a way that causes harm and distress to others. People have the right to expect the same standards of behaviour online as those expected in face-to-face interactions.

Breast Ironing – Breast ironing "is the pounding and massaging of pubescent girls' breasts using hard or heated objects, to try to make them stop developing or disappear".

¹⁷ Forced Marriage Unit, www.gov.uk/stop-forced-marriage

¹⁸ Iranian & Kurdish Women's Rights Organisation, www.ikwro.org.uk

City of London Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategic Action Plan

September 2019- September 2021

1. People are prevented from becoming victims of VAWG.

Appropriate education and training will be provided to schools and professionals within the City of London to ensure that, where possible, the City Corporation can prevent VAWG from occurring. Preventative work will be implemented through education within schools, training for City Corporation staff and professionals providing support services and supporting businesses to ensure they are promoting the importance of the welfare of employees.

Key Actions	Deadline	Outcome	Responsibility/Lead	Notes	RAG rating
VAWG coordinator to attend quarterly VAWG coordinator meetings and give update at Forum.	Quarterly updates		VAWG lead		
Achieve DAHA accreditation by Spring 2020. 1. Training 2. Campaign 3. Visible posters/information for residents. 4. Information on CoL website on support services		X amount of people trained DAHA accreditation for all our estates achieved by 2021	DAHA steering group	Update on the progress at each meeting.	

5. Updating policies and procedures 6. Case audits 7. Perpetrator management					
Compulsory training to be embedded within the training schedule for the City of London housing estate staff and delivered regularly- as a recommendation from the Serious Homicide Review.		All staff and managers required to attend training			
To have regular data collection from members of the forum to ensure the work we are doing is specific to the data we are seeing for the City.	Ongoing- quarterly updates				
Work with neighbouring boroughs (Tower Hamlets) to engage religious leaders in raising awareness of VAWG issues.					
Working with hotels to ensure their staff know how to respond to CSE/DA/SV/modern slavery.				Joint work with Shiva and CoLP	

Promoting the Women's Safety Charter and encouraging licensed venues to sign up.	25 th November 2019			Launch campaign for VAWG 10 days of action. Joint campaign with Hackney Council.	
Review the CoL Corporation DA policy to ensure it is up to date.					
Ensure the CoL is working in line with the DA Bill and legislative changes.					
The DA Dashboard to be circulated and updated prior to the meeting.					

2. People affected by VAWG have access to support services.

Ensuring the safety and effective protection of women and girls is paramount. Integral to this is service users being aware of how to engage with services and for the City to be clear its support services are accessible, and people know what they are going to get when they do.

The services and support that the City Corporation offers to people who are affected by VAWG is a crucial part of the VAWG Strategy and action plan. The action plan will encourage and promote for partner agencies to engage in joint campaigns across the community within the City of London.

Key Actions	Deadline	Outcome	Responsibility/Lead	Notes	RAG rating
Deliver a partnership campaign during 10 days					

of activism against VAWG.					
Engaging businesses to promote support for people experiencing DA.					
Deliver a session/event with Lloyds Banking Group to raise awareness of the support available in the City and re-promote the toolkit.					
Engage the 'hidden workforce' in support and services available to City workers- joint work with LAWRS.					
Translate the 'Spotting the Signs' toolkit to Spanish and Portuguese. (Any other languages?).					
Facilitate training sessions to licensed venues accredited to the Safety Thirst Scheme.					

Make training available and easily accessible for professionals within the CoL on VAWG.					
Promotional work and training around the MARAC- to ensure agencies understand how to refer, when to refer and what it does. SafeLives estimate that the CoL should have around 10 cases per year heard at the MARAC (last year it was only 5).					
Training to professionals on the DASH, high risk factors and when a CoL MARAC referral should be made. (Understanding needed on the different threshold of CoL MARAC to other London Boroughs).					
Create flowchart for the Sanctuary Scheme to					

make referral pathways clear.					
To create a script for adult and children's social care (and homelessness team?) to use when doing initial assessment. To ensure they know what questions to ask and to ensure they are not missing out important information.					
Building sites- work with construction companies to promote support for modern day slavery. Could we do some engagement work around perpetrators?					
Work with a specialist Chinese support service to engage Chinese women working in prostitution.					
Domestic Abuse training to St Mungo's and					

services supporting rough sleepers in the City of London.					
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3. Perpetrators are held to account.

Due to the nature of crimes under VAWG, often the responsibility is placed on the victim to make changes to their life to escape or prevent violence and abuse. This priority will aim to address this issue and hold the perpetrators accountable to their actions, ensuring there are appropriate enforcements in place. Services will be identified to support people and specialist training will be offered to service providers who work with perpetrators in order to be skilled and confident to engage and champion the positive outcomes of perpetrator programmes.

Key Actions	Deadline	Outcome	Responsibility/Lead	Notes	RAG rating
Campaign targeting perpetrators					
Encourage young people to join the cadet's if they have experienced or perpetrated DA. (this could be to reduce the number of child-parent DA cases we have).					
Engage with a perpetrator support service to provide support when a					

perpetrator programme cannot be funded.					
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Committee:	Date:
Safer City Partnership	23 September 2019
Subject: POCA Fund – Policy and Guidance	Public
Report of: Head of Community Safety	For Decision
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>This report sets out the process by which the Safer City Partnership will consider, award and monitor the use of the POCA money allocated to it.</p> <p>The SCP Strategy Group will have the key role in guiding spend and holding partners to account. The SCP will report annually to the Police Authority Board on the use of these funds.</p> <p>All successful bids will be expected to report back to the SCP Strategy Group, with an emphasis on outcomes and lessons learnt. These activities will also feature within the SCP Annual Assessment.</p> <p>Bids are expected to support one or more of the agreed SCP Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable people and communities are protected and safeguarded • People are safe from violent crime and violence against the person • People and business 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 <p>Bids are expected to be sponsored by at least two SCP members. It is expected that those bidding for funds will set out the</p>	

resources they are committing to the activity.

Proposals will come to the SCP Strategy Group for consideration, although it is recognised in certain cases it may be desirable to agree support between meetings. In these circumstances the Head of Community Safety will discuss the situation with the Chairman of the SCP.

Proposals will initially be assessed by the Head of Community Safety and City of London Police's Superintendent for Uniformed Policing, who will also have a role in monitoring activity. Budgetary responsibility ultimately resides with the Head of Community Safety

Recommendation

Members are asked:

1. To note the contents of the report and
2. Endorse the approach outlined to manage, monitor and report on POCA proposals or projects funded from the allocation administered by the SCP.

Main Report

Background

1. The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA) provides the police and other public bodies the power to confiscate assets and cash from individuals who are convicted of offences or on the balance of probability have benefited from their illegal activities. The Home Office operates the Asset Recovery Incentivisation Scheme (ARIS) where a proportion of the recovered assets is returned to the agency that recovered it.
2. ARIS guidance advises that these funds should be used by police forces to drive up performance on asset recovery and, where appropriate, to fund local crime fighting priorities for the benefit of the community.
3. The City of London Police has provided the Safer City Partnership with an allocation of £45,000 from POCA funds. This provides the partnership with a valuable opportunity to galvanise activity to help meet its agreed outcomes.

Proposed Mechanism

4. The SCP Strategy Group will have responsibility for guiding spend and holding partners to account. It is envisaged that a report on POCA spend will become a standing item at SCP Strategy Group meetings. There will be an annual report summing up activity over the course of each financial year. The SCP will report annually to the Police Authority Board on the use of these funds.
5. Bids will be expected to support one or more of the agreed SCP Priorities:
 - Vulnerable people and communities are protected and safeguarded
 - People are safe from violent crime and violence against the person
 - People and business 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
6. To encourage the development and delivery of partnership approaches bids are expected to be sponsored by at least two SCP members. It is also expected that those bidding for funds will set out the resources they are committing to the activity (this can include in-kind resource).
7. Bids for these funds will generally come to the SCP Strategy Group for agreement, although in certain cases where there is a pressing demand it may be desirable to agree support between meetings (but with a full report for the next SCP Strategy Group). In these circumstances the Head of Community Safety will discuss the situation with the Chairman of the SCP.
8. Prior to proposals being presented to the SCP Strategy Group they will initially be assessed by the Head of Community Safety and City of London Police's Superintendent for Uniformed Policing. These two officers will also have a role in monitoring activity and ensuring quarterly reports are produced in a timely fashion. Budgetary responsibility ultimately resides with the Head of Community Safety.
9. All successful bids will be expected to report back quarterly to the SCP Strategy Group. Upon their completion the relevant officers will submit a full report with an emphasis on outcomes and lessons learnt. These activities will also feature within the Annual Assessment. This will support the development of a City specific evidence base.

