



## Safer City Partnership Strategy Group

**Date:** TUESDAY, 7 JULY 2020

**Time:** 10.00 am

**Venue:** VIRTUAL PUBLIC MEETING (ACCESSIBLE REMOTELY)

**Members:**

Douglas Barrow (Chairman)	Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services
Helen Isaac, City of London Police	Don Randall, City of London Crime Prevention Association
Marvin Bruno, British Transport Police	Tijs Broeke, Deputy Chairman
Peter Lisley, Assistant Town Clerk (Deputy Chairman)	Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub
Gavin Stedman, Markets & Consumer Protection Department	Tim Wiseman, City & Hackney CCG
David Bulbrook, London Fire Brigade	Alex Wrigley, Guinness Trust
Stuart Webber, City Probation Service	Sophie Anne Fernandes, Licensing Committee Chairman
	Helen Isaac, City of London Police
	Bob Benton, City Business Representative

**Enquiries:** Chris Rumbles  
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### Accessing the virtual public meeting

Members of the public can observe this virtual public meeting at the below link:  
<https://youtu.be/kqoVduEExu4>

**John Barradell**  
Town Clerk and Chief Executive

# AGENDA

1. **APOLOGIES**

2. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

3. **MINUTES**

To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2020.

**For Decision**  
(Pages 1 - 8)

4. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS - VERBAL UPDATE**

Report of the Town Clerk.

(Pages 9 - 10)

5. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**

Report of the City of London Police.

**For Information**  
(Pages 11 - 30)

6. **RESPONSES TO ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE CITY OF LONDON:  
SECOND UPDATE REPORT**

Report of the Head of Community Safety.

**For Information**  
(Pages 31 - 36)

7. **THE CITY OF LONDON COMMUNITY TRIGGER RECOMMENDATIONS JANUARY  
2020: UPDATE ON ACTION PLAN REPORT**

Report of the Head of Community Safety.

**For Information**  
(Pages 37 - 44)

8. **LONDON FIRE BRIGADE**

Report of the Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade

**For Information**  
(Pages 45 - 50)

9. **DOMESTIC ABUSE VULNERABILITY AND RISK POLICY UPDATE**

Report of the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer.

**For Information**  
(Pages 51 - 92)

10. **COMMUNITY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES UPDATE**  
Report of the Director of Community & Children's Services.

**For Information**  
(Pages 93 - 96)

11. **PUBLIC PROTECTION SERVICE (ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, LICENSING AND TRADING STANDARDS) UPDATE**  
Report of the Director of Markets & Consumer Protection.

**For Information**  
(Pages 97 - 108)

12. **COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE**  
Report of the Head of Community Safety.

**For Information**  
(Pages 109 - 114)

13. **QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE GROUP**

14. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

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## **SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY GROUP**

**Wednesday, 12 February 2020**

**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)	Don Randall, City of London Crime Prevention
Peter Lisley (Deputy Chairman)	Tim Wiseman, City and Hackney CCG
Claire Dumontier-Marriage, Cheapside Business Alliance	Marvin Bruno, British Transport Police
Renu Gupta, City of London Independent Advisory & Scrutiny Group	Marianne Fredericks, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy
Gavin Stedman, Port Health and Public Protection Director	William Duffy, City of London Police
David Bulbrook, London Fire Brigade	
Lee Presland	- City of London Police
Alex Orme	- City of London Police Authority
David MacKintosh	- Community Safety Manager
Chris Pelham	- Assistant Director, Community and Children's Services Department
Andy Liggins	- Public Health Consultant
Claire Giraude	- Department of Community & Children's Services
Rachel Waldren	- City of London Police Authority
Chris Rumbles, Clerk	- Town Clerk's Department

#### **1. APOLOGIES**

Apologies were received from Bob Benton, Stuart Webber, Tijs Broeke, Alex Wrigley and Patrick Brooks.

#### **2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations.

#### **3. MINUTES**

Resolved, that the minutes of the meeting on Wednesday 27 November 2019 were approved as an accurate record.

#### **4. OUTSTANDING ACTIONS**

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

**SOS Bus** – A viable contract option was now available, and this needed putting before Members to resolve the issue of funding. The proposed contract

would mean City of London Police would not own the bus and the company contracted would run and maintain it. A report was due to be presented to Licensing Committee looking at potential funding options.

The Group acknowledged the SOS Bus was very good in terms of presentational value, whilst also noting the difficulty in quantifying its overall worth through dealing with a range of vulnerability aspects. These included dealing with individuals under the influence of drink and drugs, providing a triage service to injured people, providing a safe place and preventing people from becoming victims and also assisting in freeing up Police Officer time through not having to deal with injured people. The Commissioner stressed it was always difficult to demonstrate exactly what had been prevented from happening.

A Member referred to her time as Chairman of Licensing Committee during which a Late-Night Levy had been introduced. It was suggested money was available through the Late-Night Levy and that this could be a potential source of funding for the SOS Bus.

**Hotel Toolkit** – Online hotel toolkit available to hotels via the City of London Police website. Work to promote the toolkit was now underway.

**Independent Advisory Group** – New Chair in post, included as part of Membership of Safer City Partnership and in attendance at this meeting.

**Partnership Data Review** – Progress has been made and SafeStats data was now available for London Ambulance Service and London Fire Brigade. City of London Police analyst will shortly be co-locating with City Corporation colleagues. Analyst network meeting due to be held in February and draft strategy should be available for Safer City Partnership on 14 May.

**Anti-Social Behaviour** – Chairman has written to the Town Clerk highlighting this important issue. Anti-social behaviour would now be included as part of the thinking around a new target operating model. Meetings to be held at the appropriate point looking to build anti-social behaviour into the system.

**ParkGuard Patrols** – An increase in reporting seen. Review of patrols pre-Christmas due back in March, an early highlight has seen an increase of information coming back on to the City of London Police system. Updates to follow.

**Defibrillators** - Usage data circulated between meetings.

## 5. **CITY OF LONDON COMMUNITY TRIGGER CASE REVIEW**

The Group received a report of the Head of Community Safety informing them of a Community Trigger activation request relating to anti-social behaviour received in December 2019 and the results of the case review and recommendations given in January 2020.

The Community Safety Manager explained how the Community Trigger provided a mechanism through which members of the community could ask a Community Safety Partnership to review their response to complaints of persistent anti-social behaviour.

The Head of Community Safety stressed that there had been learning for all parties involved. The Partnership noted that some broad principles had been recommended for implementation around improved record keeping, better sharing of information relating to multi-agency cases and better use of existing systems e.g. Ecins for case management and ensuring that all relevant colleagues were aware of the City Community MARAC.

The Chairman accepted the unfortunate set of circumstance that had led to a Community Trigger activation request on this occasion, whilst also acknowledging that some very good lessons had been learned from the process that would benefit future multi-agency responses.

The Head of Community Safety reassured the Group that implementation of all recommendations was very much in hand. The Head of Community Safety agreed to bring back a report updating on progress.

RESOLVED, that the contents of the report be noted.

#### **6. CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**

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

- An 8% reduction in crime having been seen last month through deployment of Police Officers and daily hubs at hotspots.
- Sexual offences having seen a decrease in November / December during the festive period, which was very positive.
- An 11% reduction in shoplifting. Targeting prolific offenders had proved a success.

The Chairman noted the areas of success, but stressed the reality was that crime was increasing nationally and particularly in the City and that it was important for City of London Police to focus on this.

The Chairman suggested the Commissioner could look to partners to assist with crime prevention and in working towards achieving a reduction in crime in the City. The Chairman proposed the Commissioner report back at a future meeting on areas where City of London Police would benefit from some assistance from partners.

The Commissioner explained an action plan was being developed that would include those areas where Safer City Partnership agencies had come forward highlighting areas where they could assist.

Resolved, that the update be noted.

**7. COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE**

The Group received a report of the Head of Community Safety providing an update on activity of the Community Safety Team since the last meeting.

The Head of Community Safety explained how the report provided an update on regular activity monitored by the Community Safety Team. Key issues included two DA MARACS having been referred to the City of London MARAC, with five other referrals having been received via City of London Police that were out of the area and referred to the relevant local authority area. The Group noted there had been no Prevent Channel referrals since the last Safer City Partnership Group meeting.

The Head of Community updated the Group on work that was ongoing to put in place a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) for the London Marathon in April 2020. Public consultation had closed on Friday 7<sup>th</sup> February with 32 responses having been received and with the majority of these in support of the proposal.

A Member stressed how traumatic and difficult it was to have people outside your premises acting anti-socially, which the Chairman acknowledged.

The Chairman stressed the importance of demonstrating how the Partnership was making a difference. Looking at those areas where the Partnership had made a difference e.g. Middlesex Street ParkGuard patrol and looking to promote these areas of work. The Head of Community Safety confirmed this would be presented as part of the Safer City Partnership annual review.

RECEIVED

**8. SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP - POCA FUNDING BID 2019-2020**

The Group considered a City of London Police bid to the POCA Fund relating to Project Mercury, a property marking scheme for residents of the City of London.

The Head of Community Safety explained how funding would go towards preventing acquisitive crime issues and also provide an opportunity for City of London Police to offer community reassurance, achieve closer working and increased visibility with residents and businesses.

The Head of Community Safety confirmed that money remained available through the POCA Fund and encouraged partners to consider other areas where money could go towards supporting the work of the Partnership.

Resolved, that £10k be approved to support Project Mercury.

**9. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN**

The Group considered a report of the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer that provided an update on the final Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy and seeking approval to the proposed action plan.



The Policy Officer referred to the previous discussions on this item and questions around how supportive the strategy was of the whole community.

The Policy Officer explained how 92% of victims were women, but further to previous comments from the Partnership of a need to ensure other members of the community were included, a strapline had now been incorporated into the strategy making it clear that men, boys and all across the gender spectrum were impacted and therefore it supported the whole community.

The Chairman remarked on the title of Violence Against Women and Girls being at the direction of the Home Office, which is why a strapline had now been incorporated making the position clear.

The Director of Community and Children's Services confirmed the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan would be sent to schools and education boards to make them aware of the strategy and to allow for it to sit alongside policies for safeguarding that were already in place.

Resolved, that the final Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy be noted and action plan approved.

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

The Group received a report of the Community Safety Team providing an update on the activities of the two-year funded post of the Anti-Social Behaviour Coordinator and Strategy Officer.

The Strategy Officer reminded the Group of the paper previously presented to the Group outlining responses received to a review of anti-social behaviour, challenges faced by partners in preventing and tackling anti-social behaviour and a call for the City Corporation to take on a central co-ordinating role.

The Strategy Officer referred to the scenarios presented in appendix 1 that had provided examples of anti-social behaviour affecting departments and partners that could be dealt with through a centralised body at the City Corporation through delegated enforcement powers.

The Group noted meetings would be taking place with partners to discuss the referral process, which it was hoped would increase the overall diversity of referrals and achieve buy in to the process. The Chairman stressed the importance of partners engaging and feeding into the anti-social behaviour service that was being developed.

The Chairman expressed his frustration that there had been no outcome to the examples shown. It was acknowledged that the examples demonstrated a need for a centralised body to co-ordinate responses and the approach taken to remedy situations then allowing an opportunity to take a look at the next steps.

Resolved, that the content of the report be noted.

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

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

The Chairman questioned when the result of the retendering of the drug and alcohol service was likely to be announced and the Strategy Officer explained that all bidders had until 25<sup>th</sup> February to appeal, after which date it was hoped they would be in a position to announce the result.

Resolved, that the update be noted.

12. **CHRISTMAS 2019 ALCOHOL CAMPAIGN**

The Group received a report of the Head of Community Safety providing an update on key elements of the campaign including its objectives, key partners and outcomes.

The Head of Community Safety put on record his thanks to colleagues at London Ambulance Service, British Transport Police and City Corporation for all their support with the campaign. It had been a modest campaign that had not been hard hitting but had provided an opportunity for people to think about their behaviour.

Initial figures from LAS had indicated a 5% reduction in alcohol related calls during the Christmas period, with campaigns of this type providing a good example of good partnership working in looking to achieve this.

The Head of Community Safety explained how the campaign had proved a success with very good support from partners and the Greater London Authority also being very pleased with its outcomes.

Resolved, that the report be received, and its contents noted.

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

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

The Port Health and Public Protection Director referred to key areas of activity including good examples of protecting vulnerable people, targeting illegal street trading, tackling acquisitive crime and fraud through operation Broadway. Work had taken place with key partners including City of London Police, Trading Standards, Financial Conduct Authority and HMIC in an effort to gather local intelligence and disrupt activity.

A Member highlighted the success of tackling illegal street trading, whilst also noting there remained one small pocket on Transport for London property and it was suggested bringing TfL on board to look at tackling the issue.

Resolved, that the report be received, and its contents noted.

**14. REFRAME THE NIGHT**

The Group received a report of the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer providing an update on the outcomes of the Reframe the Night campaign.

The Policy Officer explained how the update had been brought back to the Group to allow an opportunity to demonstrate what can be achieved through POCA funding. It also offered a good example of partnership working across multiple departments at the City Corporation and City of London Police.

The Group acknowledged press interest in this campaign, which was very positive. A Member noted the training being delivered to licensed venues between February and April and suggested this information be provided to Licensing Committee.

Resolved, that the update be noted.

**15. SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME BOARD (SOCB)**

The Group received a report of the Head of Community Safety setting out the main points discussed at a meeting between the Chair of SOCB, City of London Police and the Community Safety Team in agreeing an agenda for the next SOCB meeting.

The Chairman of SOCB explained how the priorities that came up during the SOCB agenda planning meeting were very similar to the priorities of the Safer City Partnership Group in looking at bringing together ideas on partnership working, POCA Fund opportunities and engaging communities.

Blue light services had also been an area for discussion and looking at developing a package of measures to support them from the point they arrive at an incident through to areas that follow e.g. investigation.

The Commissioner suggested consideration be given to drug use and links to criminality; recreational use stimulates market exploitation and needed tackling.

A Member stressed the importance of not differentiating between white or blue-collar crime. All crime needed dealing with.

Resolved, that the update be noted.

**16. LONDON FIRE BRIGADE**

The Borough Commander provided partners with an update on activity since the last meeting and this included the following: -

- Average attendance time at incident being 4:57
- 286 incidents from December through to February.
- An update on major incidents of note.
- Fire Cadets at Dowgate.

- 4 pump exercise at Wood Street.
- City of London Police presentation 4 March 2020
- 12 pump No Notice CBRN Multi Agency exercise 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2020
- 12 pump fire and Salvage Exercise at St Pauls

The Chairman questioned if there was any update on fire dogs and the Borough Commander explained how fire investigation dogs had been trained and were now working at Dowgate Fire Station to sense use of hydrocarbon in arson attacks. Dogs had been trained to provide support at a forensic level.

**17. QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE GROUP**

There were no questions.

**18. ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

**Covid-19**

The Chairman referred to the ongoing situation relating to Covid-19 and suggested there would be a need to understand collectively all that was happening.

The Group noted the City Corporation's approach being one of following Public Health England guidance, with the extent the virus not yet known; plans are in place and these were beginning to be activated. Work had also taken place with Public Health England looking to understand the impact on ports and airports and considering possible closure of these locations.

**The meeting closed at time 3.10pm**

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Chairman

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

## SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP GROUP

7 July 2020

### OUTSTANDING REFERENCES

No.	Meeting Date & Reference	Action	Owner	Status
1	<b>26/2/18 SOS Bus</b>	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 organisations.  Initial discussions have taken place looking at CoLP/Corporation purchasing their own bus.	City of London Police / Community Safety Team	<u>ONGOING</u>  City of London Police to report back following end of year review.  Verbal update provided at SCP on 12.02.20. Report due to be presented to Licensing Committee.
2	<b>7/11/19 Item 6 Partnership Data Review</b>	Multi-agency strategic assessment to be developed. Update to be provided at next meeting.	Head of Community Safety / Business Intelligence Lead	<u>ONGOING:</u>  Initial scoping exercise undertaken. Draft strategy to be prepared.
3	<b>7/11/19 Item 13 Park Guard Patrol (Middlesex Street)</b>	Commissioner and Head of Community Safety to agree how to monitor success of the £5k POCA fund bid for a Park Guard Patrol on Middlesex Street	Commissioner / Head of Community Safety	ONGOING  COLP to report back on key performance measurements.

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**CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY**

# **Safer City Partnership Strategy Group Review Period March – May 2020**

City of London Police Update

Supt Helen Isaac

City of London Police (Communities & Partnerships)

June 2020

## **Introduction**

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** – People are safe from violent crime and violence against the person
- **Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance** – People are safe and feel safe in the night-time economy
- **Acquisitive Crime** – People and businesses are protected from theft and fraud/acquisitive crime
- **Anti-Social Behaviour** – Anti-Social Behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively
- **Supporting the Counter Terrorism Strategy through Delivery of the Prevent Strategy** – Vulnerable people and communities are safeguarded from radicalisation and the threat of terrorism.



