



Safer City Partnership Strategy Group

Date: WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER 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**
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Lunch will be served in the Guildhall Club at 1pm
NB: Part of this meeting could be the subject of audio or video recording

John Barradell
Town Clerk and Chief Executive

AGENDA

1. APOLOGIES

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

3. MINUTES

To agree the minutes of the meeting held on 23rd September 2019.

For Decision
(Pages 1 - 8)

4. OUTSTANDING ACTIONS

Report of the Town Clerk.

For Information
(Pages 9 - 12)

5. TRANSFORM

Presentation of the Assistant Commissioner.

For Information

6. PARTNERSHIP DATA REVIEW

Presentation: An initial review of data and activity, setting the context for a partnership wide strategic assessment.

For Information

7. RESPONSES TO ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE CITY OF LONDON

Report of the Community Safety Team.

For Decision
(Pages 13 - 20)

8. LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE PERFORMANCE

Report of the Stakeholder Engagement Manager, London Ambulance Service.

For Information
(Pages 21 - 24)

9. MAPPING AND ASSESSING THE CITY'S NIGHT TIME ECONOMY - THE WAY FORWARD

Report of the Director of Markets and Consumer Protection.

For Information
(Pages 25 - 112)

10. OPERATION LUSCOMBE REVIEW

Report of the Commissioner, City of London Police.

For Information
(Pages 113 - 122)

11. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**
Report of the Commissioner.
- For Information**
(Pages 123 - 146)
12. **COMMUNITY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES UPDATE**
Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.
- For Information**
(Pages 147 - 154)
13. **COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE**
Report of the Head of Community Safety.
- For Information**
(Pages 155 - 158)
14. **PUBLIC PROTECTION SERVICE (ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, LICENSING AND TRADING STANDARDS) UPDATE**
Report of the Director of Consumer Protection and Market Operations.
- For Information**
(Pages 159 - 168)
15. **DOMESTIC ABUSE, VULNERABILITY AND RISK POLICY UPDATE**
Report of the Head of Community Safety.
- For Information**
(Pages 169 - 172)
16. **SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME BOARD - ANNUAL REVIEW**
Report of the Head of Community Safety.
- For Information**
(Pages 173 - 176)
17. **LONDON FIRE BRIGADE UPDATE**
Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade to be heard.
18. **QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE GROUP**
19. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

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Agenda Item 3

SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY GROUP

Monday, 23 September 2019

Minutes of the meeting of the Safer City Partnership Strategy Group held at the Guildhall EC2 at 1.45 pm

Present

Attendees:

Douglas Barrow (Chairman)	Lisa Brown, National Probation Service
Peter Lisley (Deputy Chairman)	Don Randall, Crime Prevention
David Bulbrook, London Fire Brigade	Helen Isaac, City of London Police
Poppy Mabbitt, City & Hackney CCG	Patrick Brooks, London Ambulance Service
Bob Benton, Business Representative	Lee Presland, City of London Police
Alex Orme	- City of London Police Authority
David Mackintosh	- Head of Community Safety
Chris Pelham	- Assistant Director, Community and Children's Services
Ayesha Fordham	- Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer
Claire Giraud	- Community and Children's Services
Lorenzo Conigliaro	- City of London Police
Valeria Cadena-Wrigley	- Community Safety Officer
Wayne Chance-McKay	- Head of Service – City Wide Operations Westminster City Council
Rachel Pye	- Assistant Director, Public Protection
Chris Rumbles	- Town Clerk's Department

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Tim Wiseman, James Thomson, Tijs Broeke, Gavin Stedman, Andrew Carter and Sophie Fernandes.

The Chairman welcomed all to the meeting, particularly those new to the Group. The Chairman stated his intention to expand the Group, where appropriate, as he looks to increase the level of engagement and efficacy of the SCP.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations.

3. WESTMINSTER NEIGHBOURHOOD APPROACH TO ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Wayne Chance-McKay presented to the Group on Westminster Council's approach to partnership and neighbourhood working.

The Group noted the approach allowed for tracking of the customer journey and for a level of ownership to be achieved through adopting a neighbourhood approach and effective neighbourhood working. There was now one blended team working across neighbourhoods with a standardised approach to reporting being followed.

This approach had provided real benefits in terms of responding to community concerns. Individuals want one point of contact to deal with the range of street/ASB issues and a significant win has been upskilling and introducing blended skills within teams to deal with the range of issues encountered.

The intention is to review the approach after one year of operation before moving into phase 2. This will see work driven through statutory meetings e.g. Safeguarding Children's Board, Safeguarding Adults Board, Health and Wellbeing Board and supported with task and finish groups reporting through to the Safer Westminster Partnership as needed.

Where a crime does not fit within a specific department these would be dealt with through Task and Finish Groups providing a specific focus e.g. elderly victims or youth violence.

Clarity was sought on the size of each neighbourhood and it was explained that these consisted of up to six wards, some with very low residential population but very high tourist population. Given the huge increase in daytime population in the City, it was suggested certain areas could be identified as neighbourhood's and run as smaller schemes with 2-3 areas. It was stressed the important issue was in having key people to go to and officers equipped to effectively respond.

The Chairman concluded the discussion acknowledging the City could clearly learn much from the Westminster approach.

4. CITY AND HACKNEY SAFEGUARDING ADULTS BOARD

The Group received the City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report 2018-19.

Resolved, that the report be noted.

5. MINUTES

The Minutes of the meeting on 20 May 2019 were approved as an accurate record.

6. OUTSTANDING ACTIONS

The Group received a report of the Town Clerk that provided Members with a summary of the outstanding actions from previous meetings. Updates were provided as follows:

Presentation to Residents – Community Safety Manager explained that this presentation was relevant at the time, but now six months on it would have dated considerably. It was agreed to close this action.

Hotel toolkit (2) – Ideas still being worked up. Looking to make something that was relevant and wanted by hotels. It was suggested considering a document that would appeal to a wider circulation to include businesses. It was agreed a report would come back to the next meeting.

The Group noted that all other actions had been dealt with or were included on the agenda at this meeting.

7. 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: -

- **Crime levels** were above the five-year average, with a small reduction seen in July. The Group acknowledged that a rise in crime had been seen across the country and the Commissioner confirmed City of London Police were doing their level best to address issues.
- **Anti-social behaviour** data was now available with the biggest category being drunken behaviour and consistent with what had been seen previously. Data available allows City of London Police to look at addressing issues through working with partners.
- **SOS Bus** deployment planned for Christmas period. A scoping exercise was ongoing considering options of ownership against continued hiring of a bus (1). The Chairman stated a need to understand the effectiveness of the bus with clear statistics to support this. The Commissioner confirmed a further review would take place at the end of the year when data collected would be expanded upon in an effort to understand additional areas to focus on e.g. drinking cultures at certain companies.
- **Operation Luscombe (3)** – Ongoing and findings to be reported to Safer City Partnership in due course.
- **Public disorder** – A busy summer and a busy month ahead anticipated in dealing with Animal Rebellion protest and potential protests as result of Brexit.

The Deputy Chairman questioned the use of ECINS in registering anti-social behaviour given the considerable investment in this system. The Group noted ECINS was in an initial adoption phase with it not being used as it should be at present. There were instances where double entry would be required (information keyed into two systems) which presented something of a hurdle. Efforts would continue to encourage uptake.

Members noted that improvements in crime recording had contributed to an increase in incidents. Increases were likely to continue as implementation of improved recording was rolled out and embedded across forces. The Chairman acknowledged that an unintended consequence of better reporting was that crime figures would increase.

8. PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER - LONDON MARATHON RELATED DISORDER

The Group considered a report of the Head of Community Safety providing 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.

The Head of Community Safety explained that there were historic issues in the margins of the London Marathon in relation to public disorder. The proposal before the Group was to seek a PSPO on the day of the London Marathon and to cover the area around the route in an effort to help reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and disorder that had been repeatedly experienced in the Trinity Square locality on the day of the Marathon.

It was stressed that the PSPO would not impact local licensed premises and that it was specifically targeting individuals congregating in Trinity Gardens, sitting on the streets and pavements in the area and acting in anti-socially.

The Community Safety Manager acknowledged that obtaining a PSPO would be breaking new ground for the City with Members having been reluctant to obtain these previously, but that it was thought necessary on this occasion.

Resolved, that approval be given to seeking to obtain a PSPO in response to this specific and defined problem in relation to the London Marathon.

9. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS STRATEGY (VAWG)

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

The Group noted the previous strategy dated back to 2016. The strategy had now been updated and aligned to the national framework to ensure the City Corporation was meeting its statutory responsibility.

A Member referred to the title of VAWG and suggested it got lost that men and boys can also be victims of violence with the current title being misleading. It was suggested the terminology was clumsy.

The Director of Community and Children's Service clarified that the title had been debated at a high level previously and that the current title had been subject to many months of consultation. It was stressed that the City would be unique if it did not have VAWG Strategy, which is a national strategy published by HM Government.

Members noted the VAWG Strategy would become the City Corporation's Domestic Abuse Strategy, and it was suggested the title appeared at odds with a male suffering domestic abuse and understanding where to look for guidance.

The Commissioner confirmed he was due to attend a national forum where he would pose a question regarding the title of the strategy. The Chairman stated

that he considered the content of the VAWG strategy to be very good but that there was a need to ensure it reached the right people.

Resolved, that the update in relation to Violence against Women and Girls be noted and that further consideration be given to the title of the strategy.

10. PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT FUND - POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The Group considered a report of the Head of Community Safety seeking approval to a proposed approach to managing, monitoring and reporting on Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) funding requests.

The Head of Community Safety explained POCA funds represented the only money directly available and under the control of the Partnership. The report set out a proposed approach to allocating POCA money and in ensuring money allocated goes towards agreed priorities of the Safer City Partnership.

The Deputy Chairman proposed encouraging other partners to access the funds available e.g. Ambulance Service or Probation Service.

The Head of Community Safety referred to a £1k bid received from the London Fire Brigade that would go towards supporting a London Fire Cadets initiative that would be looking to expand the youth offering within the London Fire Brigade.

The Borough Commander explained the initiative would take young people that were not necessarily making the best decisions in life and provide them with an avenue to take a different direction and to work towards a recognised BTEC qualification.

The Group were supportive of the bid.

Resolved, that approval be given to the approach to manage, monitor and report on POCA funding; that approval be given to a £1k bid from the London Fire Brigade to support its London Fire Cadets scheme.

11. RIVER CAMERAS PROJECT - UPDATE

The Group received a report of the Commissioner providing an update in relation to the River Cameras Project. The Commissioner explained that the paper set out the reasons for the delay and also set out what was happening now to progress the project.

The Chairman noted the update and stressed he would not want to be in the same position in three years' time and still talking about this issue. There would be challenge and serious questions asked by the Coroner if another incident were to occur with consideration of this initiative having been ongoing for three years. The Commissioner stated 18 months as the proposed completion date for the project.

The Commissioner noted the Group's concerns with the continued delay and confirmed he would take this back to the Secure City Programme making clear the urgency now needed.

Resolved, that the update be noted

12. COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE

The Group received a report of the Community Safety Team Manager updating on activity of the Community Safety Team.

The Chairman questioned if hazards identified by the Serious Organised Crime Board as priorities would need linking to the City Corporation's risk register and for these to be recorded. The Deputy Chairman suggested the Head of Community Safety consider when it would appropriate to escalate risks to a department or corporate level (4). It was agreed this would be considered and reported back.

Resolved, that the update be noted; that consideration be given to escalating risks to a corporate or department level.

13. COMMUNITY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES UPDATE

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

RECEIVED

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

The Group received a report of the Director of Consumer Protection and Markets providing an update on activities that contributed to the work of the Safer City Partnership.

The Business Representative suggested Safety Thirst needed scoping around the four licensing objectives and that there was a need to look at what outlets were aiming to achieve through being members of the scheme. It was agreed detailed discussions were needed to consider how the scheme can be improved (5).

Resolved, that the update be noted; that further discussions take place considering improvements to the Safety Thirst scheme.

15. LONDON FIRE BRIGADE UPDATE

The Borough Commander provided partners with an update on activity since the last meeting. Updates were provided in relation to various elements including: -

- Attendance time 5-8 minutes for each incident and meeting target.
- Multi-agency exercise held by Transport for London to support their management of tunnels across the City. Very realistic, all blue lights

- involved, and a number of benefits gained. Report to be published by Transport for London in due course.
- Motor-cycle safety event held earlier in the year and attended well. Offer extended to Dowgate Fire Station to run a similar event.
 - Fire incident at Mansion House, number of issues being dealt in liaison with relevant officers at the City Corporation.
 - London Fire Brigade worked with the City Corporation following intelligence that free climber would attempt to climb a structure in the City.

16. SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Group considered a report of the Community Safety Team Manager providing proposed terms of reference for the Safety City Partnership, detailing responsibilities, purpose, membership, priorities and sub-groups of the partnership.

The Head of Community Safety clarified that the Terms of Reference were worded in such a way that it allowed the Partnership to appoint additional representatives as appropriate. This would be in addition to the statutory partners of Safer City Partnership under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

Resolved, that the terms of reference be agreed.

17. QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE GROUP

London Ambulance Service

The Deputy Chairman welcomed the attendance of the London Ambulance Service (LAS). It was suggested an update be provided on how the service was performing in the City.

The LAS representative stressed that the service was always under pressure, but that a performance report could be produced and circulated to the Group to provide relevant data (6).

Independent Advisory Group (IAG)

The Commissioner referred to a group being formed on the back of a HMIC report and a new Chair to be appointed at the meeting in December. It was suggested a representative of the IAG be invited to attend future meetings of the Safer City Partnership (7).

Hate Crime Awareness week 14 October / Slavery Awareness event 19 October;

The Group were made aware of two events taking place and it was agreed further information would be circulated regarding these. All were invited to attend.

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SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP GROUP

27 November 2019
OUTSTANDING REFERENCES

No.	Meeting Date & Reference	Action	Owner	Status
1	26/2/18 SOS Bus	<p>Deployment of bus planned for Christmas 2019. Further review to take place at the end of the year when data collected will be expanded upon in an effort to understand additional areas to focus on e.g. drinking cultures at certain companies.</p> <p>Initial discussions have taken place looking at CoLP/Corporation purchasing their own bus.</p>	City of London Police / Community Safety Team	ONGOING UPDATE: Report to follow next year following scoping exercise.
2	20/5/19 Item 10 Hotel Toolkit	<p>Consider options for producing a hotel toolkit. A toolkit that would provide information to guests and staff explaining how to respond in the event of an incident. Looking for funding through Proceeds of Crime Act allocation.</p> <p>Agreed SCP 23/9/19 that consideration be given to a toolkit with a wider offering to include businesses and reported back at SCP on 27/11/19.</p>	Community Safety Team	ONGOING UPDATE: Community Safety Team and City of London Police are discussing the best way forward on this. After Christmas meetings are scheduled with hotel representatives. If these are positive bid to POCA fund anticipated for 12 February 2020 SCP meeting.

No.	Meeting Date & Reference	Action	Owner	Status
3	23/9/2019 item 7 Operation Luscombe	Operation ongoing and to be reported to Safer City Partnership.	Commissioner	COMPLETE Initial draft review complete and on SCP agenda 27.11.19.
4	23/9/2019 Item 12 Risk Register	Consideration to be given to hazards identified by the Serious Organised Crime Board be escalated and added to the City Corporation's corporate and department level risk registers.	Head of Community Safety	COMPLETE Where significant new risks are identified to the Head of Community Safety via the Serious Organised Crime Board (or other routes), these will be raised with the Assistant Town Clerk or the appropriate Chief Officer.
5	23/09/2019 Item 14 Safety Thirst	Discussions to take place with the Business Representative around looking at how the scheme can be improved and scoped around the four licensing objectives.		COMPLETE Licensing Officer followed up with Business representative acknowledging points raised. Agreed Business Representative will be included in any consultation carried out next year.

No.	Meeting Date & Reference	Action	Owner	Status
6	23/09/2019 Item 17 London Ambulance Service	Report detailing performance of service in City.	London Ambulance Service	COMPLETE Performance report on SCP agenda 27.11.19
7	23/09/2019 Item 17 Independent Advisory Group	Representative of Independent Advisory Group (IAG) to be invited to attend Safer City Partnership.	Commissioner	ONGOING <u>UPDATE:</u> IAG Chair recently resigned. Election process due to be held that should enable the new Chair to attend SCP in February, subject to availability.

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Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	27 November 2019
Subject: Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour in the City of London	Public
Report of: Jillian Reid – Community Safety Team, Town Clerk's	
Report author: Jillian Reid – Community Safety Team, Town Clerk's	For decision

Summary

A review of anti-social behaviour (ASB) issues across the City of London has recently been undertaken. This report identifies the current responses and the challenges faced by partners in preventing and tackling ASB within the Square Mile.

This report also recognises a number of areas for further examination.

The report is requesting endorsement from all partners to support an enhanced City of London Corporation role in preventing and responding to ASB. This is with a view to maximise the use of available resources and improve service delivery to victims and all those who live, work and visit the City of London.

Recommendation

Members are asked to consider this report and commit their organisations support for further work in this area.

Main Report

Key Areas of Work the Post Holder has been Focussing on:

1. A review of current ASB service delivery across the City of London has been undertaken by the newly appointed ASB Coordinator and Strategy Officer. The two-year funded position was filled in September 2019 with funding sourced from the City of London Corporation's (henceforth referred to as "*the Corporation*") Priorities Investment Pot. The Post Holder is based within the Corporation's Community Safety Team (CST).
2. In order to understand the current challenges and responses to ASB within the City of London, the Post Holder has consulted with representatives from a

number of key internal and external partners and relevant bodies within the Corporation and Safer City Partnership (SCP)¹. These have included:

- The City of London Police
- St Mungos
- City of London Corporation Public Protection
- City of London Corporation Housing
- Parkguard Ltd
- City of London Corporation Rough Sleeping and Homelessness Team
- Joint Contact and Control Room (JCCR)
- City of London Fraud and Investigations

Current political background

3. Over the past twenty years, ASB has developed a significant public and political profile. ASB is diverse, complex and often emotive topic. It can have a devastating impact on the wellbeing and quality of life for individuals, especially those residents and communities who are most vulnerable. Persistent ASB often has a cumulative and corrosive effect, which can lead to more serious criminal behaviour. Therefore, ASB has been placed high on the agenda for politicians, the Police, local authorities and housing providers across London and the UK.
4. The *Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014* (henceforth referred to as “*The Act*”), defines ASB as conduct² which:

“has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household”;

“is capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person’s occupation or residential premises”;

“is capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person”

5. In March 2014, The Act obtained Royal Assent. It streamlined the already existing nineteen ASB tools into six faster³, more robust and effective powers, which could be utilised by all local authorities, the Police and delegated bodies to tackle ASB. Specific prominence was also given to victims, with the introduction of the Community Trigger, which placed greater accountability on agencies to deal with persistent incidents of ASB.

¹ Appendix 1

² Appendix 2

³ Appendix 3

6. However, a 2018 London Assembly report⁴ concerning ASB in London, noted that the use of new powers across the Capital was a “mixed bag”, principally due to:
 - resource and financial constraints
 - a lack of cooperation between services
 - inadequate training and education surrounding the new ASB powers and tools
7. In addition, the report denoted that while The Act granted the powers to local authorities, the Police and delegated bodies, it did not specify which partner was to be the lead agency responsible for enforcing them.
8. The Post Holder has found that many of the thematic concerns highlighted by the London Assembly report, echo those expressed by partners during the review. In particular, the potential for improved clarity around ownership of specific problems and coordination across partners and within certain agencies.

City of London Background

9. While the City of London has traditionally experienced lower levels of ASB than most other local authorities within London, it does face a unique set of challenges when it comes to responding to ASB, which are typically not experienced by other boroughs. This is dictated by the City of London’s atypical demographics and the transient nature of its populace – with large numbers of people entering the City of London daily, with no local connection, or access to statutory services.
10. These existing challenges within the City of London are likely to increase with the flourishing night-time economy, expanding resident population and the opening of Crossrail bringing more people into the Square Mile. There is considerable risk that within the next few years, ASB will escalate within the City. At the same time, the City of London Police are focussed on maintaining safety and reducing acquisitive crime. Other front-line services provided by the Corporation are also facing significant demands.
11. Therefore, it is essential that the City of London maximises its ability to provide an effective multi-agency and coordinated partnership approach to tackle ASB, with the available financial and human resources.
12. In the last few years, the Corporation, City of London Police and other partners have taken positive steps to address the issue of ASB, notably:
 - Placing ASB as a key priority on the SCP Strategic Plan 2019-22⁵
 - Establishing the City Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CCM)
 - Commissioning E-CINS as a multi-agency ASB case management system (GDPR compliant)

⁴ <https://www.london.gov.uk/about-us/london-assembly/london-assembly-publications/respecting-others-tackling-antisocial-behaviour-london>

⁵ Appendix 4

- Developing and implementing an ASB policy for the Corporation's housing estates
 - Developing the City of London Community Trigger Protocol
 - Deploying The Noise App and Streetwise ASB case management systems for housing officers on the Corporation's estates
 - Commissioning Parkguard Ltd to routinely patrol housing estates owned by the Corporation and Guinness Trust located within the City of London
 - The City of London Police issuing Criminal Behaviour Orders, Community Protection Warnings (CPW) and Community Protection Notices (CPN) as part of Operation Luscombe to manage the behaviour of those individuals perpetrating ASB
 - Some Corporation teams (i.e. Public Protection) have been granted delegated authority to issue CPWs and CPNs
 - Appointment of an ASB Coordinator and Strategy Officer
13. Despite these developments, there are areas where clarity and coherence in terms of response could be enhanced. Currently, activities and responsibilities are shared across a number of teams and departments with no overarching control or management (i.e. designated Chief Officer with overall responsibility) and limited central coordination.
14. The City of London is also unusual compared to many other local authorities in not having its own centralised ASB 'enforcement arm', which utilises the tools and powers granted within The Act. Some of this work is delivered by the City of London Police, while other powers are arguably under-utilised.
15. Where persistent problems have arisen, the City of London has often responded via ad-hoc arrangements, across the Corporation and partners, to initiate ASB enforcement at considerable human and financial expense.
16. While all SCP partners have a role in supporting responses to ASB, the core responsibilities both in terms of The Act and in-service delivery fall upon the Corporation and City of London Police. Consideration of improving current responses can be linked to the Corporation's Fundamental Review and the City of London Police's Transform Programme.

Public and Reputational Impact

17. Issues relating to ASB have generated increased concern from residents, businesses and elected members. Even lower level ASB problems have a significant impact on community confidence.

Process and Next Steps

18. If Members agree with the recommendation, further work will be undertaken with the Corporation, City of London Police and partners.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Safer City Partnership
- Appendix 2 – Examples of ASB
- Appendix 3 – The 2014 Act ASB powers
- Appendix 4 – The SCP Strategic Plan 2019-22 concerning ASB

References

City of London Safer City Partnership (2019) '*Safer City Partnership: Strategic Plan 2019-22*', London

London Assembly Police and Crime Committee (2018) '*Respecting Others: tackling antisocial behaviour in London*', London

The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (Amendment) Order 2019, Available at
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/contents/enacted> (Accessed: 29 October 2019)

Jillian Reid
ASB Coordinator and Strategy Officer
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Appendix 1

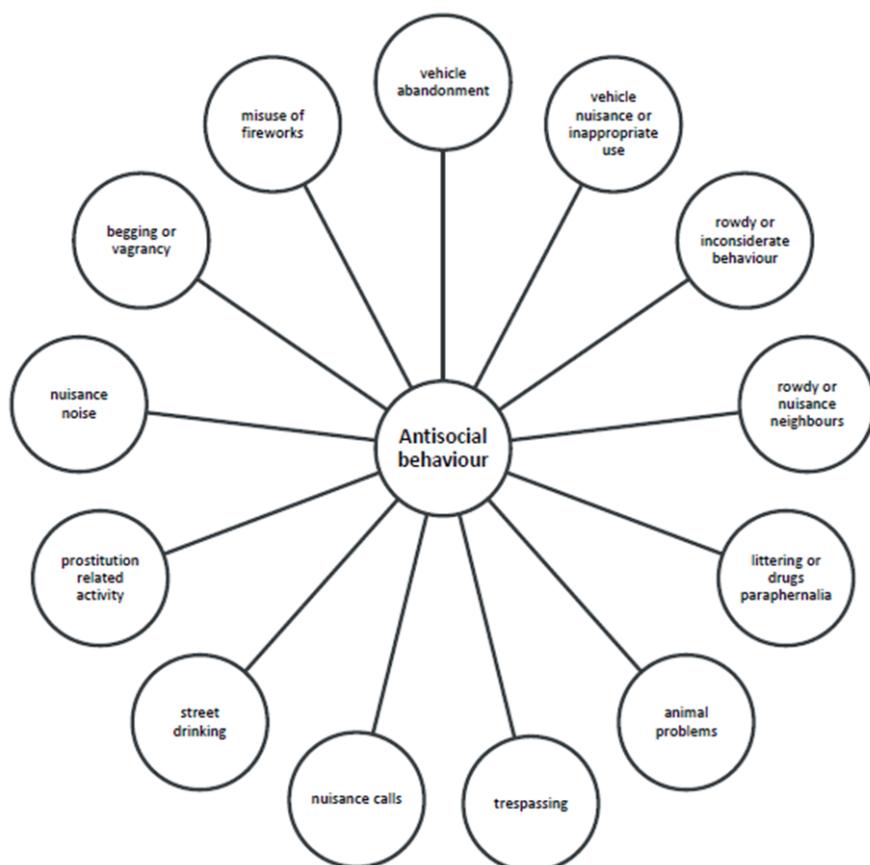
The Safer City Partnership

The SCP is made up of statutory organisations (referred to as “*responsible authorities*”) and a wide range of other public sector, voluntary, resident and business organisations within the City of London.



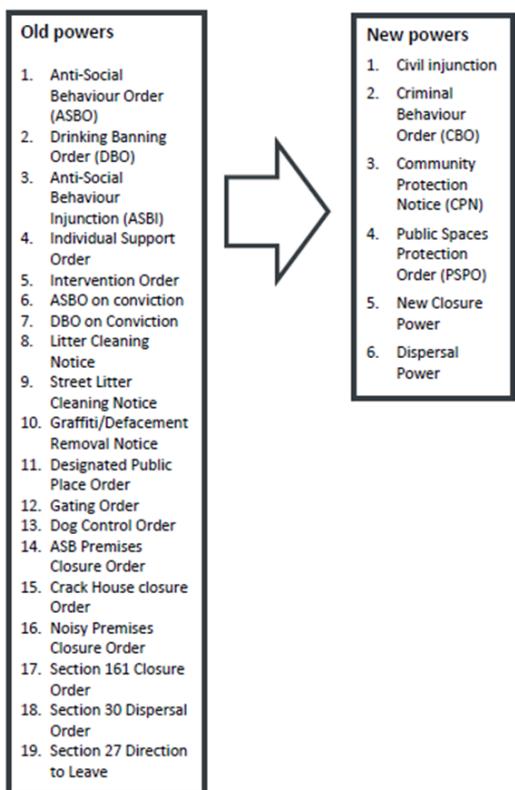
Appendix 2

Examples of antisocial behaviour



Taken from London Assembly, ‘Respecting others: tackling antisocial behaviour in London’, Police and Crime Committee, January 2018

Table one: Antisocial behaviour powers after the 2014 Act



Appendix 3

Taken from London Assembly, '*Respecting others: tackling antisocial behaviour in London*', Police and Crime Committee, January 2018

Appendix 4

SCP Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy 2019-22

VISION

ASB is tackled and responded to effectively



AIMS

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

Clear paths are available for victims and perpetrators to access services for early intervention & prevention

Victims and perpetrators know where and how to get support and advice



OUTCOMES

Improve the management of ASB with greater emphasis of the impact on individuals and communities and reduce the risk of harm

Ensure Injunctions and other enforcement powers are used in appropriate cases

Address ASB on estates within the City

Engage with our communities to raise awareness of services available and the legal obligations of different partners tackling ASB

Continue to address the problem of street begging on City streets

Provide training on existing and new legislations and trends to all relevant staff and partners

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Agenda Item 8

London Ambulance Service NHS Trust (LAS).

Update Report - November 2019: From Patrick Brooks, Stakeholder Engagement Manager (SEM) for LAS NEL.

City of London Performance Metrics for London Ambulance Service NHS Trust.

April – October 2019.

LAS have achieved all Category 1 to 4 Response Times for the National Targets which is a great achievement, with LAS remaining one of the top performing ambulance trusts in England.

	Cat1	Cat2	Cat3	Cat4
Mean	00:06:18	00:16:06	00:40:25	01:40:24
National Target	7 mins or less	18 mins or less	60 mins or less	No specific target set

There were **4,073** incidents in total for this time period for LAS.

Top 10 Chief Complaints April – October 2019.

Chief Complaint	Total Incidents
Unconscious / Fainting (Near)	668
Falls	419
NHS 111 Transfer	397
_ unknown	350
Chest Pain / Chest Discomfort (Non-Traumatic)	335
Breathing Problems	269
Convulsions / Fitting	243
Health Care Professional Admission	193
Traumatic Injuries (Specific)	117
Sick Person (Specific Diagnosis)	107

Of the above incidents unconscious and fainting when linked to alcohol is shown in the table below, showing a similar trend for both City of London and NHS City and Hackney CCG.

	Alcohol flagged	Alcohol not flagged
NHS City & Hackney CCG	28%	72%
City of London	32%	68%

Working with Stakeholders in NEL.

LAS is the only pan London NHS Trust and covers all 32 London CCGs and the City of London, the Service is divided into 5 Operational Sectors; NEL, NWL, NCL, SWL and SEL.

In NEL LAS works closely with its NHS and social care colleagues and wider stakeholders such as the STP ,CCGs, Local authorities, other emergency services, GPs, patients, charitable and voluntary partners.

Perfect Day Event.

On the 30th September the NEL STP and LAS ran a Perfect Day, this day maximised the support for patients and staff by providing alternative options to conveying patients to emergency departments. The event was extremely successful seeing a 9% reduction in the normal conveyance rates and the learning from the day is being used to see how the system across NEL can try and sustain such an improvement, given incidents are rising , conveyance of patients, complexity and age are increasing along with a significant increase in population in NEL.

111/999.

LAS now run the 111 service in NEL and by covering 999 services as well it ensures we are able to support integrated care across NEL ensuring patients are signposted and offered the most appropriate services and response.

Appropriate Care Pathways (ACPs) – Alternative to Emergency Department Conveyance.

NEL has around 20 ACPs which allows ambulance clinicians to find alternative clinical pathways for patients where appropriate rather than taking patients to the emergency department across the 6 hospitals in NEL. One of the ACPs is known as Paradoc where a GP works alongside a Paramedic in an ambulance response car.

Homerton Hospital as the local hospital for the City of London is one of the best performing acute hospitals in London and with one of the best clinical handover times for LAS.

Frequent Callers.

Frequent Callers / Frequent Hospital Attenders are managed through a High Intensity User Group for the City of London and Hackney. All agencies are involved to ensure patients are given the appropriate support and are not using resources inappropriately.

GP's.

LAS works very closely with GPs to ensure we support their patients, care plans and clinical information is made available to LAS providing the right support for patients where possible and where appropriate.

Public Education and Patient Involvement Department.

LAS have a Public Education and Patient Involvement department which supports prevention of incidents and education, covering everything from what to do if someone has a heart attack or stroke as well as visits to schools , community centres along with delivering gun and knife crime talks or presentations on alcohol related incidents.

LAS Pioneer Services.

LAS is working with local partners and patients to bring specialist LAS response services to London, such as mental health, maternity, End of Life Care, Falls services and Urgent Care Advanced Paramedics. Specially trained staff respond in ambulance cars or ambulances to bring appropriate care to patients helping to treat them in the community or through specialist support where required.

Care Plans – Coordinate My Car.

LAS work with the local area to ensure where appropriate patients have care plans that can help our ambulance crews with their clinical decision making. These are accessible through iPads that all staff carry and also allows them to view a local Directory of Services to avoid hospital where appropriate.

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Agenda Item 9

Committee(s)	Dated:
Licensing Safer City Partnership	16 th October 2019 27 rd November 2019
Subject: Mapping and Assessing the City's Night Time Economy – The Way Forward	Public
Report of: Director of Markets and Consumer Protection	Licensing - For Decision
Report author: Peter Davenport – Licensing	SCP – For information

Summary

The Markets and Consumer Protection Department commissioned the services of Safer Sociable London Partnership (SSLP) to carry out a mapping and analysis of the Night-time Economy (NTE) in the City of London to provide an evidence base for the development of policy, strategy, interventions and the targeting of resources.

The insight provided, when considered alongside the existing framework of the City's partnerships, Traffic Light Scheme and Safety Thirst initiative will ensure that the City's NTE remains well managed but also that the City's NTE is a place that workers, residents and visitors want to spend time in a safe environment with minimal disruption to residents.

This committee report outlines the proposed actions to be taken by the Licensing team in order to address the recommendations of the NTE report. The actions centre around the areas of cumulative impact, the advent of Crossrail, city of London drinking culture and the collection of data for analysis.

Recommendation(s)

Members are asked to:

1. Agree the actions to be taken by the Licensing Team outlined in paragraphs 8,9,10,14,18 and 19 of this report.
2. Note that a further report will be submitted to the next Licensing Committee with an update of the progress made against the proposed actions.

Main Report

Background

1. In July 2018 the City engaged SSLP who are an independent social purpose consultancy focused on preventing health harms through public health approaches. SSLP focus mostly on alcohol related harm and how it can be prevented through strategic approaches. SSLP were asked to use their expertise and carry out an analysis and mapping of the Nighttime Economy (NTE) within the City of London.
2. The final report was received in May 2019 is shown in appendix 1 and consists of an analysis of data taken from a variety of sources including observational data taken from SSLP's observations of 30 premises. These were selected utilising existing intelligence from partners in the City and the City of London Police.
3. A copy of this report was presented to the Licensing Committee for information on 16 July 2019.
4. The report made four recommendations namely:
 - Consider conducting a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) for the Liverpool Street area or the Bishopsgate ward.
 - Consider preparations for increased passenger flows at the Liverpool Street/Farringdon Stations as a result of Crossrail.
 - Working to address the drinking culture within the NTE.
 - Consider joint approaches to collecting, analysing and utilising data between teams in the City of London and City of London Police (CoLP).
5. The Licensing Service has now had the opportunity to analyse the report and suggests a number of actions to address the findings of the NTE report.

Proposed Actions

Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA)

6. Cumulative Impact is the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.
7. A licensing authority can publish a CIA to help limit the number or types of licence applications granted where there is evidence showing that the number or density of premises in an area is having a cumulative impact and leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives.
8. There must be an evidential basis for a Licensing Authority to publish a CIA. Much of that information can be found in the NTE report but the Licensing Service will supplement this evidence by:
 - An analysis of premises to be able to exclude those premises that are not seen as problematical e.g. offices, premises with a terminal hour

prior to mid-night etc. This will assist in exploring the correlation between crime and disorder and certain types of venues.

- Establishing trends in licence applications/variations over the past three years.
 - Examining trends in changes to the terminal hour of premises.
 - An analysis of the capacities of premises and expected concentration of drinkers at various hours throughout the night.
 - Ascertain the correlation, if possible, between the number of door staff present at each venue and the number of crime and disorder incidents.
 - The production a series of heat maps showing a combination of licensed premises and incidents for each ward and the City as a whole
9. Following discussions with the CoLP information obtained by them during the following exercises will also be taken into consideration:
- Proposed CCTV data from their mobile vehicle unit which will be collect data in and around the Liverpool Street/Bishopsgate area on a Thursday, Friday and Saturday night.
 - Exercise to establish the extent of cocaine use and its link with anti-social behaviour.
10. In addition to the above we will look at other tools available and those used to design out crime i.e.
- The use of improved lighting in high incident areas and examine the effect this has on those incidents occurring.
 - Increased Safety Thirst membership in high incident areas as indicative data shows a potential correlation between membership and low number of crime or public nuisance.
 - Following the consideration of a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) for use during large public events and the possibility of using this tool in high incident areas.
11. If the above actions suggest a need for a CIA a survey will need to be carried out. The survey will be conducted on those persons who are normally consulted on the production of a Licensing Policy (these are broadly in line with responsible authorities), and anyone else that is felt necessary.
12. The current Licensing Policy has a section on cumulative impact (Chapter 12). This does not amount to a CIA but states that the cumulative impact of granting a licence can be taken into consideration whether or not a CIA is in existence.

Preparations for Increased Passenger Flows

13. The advent of Crossrail is likely to increase the number of persons in the Liverpool Street/Bishopsgate area. The improved transport hub is likely to increase the number of persons visiting licensed premises and potentially adding to the issues identified in the NTE report.
14. In order to prepare for increased passenger flows this service will:
- Wherever possible establish current, and forecast future, passenger footfall for specific identified points around Liverpool Street Station.

- Discuss with stakeholders the expected effect this will have on the NTE
 - Look into establishing a 'Stress Area' as opposed to a CIA.
15. A stress area is, essentially, an informal CIA and has no legal standing. The presumption is always to grant a licence unlike an application in a CIA where the presumption is to refuse. However, action plans can be developed to closely monitor a stress area with extra resources if necessary being used.
16. Criteria can be set as to the steps a premises must take if applying within a stress area and failure to take these steps would lend a licensing authority to take the view that the application if granted, would undermine one or more of the licensing objectives. In these circumstances the licensing authority would make a representation objecting to the granting of a licence and the matter would go to a hearing.
17. The setting of a stress area, or indeed a CIA, would result in a revision to the licensing policy and the subsequent consultation and authorisation.

Addressing the drinking culture

18. In order to address the perceived or otherwise drinking culture the Licensing Team will:
- Present the NTE report to a wide range of stakeholders in order to further analyse the ways in which the drinking culture can be addressed if necessary.
 - Establish working relationships with the Public Health Team and the Business Healthy Group.
 - Look at ways in which the traffic light scheme can be amended to assist if possible.

Collection of data

19. In order to streamline the way, and format, in which data is collected this service will:
- Establish a working relationship with SafeStats and use information gained to feed into our decision-making process.
 - Examine ways in which data is recorded by CoLP and other stakeholders and establish a uniform data collection protocol.
 - With data being received from a number of stakeholders the use of a standard protocol may not be possible. In these circumstances steps will be taken to record all data in a format that can be readily available.
 - Use further software tools wherever possible, such as PowerBI, to produce a dashboard summarising the available data which is regularly maintained.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

20. Supporting the City of London Corporate Plan 2018 to 2023 by contributing to all three key aims of a flourishing society, supporting a thriving economy and shaping outstanding environments.

Conclusion

21. The City now has a collated evidence base on which to build. The further actions will allow for greater opportunity for development of policy, strategy, interventions and the targeting of resources. It has increased the understanding of the issues and challenges a vibrant NTE brings and in doing so will inform for better management of the NTE.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Safe Sociable London Partnership – City of London Night-time Economy Review 2019.

Background Papers

Mapping and Assessing the City's Night Time Economy Licensing Committee July 2019.