10. After a period of 12 months, we will produce a report on progress and include suggestions for future development.

Corporate and Strategic Implications

11. The SCP has a particular role in contributing toward Outcome 1 of the City of London Corporation's Corporate plan – People are Safe and Feel Safe.

12. These funds represent the only free-standing financial resources available to the SCP at a time when individual partners budgets are under considerable pressure. As such it provides a valuable opportunity to support relevant targeted initiatives, purchase materials or equipment or address communication needs.

Conclusion

13. Members are asked to agree the recommendations contained within this paper.

Appendices

14. SCP POCA fund application form.

David MacKintosh

Head of Community Safety

T: 0207 332 3084

E: david.mackintosh@cityoflondon.gov.uk

SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP – POCA FUNDING BID 2019-2020

Sponsoring SCP Organisation/ Department	
Contact Name(s) and Positions	
Contacts Job Titles	
Contact Details e-mail tel. no.	

Name and purpose of activity	
Amount of funding sought. (please attach detailed breakdown where appropriate).	
Outline the objectives of this activity; success criteria; and how this work contributes to the SCP outcomes for 2019-22.	
Detail resources that will be provided from partners supporting this bid. E.g. Matched funding or other input. (further details can be attached).	
Timescale funding required for?	
What are the proposals criteria for success; measurable	

outcomes/outputs? Officer(s) responsible for monitoring the spend	
Budget code/Account details for funds to be transferred.	

Please note recipients will be required to provide quarterly reports on the progress of their funded activity to the SCP. They will also provide a full report, detailing lessons learnt, upon its conclusion.

SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP TEAM USE ONLY

Date received: _____ Checked by: _____

Approved: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Approval arrangement: _____

Approved by (CoL) 1: _____

Approved by (CoLP) 2: _____

Committee(s): Safe City Partnership	Date: 30 th August 2019
Subject: River Cameras Project – Update	Public Not for Public Information.
Report of: Commissioner of Police	For Information
Report author: T Det Supt Pete Digby – Director Secure City Programme Inspector Lorenzo Conigliaro – Crime and Counter Terrorism	

Summary

Please note that where SCP is referred to in this report it relates to Secure City Programme and not Safe City Partnership.

Members will recall that during the Health and Wellbeing July 2018 Committee the subject of river based cameras to aid suicide prevention was discussed with reference to the 'River Cameras Project' which was part of the Ring Steel Programme during 2016.

Rivera Cameras Project was part of the larger Ring of Steel Programme, which included the Barbican CCTV project and IMS/DRS as other headline projects. The River Cameras Project had reached a fairly advanced stage, with an assessment and full costings being established and ready to move towards a Gateway 3/4 process.

At the beginning of 2018 the Ring of Steel Programme was shut down, in order to review the management of the programme to ensure better and more effective outcomes. The only element of the programme taken forward at that time was the IMS/DRS project and this was maintained as a standalone project.

The Ring of Steel and CCTV Cameras now forms part of the strands of the Secure City Programme (SCP) which is now led by T Det Supt Pete Digby as its Director. This programme has been in place since October 2018 and is the joint programme between the Corporation of London and City of London Police to redesign, enhance and uplift the security of the City of London and to make it an internationally recognised as a Secure City. It looks to underpin both corporate plan objectives as well as the City Plan 2036 and the Transport Strategy which are both in draft form at this time.

The work that has been completed to date on the River Cameras Project remains valid and the work will be within scope of the CCTV and Infrastructure strand of the SCP. Security on the Bridges in the City of London is a continual concern and one that features in the Secure City Programme. It is further heightened with the terrorist attacks at Westminster and Borough Market and will undoubtedly feature in the forthcoming findings of the Borough Market inquest.

The delivery of the IMS/DRS project remains a dependency on the feasibility of the River Cameras Project. This is near its completion and has been the main works being conducted on the interim Joint Contact and Control Room (JCCR). It has been imperative that this work is completed as without an IMS/DRS there would not be a database to build the CCTV capability on. The CCTV strand of SCP is the next piece of work for SCP and is about to be commenced. The CCTV Terms Of Reference (TOR) includes River Cameras for suicide prevention and counter terrorism measures (Appendix 1). This CCTV strand and TOR will ensure that the £30k assessment previously authorised and used to put together the plan for River Cameras is still up to date and a realistic budget for the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). The detailed spend of this £30k assessment is outlined in Appendix 2.

Recommendation(s)

For members to note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. The River Cameras Project was part of the Ring of Steel Programme and had been set up in response to the increased number of vulnerable people committing suicide from the City Bridges. It followed an innovation suggestion from one of our control room operators who documented the benefit of instant thermal imaging in order to help save people who had fallen into the Thames. Their first-hand experience in managing the initial response highlighted how valuable this technology could be in helping to save lives. This project has now been extended following the recent terrorist attacks and potential threat on the City of London Bridges from such attacks, to include Security and Counter Terrorism.

2. In June 2016 a Gateway 1/2 paper entitled 'River Cameras Project' was presented to Project Sub Committee. The paper outlined the ambition of the project and requested £30,000 in staff funding, with relevant rationale and confirmation that the funding had been agreed from Bridge House Estates. This paper was accepted.
3. The project team began the necessary work in order to prepare and submit a gateway 3/4 paper, outlining cost and rationale for the installation of cameras. This included but not exclusively;
 - Privacy Impact Assessment screening phase.
 - Operational Requirement and assessment.
 - User Requirement and functionality.
 - Feasibility study and proof of concept.
4. A gateway 3/4 paper was drafted for Policy and Resources Committee providing the full operational requirement for the project and providing three options with costing. Option three, which was the installation of fixed thermal imaging cameras along with advanced analytics came with an estimated cost of £1,388,000. However this cost will be reviewed as with the SCP and dedicated staff it is felt that delivery of a new camera system on the five bridges could be achieved within 18 months and not the 3 years as previously thought. The cost of this project will therefore likely reduce due to this.
5. The rationale was largely weighted towards the ability to quickly identify and track people in water to assist with search and rescue operations and mobilisation of water assets. The paper also highlighted the benefit to the City in terms of Counter Terrorism. To quote the paper; 'The number one priority of both the City of London Police and the Safer City Partnership is Counter Terrorism. The proposals in this paper will assist the police in Prevention Reassurance and Engagement (P.R.E.), during and post investigations and there is no doubt that they will result in a fundamental improvement in security. The technology will also support and improve the deployments of Project Servator on the bridges to help detect and deter criminal behaviour'. This extract was written prior to the terrorist attacks on Westminster Bridge and London Bridge.
6. At the beginning of this year, the Ring of Steel Programme was stopped in order that the whole programme could be assessed, revaluated and relaunched with more strategic direction, support and importantly measurable outcomes. The closure of the Ring of Steel programme was communicated to members at the time. The IMS/DRS element remained in motion due to the advanced position of the project and investment to date. However the River Cameras Project was stopped awaiting the refresh of Ring of Steel.
7. The River Cameras work now forms part of the SCP and the CCTV strand within the programme. It is also imperative that both the Video Management System (VMS) and Security Management System (SMS) are designed and the Scope of Works for these are in place so that the River Camera system can feed into them.

This will ensure that the River Camera system is correctly monitored, assessed and reacted to utilising machine learning and Artificial Intelligence (AI) where it is appropriate to do so.

8. It should be noted that the delivery of river based cameras as set out in the original gateway 3/4 cannot be achieved without the successful implementation of IMS/DRS and elements of the CCTV strand of SCP namely the scoping of the VMS and SMS. The technology behind IMS/DRS VMS and the SMS is the enabling factor for advanced technology such as tracking CCTV cameras, thermal imagery and analytics.