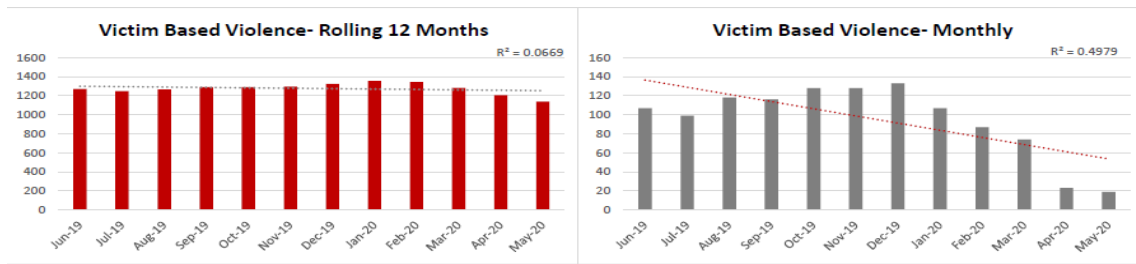
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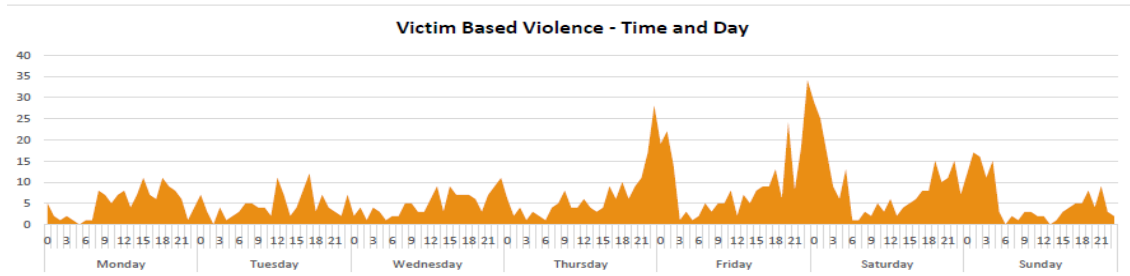
As can be seen from this diagram, COVID-19 has had a dramatic impact on crime in the City of London in the months March-May 2020, with the level dropping suddenly to its lowest point by some margin in five years.

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## Violence Against the Person



Change	* This Month	-17%	Detection Rate FYTD:	62%	National Position:	0
	* FYTD	-77%		Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:		64%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-10%				

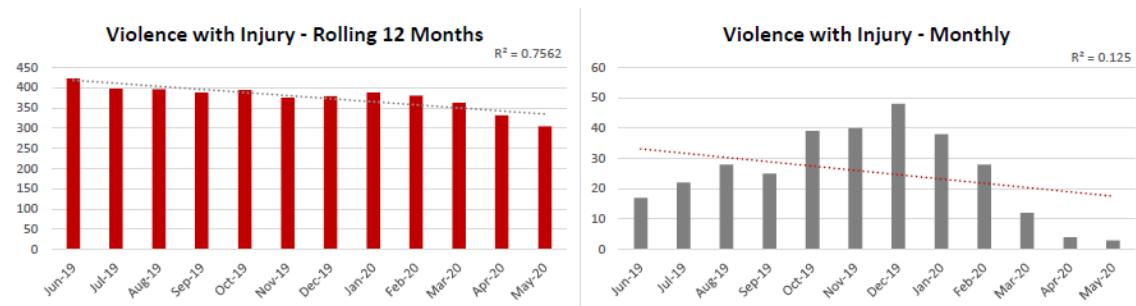


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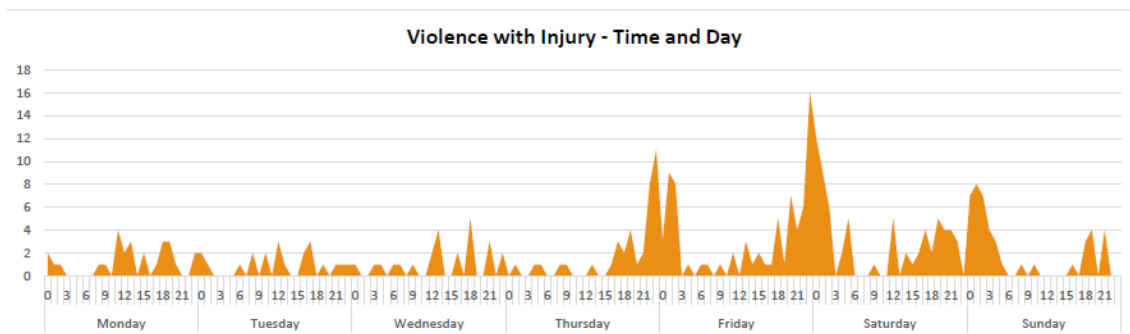
Report current to: 06/06/2020

Victim based violence has fallen by 77% in the FYTD, a very noticeable impact of COVID-19, licensed premises being shut and a big reduction in footfall.

## Violence with Injury



Change	* This Month	-25%	Detection Rate FYTD:	143%	National Position:	1
	* FYTD	-89%		Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:		143%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-30%				

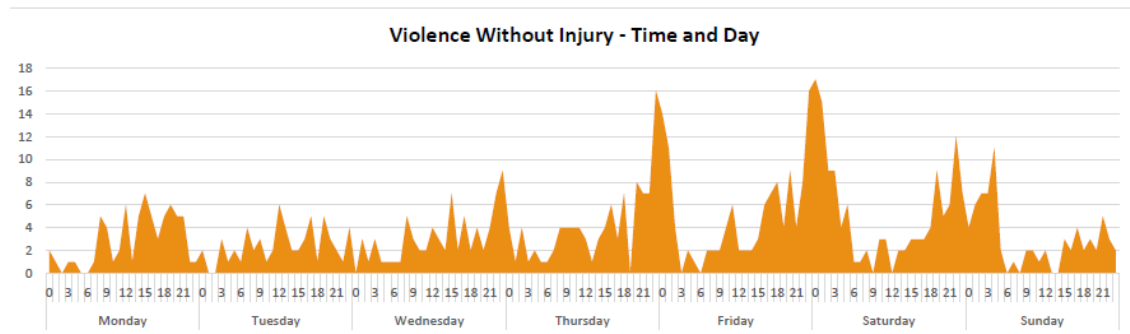
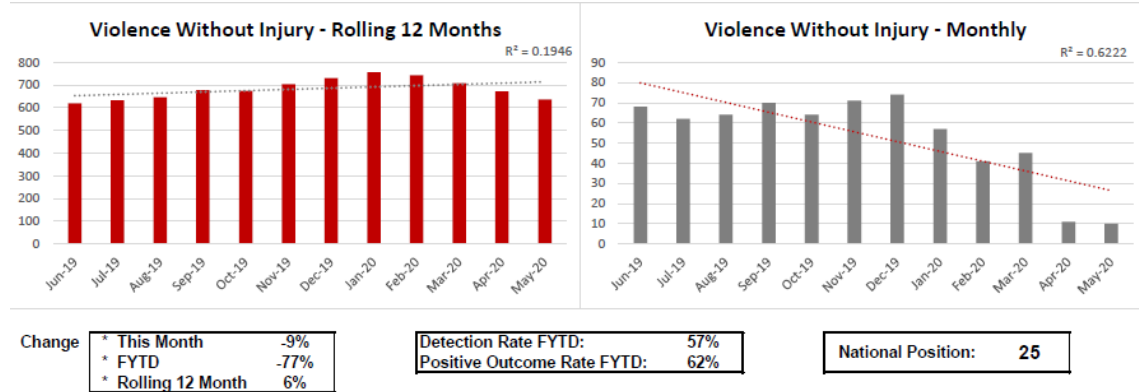


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Report current to: 06/06/2020

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### Violence without Injury



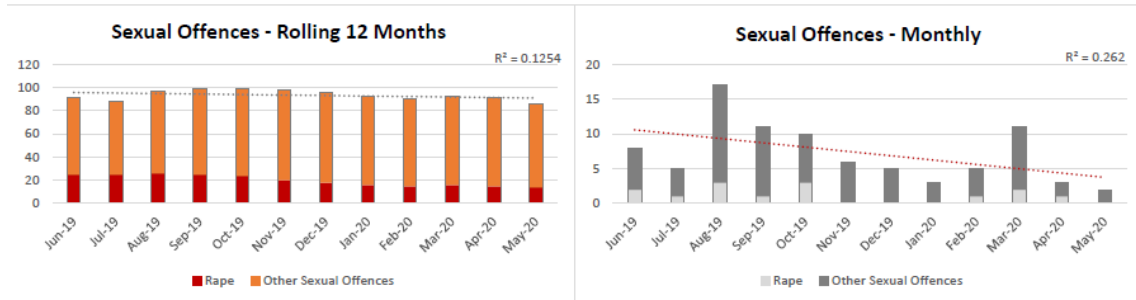
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Report current to: 06/06/2020

The majority of violence without injury offences are related to the night-time economy which is currently non-existent. A secondary factor was the commuter rush which could lead to disputes/road rage incidents however the lack of footfall has meant this has dropped in numbers also. The opening of the night-time economy will lead to offences however social distancing measures, if they are kept, may mean whilst offences will increase, there may not be as many as in previous years. This may help prevent some commuter rush disputes also.

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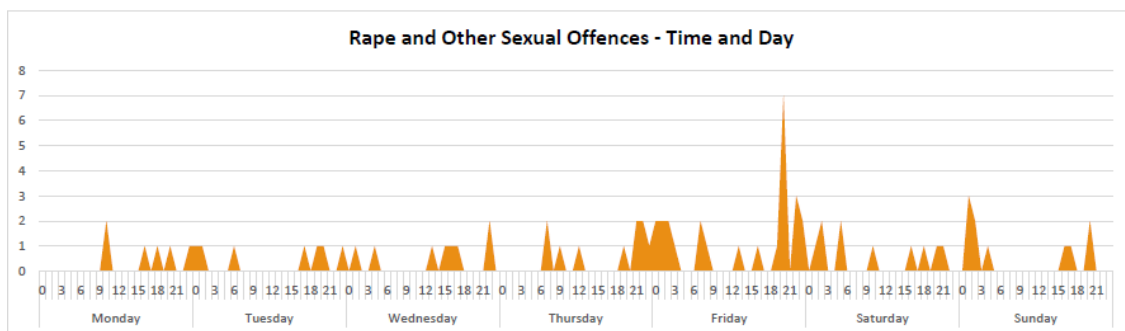
### Sexual Offences



Change	* This Month	-33%
	* FYTD	-58%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-11%

Detection Rate FYTD:	60%
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	60%

National Position:	8
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Report current to: 06/06/2020

### Rape & Sexual Offences

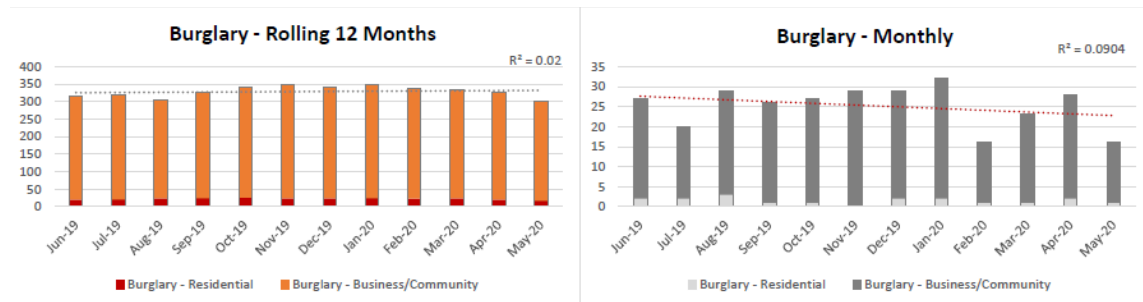
The FYTD has seen a 58% decrease in sexual offences with a very few offences recorded in April and May. Again this is likely to be due to the NTE being effectively closed and the lack of footfall and opportunities to commit offences.

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## Acquisitive Crime

### Burglary

The current lack of footfall means that buildings are currently unattended which may leave them susceptible to being targeted. There is potential for offenders to utilise this opportunity, however May saw a 43% reduction in offences and the FYTD shows a 41% reduction.

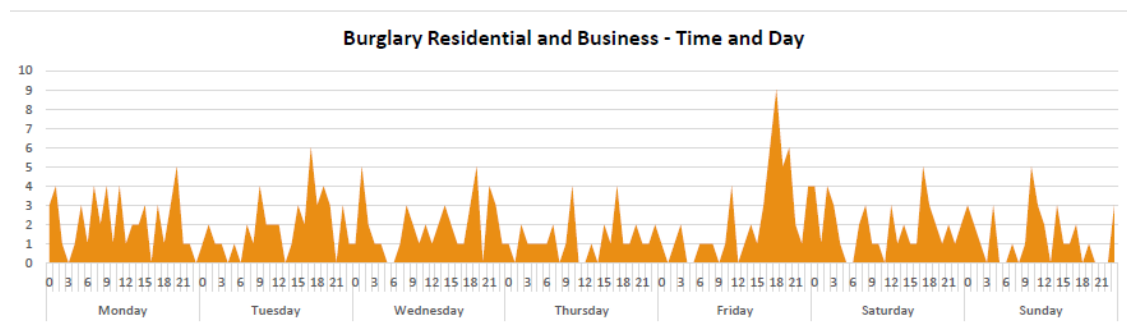


Change

* This Month	-43%
* FYTD	-41%
* Rolling 12 Month	-8%

Detection Rate FYTD:	9%
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	9%

National Position:	41
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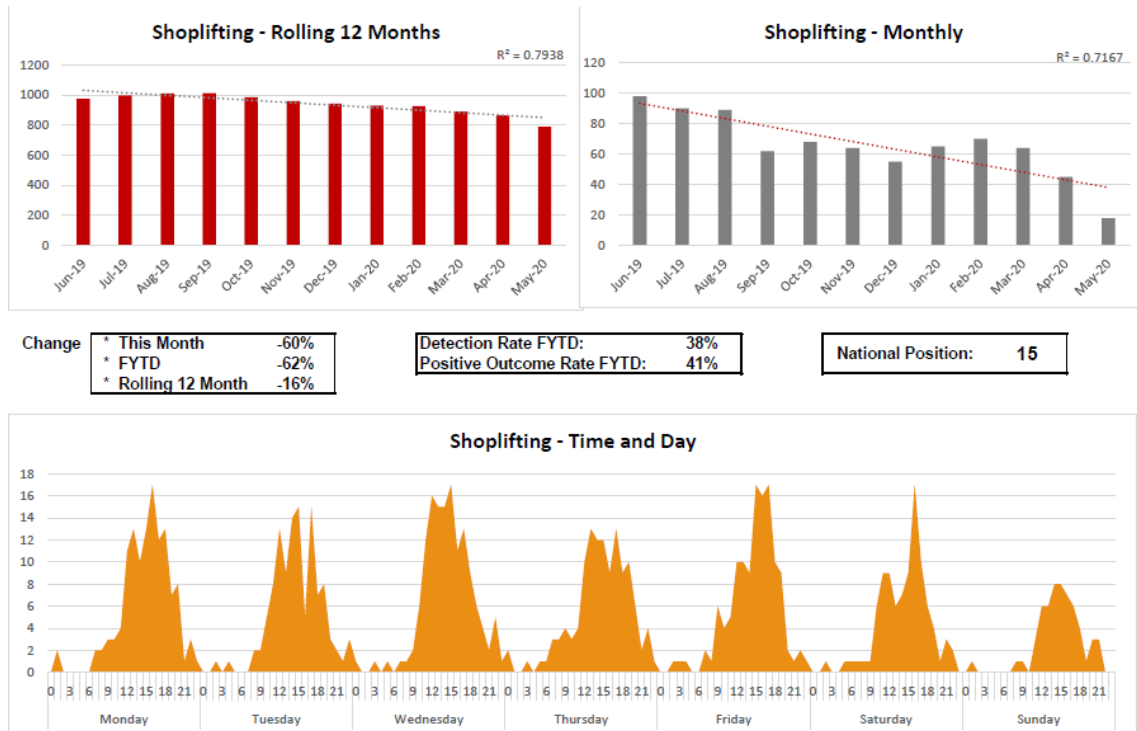
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Report current to: 06/06/2020

## CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

### Shoplifting

The closure of many retail outlets has meant that the level of acquisitive crime have dropped significantly. Shoplifting and bike theft are the two offences which are still occurring however at lower levels than would be expected. The change in restrictions will immediately impact violence and acquisitive crime. The increase in footfall and shops opening immediately gives a bigger potential victim pool and therefore an increase in crime will be inevitable – however, this increase may be gradual depending on the confidence on the public returning to ‘normal’ life.