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City of London

Night-time Economy

Review 2019

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this review is to outline the Night Time Economy (NTE) in the City of London and to provide insight into the shape, flow and some specifics of the night-time licensed trade.

The City of London has a growing NTE, and the specific characteristics that define the City of London more widely can be seen in the specific characteristics of the City of London's NTE.

This review of the City of London's Night Time Economy has been conducted using a mix of data analysis of a range of data sets available and observational visits to a selection of licensed venues.

To provide a clearer outline of the NTE areas of the city the wards were combined into six relatively distinct but overlapping NTE hubs within the City. These are: Liverpool Street; Fenchurch; Bridge and Monument; Bank and St Pauls; Farringdon; and, Barbican and Smithfield. Each area has certain distinctions and differing character for their NTE's.

SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY

The review was divided into two sections. Firstly, a desk analysis was made of data that was collected and analysed to provide a clear outline and shape of the Night Time Economy (NTE) in the City of London ("the City"). Secondly, a series of observations of licensed venues was undertaken to provide greater insight and depth of understanding for the actual operation of the NTE in the City.

The data analysis section includes the collation and analysis of the data available and relevant to the NTE in the City. To undertake this analysis we identified two approaches to organising the data, identified the available relevant data sets, analysed these using four themes and identified the sources of the data to be used. These are outlined in the sections below.

Data

The aim of the review is to provide a snapshot understanding of the City of London's Night Time Economy (NTE) for a 1-year period. To understand the City's NTE it is

necessary to understand what is happening that is related to the NTE, where it is happening and when it is happening. To achieve this, we identified data sets that were:

- a) Geographically relevant (i.e. in the City of London) and were organised by ward.
- b) Time relevant covering a 1-year period. Where possible we accessed data that covered the 6 pm to 6 am period, although some data sets were not linked to the time of occurrence of the incident (e.g. Pollution).
- c) Relevant to the activities and impacts of the Night Time Economy.

What is happening

To answer the question of what is happening in the City's NTE we organised the data sources that we had access to into: Crime and Violence; Anti-social behaviour, environment and public nuisance; health impacts; and indicators of cumulative impact. We divided the data into criteria groups for further analysis and insight. These are:

- **Crime and violence:** using data sets for assault, violent and threatening behaviour, sexual assault and racially charged assault.
- **Anti-social behaviour, environment and public nuisance:** using data sets for public nuisance complaints, street cleaning, public order offences, drunken behaviour offences and TFL incidents.
- **Health impacts:** using data from London Ambulance Service on alcohol related call-outs.
- **Cumulative Impact:** using the data across the board to identify saturation issues.

Where it is happening

To answer the question of where this is happening and to understand the implications of the data we divided the data by City level, ward level, groupings of wards, and for three location specific issues. These are outlined as:

- The City level provides a summary of the overall data sets and timings.
- The Ward level identifies the geographical variation across the City in terms of NTE activity and impact.

- We have also grouped wards together to provide a picture for areas that are connected through other aspects, such as activity type and/or geographical proximity.
- Specific issues were identified for Farringdon and Liverpool Street for the arrival of Crossrail and for the Liverpool Street area in terms of the potential impacts of the Shoreditch and Brick Lane Cumulative Impact Zones.

The wards have been grouped into the following areas:

NTE area	Wards included
Bridge/Monument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge and Bridge Without • Candlewick • Vintry • Dowgate • Queenhithe
Bank/St Pauls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walbrook • Cordwainer • Cheap • Bread Street
Barbican Smithfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cripplegate • Bassishaw • Aldersgate
Liverpool Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bishopsgate • Broad Street • Cornhill • Lime Street • Coleman Street
Farringdon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farringdon Within • Farringdon Without • Castle Baynard
Fenchurch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aldgate • Tower • Langbourne • Portsoken

Table 1: Ward area groups

When it is happening

To answer the question of when, we have taken a 1-year snapshot for the period between 6 pm and 6 am. The data available varied in how recent it was and so the data sets each cover a 1-year period between August 2017 and July 2018 (with some gaps in the data for these months). As this is a snapshot review, and we are not looking for long-term patterns,

we have used these data sets as a series of snapshots that when put together provide a deeper understanding of the nature of the NTE in the square mile.

The data has also been analysed on a monthly basis to account for any seasonal variations.

Observations

The observation of the venues used different sets of data and were collected by observation. We have used a research study led by the Centre for Public Health at Liverpool John Moores University ([link](#)) that conducted a similar observation study of venues in Liverpool and other European cities to inform our selection of measures. We have developed the process separately as the circumstances and context of the observation differs.

The observations took place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights between hours ranging from 8 pm to 2 am. Each observation was recorded during a short visit to the premises. The observations were made over a selection of four nights in November and December 2018. The character of the NTE changes significantly in the City between the three days, and between the early, middle and later parts of the evening.

The observations were conducted in a uniform manner, specific levels and observations being recorded in the same manner and order at each licensed premises. Results of the Observations can be seen as Appendix One.

SECTION 3: SOURCES OF DATA

The data report used data collected from a range of sources, including City of London teams, City of London Police and the Greater London Authority's SafeStats data

warehouse and hub. Much of the data sourced needed to be organised into aligned formats and some work was undertaken to ensure that the different data sets were comparable for analysis.

The data was largely grouped in terms of crime and violence, health impacts and impacts on residents (anti-social behaviour, noise and pollution).

The data sets we used were based on the key data that is of relevance to the NTE and, most importantly, are collected and accessible and are of reasonable quality. There are notable absences of data that would be useful for this type of analysis, but are not collected or available, such as pedestrian flows to and inside the City, and accurate data on consumption levels of alcohol and other substances within the NTE.

The data sets we have used include:

- **Licensed premises:** as provided by the City of London Corporation (“the City Corporation”) Licensing Team. We analysed these in terms of location (ward and grouped ward level), membership of the LNL and Safety Thirst.
- **Traffic light scheme:** as provided by the Licensing Team. We analysed these in terms of location (ward and ward grouping), membership of the LNL and Safety Thirst.
- **Ambulance call outs – alcohol related:** as accessed through SafeStats. This data provides ward, and the time and date of incident.
- **Assault:** accessed through SafeStats for British Transport Police (BTP) and directly for City of London Police. This provides ward, date and time.
- **Violent or threatening behaviour:** accessed through SafeStats for BTP and directly for City of London Police. This provides ward, date and time.
- **Sexual Offences:** accessed through SafeStats for BTP and directly for City of London Police. This provides ward, date and time.
- **Racially aggravated assault:** accessed through SafeStats for BTP and directly for City of London Police. This provides ward, date and time.

- **Drunken behaviour:** accessed through Safestats for BTP and directly for City of London Police. This provides ward, date and time.
- **Other public order offences:** accessed through Safestats for BTP and directly for City of London Police. This provides ward, date and time.
- **Public nuisance complaint:** as provided by the City Corporation Pollution Team. This provides ward and date.
- **Street cleaning:** As provided by the City Corporation Cleansing Team. We have used records for vomit and human urine cleaning callouts as these align most to drunken behaviour and have analysed these by area and month.

SECTION 4: DATA ANALYSIS - GENERAL

Data from London Authority's SafeStats community safety data hub, City of London teams and the City of London Police was collected and provided in a range of formats and covered a range of data points. All the data collected covered location, date and almost all data covered time.

The data generally included ward location, although for some of the data the location was translated to ward from a street location or building location provided in the data. The City of London Geocortex interactive mapping web application was used for this.

Ward location was used for the data as this was readily available for the majority of the data sets used and the wards in the City of London are small enough to allow localised analysis and grouping.

Analysis of the data in the form of graphs and tables can be seen as Appendices Two (LAS), Three (BTP) and Four (TFL).

Geographical Analysis

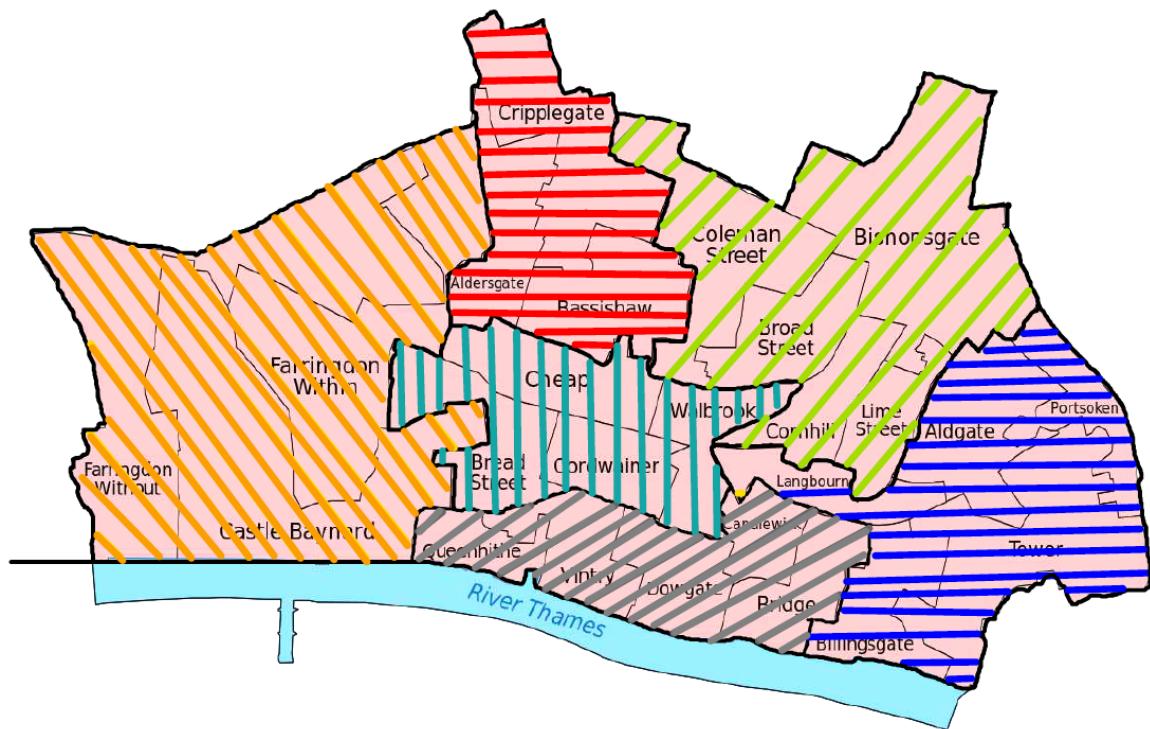
The overview of the data by grouped ward ("area") has been divided below into an overview table to outline the areas by key indicator (*Table 1*), and into a broken-down City of London Police data tables (*Table 2*) to highlight specific details for some offences.

Grouping wards into areas

The groupings have been established based on a number of characteristics. Three of the areas focus on major transport stations, Liverpool Street, Fenchurch, Bank/St Pauls and Bridge /Monument. Farringdon encompasses an area that borders on to Westminster and is focused around Farringdon Road that cuts through the City of London from the Thames to Islington. Smithfield/Barbican covers the key residential estates in the City of London.

An analysis of the area data in the form of point and heat maps can be seen as Appendix Six.

Map of the City of London showing the Six Areas used for Data Analysis



Key

Orange (Diagonal)	Farringdon
Red (Horizontal)	Barbican Smithfield
Green (Diagonal)	Liverpool Street
Blue (Horizontal)	Fenchurch
Blue Grey (Vertical)	Bank/St Pauls
Grey (Diagonal)	Bridge/Monument

Table 2: Overview of incidents per area

Area	Licence s (Public/ Private) ¹	COLP: violence (per 100 licenses)	COLP: Sexual Offence s	British Transport Police (per 100 licenses)	TFL reports	Londo n Ambul ance Servic e (per 100 license s)	Noise compla ints (per 100 license s)	Cleani ng and anti- social behavi our (per 100 license s) ²	LNL Membe rship (per 100 license s)	Safety Thirst Membe rship (per 100 license s)	Traffic light Schem e by year (Sep 17 – Aug 18) ³
Bridge/ Monument	84 (65/19)	103 (122)	18	58 (69)	19	57 (67.8)	0 (0)	129 (153)	31 (36.9)	5 (5.9)	20
Bank/ St Pauls	130 (111/19)	126 (97)	10	153 (117.7)	41	111 (85.4)	1 (0.76)	128 (101)	49 (37.7)	8 (6.15)	60
Barbican/ Smithfield	43 (22/21)	51 (118)	3	9 (20.9)	5	47 (91.5)	6 (13.9)	65 (151)	11 (25.6)	1 (2.32)	0
Liverpool St	256 (190/66)	350 (136)	31	459 (179.2)	187	258 (100)	2 (0.78)	228 (89)	96 (37.5)	14 (5.4)	161
Farringdo n	210 (187/23)	210 (100)	28	27 (12.8)	73	126 (60)	3 (1.42)	166 (79)	64 (30.5)	3 (1.4)	17
Fenchurc h	198 (161/37)	167 (84)	21	35 (17.6)	114	135 (68.2)	1 (0.5)	177 (89)	84 (42.4)	14 (7.0)	26

¹ The assumption made for the RAG levels for the LNL's is based on the proportion of licensed premises that are open in the late-night economy. The number includes licensed premises that are open to the general public and those that, whilst operating in the NTE are by restricted access based on invitation, membership or employment.

² This data includes both City of London Corporation recorded ASB and City of London Police recorded ASB.

³ For this table we have applied a weighting to the Traffic Light Scheme tables, 3 is applied for a Red level, 2 for an Amber level and 1 for a Green level.

The overview table shows a number of differences between the grouped ward areas. The following analysis is based on the rates of incidents per 100 licensed premises.

Bridge/Monument

This area has the second lowest number of licensed premises with a relatively high number of licensed premises being private access premises.

However, the area has the highest rate of anti-social behaviour and cleaning incidents, and the second highest rate of violent incidents. Along with the Bank/St Pauls area, this area is the only other area where assaults with injury out number assaults without injury, indicating that assaults are of a higher severity in this area than most other areas.

The area is also rated as amber for the number of sexual offences, the number of BTP incidents, and the Traffic Light scheme rating. Approximately one third of all licenced premises in this area are members of the Late-Night Levy (LNL), and the numbers and rate of Safety Thirst membership is low.

Bank/St Pauls

This area has the third lowest number of licensed premises. The area also has the second highest rating overall for the Traffic Light Scheme. Bank/St Pauls also has a high number of BTP recorded incidents – Bank station complex is one of the larger (second highest passenger numbers in the City) which will inflate this compared to other areas, but still indicative of alcohol related crime and disorder. This area is also in the top half of areas in terms of anti-social behaviour and cleaning.

Alcohol-related ambulance call outs and sexual offences are in the middle of the range for the City. However, in terms of recorded violence the area is low compared to the rest of the City of London. The area also has a higher rate of Safety Thirst membership than other areas in the City.

Barbican/Smithfield

This area has the lowest number of licensed premises, and these are almost evenly split between those that are open to public access and those that are restricted access by invitation, membership or employment. Overall the impact of the NTE on this area

is very low, except in three areas. This area had no licensed premises receiving a rating under the Traffic Light Scheme in the period covered.

Noise complaints are relatively high in this area, and the area is almost unique in being subject to noise complaints by residents. Anti-social behaviour and pollution rates are also the second highest rate. This area includes the two major residential estates in the City (the Barbican and the Golden Lane Estate) and so the presence of the largest numbers of residents in the City. This is likely to have an impact on the number of noise, anti-social behaviour and pollution complaints that inflates these compared to the other areas of the City.

Another area that is relatively high is the rate of alcohol-related ambulance callouts. This may relate to the higher number of residents in the area and therefore these callouts are less likely to be related to the NTE.

Liverpool Street

This area is the largest NTE area in the City and the impact is significantly higher in numbers of incidents, but also generally in terms of rates of incidents per licensed premises. Liverpool Street has 256 licensed premises, with approximately 25% accessible by invitation, membership or employment. The majority of licensed premises are located in the Bishopsgate ward close to Liverpool Street Station, and this ward has the highest density of licensed premises out of all the wards in the City of London.

The area has the highest numbers and rates for recorded violent incidents, sexual offences, BTP recorded incidents, TfL recorded incidents and has the highest rating under the Traffic Light Scheme for the period.

Liverpool Street also had the highest number and rate of alcohol-related ambulance callouts. Due to the low residential population in the area it is likely that the majority of these are related to the NTE.

Although Liverpool Street had the highest number of incidents under anti-social behaviour and pollution, the rate per licensed premises was relatively low. This may be related to the density of licensed premises in the area.

Overall the data indicates that this area has high levels of impacts from the NTE and with having many of the highest rates of incidents per licensed premises it is likely that there is a significant element of cumulative impact occurring in this area. Although the cumulative impact is most notable in the Bishopsgate, Cornhill and Coleman Street wards.

Farringdon

Farringdon has the second highest number of licensed premises with these being mostly public premises. This area is the largest of the areas and the high number of licensed premises are spread out with no clear focal point. As such the density of premises is lower than the other areas.

The area is relatively high in the number and rate of sexual offences. The area also has the lowest membership of Safety Thirst members.

Fenchurch

Fenchurch has the third highest number of licensed premises with close to a quarter of these being only accessible by invitation, membership or employment. Overall this area has relatively low rates of incidents, with the lowest rate of recorded violent incidents per licensed premises of any area in the City of London. This area also has the highest rate of membership of the Safety Thirst Scheme.

Fenchurch has the third highest number of sexual offences of the six areas.

Table 3: City of London Police data 1 August 2017 to 30 September 2018

Area/Incident	Other sexual Offences	Rape	Assault with injury	Assault without injury	Public Disorder Offences	Anti-Social Behaviour ⁴
Bridge/ Monument	16	2	58	45	42	41
Bank/St Pauls	9	1	71	55	43	43
Barbican/ Smithfield	3	0	21	30	18	41

⁴ This figure is included under Anti-social Behaviour and Pollution in the overview table and not in the City of London Police figures.

Liverpool St	24	7	171	179	126	69
Fenchurch	18	10	104	106	75	52
Farringdon	19	2	67	95	87	49

Analysis of the City of London Police data also provides further insight into specific aspects of the offences committed and the area in which they were committed. Almost all of the offence data follows the pattern of higher numbers of licensed premises and more activity in the NTE leading to increased numbers of offences being committed. A heat map of the CoLP data can be seen as Appendix Five.

The Liverpool Street area consistently has the highest number of offences being committed across almost all of the categories. This is particularly notable for Public Disorder Offences and Assault (both with and without injury).

However, the Fenchurch area had the highest number of reported rapes, this is the one offence category that does not line up with the trend in the data for the highest numbers of offences occurring in the Liverpool Street area. Fenchurch has a higher concentration of hotels than the other areas and has been the subject of COLP workstreams such as #haveyougotthegreenlight campaign. It is also notable that both Fenchurch and Farringdon areas have high levels of Other Sexual Offences.

Time Analysis

Table 4: City of London data (August 2017 to July 2018) by month

Area	COLP: violence	COLP: Sexual Offences	COLP: Public Disorder	British Transport Police	TFL reports	London Ambulance Service	Cleaning and anti-social behaviour	Traffic light Scheme by month ⁵
Aug 17	66	12	18	30	24	48		
Sept 17	70	3	22	28	23	70		3
Oct 17	79	9	21	31	35	68		15
Nov 17	49	7	24	22	21	82	8	14
Dec 17	73	9	17	29	23	100	24	27
Jan 18	71	12	23	37	27	49	21	34
Feb 18	70	11	33	22	12	51	9	33
Mar 18	89	8	46	39	23	47	9	30

⁵ For this table we have applied a weighting to the Traffic Light Scheme tables, 3 is applied for a Red level, 2 for an Amber level and 1 for a Green level.

Apr 18	86	11	36				14	27
May 18	90	7	36				25	33
Jun 18	79	13	35				26	29
Jul 18	105	8	46				22	23

The time analysis provides little insight into patterns over the year. London Ambulance Service alcohol-related callouts appear to have an increasing trend in the run up to the Christmas and New Year's periods, but not significantly so. Likewise, violence and public disorder have slightly higher numbers of incidents apparent in the spring/summer period, but again not significantly so. Previous research by SafeStats (unpublished) has certainly indicated increases in alcohol-related ambulance callouts in the lead up to the Christmas and New Year's period, but this is not significantly borne out in the data for the snapshot period.

SECTION 5: DATA ANALYSIS - WARD BREAKDOWN

The ward breakdown outlines the numbers of licences, City of London Police recorded incidents and London Ambulance Service (LAS) alcohol-related callouts. It is clear that alcohol-related ambulance callouts are grouped to a number of wards in the City of London. There may be further work with SafeStats to identify if this is how the data is reported to them or if it is recorded in this way. Generally, LAS data is based on specific GPS co-ordinates, so it is unlikely that the actual callouts are grouped in this way.

Bridge/Monument

Ward	Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police Incidents	London Ambulance Service	Incidents/Call Outs per licensed premises
Bridge and Bridge Without	23 (20/3)	44	0	1.9
Candlewick	15 (14/1)	51	0	3.4
Vintry	16 (10/6)	19	0	1.2
Dowgate	25 (18/7)	34	0	1.4
Queenhithe	5 (3/2)	12	57	13.8
Bridge/Monument	84 (65/19)	160	57	2.6

The wards in the Bridge/Monument areas do not vary significantly, although Queenhithe has fewer licensed premises and fewer City of London Police recorded incidents. Candlewick has overall higher levels of public disorder and violence (31.8% of the total for the area) than the other wards despite having only 18% of the licensed premises.

Bank/St Pauls

Ward	Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police Incidents	London Ambulance Service	Incidents/Call Outs per licensed premises
Walbrook	24 (21/3)	45	111	6.5
Cordwainer	44 (42/2)	42	0	1.0
Cheap	23 (13/10)	34	0	1.5
Bread Street	39 (35/4)	58	0	1.5
Bank/St Pauls	130 (111/19)	179	111	2.2

The wards do not vary significantly in this area. Cheap ward has a higher proportion of licensed premises only accessible by invitation, membership or employment.

Barbican/Smithfield

Ward	Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police Incidents	London Ambulance Service	Incidents/Call Outs per licensed premises
Cripplegate	13 (9/4)	36	36	5.5
Bassishaw	18 (6/12)	12	0	0.7
Aldersgate	12 (7/5)	24	11	2.9
Barbican/Smithfield	43 (22/21)	72	47	2.8

Bassishaw ward stands out as having more licensed premises only accessible by invitation, membership or employment than those that are publicly accessible, although the other wards have a relatively higher rate of these compared to the City of London as a whole. Police incidents are higher for Cripplegate than the other two wards.

Liverpool Street

Ward	Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police Incidents	London Ambulance Service	Incidents/Call Outs per licensed premises
Bishopsgate	137 (104/33)	346	258	4.4
Broad Street	23 (14/9)	22	0	1.0
Cornhill	29 (23/6)	52	0	1.8
Lime Street	25 (18/7)	20	0	0.8
Coleman Street	42 (31/11)	67	0	1.6
Liverpool Street	256 (190/66)	507	258	3.0

NTE activity and impacts in the Liverpool Street area are significantly skewed to Bishopsgate. Bishopsgate has over three times the number of licensed premises than the other wards and over 5 times the number of police recorded incidents than any of the other wards. However, the Cornhill and Coleman Street wards also have significant rates of police recorded incidents.

Farringdon

Ward	Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police	London Ambulance Service	Incidents/Call Outs per licensed premises
Farringdon Within	84 (66/18)	83	51	1.6
Farringdon Without	41 (33/8)	69	75	3.5
Castle Baynard	73 (62/11)	118	0	1.6
Farringdon	198 (161/37)	270	126	2.0

Farringdon Within ward has the highest number of licensed premises, however, Farringdon Without and Castle Baynard both have higher numbers of police incidents recorded per licensed premises.

Fenchurch

Ward	Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police	London Ambulance Service	Incidents/Call Outs per licensed premises
Aldgate	47 (40/7)	58	0	1.2
Tower	84 (75/9)	137	83	2.6
Langbourne	38 (38/0)	35	0	0.9

Portsoken	18 (17/1)	57	52	6.1
Billingsgate	23 (17/6)	26	0	1.1
Fenchurch	210 (187/23)	313	135	2.1

The two wards that stand out are Tower and Portsoken. Tower has the largest number of licensed premises and the highest number of police recorded incidents. Although Portsoken has the fewest licensed premises, it has the highest rate of police recorded incidents per licensed premises.

City of London Overall

Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police	London Ambulance Service	Incidents/Calls Outs per licensed premises (all)	Incidents/Calls Outs per licensed premises (Public)	Police Incidents per licensed premises (Public)
921 (736/185)	1501	734	2.4	3.0	2.0

SECTION 6: DATA ANALYSIS - COMPARISON WITH OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES

To provide a clearer understanding of the level at which negative impacts are felt in the City of London this section provides comparators with neighbouring local authority areas with similar NTE areas. These include Westminster, Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Southwark.

Local Authority area	No. of Licenses	LAS alcohol-related (per 100 licenses)	Police (per 100 licenses)	BTP (per 100 licenses)
City of London	921	676 (73.4)	1,799 (195.3)	881 (95.7)
Hackney	1,200 (approx.)	1,275 (106.2)	7,439 (619.9)	159 (13.25)
Southwark	1,300 (approx.)	1,624 (124.9)	7,241 (557)	705 (54.2)
Tower Hamlets	1,145 (approx.)	1,156 (100)	7,914 (691)	519 (45.3)
City of Westminster	3,100 (approx.)	3,352 (108.1)	10,290 (331.9)	2,334 (75.9)

The City of London has fewer licensed premises than each of these local authority areas. However, these are contained in a significantly smaller area and the density is

likely to be higher. Furthermore, each of these local authority areas have specific NTE areas within their local authority boundaries. These include:

- Hackney – Shoreditch and Dalston.
- Southwark – Borough/London Bridge, Camberwell and Peckham.
- Tower Hamlets – Brick Lane.
- City of Westminster – the West End.

The City of London has Bishopsgate as a significant NTE area, however, over the rest of the City the NTE is fairly evenly spread.

Metropolitan Police Service and City of London Police data

This data has been drawn from two sources, SafeStats Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) borough summaries for 2017/18 and City of London Police data for the same period. This data is not restricted to the NTE hours of 6pm to 6am due to the way the MPS data is provided. The crime classes included for the MPS data are: common assault; harassment (violence or threat of violence related); other violence; and, sexual assault. For the City of London Police data, the crime classes included are other sexual offence, rape, public disorder, violence with injury and violence without injury.

The police data comparisons are more difficult to make due to the different sources and different classes of crimes recorded. A further difficulty is the number of residents in the MPS boroughs compared to the City of London. Although assault without injury is a good proxy for alcohol related violence, the City of London Police data is more likely to be recording incidents that happen in the NTE due to the larger numbers of people in the City NTE compared to the number of residents living in the City.

However, taking these limitations into account the numbers and rates of police recorded incidents are lower in the City of London, and this is likely to be the case for the NTE.

British Transport Police data

This data covers the time period from 10 pm to 4 am for the 2017/18 financial year and is likely to capture the peak travel times relating to the NTE. The City has a significantly higher number and rate of BTP recorded incidents than Hackney, Southwark and Tower Hamlets, and a smaller number, but higher rate per licensed premises than Westminster.

The higher number and rates for the City compared with Hackney, Southwark and Tower Hamlets are likely to be related to the number and passenger numbers travelling through City of London stations. In particular Liverpool Street and Bank are in the top 10 busiest underground stations in London, and Liverpool Street is in the top 10 busiest mainline stations. Westminster also has a large number of underground stations and two of the top 10 busiest underground stations in London.

London Ambulance Service

This data is for the time period 10 pm to 4 am in the 2017/18 financial year. This data shows the City as having fewer alcohol-related ambulance call outs and a lower rate per licensed premises. The City of London alcohol-related ambulance callouts are likely to be more related to the NTE than the other boroughs due to the significant difference in the number of residents.

As such it is likely that the number of alcohol-related ambulance call outs does not indicate a difference between the local authority areas.

SECTION 7: OBSERVATIONAL ANALYSIS

The observation of the venues used different sets of data and were collected by observation alone. As mentioned earlier, we have used a research study led by the Centre for Public Health at Liverpool John Moores University (linked [here](#)) that conducted a similar observation study of venues in Liverpool and other European cities to inform our selection of measures. We have developed the process separately as the circumstances and context of the observation differs.

Table 5: Observation criteria

Area	Observation 1	Observation 2	Observation 3
Clientele	Over $\frac{2}{3}$ male (estimated)	Over $\frac{2}{3}$ single sex groups (estimated)	Over $\frac{2}{3}$ mixed sex groupings (estimated)
Movement of clientele	Significant flow (if more than an estimated 40% of clients are moving around the venue in a 10-minute period)	Medium flow (if this is 20% or less)	Minimal flow (if this is less than 5%)
Music volume	Decibel level – as recorded during observation (above 85 decibels is generally considered to be harmful for extended periods).		
Environment	Presence of tables and chairs (measured in estimated percentage of coverage)	Cleanliness (an assessment of high/Medium/Low)	Lighting levels (as recorded during observation)
Management	Visible staff (yes/no measure)	Door staff (yes/no measure)	Visible clearing activity (yes/no measure)
Activities	Pool tables (yes/no measure)	Dance floor (yes/no measure)	TV screens (yes/no measure, and sport/non sport measure)
Alcohol	Promotions (yes/no measure)	Low price drinks (against average prices)	Multi-buy promotions (yes/no measure)
Entry	Door staff (yes/no measure)		
Food available	Meals (yes/no measure)	Hot bar snack (yes/no measure)	Cold bar snacks (yes/no measure)
General	Crowding (estimated high/medium/low)	Outdoor drinking/smoking area (yes/no measure, seating yes/no, mainly smoking yes/no)	Temperature (as recorded during observation)

These measures provide insight based on research and experience. Each area of observation can provide the following areas of insight:

- Clientele: venues with predominantly male clientele or single sex groups of clientele have been correlated with increased levels of issues and increased drinking levels.
- Movement of clientele: studies have shown that increased movement within venues, particularly crowded ones, leads to increased likelihood of incidents occurring. Crowding adds an additional factor to this.
- Music level: louder music has been shown to be used as a tactic by some venues to increase alcohol consumption by reducing conversation.

- Tables and chairs, temperature and lighting levels: these have a similar role in drinking behaviours in venues as music levels.
- Cleanliness of the venue and clearing activity: these provide an indicator of well managed venues.
- Visible staff and door staff: these are an indicator of preparedness to deal with issues quickly before they become more problematic.
- Activities: these provide alternative activities to drinking in venues.
- Alcohol: promotions, multi-buy promotions and low-priced drinks can encourage excessive drinking and feed into further issues.
- Outdoor areas: the characteristic of an outdoor area can also provide indications of possible issues.
- Food: food being available provides an alternative activity to drinking.

Bridge/Monument

The Hydrant – Candlewick

The Hydrant is a Fullers owned bar/restaurant near London Bridge and Monument tube station. The Hydrant had a mixed clientele with relatively equal numbers of male and female clients. Numbers were low and crowding non-existent. The clientele were generally seated or at the bar and were not moving around frequently. Some of the clientele were talking loudly, but generally the clientele were relatively quiet. There were no door staff visible, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active between the bar and within the premises, clearing activity was observed. The temperature was relatively warm, lighting was high, and the noise levels were moderate. The outdoor areas contained seating, but these were unused at the time of the observation, although some smoking was taking place near the front door. There were no specific activities available for the clientele. Background music was playing at a relatively low level. There were no television screens. Hot snacks and meals were available and well-advertised. There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

The Hydrant was clean, well-managed and had a small number of clients at the time of the visit. The overall impression of the premises was of a local bar that was not overly busy. Levels of intoxication were observed in the clientele.

The Folly - Candlewick

The Folly is a pub restaurant just north London Bridge road intersection. The Folly had a mixed clientele with relatively equal numbers of male and female clients. Numbers were high with high levels of crowding across most of the premises and there was a medium level of movement around the premises by clientele at any one moment. The clientele were both standing and seated, with most seats and tables filled, and the bar was relatively crowded. Most of the clientele were talking at moderate volume, but the background noise levels were high as a result. Door staff were present, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active between the bar and within the premises, clearing activity was observed. At least 50% of the floor area included tables and chairs, the environment was clean, light levels were low, noise levels were high. The temperature was recorded at 18.7c. There were no outdoor areas other than small smoking areas near one of the two doors. There was a small dance floor that was moderately used. There were no television screens. Hot snacks and meals were available and well-advertised. There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

The Folly appears to be relatively popular with an upmarket, after-work clientele. The impression gained was of a busy, well managed premises.

Pelt Trader – Dowgate

The Pelt Trader is a pub, serving pizza, under the arches of Cannon St station. The Pelt Trader had a mixed clientele, with slightly higher numbers of male than female clients. Numbers were moderate without crowding across most of the premises and there was a low level of movement around the premises by clientele at any one moment. The clientele were largely seated, with most seats and tables filled, and the bar was relatively crowded. Most of the clientele were talking at moderate volume, but the background noise levels were high as a result. Door staff were present, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active between the bar and within the premises, clearing activity was observed. At least 25% of the floor area included tables and chairs, the environment was moderately clean, light levels were medium, noise levels were high. The temperature was cool. There were no outdoor areas other than small smoking areas near the one door. There were no activities provided for clients. There were no television screens. Hot meals (pizzas) were available and well-advertised. There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

The Pelt Trader appeared to operate in a traditional pub format, drinking and conversation at tables, with loud background music and food available.

The Steel Yard – Dowgate

The Steel Yard is a night club on the river side of the Albert Embankment at the base of an office building. Saturday nights tend to be private parties or ticketed events. The Steel Yard had a mixed clientele. Numbers were moderate without crowding across most of the premises and there was a low level of movement around the premises by clientele at any one moment. The clientele were largely in groups seated or standing. Most of the clientele were talking at moderate volume. Door staff were present, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active behind the bar, clearing activity wasn't observed. At least 25% of the floor area included tables and chairs, the environment was very clean, light levels were medium, noise levels (music) were high. The temperature was medium. There was a small smoking area near the one door. Music and a dance floor was provided for clients. There were no television screens. No food options were advertised. There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

The Steel Yard appeared to be a traditional small night club with a focus on music and alcohol consumption in a low-key social environment. We did not observe high levels of intoxication amongst the clientele.

Oyster Shed – Dowgate

The Oyster Shed is a late-night bar and restaurant by the river near the Albert Embankment at the base of an office building. The Oyster Shed had a mixed clientele. Numbers were moderate without crowding across most of the premises but there was a high level of movement around the premises by clientele at any one moment. The clients were largely in groups seated or standing. Most of the clientele were talking at moderate volume. Door staff were present, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active behind the bar, clearing activity was observed. At least 60% of the floor area included tables and chairs, the environment was very clean, light levels were medium, noise levels (music and talking) were medium. The temperature was medium. There was a small smoking area near the one door and tables outside. There were no specific activities, there was background music. There were no television screens. Meals were offered and there was a restaurant area of

the floor space. There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

The Oyster Shed appeared to be a bar and restaurant with relatively well-heeled clientele drinking, eating and socialising.

Bank/St Pauls

The Ned – Walbrook

The Ned is a large open-space bar, restaurant and live music venue. The large internal space has four bar/restaurant areas with tables and chairs and a live band on a raised area in the middle. The Ned had a mixed clientele. Numbers were medium without crowding across most of the premises but there was a high level of movement around the premises by clientele at any one moment. The clients were largely seated. Most of the clientele were talking at moderate volume and there was a live band. Door staff were present, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active behind the bar, clearing activity wasn't observed. At least 50% of the floor area included tables and chairs, organised in four areas, the environment was moderately clean, light levels were medium, noise levels (music and talking) were high. The temperature was cool. There was a small smoking area near the one door. There were areas used for dancing and a live band. There were no television screens. Meals were offered and there were restaurant areas of the floor space. There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

The Ned appeared to cater for a well-heeled clientele with a mix of eating, drinking, socialising and dancing.

Forge - Walbrook

Forge is a bar/restaurant. It had a mixed clientele. Numbers were moderate without crowding across most of the premises and medium levels of movement around the premises by clientele at any one moment. The clients were largely in groups seated or standing. Most of the clientele were talking at moderate volume. Door staff were present, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active behind the bar, clearing activity wasn't observed. At least 50% of the floor area included tables and chairs, the environment was moderately clean, light levels were

medium, noise levels (music and talking) were high. The temperature was medium. There was a small smoking area near the one door. There were no specific activities, there was background music. There were no television screens. Meals were offered and there was a restaurant area of the floor space.

There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

Forge appeared to be operating largely as a bar at the time of observation, but with a clear area intended for eating.

Popworld – Cordwainer

Popworld is a night club. It had a clientele that was approximately two thirds single sex (female), crowding levels were medium and movement was relatively high. The clients were generally standing in groups or dancing on the dance floor. Staff and management were visible and active. Door staff were visible and checks on entry, including Clubscan, were rigorous. Cleaning activity was observed. Approximately 20% of the floor space was given over to tables and chairs, and more 40% was taken up by a dance floor. Sound levels were high, and temperature was medium. The key activity was the dancefloor, with no screens or other entertainment. There was no food offer, there were drink promotions, multi-buy offers, and low-priced drink offers.

The impression was of a traditional night club playing niche and nostalgia music. The clientele did not appear to be intoxicated and the general feel of the premises was positive.

Dirty Martini Bank – Cheap

Dirty Martini Bank is a lounge bar with music, tables and food. There is restricted entrance at certain times. The clientele was mixed and in small groups and couples. Tables and chairs covered approximately 30% of the venue. Crowding was medium and movement within the premises was high. There were visible door staff and staff inside the premises and cleaning activity was taking place. Sound levels were medium, and the temperature was cool. There was background music but no other activities. There was a small area out the front of the premises, but this included no-smoking signs. Food was offered in the form of snacks and meals. There were no visible drinks promotions.

Dirty Martini Bank gave the impression of a relatively busy relaxed venue, with many of the clientele eating meals and seated with drinks.

Madison – Bread Street

Madison is a roof top, open air bar with seating in covered areas. Entrance was via a lift with door staff at the lift entrance. The clientele was mixed, with low crowding and movement. Most clients seated in covered areas or standing by the barriers looking at the view of St Pauls Cathedral. There were visible staff in the premises, with visible clearing activity occurring. The temperature was low and lighting levels low. Sound levels were low and mainly provided by background music. There was a dancefloor, but this was unused at the time of our visit, possibly due to the cold weather. Food was offered in the form of snacks and meals and there were no visible drinks promotions.

Given the visit took place in winter the impression gained from Madison was of a relatively quiet rooftop bar. The nature of the venue is likely to mean that it would have a different character during summer months.

Barbican/Smithfield

The Shakespeare - Cripplegate

The Shakespeare is a relatively standard estate pub, with an unusual layout and a varied clientele. The clientele was approximately 2/3rds male with medium levels of crowding and low movement around the premises. Tables and chairs comprised approximately 50% of the floor space, part of this was set aside as an eating area with meals being offered. There were visible staff inside the premises, but no visible door staff and no clearing activity. There were no activities and no screens. The temperature was low, and the sound levels were moderate. No drinks promotions were visible.

The overall impression was of a standard neighbourhood pub.