Current Position

Secure City Programme

9. This new joint programme with the City of London Corporation is about creating a secure environment, using the most up to date technology now and in the future, to make the City an attractive place to visit and locate business. The programme consists of a number of strands:
 - CCTV and Hardware
 - IMS/DRS (digital upgrade of CCTV back office system)
 - Joint Contact and Control Room
 - Physical Infrastructure
 - Future Technologies
 - Cyber
10. The project team have provisionally identified the River Cameras Project as within scope of the CCTV strand and are now awaiting staff and funding to move this strand forward. Much of the foundation work for river cameras has been completed however the team will need to review the operational requirement, location feasibility and funding requirements/agreements, as would be expected given the time period between the original gateway 3/4 and now. The only funding spent on the River Cameras Project remains the initial staffing costs to get the project to gateway 3/4.
11. As mentioned previously in this report, river cameras are entirely dependent on the delivery of IMS/DRS, VMS and SMS. This is true for much of the advanced technology that would be within scope of the CCTV strand of SCP. This strand is now seeking funding by CoLP and once the funding is secured the CCTV strand will commence and will take several months to complete.
12. What is not in question is the pressing need to address two priorities for the City of London. Protecting people from harm and ensuring the City is a safe place for everyone who visits it. The addition of intelligent river cameras that can support

search and rescue in the river, but also provide enhanced counter terrorism capabilities will place the City in an advanced position in terms of capability and investment into security and safety.

Recommendation

13. It is recommended that Members note the contents of this report.

Appendix 1

Secure City Programme CCTV Hardware CCTV Review, Feasibility Study, 5 year Strategy and Concept Design *Terms of Reference*

Objectives:

A core component of the Secure City Programme (SCP) is the CCTV Hardware Strand. Whilst the legacy back-end video management systems have been replaced with IMS-DRS which will be transitioned into operational service in June 2019, it is recognised that the City's CCTV infrastructure is built on analogue technologies that are beyond end-of-life and offer operational capability that is not commensurate with the requirements of modern day policing and city-wide management. The existing CCTV systems (cameras and supporting network infrastructure) need to be replaced.

However, the City's CCTV asset is comparatively small (108 cameras) and its footprint does not necessarily align with current operational needs: cameras that were installed over 25 years ago, in some cases, are now incorrectly positioned to meet prevailing needs and some cameras are no longer compliant with Surveillance Camera Commissioner's Code of Practice. Furthermore there are now significant blind-spots in capability, for example across the City (Eastern) Cluster.

This SCP strategic approach to CCTV will be to integrate, through ethical partnerships, with 3rd party CCTV systems wherever possible. Operational needs (through an analysis of current and future crime hot-spots and blind-spots) will partially determine the extent to which 3rd party external CCTV systems will be included in the SCP Strategy. Such an approach will ensure that the City derives best-value from any investments made in CCTV architecture moving forward.

The 1st critical piece of work that now needs to be undertaken is a feasibility study outlining options for the development of the City's CCTV infrastructure and to develop this into a Concept Design that can be used as a means of procurement as and when capital funding is secured.

The Scope of works will include a review and validation exercise of the works previously undertaken on the River Cameras Project to ensure the proposed technical solution meets prevailing operational requirements. Thereafter the River Camera project will be taken forward through The Gateway process, and aligned with the works set out below.

These Terms of Reference sets out the scope of works that the feasibility study and design exercise will deliver.

The works will be undertaken by a CCTV Working Group, comprising:

- SCP Programme Director
- SCP Advisor

Supported by periodic input from key stakeholders, including but not limited to:

- CoLP CCTV Manager
- COL CCTV Manager
- The City's ICT Dept
- Business Change Leads
- IMS-DRS Project Team
- CCTV Framework Contractors

The Works will be completed in accordance with the agreed SCP Programme, by end Nov 2019. Monthly Highlight Reports shall be presented to members of the SCP Programme Board.

Scope Of Works:

The SCP CCTV Working Group is tasked with:

- Development of operational requirements based on:
 - Key Stakeholders' functional needs
 - Forward look on COL redevelopment plans (Transport Strategy; City Implementation Plan)
 - Analysis of crime hot-spots
 - Identification of CCTV-blind spots (now and in the future)
 - High density footfall and crowded places
 - Iconic and Critical National Infrastructure locations
- Review of existing CoLP / COL CCTV infrastructure
 - Existing Camera Estate
 - Establish whether camera is still needed, is it correctly positioned to meet prevailing and future operational need, or whether it needs to be decommissioned or re-located?
 - Privacy Impact Assessment is relevant and up to date
 - Identify performance requirements for upgrading cameras
 - Review of existing network linking COL / CoLP cameras to IMS-DRS
 - Develop options for digital MPLS network supporting new IP camera infrastructure
 - Review of Bridge CCTV and Suicide prevention assets proposed solution to ensure it is still relevant, up to date and costings are correct.
 - Write a detailed Scope of Works for Bridge CCTV and Suicide prevention assets.
- 3rd party CCTV Capability
 - Identification of 3rd party systems (what, where) that will provide public realm coverage where there is a demonstrable operational need to close any blind-spots
 - Technical assessment of how they can be integrated into IMS-DRS and /or SMS

-
- Technical assessment of 3rd party external capability (cameras, video analytics etc)
 - Network Security
 - Outline Development of security zone to accommodate and secure new COL/CoLP and 3rd party IP camera data feeds into IMS-DRS and/or SMS
 - Undertake review of physical security at each camera location and identification of the measures required to preserve PSN Code of Connection.
 - Development of Feasibility Report, that details
 - Current CCTV infrastructure
 - Current deployment
 - Status (technical, commercial, risk assessment)
 - Compliance Statement (legal)
 - Detailed Operational Requirement moving forward
 - Geographical coverage
 - Functional capability
 - Physical security
 - Cyber security
 - River Cameras Project
 - Progress through Gateway approvals process
 - Development of 5 year Strategy
 - End State objectives
 - Options for building the road map (what? When? How?)
 - Cost Analysis
 - Concept Design
 - CCTV Footprint
 - Network Connectivity
 - Security Zone
 - Integrations between 3rd party systems and IMS-DRS and SMS
 - Risks
 - Cost Benefit Analysis
 - Recommendations
-

Appendix 2

Core Project	Linked Project number	Project Number	Project Name	Top Task	Sub Task	Approval Amount (Budget)	Actuals - AP + Misc	GRN Actual Unmatched	Commitment	Total	Amount Unspent
L5-River Cameras	72800015	72800015	River Cameras (SRP)	3A Staff Costs	Police Staff Costs	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00
				3A Staff Costs Total		6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00
				Fees	Consultant Fees	24,000.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00	24,000.00	0.00
				Fees Total		24,000.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00	24,000.00	0.00
	72800015 Total					30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
L5-River Cameras Total						30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
Grand Total						30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00

Contact:

Pete Digby

T Det Supt - Director of Secure City Programme

Intelligence & Information Directorate

T: 07736 085939

E: pete.digby@cityoflondon.pnn.police.uk

Lorenzo Conigliaro

Inspector – Crime and Counter Terrorism

Crime Directorate

T: 07803 305 364

E: lorenzo.conigliaro@cityoflondon.pnn.police.uk

Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	23 September 2019
Subject: Community Safety Team Update	
Report of: Manager, Community Safety Team	For Information
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>To update SCP members on activity by the Community Safety Team not otherwise addressed</p> <p>Recommendation(s)</p> <p>Members are asked to note the report.</p>	

Domestic Abuse

1. Since the last Safer City Partnership meeting three cases have been referred to the City of London MARAC, two were based on professional judgement, with the third founded on potential escalation, high scoring DASH assessment and professional judgement. Two further cases were referred out to other boroughs, one based on professional judgement, the other on potential escalation, high scoring DASH assessment and professional judgement.

Serious and Organised Crime (SOC)

2. At the SOC Board's meeting on 15 May, it was announced that David Bulbrook, Borough Commander of the Fire Brigade in the City. had agreed to chair future meetings of the SoC Board. The Board also welcomed Mr Barrow who attended the meeting as an observer. One of the items for discussion was the revised edition of the SOC Board's Terms of Reference which had been approved by SCP. Minor adjustments have been made to reflect the current membership of the SOC Board.
3. The SOC Board is scheduled to take place on 18 September. A verbal update will be provided at the SCP meeting. Amongst the topics to be covered are the new Lifetime Offender Management Unit and drug dealing/use in the City.

Drugs Working Group

4. The Drugs Working Group first met in December 2018 to bring together a range of parties with an interest in responding to drug use and its impacts within the City of London. It was established into specific concerns raised about the use of powder cocaine and other drug use in the City. The working group also provides a vehicle to drive responses to the work undertaken by CoLP in terms of their drug profile. It reports into the SCP, the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Licensing Committee as appropriate.
5. There is a complementary strand of work underway which looks at specific issues relating to assistance which can be provided for employers and promoting behaviour change.
6. The group looks to build our understanding of the nature of the issue in the City, identify how we can develop or improve our responses and explore how we can support venues and employers.
7. The group has already proved helpful in providing a dedicated focus to drug related problems. It has supported the identification of specific areas of concerns and this has led to the potential for significant partnership working, including with colleagues from the MPS and Tower Hamlets. Further updates will be provided as this work progresses.