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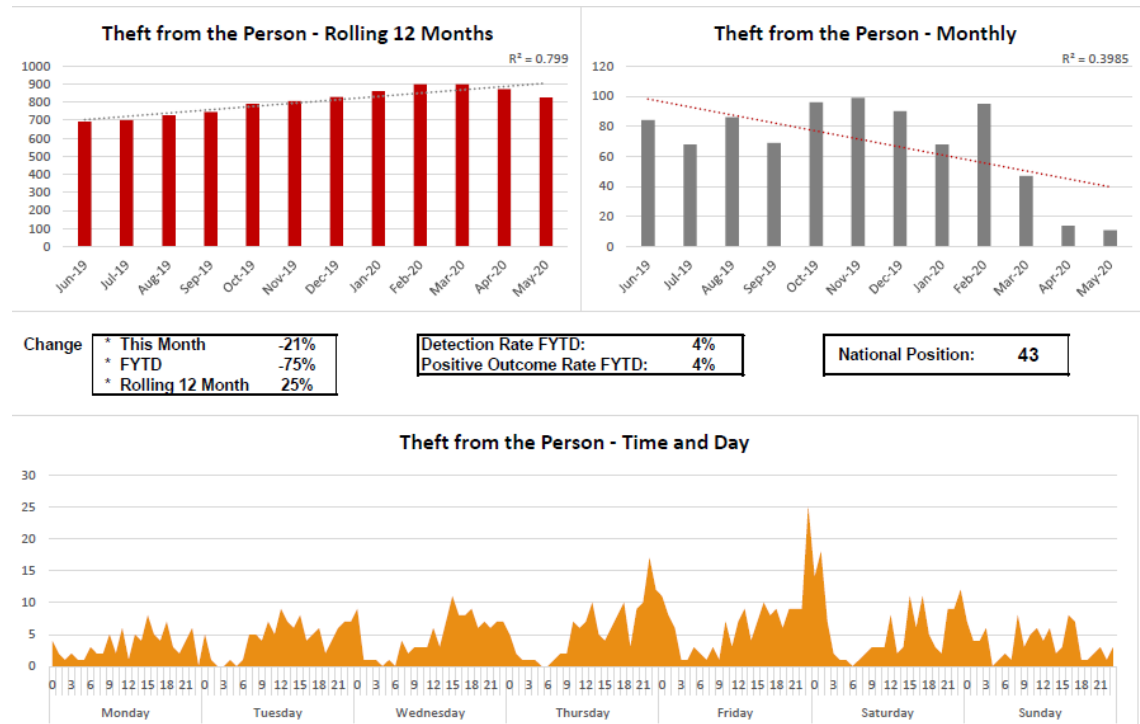
Report current to: 06/06/2020

## CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

### Theft from the Person

Offences have reduced for the FYTD by 75% with a 21% reduction in offences in May.

Again, lack of potential victims means a reduction in offences. There have been sporadic pedal cycle snatches however levels have remained low. The lack of night-time economy means an opportunity to target individuals who are intoxicated is also diminished.



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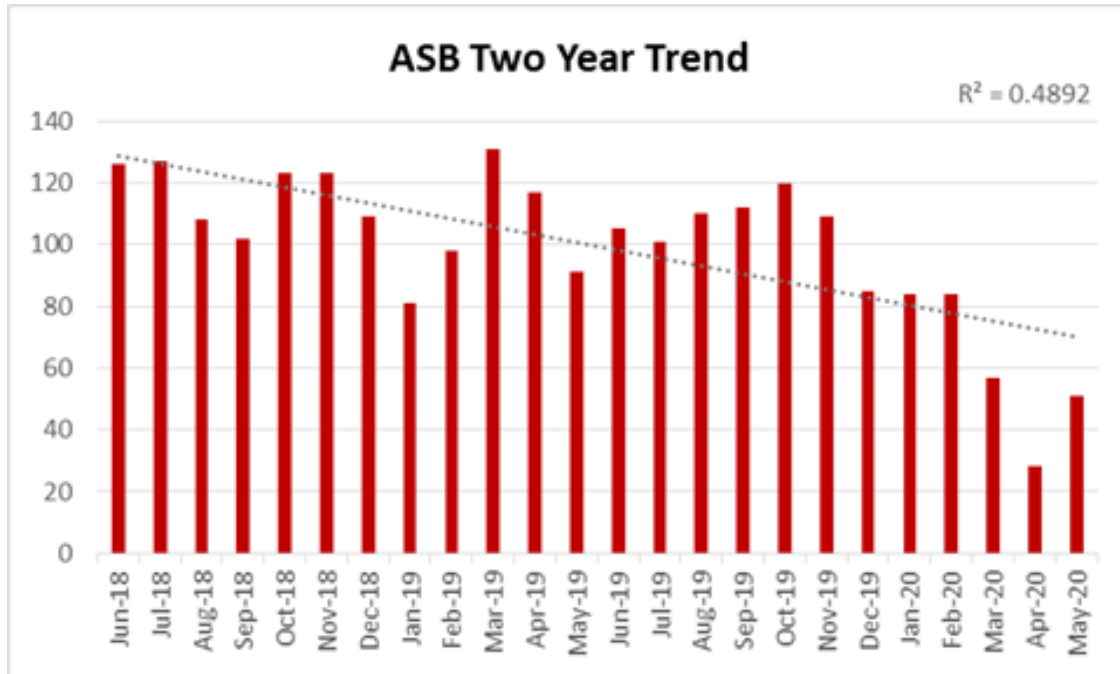
Report current to: 06/06/2020





### **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)**

The chart below shows the 2 year trend for ASB, with a fall from December 2019 onwards and noticeably sharp fall in April 2020 during the lockdown.



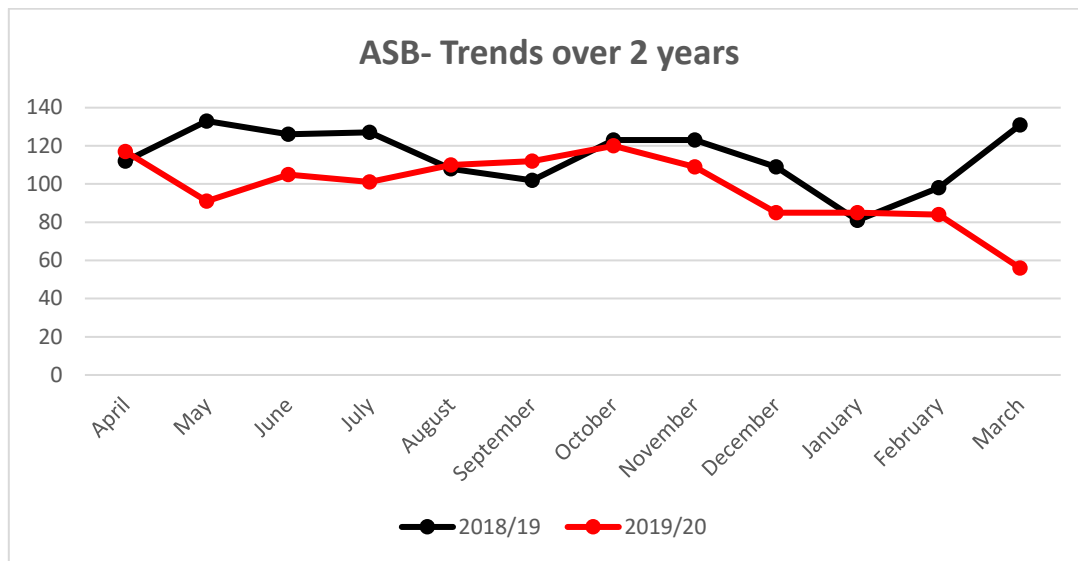
### **Data Highlight Review of ASB in 2019/20**

#### **a. Key Findings**

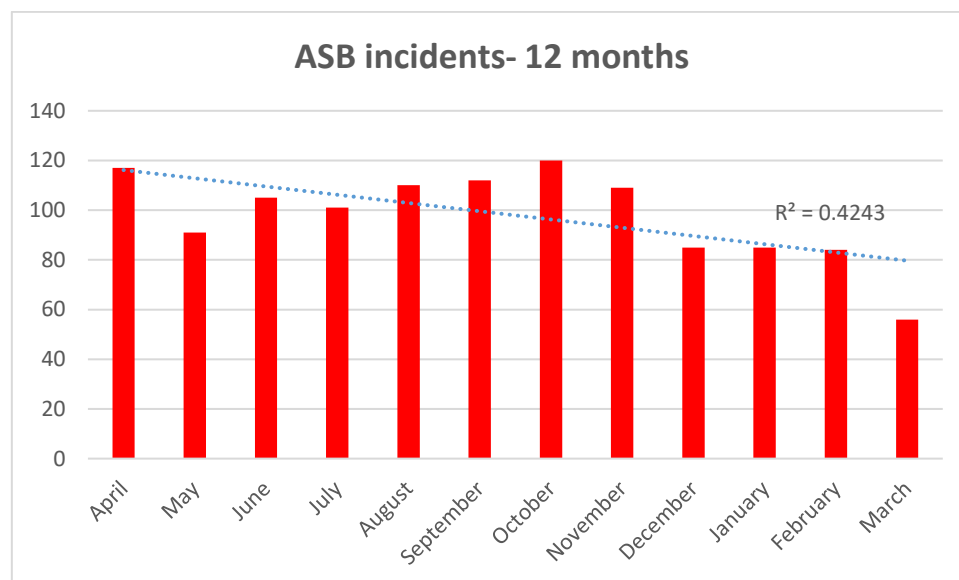
- There has been a decrease in ASB incidents in 2019/20 compared to 2018/19.
- The decrease is particularly evident in March where there has been a very large decrease most likely due to COVID-19.
- The most common issues raised were classified as Inconsiderate Behaviour, and many also featured drunken behaviour and/or begging and vagrancy- these were also the top 3 ASB incident categories in 2018/19 so ASB trends have remained the same.

## CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

### b. ASB Incident Data Overview



The graph above compares trends for ASB incidents over the last two years. Despite similar levels for August-October to 2018/19 there have been lower levels of ASB incidents in 2019/20. This is particularly evident in March where the difference is largest. From the graph above it would be expected that an increase would be experienced in March however this is the lowest it has been all year. This trend is likely to continue with much lower levels of ASB due to the impact of COVID-19. With the UK in lockdown and only essential travel permitted there is a lot less people in the City. All licensed premises in the City are closed as well as any shops and premises that are not considered essential.



The graph above breaks the last 12 months down and it demonstrates a decreasing trend of ASB incidents throughout the year. ASB incidents peaked in October and were particularly high for the period of August-November. Since December there have been much lower volumes of ASB incidents month and month and this mirrors the trend for Home Office recordable crime where the large percentage increase was starting to become more consistent.

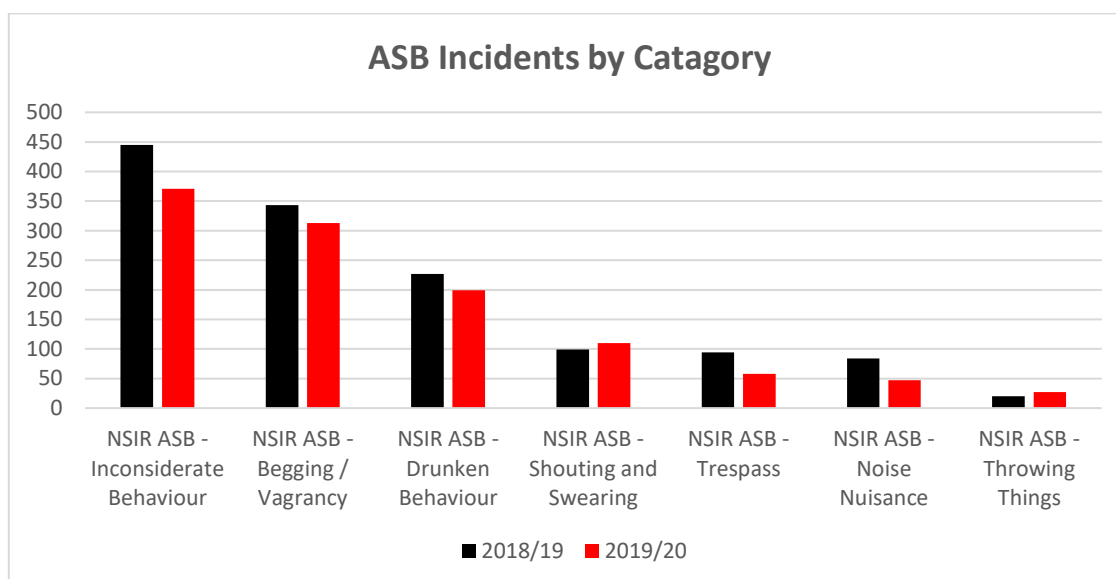
## CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Month (2019-20)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Incidents</b>	117	91	105	101	110	112	120	109	85	85	84	56

The current quarterly period (Jan-March 2020) recorded an average of only 75 incidents, this is compared to 92 in the previous three month period and 114 in the quarter previous to that. Although this year follows the recognised pattern where December and January have lower ASB due to the Christmas period the spike experienced in March last year is not reflected in the data for this year. Again this is most likely to be due to COVID-19.

### c. Data Breakdown

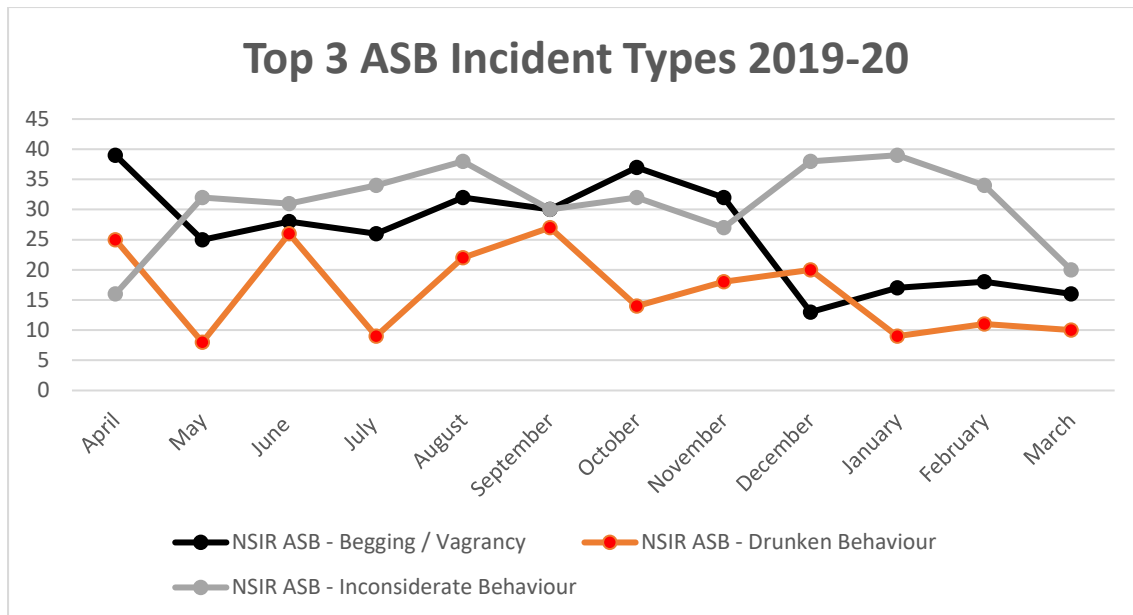
#### i. Highest Recorded Categories of ASB



The above graph demonstrates the most common categories of ASB incident over each year. Despite volumes being smaller in 2019/20 the same types of ASB incidents are most common.

**Inconsiderate Behaviour** is the most common category of incident recorded with just over 371 incidents in 2019/20 this is a decrease of 74 (445) since 2018/19. The next most common categories of incident are **Begging/Vagrancy** with 313 and **Drunken Behaviour** with 199 incidents. These three categories are consistently the highest recorded.

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 or staffs 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.



The above breakdown of the top three ASB categories demonstrates that the overall fall in incidents during December was driven by a dramatic fall in Begging/Vagrancy. This category was relatively stable with between 25 and 40 incidents per month throughout the year, but fell to only 13 in December, with a minimal rise to 18 in January which has continued in February and March.

In contrast, Drunken and Inconsiderate Behaviour both rose in December with drunken behaviour falling off in January and also remaining constant for February and March- this is likely to be due to Christmas parties etc. Inconsiderate behaviour maintained its increase in February before dropping slightly in February and eventually falling dramatically in March.

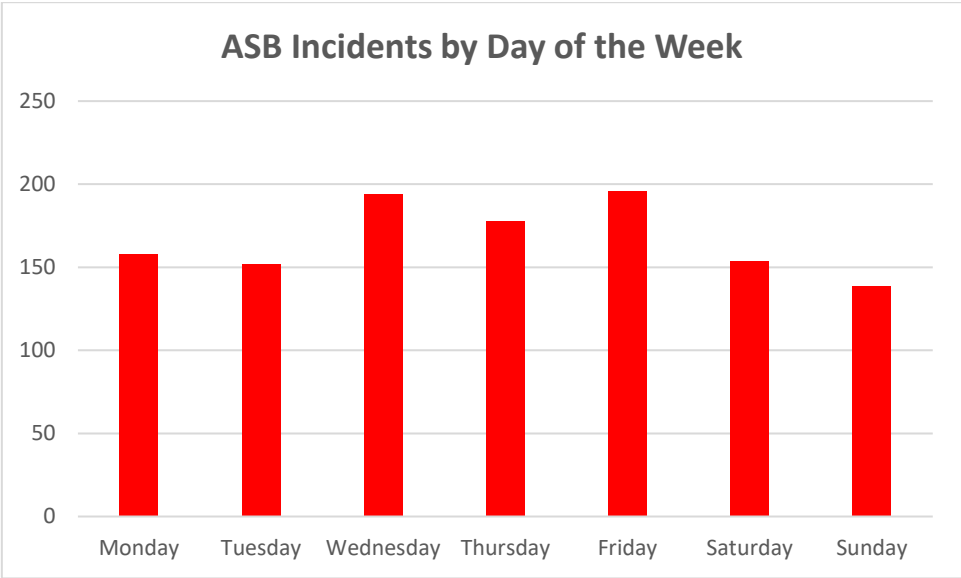
The majority of Begging/Vagrancy incidents related to rough sleepers blocking entrance points, and refusing to wake up and/or move on. There were also complaints of abusive behaviour towards passers-by or staff, busking and begging, and public urination/defecation.