Liverpool Street

Simmons Bar – Bishopsgate

The Simmons Bar was a standard bar in a back street off Bishopsgate. There was a mixed clientele, largely seated at tables, and there was low crowding and movement. There were visible staff and door staff, although no clearing activity was observed,

with cleanliness levels being low to moderate. There were no activities or screens. There was a beer garden, but this was closed after 9pm. There was no offer of food other than cold bar snacks, and the only drinks promotions was for a happy hour that was early in the evening and on Sundays. The sound levels were moderate (background music) and the temperature was cool.

McDonalds – Bishopsgate

The Liverpool Street station McDonalds was overly crowded with significant levels of movement inside. The clientele was predominantly male. There were visible door staff, but the numbers of clients and the crowding levels did not give confidence that door staff would be of much assistance. The system for ordering and receiving food seemed to increase the likelihood of conflict as it appeared to encourage movement inside a crowded area with no clarity for people as to where to move and where to stand.

The Botanist – Bishopsgate

The Botanist had a mixed clientele with high levels of crowding and low movement. In particular the area outside the Botanist was very crowded, had no evidence of clearing and a higher level of intoxication was noted in the outdoor area. Inside staff were visible and there was evidence of clearing activity. Noise levels were moderate, and the temperature was cool. There were no activities or screens visible. Food, in the form of bar snacks and meals was offered. There were no visible drink promotions.

Overall the outdoor area seemed under managed and contained a number of risks, including empty drink bottles and glasses stacking up uncleared, and increased observable levels of intoxication.

Hamilton Hall – Bishopsgate

Hamilton Hall is a bar within the Liverpool Street station. It had a mixed clientele, high levels of crowding and medium levels of movement. There were visible door staff and staff within the premises, and clearing activity was observed. There were screens with train departure and arrival times and a bank of gambling machines within the premises. Hot food was offered and there were no visible drinks promotions. There was no background music, but general background noise was high. There was an outdoor space for drinking and smoking, but it was relatively unused at the time of the visit.

Dirty Dicks – Bishopsgate

Dirty Dicks is a crowded bar near Liverpool Street station. On our first visit we were declined entry due to overcrowding. The clientele was mostly male, and the levels of crowding were very high and movement within the premises was also high. The majority of the crowding was focused on the bar, with clients waiting to order drinks. The sound levels were medium, and the temperature was warm. There were no visible activities.

Dirty Dicks was extremely crowded, and the general feel was of a bar in which conflict between patrons could easily occur.

Dirty Martini Bishopsgate - Bishopsgate

Dirty Martini Bishopsgate had a distinctly different feel to the Dirty Martini in Bank. The premises had high levels of crowding, and moderate levels of movement within the premises. The mixed clients were almost all on a very packed dance floor dancing to music played at a high level. The temperature was warm. There were no other forms of activity, and there were no visible drinks promotions. There were visible door staff and staff throughout the premises. Food was offered, there was a reasonable number of tables and chairs.

The impression was of a nightclub, with the overwhelming focus of the clientele being dancing.

Amber Bar – Coleman Street

IS a nightclub with a door charge and mixed clientele. Door staff and staff were visible through the premises. The premises included two dancefloor focused rooms and one bar area room. The bar area was almost completely empty, one of the dancefloor rooms had very high levels of crowding, and the other was moderately crowded, both had high levels of movement. Music levels were high, temperature was cool. Food was available, and no drinks promotions were visible.

The levels of crowding and movement in the first dancefloor room were of concern, during our observation we were barged into twice in a short period of time.

The Gable – Coleman Street

The Gable is a standard bar with a mostly male clientele at the time of our visit. Crowding levels were high and movement levels were medium. Door staff and bar

staff were visible throughout the premises. A DJ was playing, and the sound levels were high, although there were no other forms of activity visible. The temperature was medium. Food in the form of bar snacks and meals was offered. Initially no drinks promotions were visible, however, staff with trays of 'shots' were circulating through the clientele offering discount drinks.

Overall the Gable was very busy, mostly male, reasonable levels of observed intoxication and with active drink promotions in the form of 'shots' trays.

Revolution Leadenhall – Lime Street

Revolution Leadenhall is a bar/nightclub. Door staff were present and checked identification. Staff inside the premises were located behind the bar. Crowding and movement were both extremely high, as was the sound levels, both music and patrons. No other activities or screens were visible. No drinks promotions were visible. Food was offered in the form of bar snacks and meals.

The premises were at an extremely high level of crowding. Movement into the venue was difficult due to the density of crowding. The majority of clientele were dancing, and levels of intoxication observed were generally high. However, the general mood of the clientele was friendly and helpful.

Fenchurch

37 Jewry – Tower

This was an extremely unusual premises. There were door staff and queuing rails outside. We were initially told it was an invitation only night, but the manager came out and spoke to us briefly before allowing us in. The manager explained that the premises was a late-night lounge and held events. Inside there was a bar, a DJ booth with no DJ and two other people seated. It was unclear if these were clients or staff. Background music volume was low, and temperature was cool. No food offer or drink promotions were visible within the premises. As we left three other women got out of a taxi and approached the door of the premises seeking entry.

Caffe Vergnano – Tower

Caffe Vergnano is a bar/club that had a mixed clientele and high levels of crowding and movement. There were chairs and tables covering approximately 40% of the floor

space. There were no visible door staff, but were staff visible inside the premises, no clearing activity was visible. The sound levels were high with a DJ playing music, a number of the clients were dancing on the dancefloor and in clear areas within the premises. The temperature was cool. Food in the form of bar snacks and meals were offered, and there was a happy hour drinks promotion.

Caffe Vergnano appeared to cater to an after-work clientele, and overall we observed notable levels of intoxication in the premises.

The Crutched Friar – Tower

This was a standard pub with a mixed clientele and relatively low levels of crowding. However, as we arrived for the observation a stag party was in the process of leaving the venue, this group was of about 40 males mostly intoxicated (with a few inflatables) leaving the Crutched Friar and congregating in the entrance way. We observed staff cleaning up part of the bar which had been ‘trashed’. No door staff were visible. The remainder of the clientele in the premises were in small groups and couples at tables. There was low sound levels from background music and a number of screens showing news channels. There were multi-buy and low-price drinks promoted.

The overall impression was of both a quiet pub catering to small groups and couples, and of a rowdy party bar. However, we are unable to say which is the more common state for this premises.

Revolution America Square – Tower

Unlike Revolution Leadenhall, Revolution America Square was a bar/club with a mixed clientele and very low levels of crowding and movement. Door staff and staff inside the premises were visible and active, although there was no observed clearing activity and tables remained cluttered with empty bottles and glasses. The premises had approximately 50% of the floor space covered by tables and chairs. Food was offered in the form of bar snacks and meals, and there was a promoted ‘happy hour’. There were high levels of sound through background music. There were no screens or other forms of activity. The temperature was warm.

The overall impression we received on during the observation was that the premises had recently been busier as part of a work party that had been taking place in section

of the premises, but that this had wound down for the night. The remaining few clientele gave the impression of being intoxicated.

Brewdog – Billingsgate

This is a brewery owned brewery pub and restaurant. The premises had a mixed clientele and medium levels of crowding and movement. Most of the clientele were seated in groups socialising. Door staff and staff within the premises were visible and active, although clearing activity was not observed. Background music and conversation sound levels were high. The temperature was low. Food was offered in the form of bar snacks and meals. There were no visible drinks promotions.

The overall impression was of a busy, well run establishment. There were few if any observably intoxicated clients.

Proud Cabaret - Billingsgate

We were declined entry to Proud Cabaret on two occasions and were unable to conduct an observation of this premises. The door staff were not welcoming and asked us what we wanted and at no point offered any information to us except to say that we were not able to enter.

Farringdon

Patch – Farringdon Within

Patch is a bar/club with a mixed clientele including many groups of mixed age in work clothing (we inferred that this indicated after-work groups), crowding was medium and movement within the premises high. There were door staff and staff within the premises and clearing activity was visible. The floor space was 50% covered by tables and chairs. There was a dancefloor that was being used, but no other activities visible. Food was offered in the form of bar snacks and meals. Sound levels were high, and the temperature was cool. Discounts were offered on drinks, but no other drinks promotions.

The overall impression of this premises was an after-work bar club with mixed group clientele, and reasonable levels of observed intoxication.

St Barts Brewery – Farringdon Within

St Barts is a brewery pub with a 2/3rds male clientele. Crowding was medium and movement amongst the clientele was low. Staff were visible in the premises, but there were no visible door staff and there was no visible clearing activity. Sound levels were high (conversation and background music) and the temperature was medium. Food was offered as bar snacks and meals. There were no visible drinks promotions.

The overall impression was of a busy brewery pub.

Kanaloa – Castle Baynard

Kanaloa is a night club with a mixed clientele, crowding was medium and movement around the premises was high. There were door staff visible, and on entry we were asked for identification and frisked. Staff were visible inside the premises, but no clearing activity was observed. There was music and a dancefloor and most of the clientele were on the dancefloor. The floor space was at least 50% covered by chairs and tables, although few clientele were seated during the observation. No food offer was visible, and no drinks promotions were visible.

Overall the Kanaloa gave the impression of a small nightclub with a focus on drinking and dancing and a relatively high level of intoxication amongst the clientele was observed.

Editor's Tap – Castle Baynard

The Editor's Tap is a standard, large pub, with a mostly male clientele at the time of observation. There were few clients at the time of observation with the pub being largely empty and there was little movement around the premises. There were no door staff visible, although staff inside the premises were visible and cleaning activity was taking place. The sound levels (background music) were medium, temperature was warm, and the light levels were high. Food was offered in the form of bar snacks and meals. There were no visible drinks promotions. There were no activities other than screens showing sports. There was no outdoor space.

Overall the Editor's Tap was relatively empty and gave the impression of a standard pub.

General Observations:

The venues observed covered a wide range of the NTE in the City. The types of venues ranged from a fast food venue to late night lounges and night clubs. The range of clientele varied between the venues, but with some exceptions in Liverpool Street and London Bridge, the clientele appeared to be largely drawn from a post-work population rather than drawn from a population that had travelled to the square mile for their leisure and entertainment.

Most premises had door staff and visible staff within the premises. The numbers varied but many had high volumes of clientele, although movement within the premises varied. Most of the premises offered food, in particular hot bar snacks and meals, only a few offered drinks promotions.

One aspect that clearly stood out was that most of the premises visited were not venues for a quiet night out. Many of the clientele at these venues showed signs of intoxication and were clearly on a 'night out' rather than having a 'quiet drink' with workmates or friends. A handful of the premises visited had a clientele that were almost uniformly showing signs of intoxication and having a 'big night out' (Revolution Leadenhall, Patch, Dirty Martini Bishopsgate). This was apparent for the Thursday and Friday night observations and less so for the Saturday night observation.

For the Thursday and Friday night observations the dress standard was generally work wear than casual. The impression from many of the observations was that this was an after-work drinks clientele – mixed age groups, work wear and high levels of intoxication. This would align with previous research⁶ undertaken in the City of London regarding higher levels of alcohol consumption amongst City workers and a City worker drinking culture.

It was notable that a number of the criteria for the observations, that have been used before in observations to identify environmental factors to encourage increased drinking, such as light levels, temperature and loud music, seemed to be of no significance in these venues. This was partly as noise levels from music were consistently high in the premises observed, light levels consistently low and

⁶ 2016 City of London Health Profile

temperature varied more in relation to the temperature outside and the activity within the premises. However, an overriding impression from all the premises visited was that the clientele in many of the premises needed no environmental ‘nudges’ to increase their consumption of alcoholic drinks. The drinking culture observable in many of the premises visited is noted later in the summary.

Most of the premises appeared well managed and with the type of approaches in place that are often recommended for well-managed premises, such as few drinks promotions being observed, food being offered in most of the premises, door staff and often clearing activity. There were some notable issues for concern in some of the venues, such as crowding levels in Dirty Dicks and Revolution Leadenhall, and some level of lack of suitable plans in place for rowdy groups at the Crutched Friar. But again, the key issue of concern was the widespread intoxication in many of the observed premises.

SECTION 8: ANALYSIS OF DATA - SUMMARY

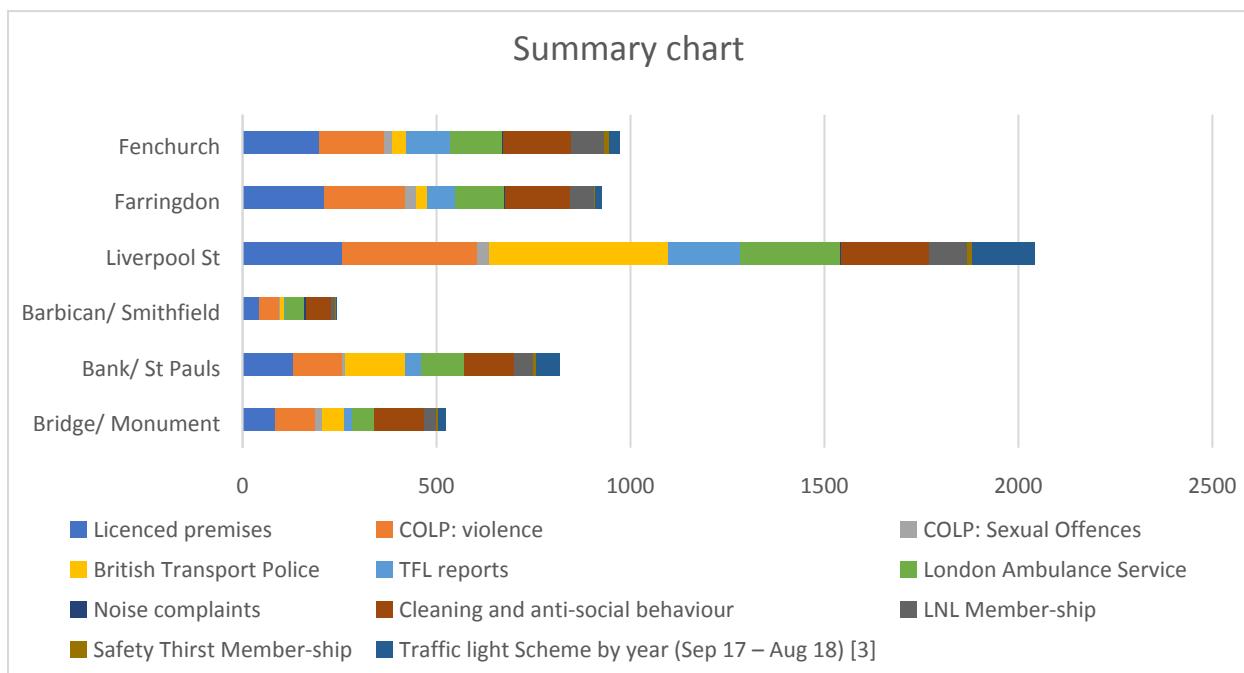
Data

Overall the data showed that areas such as Monument and Bridge, and Bank and St Pauls are showing some signs of concern in relation to the impacts of the NTE. Whilst the Smithfield Barbican area shows impacts of the relatively small NTE likely due to the presence of larger numbers of residents in this area.

However, the Liverpool Street NTE, particularly the Bishopsgate ward, was clearly indicated by the data as the area in the City with the most significant impact from the NTE.

Much of the data used for this review is easily accessible and with some refinement of the recording of data to ensure some level of commonality between the various data sets collected by the City of London and the City of London Police a useful resource for managing and addressing issues in the NTE could be developed.

Summary chart showing data results from all sources for each of the six areas



Observations:

The observations largely showed well-managed premises implementing best practice approaches to promoting the licensing objectives. There were certainly some instances where crowding and movement within the premises may lead to issues, but on the whole there were generally door staff, an offer of food and often other entertainment, and few drinks promotions. However, the levels of consumption and intoxication amongst the clientele were almost uniformly notable.

The observations were undertaken using a criteria based on a methodology developed by a research team at Liverpool John Moores University. In hindsight it is clear that a number of the criteria were based on premises that are trying to ‘nudge’ clientele into increasing their purchasing and consumption of alcohol. The observations undertaken in the City appeared to show that this was not necessary for most of these premises.

Norwegian licensing legislation requires licensees not to serve intoxicated people, and the Oslo City Council’s version of the Traffic Light Scheme allocates penalty points to licensed premises that have obviously intoxicated clientele on the premises. The Oslo City Council licensing team have a checklist for determining if someone is obviously intoxicated and make this checklist public. This may be an approach to consider for inclusion into the Traffic Light Scheme.

Liverpool Street/Bishopsgate area

The data indicates that Liverpool Street area, and in particular the Bishopsgate ward, have overall the highest numbers and rates of NTE impact across crime and violence, health impacts and anti-social behaviour and pollution in the City.

This is clearly exacerbated by the presence of Liverpool Street railway station as the largest transport hub in the City, both as the busiest underground and mainline station in the City, with well over 174,000 people using the station per day. Further risk for this area is added to by the opening of a Crossrail station in Liverpool Street, adding potentially to the numbers of people in the NTE.

Additionally, the Liverpool Street NTE area is surrounded on two sides by the Shoreditch (Hackney) and Brick Lane (Tower Hamlets) NTEs. Both Shoreditch and Brick Lane have Cumulative Impact Zones in place, increasing the likelihood of new and additional NTE activity and possibly license applications being diverted to the Liverpool Street NTE area if new licences and variations prove more difficult to get in Shoreditch and Brick Lane.

In conclusion, the data is available to support consideration of establishing a Cumulative Impact Zone in the Liverpool Street NTE or more specifically, in Bishopsgate ward. Furthermore, the presence of the Shoreditch and Brick Lane Cumulative Impact Zones and the prospect of increased passenger traffic to and from Liverpool Street resulting from Crossrail show compelling reasons to consider establishing a Cumulative Impact Zone.

Bridge and Monument area

The data shows that there are some data sets that are showing issues in this area, particularly in relation to violence and anti-social behaviour and pollution. Despite the relatively low number of licensed premises in this NTE area there are some growing issues in the data that may need to be looked into with additional intelligence. The observations undertaken in this area did not show any matters of concern, and generally the impression was of lower overall levels of intoxication amongst the clientele of these premises. There may be factors such as the violence and anti-social behaviour and pollution data being linked to the area as a 'southern gateway' into the City as opposed to the NTE in and of itself. However, further investigation of the

available intelligence from Licensing, Pollution and Police teams may provide additional insight and allow for issues to be addressed before they increase.

Fenchurch area

Overall impacts from the NTE were relatively low in the Fenchurch NTE. Specific issues with the concentration of hotels is under consideration by COLP and is the subject of action.

Observing intoxication and high levels of alcohol consumption

The observations tended to show well managed licensed premises, with a few notable exceptions. However, even where premises had a food led offer, alcohol consumption was the primary activity in all of the premises. Many of the premises, particularly those with dance floors and loud music had a high proportion of customers who showed some visible signs of alcohol consumption. It may be worth considering working in partnership with other teams in the city, particularly Public Health and Business Healthy, to address the City worker drinking culture and help alleviate the impacts of this on the NTE.

SECTION 9: RECOMMENDATIONS

The key recommendations are:

- **Consider conducting a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) for the Liverpool Street NTE area or the Bishopsgate ward** in order to establish a Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ). The data available could be used to conduct the CIA in conjunction with the required consultation of key stakeholders. Looking at the establishment of CIZ's in Lambeth, Hackney and Islington would provide examples of good practice approaches to establishing CIZs.
- **Consider preparations for increased passenger flows from Crossrail** at the Liverpool Street Station and Farringdon Station into the NTE in these areas. This may include consideration of identifying these areas as special stress areas in an amendment to the Statement of Licensing Policy or in the next iteration of the Statement of Licensing Policy.

- **Working to address the drinking culture within the NTE.** This may take two particular approaches:
 - a) Working with wider partners (particularly the Public Health Team and the Business Healthy group) to look at how drinking culture within workplaces within the City can be addressed to reduce burden in the NTE.
 - b) Adopting penalty points in the Traffic Light Scheme for observation of obviously intoxicated clientele in premises. The Oslo City Council uses a system of points similar to the Traffic Light Scheme that includes penalty points for observing obviously intoxicated persons in a licensed premises. Examples of this approach and information about the approach was provided by a delegation from the Oslo City Council visiting the City of London hosted by the London Drug and Alcohol Policy Forum.
- **Consider joint approaches to collecting, analysing and utilising data** between teams in the City of London and City of London Police. It would be worth considering having a protocol for how data and records of activity are collected and recorded, how they are kept, shared and utilised. It may also be useful to ensure that SafeStats data is accessed and used regularly, with a strong working relationship being established with the SafeStats team. This may involve sharing data with SafeStats as well as accessing and using the data they collect and analyse on their data hub.

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Appendix 1: OBSERVATIONS TABLE

Venue	Type of venue	Clients	Tables & chairs	Cleanliness	Staffing	Door staff	Clearing activity	Activities	Tv	Crowding	Movement	Music volume (decibels)	Light LU X	Foof	Visible drink promotions	Mutability	Low prices	Temp (c)	Outd oor space	Observation
37 Jewry	Nightclub	2 women (total)	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	No		Very low	Very low	83	0	No	No	No	No	18	No	Night club empty
Amber	Night club	Mixed	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	2 dance floors	No	High	High	87	0	Yes	No	No	No	16.4	No	Busy, three rooms two with Dancing
BrewDog	Brewery pub/ Restaurant	Mixed	50%	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Medium	Medium	91	0	Yes	No	No	No	18.2	Yes, tables	Sit down drinking eating and conversation
Cafe Vergnano	Bar/ Restaurant	Mixed	40%	Low	Yes	No	No	DJ & Dancing	No	High	High	92	0	Yes, meals	Happy Hour	No	No	17.4	No	Dancing although, super packed
Crutched friar	Pub	Mixed	50%	Medium	Yes	No	Yes, but in response to significant mess, disorder and damage caused by a party group.	No	Yes, showing news	Low Inside, bucks party outside	Low	86	0	Yes, meals	Yes	Yes	No	18.4	Yes, tables	Quite inside, small groups and couples, Bucks party large, loud, drunk and Rowdy

Dirty dicks	Bar	Mostly male	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	No	High	High	87	76	Yes	No	No	No	22.7	Yes, drinking and smoking	Large pub, packed. No general signs of intoxication but crowding and movement were of concern.	
Dirty Martini Bank	Bar/club	Mixed	30%	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dance floor	No	Medium	High	85	0	Yes, meals	No	No	No	18.8	Yes, smoking	Up market, do, mostly tables and cocktails
Dirty martini Bishopsgate	Nightclub	Mostly mixed	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Dance floor	No	High	High	88	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	23.4	Yes, smoking	Night club packed
Editors tap	Pub	2/3 male	Yes	Medium	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Low	Low	89	49	Yes	No	No	No	22	No	standard pub
Folly	Folly	Mixed	50%	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dance floor	No	High	Medium	90	0	Yes, meals	No	No	No	18.7	Outside Smoking	Busy, up market clientele
Forge	Bar/ Restaurant	Mixed	50%	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	None	No	Medium	Medium	92	0	Yes, meals	No	No	No	20.1	No	bar, medium, busy
Hamilton Hall	Bar	Mixed	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Poker machines	No	High	Medium	No Music	15	Yes	No	No	No	19.9	Yes, drinking and smoking	large pub
Hydrant	Bar/ Restaurant	Mixed	50%	High	Visible	No	Yes	No	No	Low	Low	82	28	Hot snacks/meals	No	No	No	24.6	Not Used	Quiet, well managed
Hydrant - Monument	Bar/Restaurant	Mixed	50%	High	Yes	No	Yes	None	No	Low	Low	82	0	Yes, hot bar snack	No	No	No	24.6	Outside Smoking	Outside spaces: chairs and tables, not used. chairs and tables, not used

Kanaloa	Night club	Mixed	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes (carded and frisked)	Yes	Dance floor	No	Medium	High	88	0	No	No	No	19.7	Yes - smoking and drinking	Dancing	
MacDonalds	Restaurant	Mixed	60%	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	None	No	High	High	80	76.5	Yes, meals	No	No	19.6	No	Very busy	
Madison	Rooftop bar	Mixed	50%	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dance floor	No	Low	Low	83	0	Yes, meals	No	No	13.5	Yes, smoking	Roof top bar, music expensive drinks view of St Pauls	
Oyster Shed	Bar	Mixed	60%	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	No	Medium	High	86	0	Yes, meals	No	No	20.7	Yes, smoking	Upmarket clientele	
Patch	Night club	Mixed	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dance floor		Medium	High	91	0	Yes, meals	Yes	Yes	Disco units	17.1	Yes - smoking and drinking	Dancing
Pelt Trader	Pub	Mixed	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Medium	Low	92	5	Yes	No	No	19	Yes - smoking and drinking	Standard pub, small groups socialising	
Pop world	Night club	2/3 single sex (women)	Yes 20%	Medium	Yes	Yes (significant levels - frisked and id'd)	No	No	No	Medium	High	86	14	No	Yes	Yes	18.6	Yes - smoking	Nightclub - lots of security	

Revolution Leadenhall	Bar/ Night club	Mixed	50%	Medium	Yes	Yes (Inc security)	No	Dancing	No	High	High	89	0	Yes, meals	No	No	No	17.6	Yes, smoking, packed	Dancing although, friendly vibe, super packed
Revolution, America Square	Bar	Mixed	50%	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Music	No	Low	Low	91	0	Yes, meals (Happy Hour)	Yes (Happy Hour)	No	No	21.8	Yes - smoking	Quiet
Simmons Bar	Bar	Mixed	40%	Medium (toilets low)	Yes	No	No	No	No	Low	Low	85	85	No	drink promotions: happy hour early and sundays	No	No	17.9	close d from 9pm	2 parts - upstairs music, downstairs not. Garden, closed from 9 pm
St Barts	Pub	2/3 male	50%	Medium	Yes	No	No	None	No	Medium	Low	92	0	Yes	No	No	No	19.9	No	Pub, busy
Steelyard	Night club	Mixed	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Medium	Low	91	0	No	No	No	No	19.8	Yes - smoking and drinking	Night club, mostly small groups socialising.
The Botanist	Bar	Mixed	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	High	Low	85	62	Yes	No	No	No	18.9	Yes, drinking and smoking	Very busy – lots of uncleared glassware outside, general signs of intoxication.
The Gables	Pub	2/3 male	50%	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	DJ	No	High	Medium	89	0	Yes	Yes (shots trays)	No	No	19.8	No	Pub, packed. Shots trays being taken around.
The Ned - Bank	Bar/ Restaurant	Mixed	50%	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Dance floor	No	Medium	High	90	0	Meals	No	No	No	18	Yes, smoking	High class, live music, well heeled clientele, mostly at tables
The Shakespeare	Pub	2/3 male	Yes	Low	Yes	No	No	No	No	Medium	Low	83	0	Yes	No	No	No	16.4	No	standard pub

Appendix 2: Analysis of London Ambulance Service Data

There is an issue for this report with the way the data is collected by the London Ambulance Service In that It Is not logged against a specific ward. Normally Its logged against a post code, sometimes just an area e.g. Liverpool Street. The appropriate weight will therefore need to be given to this data particularly when It relates to ward analysis.

Table 2A: LAS Alcohol related call outs - Illness type by ward

Illness Type /Ward	Accident	Assault	Fall	Fall from height	Illness - known	Illness - unknown	Not given	Obstetric	Other incident	Plane/ helicopter	Police incident	Psychiatric problems	Self-harm	Total
Aldersgate	0	0	1	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Bishopsgate	3	4	40	1	49	85	30	1	23	0	7	1	13	257
Cripplegate	0	1	5	1	7	15	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	36
Farringdon Within	0	0	8	0	9	17	9	0	3	0	0	0	5	51
Farringdon Without	1	1	15	1	17	17	13	0	6	0	0	0	4	75
Portsoken	0	1	7	0	9	21	8	0	3	0	1	0	1	51
Queenhithe	3	0	8	1	10	19	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	55
Tower	0	0	5	0	23	24	11	0	7	1	1	0	7	79
Walbrook	0	0	16	0	19	34	23	0	5	0	4	1	8	110
Total	7	7	105	4	145	238	105	1	57	1	14	2	39	725

Graph 2A: LAS Alcohol related call outs - Illness type by ward

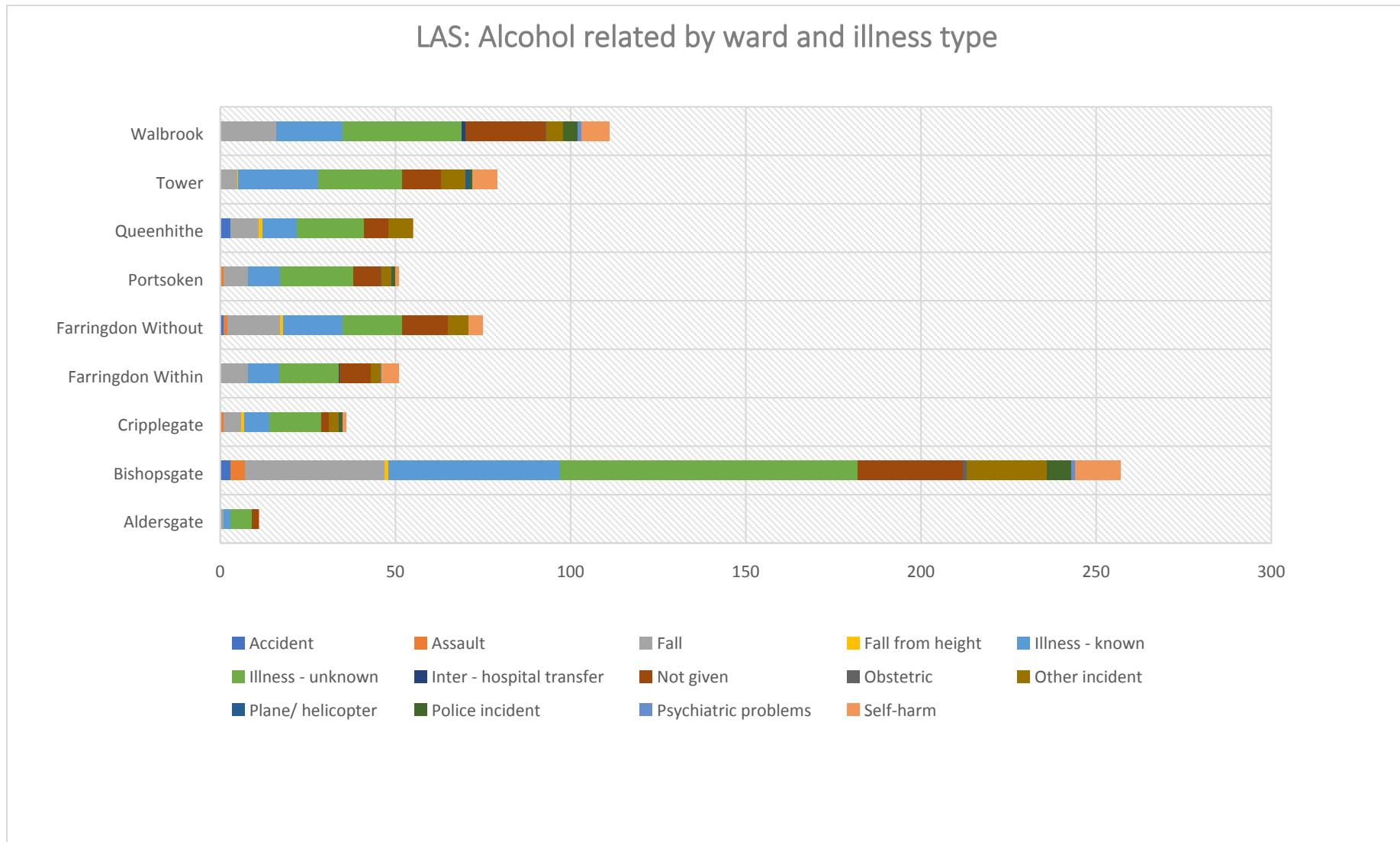


Table 2B: LAS Alcohol related call outs - illness type by month

Illness Type	Accident	Assault	Fall	Fall from height	Illness - known	Illness - unknown	Inter-hospital transfer	Not given	Obstetric	Other incident	Plane/helicopter	Police incident	Psychiatric problems	Self-harm
Month														
Apr-17	0	0	8	0	7	15	0	6	1	3	0	4	0	2
May-17	1	0	7	0	8	16	0	8	0	7	0	2	0	2
Jun-17	0	0	1	0	13	19	0	11	0	4	0	0	0	3
Jul-17	1	4	1	1	11	21	0	5	0	5	0	1	1	5
Aug-17	1	1	7	0	14	24	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	2
Sep-17	0	0	9	1	10	24	0	10	0	4	0	1	0	3
Oct-17	1	0	1	0	13	17	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	4
Nov-17	0	2	1	1	15	19	0	11	0	5	0	1	0	4
Dec-17	3	0	1	1	20	32	0	13	0	13	1	1	0	4
Jan-18	0	0	4	0	15	19	0	7	0	2	0	4	0	4
Feb-18	0	0	8	0	6	12	0	14	0	6	0	0	1	5
Mar-18	0	0	8	0	13	20	1	9	0	1	0	2	0	3

Graph 2B: LAS Alcohol related call outs - illness type by month

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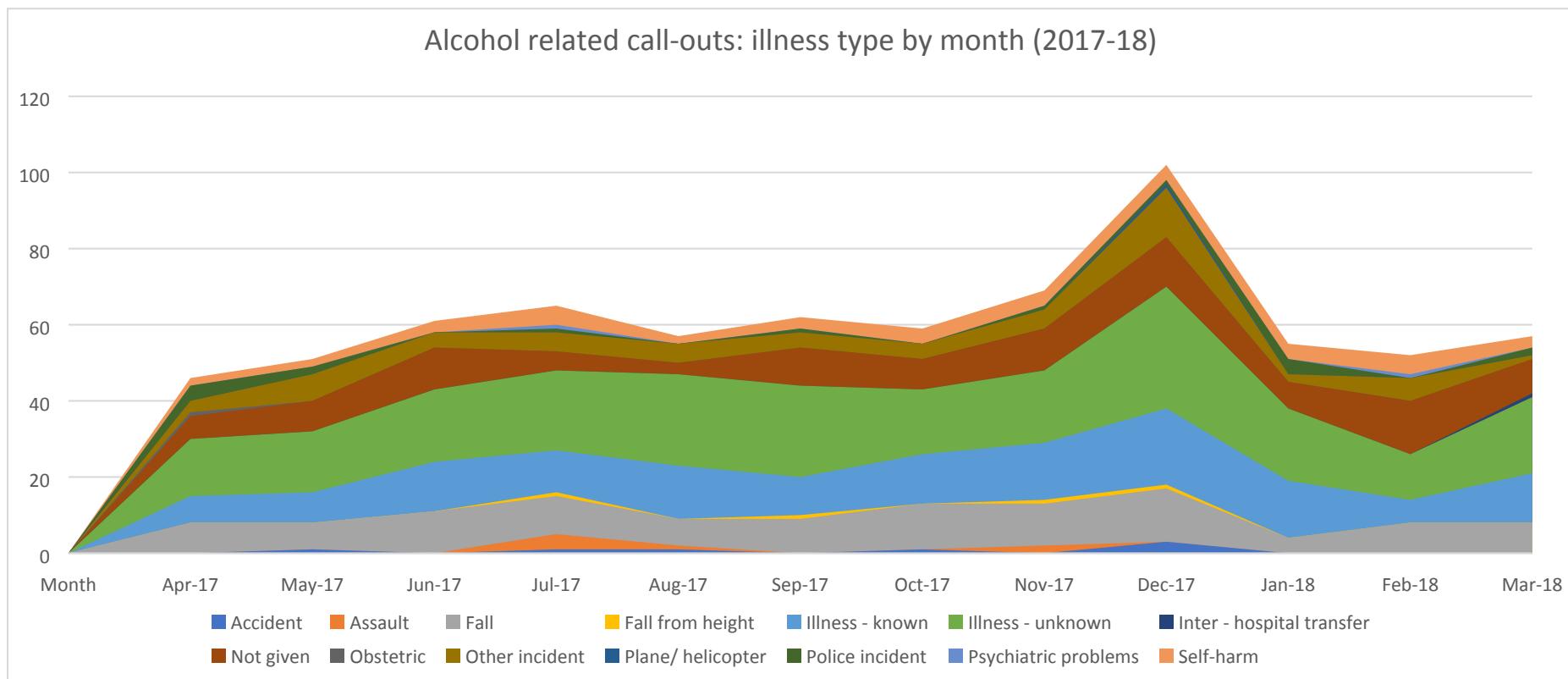
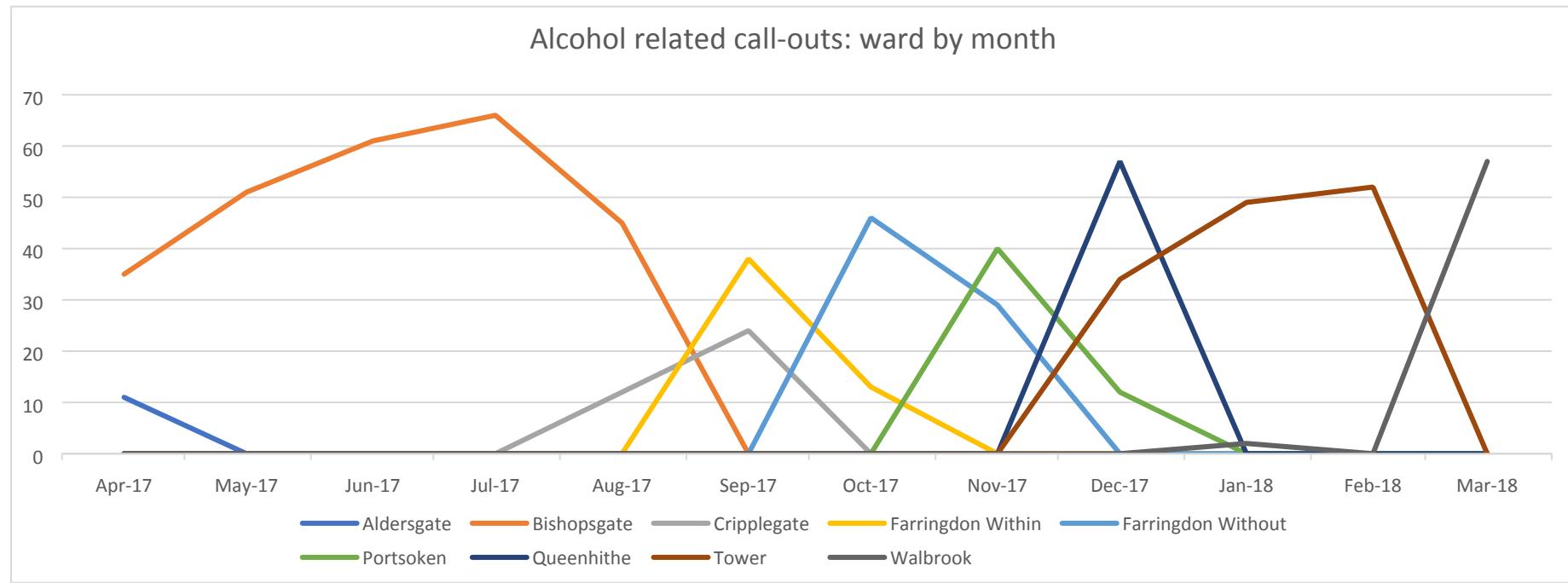