Prevent

8. There have been no Channel meetings held since the May SCP meeting. The Community Safety Team has been actively working to deliver awareness sessions to a wide range of institutions and the public. Engagement with local community groups continues. Further detail is contained within the City of London Police report.

Modern Day Slavery

9. The Community Safety Team in collaboration with the Department of Children and Adults Services are organising an event on National Modern-Day Slavery (MDS) awareness day. The event will take place on Friday 18 October in the 'City Centre' from 9:30 until 12 and will have speakers from well know organisations, such an Unseen.
10. The event will be the start point of a training campaign to be rolled out to all corporation employees. We are asking all managers and Chief Officers to encourage members of staff to participate in the quarterly training sessions. For more information contact CST.

Forthcoming Activity

- 11.9 October Domestic Abuse awareness stalls around the City (with the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Forum).

12. 14 October Hate Crime Awareness event run in conjunction with the Multi-Faith Staff Network to promote awareness of Hate Crimes during National Hate Crime Awareness Week 2019.
13. The National Hate Crime Awareness week 2019 takes place from the 12 to the 19 October with many events across the country to promote 4 H.O.P.E. aims, these being:
- **Hate crime awareness** - running awareness events to increase public knowledge.
 - **Operational responses to hate crime** - encouraging people to think about how they would respond if hate crime happened to someone they know.
 - **Preventing** hate crime where possible.
 - **Empowering** communities to report hate crime and work together.
14. 18 October, Modern Slavery Awareness event with the City of London Police, The Human Trafficking Foundation and Crimestoppers. Crimestoppers have received funding from City Bridge Trust and MOPAC to promote more awareness of the benefits of reporting in London and to enable vulnerable people from different groups to report.

15. Domestic Abuse Awareness week 25 November

Community Safety Team Staffing & Resources

16. At the beginning of September, we filled the Anti-Social Behaviour Coordinator and Strategy Officer Post. This fixed term position has been funded via the Priorities Investment Pot. The purpose of this role is to review the scale of ASB in the City, looking at current responses and helping identify how improvements in service delivery and efficiency can be delivered. The span of the work covers the work of multiple City of London Corporation departments as well as the City of London Police. There will also be discussion with relevant SCP partners and will look to draw on the learning and experience of other local authorities.

David MacKintosh

Community Safety Manager

T: 020 7332 3084

E: david.mackintosh@cityoflondon.gov.uk

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Committee:	Dated:
Safer City Partnership	23 September 2019
Subject: Community and Children's Services Update	Public
Report of: Director of Community and Children's Services	For information
Report author: Claire Giraud, Strategy Officer, DCCS	

Summary

This report provides an update of relevant data and activity from Community and Children's Services.

Recommendations

- Members are asked to note the report.

Main Report

1. This report summarises key developments in six areas: homelessness and rough sleeping strategy, drugs and alcohol, social isolation, sufficiency strategy, mental health and suicide prevention, and domestic abuse.

Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2019-23

2. The *Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2019-23* was approved by the Community and Children's Services Committee on 12 July. The strategy and accompanying supplement are published on the City Corporation's website.
3. An action plan for the strategy is now being co-produced across corporation teams and partners. The action plan will be overseen by the Rough Sleeping Strategy Group and Will Norman.

Drugs and Alcohol

4. A draft *Alcohol Strategy 2019-23* was presented to the Health and Wellbeing Board on 26 April. The strategy brings together the work that the City of London Corporation and its partners undertake to reduce alcohol related harm and provides a framework for partnership work. It is currently out for consultation.

5. A business engagement session seeking insights on the City Corporation's draft alcohol strategy was delivered by Business Healthy in June, hosted at the offices of Mizuho Bank. The legal and construction sectors were represented and provided valuable feedback.
6. An online survey went live from June - September asking for feedback on the proposed outcomes, we will statements, and recommended partnership working. The results from the survey are currently being analysed and will be used, along with the engagement session outcomes, to help inform elements of the action plan.

7. The three outcomes that the strategy will deliver are:

- People are informed about the risks of alcohol misuse
- People are safe, and feel safe, in the Night Time Economy
- People have the support they need to access services.

The strategy will be supported by a delivery plan with clear and measurable actions and indicators for each outcome.

8. The first meeting of the Alcohol Partnership Group (APG) was held in August. The terms of reference were agreed and initial discussions were had around future work. Next steps involve drafting an action plan and talking with identified partners about the proposed outcomes and actions.

9. The contract for Square Mile Health, the City Corporations existing drug and alcohol prevention and treatment service delivered by Westminster Drug Project, is due to expire in September 2020 and the recommissioning of the new service has begun. Consultation with residents, providers, service users and wider stakeholders has been completed in partnership with the London Borough of Hackney, and the findings will be used to improve the future service.

10. Key themes emerging from the consultation were:

- The service should be easier to access;
- The service should be tailored and flexible (e.g., varied treatment offer and flexible appointment times);
- The importance of working in partnership (e.g. for effective referral pathways);
- Addressing the whole person – with a need for increased partnership working, co-locating services, prioritising quality and focussing on integration.

11. The procurement strategy and service model are in development. A new contract will be in place by January 2020 and the new service will begin in October 2020.

12. Below an overview of trends and performance of the Square Mile Health, the Corporations tobacco, alcohol and drug service:

There has been a notable increase in service users in the duration of the contract, from 6 in 2015 to a peak of 35 in 2017. Numbers plateaued in 2018, largely as a result of nondependent drinkers due to accessing and completing services

throughout 2017. This is consistent with national trends but appears to be increasing in 2019.

There is larger representation of male service users, and an upward trend in heterosexual users. LGBT represents 25% of service users, meaning that they are broadly underrepresented in treatment, a fact that the service aims to address in future.

There has been a trend shift in the drug taking habits of service users. In 2015 and early 2016 there was 17 service users, of which 23% were using heroin and 57% alcohol. By 2017 the number size and make up of service users changed, with 24 using alcohol and 5 heroin. The number of adults in drug treatment in 2017-18 was 19 with 12 newly presenting for treatment.

Service users are predominantly in regular employment with no housing problems. However, there is representation from across the board, including unemployed to seeking work, and those in retirement. Service user numbers are largely consistent for those with housing problems and an urgent need for housing, ranging between 3-6 at one time.

The growth in the number of service users is accounted for by people in work, stable housed and non-dependent drinkers, thus appear to be high functioning. Users are increasingly accessing satellite services through Neaman, which throughout the contract has improved in quality.

In summary, service users are generally and prominently:

- Aged between 25 and 64
- Male
- Heterosexual, although with some strong emerging LGBT representation
- Stably housed
- In regular employed or retired

Autism Strategy

13. DCSS is currently developing a joint Autism strategy with the City and Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group and the London Borough of Hackney

14. Our vision is: There will be clear routes to access and pathways through diagnostic, assessment and therapeutic services for autistic people of all ages.

15. There will be specific focus on:

- Mental health
- Preparing for adulthood
- Transforming care
- Older adults
- Girls and women

16. We are hoping the joint strategy gets approval from the Autism Alliance Forum by the end of September 2019.

Social isolation

17. The social Wellbeing strategy is nearing the end of its lifespan.

18. The action plan is moving forward very satisfactorily. Overall, 30 actions have commenced since the launch of the strategy, of which 14 are completed, 16 are in progress.

RAG Status Key and Summary

Status of Actions		Compared to Feb 2018
Not started	5	-3
Major Problems	0	0
Minor Problems	0	-2
In Progress	16	-9
Completed	14	+11

19. Keys successes include:

- The community builders' program in the golden lane estates which links residents together,
- The Mansell street women group which reunited B.A.M.E elderly women,
- The digital inclusion project whereby 3 times a week in our libraries, elderly residents are given advice on how to use various technologies.

20. Work is now being undertaken to investigate integrating the social wellbeing priorities into the Health and Wellbeing strategy which is due to be renewed in 2020. It would make sense as positive work on social isolation fulfils the HWB strategic objectives.

Sufficiency Strategy

21. The sufficiency strategy has been revised and new options are now available to our looked after children and care leavers.