Drunken behaviour issues reported in the period included people refusing to leave licenced premises, demonstrating aggressive behaviour and starting fights, and public urination. The majority involved a solo male offender, although there were similar reports featuring groups of males.

Many of the reports of Inconsiderate Behaviour could have been included under the drunken behaviour or begging/vagrancy incident types. A large proportion of the additional issues included youths gathering on private property, skateboarding and cycling without permission, and smoking cannabis. Further incidents featured people arguing and refusing to leave premises.

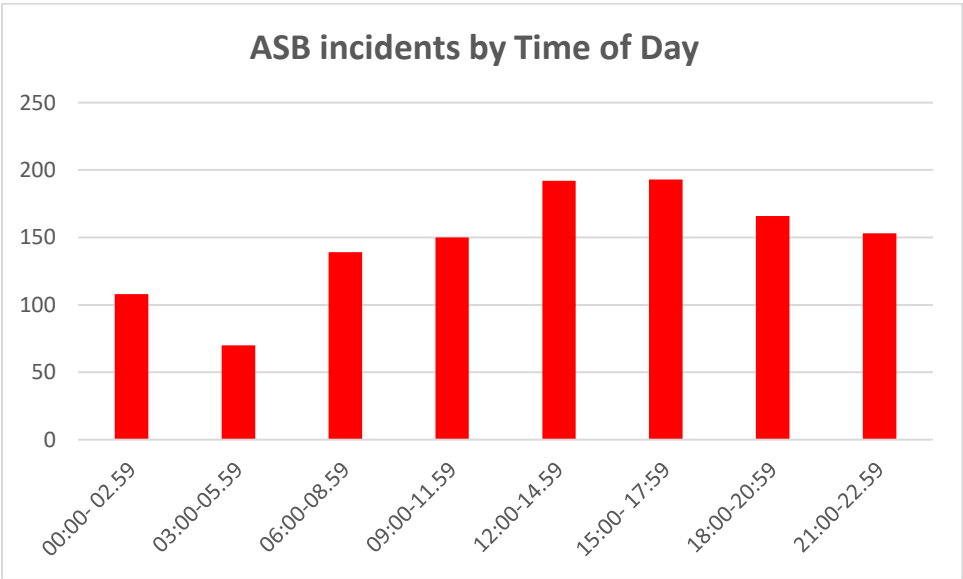
ii. Days of Week

On average there have been three ASB incidents reported per day during the current yearly period. Incidents are most commonly reported on Friday and Wednesdays. Friday has been the most common day for ASB incidents to occur when analysing by quarter with Wednesday not usually showing as a trend, however when analysing a year of data this is a clear trend. Weekends are also relatively low.



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 tend to be lower in the early hours of the morning through to lunchtime. Occurrences then peak during the evening rush hour and from 9pm to midnight. Looking at the incident types, Begging/Vagrancy incidents are mostly recorded during the mornings from 0900 hours, while Inconsiderate Behaviour starts at midday peaking in early evening. As might be expected, Drunken Behaviour is highest during the late afternoon though to the early hours of the morning.



## **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. A patient can stay up to 28 days providing constant care if required with ongoing treatment plans.

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.

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, 41 S136s were avoided.

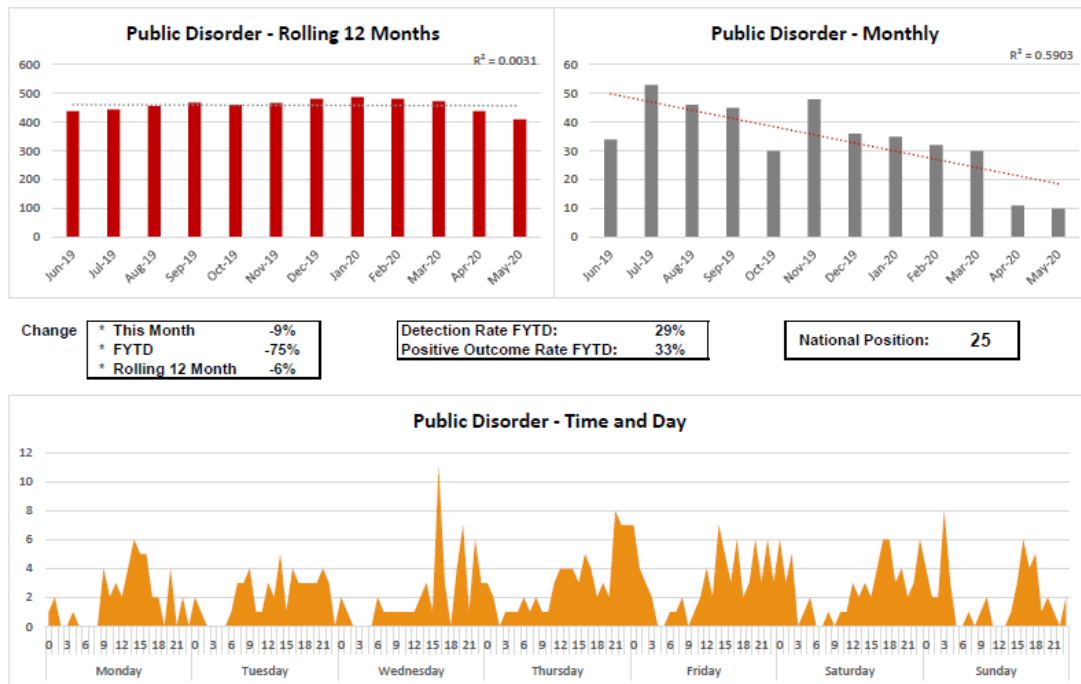
### **MH Street Triage Statistics**

**Reporting period 01/02/20-31/05/20**

Total number of 136's avoided by MHST team	41
Total number of 136's issued whilst MHST on duty	12
Number of 136's issued outside of MHST duty times	23
Total of 136's for this period	35
Total of 136's there would have for this period if there was <u>no</u> MHST	64
Total number of MH interventions made by MHST in this period	98

## **Public Disorder**

### **Public Disorder Summary**



OFFICIAL - INTERNAL USE ONLY

Report current to: 06/06/2020

## **Public Disorder**

Currently public disorder, which in the City is either linked to protest activity or the night-time economy, is low. The FYTD shows a 75% reduction in offences, likely to be due to the lower footfall and the implications of lockdown.

## **Prevent**

### **April 20 – June 20**

#### **Referrals**

The Prevent team have received 1 Prevent referral over this period which concluded in a Prevent referral being sent to the MPS.

Low referrals due to COVID-19 as most businesses are either closed or working from home and educational establishments have been closed.

## **CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY**

### **Prevent team delivering WRAP sessions, meetings / Media and Prevent stalls:**

Since March the Prevent team have been unable to deliver any face to face Prevent training sessions due to COVID-19.

Prevent team are in contact with the Counter Terrorism Policing HQ National Prevent team via conference calls and emails

Prevent team are in contact with Universities and schools during this period.

Prevent induction session delivered via zoom to transferees to the force x 2 days

Prevent coordinator attending virtual London Prevent Network meeting bi-weekly.

Prevent coordinator is delivering a virtual session to DCCS in August.

Support and guidance document being circulated via media department on Twitter, via COLC media dept, education forums and Prevent lead for universities to signpost them to the "LET'S TALK ABOUT IT WEBSITE" to obtain support and report.

A press release on 1<sup>st</sup> May in Evening Standard was released by MPS directly to Parents and carers asking for their support of PREVENT.

A video which was launched in Jan 20 and some secondary schools in London were shown the video has been advised again to encourage people to watch the video. (The 'Hate' film is available to view on YouTube at: <https://youtu.be/3ppFEyJwPsA> ).

COVID-19 Prevent Information Pack has been designed by the COL prevent team which has been circulated to education forums and universities.

### **Stalls/Engagement**

All stalls have been cancelled for this period due to COVID-19.

### **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, however we have been making contact with the team leader via the mobile during this time.

### **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.



## **CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY**

### **Mobile networking group**

Prevent referral document has been 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/Training**

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

### **CT Local Profile (CTLP)**

The CTLP has been completed and will be launched in the near future.

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<b>Committee(s):</b>	<b>Date(s):</b>
Safer City Partnership	7 July 2020
<b>Subject:</b> Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour in the City of London: Second Update Report	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report of:</b> David Mackintosh – Head of Community Safety, Town Clerk's <b>Report author:</b> Jillian Reid – Community Safety Team, Town Clerk's	<b>For information</b>

## Summary

This report updates Members on the activities of the two-year funded post of the Anti-Social Behaviour Coordinator and Strategy Officer, based within the City of London Corporation's (henceforth referred to as "*the Corporation*") Community Safety Team.

## Recommendation

Members are asked to consider and discuss this report.

## Main Report

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

1. Members will recall that the Post Holder undertook a review of current Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) service delivery across the City of London. The findings were presented at the Safer City Partnership (SCP) Committee in November 2019 in a report entitled *Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour in the City of London*. A report updating Members on the developments in this area was presented at the February 2020 SCP.
2. The papers highlighted a number of steps the Corporation, City of London Police ("*City Police*") and other partners should take to address the issue of ASB 'service gaps' within the Square Mile. It was noted that the consideration for improving current responses to ASB, were linked to the Corporation's Fundamental Review and the City Police's Transform Programme.
3. The Post Holder has held discussions with the City Police Superintendent of Uniformed Policing and Chief Inspectors for Communities East and West sectors, to incorporate many of the recommendations suggested into the new ward-based

and 'partnership hub' approach to community policing within the City of London, which is due to go live in September 2020.

4. This would fulfil the demand for a multi-agency and centralised enforcement service to utilise the powers granted by the ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014<sup>1</sup> to prevent crime and ASB within the Square Mile. Elements of this this are currently underway, with the ASB Coordinator assisting the City Police Communities team with constructing tailored COVID 19 Community Protection Warnings and Notices and liaising with the Metropolitan Police Service on cross-borough Community Behaviour Orders.
5. Members will recall that the ASB Coordinator has now taken on the coordination of the City Community MARAC<sup>2</sup> (CCM). The CCM is the City of London's monthly MARAC, whereby information is shared on vulnerable victims and perpetrators of ASB to manage risk and safeguard individuals.
6. Supporting recommendations arising from the January 2020 Community Trigger (addressed elsewhere in this agenda), the Post Holder has been distributing information and hosting a series of presentations to new and existing partners, to promote the benefits of the CCM as valuable multi-agency tool. Some of these stakeholders include:
  - The City of London Police Communities Team
  - East London Foundation Trust Adult Mental Health Services
  - City Advice
  - British Transport Police
  - Southwark Mediation
  - St Mungos
  - Westminster Drug Project

Further work has also been undertaken to enhance the reputation of the CCM within the Corporation's front-line services, particularly amongst those agencies who frequently encounter certain facets of ASB. The Corporation's Homelessness and Rough Sleeping, Adult Social Care, Pollution and Housing teams are all now core-group members of the CCM.

7. Despite the COVID 19 pandemic temporarily curtailing further direct engagement, the quantity, quality and diversity of referrals into the CCM has continued to increase. Indeed, the CCM panel has received high risk and complex cases from a variety of new agencies, including the City Police Public Protection Unit and the Barbican Housing Office. The introduction of mandatory attendance for core-group members under the revised Terms of Reference, has seen the number of delegates attending the CCM significantly increase.
8. To increase further awareness of the CCM, the DAMARAC and Post Holder will be presenting information on their respective panels during an insight lunch for the National Centre for Domestic Violence (hosted by the Corporation's Social

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<sup>1</sup> Appendix 2

<sup>2</sup> Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference

Care Learning team) to be held in August 2020. In addition, the CST section of the Corporation's website will be updated with a page displaying information and advice for professionals on the CCM and the referral process.

9. On the 5 March 2020, the Corporation's Court of Common Council ratified the City of London London Marathon Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)<sup>3</sup>. This was in response to serious ASB and public disorder along the section of the London Marathon route which passes through the City of London.
10. The ASB and CCM Coordinator has undertaken important practical work in preparation for the implementation of the PSPO on the day of the London Marathon. This has necessitated:
  - the design of a compliant FPN<sup>4</sup> template
  - acquiring the Startraq online payment system for FPNs
  - the design, purchase and siting of temporary PSPO signage
  - liaising with the Police and Corporation's Communication Team to promote the PSPO

The postponement of the London Marathon 2020 has afforded the opportunity for all services connected to the PSPO, to be fully prepared for its eventual return in October 2020.

## Process and Next Steps

11. A further report will come to the September 2020 SCP meeting

## Appendices

- Appendix 1 – ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 powers
- Appendix 2 - Public Spaces Protection Order

## References

Safer City Partnership Committee (2019), *'Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour in the City of London'*, City of London Corporation

Safer City Partnership Committee (2020), *'Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour in the City of London: Update Report'*, City of London Corporation

Home Office (2017), *'Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014: Anti-social behaviour powers - Statutory guidance for frontline professionals'*, London. Available at

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/823316/2019-08-05\\_ASB\\_Revised\\_Statutory\\_Guidance\\_V2.2.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/823316/2019-08-05_ASB_Revised_Statutory_Guidance_V2.2.pdf) (Accessed 22 June 2020)

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<sup>3</sup> See Appendix 1

<sup>4</sup> Fixed Penalty Notice

**Jillian Reid**


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## Appendix 1

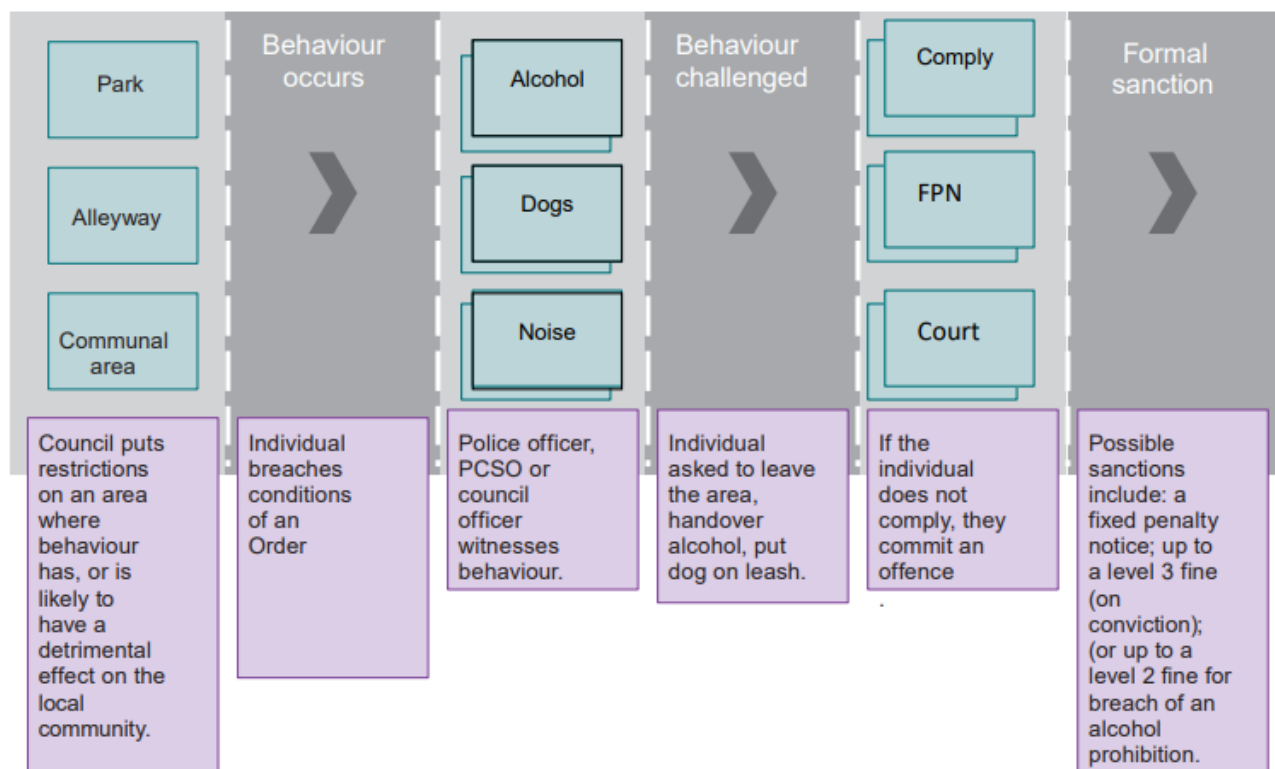
Table one: Antisocial behaviour powers after the 2014 Act

Old powers		New powers
1. Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO)		1. Civil injunction
2. Drinking Banning Order (DBO)		2. Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO)
3. Anti-Social Behaviour Injunction (ASBI)		3. Community Protection Notice (CPN)
4. Individual Support Order		4. Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)
5. Intervention Order		5. New Closure Power
6. ASBO on conviction		6. Dispersal Power
7. DBO on Conviction		
8. Litter Cleaning Notice		
9. Street Litter Cleaning Notice		
10. Graffiti/Defacement Removal Notice		
11. Designated Public Place Order		
12. Gating Order		
13. Dog Control Order		
14. ASB Premises Closure Order		
15. Crack House closure Order		
16. Noisy Premises Closure Order		
17. Section 161 Closure Order		
18. Section 30 Dispersal Order		
19. Section 27 Direction to Leave		

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

## Appendix 2

### Public Spaces Protection Order





<b>Committee(s):</b>	<b>Date(s):</b>
Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee Safer City Partnership Police Authority Board Community and Children Services Committee	29 June 2020 7 July 2020 29 July 2020 24 July 2020
<b>Subject:</b> The City of London Community Trigger Recommendations January 2020: Update on Action Plan Report	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report of:</b> David Mackintosh – Head of Community Safety	<b>For Information</b>
<b>Report Authors:</b> Valeria Cadena – Community Trigger Coordinator Jillian Reid – Anti-Social Behaviour and City Community MARAC Coordinator	

## Summary

This paper updates Members on the progress in adopting and implementing those recommendations developed during the January 2020 Community Trigger Review. Members will see actions identified have either been completed or are in progress.