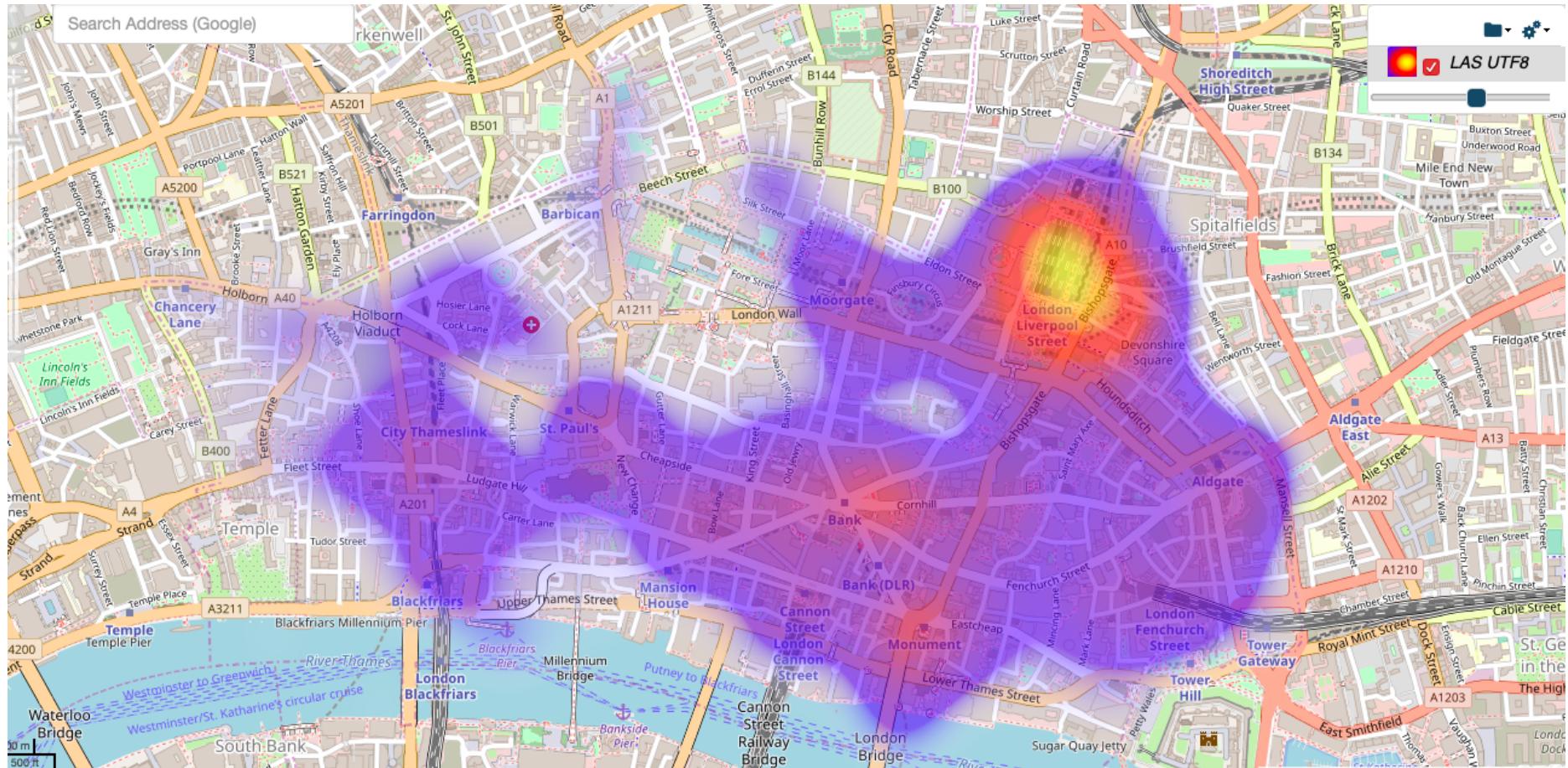
Table 2C: LAS Alcohol related call outs - ward by month

Ward /Month	Aldersgate	Bishopsgate	Cripplegate	Farringdon Within	Farringdon Without	Portsoken	Queenhithe	Tower	Walbrook
Apr-17	11	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May-17	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jun-17	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jul-17	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aug-17	0	45	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sep-17	0	0	24	38	0	0	0	0	0
Oct-17	0	0	0	13	46	0	0	0	0
Nov-17	0	0	0	0	29	40	0	0	0
Dec-17	0	0	0	0	0	12	57	34	0
Jan-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	2
Feb-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0
Mar-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57

Graph 2C: LAS Alcohol related call outs - ward by month



LAS Data Heat Map



Appendix 3: Analysis of British Transport Police Data

Table 3A: BTP Incident type by station

Location/incident	Aldgate	Bank monument complex	Barbican	Blackfriars	Cannon street	City Thameslink	Fenchurch street	Liverpool street	Mansion house	Monument	Moor gate	St Paul's	Street record	Tower gateway	(London)
BTP Assault	2	25	1	5	11	0	6	118	2	3	9	6	1	0	2
BTP Drunken Behaviour	2	4	0	0	5	0	3	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BTP Other Public Disorder	1	12	4	8	5	0	4	42	3	2	4	3	0	1	0
BTP Racially Aggravated Assault	0	8	0	4	4	0	2	45	0	2	2	1	0	1	1
BTP Violent or Threatening Behaviour	2	11	0	4	0	2	4	50	2	2	4	2	0	1	3

Table 3A: BTP Incident type by station

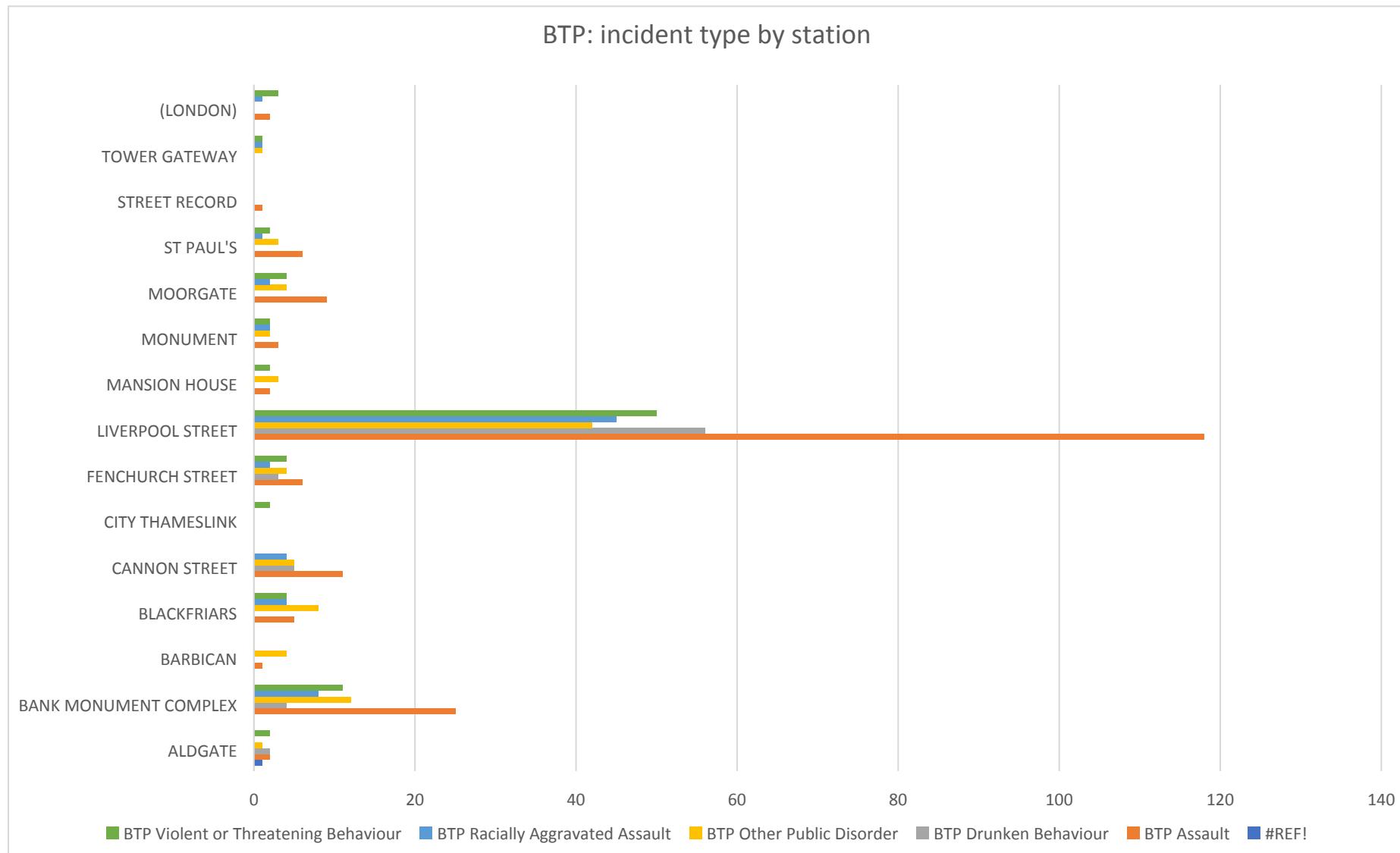


Table 3B: BTP Incident type by month

Incident	BTP Assault	BTP Drunken Behaviour	BTP Other Public Disorder	BTP Racially Aggravated Assault	BTP Violent or Threatening Behaviour
Month					
Apr-17	13	8	9	10	6
May-17	11	8	2	3	6
Jun-17	15	4	9	8	9
Jul-17	19	7	7	9	7
Aug-17	17	7	6	8	7
Sep-17	12	3	7	5	15
Oct-17	10	5	13	10	4
Nov-17	14	6	5	4	6
Dec-17	21	8	5	3	8
Jan-18	21	7	9	4	3
Feb-18	16	3	3	2	7
Mar-18	21	4	12	4	9

Graph 3B: BTP Incident type by month

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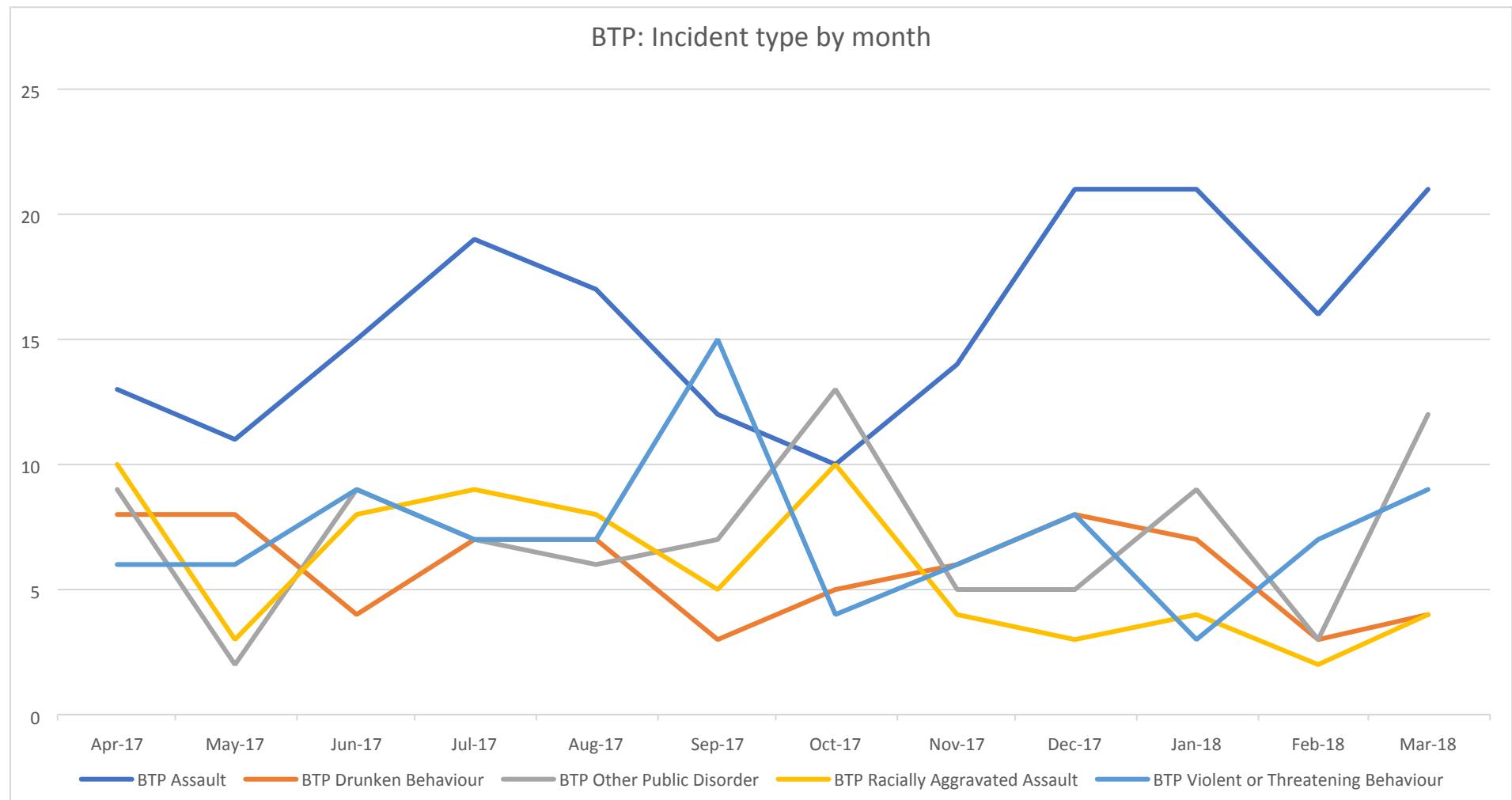
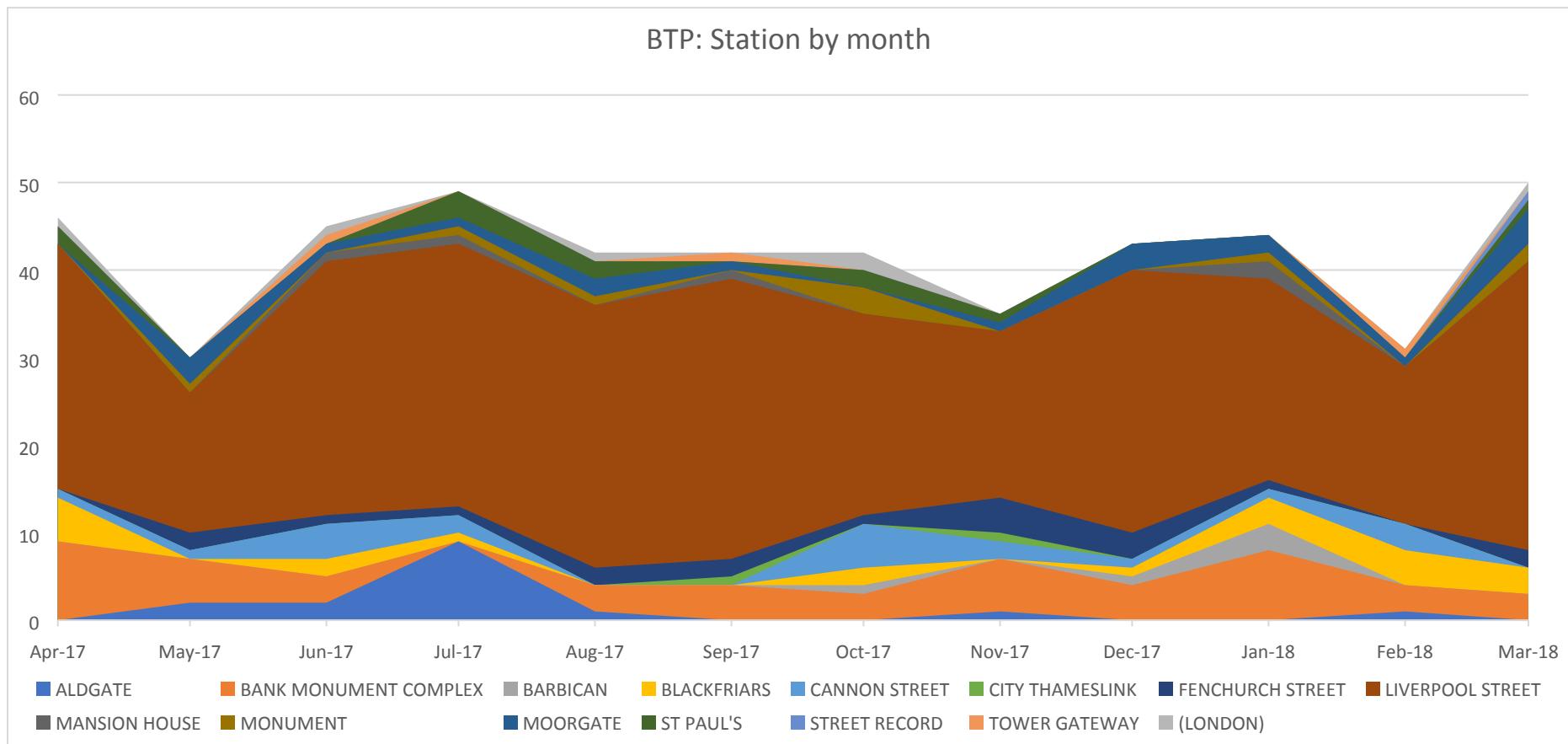


Table 3C: BTP Monthly Incidents by station

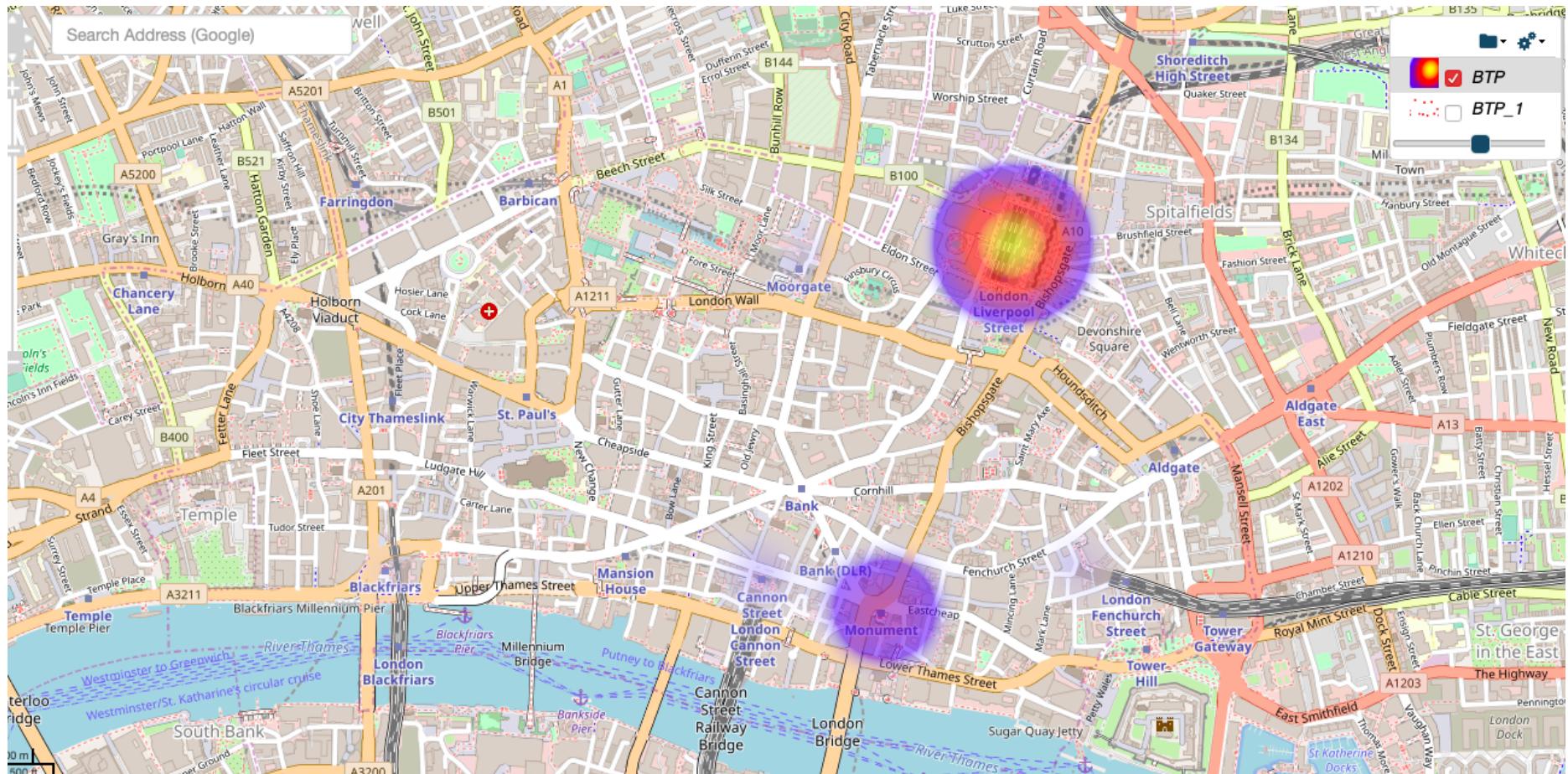
Location /Month	Ald gate	Bank monument complex	Barb ican	Black friars	Cannon street	City thamesli nk	Fenchurc h street	Liverpoo l street	Mansio n house	Monu ment	Moor gate	St paul 's	Street record	Tower gateway	(lon don)
Apr-17	0	9	0	5	1	0	0	28	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
May-17	2	5	0	0	1	0	2	16	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Jun-17	2	3	0	2	4	0	1	29	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Jul-17	9	0	0	1	2	0	1	30	1	1	1	3	0	0	0
Aug-17	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	30	0	1	2	2	0	0	1
Sep-17	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	32	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Oct-17	0	3	1	2	5	0	1	23	0	3	0	2	0	0	2
Nov-17	1	6	0	0	2	1	4	19	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dec-17	0	4	1	1	1	0	3	30	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Jan-18	0	8	3	3	1	0	1	23	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Feb-18	1	3	0	4	3	0	0	18	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Mar-18	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	33	0	2	4	1	1	0	1

Graph 3C: BTP Monthly Incidents by station

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BTP Data Heat Map



Appendix 4: Analysis of Transport for London Data

Table 4A: TFL Incidents by ward and month

Location /Month	Aldersgate	Bishopsgate	Cripplegate	Farringdon Within	Farringdon Without	Portsoken	Queenhithe	Tower	Walbrook
Apr-17	1	14	0	0	2	3	3	3	2
May-17	0	14	0	1	3	5	1	0	2
Jun-17	0	11	0	1	0	5	1	1	0
Jul-17	0	14	0	2	3	3	0	1	1
Aug-17	0	7	0	3	4	7	0	2	1
Sep-17	0	9	1	1	1	8	3	0	0
Oct-17	1	17	0	1	2	10	1	0	3
Nov-17	0	10	0	0	5	3	1	0	2
Dec-17	0	13	0	4	1	3	0	1	1
Jan-18	1	14	0	2	1	5	0	3	1
Feb-18	0	5	0	0	4	0	1	0	2
Mar-18	0	10	0	1	1	7	0	2	2

Graph 4A: TFL Incidents by ward and month

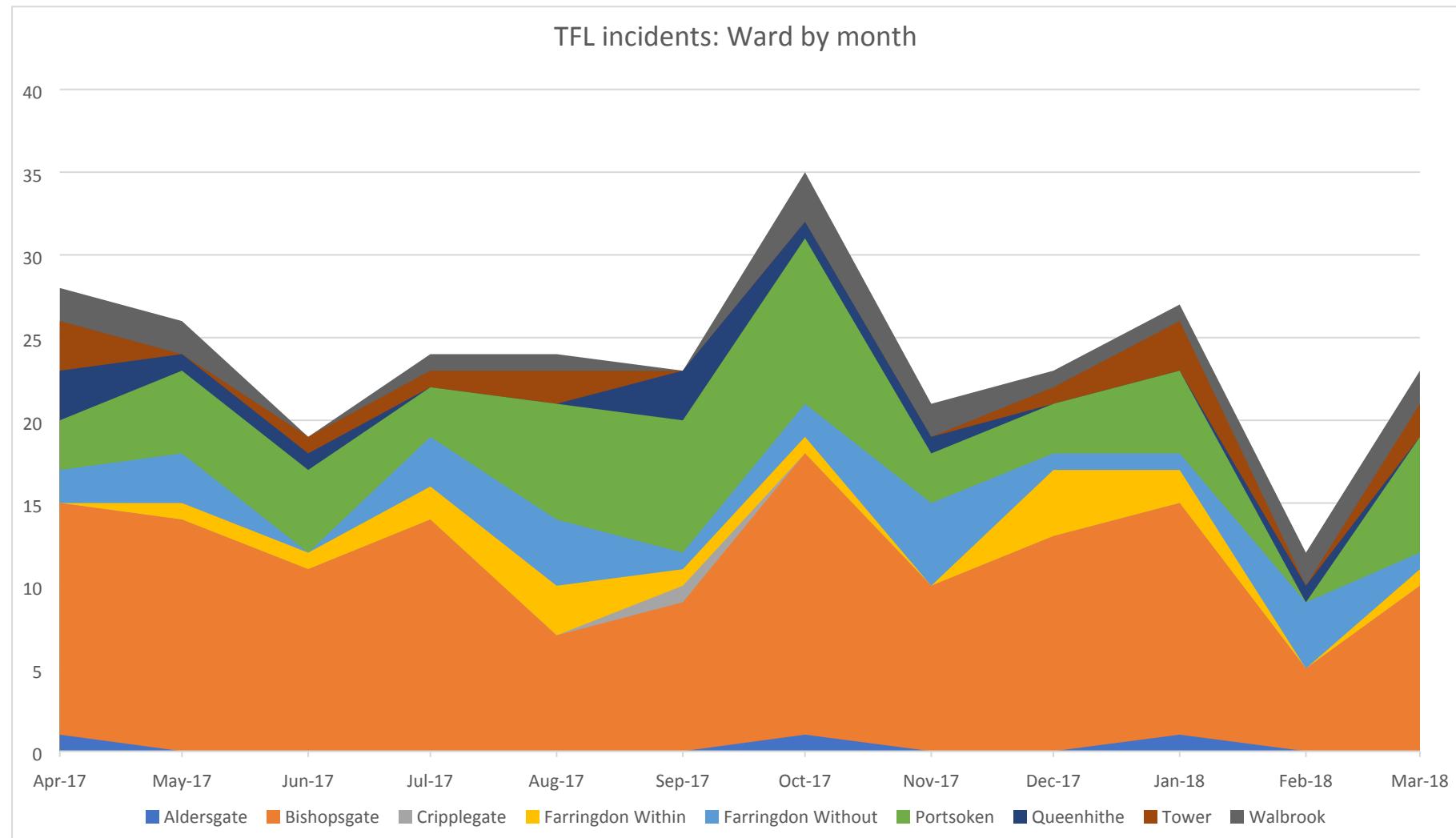


Table 4B: TFL Incident type by month

Incident type/Month	Assault crew	Assault crew personal injury	Assault off bus personal injury	Assault passenger	Assault Spitting Incident	Bus stop/s helter	Crew fare dispute	Disturbance off bus	Disturbance, Alcohol Related	Object thrown no damage	Disturbance on Bus	RPI fare dispute	Theft from passenger	Theft, other
Apr-17	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	1	13	0	0	0
May-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	16	0	0	0
Jun-17	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	10	0	0	0
Jul-17	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	3	3	0	10	0	0	0
Aug-17	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	3	1	0	12	0	0	0
Sep-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	13	0	0	0
Oct-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	2	0	18	1	0	0
Nov-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	10	1	0	1
Dec-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	2	0	11	0	1	0
Jan-18	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	17	1	0	0
Feb-18	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	4	0	1	0
Mar-18	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	14	1	0	0

Graph 4B: TFL Incident type by month

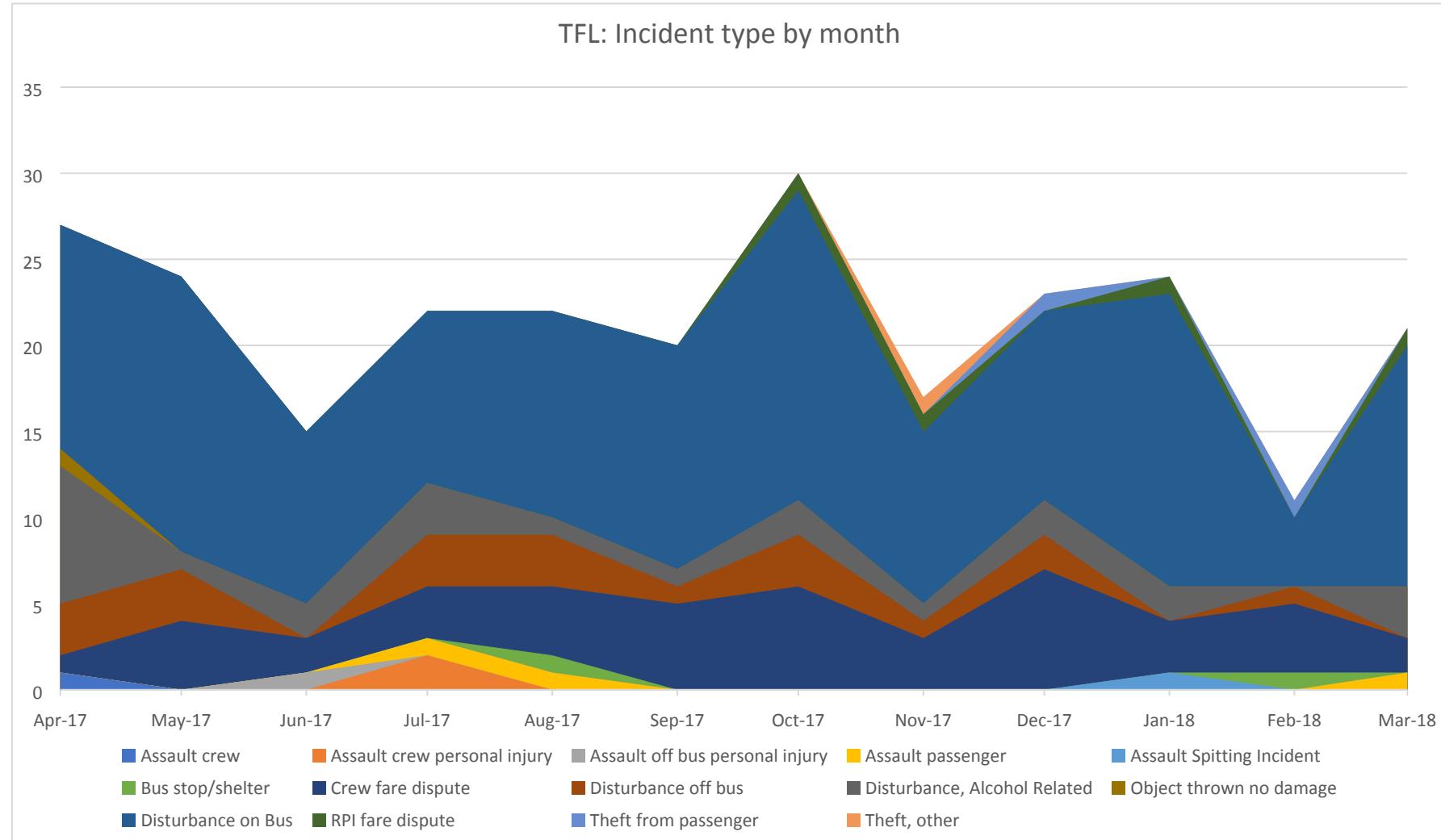
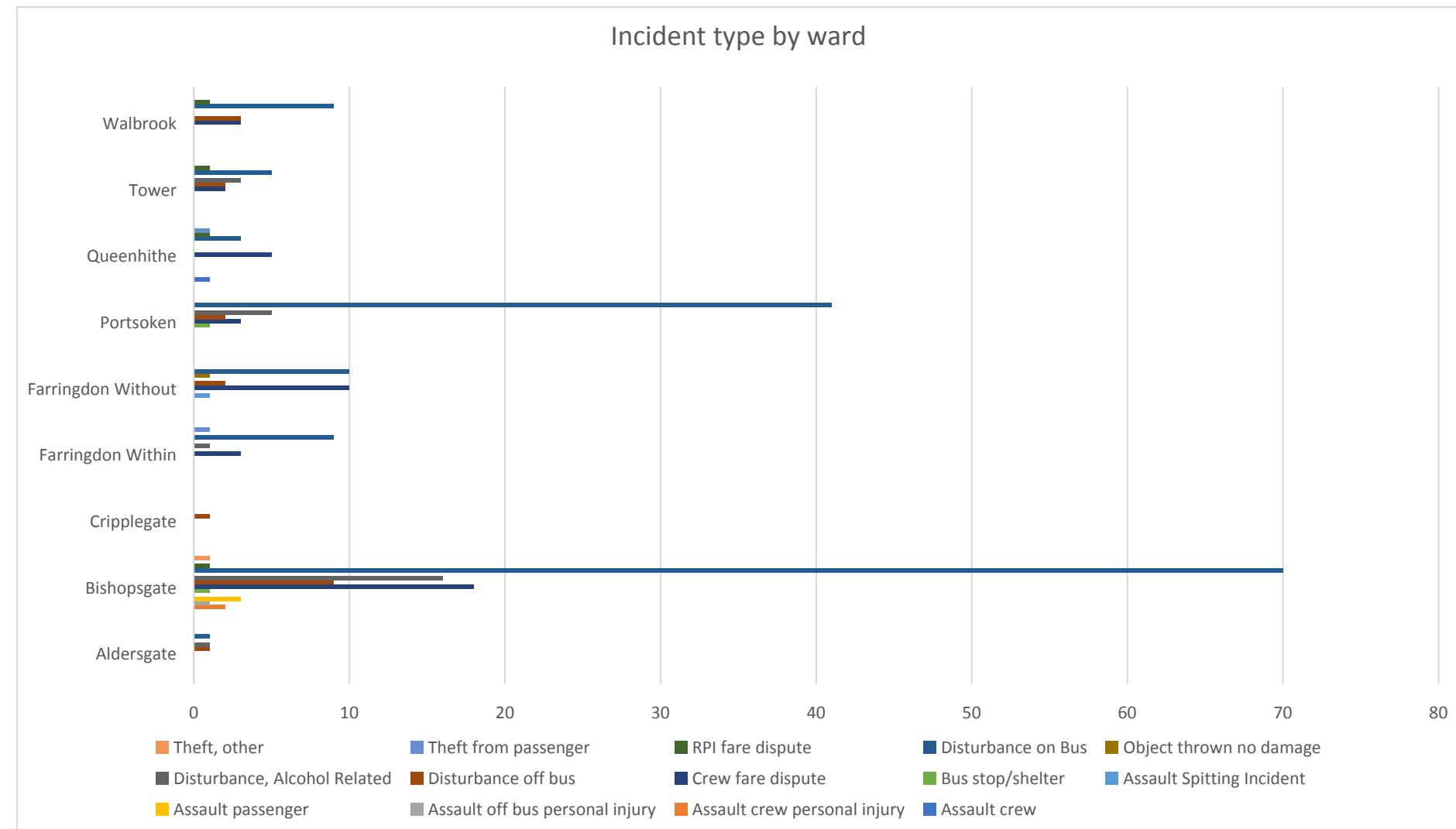


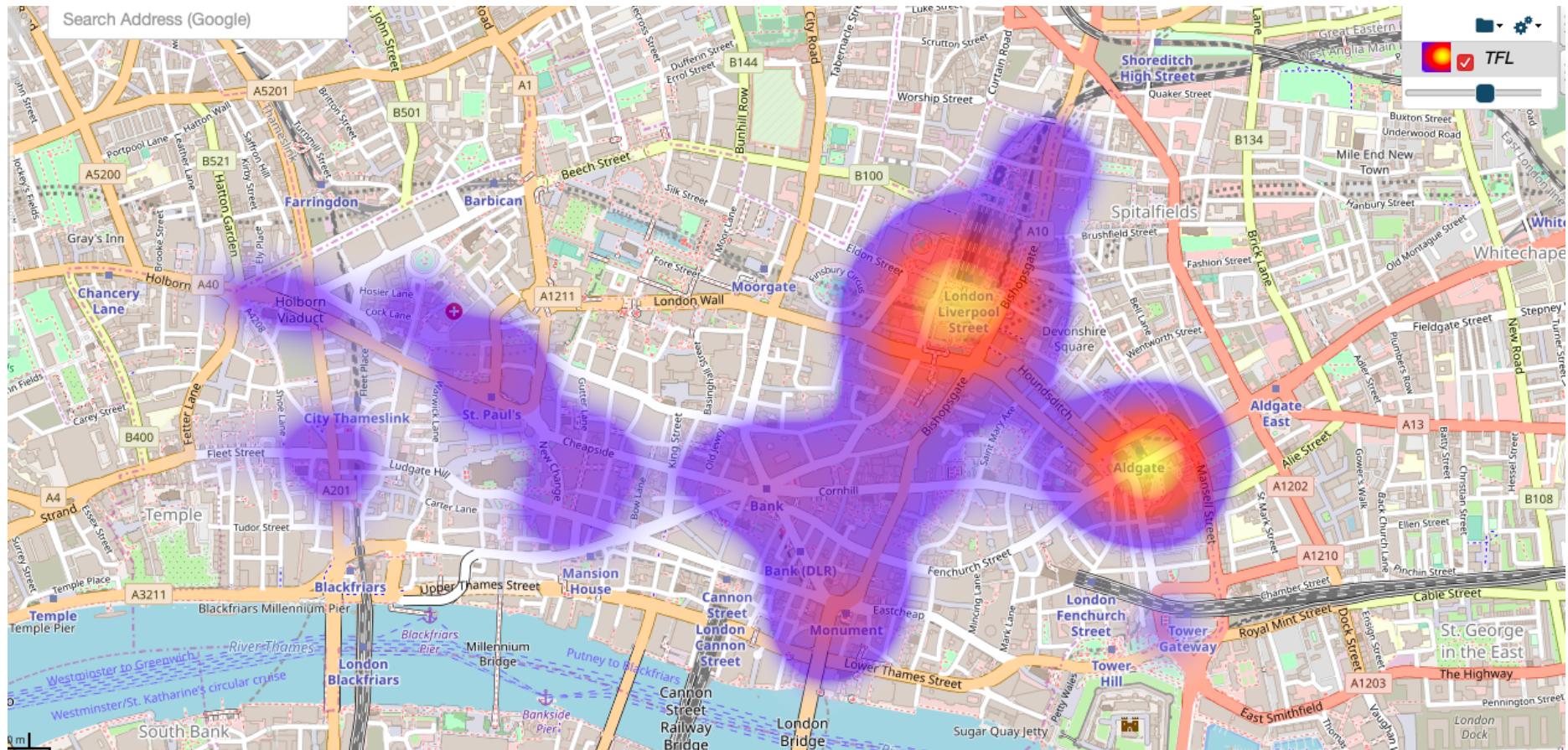
Table 4C: TFL Incident type by ward

Location/Incident type	Aldersgate	Bishopsgate	Cripplegate	Farringdon Within	Farringdon Without	Portsoken	Queenhithe	Tower	Walbrook
Assault crew	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Assault crew personal injury	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault off bus personal injury	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault passenger	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault Spitting Incident	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bus stop/shelter	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Crew fare dispute	0	18	0	3	10	3	5	2	3
Disturbance off bus	1	9	1	0	2	2	0	2	3
Disturbance, Alcohol Related	1	16	0	1	0	5	0	3	0
Object thrown no damage	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Disturbance on Bus	1	70	0	9	10	41	3	5	9
RPI fare dispute	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Theft from passenger	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Theft, other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Graph 4C: TFL Incident type by ward