22. Notable changes include the provision of new units in our Middlesex estate development.

23. In addition, more semi-independent living options have been investigated and a list of approved quality checked providers has been collated by the commissioning team.

24. It is important to note that there has been a significant increase in our looked after children numbers. We now have 25 looked after children, most of who are teenage males and Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children.

Mental Health and Suicide Prevention

25. Business Healthy collaborated with the GLA to deliver a half-day session at City Hall on 21 May, focusing on how employers can support the health and wellbeing of London's "hidden" workforce. It focused on the challenges that people working in manual roles, such as cleaning, catering, retail and security may face in terms of their health and wellbeing needs and access to healthcare support. The session included the sharing of best practice and attendees included representatives from the cleaning sector, retail and several commercial property services firms.
26. Another Suicide Prevention Awareness session was delivered to the business community in June, led by Business Healthy, the City of London Police and Samaritans and hosted by Commerzbank. The event engaged businesses not previously represented in the training and feedback showed 100% of attendees felt more confident in identifying and approaching someone who is at crisis point and who might be considering suicide, as a result of having attended. 90% said the session helped them to feel more confident in talking to their colleagues about suicide prevention. Another session is being delivered in October to mark World Mental Health Day and will be hosted by City law firm Macfarlanes.
27. Plans are in place to support local amplification of the national "Every Mind Matters" mental health campaign, which is being launched by Public Health England in early October. Targeted communications will be aimed at City residents, workers and learners. This will be supported by a City of London promotional video focused on the "five ways to wellbeing", which is currently in development.
28. A business engagement session seeking insights on the City Corporation's draft alcohol strategy was delivered by Business Healthy in June, hosted at the offices of Mizuho Bank. The legal and construction sectors were represented and provided valuable feedback.
29. Business Healthy is looking into the feasibility of delivering a webinar for local businesses on problem gambling in the autumn, focusing on the risk factors and drawing in a public health approach
30. The multi-agency Suicide Prevention Working Group continues to meet regularly to monitor the City of London's Suicide Prevention Action Plan, investigate further possible actions and share learning and good practice. Built in environment, Planning and DCCS are currently developing a guidance to architects and developers on how to mitigate suicide risks from high places. The guidance will accompany planning applications to encourage developers to consider and mitigate suicide risks.
31. Other areas of work the Suicide Prevention Working Group is developing include:
- Infra-red beams on bridges to prevent people from jumping;

- Suicide prevention training for City school staff and safeguarding/social care staff in October 2019 and in 2020
- Barbers talk training on September 14th 2019 as well as barbers mental health event in partnership with the Lions Barber Collective and the Barbers and Surgeon Livery Hall on October 7th 2019 to promote barbers having difficult conversations with their clients.

Domestic abuse

32. DCCS and Community Safety Team is finalising the development of a Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy for the City of London. The strategy will focus on three areas: prevention and early intervention; supporting people affected by VAWG; and accountability and rehabilitation of perpetrators. The strategy is expected to be implemented by the partners in this forum as informed by another report on the agenda.

Claire Giraud

Strategy Officer

T: 020 7332 1210

E: Claire.giraud@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Committee(s)	Dated:
Safer City Partnership Strategy Group – For Information	23 September 2019
Subject: Public Protection Service (Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards) update	
Report of: Director of Consumer Protection and Market Operations	For Information
Report author: Gavin Stedman, Port Health & Public Protection Director	

Summary

The Department of Markets & Consumer Protection contributes to the work of the Safer City Partnership (SCP) through its Public Protection Service which comprises Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards. Work relating to the SCP is on-going in relation to the following priorities:

- **Acquisitive Crime**
 - Investment Fraud – the Trading Standards continues to collaborate with the City of London Police over Operation Broadway, now extended across London via Operation Offspring.
- **Anti-Social Behaviour**
 - Illegal street trading – Additional resources have been put into a campaign to eliminate ice cream vans and nut sellers from the Square Mile.
 - Noise complaints service – a 24/7 service is provided.
- **Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance**
 - Late Night Levy – this has generated approximately £460K for the third full year of the operation of the levy.
 - Safety Thirst – a complete review has been undertaken and some changes have been made to the scheme which is currently underway for this year.
 - Licensing controls and enforcement – enforcement activities and use of the Late-Night Levy have kept the number of licence reviews and suspension notices at a relatively low level.

This report details enforcement activity and progress in the above areas.

The Service contributed to the One Safe City programme and will be involved in the Secure City Programme. It is also represented on other relevant Boards and Groups.

Recommendation

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. The Consumer Protection part of the Department of Markets and Consumer Protection comprises three services:
 - Animal Health
 - Port Health
 - Public Protection
2. The latter includes Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards, all of which contribute to the work of the SCP, specifically the 2017- 20 SCP Strategic Plan priorities and objectives of:
 - Acquisitive Crime – We will work to protect our businesses, workers, residents and visitors from theft and fraud with an emphasis on cyber-crime.
 - Anti-Social Behaviour – Respond effectively to behaviour that makes the City a less pleasant place.
 - Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance – To ensure the City remains a safe place to socialise.
3. Whilst there are routine proactive and reactive responses to community needs, there is also a range of projects underway, details of which are provided below.

Current Position

Economic Crime

4. The City of London Trading Standards Service (COLTSS) primarily works in partnership with others in support of the SCP's Objective:

We will work to protect our residents, workers, businesses and visitors from theft and fraud.

5. COLTSS continues to support and actively participate in Operation Broadway, a joint project with the City of London Police, National Trading Standards 'Regional Investigation Team', the Financial Conduct Authority, the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau, the Insolvency Service and HM Revenue and Customs.

- a) Operation Broadway meetings take place every two weeks with partners coming together to share intelligence about possible fraudulent activity taking place within the City of London and surrounding Boroughs. Deployments then take place the following week to inspect premises and find out exactly what is going on. This leads to the gathering of intelligence and the opportunity is taken to investigate and disrupt the activities of businesses that may be involved in fraud. These visits are led by a Trading Standards Officer due to the excellent powers of entry afforded to officers under the legislation that the service enforces. The success of Operation Broadway has been recognised by inclusion in the Chartered Trading Standards Institute best practice guide that was launched at the national CTSI symposium in Nottingham.

<https://www.tradingstandards.uk/news-policy/the-value-of-trading->

standards

- b) Trading Standards staff continue to speak to victims of investment fraud and many of the stories that we hear are heart breaking with life changing sums of money being lost. There is, we believe, confusion among investors about the role of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and those engaged in investment fraud will often misrepresent that fact that part of their business is covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme if things go wrong. This has been highlighted in the national media by the recent case of London Capital and Finance which involves 12,000 investors potentially losing a total of around £236 million. Trading Standards recently spotted confusing information on the FCA website and after contacting the CEO (Andrew Bailey), suitable amendments have now been made.
- c) Deployments that are undertaken continue to show a pattern of fraudulent companies claiming that they are based in the Square Mile when they are actually squatting. Officers can request that websites showing this false information are taken down through our links with the City of London Police which is a good way of disrupting fraudulent activity. There has been an increasing amount of intelligence about wine investment frauds. One feature of this type of fraud is that any wine purchased by a consumer is normally stored at a regulated wine storage facility. It is felt that these facilities may inadvertently be enabling crime, so officers recently visited one of these businesses in Surrey. The visit was worthwhile, intelligence was shared, and the storage facility has now agreed to include an information sheet about wine fraud when they send out their annual storage invoices.
- d) A key partner for Operation Broadway is Companies House and a visit was made recently to their operational centre in Cardiff to build relations with them. One of the biggest problems with Companies House is the fact that they are simply an organisation that stores information it is provided with by those operating limited companies. Companies House has had no power to question the information it is given, and fraudulent traders simply lie about who they are and where they are based. The Government has now recognised that changes are needed to the current regime, and they issued a consultation document on the reforms that are needed. These include asking company Directors to provide evidence of their identity and their residential address. Trading Standards fully support these reforms and submitted a response to the consultation document.
- e) Trading Standards remain committed to trying to find ways to prevent consumers being victims of investment fraud. We believe that the weakest part in any fraud is the point at which money is passed from the victim to the fraudster. It is at this point that there need to be controls in place and we have been pushing ideas to encourage the banks to offer a slower payments service to customers who want it. This would allow some breathing space for customers to reflect on unusual transactions that they have been talked into and to stop them before it is too late. In addition, we have responded to consultations from the Payment Systems Regulator and the Financial Conduct Authority and there is now a real appetite to look at what steps the banking sector should be taking to protect account holders from fraud. A new voluntary Code of Practice was introduced by the Payment Systems Regulator at the end of May 2019 that requires

banks to compensate customers that have fallen victim to what is called 'authorised push payment' fraud. Officers are now advising investment fraud victims who have lost money since the end of May about this new route to compensation and we are awaiting feedback to see if the code is working.