## Recommendation

Members are asked to note this report.

## Main Report

### The City of London Community Trigger Recommendations January 2020: Update Report

1. On the 12 December 2019, a City of London resident contacted the City of London Corporation's (*"the Corporation"*) Community Safety Team (CST), requesting the activation of an Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Case Review. This process is more commonly referred to as the 'Community Trigger'.
2. The Community Trigger<sup>1</sup> is a 'safety net' which provides victims and communities of persistent ASB, the right to demand local relevant bodies review how they have responded to an incident(s) of ASB where they reach a defined threshold<sup>2</sup>.
3. The Community Trigger is, effectively, a case review for victims of ASB or hate crime, which brings together various statutory and non-statutory agencies to:

<sup>1</sup> Appendix 1

<sup>2</sup> In the City of London, the threshold for the activation of a Community Trigger is three qualifying unresolved complaints of anti-social behaviour in a six-month period.

- formulate a joined up, problem-solving approach for the victim(s) and perpetrator(s) from the activated Community Trigger case
  - identify current service provision gaps and devise long-term holistic recommendations to improve current responses to ASB between and within partnership agencies
4. In this case the complainant had reached the threshold for the activation of the Community Trigger with several qualifying complaints. Over an extended period the complainant had reported incidents of ASB to various agencies. The incidents were occurring in close proximity to the complainant's home address.
  5. The individual routinely screamed and shouted abusive language throughout the night and displayed aggressive, abusive and intimidating behaviour towards residents and people frequenting the gym in the local area. The City of London Police ("City Police") routinely attended callouts to the location and liaised with the individual. However, these interventions did not resolve the issues. Other agencies were also involved.
  6. The Community Trigger request was received shortly before the Christmas holidays. Contact was immediately made with the complainant but the limited availability of staff and key partners over this period meant the formal Community Trigger meeting didn't take place until 7 January 2020 at the Guildhall.
  7. Existing and ongoing work, plus the additional information relating to the case provided via the Community Trigger enabled some agencies to take immediate action to safeguard the vulnerable individual involved in the ASB incidents prior to the meeting of 7 January.
  8. In keeping with the guidance on conducting a Community Trigger an external Chair was appointed to oversee the case, this being the Head of Community Safety for the London Borough of Westminster.
  9. All partnership stakeholders connected to this specific Community Trigger case provided information on their involvement and were represented at the meeting of 7 January. These included:
    - City of London Police
    - Westminster Drug Project
    - St Mungos
    - The Corporation's Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Team
    - The Corporation's Adult Social Care
    - East London Foundation Trust Adult Mental Health Services
    - The Corporation's CST
    - The Corporation's Pollution Team

10. The Community Trigger review revealed a case more complex and challenging than had been visible to individual agencies. The individual responsible for the ASB incidents had multiple complex needs and significant vulnerabilities. Actions to strategically problem-solve the situation were drawn up (actions detailed below) and agreed at the meeting, as well as recommendations to the agencies present to help improve responses to ASB in the City.
11. The Community Trigger highlighted the need for an improved and more effective multi-agency and coordinated partnership response, to safeguard our communities.

## **Next Steps**

12. The CST and Community Trigger Coordinator will continue to supervise the progress of the recommendations and feedback to relevant committees any challenges that emerge.
13. This incident revealed the need to improve responses to ASB issues, especially where there are significant vulnerability factors. The agencies and partners involved in this case are continuing to collaborate to embed the learning and improve processes.

## **Appendices**

- Appendix 1 – Action Plan and Update
- Appendix 2 – The ASB Case Review/ Community Trigger Process Chart

## **References**

Home Office (2017), *'Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014: Anti-social behaviour powers - Statutory guidance for frontline professionals'*, London.

Available at [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/823316/2019-08-05\\_ASB\\_Revised\\_Statutory\\_Guidance\\_V2.2.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/823316/2019-08-05_ASB_Revised_Statutory_Guidance_V2.2.pdf)  
(Accessed 15<sup>th</sup> June 2020)

### **Valeria Cadena-Wrigley**

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## Recommendations update and progress

Below the update on progress of the recommendations generated during the January 2020 Community Trigger

AGENCY: City of London Corporation Adult Social Care		
ACTIONS	UPDATE	STATUS
Record all information of visits and interventions with Victims and perpetrators specially when they do not have an address. If their system does not allow it - they can use ECINS for specific cases	MOSAIC is the case management system utilised by Adult Social Care for all case recording	GREEN
Have at least one of the representatives to the CCM to be of a Team Manager or someone who can make decisions for the team including mental health	A Service Manager, Team Manager or Senior Social Worker is to attend the CCM wherever possible. This was agreed under the March 2020 revised CCM Terms of Reference	GREEN
<b>COMMENTS</b> At the time of the Community Trigger, the Corporation's Adult Social Care explained that they could not create or record details of their interactions with individuals who were of No Fixed Abode on MOSAIC. Since then, Adult Social Care has clarified that MOSAIC now permits Social Care staff to record information pertaining to an individual without a fixed address.		

AGENCY: City of London Corporation Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Team		
ACTIONS	UPDATES	STATUS
To consider not only the wellbeing of the person sleeping rough, but also the impact these individuals can have to the community and residents	Cases whereby agencies have concerns for the wellbeing of a rough sleeper, or the community in which a sleep site is situated, are flagged and discussed during the multi-agency and Corporation led <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rough Sleeping Task and Action Group</li> <li>• High Impact Rough Sleeping Site panel</li> <li>• Rough Sleeping and Mental Health panel</li> </ul>	GREEN
Persistent cases that includes antisocial behaviour, especially the ones that have been a problem for more than a year, should be referred to the CCM	The Corporation's Rough Sleeping Coordinator and City Outreach staff have referred high risk and complex cases into the CCM	GREEN

To create ECINS locations cases for areas where antisocial behaviour and substance misuse by people sleeping rough affect the community	The ASB and CCM Coordinator creates cases on ECINS for locations where ASB and rough sleeping is affecting the community	<b>GREEN</b>
<b>COMMENTS</b> There is an increased understanding of the role of the City Community MARAC (CCM). Work is ongoing to promote awareness of its role and improve its functions.		

<b>AGENCY: City of London Police</b>		
<b>ACTIONS</b>	<b>UPDATES</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Record all activities and encounters with victims, perpetrators and witnesses in Police system. Improve their recording systems, processes and recording culture	The City Police Rough Sleeping lead attends the Rough Sleeping Task and Action Group and high Impact Rough Sleeping Site panel. Information disclosed by partners during this meeting, which may require Police assistance, are placed on the City Police intelligence system by this Officer. Further updates awaited on recording of incidents/concerns.	<b>AMBER</b>
Community Protection Warnings and Notices to be recorded in ECINS partnership system, so other agencies know that this exists and can contact the Police about cases when necessary	The ASB and CCM Coordinator has agreed to upload Community Protection Warnings and Notices issued by the City Police onto ECINS	<b>GREEN</b>
Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBO) applications rejected by the CPS to be referred to the CCM for partnership problem-solving	The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team is the City Police's dedicated resource for CBO applications. Information regarding the CCM and its referral process have been supplied to the IOM	<b>AMBER</b>
Communities team to be aware of the CCM and how to make referrals for it.	In February 2020, the ASB and CCM Coordinator gave a presentation detailing the CCM and its referral process to the City Police Communities Team	<b>GREEN</b>
Persistent cases, especially the ones that have been a problem for more than a year should be referred to the CCM	The City Police have been informed of the benefits of the CCM as a useful tool in problem-solving persistent complex cases and reducing re-victimisation	<b>GREEN</b>
At least one of the representatives to the City Community MARAC to be of a level of inspector or above, as agreed by the Safer City Partnership Members	Under the agreed revised 2020 CCM Terms of Reference, as in the original a City Police Chief Inspector (or deputised Inspector) co-Chairs the panel alongside the Head of CST	<b>GREEN</b>
<b>COMMENTS</b>		

- The City Police Communities CIs Ray Marskell and Christopher Hayes, have agreed to continue to co-Chair the CCM, until the new Partnership Inspector has been appointed (expected September 2020)
- The CCM has received referrals from the City Police Public Protection Team

#### AGENCY: East London Foundation Trust Adult Mental Health Services

ACTIONS	UPDATES	STATUS
Share information about multi-agency cases in ECINS partnership system (Accounts will be created by the CST) This can be used to share results of assessments when the Police or other agencies are waiting for the information in order to act.	A small number of ECINS user accounts have been created for those working in mental health services for the City. The CST are awaiting further details of key personnel to create additional accounts.	AMBER
Work will also be ongoing to develop more flexible ways of working more flexibly with Outreach and Parkguard to allow earlier identification and intervention	City Outreach staff, Parkguard and Denise O'Grady regularly conduct multi-agency patrols	GREEN
<b>COMMENTS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The City of London is one of the beneficiaries of the new Rough Sleeping and Mental Health Programme (RAMHP) project. Mental Health professionals from RAMPH regularly visit clients on the street, who may have underlying mental health issues and signpost or escalate them through mental health services for support or assessment.</li> <li>• The CST are pursuing a nominated SPOC from mental health services to attend the CCM and other multi-agency panels where individuals with complex needs are discussed</li> </ul>		

#### AGENCY: St Mungos and City Outreach

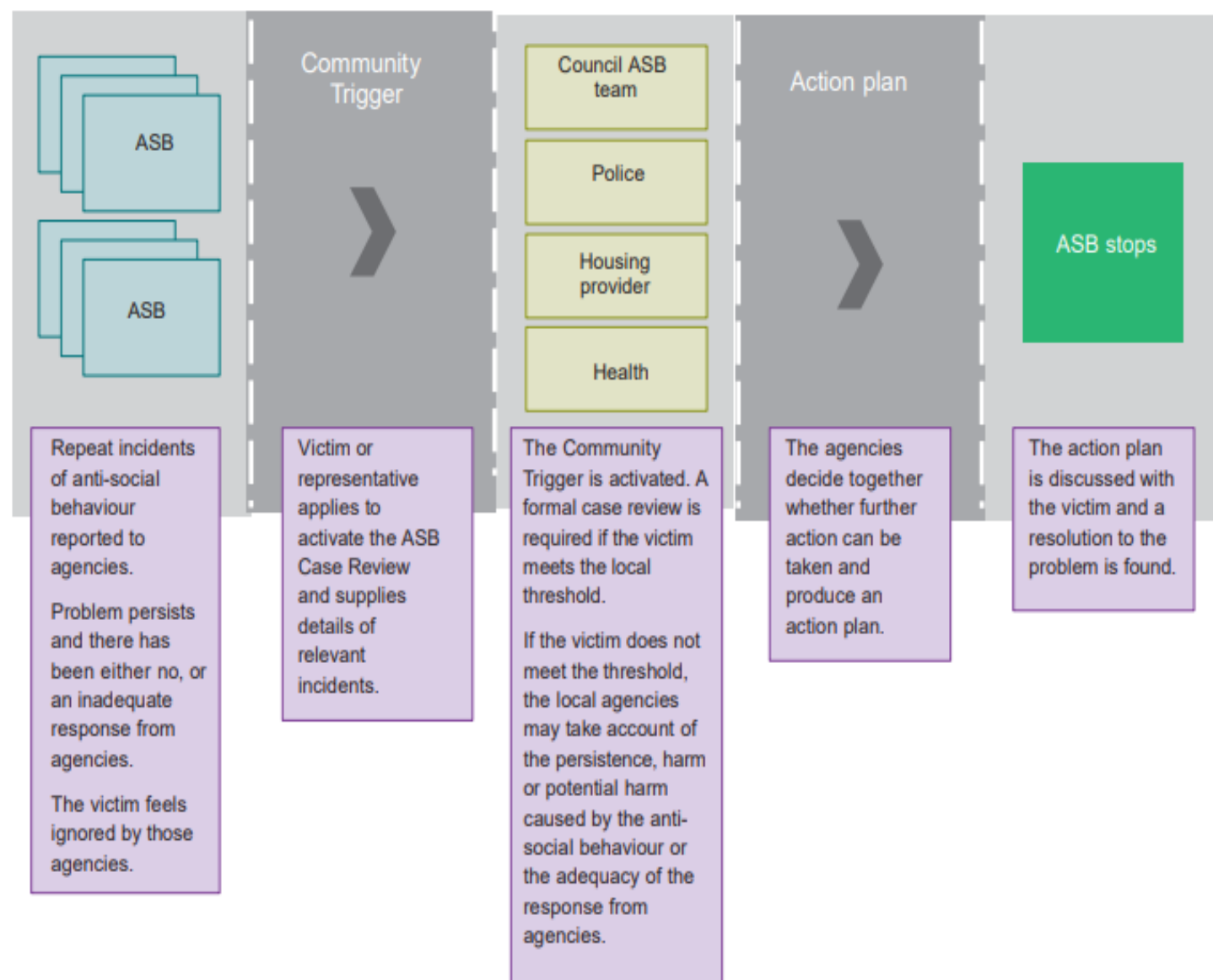
ACTIONS	UPDATES	STATUS
To investigate how can the Streetlink calls that contain information about antisocial behaviour can be passed either to the Police or the Rough Sleeping Team for them to get in touch with the right teams.	The St Mungos and City Outreach team have been made aware that information from Streetlink alerts from the public concerning ASB should be escalated to the Rough Sleeping Coordinator or the City Police. This is done through tasking and on a case by case basis.	AMBER
Explore the possibility of using ECINS partnership system to record ASB, even if this is only about location and sanitised information	The Community Trigger Coordinator has provided all the necessary documents requested by the St Mungos Information Security Team to enable City Outreach staff to share information through ECINS.	AMBER
<b>COMMENTS</b>		

- Due to the present COVID19 pandemic and current human resource constraints, St Mungos have stated that in the future, they will revisit seeking approval for City Outreach to use the ECINS information sharing system.
- Although St Mungos City Outreach staff do not yet have approval to employ ECINS for information sharing purposes, the Corporation's Rough Sleeping Coordinator has access to the system and is able to input information develop cases linked to the service.

**AGENCY: City of London Corporation Community Safety Team**

ACTIONS	UPDATES	STATUS
Promote the use of the DA MARAC and CCM with the Police, St Mungos Outreach, Adult Social Care and any other teams that need to understand how to make better use of partnership work	Between February and March 2020, the ASB and CCM Coordinator hosted a series of presentations and workshops with several partners, which highlighted the CCM as a useful tool in managing risk through a coordinated multi-agency and partnership approach	<b>GREEN</b>
Create ECINS partnership system accounts for Denise O'Grady and St Mungos team	An ECINS user account has been created for Denise O'Grady. St Mungo's have not yet provided approval for their staff to use ECINS.	<b>AMBER</b>
<b>COMMENTS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An ECINS user account has been created for Denise O'Grady. However, no feedback has yet been received denoting her utilisation of the system.</li> <li>• In August 2020, the DAMARAC and ASB and CCM Coordinators will be presenting information on their respective panels during an insight lunch for the National Centre for Domestic Violence (hosted by the Corporation's Social Care Learning team).</li> </ul>		

## The ASB Case Review/Community Trigger





# Agenda Item 8

<b>Committee(s)</b>	<b>Dated:</b>
Safer City Partnership Strategy Group – For Information	7 July 2020
<b>Subject:</b> London Fire Brigade Update	
<b>Report of:</b> Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade, City	<b>For Information</b>
<b>Report author:</b> David Bulbrook, Borough Commander	

## Summary

Update on activity of London Fire Brigade, City, since the last meeting of Safer City Partnership Group.

## Recommendation

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

## Main Report

### London Fire Brigade Update- July 2020

#### Overview

- During the pandemic the LFB have continued to provide a full emergency fire and rescue service response and we have played a full part in assisting other emergency services.
- The City's Fire Crews attended 327 operational incidents in the last 4 months
- Average attendance time for this period is 4m 30s we are below average Brigade wide times at 4:52

#### Recent Community Activities

- Over 300 LFB staff, including people from Dowgate Fire Station, have been working with the London Ambulance Service, driving ambulances and assisting paramedics. They have provided up to 170 additional ambulances a day and responded to nearly 30,000 ambulance-led incidents to date.
- 96 LFB volunteers stood up for the Pandemic Multi-Agency Response Teams, assisting with a safe response to Covid-19 deaths that occurred in the community. In seven weeks the teams dealt with 751 cases. With the reduction in Covid-19 deaths, the capability has been stood down. But if needed in the future the Brigade will stand up again to and offer assistance.
- The LFB held a conference with The City's 'Hi-Rig' group of iconic and large estates. The conference provided the LFB with an opportunity to support our

business community to prevent disruption by reducing unwanted fire alarms. Since 2018 the LFB has responded to over 2113 preventable false alarms in The City. This significant disruption and business loss can be reduced to prevent further harm during the Covid period. ( The attached spreadsheet provides additional information on the scale of the matter).