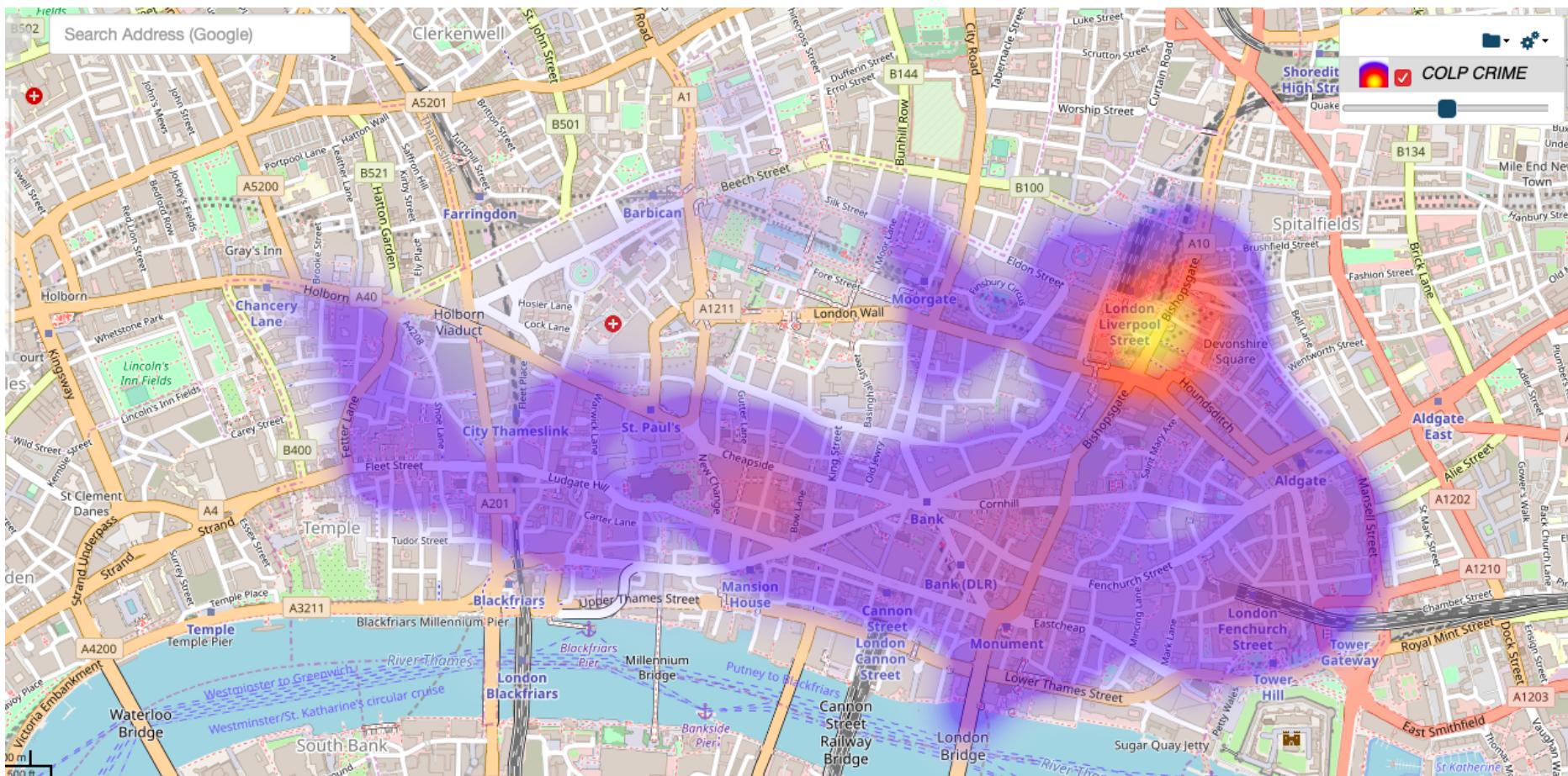


TFL Data Heat Map



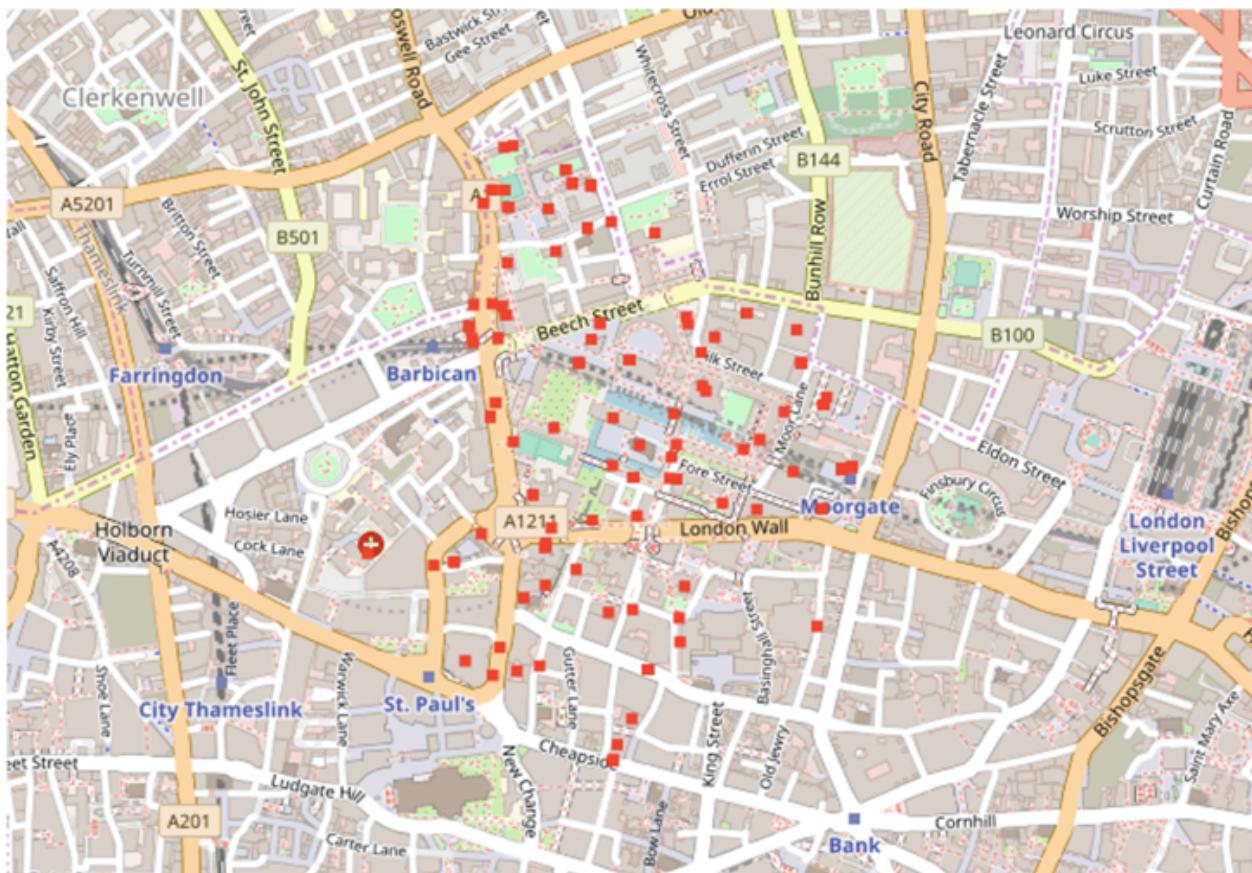
Appendix 5: City of London Police Data

CoLP Data Heat Map

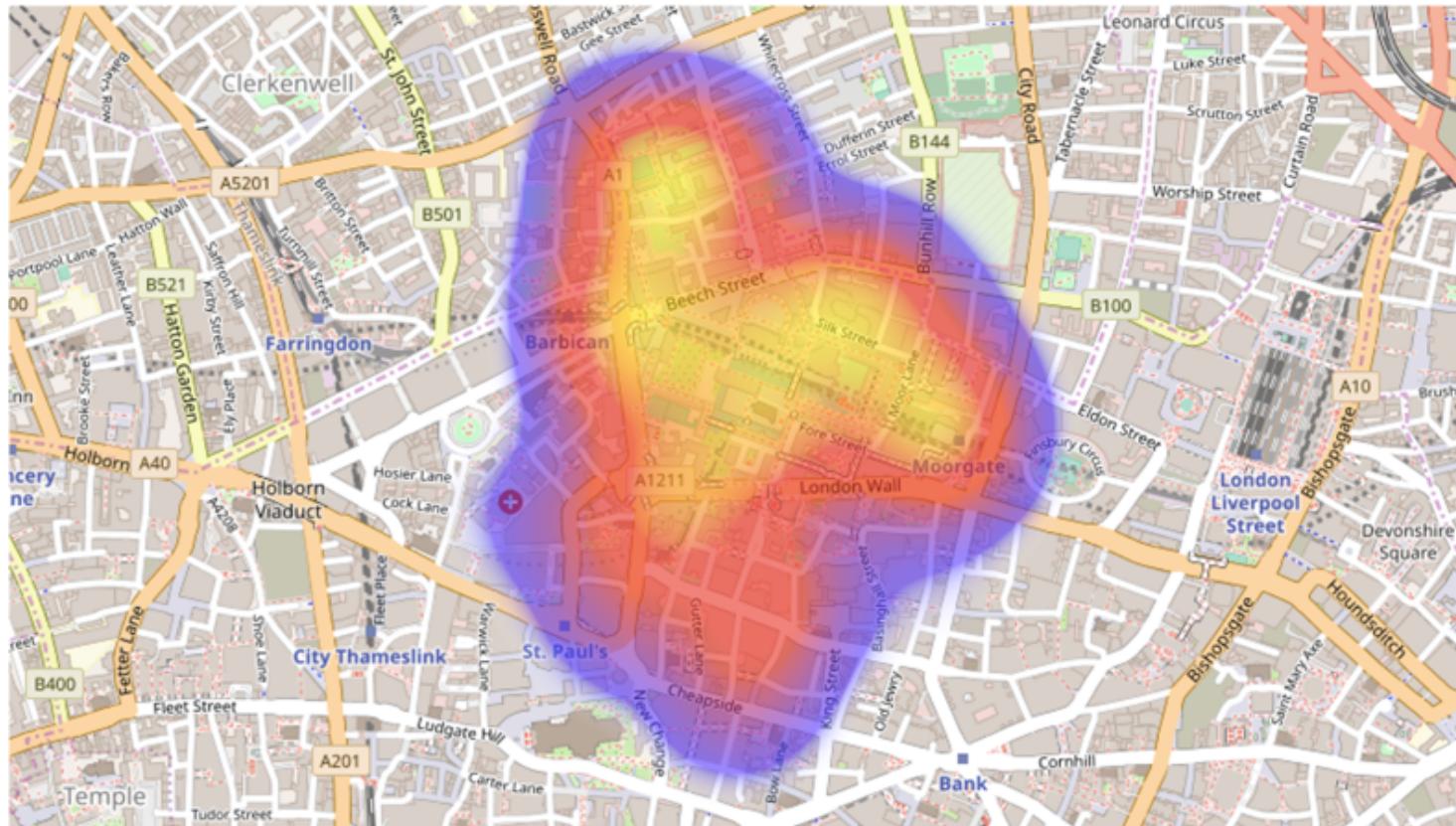


Appendix 6: Area point/heat maps

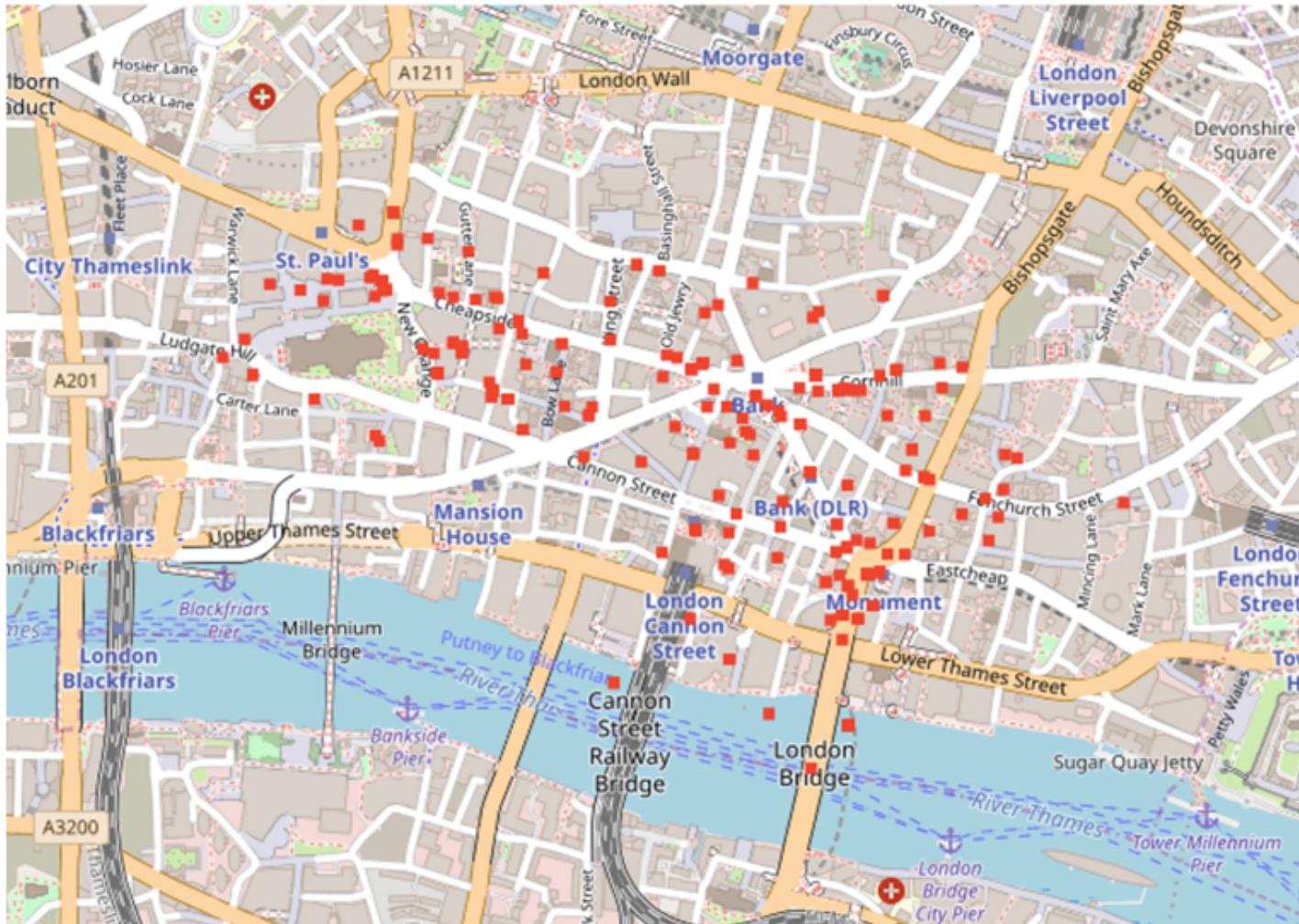
Barbican Smithfield NTE Area: Point map



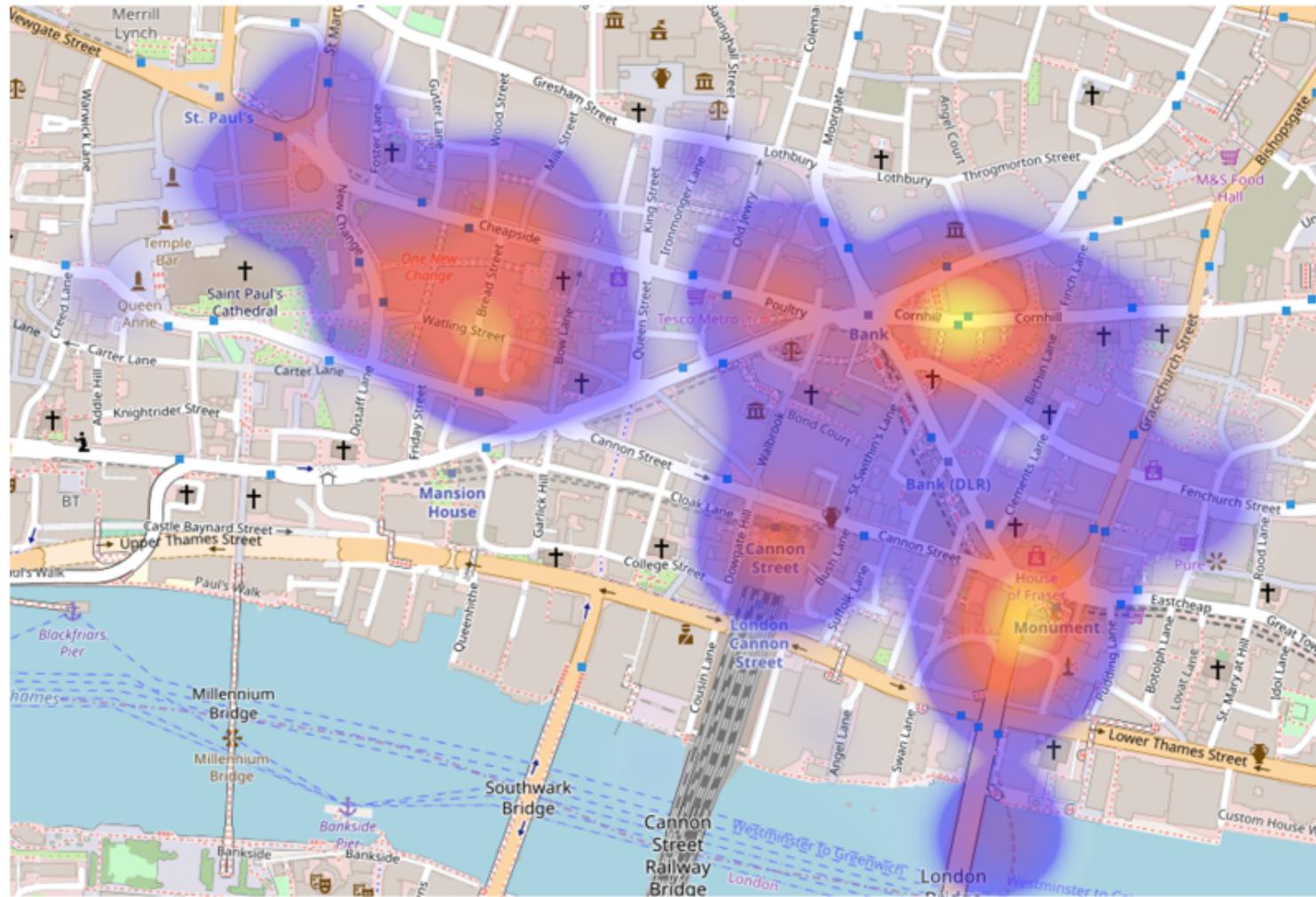
Barbican Smithfield NTE Area: Heat map



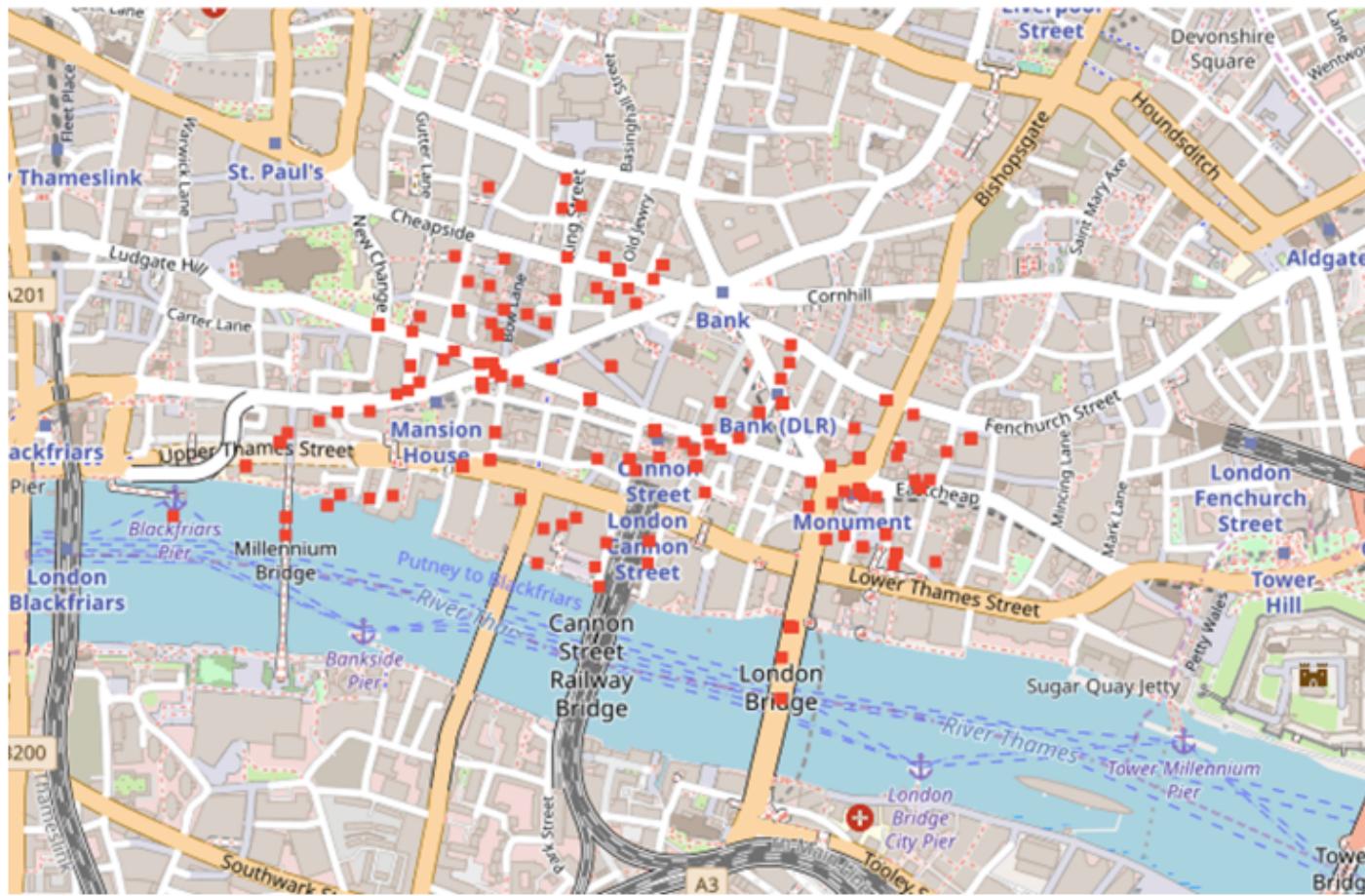
Bank St Paul's NTE Area: Point Map



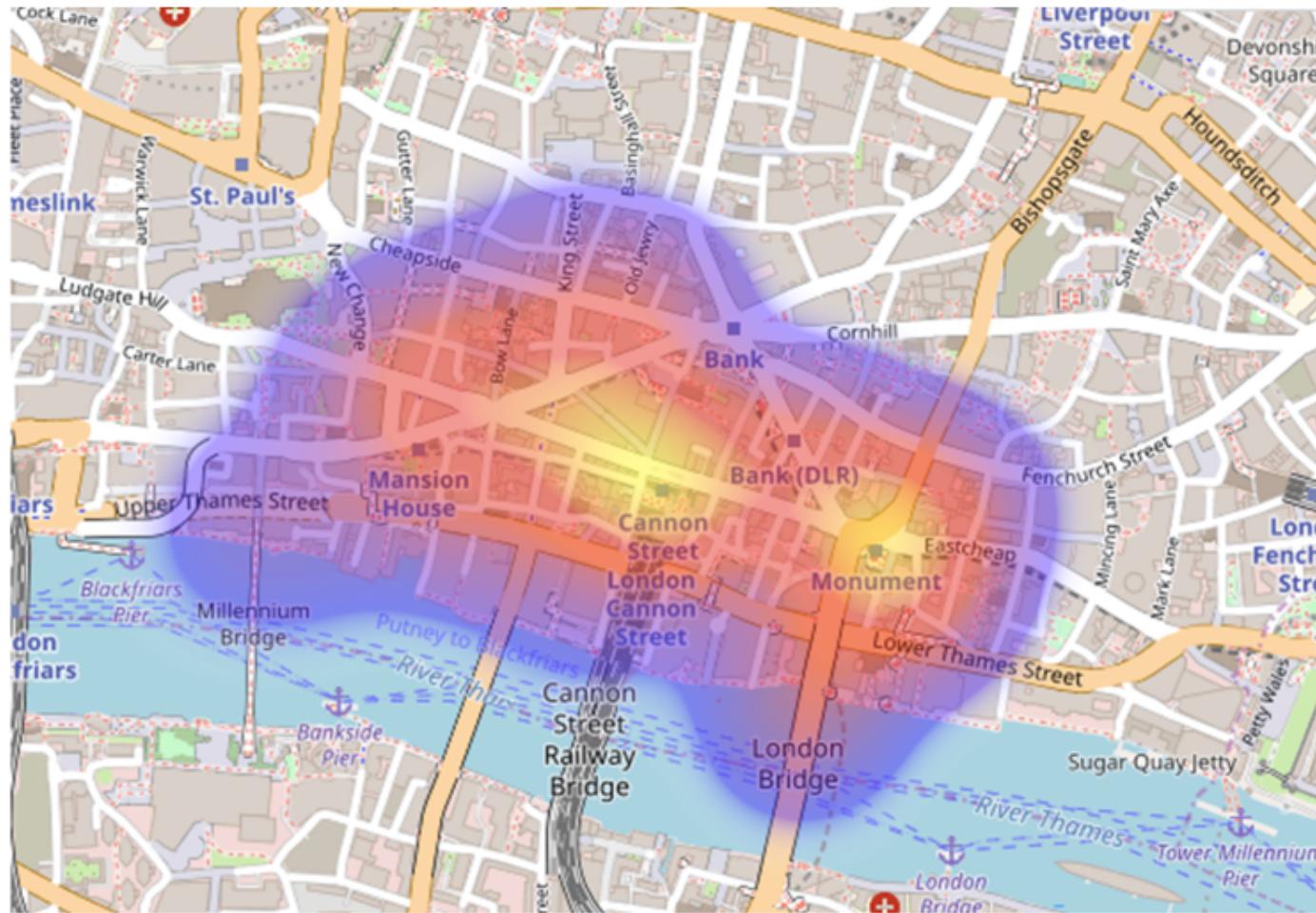
Bank St Paul's NTE Area: Heat map



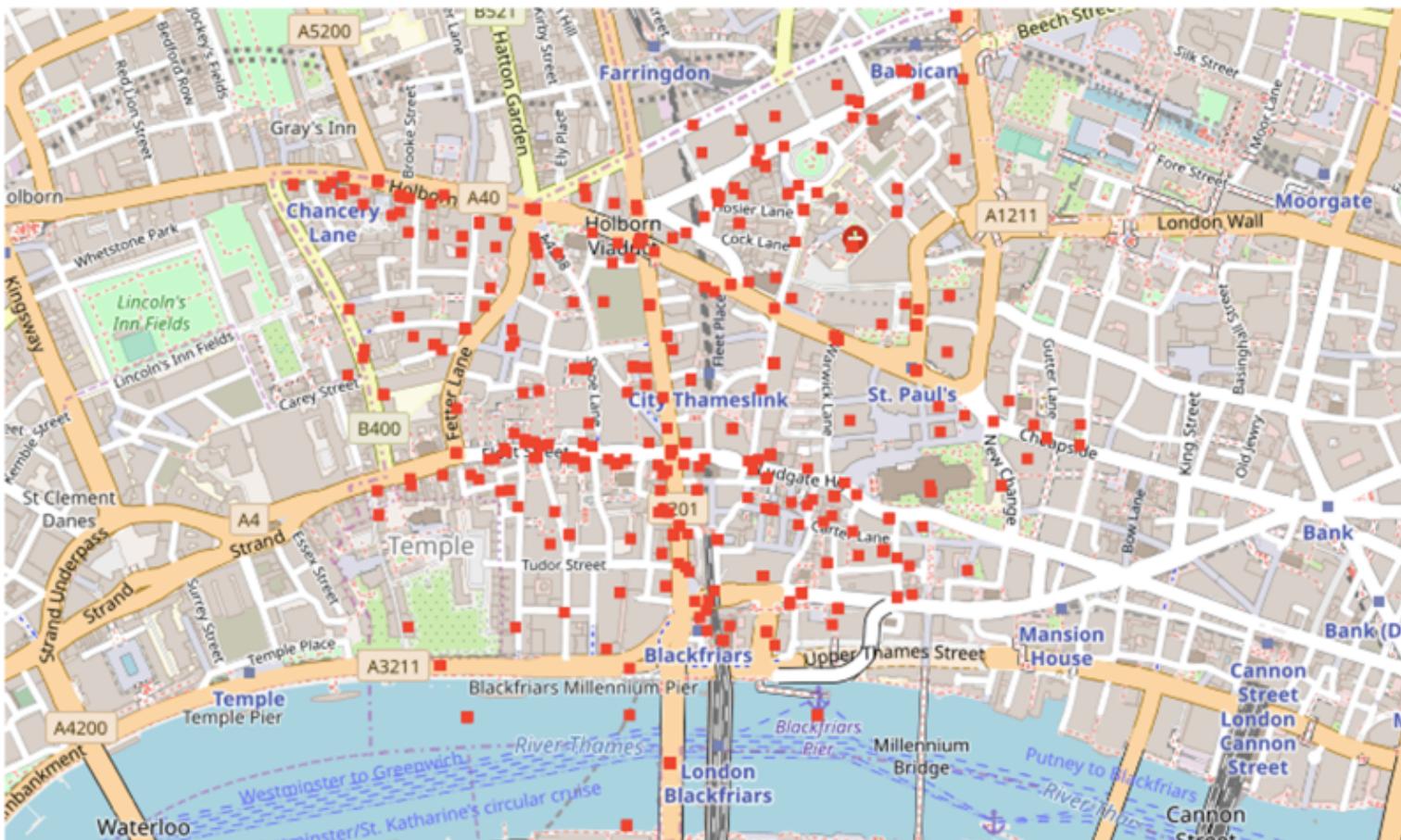
Bridge Monument NTE Area: Point map



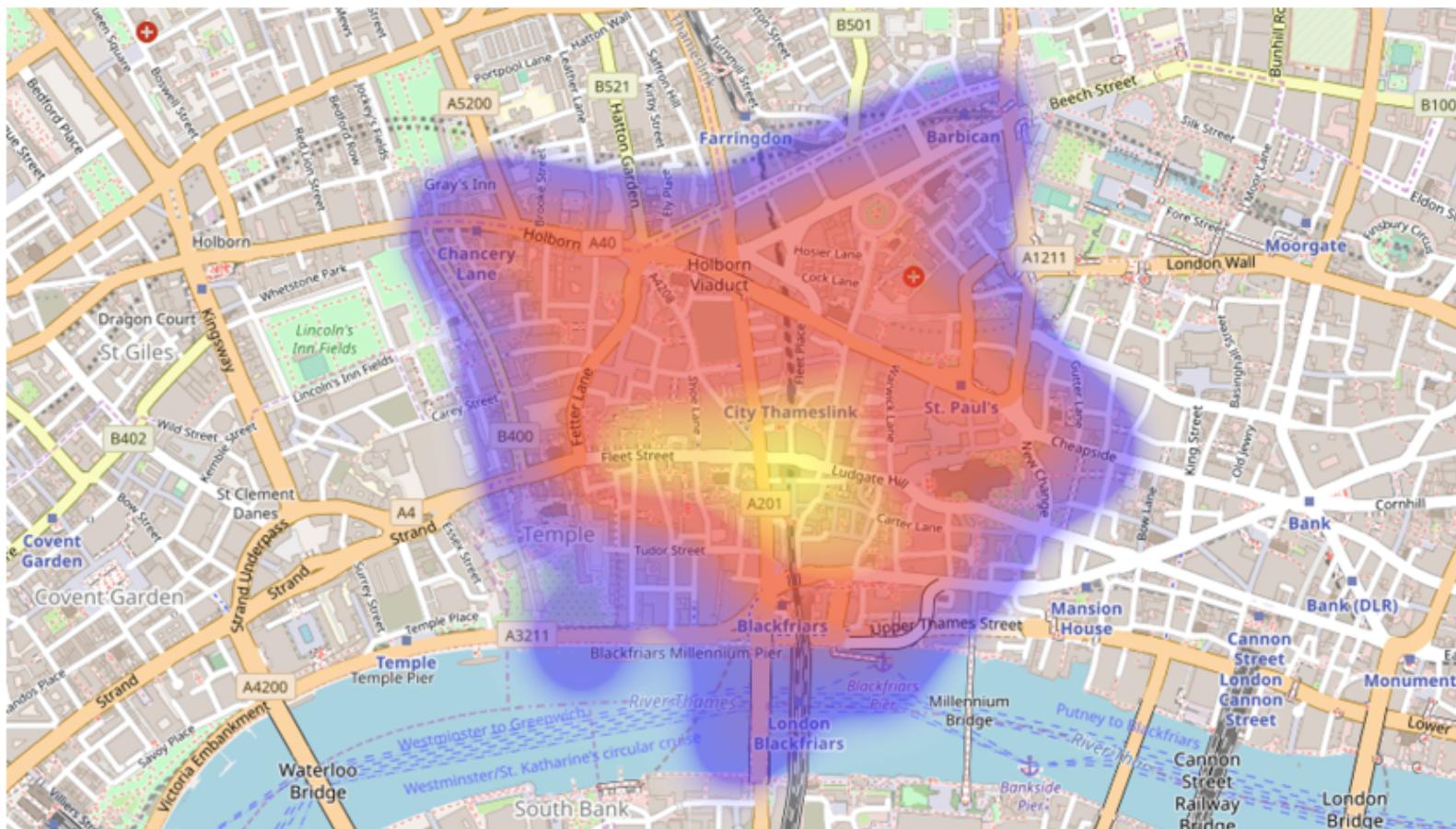
Bridge Monument NTE Area: Heat map



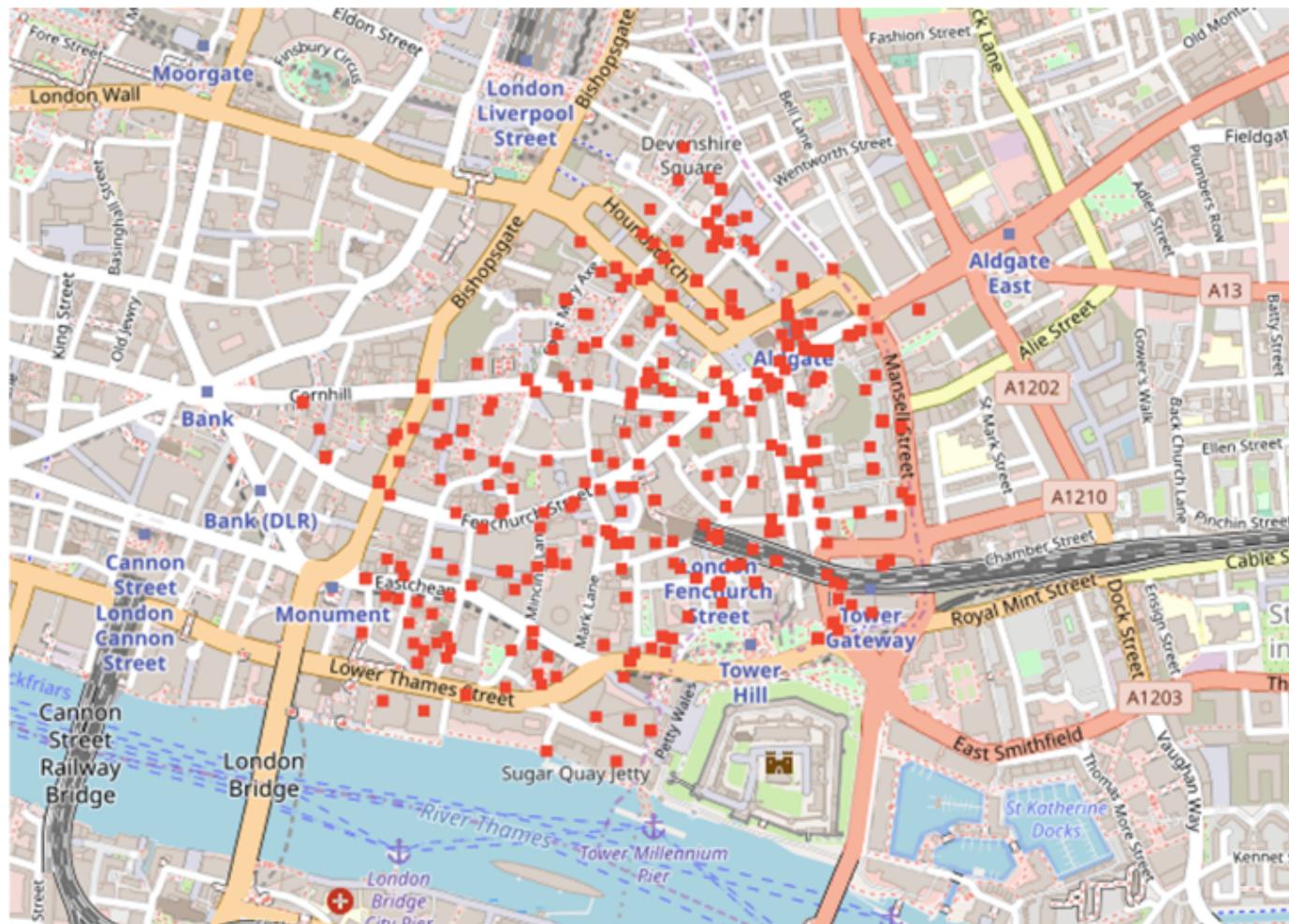
Farringdon NTE Area: Point map



Farringdon NTE Area: Heat map



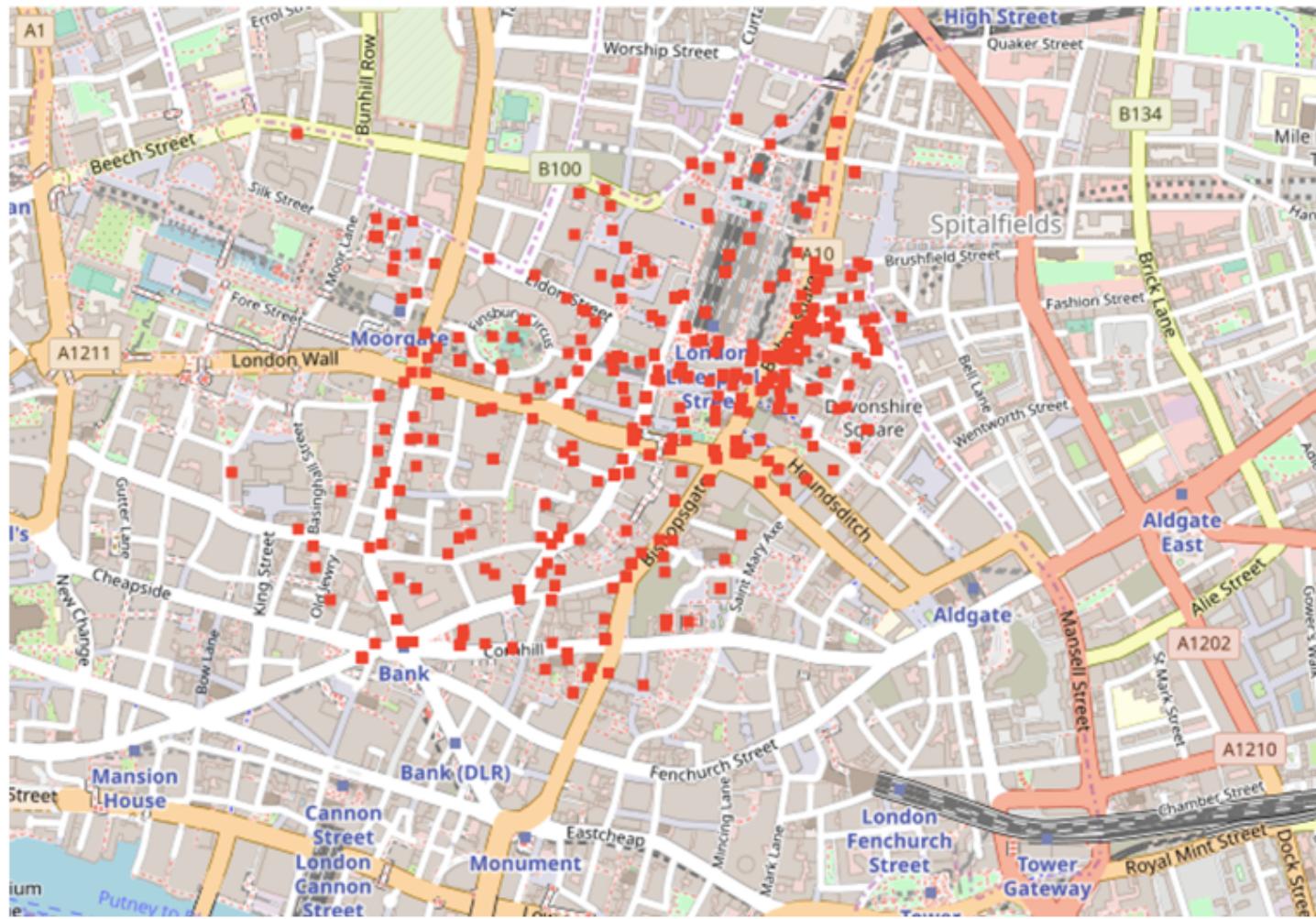
Fenchurch NTE Area: Point map



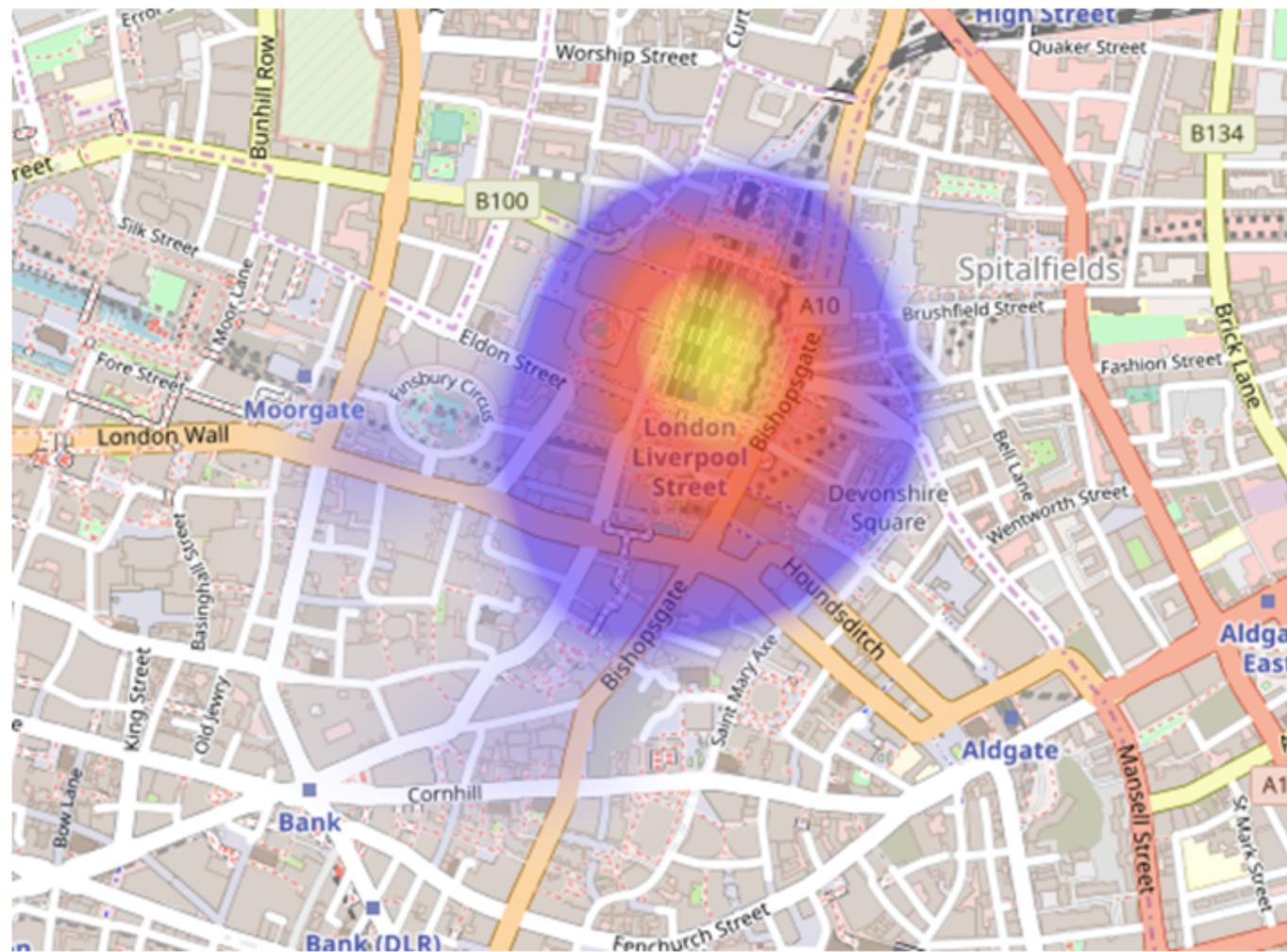
Fenchurch NTE Area: Heat map



Liverpool Street NTE Area: Point map



Liverpool Street NTE Area: Heat map



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Agenda Item 10

Committee(s): Safer City Partnership- For information Police Authority Board- For information Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub (Community and Children's Services) Committee- For information	Date(s): 27 th November 2019 28 th November 2019 4 th December 2019
Subject: Operation Luscombe Review	Public
Report of: Commissioner of Police Pol 89-19	For Information
Report author: T/Chief Inspector Jess Wynne, Community Policing	

Summary

Operation Luscombe has been running since May 2018. It is a partnership approach to the issue of begging in the City of London and was developed by the Community Policing Team.

A review was commissioned by the Commander Operations and Security earlier in the year and this has now been completed. The review has shown that the operation has been effective in terms of performance outcomes with a 12 month comparison (June 2018 to May 2019 compared to the same period in 2017-18) showing just under a 50% decrease in begging reports since Operation Luscombe has been initiated. There are further metrics and information in the Main Report and appendices A and B which may be of interest to Members.

The review has highlighted other positive outcomes in terms of partnership working and information sharing but there are also areas for improvement and development including better recording practices and exploring the possibility of a measure for qualitative success in terms of the individual clients' needs and whether these have been met.

The Force is considering the future of Operation Luscombe at a strategic level with partners at the City of London Corporation and a further update will be provided to Members on next steps once these have been agreed. In the meantime the operation will continue.

Operation Luscombe supports both the City of London Police Corporate Plan and the City of London Corporation Corporate Plan 2018-23. It has also received interest from the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) Lead for Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and the Home Office, as an effective tool to be potentially rolled out nationally to combat begging and other types of ASB.

Recommendation

It is recommended that Members note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. Members will recall from previous updates to your Board/ Committee that Operation Luscombe was originally developed by the City of London Police after a Problem Profile was produced in response to concerns raised by the community and through elected Members in respect of begging in the City of London. Operation Luscombe is an initiative that was started to combat begging and signpost individuals to additional/ support services as a result of a community trigger. It has been an experimental approach as a means to target and deal with wide scale begging and as such is due to be refreshed to gauge whether it should continue in its current form.
2. At the January 2019 meeting of the then Police Committee, now Police Authority Board, the Commander Operations and Security undertook to review Operation Luscombe at the end of the financial year 2018-19. To this end, the T/CI Community Policing requested a full review by the Force Intelligence Bureau to enable the Force to better understand what impact the operation has had; potentially how it can be improved and considerations for the future. The review has now been completed.
3. This report covers the period from the commencement of Op Luscombe, in June 2018, to end September 2019. It outlines the review and the findings and is presented to Members for information.

Methodology

4. The review was completed by the Force Intelligence Bureau by analysing data sets obtained from the data mining tool Business Objects which extracted occurrences and intelligence reports from the intelligence database Niche. Qualitative input was also sought with officers from the Communities' teams to ensure a holistic view was obtained. There were some caveats highlighted by the Force Intelligence Bureau in terms of data sets as recording practices changed owing to the change from UNIFI (the Force's previous Crime and Incident recording system) to Niche, which went live in October 2018.

Current Position

5. At present, Operation Luscombe is run by the City of London Police (CoLP) Community Policing team. There is 1 officer that runs the initiative however they are not dedicated to this role and are required to perform other duties in line with the objectives of the Community Policing Team.
6. This officer manages the physical paperwork of the scheme, arranges the hub and completes all the administrative functions such as recording all person records on local intelligence system Niche, conducting Police National Computer (PNC) checks and creation of PNC flags and submission of briefing slides. All CoLP officers are aware of the operation and issue Luscombe tickets when individuals

are found begging, however it is mainly the officers within the Communities team that issue these tickets.

The Traffic Light Scheme

7. Member will recall from previous reports to your Board/ Committee that the initiative uses a traffic light card system with 4 clear stages designed to stop the individuals begging within the City. Operation Luscombe uses the national recognised behavioural deterrent methods known as Community Protection Warnings (CPW) and Community Protection Notices (CPN) however it also includes a positive requirement stage prior to the issuing of CPW and CPN's (Green ticket). The green ticket invites the individual sighted begging to the intervention hub and provides the date of the next running hub. Should the individual be seen begging again they will be issued a CPW (Amber), followed by a CPN (Red) and are then arrestable if the red ticket is breached (Blue).(See Appendix A)

The Hub

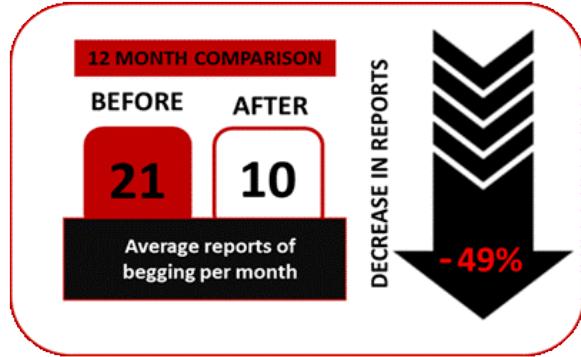
8. The hub is hosted to signpost individuals that are begging to appropriate and available services that may assist with any problems that are causing the individual to beg for money. The City of London Police host the hub alongside the supporting services.
9. The hub has occurred a minimum of once a month since the beginning of the initiative however at the beginning there were 2-3 hubs hosted per month. Please see the table below for full breakdown. The majority of the hubs have been hosted at Alderman's Walk near to Bishopsgate and they all occur between 0900 hours and 1100.

2018-19																		
Month	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	
No of Hubs	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	

Source: Niche/ Unifi

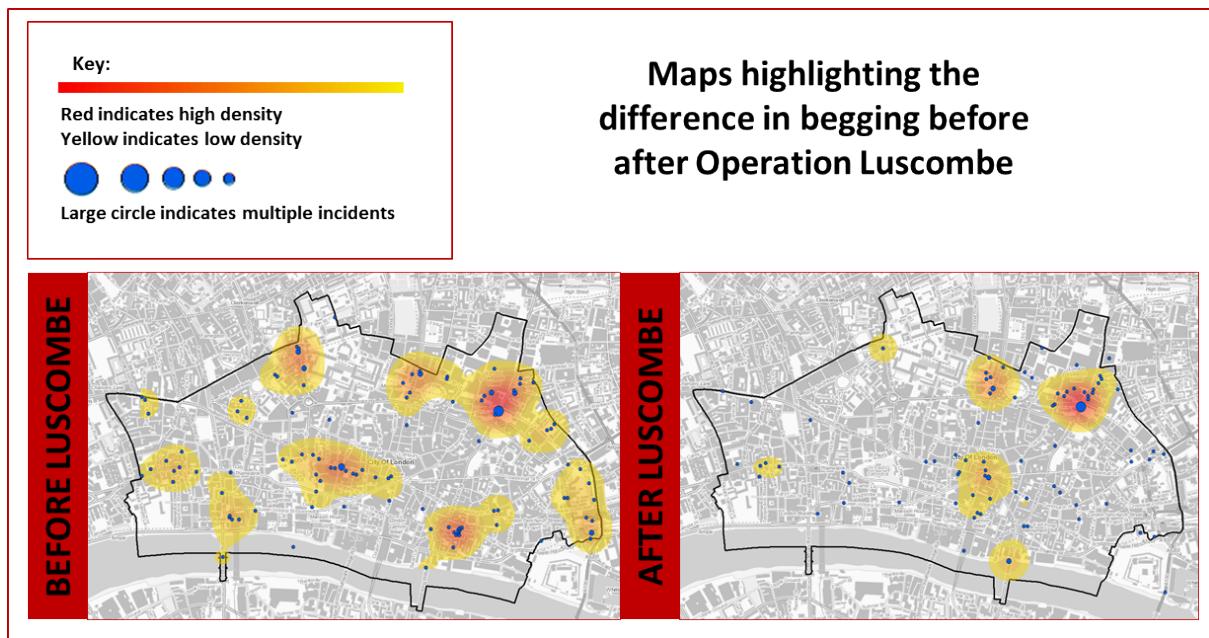
Performance outcomes from Op Luscombe

10. Outcomes from Operation Luscombe have regularly been reported to the Police Authority Board as part of the quarterly Community Engagement Updates. However, the review looked at the outcomes for the whole period since Operation Luscombe has been in place compared with outcomes prior to its introduction, and these are outlined below.
11. Prior to May 2018 there were an average of 21 occurrence / intelligence reports submitted per month in regards to begging during 2017 (June 2017 to May 2018). A 12 month comparison (June 2018 to May 2019) shows there to be an average of 10 crime and intelligence reports per month in regards to begging showing just under a 50% decrease in begging reports since Luscombe has been initiated.



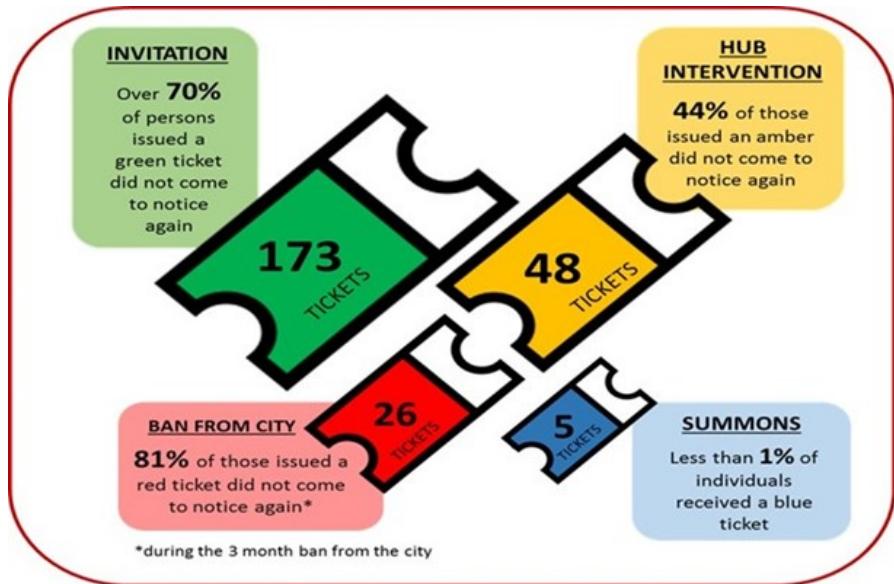
Source: Niche/ Unifi

12. The below diagram shows two heat maps both before and after Luscombe. The first map shows that there were multiple hot spots in the city on both the East and the West side however there are fewer hot spots post implementation of Luscombe. Bishopsgate area remains a hotspot and is hotspot for all crime. Other areas show Monument and Finsbury Circus area. There has been almost zero begging incidents in the centre of the city (Cheapside area) since Luscombe and a noticeable reduction in the Barbican area. The maps act as a visual tool to clearly highlight the impact of Luscombe.



Source: Niche/ Unifi

13. Between June 2018 and the end of September 2019 there have been a total of 253 tickets issued Operation Luscombe tickets issued. Of these tickets, **68% of these were green tickets, 19% were amber tickets, 11% were red tickets and 2% were blue tickets**. The infographic below shows the key statistics for repeat begging since Operation Luscombe began.



Source: Niche/ Unifi

14. Of note:

- 70% of individuals that were issued a green Luscombe ticket did not come to notice again. This could indicate that the individuals stopped begging but there is a chance that they have been displaced and begged outside of the city.
- Just under 44% of individuals issued an amber ticket did not come to notice again. This may be as a result of services accessed at the Hub Intervention but this is not known due to issues with data recording and lack of information sharing between agencies.