- f) Trading Standards have been engaging more recently with the City Bridge Trust which is undertaking a project to examine best practice in tackling financial abuse. The final draft report has been issued and constructive feedback has been provided by Trading Standards to shape future work on preventing financial abuse that is being funded by CBT.
- g) In summary, the performance of the Operation Broadway partnership can be measured by reference to the table below: -

2019/2020	2018/19 Total	Q1 Apr- Jun	Q2 Jul- Sep	Q3 Oct- Dec	Q4 Jan- Mar	Total
1. Op Broadway deployments	61	16				16
2. Disruptions/interventions	3	0				0
3. Adopted for further action by other agencies	20	4				4
4. Contacts with 'enablers'	25	2				2
5. RP07 forms submitted to Companies House by serviced office providers	19	4				4
6. Website suspension requests	8	7				7
7. Promotional / prevention activity - e.g. publicity campaigns, days of action, attendance at external events, press coverage	10	1				1

Trading Standards have recently been investigating complaints from vulnerable job seekers who have responded to adverts offering employment. The reality is that the jobs do not exist, and job seekers have ended up paying hundreds of pounds for training courses that are a complete waste of time. This investigation is now complete, and it is anticipated that legal proceedings will be instituted after discussions with the City legal team.

In another interesting investigation, Trading Standards became aware of many complaints being generated across the UK in a very short space of time by an emergency plumbing company that is based in the City. The company were charging extortionate rates of around £250 per hour for carrying out simple repairs and had no control over the subcontractors that they were using. Officers moved quickly to engage robustly with the business and met with the main Director and his legal representatives. As a direct result of this intervention, refunds have been obtained and the business has suspended all UK operations while it goes back to the drawing board to devise a new business plan.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

6. The Public Protection Teams support the SCP objectives to:

- ***Respond effectively to behaviour that makes the City a less pleasant place***

7. The two main issues being tackled by the Public Protection Service are:

- Illegal Street Trading
- Noise complaints service

Illegal Street Trading

8. The Section 101 agreements with the London Borough of Southwark and the London Borough of Tower Hamlets are now in place; these allow the City to enforce against illegal trading just over the border into Southwark and Tower Hamlets, for example on the south side of Millennium Bridge and all of Tower Bridge.

9. All known hotspots are visited during the day and evenings seven days a week to disrupt any attempt at trading. Between 1st May 2019 and the middle of August 2019 two ice cream vans have been seized and three peanut trolleys. A further three warnings were given to the operators of ice cream vans. In addition, illegal gambling is disrupted on a weekly basis (mostly on Tower Bridge).

10. The operation has run throughout the year. Because of the foregoing and the continued on-street presence of Licensing Officers, illegal street trading has either been eliminated within the City of London and the bridges, or stopped immediately the traders set up.

Noise Complaints Service

11. The Pollution Team dealt with 158 noise complaints between 1st April 2019 and 30th June 2019 of which 93% were resolved. In addition, they also assessed and commented on 261 Planning, Licensing and construction works applications and 307 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours.

Comparatively in the same period for 18/19 the Pollution Team dealt with 293 noise complaints of which 92.8% were resolved. In addition, they also assessed and commented on 391 Planning, Licensing and construction works applications and 284 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours.

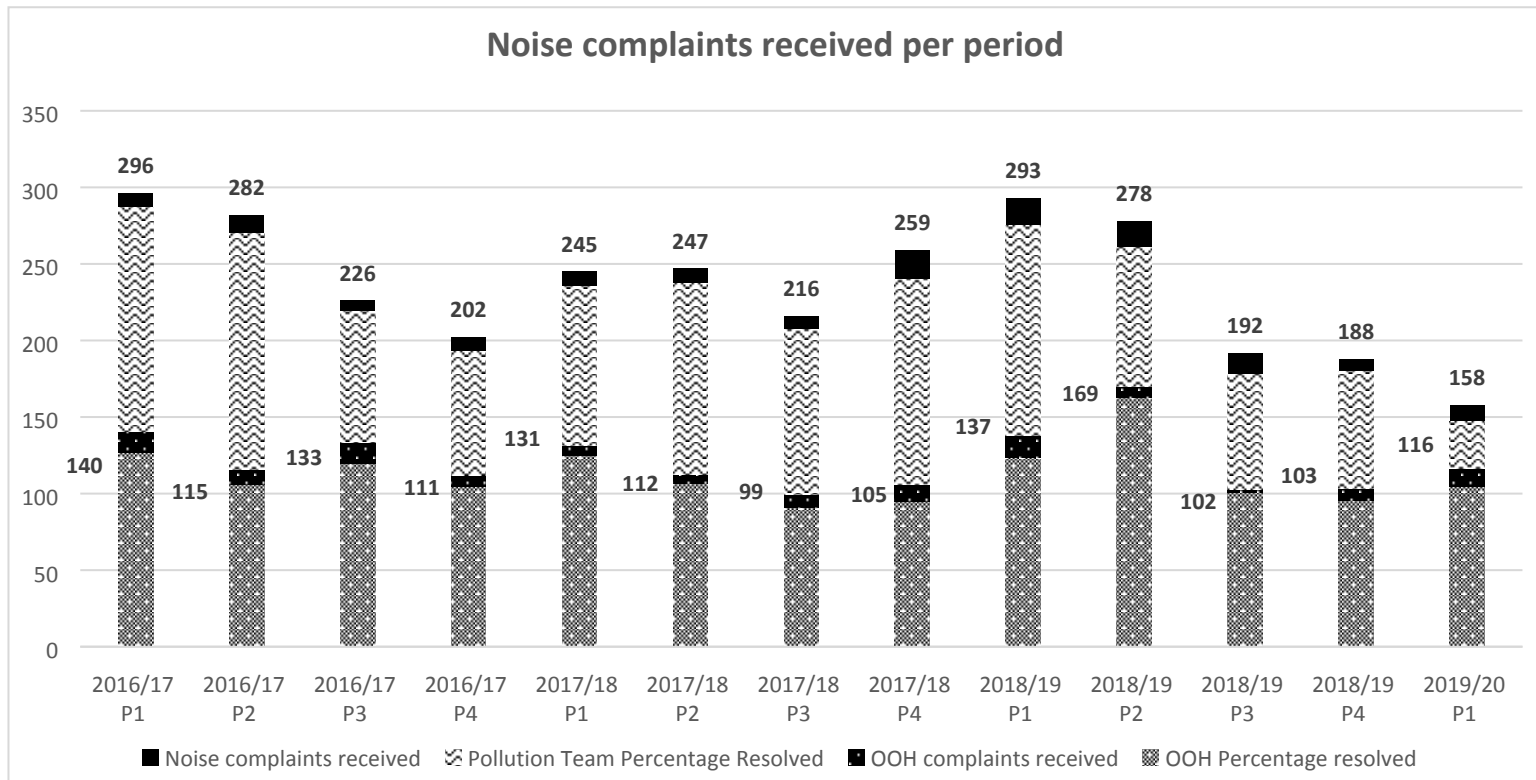
12. The Out of Hours Service dealt with 116 complaints between 1st April 2019 and 30th June 2019 and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 90.91% of cases, and often only 30 minutes. Comparatively, in the same period for 18/19 the Out of Hours Service dealt with 137 complaints and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 91.5% of cases, and often only 30 minutes.

13. The Pollution Team served 1x S.80, 2 x S.61 (Prior consent) Control of Pollution Act Notices and 3 x S.61 Consents between 1st April and 30th June 2019. In the same period for 2018/19 the Pollution Team issued 5 S.61 (Prior consent) Control of Pollution Act Notices and 8 S.61 Consents.