The allowed those responsible for the safety of premises to speak to a senior LFB fire engineer and enforcement officer to explore ways of complying with fire safety legislation in the built environment with social distancing needs.

### **Incidents of Note to 24<sup>th</sup> June 2020**

The following extracts from incident reports provides an outline of the more significant or disruptive incidents attended by The City's fire crews.

- **OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, EC2N**

FOUR PUMP SPECIAL SERVICE - CONFIRMED HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

“STOP: OFFICE BLOCK OF 42 FLOORS AND SUB BASEMENT 60M BY 60M 15KG OF FIRE SUPPRESSANT ACCIDENTALLY RELEASED BY ONSITE ENGINEERS IN SUB BASEMENT SMALL FIRE IN FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM CAUSING ELEVATED READINGS OF CARBON MONOXIDE SWEEP CARRIED OUT BY SPECIALIST CREWS ALL GASES WITHIN ACCEPTABLE LEVELS PHASED EVACUATION OF 1500 PEOPLE INSTIGATED BY ONSITE STAFF BEFORE ARRIVAL OF BRIGADE”

- **ROCKINGHAM ESTATE, HARPER ROAD, LONDON, SE1**

THREE PUMP FIRE - MULTIPLE CALLS

STOP A RESIDENTIAL BLOCK OF 6 FLOORS 50M X 10M A 5 ROOMED FLAT ON 4TH AND 5TH FLOORS 25% OF FLAT ON 5TH FLOOR DAMAGED BY FIRE

- **SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, SE1**

FIVE PUMP FIRE - HIGH RISE PROCEDURE

STOP SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD RESIDENTIAL BLOCK OF FLATS OF 39 FLOORS 50 MTRS BY 25 MTRS A 4 ROOMED FLAT ON 25TH FLOOR 10 PERCENT DAMAGED BY FIRE SMOKE LOGGING FROM FLOOR 25 TO 29

- **SHOREDITCH HOUSE, CHARLES SQUARE, HACKNEY, LONDON, N1**

TEN PUMP FIRE

STOP SHOP AND DWELLINGS OF TWO AND 15 FLOORS 50M X 50M ONE AIR CONDITIONING UNIT ON FIRST FLOOR 100% DAMAGED BY FIRE 50% OF STORE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR DAMAGED BY FIRE 100% OF EXTERNAL BALCONY ON THIRD FLOOR DAMAGED BY FIRE 100% OF EXTERNAL BALCONY ON FOURTH FLOOR DAMAGED BY FIRE

- **10 FENCHURCH AVENUE, LONDON, EC3M**

FIRE FROM PLANT ROOM IN BASEMENT LEVEL -4

STOP - OFFICE AND RETAIL UNITS 60M X 40M 15 FLOORS AND 4 SUB BASEMENTS 1 AIR CONDITIONING UNIT 0.5M X 1M IN LEVEL 4 BASEMENT AREA 5% OF AIR CON UNIT DXF POWER SUPPLY ISOLATED BASEMENT PROCEDURE IMPLEMENTED

- **FAIRFORD HOUSE, KENNINGTON LANE, LONDON, SE11**

FIRE PERSONS REPORTED

STOP - A BLOCK OF FLATS OF 21 FLOORS 15MX 20M A MASIONETTE FLAT ON THIRD AND FOURTH FLOOR 25 PERCENT OF EXTERNAL BALCONY ON THIRD FLOOR DAMAGED BY FIRE ALL PERSONS ACCOUNTED

- **MILLENNIUM BRIDGE, LONDON**

PERSON FALLEN ONTO FORESHORE

ONE ADULT MALE APPROX 50 YEARS OF AGE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY HANGING CUT FREE BY MEMBERS OF PUBLIC FALLEN 20M FROM BRIDGE ONTO ROCKY FORESHORE SUFFERING MULTIPLE INJURIES UNCONCIOUS BREATHING REMOVED FROM FORESHAW BY BRIGADE BEING TREATED BY LAS AND HEMS

- **HADLEIGH HOUSE, HADLEIGH CLOSE, LONDON, E1**

TEN PUMP FIRE PERSONS REPORTED

STOP RESIDENTIAL BLOCK OF 5 FLOORS 50M X 12M 100% OF ROOF DXF 2 PERSONS RESCUED BY BA CREWS FROM FLAT ON 4TH FLOOR VIA 135 LADDER 2 PERSONS RESCUED FROM FLAT ON 4TH FLOOR VIA INTERNAL STAIRCASE 3 PEOPLE ASSESSED ON SCENE BY LAS OF THOSE ONE PERSON REMOVED TO HOSPITAL DUE TO EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITION. A FURTHER 100 PERSONS SELF EVACUATED BEFORE ARRIVAL OF BRIGADE

- **BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, EC2M**

FOUR PUMP FIRE

STOP OFFICE BLOCK UNDER REFURBISHMENT OF 12 FLOORS 65 X 30 M COOLING TOWER ON ROOF 3 X 5 M 50 PERCENT D X F 65 CONTRACTORS LEFT BEFORE ARRIVAL OF BRIGADE 1 JET BA DRY RISER MAIN TIC SAAC TMO

**David Bulbrook, Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade City**

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PropertyClass	(All)
IncType	AFA
PropertyType	(All)
Geographical Borough Name	City of London
Month Name	(All)

<b>Number of calls</b>	<b>Calendar Year</b>			
<b>Geographical Ward Name</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Aldersgate	15	30	15	60
Aldgate	59	29	8	96
Bassishaw	11	9	3	23
Billingsgate	37	43	10	90
Bishopsgate	50	62	27	139
Bread Street	34	22	9	65
Bridge	19	11	6	36
Broad Street	28	42	19	89
Candlewick	49	35	7	91
Castle Baynard	92	124	25	241
Cheap	36	38	5	79
Coleman Street	51	34	8	93
Cordwainer	39	37	12	88
Cornhill	22	33	8	63
Cripplegate	24	23	4	51
Dowgate	16	35	5	56
Farringdon Within	44	42	21	107
Farringdon Without	71	70	19	160
Langbourn	50	30	13	93
Lime Street	45	27	15	87
Portsoken	17	21	9	47
Queenhithe	7	7		14
Tower	64	42	14	120
Vintry	19	23	6	48
Walbrook	26	40	11	77
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>2113</b>

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<b>Committee(s):</b>	<b>Date(s):</b>
Safer City Partnership	7 July 2020
<b>Subject:</b> Domestic Abuse Vulnerability and Risk Policy Update	
<b>Report of:</b> Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer	<b>For Information</b>
<p>This report updates Members on the VAWG Strategy 2019-2023, the City of London Corporation's response to domestic abuse since the beginning of lockdown and the post Covid-19 recovery plan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The VAWG Strategy 2019-2023 has been approved and published on the Safer City Partnership webpage.</p> <p>The Community Safety Team has worked with partner agencies to raise awareness of services and information available to people affected by domestic abuse. A post Covid-19 recovery plan is currently being developed to ensure the City Corporation's response to domestic abuse is constantly adapting to the government guidance around the Coronavirus.</p>	

## Key Points:

- **VAWG Strategy 2019-2013**
- **Domestic Abuse Awareness**
- **Post Covid-19 Recovery Plan**
- **Conclusion**
- **Appendix**

## VAWG Strategy 2019-2023

1. The final version of the VAWG Strategy (appendix 1) has been formatted and approved. The strategy is available on the City Corporation website within the SCP webpage. The strategy has been circulated to members of the VAWG Forum who will be responsible for delivering the VAWG strategy and action plan.

## Domestic Abuse Awareness

2. Members will have seen the domestic abuse update setting out work undertaken during lockdown to protect City residents and workers from domestic abuse.
3. In addition to this work, the Spotting the Signs toolkit has been updated to include a section on how employers can safeguard staff from domestic abuse whilst working from home.

### **Post Covid-19 Recovery Plan**

4. A post Covid-19 recovery plan is currently being developed to ensure the support and advice being offered is in line with the government guidance.
5. The City Corporation will promote a domestic abuse campaign across the City housing estates, encouraging those affected by domestic abuse to access support.
6. The Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) steering group will incorporate learning from the pandemic into the DAHA accreditation process. The steering group will also evidence how the City Corporation has adapted during the pandemic to continue to support residents whilst working remotely.
7. Training will be delivered to partner agencies, schools, businesses and the City estate staff to ensure learning from the pandemic is shared with all professionals who may come into contact with people affected by domestic abuse.
8. An article stating the good work Lloyds Banking Group (LBG) do for employees affected by domestic abuse will be included in the City Corporation's Business Healthy newsletter, promoting the broadcast they held at the beginning of lockdown. The article will include partnership working between the City Corporation and LBG, using this platform to share good practice to encourage other businesses to do similar work.
9. The Community Safety Team will continue to work with partners to ensure a multi-agency approach to protect people from domestic abuse.

### **Conclusion**

10. The Community Safety Team has adapted to continue to protect people from domestic abuse whilst working remotely. The post Covid-19 recovery plan will be constantly reviewed to ensure the City Corporation is working in line with the latest government guidance. The work within the recovery plan will continue to be developed as the lockdown is relaxed and the City slowly becomes busier with workers, businesses and schools re-opening.

### **Appendix**



## 11. Appendix 1: VAWG Strategy 2019-2023

### **Ayesha Fordham**

Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer

E: [ayesha.fordham@cityoflondon.gov.uk](mailto:ayesha.fordham@cityoflondon.gov.uk)

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# Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2019 - 2023

A strategy for our whole community



## Our Vision

The Square Mile is free from Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) and is a place that is safe for everyone to **live, work, learn and visit**.

## VAWG includes

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

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# Foreword

The City of London Corporation is committed to tackling Violence Against Women and Girls across the Square Mile for people who live, work, study and visit the City. The implementation of this strategy and action plan highlights the commitment made by the City of London to join the international stand against VAWG. Throughout this strategy we have been clear in our priorities that our aim is to prevent and support victims and survivors from VAWG, whilst holding perpetrators to account.

This strategy has been developed in partnership with members of the City of London VAWG Forum, including both voluntary and statutory services to ensure a multi-agency approach and commitment to tackle this issue. The strategy and action plan are reflective of the community it serves to ensure bespoke, tailored provision is provided. We are dedicated to achieving a place where all people can live, work, study and learn, feeling safe and supported from VAWG.

It is important to highlight within the City of London we recognise that VAWG also affects men, boys and all those across the gender spectrum, therefore our VAWG Strategy is aimed at our whole community.

**Douglas Barrow**  
Chairman  
Safer City Partnership



# Executive Summary

## Our definition of Violence Against Women and Girls

VAWG is defined as any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, mental or economic harm to women or girls, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life, some examples are: domestic abuse and coercive control, sexual violence and rape, stalking and sexual harassment, female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, (so-called) honour-based violence, faith-based abuse, trafficking and sexual exploitation, prostitution and breast ironing. These can affect people regardless of gender and provisions need to reflect this – however, women and girls are disproportionately affected by the issues first and foremost.

## Why us?

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

## Who we will work with

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

## Our Vision

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

## Our Aim

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

## Our Priorities

People are prevented from becoming victims of VAWG.  
People affected by VAWG have access to support services.  
Perpetrators are held to account and rehabilitated.

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

## Our Activities

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

- Engage and support national VAWG campaigns and continuously raise awareness of City of London VAWG support services.
- Provide education sessions and workshops as well as training to schools and universities within the City of London on VAWG issues, consent and healthy relationships.
- Provide training and awareness of VAWG issues to City Corporation employees, voluntary sector services and health services' frontline staff.
- Achieve Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance accreditation to ensure City of London housing estate residents are protected and supported from VAWG.
- Engage and work with businesses to provide them with the tools and knowledge to help prevent their employees being affected by VAWG.
- Work in partnership with agencies delivering joint campaigns to raise awareness of services and support that is available to people affected by VAWG.



Promote the Women's Safety Charter to licensed venues to pledge to keep women safe at night.

Ensure a targeted approach to identifying the needs and support of vulnerable cohorts.

Support the continued funding of the Vulnerable Victims Advocate (VVA) and Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) to support people affected by VAWG.

Engage businesses within the City of London to ensure they know how to support employees who are affected by VAWG.

Achieve Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance accreditation to ensure City of London housing estate staff and managers know how to respond to domestic abuse.

Promote the Women's Safety Charter to ensure licensed venues are able to signpost and refer their customers to support services.

Supporting particularly vulnerable cohorts such as children and young people with tailored specialist services.

Develop clear referral pathways and perpetrator programmes/organisations.

Deliver campaigns that will target perpetrators to deter, stop and mitigate offending; rather than putting all the responsibility for action onto the victim.

Encourage young perpetrators to join the City of London Cadets to deter them becoming repeat offenders.

## Our Success Measures

The prevalence of violence against women and girls remains too high. In the UK alone one in four women will experience gender-based violence, and of these women, over two a week are murdered.

We are committed to understanding the success of this strategy through the development of baselines, benchmarks and data relating to violence against women and girls that live, learn, work and visit the Square Mile and we will look at aligning our targets to our Corporate Performance Framework to better measure outcomes.

It is our hope that we will reduce and eventually end violence against women and girls in the Square Mile.

# Introduction

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

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

We recognise that men and boys can also be victims under VAWG and provisions within this strategy are inclusive of them. We have named the strategy VAWG due to the pan-London, national and international landscape focussing on VAWG.

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

# Key Related Strategies

The VAWG Strategy should be read alongside the following key strategies:

- City Corporation's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy
- Safer City Partnership Strategy
- Children and Young People Plan
- Housing Strategy
- Carer Strategy
- Homelessness Strategy
- Social Wellbeing Strategy
- The City and Hackney Female Genital Mutilation Strategy
- The City and Hackney Multi-Agency Protocol for Preventing and Tackling Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- The City and Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group Joint Mental Health Strategy
- The London Borough of Hackney VAWG Strategy
- The City and Hackney's Adult Safeguarding Strategy
- The City of London Police's Vulnerability Strategy

# Vision, Approach and Priorities

Our strategic vision is that: “The Square Mile is free from VAWG and is a place that is safe for everyone to live, work and learn” with examples of VAWG including:

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

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

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

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

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

Our focus will be on three strategic priorities:

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

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

## **What is covered by this strategy?**

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

It considers how we will support the needs of:

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

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

# The Legislative Context

Our approach in the City is shaped by the 2018-2021 Mayor's (of London) Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy as well as the 2016-2020 Government's strategy on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls<sup>1</sup> and the work of the Mayor's Office of Police and Crime (MOPAC)<sup>2</sup>.

It also aligns with the Draft Domestic Abuse Bill and the Domestic Abuse Act.

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

Other pieces of legislation which impact on tackling VAWG and have informed this strategy are listed in Appendix Two.

1. HM Government, Ending Violence Against Women and Girls, Strategy 2016 – 2020,
2. Mayor of London's Mayor's Office of Police and Crime, London VAWG Strategy Refresh 2013-17

# Understanding the Needs of our Communities

Our current VAWG provision includes a full-time Vulnerable Victims Advocate, a part time independent domestic violence advisor based in the City Police Public Protection Unit as part of the Integrated Victim Witness Service. We organise and coordinate the VAWG Forum where multiple agencies and stakeholders meet quarterly to tackle issues of VAWG in the City of London. Partners agencies that attend this forum provide counselling, advice and support to victims.

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

- **Sex work hotspots** – sex work and sex trafficking are prevalent in and around Liverpool Street because of it being a travel hub. Under-reporting of this form of VAWG is already current but consultation with the City of London Police has also uncovered that a lot of properties are rented privately (often through internet platforms) to be used as brothels which makes intervening harder than in licensed premises and hotels. Police data has shown that peak sexual offences occurred during the night-time economy operating hours, probably due to high levels of intoxication.
- **Daytime footfall** – The Square Mile has a high day-time population of over 500,000 people and these visitors fall under our protection during this time. However, because they are not residents, obtaining data, reporting crimes and abuses, offering services and holding perpetrators to account presents challenges.
- **Under-reporting** – VAWG is generally under reported and in the Square Mile, we witness low levels of domestic abuse referrals regarding victims and survivors from certain communities (Bengali, Chinese, LGBTQI+, non-resident night workers and sex trafficking victims). VAWG is a hidden phenomenon across many social groups which is why the City Corporation must challenge certain messages around gender and advertise what protection is available to victims - we must ensure help is received by those who need it.
- **Vulnerable cohorts** – The Square Mile has a culturally and ethnically diverse population (our children and young people are 20% more ethnically diverse than the national average), this can create some challenges in tackling VAWG because some cohorts/communities are less aware of VAWG services, less able to access care and support than others. These particularly vulnerable cohorts include children and young people, LGBTQI+, older women, BAME and the homeless. More detailed information can be found in Appendix Three.