- Only 26 red tickets were issued in the selected time period which resulted in the individual being banned from the city and that enforcement was effective for the majority of these individuals as only 5 persons were summonsed/arrested for breaching their red ticket / CPN.

15. A fuller analysis of the demographics and some case studies for Op Luscombe for the reporting period can be found in Appendix B for Members interest and reference.

Other positive outcomes

16. In addition to the performance outcomes highlighted above there have been number of other outcomes identified as part of the review which have had a positive impact. These include:

- Positive engagement- Luscombe encourages positive interactions between police and individuals begging.
- Partnerships- this has engendered a good partnership approach and positive working relations with partner agencies aforementioned with improved information sharing.
- Intelligence- owing to their interactions officers are able to gather a richer intelligence picture. Obtaining details of individuals allows for research development and identifying potential vulnerabilities that need to be safeguarded

- Response- enables officers to have an effective response to deal with begging (as opposed to using the Vagrancy Act) and allows an official method to signpost individuals found begging to available and relevant services.

Areas for further development/ improvement

17. The review has also identified some areas that will require further development. These include:

- Need to increase participation from partner agencies as attendance at the hubs is sometimes inconsistent. This makes it difficult to offer the appropriate support and services to individual clients in a consistent way.
- Location and venue- the gazebo that forms the ‘hub’ does not offer any privacy which may dissuade clients from attending
- Recording of data requires improvement as it is currently inconsistent. This makes analysis difficult.
- It is difficult to measure qualitative success in terms of the individual clients’ needs and whether these have been met as a result of being given support by relevant services.
- Intelligence gaps- the review has highlighted a number of areas where intelligence collection could be improved.

Outcomes from the Review

18. The main reason for conducting the review was to gauge whether Op Luscombe should continue in its current form. The CoLP Luscombe review document is currently being considered by the Force at a strategic level with partners at the City of London Corporation, prior to next steps. A further update will be given to Members once next steps have been agreed. In the meantime, Operation Luscombe will continue to operate and the Force will work on making some of the improvements highlighted above.

19. In terms of funding, Op Luscombe has been funded by CoLP in terms of holding the hubs, the administration and officer time. Clearly depending on next steps, full costs would need to be ascertained as part of any future costing model for this operation.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

20. Operation Luscombe fully supports the City of London Police Corporate Plan 2018-23 ambition: **To deliver a policing service that is valued** by those who live, work and visit the City of London.

21. Operation Luscombe fully supports the City of London Corporation 2018-23 Corporate Plan aim/ objective: **Contribute to a flourishing society.**

22. Members of Police Authority Board will also be aware, as reported to the October meeting of the Board, that Head of Community Policing met with Assistant Chief Constable Andy Prophet of Essex Police in his role as the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) lead for ASB nationally and presented at the National ASB

Conference with a view to launching the scheme nationally. The officers have also been invited to attend the Home Office to present on the operation with a view to Operation Luscombe becoming a national standard for all forces to adopt in their approach to begging and other instances of anti-social behaviour.

Conclusion

23. Operation Luscombe has provided a successful and effective solution to dealing with the issue of begging in the City of London with a headline of just under 50% decrease for reports of begging since its inception in May 2018. The Force and City of London Corporation are committed to continuing to tackle the issue of begging and it is anticipated that Op Luscombe will form part of the partnership approach going forward.

Jess Wynne

T/Chief Inspector

Community Policing

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Acknowledgements:

This report is based on the intelligence product produced by:

India Ghosh

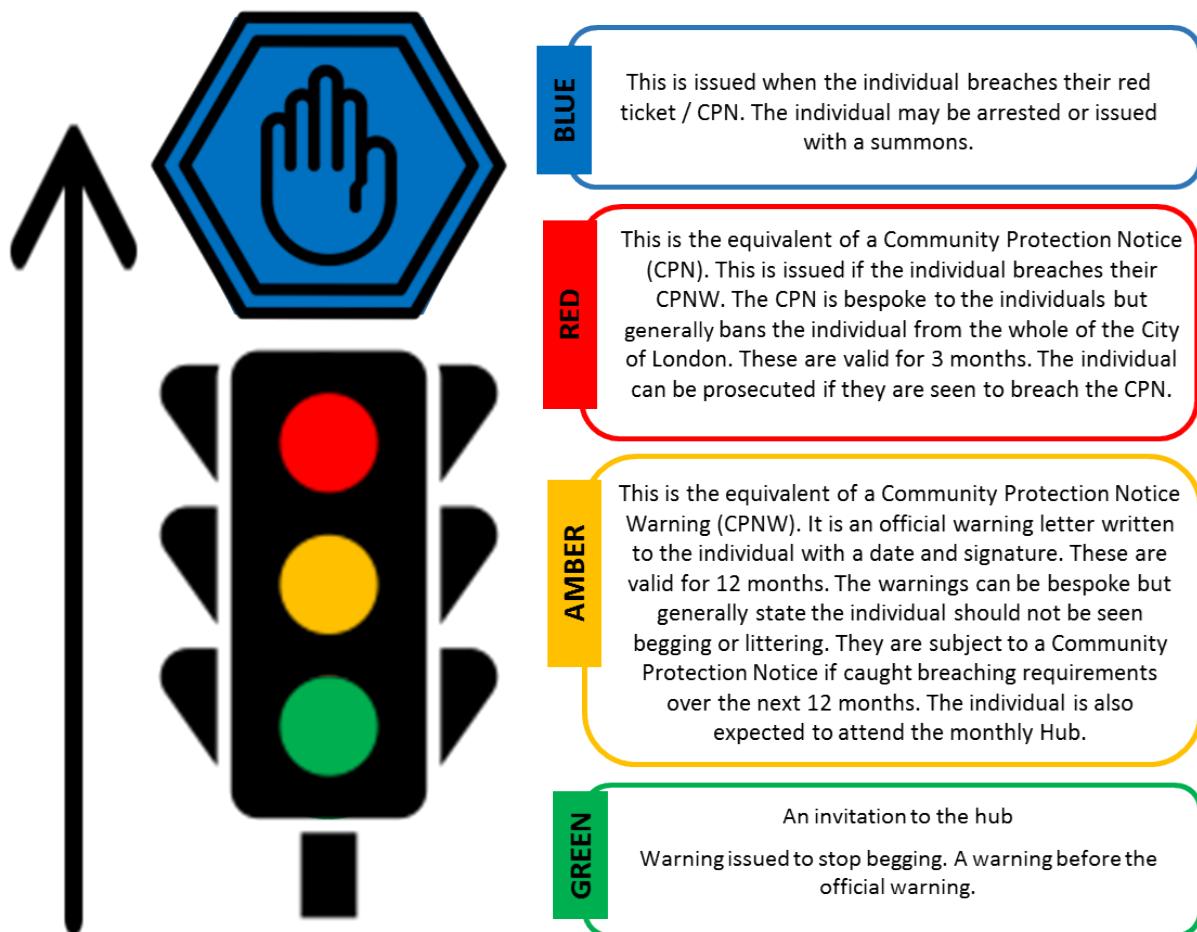
Intelligence Analyst

Force Intelligence Bureau

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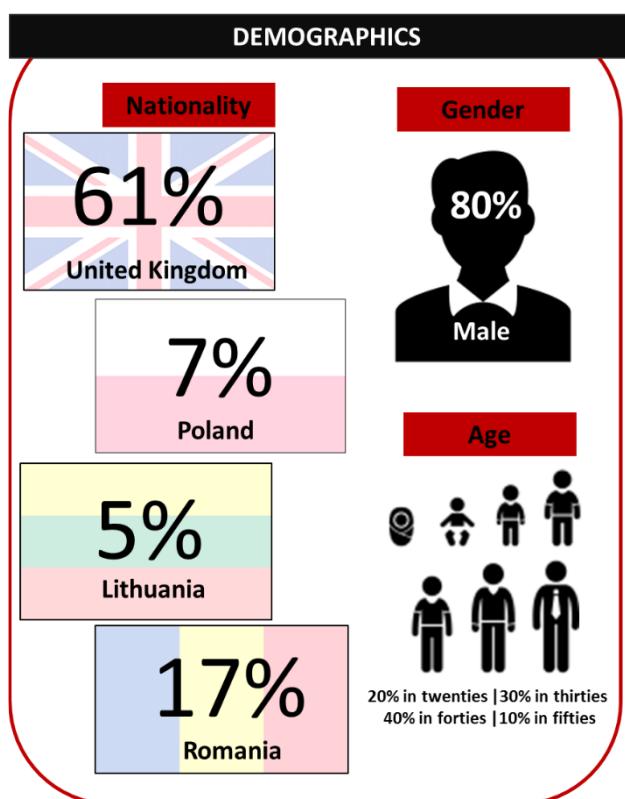
India.ghosh@cityoflondon.pnn.police.uk

Appendix A



Appendix B

The infographic to the left highlights the key demographic figures for individuals that were issued Luscombe tickets.



A large proportion of individuals have UK Nationality however the remaining nationalities are Eastern European (Romania, Poland and Lithuania).

Interestingly, 80% of individuals issued a Luscombe ticket were male. This is a slight increase when comparing to the begging dataset prior to Luscombe (5% increase) however there has been an increase for female beggars within the city since the start of Luscombe (this includes data outside of Luscombe).

The ethnicity figures for individuals' show 70% to be White North European, 15% White South European; 3% Black and 5% Asian. The largest proportion of individuals were in their forties and then in their thirties and only 20% were in their twenties. Just over a quarter had addresses linked to homeless shelters/ hostels or were linked to Niche as no fixed abode. This indicates that just under 75% had access to accommodation, but were begging in the City of London.

Source: Niche/ Unifi

Case Studies:

Person A

A female who was known to COLP for just under 30 intelligence and crime reports ended up with a blue ticket. She first presented in the city in 2017 and was issued first Luscombe ticket in 2018. She was issued a 3 year CBO as a result of Luscombe but has since breached it four times. She is an entrenched drug user.

Person B

A male who was known to COLP for over 100 intelligence and crime reports was first issued a green ticket in Nov 2018 and later ended up with a blue ticket. The court are proceeding with his CBO application as a result of Luscombe however he failed to appear in court for this. He has since been arrested for this. He is an entrenched drug user.

Person C

A male known to COLP just under 50 times was first issued a green ticket in March 2019 and reached a red ticket in May 2019. He breached the red ticket within 5 days and then continued to breach the ticket a further nine times. These breaches have all been used as evidence within his CBO application. He is currently waiting for a court date for CBO hearing. He is an entrenched drug user.

Source: Niche/ Unifi

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Safer City Partnership Strategy Group

Review Period

August – October 2019

City of London Police Update

Supt Helen Isaac

City of London Police (Communities & Partnerships)

November 2019

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

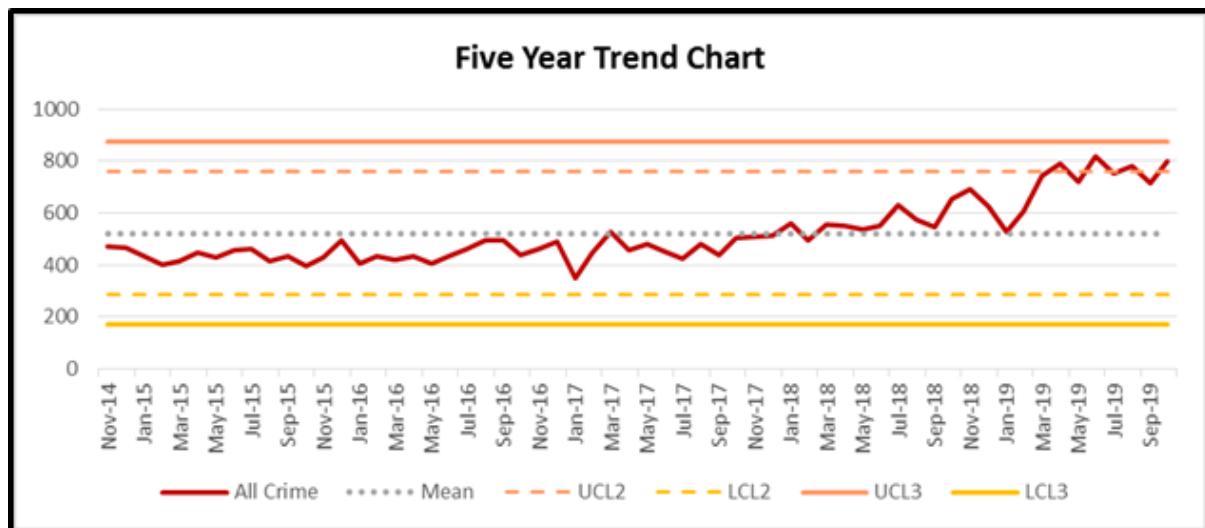
The City of London experiences relatively low levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. This reflects the efforts of the City of London Police, the City of London Corporation and many other partners.

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.

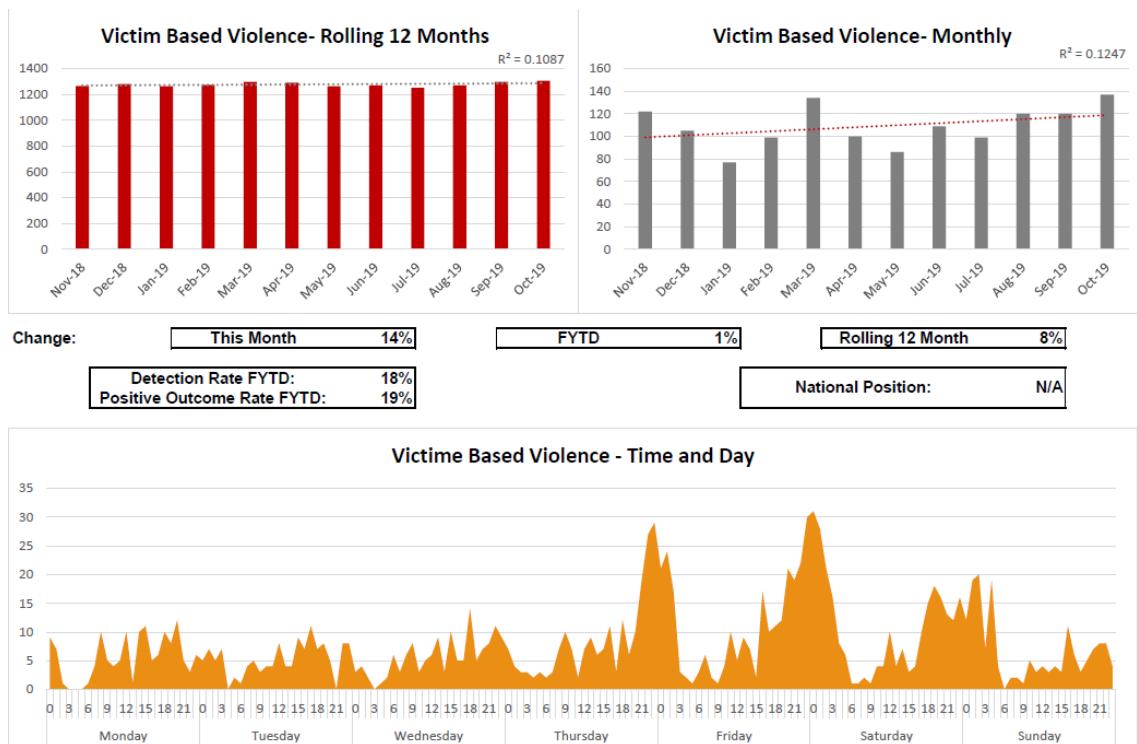
CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY



Since March 2018 'All Crime' levels have consistently been above the five year average; suggesting a sustained performance change is taking place. The increase this month has taken levels back outside the first control limit.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Violence Against the Person



OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

Report current to: 07/11/2019

Victim Based Violence as a whole is not increasing at the same rate as acquisitive crime but Violence without Injury is showing a significant increase across both the rolling 12 months and the financial year to date.

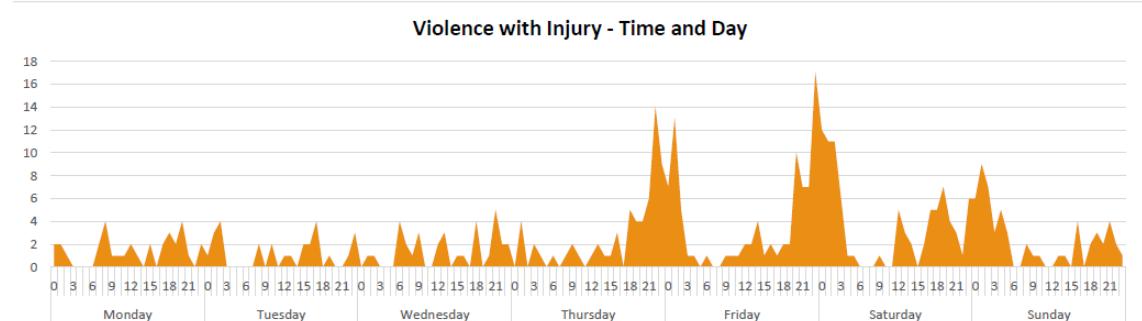
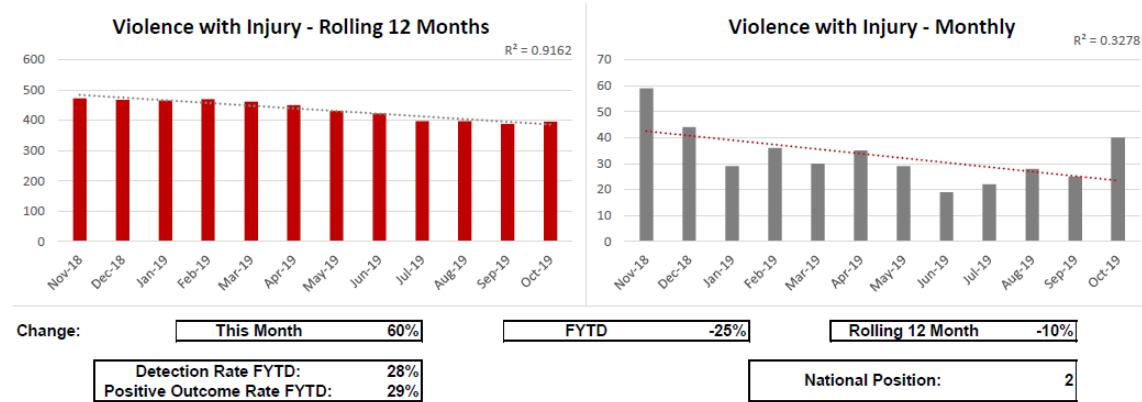
For the month of October both Violence with Injury and Stalking and Harassment saw unusually high levels of reporting.

Some of this increased level of reporting could be due to good work the licensing team have been doing with door staff in the City encouraging and empowering them to eject those people from licensed premises who are causing problems. They have also been encouraged to actively report any injuries received or given and there has been great success in improving relationships and professionalism amongst door staff particularly at Dirty Martini on Bishopsgate.

When looking at the types of crime included in the Violence without Injury category for the financial year to date common assault remains the highest volume offence recorded; accounting for 84% of all Violence without Injury crimes (n=361).

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

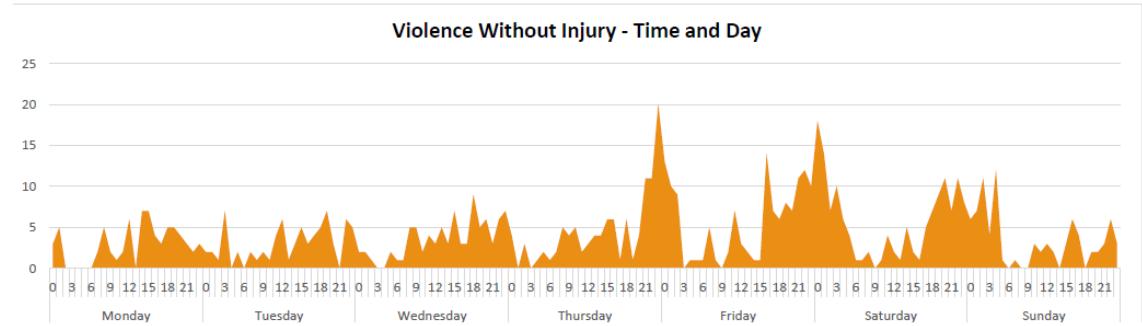
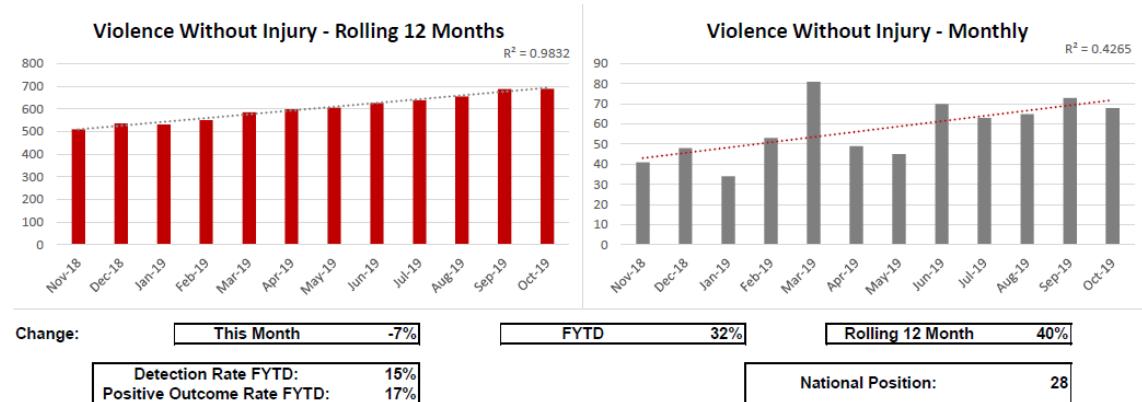
Violence with Injury



OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

Report current to: 07/11/2019

Violence without Injury



OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

Report current to: 07/11/2019

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Violence August: 142 VAP offences (including Robbery, and Sexual Offences) in August – an increase of 28 offences (24.6%) from July. Sexual Assault (+10, +500%) and Common Assault (+11, +21.6%) both demonstrated substantial increases.