14. The trends for total noise related complaints are set out in the tables below for information.

Noise Complaints

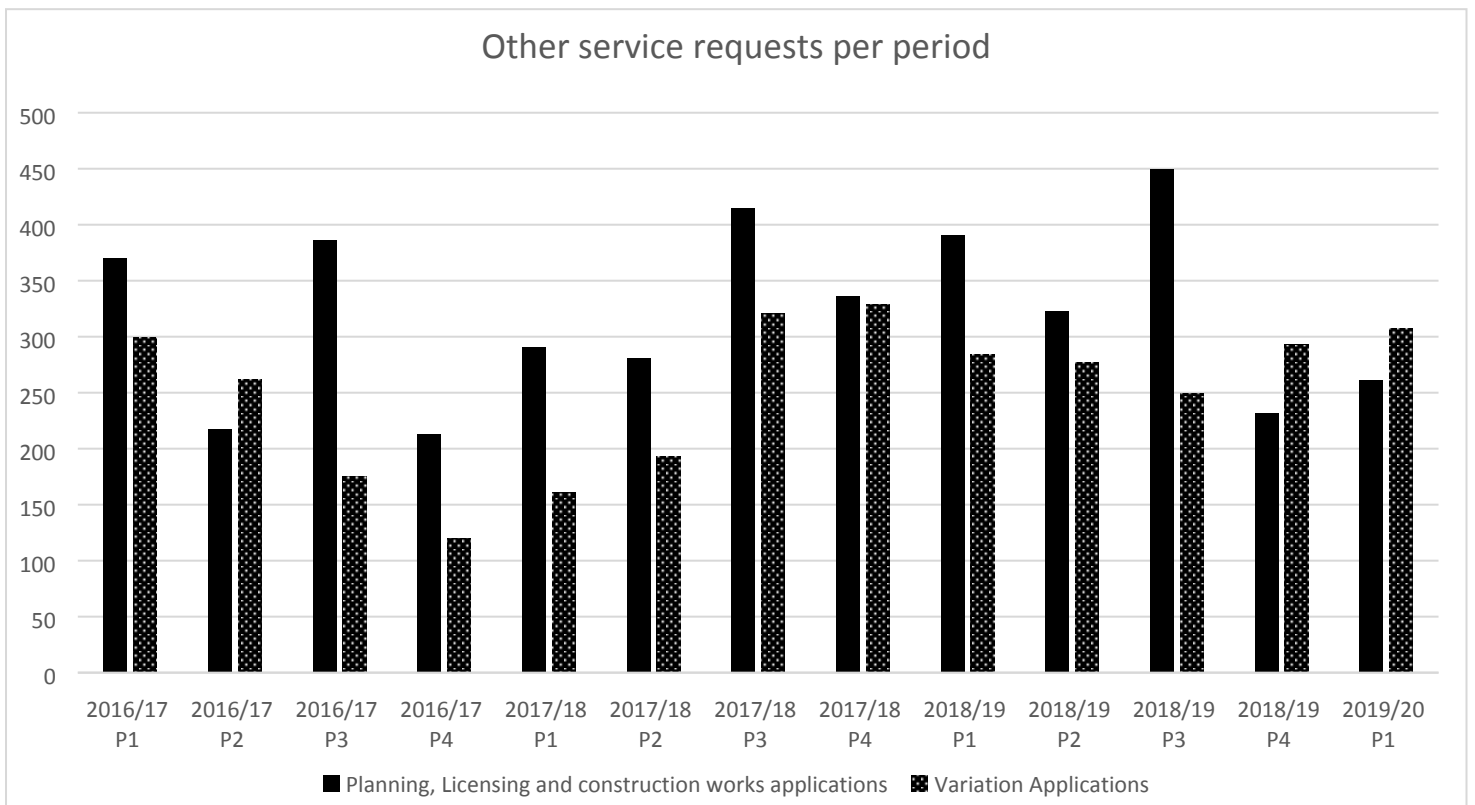
Year	Period	Pollution Team Noise complaints received	Percentage resolved	OOH Team Noise complaints received	Percentage resolved within KPI (60min)
2016/17	1	296	97%	140	90.3%
2016/17	2	282	95.7%	115	92.3%
2016/17	3	226	96.5%	133	90.1%
2016/17	4	202	96%	111	93.9%
2017/18	1	245	95.9%	131	94.9%
2017/18	2	247	96.4%	112	95.3%
2017/18	3	216	96.3%	99	90.9%
2017/18	4	259	93.8%	105	90.1%
2018/19	1	293	92.8%	137	91.5%
2018/19	2	278	93.9%	169	96.3%
2018/19	3	192	93.8%	102	98.2%
2018/19	4	188	96.3%	103	93.5%
2019/20	1	158	93%	116	90.91%



Noise Service Requests

Year	Period	Planning, Licensing and construction works applications	Variation Applications	S.60 Notices Issued	S.80 EPA Notices	S.61 Notices Issued	Consent
2016/17	1	370	299	5	0	6	N/A
2016/17	2	217	262	0	1	2	N/A
2016/17	3	386	175	3	0	9	N/A
2016/17	4	213	120	0	1	4	N/A
2017/18	1	291	161	2	0	0	1
2017/18	2	281	193	4	1	5	3
2017/18	3	415	321	0	1	12	1
2017/18	4	336	329	0	1	7	1
2018/19	1	391	284	0	0	5	8
2018/19	2	323	277	0	0	4	6
2018/19	3	450	249	1	1	6	7
2018/19	4	232	293	0	0	3	4
2019/20	1	261	307	0	1	2	3

Other service requests per period

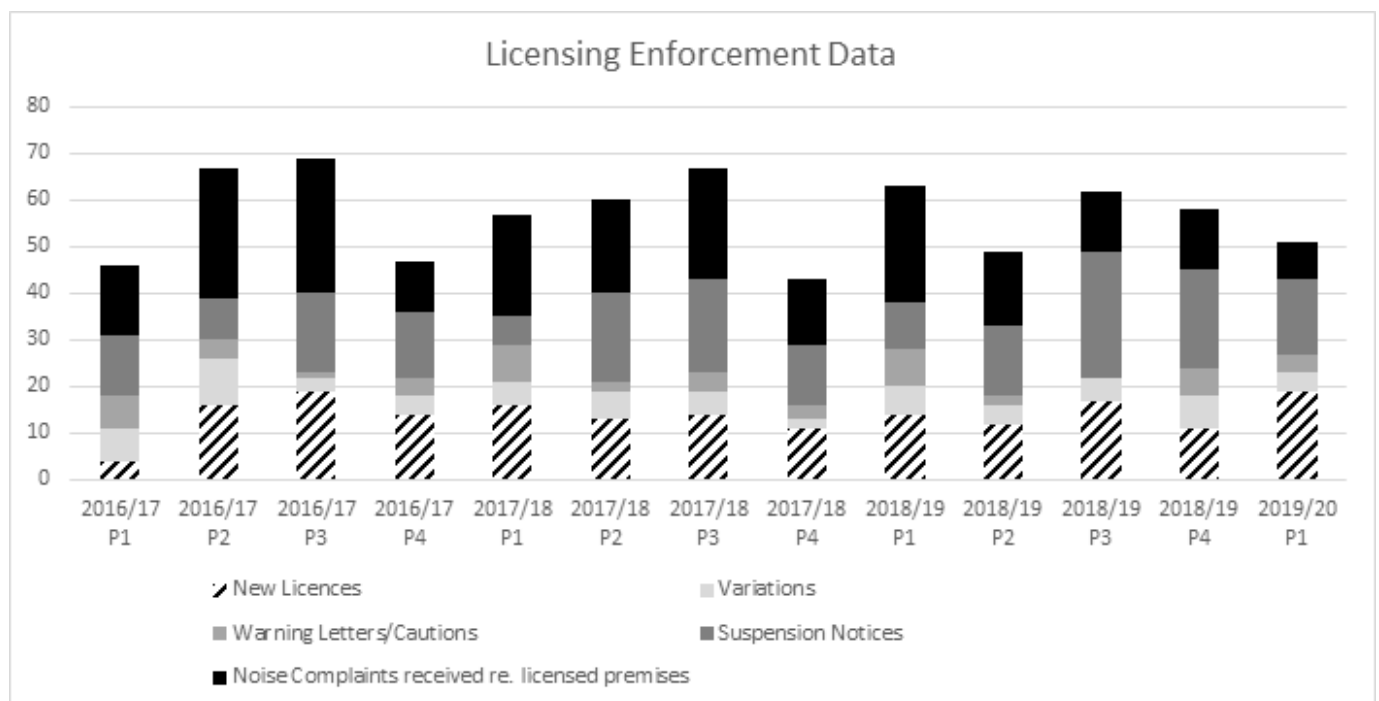


15. The revised Saturday morning construction hours 09:00-14:00 continue with high levels of compliance and anecdotal evidence of a positive reaction by residents. Contractors operating to the revised hours have not expressed any significant issues in adopting them. The Committee agreed to adjust the standard Saturday noisy working hours from 0800 to 1300 to 0900 to 1400.