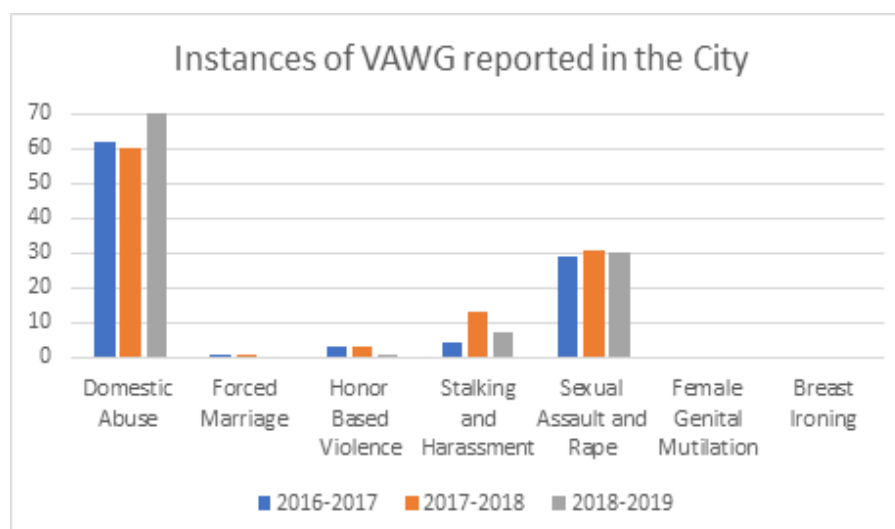
## VAWG: Some Numbers

- Domestic violence costs the UK economy £15.8 billion.
- St Mungo's rough sleeping team reported that nearly 50% of their female service-users had experienced domestic abuse and 19% had experienced childhood abuse.
- 41% of the prison population have witnessed or experienced domestic abuse which is illustrative of the wider social harm these crimes cause.
- From 2011 to 2018 domestic abuse offences in London rose by 63%.
- Only 1.5% of all rape cases (1/65 cases) lead to charges or summons when four years ago it was 14%.
- From 2015 to 2019 rape claims dealt with annually by the police in England rose by 61%.
- 23% of refuge places in England are located in the London area. Rates of unsuccessful referrals to London refuges remain on average 60%. Only 3% of women placed in London refuges came from that same borough.

## VAWG in the Square Mile

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

There have been 354 domestic crimes reported to the City of London Police between January 2016 to December 2018.





# Our Priorities

The many facets of VAWG and its diverse, far-reaching consequences mean it can only be tackled by multi-agency partnership work, thus collaboration and partnership work is embedded within our three priorities.

Indeed, a community-based, holistic approach can only be achieved by involving stakeholders, service users, partners and the voluntary sector. This will include delivering campaigns and raising awareness of VAWG across the City of London as an integral part of the three priorities.

## Priority One: People are prevented from becoming victims of VAWG

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

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

Improved awareness of VAWG and training in identification will:

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

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

## What we will do

### Awareness

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

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

### **Training and learning**

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

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

- The staff at the schools are regularly offered training around how to spot the signs of domestic abuse and Female Genital Mutilation, pupils have sessions on healthy relationships (as proposed in the Relationship, Education, relationships and sex education, and health education: Government response 2019).
- We will offer a guide for schools around risk assessment, as there have been differences in professional judgement around 'risk' between schools and the police.
- We will aim to achieve accreditation for the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) and ensure that all staff working on our housing estates are trained to know how to spot the signs and respond to domestic abuse and VAWG. By achieving DAHA the City Corporation would be a local authority that is recognised as being committed to protecting and supporting residents from domestic abuse.
- We will offer training to licensed venues signed up to the Safety Thirst Scheme, working with external agencies such as Galop to ensure they are able to recognise and respond to incidents of VAWG especially around our most vulnerable cohorts such as children and young people and LGBTQI+.
- We will support the safeguarding partnerships by implementing statutory guidance released under the 2014 care act: delivering training around changes to practice including statutory recording of domestic abuse in safeguarding cases; conducting review of the links between domestic abuse, elder abuse and carers (either as victims or perpetrators), high risk domestic abuse and domestic homicide in order to improve local practice.
- We will deliver training and promotion on the Safelives DASH risk assessment and the MARAC to ensure agencies understand how to refer, when to refer and the purpose of the MARAC. SafeLives estimate that the CoL should have around ten cases per year heard at the MARAC. In 2018 the City of London MARAC heard five cases.
- We will ensure frontline staff are trained on the needs of older survivors, including pensions and benefits available to them.

### **Early intervention**

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

## Community development

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

## **Priority Two: People affected by VAWG have access to support services**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **What we will do**

### **Services**

- We will aim to provide high quality services which are easily accessible, flexible, and available in a timely way to a wide range of survivors.
- We will monitor performance of both mainstream and specialist services regularly to ensure the provisions available remain efficient

and useful by collecting various data (number of referrals and their origins, outcomes, costs, etc.).

- We will aim to regularly review the City Corporation website to ensure that the resources available on the website are kept up to date and relevant.
- We will ensure the City Corporation's Domestic Abuse Policy is regularly reviewed and updated.
- We will aim to increase access to services and provisions through outreach workers and community navigators.
- We will ensure that victims and survivors can influence service development (service user satisfaction surveys) through regular feedback on services and consultation.
- We will utilise a cross-sector recognised specialist quality standards and outcomes framework to ensure quality provision with commissioning, for example the DAHA.
- We will ensure access to counselling services through partner agencies such as Iranian Kurdish Women's Rights Organisation (IKWRO).
- We have made a commitment to tackling child sexual exploitation and modern-day slavery and will continue to provide and commission services to fight these issues.
- We will support women and girls at risk from gangs.
- We will continue to provide a robust police response and access to criminal justice remedies.
- We will continue to provide access to refuge provision as identified by survivors as essential in making the decision to leave an abusive relationship.
- We will aim to ensure the safety of those who stay in their own homes by providing security measures.
- We will promote the 24-hours Victim Support helpline.

## **Partnership**

- We will aim to support survivors of VAWG in the short and long term in their health, social and economic wellbeing and treat them with equality regardless of their life choices, culture, age, gender, sexuality, immigration status, etc. by liaising with various partner agencies.
- We will endeavour to work with primary care networks, the City and Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and other CCGs, to promote a consistent response in GP practices via the use of the Identification Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS) model around domestic violence and abuse.
- We will increase access locations, strengthen working relationships and improve referral pathways between providers, partners and agencies.
- We will promote coordinated need-led and risk-led provisions

and services (safety but also housing, advocacy, employment, benefit support, child custody, criminal cases, civil justice measures, resettlement, therapeutic, group work and peer mentoring) and provide joined up specialist and bespoke responses.

- We will work collaboratively with St Mungo's and other voluntary sector services to aim to ensure that staff are trained to respond to disclosures and incidents of VAWG, and staff know where to refer or signpost individuals for support.
- The City of London Police will work with the voluntary sector to encourage sex workers to report crime and seek assistance.
- We will aim to ensure the City of London Police and VAWG support services are working in partnership to signpost and refer people that are not City of London residents and affected by VAWG for appropriate support.
- We will work in partnership with the City of London Police Cybercrime team to ensure people who are experiencing online abuse are receiving advice from the police and being referred for specialist support.
- We will develop a multi-agency approach that reflects the varying need of individuals involved with sex work.
- We will aim to work with specialist human trafficking services to provide support to survivors and avoid repeat victimisation.
- We will provide survivors of VAWG with advocacy support throughout the Criminal Justice process, from the early stages of reporting the incident through to support at court.
- We will ensure the safety of victims at court including a separate waiting area and that they are referred to the Witness Service when giving evidence in court.
- We will aim to invest in resources to help prevent women and girls entering prostitution, to reduce harm to them whilst in it and to help them to be able to exit and have viable alternatives.
- We will aim to criminalise those who profit from individuals selling sex – pimps, managers, exploiters as well as challenge the demand for prostitution by penalising the buyers of prostitution.

### **Vulnerable cohorts**

- We will ensure continued provision to survivors with a range of needs/ complex needs (women-only support group, accommodation and services, face to face multi-lingual support, LGBTQI+ only space, SEND specialist services and counselling services).
- We will ensure that children and young people witnessing/victims of abuse are supported, and that they understand the meaning of VAWG, healthy relationships and consent.
- We will link in with CityAdvice to ensure people working within the City



of London are supported.

- We will engage the 'hidden workforce' in support and services available to workers in the City of London.
- We will identify and support high-risk domestic abuse cases and provide support to those who need it most.
- We will ensure that men and boys who have been affected by any of the issues under VAWG are supported.



## **Priority Three: Perpetrators are held to account and rehabilitated**

We want to ensure that VAWG perpetrators are held to account for their actions and deterred from reoffending through rehabilitation. This means that they will be supported to understand that the impacts and implications on victims, their children and themselves is an important step forward in ending violence. Rehabilitation gives perpetrators the opportunity to take responsibility for their behaviour and make positive change.

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

### **What we will do**

#### **Response**

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

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

### **Campaign and training**

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

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

# Development, Oversight and Accountability

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

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

The Action Plan will be overseen and managed by the DASV Forum as well as the Safer City Partnership's (SCP) senior officers and partner representatives. Both SCP and DVSA oversee the work of partnerships and provide a robust governance structure that will hold agencies accountable for their contributions to the work outlined. Each action in the plan will be assigned either a DASV or SCP lead. Reporting on the Action Plan will occur quarterly at SCP and DASV meetings.

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

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

# Appendix One: Definitions

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

**Violence against Women and Girls** – Any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. This includes physical, sexual and psychological/emotional violence, economic abuse and sexual exploitation. VAWG can take place at home, work or in public places such as on the street or public transport<sup>3</sup>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Forced Marriage** – is when someone faces physical pressure to marry (e.g. threats, physical violence or sexual violence) or emotional and psychological pressure (e.g. if you're made to feel like you're bringing shame on your family). Forced marriage can also include taking someone overseas to force them to marry (whether or not the forced

3. United Nations Definition

4. Forced Marriage Unit,  
[www.gov.uk/stop-forced-marriage](http://www.gov.uk/stop-forced-marriage)

marriage takes place) or marrying someone who lacks the mental capacity to consent to the marriage (whether they're pressured to or not)<sup>4</sup>. It should be noted that there is a difference between forced marriage and arranged marriage.

**Honour Based Violence** – is any act of violence, predominantly against women and girls, which is committed by family or community member/s in order to defend their perceived honour. It is normally collectively planned and carried out by the victim's family, sometimes with the involvement of the wider community<sup>5</sup>.

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

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

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

5. Iranian & Kurdish Women's Rights Organisation, [www.ikwro.org.uk](http://www.ikwro.org.uk)

## Appendix Two: Legislative Context

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

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

# Appendix Three: Vulnerable Cohorts

## Children and Young People

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

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

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

- 130,000 children live in households with high-risk domestic abuse<sup>6</sup>
- Around one in five children have been exposed to domestic abuse<sup>7</sup>
- Domestic abuse is a factor in over half of serious case reviews<sup>8</sup>
- Children exposed to domestic violence are more likely to have behavioural and emotional problems<sup>9</sup>.

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

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

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

Early intervention is at the core of City Corporation's strategy that issues

6. CAADA (2012) a lace of greater safety: insights into domestic abuse (PDF).  
7. Radford, L. et al (2011) Child abuse and neglect in the UK today  
8. Sidebotham, P. et al (2016) Pathways to harm, pathways to protection: a triennial analysis of serious case reviews 2011 to 2014: final report (PDF).

9. Humphreys, C. (2006) Relevant evidence for practice (chapter 1 in C. Humphrey and N. Stanley (eds) Domestic violence and child protection: directions for good practice.)  
10. The royal college of psychiatrists



such as child sexual exploitation and domestic abuse, FGM or early marriage are met with robust and timely interventions from City of London services.

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

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

## **Older women**

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

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

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

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

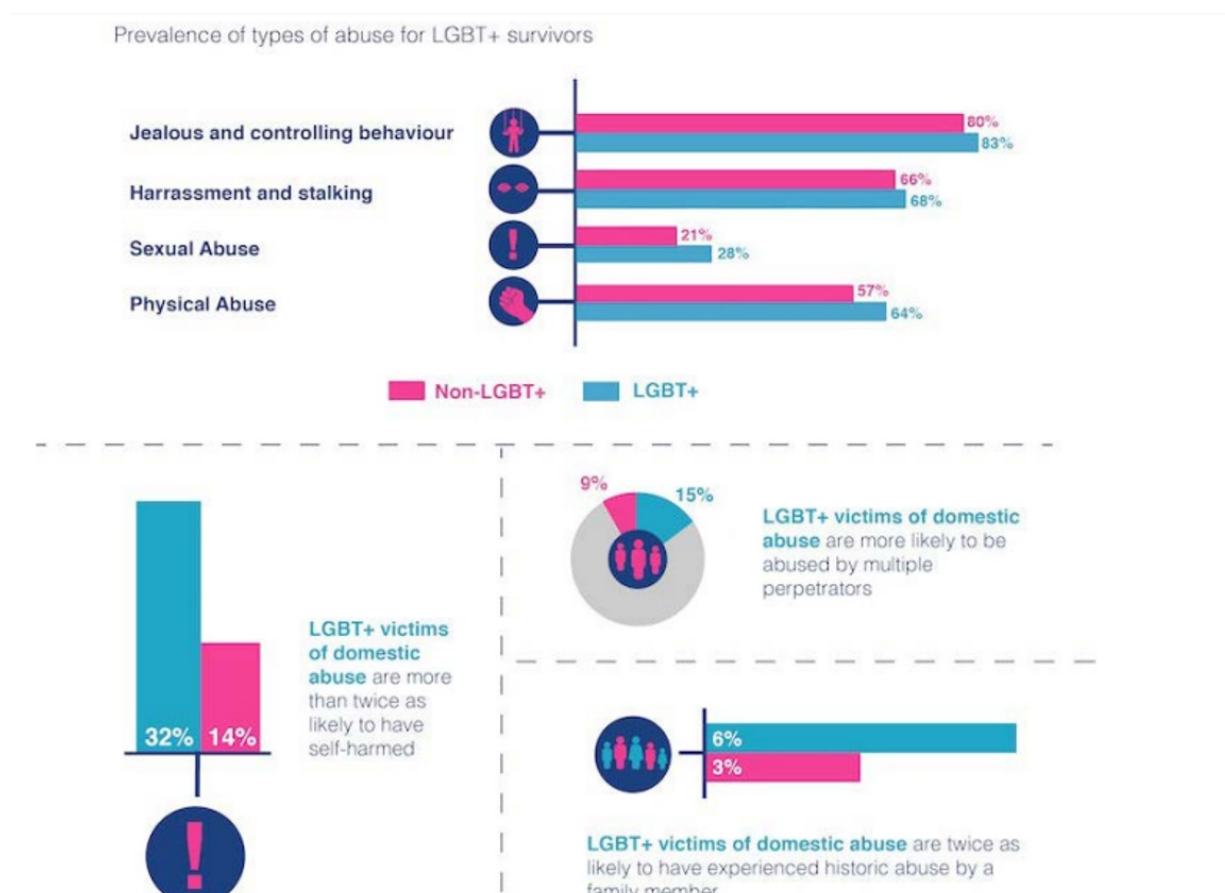
Services can be tailored to help older women such as being flexible in where and how support is provided<sup>11</sup>.

## LGBTQI+ people

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Data shows that where non-LGBTQI+ services are engaging with LGBTQI+ people, there is a bias towards female bisexual women who have experienced abuse from a male partner. It is important that the VAWG sector is better able to support individuals whose experience differs from male to female abuse. The first step towards helping people who identify as LGBTQI+ to access support must be raising awareness that domestic abuse can happen to anyone regardless of sexual orientation and/or gender identity<sup>12</sup>.

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

## **BAME**

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

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

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

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

Women and girls from black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) communities witness higher levels of domestic homicide, so-called 'honour' killings and abuse driven suicide<sup>13</sup>.

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

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

13. Siddiqui and Patel, 2008

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

Some may also face additional forms of discrimination relating to insecure immigration status for non-UK nationals and – for some communities – sociocultural practices that sustain, and sometimes even permit, male dominance secured through violence against women and girls (VAWG). This situation is compounded by a reduction in or loss of VAWG services, particularly specialist provision for BAME survivors<sup>14</sup>.

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

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

These last few years there has been concerns from the voluntary sector regarding certain communities' diversion away from criminal and civil justice remedies through informal elder mediation or formal religious arbitration within BAME communities. This fails to provide state protection for women and girls suffering from gender-based violence such as domestic abuse and forced marriage<sup>15</sup>. Their concern also centres on increasing state accommodation of religionist demands, who argue, for instance, that religious arbitration tribunal rulings can be upheld under the Arbitration Act 1996. More generally, another example includes schools and colleges practicing sex segregation on the grounds of faith, which were recently subject to a successful legal challenge led by black feminists.

14. Imkaan, 2015

15. Patel and Siddiqui, 2010

## Homeless

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

St Mungo's reported that nearly 50% of their female service-users had experienced domestic abuse and 19% had experienced childhood abuse. In the specific case of the City of London, 50% of cases that were heard at MARAC in 2019, were referred in from St Mungo's. Domestic abuse contributed to the homelessness of a third of women in their study. Women that are the most vulnerable and have the most complex needs are at greatest risk of their needs not being met and of sleeping rough<sup>16</sup>. Women sleeping rough also experience domestic abuse in their relationships on the streets.