Temporal Analysis: Peak nights were Thursday, Friday and Saturday (57, 50.4%) with peak hours between 2000-0000 and 0100-0400. Bishopsgate remains a repeat locations for violence.

Violence Sept: 148 VAP offences (including Robbery, and Sexual Offences) in September – an increase of 6 offences (4.2% increase) from July. Sexual Assault (10) Common Assault (61) and Sexual Assaults (11) licensed premises has seen a decline in reported offence in September with Common Assault: 44 offences (including 1 racially aggravated). 28 offences involved staff (either as suspects or victim) and 6 offences involved domestic partners. The majority of the remaining offences involved victims and offenders who were unknown to one another. Alcohol did appear to again be a contributing factor in the majority of offences. MO is predominantly pushing or punching, however lower levels of slapping, pulling hair, grabbing face/throat, spitting and throwing items all reported. This may see an increase in upcoming months due to work Christmas outings.

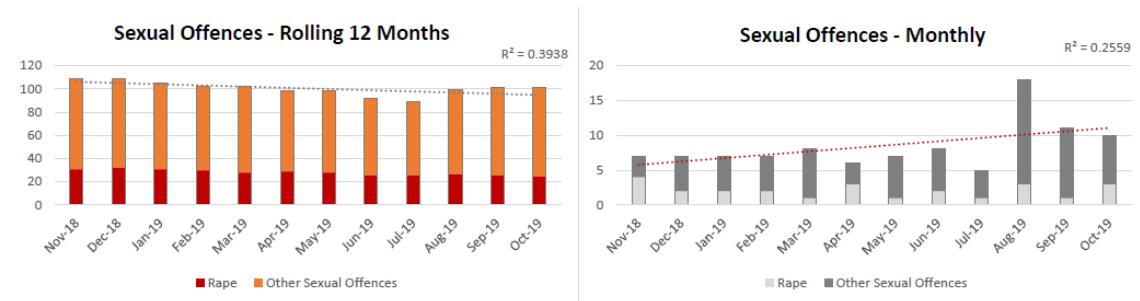
Temporal Analysis: Peak nights were Thursday, Friday and Saturday with peak hours between 2000-0000 and 0100-0400. Bishopsgate remains a repeat locations for violence. South side of City had most reported offences in Licensed premises.

Violence Oct: 154 VAP offences (including Robbery, and Sexual Offences) in October – an increase of 23 offences (17.6%) from September which was primarily due to increased reporting of ABH (+14, 77.8%). Common assault reporting remained consistent and continues to present the largest proportion of VAP offences reported (57 offences, 37.0%)

Temporal Analysis: Temporal Analysis: Peak nights continue to be Thursday, Friday and Saturday (and to a lesser extent Sunday) with the majority of offending occurring with NTE hours – particularly between 1900-0300. Bishopsgate remains a repeat location for violence.

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Sexual Offences



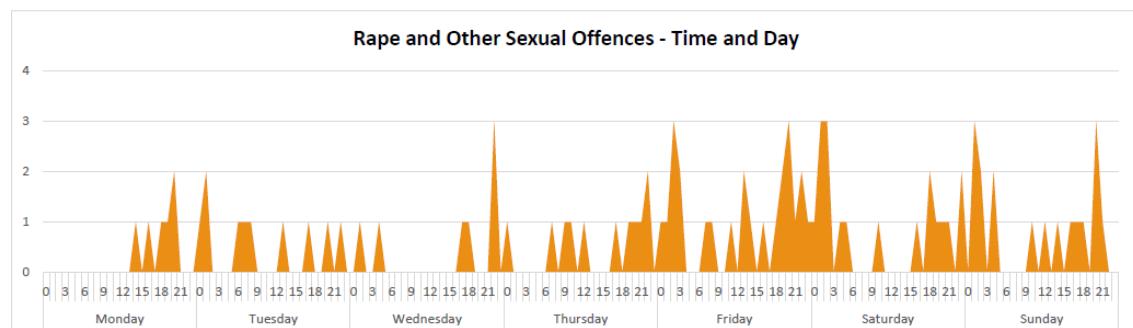
Change: This Month -9%

FYTD -2%

Rolling 12 Month -7%

Detection Rate FYTD: 12%
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD: 12%

National Position: 4



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Report current to: 07/11/2019

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 2% reduction of reported offences for the financial year to date (9% reduction on the rolling month), with the peak days for offending Friday, Saturday and Sunday during NTE hours.

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Acquisitive Crime

Acquisitive August: 463 acquisitive crimes in August – a decrease of 15 crimes (-3.2%) from July. Large reductions (-10, -90.9%) have been observed in gym thefts (theft other) since July and distraction thefts (theft from person) have decreased substantially since April (-65 offences, -89.04%). The reduction in gym thefts is believed to be as a result of the significant arrest of John FLETCHER 01/12/1973 for 13 City offences. Moped and Pedal Cycle snatches are continuing to increase, with a significant rise since in August.

Temporal Analysis: Bishopsgate and Gracechurch St were the most common locations, however a new pattern of snatches have been observed around Moorgate, London Wall, Barbican and Liverpool Street. Peak times for snatch offences are typically 2200-0000, however recent offences have been occurring between 0300-1000, with Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays the peak days for offending.

Acquisitive Sept: 411 acquisitive crimes (excluding criminal damage) in September – a **decrease of 52 crimes** (-11.23%) from August. Large reductions have been observed in distraction thefts (theft from person) & gym thefts (theft other). However **all types of snatches** were prevalent in September and intelligence gathering continues.

Temporal Analysis: Bishopsgate, Gracechurch St & Fenchurch St were the most common locations. Peak times for snatch offences appear from 1700hrs to 2200hrs (36%), with peak hours being 2000hrs (10%). Peak days have been between Thursday, Friday to Saturday (51%) with Friday being the most common day (18%).

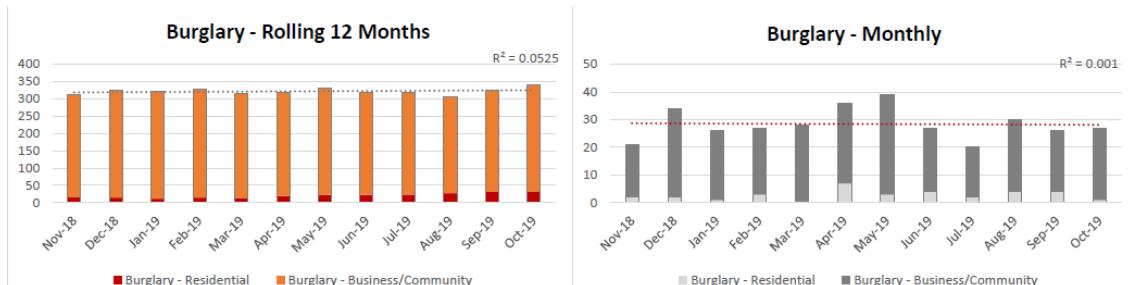
Acquisitive Oct: 487 acquisitive crimes in October –an increase of 76 crimes (+18.5%) from September. Large increases have occurred in various acquisitive crime types such as gym thefts (24 in Oct VS 3 in Sept), distraction thefts (16 in Oct VS 10 in Sept) and pedal cycle snatches (36 in Oct VS 20 in Sept). Gang nominals including those from the EASH CASH gang are likely offenders for snatch offences. Increase in gym thefts can be partially attributed to the 14 thefts committed by Jishnu KODALI 10/02/2000 who worked at the Nuffield Health UBS Branch.

Temporal Analysis: Broadgate Circle (gym theft), Aldersgate Street (TFMV, distraction theft), Bishopsgate (snatches, burglary, gym theft), London Wall (snatches) and Silk Street (snatches) were amongst common locations for acquisitive crime in October. Peak times for all offences appear to be around: 1800hrs. Peak days have been WEDNESDAYS.

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 continues to be a focus for analysis and police response via daily taskings.

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Change: This Month 4%

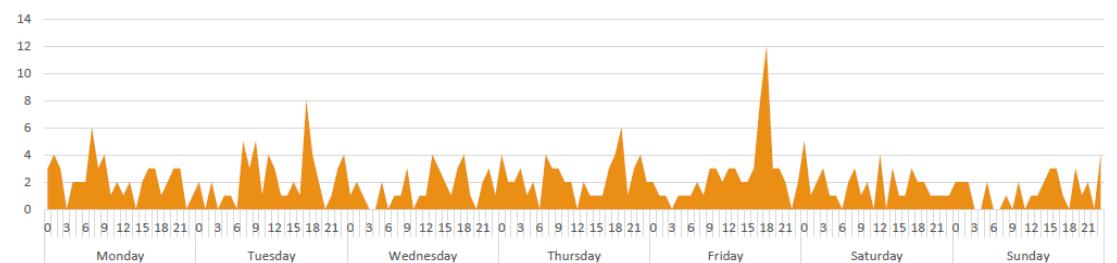
FYTD 15%

Rolling 12 Month 6%

Detection Rate FYTD: 11%
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD: 11%

National Position: 8

Burglary Residential and Business - Time and Day



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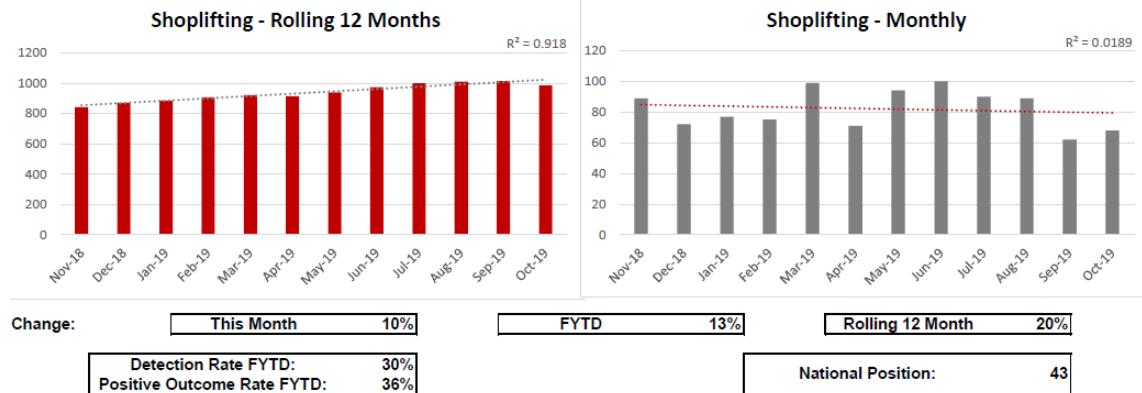
Report current to: 07/11/2019

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 an increase of 15% in burglary offences reported in the FYTD. The peak time for offending is a Friday evening.

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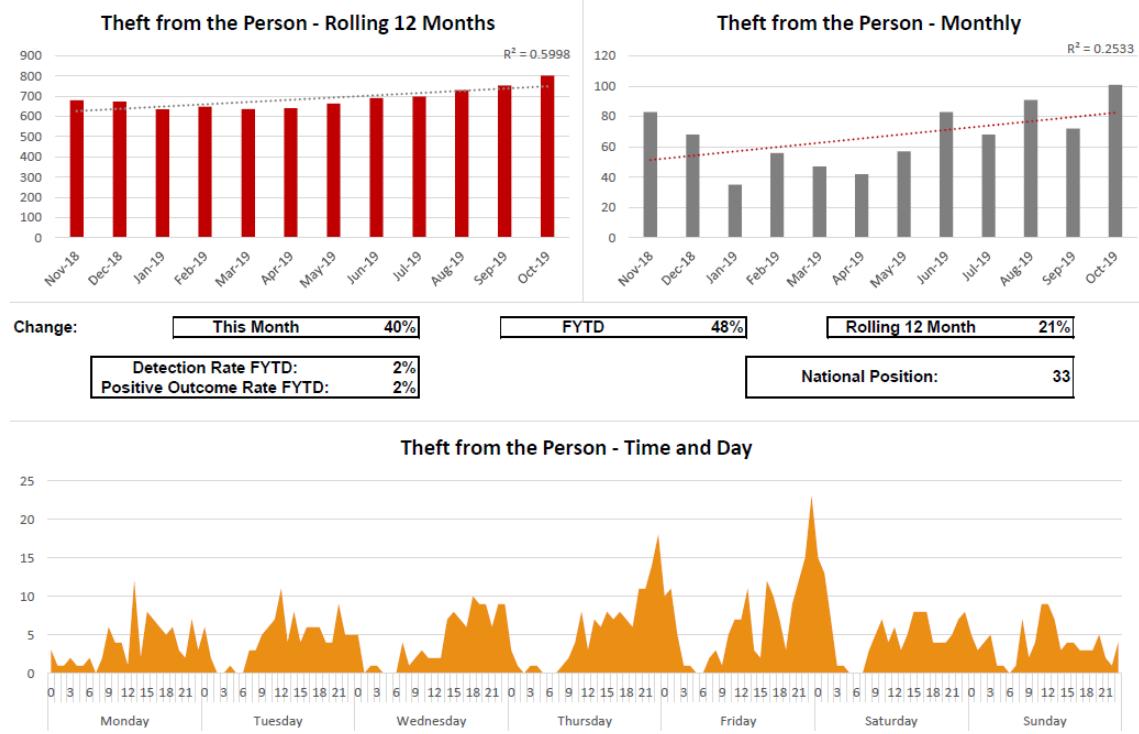
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Report current to: 07/11/2019

Shoplifting

There has been an increase in offending of 13% for the financial year to date, although offences have declined after the spike seen in June.

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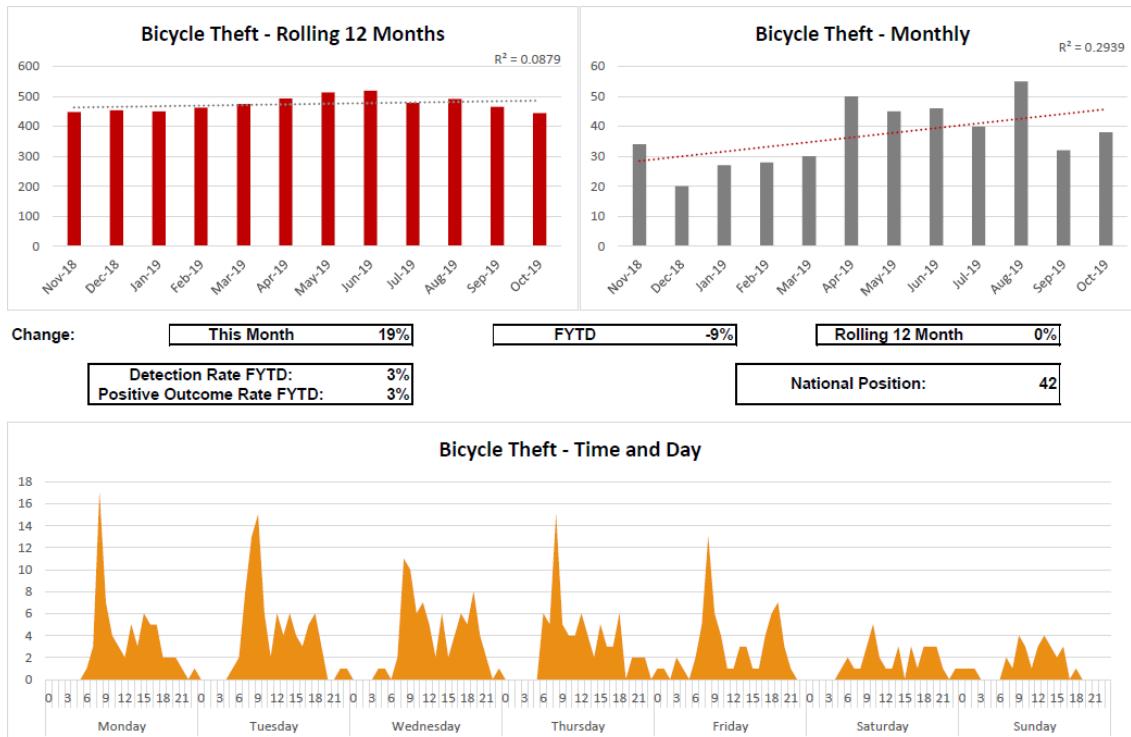
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Report current to: 07/11/2019

Theft from the Person

Offences have increased for the FYTD by 48% with a 40% spike in offences in October.

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Report current to: 07/11/2019

Bicycle Theft

Bike thefts increased in October by 19% and are now showing a 9% decrease 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 so offences should fall over the coming months.

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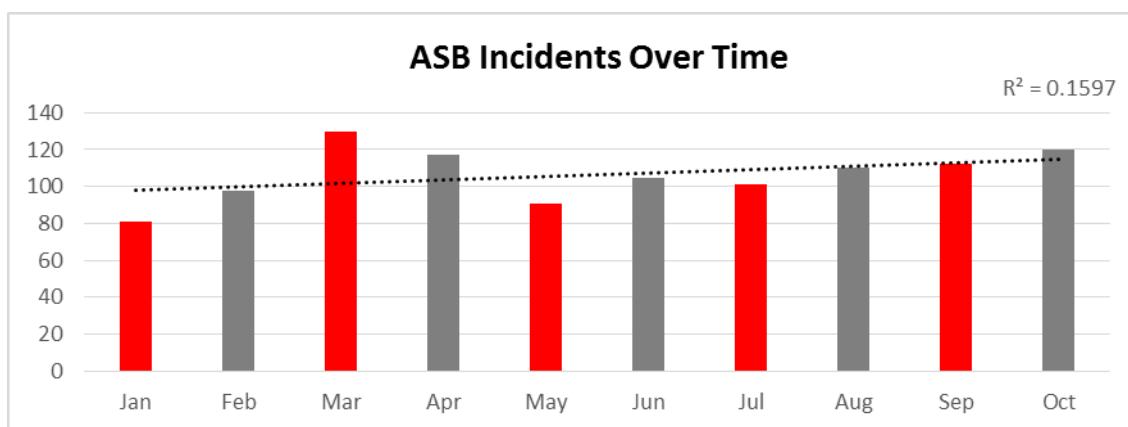
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Data Highlight Report August - October 2019

a. Key Findings

- In the current period incidents have occurred most commonly on Wednesdays and Fridays and in the late afternoon/ early evening between 21:00-23:59. When both time and day are considered there are peaks for Wednesday and Thursday lunch times
- There is a slight upward trend currently being demonstrated in the number of ASB incidents recorded each month with incidents increasing marginally month on month in the current period.
- The most common issues raised are rough sleepers blocking entrance points, individuals refusing to leave public transportation, begging in and around shops and transport hubs and groups of young people on skateboards and bicycles causing a nuisance.

b. ASB Incident Data by Month



The number of ASB incidents recorded each month has been steadily increasing over the last three months, averaging 114 incidents a month compared to 99 for the previous three month period.

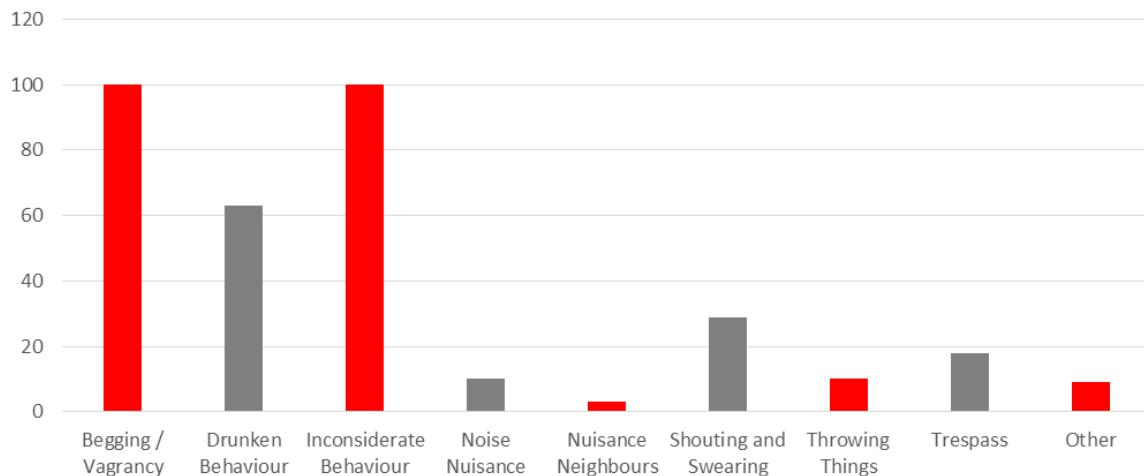
There is a slight upward trend currently but it is not statistically significant.

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c. Data Breakdown August – October 2019

i. Highest Recorded Categories of ASB

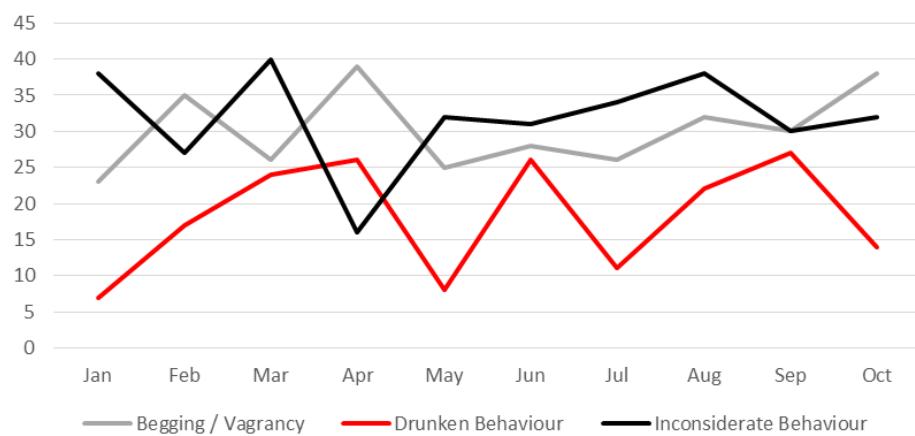
ASB Incidents by Category



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 100 incidents for both categories. The third most recorded are ASB incidents for **Drunken Behaviour**; where there were 63 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 has seen an increase in October.

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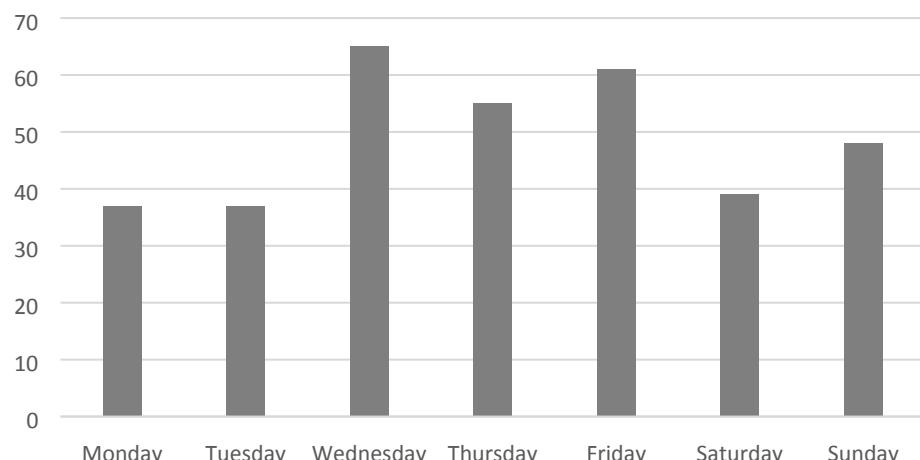
Inconsiderate behaviour incidents have conversely decreased over the last three months having peaked in August. Drunken behaviour reports peaked in September and were lower than expected in October.

Key issues reported in this period for inconsiderate behaviour included incidence of lone males refusing to leave buses or groups of youths skateboarding with a smaller number of issues around inconsiderate cycling or drug taking. For begging and vagrancy the most common issue was rough sleepers blocking access or exit points from buildings and often accumulating large amounts of rubbish or urinating in public, there has been a notable increase in reports of begging this period – particularly with young female offenders.

ii. Days of Week

On average there have been four ASB incidents reported a day in the current period. Incidents are more commonly reported on Wednesdays and Fridays. Monday and Tuesday are the days with the least number of incidents reported.

ASB Incidents by Day of Week

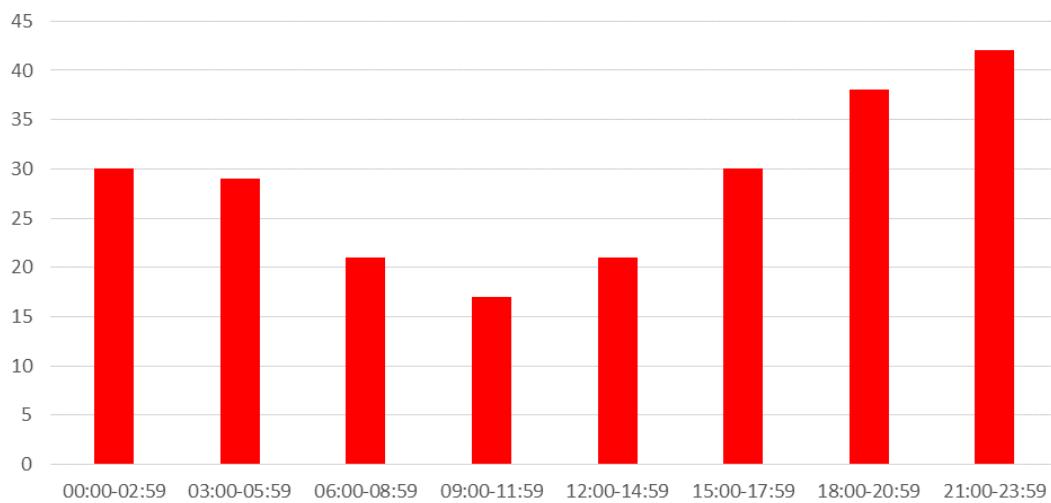


iii. Time of Day

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 late afternoon into the evening peaking between 21:00-23:59. Reports drop off after 06:00 with few being reported in the morning. When both time and day are looked at peaks occur on Wednesday and Thursday lunch times with most incidents relating to homeless individuals blocking access.

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ASB Incidents By Time of Day



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	

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Hub 5 – July 2018	6	3	1		
Hub 6 – August 2018	3	2			
Hub 7 – September 2018	9	1	1		
Hub 8 – October 2018	4	1	1	1	
Hub 9 – November 2018	10	1	1	1	
Hub 10 – December 2018	7	1			
Hub 11 – January 2019	1	5	1		
Hub 12 – 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		
Hub 19 – September 2019	4	1		1	

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Hub 20 – October 2019			1		
Hub 21 – November 2019	11		2	1	1
Total	179	54	29	7	2

A review of Operation Luscombe has been undertaken by FIB and findings are reported to this Board later in the agenda.

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.

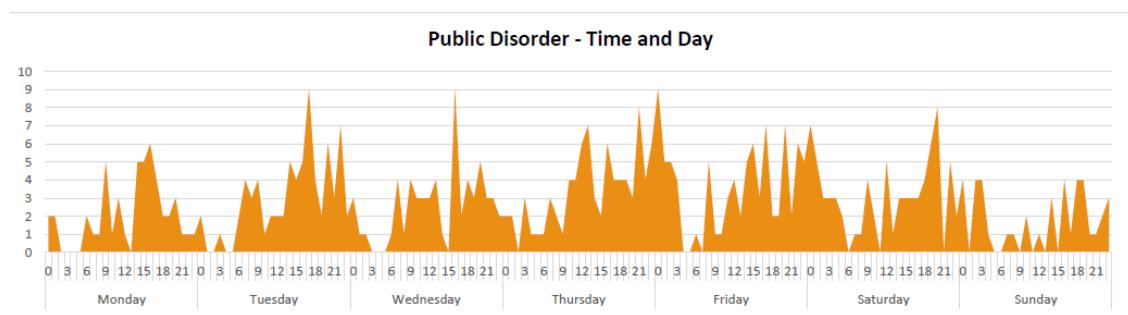
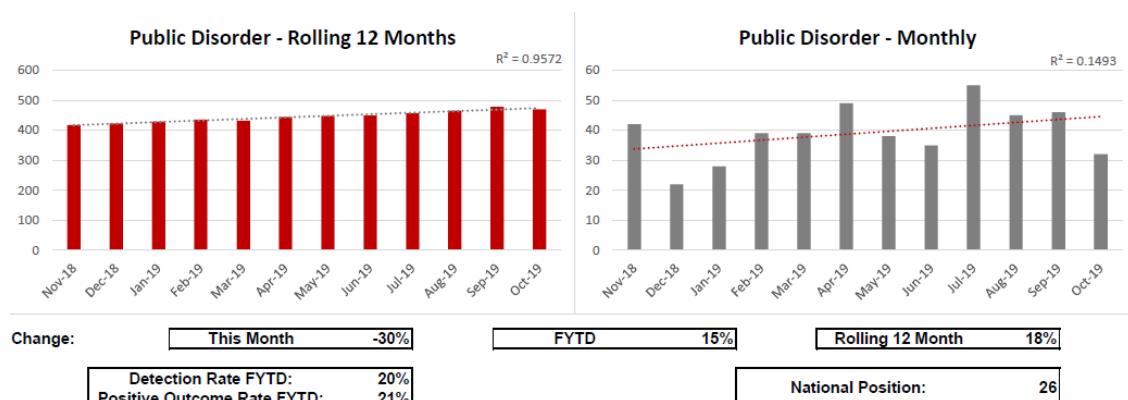
As can be seen from the statistics below, when a MHST Nurse was present, 37 S136s were avoided.

MH Street Triage Statistics

Reporting period 1/7/19-30/9/19

Total number of 136's avoided by MHST team	37
Total number of 136's issued whilst MHST on duty	19
Number of 136's issued outside of MHST duty times	17
Total of 136's for this period	36
Total of 136's there would have for this period if there was <u>no</u> MHST	73

Public Disorder



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Report current to: 07/11/2019

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Public Disorder

Public Order -August: 47 public order offences in August– a decrease of 7 offences (-13.0%) compared to July. Most commonly reported offences were Public Order S4 and S4A words/behaviour (23 offences, 48.9%). 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.

Public Order -September: 31 public order offences in September– a decrease of 16 offences (-34%) compared to August. Most commonly reported offences were Sec 5 (15 offences, 48.3%). 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 stalls

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

Prevent awareness sessions: 19 in total to various business and education establishments

This includes:

Full WRAP training delivered to Golden Lane youth workers

Prevent awareness session delivered to outreach workers for St Mungo's

Prevent training to special constables

Prevent awareness session to 60 teachers at St Paul's Cathedral School

Prevent awareness session to Mansell St Youth workers- future work will be planned to do a session with the young people.

Prevent awareness session with Barbican centre youth workers

Prevent awareness to internal AOJ staff

Prevent awareness session to apprentice welcome day at the Guildhall

Prevent awareness to crime squad

Prevent awareness session to City of London Boys School

Prevent awareness session to tenant liaison officers

Prevent awareness session to Colp Induction day

Prevent awareness session at Pinners Hall with Project Argus

Prevent awareness session B & E group

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Prevent awareness session Virgin Active gym

Prevent stall and talk at Phillips 66 -200 Aldersgate St, London

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.

Prevent referrals and other actions

The Prevent team have continued working with Prevent referrals over this period.

Below are some of the referrals we have dealt with:

- 1) Previous referral which was closed but subject has returned to the UK and made contact with COLP prevent team, currently is suffering from mental health issues, and was recently stabbed and is on a life support machine, MPS dealing with the case and the PCM has been transferred to Kent. No further actions for City of London Police.
- 2) August 19 male detained under section 136 of the Mental Health Act having been released from custody following a public order offence. Whilst on route to MH suite he expressed views of a concerning nature about satanic worship and that he was a servant of Satan, and spoke via Satan and was seeking forgiveness, officers were concerned about his vulnerabilities. This subject was a previous prevent referral and all paperwork was sent to MPS to review.
- 3) August 19 male jumped into the Thames River by All Hallows Lane and was rescued by RNLI. Subject threatened to jump again and was sectioned under the Mental Health Act. In hospital subject claimed allegiance to the National Front. He stated that he would assault anyone non-white who touched him and that when he was released from hospital he would kill someone. He also used a number of racial slurs and appears to hate anyone non-white.
- 4) INTO University student Middlesex Street, previous prevent referral from June 19, subject left the country and has then returned and was stopped at Eurostar on 24/09/19. Subject travelled from Tunis to Paris and then from Paris to London, via the Eurostar, where he was scheduled 7 at St Pancras. Apparently he said he was coming to the UK to confirm his placement at a London University (unknown which one). He was cooperative throughout and was considered of no CT/DE interest. Intelligence submitted to MPS.

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.

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Community tension- Prevent report in the Guardian newspaper regarding the system we record individuals on (PCM TRACKER), has raised questions in this community as it appears to have gone viral on all social media platforms in a negative way. Reassurance has been provided but residents appear to have negative views on prevent again.

Face to Face Meeting/stalls

Prevent team have done approx. 11 meetings and 21 stalls which are ongoing alongside victim support/communities, such as:

Meeting with Channel chair /Prevent coordinator reference the new national prevent referral form which will be launched in the near future.

Meeting with Exchange Square community manager regarding work they want to get involved with in the community.

Prevent meeting at Exchange Square with wellbeing staff to discuss future prevent events/stalls.

CTLP day meetings

AMP meeting

Faith forum meeting

Stalls/Engagement

Some of the locations are:

Prevent stall alongside victim support at Bart's hospital x 2 days

Prevent stall at Deutsche Bank roadshow

Prevent stall at One New Change

Prevent stall Golden Lane estate

Prevent stall at Coventry University fresher's fair

Prevent Stall at Standard Chartered Bank x 2 days alongside communities/victim support

Prevent stall at Lloyds banking group

Prevent stall at the Hate Crime Awareness week at the Guildhall

Prevent stall at Salvation Army

Prevent stall at Security Talk at Phillips 66 -200 Aldersgate St, London

Prevent stall at Pinners Hall with Project Argus

Prevent stall Golden Lane coffee morning

Chancery Lane street festival x 3 days

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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. This work will be ongoing in the force to provide guidance and understanding to officers around prevent.

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 work with Prevent teams from around the country looking at the best ways for improving professional and best practice.

The Prevent team are also attending channel meetings in other areas of MPS to gain experience.

Ongoing work

- WRAP/Prevent engagement
- Internal and external network meetings
- 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
- Continue attending regional/local meetings
- Continue delivering WRAP to Guildhall apprentice staff

CT Local Profile (CLTP)

The CLTP meeting was conducted with business/ education establishments in the City of London and the report should be published in Jan 2020 in line with MPS CLTP.

The Prevent team attended the MPS CLTP day on 21st October 2019.

Other Updates

The prevent team are also assisting the domestic violence awareness week and doing face to face engagement with the business community to get more prevent training/stalls in place.

The CTSA team are also introducing Prevent in their events.

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Agenda Item 12

Committee:	Dated:
Safer City Partnership	27 November 2019
Subject:	Public
Community and Children's Services Update	
Report of:	For information
Director of Community and Children's Services	
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: sexual health services, community services in libraries, the integrated commissioning neighbourhood model, autism strategy, mental health and domestic abuse.

Sexual Health services

2. The e-service for routine STI testing, where a person has no symptoms, was launched in January 2018 and is hosted by the Corporation on behalf of 28 London authorities. In the first 6 months of the current financial year, 294 test kits have been returned for testing by residents of the City of London. Where these resulted in positive or reactive test results, the communication with residents was handled by a team of NHS employed health advisers who supported the residents to access confirmatory testing or treatment. This team also actions any safeguarding flags that are triggered during the clinical triage.
3. October 9th 2019, the first session of CHYPS plus was delivered at the Golden Lane community center. CHYPS plus is the City and Hackney's one stop shop for health information, health services and free advice for young people. The session consisted in the NHS nurse explaining to the City hub team and youth about their services to help with future signposting, then a drop for young people during which they provided STI screening, advice, contraception and pregnancy tests, etc. Attendance was high by City standards with 17 children attending, the cohort was quite young, the majority were 11 year olds, four were 12 year olds and two were 14 year olds. Since many young people who attend the hub are so young it was

decided to have sessions every second Wednesday of the month which are 30 minutes instead of an hour long as previously agreed.

Community services in libraries

4. A girls group is now being by local residents in the Portsoken Health & Community Centre. This was set up when girls on the estate said that the more traditional youth provision did not meet their needs.
5. Similarly, there is an under 10s group run by local residents in the Portsoken Health & Community Centre. This was set up as these group of children did not fit the model for traditional youth provision i.e the City of London Corporation Youth Forum.
6. The Only Connect project delivered by Age UK East London at Artizan Street Library & Community Centre, which assists elderly residents access the internet and use technology, has been a great success with 20 participants per session and a significant number of regular attendees. In addition, there is a project running in the Artizan Street Library & Community Centre that aims to encourage more library use by elderly and BAME members of the community.
7. Discussions are underway with a highly qualified volunteer to establish a homework club for local young people sitting GCSE's and A levels. This club will be aimed at students who live on the social housing estates in both the Library's and Portsoken Health Centre catchment areas because these flats very often do not have sufficient space for studying.
8. From January 2020, in partnership with the City Lit University, the libraries' team will be offering a pre entry level ESOL in Artizan Street Library & Community Centre. This programme is the result of multi-agency collaboration and funded by central government.
9. The libraries team are currently working in partnership with the Oitij-jo Collective, which carries out workshops on professional kitchen training, menu development and more, their hope is to test the concept of a women and young people run café serving bangla recipes in Brick Lane.

Integrated Commissioning Neighbourhood model

10. The City and Hackney, GP practices have joined with residents, local hospitals, community groups, mental health providers, social care, and voluntary sector organisations to create eight 'Neighbourhood' areas.
11. Each Neighbourhood includes four to seven GP practices who will work as part of a team of local services to coordinate health and social care in the community to help improve the lives of around 30,000 – 50,000 residents who live in that neighbourhood area. These teams will also support residents to access support for

other areas which affect their health and wellbeing such as advice on healthy living, activities to help reduce social isolation, local exercise facilities, advice and guidance for debt, links to housing among other things.