Enforcement

16. The Licensing Team undertakes inspections and enforcement in relation to the Licensing Act 2003 and the table below shows the action taken regarding licensed premises over the last three years.

Year	Period	New Licences Issued	Variations	Warning letters/Cautions	Suspension Notices	Noise complaints received re. licensed premises
<u>2016/17</u>	1	4	7	7	13	15
<u>2016/17</u>	2	16	10	4	9	28
<u>2016/17</u>	3	19	3	1	17	29
<u>2016/17</u>	4	14	4	4	14	11
<u>2017/18</u>	1	16	5	8	6	22
<u>2017/18</u>	2	13	6	2	19	20
<u>2017/18</u>	3	14	5	4	20	24
<u>2017/18</u>	4	11	2	3	13	14
<u>2018/19</u>	1	14	6	8	10	25
<u>2018/19</u>	2	12	4	2	15	16
<u>2018/19</u>	3	17	5	0	27	13
<u>2018/19</u>	4	11	7	6	21	13
<u>2019/20</u>	1	19	4	4	16	8



17. The number of hearings and reviews remains at a low-level year on year. During the period 1 April 2019 to 30 June 2019, there have been five hearings in relation to Rocket, Gremio de Fenchurch, Rez and two units in Bartholomew Close. There have been no requests to review a premises licence.
18. The 'RAG' risk assessment scheme operated by the Licensing Team with information from City Police, Licensing, Fire Brigade and Pollution Team has two premises flagged as red, seven on amber and the rest are all green in a total of 927 premises.
19. Noise matters related to licensed premises remain at low levels and are reported to the Licensing Committee. The number of noise complaints specifically associated with licensed premises is set out above with the Licensing Event Data to illustrate the trend over the last three years. The number is consistent with previous years and there is no indication of any overall increasing trend. In fact, the opposite is potentially true with complaint numbers being lower than in previous quarters.
20. This supports the generally good findings of the 'RAG' assessments in the City, although on occasion a number of complaints are received about individual premises which receive targeted enforcement to resolve the issue.

Safety Thirst

21. The Safety Thirst scheme is highly regarded by licensees in the City of London and many are keen to participate and to improve on their level of accreditation. The scheme was reviewed prior to its 2019 launch in May to ensure that any new initiatives, especially around the night-time economy, crime reduction and vulnerability have been scoped in. A total of 73 applications have been received to date exceeding the 62 received last year. The 2019 awards ceremony is being planned alongside the offer of a licensing surgery for participants and a short seminar on a relevant issue.

Late Night Levy

22. The amount of levy collected in 2018/19 was £463,000 and has provided a similar level of income to 2017/18 (£460,000), and 2016/17 (£454,000) suggesting there is still no disincentive against trading because of the levy. 70% of the levy, approximately £325,000 goes to the City of London Police for activities involving improving the impact of licensed activities on the night-time economy. The remaining 30% of the levy goes to the City Corporation. The 2019/20 levy income to date is broadly in line with previous years.
23. A report on the income and expenditure is provided annually to the Licensing Committee with the latest report considered at their February 6 meeting. This report obtained agreement to continue the levy for a further two years at which time the process would be reviewed.
24. Areas of significant expenditure on the City Police portion of the levy continue to be the night time policing of licensed activities and an additional intelligence post in the City Police Licensing Team. A potential future use is for the funding of the Police Licensing Inspector, which was agreed by the Licensing Committee at its October meeting. The levy provides ongoing support for the 'out of hours' noise service and additional cleansing activity. A levy supported project from Club

Soda, that extends their scheme to encourage consumption of less alcoholic drinks and alcohol-free alternatives, continues to promote lower and non-alcoholic drinks at licensed premises in the City.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

- 25. The Public Protection Service contributed to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2017 - 20, and its priorities and objectives.
- 26. The Markets and Consumer Protection Department contributed to the One Safe City Programme, was represented on the Safer Communities Board and will be part of the arrangements for the Secure City Programme.
- 27. The Department is also represented on other relevant Boards and Groups, including the Serious and Organised Crime Board.

Conclusion

- 28. The Public Protection Service continues to support the priorities and objectives of the Safer City Partnership through routine work, but also via specific projects and contributions to plans and strategies.

Gavin Stedman, Port Health & Public Protection Director

T: 020 7332 3438 E: gavin.stedman@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Committee(s)	Date:
Safer City Partnership	23 September 2019
Subject: Safer City Partnership Terms of Reference	
Report of: Manager, Community Safety Team	For Decision
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>Proposed Terms of Reference for the Safety City Partnership, detailing responsibilities purpose, membership, priorities and subgroups of the partnership.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>Members to note and agree the attached.</p>	

Main Report

Background

1. The Safer City Partnership (SCP) was established in response to the duties placed on local authorities, the police and other partners by the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act. It also works to meet the expectations outlined within the Police and Justice Act 2006, Policing and Crime Act 2009, and subsequent Home Office regulations.
2. The Terms of Reference for the partnership have not been revisited for many years. Over this period there have been significant changes to partners, notably the establishment of Clinical Commissioning Groups, the delivery of probation services and the enhanced role of Public Health in the commissioning of drug and alcohol services. There has also been changes in terms of the powers, and the expectations placed upon, local authorities, notably the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.
3. As such the Terms of Reference attached have been drafted to reflect the current situation but also provide flexibility in terms of inviting additional members to contribute to our objectives.

Conclusion

4. Members are invited to consider the attached Terms of Reference and, if content, agree them.

David MacKintosh
Head of Community Safety
T: 020 7332 3084
E: david.mackintosh@cityoflondon.gov.uk

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Safer City Partnership Terms of Reference

September 2019

Purpose

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

Who we are

The Safer City Partnership brings together statutory and non-statutory agencies who have a role in keeping the Square Mile safe. Membership is listed below.

The Safer City Partnership (SCP) was established in response to the duties placed on local authorities, the police and other partners by the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act. It also works to meet the expectations outlined within the Police and Justice Act 2006, Policing and Crime Act 2009, and subsequent Home Office regulations.

The SCP has a number of key responsibilities including:

- Providing strategic leadership for community safety partnership activity within the City.
- Bringing together the authorities responsible for crime and disorder strategies within the city to enable them to act in co-operation in undertaking their functions.
- Undertake a strategic assessment of crime and anti-social behaviour within the City.
- Consult with our communities to identify their concerns relating to crime and ASB.
- Agree the focus and priorities for the SCP strategy and ensure that the three-year Partnership Strategy and annual delivery plan is agreed and implemented, and that agreed targets are met
- Monitor and evaluate these strategies.
- To oversee the function of the established sub-groups carrying out work towards the delivery plan;
- To ensure an evidence-led and problem-solving approach is used within the SCP, including with relevant commissioning processes.
- To oversee Domestic Homicide Reviews within the City of London.
- Monitor the local delivery of the Prevent strategy.

Membership

The SCP shall comprise representatives of the following organisations being the responsible authorities and the bodies with which the authorities should co-operate under the Act:

- The City of London Corporation*
- The City of London Police*

- London Fire Brigade*
- London Probation Trust*
- Clinical Commissioning Group*
- Director of Public Health
- The City of London Corporation – Environmental Health & Public Protection
- British Transport Police
- Transport for London
- The Guinness Partnership
- City of London Crime Prevention Association
- Business representatives

The partners marked with an asterisk are the statutory partners of the Safer City Partnership under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Chairman, with the support of the Partnership, may appoint additional representatives as appropriate. Collectively the membership is responsible for delivering the ambitions set out in the partnerships strategic plan.

Safer City Partnership Priorities 2019-22

- Vulnerable people and communities are protected and safeguarded
- 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

Chairman

The Chairman shall be an elected member for the City of London Corporation. Normally, the Chairman of the SCP will be the Chairman of the Police Authority Board

Key Committee linkages

The SCP is represented on relevant key committees including the Police Authority Board (by the Chairman and officers), Licensing (by Member and officers), Health and Wellbeing Board (by officer), Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee (by officer), City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board (officer), City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Board (officer).

Sub- groups

Subgroups which report into the SCP include: The Serious and Organised Crime Board; Domestic Abuse Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), City Community MARAC (CCM), Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Forum, and the Local Licensing Partnership (LLP) Licensing and Children & Community Services. In addition, there are task and finish groups such as the Drugs Working Group.

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