12. The Neighbourhoods are small enough to provide personal care, but big enough to make sure residents can use the range of services they need. It also means we can really map and understand what each Neighbourhood has to offer residents beyond just health and social care services such as parks, libraries, gyms, community groups.
13. The aim of Neighbourhoods is to bring different services together to provide care closer to home which is better suited the unique needs of local communities, prevent ill health and help reduce unnecessary hospital admissions. Neighbourhoods will also help people understand, access and take more control over the things that can help keep them well and improve their sense of wellbeing.
14. Work with information currently available, as well as local NHS staff and residents, each neighbourhood has developed a list of priorities to help meet the health, social care and broader needs of people who live in that neighbourhood. Work is beginning in each Neighbourhood to understand how changes can be made to help residents in these priority areas.
15. There is also work taking place to change the way services are provided across all eight neighbourhoods to deliver local and joined up care. For example the adult community nursing service is looking at how it can provide a dedicated team of community nurses working within each Neighbourhood. Adult Social Care is also exploring how social workers can support primary care and work more closely in the community with other teams. This kind of work is also happening in mental health services and the voluntary sector.
16. Neighbourhoods will:
 - Ensure all residents benefit from the same level of health and social care support no matter where they live
 - Improve the health and wellbeing of local people from birth to the end of life
 - Provide more support for individuals, families and communities to support themselves, prevent ill health and manage parts of their own care
 - Ensure services and professionals work closer together for people of all ages, especially those who are vulnerable or have complex needs, who receive support from health and social care, community, voluntary and wider public sector organisations
 - Listen, develop and plan services with individuals, families and community groups to meet local needs.
17. The neighbourhood hopes to transform the way that partner organisations provide care and work with/listen to the local population by working differently expectation is that the Neighbourhoods programme will improve health outcomes for the City and Hackney population by working in neighbourhoods. Interventions and changes being made through the Neighbourhood development programme will result in:

- Reduce inequality of access and inequalities in health and social outcomes for all of our local population.
- Improve outcomes across the local population across the life course
- Create empowered individuals, families and communities who are better able to support themselves, prevent ill-health and increase their ability to sustainably manage their own wellbeing.
- Deliver joined up care for people of all ages, especially those who are vulnerable or have complex needs by joint working across health, social, community, voluntary and wider public sector organisations.
- Create a sustainable, vibrant and robust structure to listen to, develop and plan services with individuals, families and community groups to meet local needs.

Autism Strategy

18. The joint strategy was approved by the Autism Alliance Forum by the end of September 2019 and is now going to the Integrated commissioning board for final approval in January 2020.

Mental Health

Cooperation with the Lions Barber Collective

1. Set up by inspirational British barber Tom Chapman after losing a friend to suicide in 2015, the Lions Barber Collective is turning barbershops into safe spaces for men, using the opportunity of a regular haircut to start conversations about mental health.
2. This international group of barbers, or lions as they call themselves, helps raise awareness of mental illness and aims to prevent suicide by creating and delivering a specific training for barbers enabling them to recognise, talk and listen out for symptoms of depression in clients and signpost them to relevant support services.
3. Tom Chapman developed Barber Talk with the help of psychiatrists and mental health professionals, it is an adaptation of Safe Talk for barbers. The barber talk training takes various forms (live, lite, etc) that aim to arm barbers with the knowledge of how to spot those struggling with their mental health and how to be the support that person needs.
4. The idea is not to make barbers into counsellors or psychiatrists but with the aid of the training's four pillars (RECOGNISE, ASK, LISTEN and HELP) barbers can spot the signs of mental ill health in their customers, signpost them to the appropriate resources bridging the gap between the communities they serve and the services that are available while providing a safe non-judgemental safe space to share, open up and offload.

5. The Lions Barber Collective has attracted the support of the Duke of Cambridge via the 'Heads Together Legacy' and received the Prime Minister's Point of Light Award in 2017 and is having an enormous impact with men whom traditional mental health services can struggle to reach.
6. Commissioned by the Public Health team, Tom Chapman delivered a barber talk live session to 20% of the barbers in the City on 14 September 2019, feedback from the participants was very positive and the Corporation is hoping to deliver another training session before March 2020.
7. To support the Lions Barber Collective and promote the great work they achieve in making barbershops safe places for men to talk about potential mental health issues, the City of London Corporation supported a promotional event on the 7 October 2019 at the Worshipful Company of Barber-Surgeons' Livery Hall.
8. The aim of the event was to connect national and local leaders from the City of London, business, health, care, politics, charities and the military with the work of the Lions Barber Collective.
9. Ambassadors and volunteers shared their story and the mission of the Lions Barber Collective), leading to a celebratory 'first cut' in the hall in centuries, under Holbein's painting of Henry VIII with his Barber-Surgeons and Apothecaries.
10. The City of London of Barbers trained in BarberTalk by the Lions Barbers received their certificates whilst Lions Barber Ambassadors demonstrated how the barber talk training should be applied with hair models. Six international hair designers offered celebrity haircuts in exchange for voluntary donations to attendees interested in promoting and supporting the work of the Lions Barber Collective. The day finished with drinks and time to interact with the Lions to find out more about their mission and ask questions.

Mental Health Street Triage

11. The City of London Corporation Mental Health Street Triage initiative started in May 2017 after the Corporation noticed numerous people in crisis were attracted to the square mile to attempt suicide due to its thriving lifetime economy, numerous travel hubs, bridges and high-rise buildings with rooftop gardens and terraces.
12. The Street Triage scheme is an innovative project whereby from Thursday to Saturdays, City of London Police officers are accompanied on their 5pm to 3am rounds by NHS mental health nurses who provide on the spot advice and guidance to officers as well as assessing and triaging vulnerable individuals to a place of safety.
13. This initiative has led to better outcome for individuals in distress, indeed now people are not inappropriately being taken to the police station under section 136

of the Mental Health Act but rather to a parents' or friend's home, a public health facility or a nearby sanctuary, it also saves precious police resources.

14. Encouraged by the impact of the pilot, the service was extended from 3 to 7 nights a week, over the 2.5 years existence of this service, we have supported 681 people in crisis, many of whom would have been transported to a police station should the Mental Health Street Triage have not been in place. To our great pride and pleasure, the project was awarded NHS team of the year at the end of 2018.

Dragon Café in the City

15. Following a successful pilot in 2018, Dragon Café in the City secured funding from the City Corporation's Priorities Investment Pot (PIP), which will allow it to be delivered from April 2019 until April 2021 at the earliest. In addition, it also secured funding from the Healthier City and Hackney Fund for specific engagement with micro-businesses and SMEs in the City of London.
16. Dragon Café in the City, which operates from Shoe Lane Library fortnightly on Wednesdays (12-7.30pm), offers a range of free and creative activities aimed at providing City workers and residents with an opportunity to release the pressure from day-to-day life. It has led to a higher footfall in the Library (an increase of 24% compared to non-DCC Wednesdays) and the vast majority of visitors providing feedback have said that attending has helped to improve their mental health and their ability and desire to engage with their mental health.
17. Dragon Café in the City has also hosted "special" sessions aimed at engaging specific target audiences within the City's resident and worker populations, including a speaker session with a male, former City lawyer, who spoke about his memoirs, a "Day of the Dead" session focusing on bereavement and a special session to mark National Carers' Week.
18. The City of London Corporation's Public Health team was invited to share insights and best practice from Dragon Café in the City at the City Health International Conference 2019.

Business Healthy

19. Business Healthy hosted a free webinar on problem gambling, mental health and the workplace in November, in collaboration with charity GamCare and City law firm Squire Patton Boggs. The session provided attendees with information about problem gambling, risk factors, identification, preventative actions and impact (including suicide risk), in addition to details on employers' duty of care and specific issues within Financial Services. The webinar focused on the elevated risk profile of those working in financial services – especially trading – as well as those on low incomes. The webinar was well-attended and there are plans for Business Healthy

to focus on this subject going forward, as it is a taboo and hidden issue and is rising up the Public Health agenda nationally.

20. Business Healthy hosted another Suicide Prevention Awareness session for the local business community, to mark World Mental Health Day in October. 20 City workers attended, representing nine different organisations. Feedback showed that 92% 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. 86% said the session helped them to feel more confident in talking to their colleagues about suicide prevention. It is hoped that the next SPA session in early 2020 will have a focused engagement on the retail sector, to reflect the recently-launched “Wellbeing in Retail” initiative led by Samaritans

Other:

21. The City Corporation’s Public Health team made 2-day Adult Mental Health First Aid training available free-of-charge to frontline staff of City Corporation commissioned providers
22. The City Corporation’s Public Health team made a 1-day Children Mental Health First Aid training available to staff from its family of schools in May 2019.
23. The City Corporation’s Public Health team and Business Healthy have been supporting the recently launched national “Every Mind Matters” mental health campaign, which has included arranging for the TV advert to be shown ahead of film screenings at the Barbican Cinema and includes an article on suicide prevention in City Matters from Policy Chair Deputy Catherine McGuinness: <https://www.citymatters.london/suicide-preventable-london-city/>

Press Coverage

24. Innovative approaches by the City Corporation’s Public Health team on mental health and suicide prevention have continued to receive press coverage over the course of 2019, including:
 - BBC London “Inside Out” (Street Triage)
 - Policy Chair Catherine McGuinness’ columns in City Matters (suicide prevention and mental health)
 - The City and London Borough of Hackney being the first London local authorities to join Public Health England’s Prevention Concordat for Better Mental Health

Domestic abuse

19. Summit group has approved the Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy for the City of London. We are hoping the Safer City Partnership approves the Strategy in January 2020.
20. City of London schools have been given the opportunity to take part in a project that runs jointly between schools and the Metropolitan Police. Operation Encompass is the reporting to schools, prior to the start of the next school day, when a child or young person has been exposed to, or involved in, any domestic incident.

Operation Encompass will ensure that a member of the school staff, known as a Dedicated Safeguarding Lead, is trained to allow them to liaise with the police and to use the information that has been shared, in confidence, while ensuring that the school is able to make provision for possible difficulties experienced by children, or their families, who have been involved in, or exposed to, a domestic abuse incident.

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Agenda Item 13

Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	27 November 2019
Subject: Community Safety Team Update	
Report of: Head of Community Safety	For Information
Summary	
To update SCP members on Community Safety Team activity not otherwise addressed	
Recommendation(s)	
Members are asked to note the report.	

Domestic Abuse

1. Since the last SCP meeting there have been no cases referred to the Domestic Abuse MARAC. Monthly meetings have been scheduled; however, no referrals have been received from any agency.
2. The City of London Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy and Action Plan has been approved by Summit and SCP members. The final edit of the strategy and action plan is currently in process. We are consulting with members of the VAWG Forum regarding the strapline to be added to the strategy, making it clear the strategy is for everyone not just women and girls.

Prevent

3. There have been no Channel meetings held since the September meeting. The Community Safety Team has been working closely with the City of London Police's Prevent officer to promote and deliver Prevent training sessions to businesses, community groups, the education sector and partner agencies. Further details are included within the City of London Police report.
4. To date 1387 employees of the City of London Corporation have completed the Prevent e-learning course. The prevent coordinator is delivering a Prevent Awareness session to staff from the Department of Community and Children Services early in 2020

Proceeds of Crime Act – SCP Fund

5. Members will recall that at the last meeting a process was agreed for the consideration and monitoring of the funds provided to the SCP from the City of London Police POCA funds. At that meeting a bid from the LFB for £1,000 was agreed.
6. Since then there has been a bid for £5.5k to support the Reframe the Night campaign. Given the time pressures to ensure this work linked in with the national 16 Days of Action this bid has been agreed by the SCP Chairman. The bid was supported by CoLP and DCCS partners. The campaign seeks to raise awareness around sexual assault and harassment and commences on 25 November. This work shows the City's commitment to the Mayor of London's Women's Night Safety Charter and links well with increases in offending that tend to occur in the run up to Christmas. This work is being delivered in partnership with the London Borough of Hackney. Additional funding has also been secured from the Late-Night Levy; this element will provide for staff training within licensed venues in the City.
7. A bid from City of London Police, supported by DCCS, to provide additional public reassurance patrols in the Middlesex Street area during the peak Christmas period is anticipated ahead of this meeting.
8. There is also a bid under development to support CoLP and the Community Safety Team in delivering crime prevention advice and materials. This will include a component to provide advice and guidance to overseas visitors to the City.
9. Flowing from this we plan to provide hotels and venues with advice and guidance to help prevent crime and respond effectively where incidents do occur.
10. Bids from SCP partners are encouraged.

Public Space Protection Order – London Marathon

11. Work is ongoing to progress the PSPO as agreed at the last SCP meeting. The paper is now progressing through the Committee system. It has been to Licensing and going to Policy and Resources on 21 November. It is also planned to go to Port Health (26 November), Police Authority Board (28 November) and Planning and Transportation (12 December).
12. Progress has also been made in terms of producing a map and capturing the relevant roads for the area we propose the PSPO to operate in. The legal drafting of the actual order is also developing. We have also made progress in terms of undertaking the Equalities Impact Assessment
13. The required public consultation has been delayed as we have been advised this should not commence until after the election period. This will

place considerable time pressures in terms of meeting the deadline required to have a PSPO in place for the 2020 marathon.

Forthcoming Activity

- 14.** Domestic abuse awareness week. The Community Safety Team have organised seven engagement sessions with businesses and venues across the city to raise awareness of the support services available for victims of abuse. For businesses the team will be promoting the Spotting the Signs Toolkit which is available for managers, offering methods of supporting and sign posting their staff to access services. Details below:

Cushman & Wakefield – 25th November

City of London Corporation – 26th November

Broadgate/Exchange House – 27th November

The Walkie Talkie – 28th November (subject to confirmation)

St Bart's Hospital – 29th November

Standard Charter Bank – 2nd December

Sainsbury's Holborn – 4th December

- 15.** The team will also be using these opportunities to promote #ReframeTheNight, campaign in conjunction with Good Night Out and Hackney Council. The campaign is raising awareness and challenging myths and stereotypes around sexual harassment and abuse in the night-time economy. More information on this activity is contained within the POCA fund report.

- 16.** Christmas campaign(s). The Community Safety Team are supporting the City of London Police with their public engagement activity at mainline stations. A number of Corporation colleagues have also volunteered to assist. The CST is also working with the GLA to deliver the London Alcohol campaign. The digital toolkit for this will be provided to partners from 21 November with the first digital element of the campaign commencing 25 November. This campaign builds on the success of previous years, Eat, Pace, Place/Three Wise Things work. We have benefited from the support of London Fire Brigade, London Ambulance Service, Metropolitan Police Service and Transport for London. Further details will be provided at the meeting.

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Agenda Item 14

Committee(s)	Dated:
Safer City Partnership Strategy Group – For Information	27 November 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 – 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.
 - b) Trading Standards officers 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. The classic stereotype that all victims are elderly and socially isolated really isn't true with one recent case involving a university professor who lost over £60,000. 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 actively advising investment fraud victims who have lost money since the end of May about this new route to compensation and we are already receiving some positive feedback. It is still early days and the code is currently only voluntary. However, in order to raise awareness of this possible route to redress, we are now liaising with Action Fraud, the national reporting portal for all economic crime, to ensure that call handlers are making victims aware of the code and the steps that they should be taking to make a claim.

- 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.
- d) Trading Standards continue to maintain and build further good working relationships with mail forwarding businesses and serviced office providers in the City. It was recently discovered that some mail forwarding businesses were being selective about the types of mail that they would forward to their clients. The consequence of this is that consumers who are trying to resolve legitimate problems by writing to the relevant business were simply having their mail returned which is ridiculous. If a business has a registered office address, it is the view of Trading Standards that it must be possible for this mail to be successfully delivered. Work is currently underway to ensure that all mail forwarders amend their procedures to allow all mail to reach its destination.
- e) A key partner for Operation Broadway is the Financial Conduct Authority who have their UK base in Stratford. In order to develop working relationships and better understand the way that the FCA operates, the Trading Standards Manager spent a week at Stratford during October.
- f) 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. Some of these ideas are showing signs of life and the recent report from HM Treasury Select Committee is now suggesting that slower payments should be introduced for new payees.

<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201920/cmselect/cmtreasy/246/246.pdf>

- 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
a. Op Broadway deployments	61	16	15			31
b. Disruptions/interventions	3	0	3			3
c. Adopted for further action by other agencies	20	4	12			16
d. Contacts with 'enablers'	25	2	2			4
e. RP07 forms submitted to Companies House by serviced office providers	19	4	1			5
f. Website suspension requests	8	7	1			8
g. Promotional / prevention activity - e.g. publicity campaigns, days of action, attendance at external events, press coverage	10	1	2			3

- h) 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 legal proceedings have been instituted.
- i) In September, the City hosted a London Trading Standards event at Guildhall to highlight the current issues with knife crime. The event was very successful and highlighted the important role that Trading Standards has to play as part of dealing with this issue.
<http://www.londontradingstandards.org.uk/news/london-retailer-agreement-launched-to-crackdown-on-underage-knife-sales/>
- j) In the City, there very few retailers that sell knives. Test purchasing using a 17-year-old was carried out during October and one of the retailers sold without asking any questions. This matter is now under investigation.
- k) Trading Standards attended the Licensing Engagement Forum on 22 October and gave a presentation to encourage the licensed trade to comply with their legal obligations under trading standards legislation. Following recent inspections of pubs in the City, there are concerns that standards are slipping and there is room for improvement. In particular, during a test purchasing exercise earlier this year, pubs consistently failed to challenge a 20-year-old who was purchasing alcohol. Trading Standards are now speaking to the Police Licensing Inspector with a view to conducting more formal test purchasing exercises.

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. Two issues that relate to the work of this committee that are 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 July 2019 and the 30th September 2019 three ice cream vans, one peanut trolley and one pancake cart were seized. A further two warnings were given to the operators of ice cream vans. In addition, illegal gambling is disrupted on a weekly basis (mostly on Tower Bridge). 8 offences are listed to be heard on 27th November and a further 2 offences await listing. Three offences were heard on 9th October at Hendon Magistrates Court with fines of £400, £600 and £800, with full costs awarded including forfeiture of the receptacle.
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 176 noise complaints between 1st July 2019 and 30th September 2019 of which 96% were resolved. In addition, they also assessed and commented on 317 Planning, Licensing and construction works applications and 337 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours. Comparatively in the same period for 18/19 the Pollution Team dealt with 278 noise complaints of which 93.9% were resolved. In addition, they also assessed and commented on 323 Planning, Licensing and construction works applications and 277 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours.
12. The Out of Hours Service dealt with 94 complaints between 1st July 2019 and 30th September 2019 and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 90.3% of cases, and often only 30 minutes. Comparatively, in the same period for 18/19 the Out of Hours Service dealt with

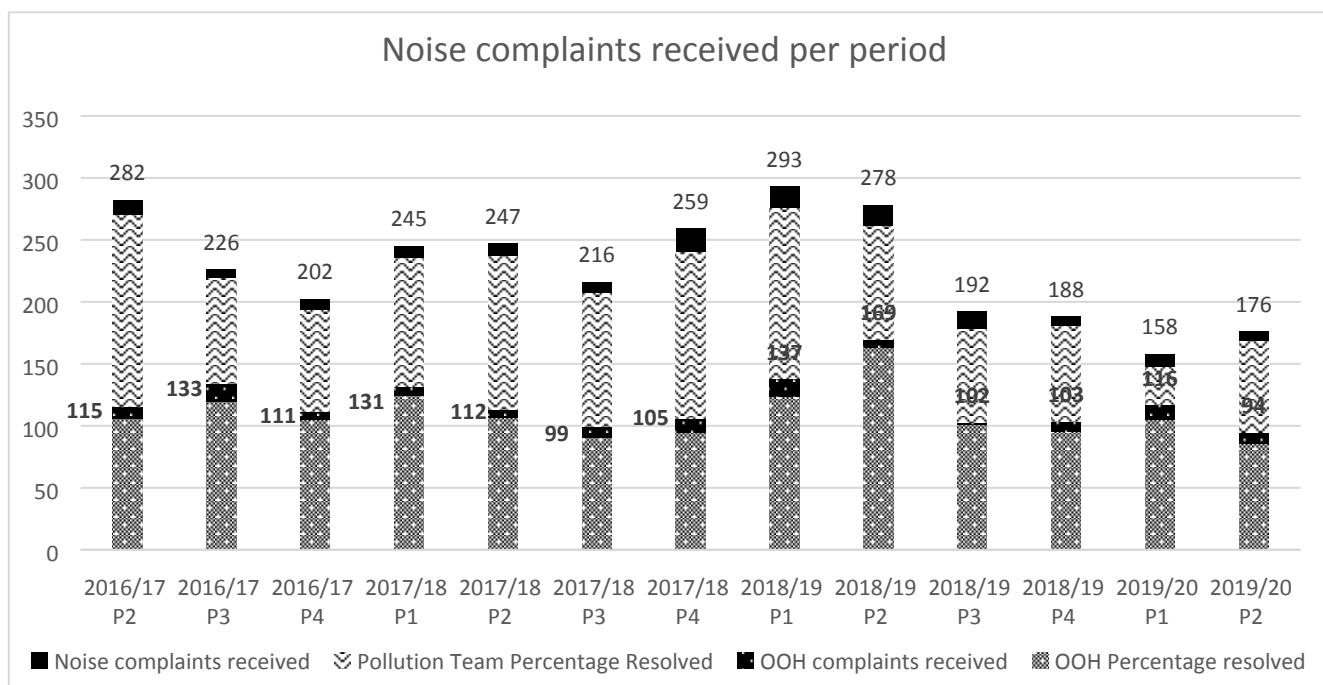
169 complaints and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 96.3% of cases, and often only 30 minutes.

13. The Pollution Team served 2 x S.80, 1 S.61 (Prior consent) Control of Pollution Act Notices and 1 S.61 Consents between 1st July and 30th September 2019. In the same period for 2018/19 the Pollution Team issued 4 S.61 (Prior consent) Control of Pollution Act Notices and 6 S.61 Consents.

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

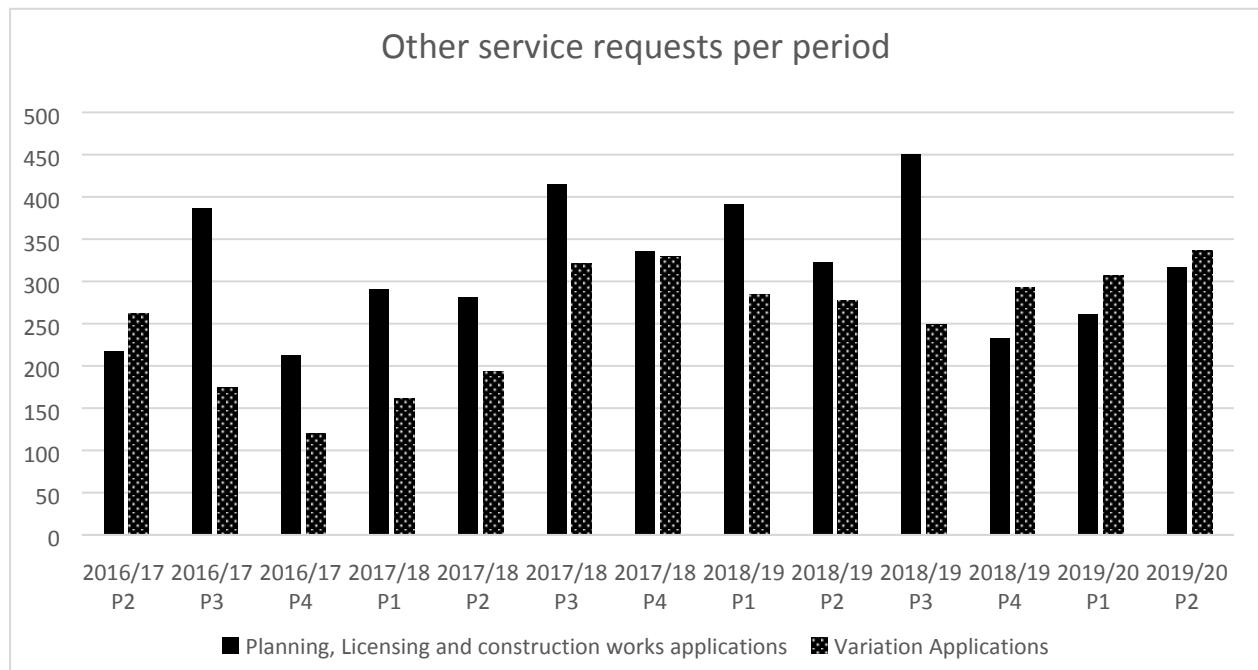
Noise Complaints

Year	Period	Pollution Team Noise complaints received	Percentage resolved	OOH Team Noise complaints received	Percentage resolved within KPI (60min)
2016/17	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	90.9%
2019/20	2	176	96%	94	90.3%



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	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
2019/20	2	317	337	0	2	1	1



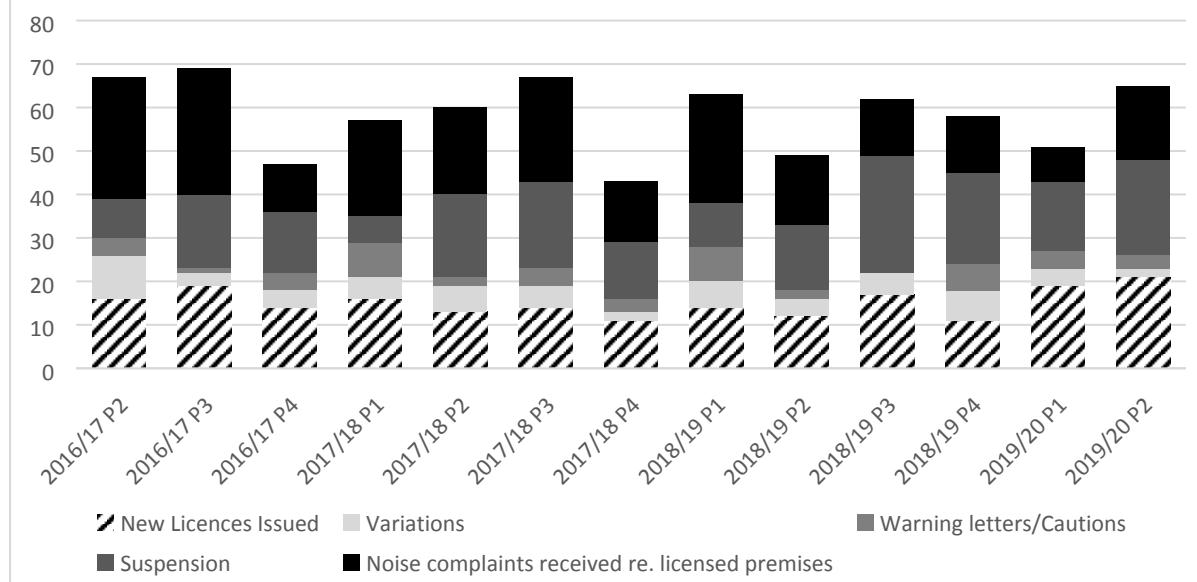
15. The revised Saturday morning construction hours 09:00-14:00 continue with high levels of compliance and anecdotal evidence of a positive reaction by residents. Contractors operating to the revised hours have not expressed any significant issues in adopting them. The Committee agreed to adjust the standard Saturday noisy working hours from 0800 to 1300 to 0900 to 1400.
16. The Pollution Control Team received the John Connell Local Authority Award on 23rd October at the Palace of Westminster in recognition of their imaginative and sustainable initiatives in the management of noise issues.

Enforcement

17. 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
2016/17	2	16	10	4	9	28
2016/17	3	19	3	1	17	29
2016/17	4	14	4	4	14	11
2017/18	1	16	5	8	6	22
2017/18	2	13	6	2	19	20
2017/18	3	14	5	4	20	24
2017/18	4	11	2	3	13	14
2018/19	1	14	6	8	10	25
2018/19	2	12	4	2	15	16
2018/19	3	17	5	0	27	13
2018/19	4	11	7	6	21	13
2019/20	1	19	4	4	16	8
2019/20	2	21	2	3	22	17

Licensing Enforcement data



18. The number of hearings and reviews remains at a low-level year on year. During the period 1st July and 30th September 2019, there have been four hearings in relation to Gremio de London Ltd, WeWork – WW Moor Place Limited, Stem and Gory – Herbivore Restaurants Ltd and Daisy Green Food Ltd.. There have been no requests to review a premises licence.
19. 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, six on amber and the rest are all green in a total of 931 premises.
20. 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.
21. 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

22. 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 was held in November and participants are now offered additional training and short seminars on a relevant issues.
23. There were 72 premises awarded in the categories of pass, commended and Highly commended.

The three overall winners were:

- The Gable Bar & Restaurant, winning it for the second year running.
- The Steelyard Nightclub
- Mrs Foggs Bar

Late Night Levy

24. 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.

25. A report on the income and expenditure is provided annually to the Licensing Committee with the latest report considered at their February 6 (add year) meeting. This report obtained agreement to continue the levy for a further two years at which time the process would be reviewed.
26. Areas of significant expenditure on the City Police portion of the levy continue to be the night time policing of licensed activities, an additional intelligence post in the City Police Licensing Team and the Police Licensing Inspector, which was agreed by the Licensing Committee at its October (add year) 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

27. The Public Protection Service contributed to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2017 - 20, and its priorities and objectives.
28. 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.
29. The Department is also represented on other relevant Boards and Groups, including the Serious and Organised Crime Board.

Conclusion

30. 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.

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Agenda Item 15

Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	27 November 2019
Subject: Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Update	
Report of: Head of Community Safety Report author: Ayesha Fordham - Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer	For Information
This report updates Members on the City of London's commitment to the Mayor of London's Women's Night Safety Charter, delivered by the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer to raise awareness and understanding of sexual harassment and abuse in the night-time economy.	
Summary The post holder has been working in partnership with Hackney Council and Good Night Out to launch a campaign and training around sexual harassment and abuse in the night-time economy, which forms part of the City of London's commitment to the Mayor of London's Women's Night Safety Charter. The Charter has been incorporated within the Mayor's Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2019-2023. This was done in response to Londoner's asking the Night Czar to prioritise women's safety at night. Since September 2015 the City of London has seen a 55% increase in the number of reported cases of sexual harassment/assaults occurring in licensed venues. The City of London Police have identified that in around 40% of sexual harassment/assault reports, alcohol was a key factor. These statistics indicate the importance of this project. The campaign #ReframeTheNight has been funded by the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA) to ensure any profit generated through criminal acts are used in a positive way for crime prevention. The training element of this project is being funded through the Late-Night Levy and will be offered to licensed venues signed up to the Safety Thirst Scheme, being delivered in February 2020. The training will raise awareness of how licensed	

venues should respond to sexual harassment and abuse, ensuring the victim receives appropriate care and support.

Key Points:

- **POCA Funding**
- **Measuring the Impact of the Campaign**
- **Late Night Levy Funding**
- **Conclusion**

POCA Funding

1. POCA funding has been granted to deliver a campaign raising awareness of sexual harassment and abuse in the night-time economy. The campaign, in partnership with Hackney Council, is due to launch on the 25th November which is the start of 16 days of action against Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). The message will be aimed at everyone regardless of gender or sexuality; however, we recognise that sexual harassment and abuse is disproportionately experienced by women. The organisation Good Night Out Campaign have supported the development of the campaign, providing specialist knowledge and expertise around the messaging and delivery.
2. #ReframeTheNight highlights the need for a change in societal attitudes towards sexual harassment and abuse in the night-time economy. The campaign is aiming to challenge people to 'reframe' the common perceptions and myths that are so regularly used when talking about sexual harassment and abuse. #ReframeTheNight has done this through using five different myths and 'reframed' them to reflect the reality of sexual harassment and abuse.
3. The notion of team nights out and socialising with colleagues in the night-time economy is deeply embedded within the culture of the City of London. Employers have a duty of care to ensure their employees are safe and protected, through promoting #ReframeTheNight they can actively challenge myths and stereotypes around sexual harassment and abuse.
4. The objectives of #ReframeTheNight are:
 - To raise awareness of sexual harassment/assault that occur during the night-time economy.
 - To promote support services that are available for people who have been affected by sexual harassment/assault.
 - To encourage bystanders to safely take action against any sexual harassment/assault they witness.

- To promote the message that keeping people safe from sexual harassment/assault during the night-time economy is everyone's responsibility.
 - To promote the message to the public that sexual harassment/assault will not be tolerated.
 - To spread the message of the campaign further than the City of London and Hackney.
 - To deliver a coordinated response to sexual harassment/assault.
5. This campaign supports the following agreed SCP priorities:
- Vulnerable people and communities are protected and safeguarded.
 - People are safe from violent crime and violence against the person.
 - People are safe and feel safe in the Night-Time Economy.
6. The campaign will be promoted through:
- Adverts on social media
 - Materials distributed to licensed venues
 - Online support from licenced venues
 - Business Healthy
 - SkyLine Newsletter
 - City of London Police online streams
 - City Corporation Intranet and social media
 - Hackney Council

Measuring the Impact of the Campaign

7. The success criteria for this campaign will be based on:
- The number of people accessing support services for sexual harassment/assault.
 - The number of crimes being reported to the police, via the victim or a third party.
 - Awareness and understanding of sexual harassment/assault that occurs during the night-time economy with the general public.
 - These will be measured through online advertisement and data collected from the City of London Police and Vulnerable Victims Advocate.

Late Night Levy Funding

8. Funding from the Late-Night Levy has been granted to deliver ten training sessions to licensed venues around best practice for keeping people safe from sexual harassment/assault and preventing and responding to these issues occurring on their premises. The training will be offered to licensed venues signed up to the Safety Thirst accreditation scheme and will be delivered in February 2020.
9. Good Night Out Campaign, who are working in partnership with the Mayor of London to support the Women's Night Safety Charter, delivering specialist

training to licensed venues will design a bespoke training session for the City of London, ensuring that the training is specific to the issues presenting within the City of London.

10. The key benefits of the training are that the licensed venues will learn effective ways to prevent and respond to sexual harassment/assault incidents. The training will give the venue staff and management safety standards to work towards and the venues will be given posters to display within their venue. The training will be facilitated by two specialist trainers and will be 2 hours.

11. Participants of the training will:

- Create a shared definition of unacceptable behaviour.
- Receive information about sexual consent and the law.
- Work through real-life scenarios in smaller groups.
- Better understand perpetrator tactics in a nightlife setting.
- Gain empathy regarding the difficulties of disclosing sexual harassment and assault.
- A toolkit for responding with compassion to all disclosures and sharing this with staff.
- Challenge myths related to sexual harassment and assault.

Conclusion

12. The message being promoted within this project is a key part of the Mayor of London's Women's Night Safety Charter and VAWG Strategy 2019-2023. #ReframeTheNight has been developed with the funding and support of the Safer City Partnership. The statistics of sexual harassment and abuse taking place in the City of London indicate a need for the message within this campaign to be highlighted. The training will follow on from the campaign in the new year and will ensure this message is embedded within licensed venues, providing venues with the tools to respond and support people affected by sexual harassment and abuse.

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Agenda Item 16

Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	27 November 2019
Subject:	
Serious and Organised Crime Board – Annual Review	
Report of:	For Information
Summary	
<p>This report presents a synopsis of the work of the Serious and Organised Crime Board over the past year.</p> <p>It introduces the new chairman, refers to the revised Terms of Reference and the three SOC priorities: fraud, modern slavery and drugs.</p> <p>It also refers to the information sharing agreement, emphasises the importance of partnership working, provides an update on HMIC inspection and the new lifetime offender management unit.</p> <p>Looking ahead, it plans to continue working closely with all partners in order to keep abreast of new and/or emerging priorities.</p>	

Background

1. The Serious and Organised Crime Board was set up in 2016 to provide an advisory function and to report into the SCP.
2. David Bulbrook, Borough Commander, CoL, of the London Fire Brigade has been appointed the new chairman.

Revised terms of reference

3. A further revision of the ToR was made and approved so that it provided a more accurate description of the role of the SOC Board and its membership.
4. This took account of The Home Office Serious and Organised Crime Strategy which was published in November 2018.

SOC priorities

5. The City of London SOC Board identified three priorities:

- Fraud and cyber enabled crime
- Modern Slavery and domestic servitude

- Illicit drugs (cross cutting)

Fraud

6. Gavin Tyrell, Head and National Lead for Force Fraud Teams in the City, presented the operational side of fraud and how it is tackled within the City. The focus was on preventing trading losses, mandate fraud, internal fraud, and payment diversion fraud.
7. The Intelligence Bureau, led by Richard Waight, had developed a work plan on the top 12 high harm fraud subjects in the UK which was being run with partners in all Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU)s and the National Crime Agency to produce a detailed profile. Information was being gathered on suspected fraud from HMRC data sets and UK finance. The Bureau was also training its staff in specialist fraud investigation skills.

Modern slavery

8. Intelligence was being gathered on crime and all types of offences linked to modern slavery, including, drug misuse linked to Criminal Exploitation and sexual exploitation. As a result of the findings there had been an increase in the number of referrals received for the year, although levels remain in single figures.
9. Training and guidance on modern slavery had made a big impact on raising awareness compared to the previous year and frontline staff were being trained to look out for signs of modern slavery. Training was one of the areas that HMRC highlighted during their last inspection. There are 23 SPOCs leading on modern slavery within the CoLP covering all business areas. The City of London Corporation hosted an event on 18 October on this subject.

Drugs

10. Significant work has been undertaken over the year, building on the CoLP drugs profile. Arrests relating to drugs have increased considerably. Many of the supply activities link to the Western Balkans. During the past year, the Drugs Working Group has been busy gathering intelligence on drug related crime. The drugs profile was presented at Force Tasking and SCP SOC Board. This work has linked into other areas of activity including the Drugs in the City Working Group.

Information sharing agreement

11. At the start of the year there remained some uncertainty about the current status of the groups ISA, specifically were partners encountering problems due to blockages in data sharing. Having reviewed the situation no problems were identified for partnership agencies.

Partnership working

12. Partnership collaboration, education and promoting awareness is central to the work of the Serious and Organised Crime Board and its work. A strong emphasis has been placed on the importance of partners being represented at all Board meetings to gain a better understanding of the type of crimes facing our communities. The Chairman of the SCP has also attended Board's meetings to support participation.

HMIC inspection

13. Sheila McCullough, Business Review and Strategic Officer, was invited to present information on the HMICFRS integrated PEEL inspection 2018/19. The report identified areas of improvement in tackling serious and organised crime and its approach to the lifetime management of organised criminals including the powers of other organisations and the importance of partnership working.

New Lifetime Offender Management Unit

14. The New Lifetime Offender Management Unit is now up and running and fully staffed and working on economic crime and acquisitive crime.

Looking ahead

15. Having reviewed all three priorities. The Board, with the assistance of CoLP will hear of any new and/or emerging priorities for the year ahead.
16. In line with CoLP we will focus on pursue and prevent and continue to highlight the importance of collaboration with our partners.
17. CoLP will be taking a tailored approach towards tackling serious and organised crime including prevention of drug use.

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