The links between gender-based violence, mental ill health and substance use, are well documented and for many, the trauma associated with violence is managed by substance use. Despite these clear links, safe accommodation is often difficult to access. Few local authority areas have the services in place that respond collectively to women's multiple disadvantage, experience of violence and homelessness<sup>17</sup>.

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

We aim to collaborate with the East London Housing Partnership and the Pan London Women's Outreach Network brings together organisations working with homeless women to collaborate on homelessness prevention and respond to women's different experiences of sleeping rough and routes into and out of homelessness<sup>18</sup>.

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

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

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

For more information or if you have a comment or query,  
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You can find more information at:

**[www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/keepingsafeinthecity](http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/keepingsafeinthecity)**





<b>Committee:</b>	<b>Dated:</b>
Safer City Partnership	07 July 2020
<b>Subject:</b> Community and Children's Services Update	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report of:</b> Director of Community and Children's Services	<b>For information</b>
<b>Report author:</b> Jordann Birch, Partnership and Engagement Assistant, Community and Children's Services	

## Summary

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

## Recommendations

- Note the report.

## Main Report

1. This report summarises ongoing developments in four areas: homelessness and rough sleepers, shielding residents, public health and strategies.

### Homelessness and Rough Sleepers

2. The Community and Children's Services department have been working in partnership with commissioned homelessness and rough sleeping providers on the response to the Covid-19 crisis.
3. To date, we have assisted 117 rough sleepers into accommodation, mainly City of London Corporation or Greater London Authority (GLA) funded hotel rooms.
4. We have also taken on a temporary license to operate an emergency rough sleeping hostel at the Youth Hostel Association (YHA) St Pauls site. We are accommodating 20 of our most vulnerable here and are currently in negotiation with YHA executives regarding an extension of our license to assist with the recovery plan.
5. In line with the Pan-London Covid-19 recovery plan drafted by London Councils and the GLA, we have a local City of London plan which is driven by the Governments 'In for Good' principle. We are currently focusing our efforts on ensuring that all City connected rough sleepers who have left the streets since the beginning of March, have a safe and secure home to go to as we ease out of the crisis.

### Shielding residents

6. There are currently just under 160 City residents on the shielded list. Those on the shielded list have been able to access government food parcels if they wish and have had priority access for online deliveries at a number of supermarkets. Three community volunteer networks across the City have also provided additional support and assistance with things such as prescription collection.
7. The Department of Community and Children's services (DCCS) contacted everyone on the shielded list, and also identified and contacted other households who may require some support during the pandemic, such as all those who have a telecare service. One of the needs that arose was around loneliness and social isolation, so library staff undertook to deliver weekly wellbeing chats with residents who requested it.
8. Shielding is now being relaxed and it is currently anticipated that government support for shielded households will finish at the end of July. DCCS are currently contacting people who have been receiving the government support to ensure a smooth transition and to identify if there are any ongoing support needs.

### Public Health

9. The Public Health team and Business Healthy, alongside partners – including Samaritans, are continuing efforts to engage the security and construction sectors in local suicide prevention work. This recognises that much reduced footfall in the City, resulting in reduced opportunities for passers-by and members of the public to intervene in suicide attempts, means that the role of the security, construction and other workers who continue to come into the City for work, as frontline responders and “eyes and ears” is more important than ever, and so providing them with opportunities to upskill in responding is crucial.
10. During lockdown, the Street Triage programme, which is a collaboration between City of London Police, ELFT Mental Health Nurses and the City Corporation, has continued to work effectively, with short response times. The latest evaluation of the programme showed that it has helped to reduce the number of detentions under Section 136 by almost half (46%), resulting in better outcomes for the individuals in mental health crises, as well as substantial savings on police times and resources.
11. Since late January, Business Healthy has continued to share Government guidance on Covid-19 for employers and organisations to members of its network. More recently, this includes how to ensure they can remain COVID-secure and reiterates the important role they play in supporting the NHS Test and Trace programme.
12. The Public Health team has continued to focus on supporting the mental health and wellbeing of local residents, workers and other groups throughout the pandemic, including children and young people. This includes securing media coverage on the “why” and “how” of good mental health, supporting Dragon Café in the City onto a virtual platform where it can continue to deliver fortnightly

sessions while Shoe Lane Library is closed, as well as working with key stakeholders to signpost to local mental health and bereavement support services that have moved online/ telephone, and regional and national support services too.

13. The Public Health team is working to raise awareness of health and other inequalities experienced by lower-paid City workers in routine, manual and service roles (and where there is a higher proportion of BAME workers), with the aim of addressing (and not exacerbating) these inequalities in recovery-planning. This approach also recognises that with COVID-19 shining a light on health inequalities, this is an important opportunity to engage the local business community on this issue and support them to actively tackle it.

### Strategies

14. The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) 2017-20 for the City of London Corporation will come to an end this year. The aim of a JHWS is to jointly agree what the most important issues are for the local community based on evidence in Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA), what can be done to address them, and what outcomes are intended to be achieved. The Department of Community and Children's Services (DCCS) are currently mapping out a plan to continue the drive to achieving better health outcomes for the population of the City of London.
15. Due to Covid-19, consultation with key stakeholders has been put on hold due to a number of barriers, and therefore this work has been incorporated into the next quarter work profile.
16. DCCS will be consulting and engaging with a wide range of stakeholders to review existing priorities and identify if new ones have emerged.

### **Jordann Birch**

Partnership and Engagement Assistant

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<b>Committee(s)</b>	<b>Dated:</b>
Safer City Partnership Strategy Group – For Information	7 July 2020
<b>Subject:</b> Public Protection Service (Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards) update	
<b>Report of:</b> Director of Markets & Consumer Protection	<b>For Information</b>
<b>Report author:</b> 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 – The scheme for 2020 has been deferred due to the COVID19 pandemic.
  - 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 2019- 22 SCP Strategic Plan outcomes 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**

The City of London Trading Standards Service (COLTSS) primarily works in partnership with others in support of the SCP's outcome to *protect our residents, workers, businesses and visitors from theft and fraud*.

4. 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 Insolvency Service and HM Revenue and Customs.
5. A key partner for Operation Broadway has always been the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) who have access to all the Action Fraud data that is very relevant to the area of investment fraud. The NFIB are hosted by, but are not part of, the City of London Police. The NFIB had withdrawn support from Operation Broadway for a year or so. However, following representations made to the City of London Police, the NFIB started to fully engage again March 2020. Key actions include:
  - a) Operation Broadway meetings continue to 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 powers of entry afforded to officers under the legislation that the service enforces. During the COVID-19 lockdown, meetings have continued to take place virtually and it has not been possible to carry out physical visits. However, enquiries continue to be made by telephone and email.

- 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. One recent case involved a gentleman who has lost £140,000. The voluntary Code of Practice that was introduced by the Payment Systems Regulator at the end of May 2019 continues to require 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 about this potential route to compensation.
- c) An emerging problem revolves around what are called 'lead generators.' Consumers who are looking to invest money into products like bonds very often carry out internet searches and are drawn to lead generator sites that offer attractive returns and "full protection". The lead generators pass on the consumer details to criminals who then carry out the hard sell. The lead generators pay money to internet search engines to appear at the top of any searches, but it is proving impossible to trace who they actually are. The lead generator websites are being taken down by Op Broadway, but they very quickly set up again. Work is underway to try and tackle these lead generators, but it is not straightforward.
- 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 who also act as company formation agents 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. 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. Funding of £6,000 was secured from National Trading Standards to seek Counsel's opinion about this practice which was received in May and every effort will be made by the City of London Trading Standards to drive changes in this sector. It is likely to be a long process, but it is an important national issue that needs to be addressed.
- e) Trading Standards has recently been involved in work being coordinated by the National Economic Crime Centre (part of the National Crime Agency). Information is being shared about Operation Broadway and the model has been used to help tackle fraud associated with COVID-19.

- f) In summary, the performance of the Operation Broadway partnership can be measured by reference to the table below: -

<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>2018/19 Total</b>	<b>Q1 Apr- Jun</b>	<b>Q2 Jul- Sep</b>	<b>Q3 Oct- Dec</b>	<b>Q4 Jan- Mar</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>a. Op Broadway deployments</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>b. Disruptions/interventions</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>c. Adopted for further action by other agencies</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>d. Contacts with 'enablers'</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>e. RP07 forms submitted to Companies House by serviced office providers</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>f. Website suspension requests</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>g. Promotional / prevention activity - e.g. publicity campaigns, days of action, attendance at external events, press coverage</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

- g) Trading Standards have 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. A three-week trial is scheduled to take place at the Central Criminal Court in August 2020.
- h) In the City, there very few retailers that sell knives. However, test purchasing using a 17-year-old was carried out during October 2019 and one of the retailers sold without asking any questions. This matter has now been investigated and legal proceedings have been instituted. The case was due to be heard at City Magistrates Court but has been delayed due to COVID-19.

### **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)**

6. The Public Protection Teams support the SCP outcome of tackling and responding to anti-social behaviour
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**

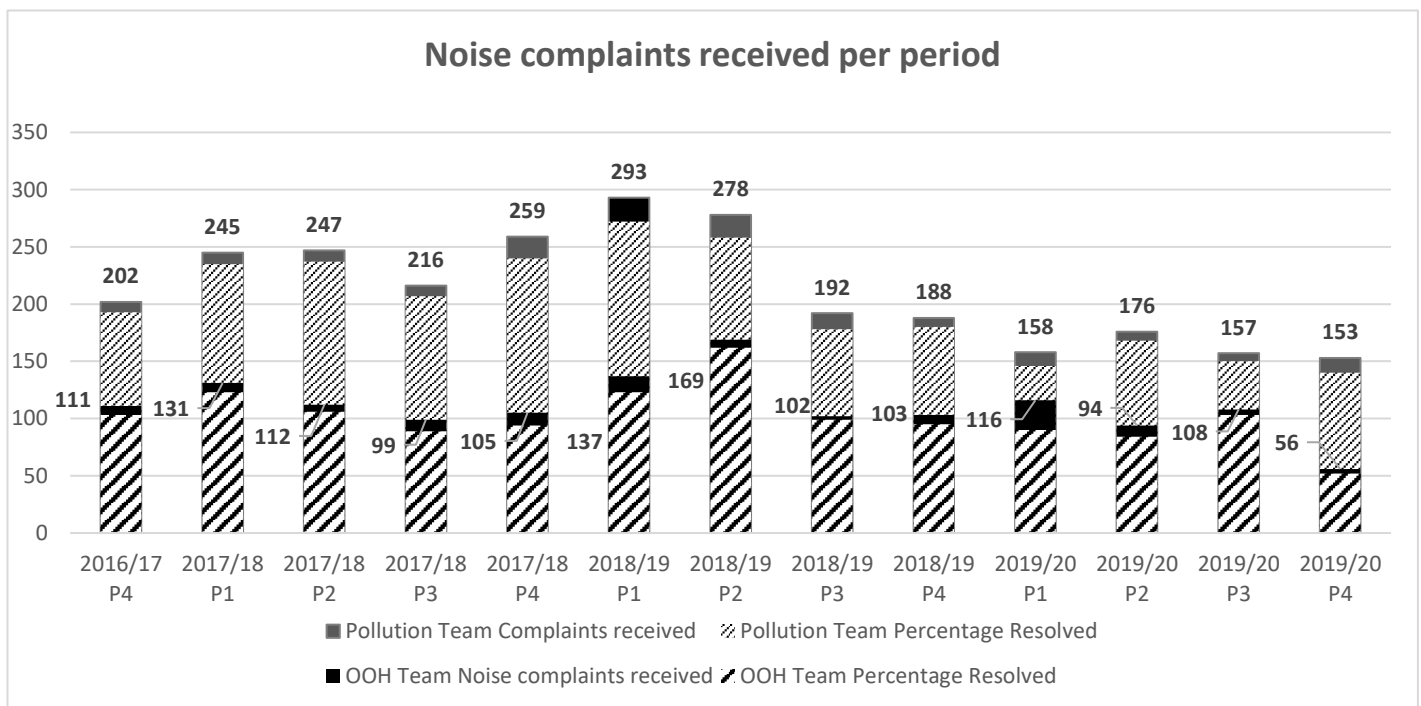
8. The Section 101 agreements with the London Borough of Southwark and the London Borough of Tower Hamlets are now in place; these allow the City to enforce against illegal trading just over the border into Southwark and Tower Hamlets, for example on the south side of Millennium Bridge and all of Tower Bridge.
9. All known hotspots are visited during the day and evenings seven days a week to disrupt any attempt at trading. Between 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 and the 31<sup>st</sup> March 20 one peanut receptacle and 27 picture frames were seized. In addition, illegal gambling, busking and pickpocketing is disrupted on a weekly basis (mostly on Tower Bridge and London Bridge). Since the COVID-19 restrictions, which came into effect in late March 20, there has been little evidence of illegal street trading. However, this is likely to pick up again when the restrictions are eased.
10. Nine offences were brought to court resulting in fines, and costs being awarded to the City. A number of further cases are in the process of being taken to court which will be heard when courts resume a post Covid-19 level of hearings.
11. On New Year's Eve the Licensing Team took part in a central London Borough operation relating to illegal street trading led by the Metropolitan Police. Three receptacles were seized in the City of London.
12. 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**

13. The Pollution Team dealt with 153 noise complaints between 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 of which 91.5% were resolved. In addition, they also assessed and commented on 183 Planning and Licensing applications and 430 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours. Comparatively in the same period for 18/19 the Pollution Team dealt with 188 noise complaints of which 96.3% were resolved.
14. The Out of Hours Service dealt with 56 complaints between 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 94.6% of cases, and often only 30 minutes. Comparatively, in the same period for 18/19 the Out of Hours Service dealt with 103 complaints and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 93.5% of cases, and often only 30 minutes.
15. The Pollution Team served one S.80 and four S.60's between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020. In the same period for 2018/19 the Pollution Team issued three S.61 (Prior consent) Control of Pollution Act Notices and six Section 61 consents.
16. The trends for total noise related complaints are set out in the tables below for information.

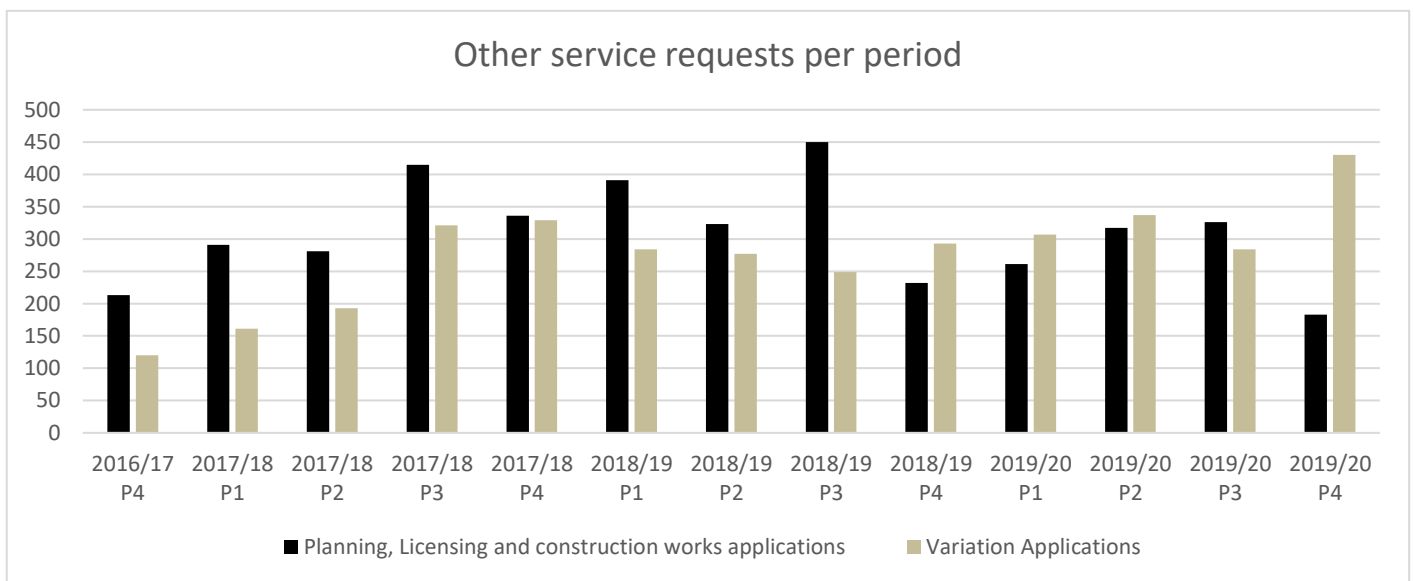
### Noise Complaints

Year	Period	Pollution Team Noise complaints received	Percentage resolved	OOH Team Noise complaints received	Percentage resolved within KPI (60min)
2016/17	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%
2019/20	3	157	96.2%	108	96.5%
2019/20	4	153	91.5%	56	94.6%



### Noise Service Requests

Year	Period	Planning & Licensing applications	Construction works variation Applications	S.60 Notices Issued	S.80 EPA Notices	S.61 Notices Issued	Consent
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
2019/20	3	326	284	0	2	3	3
2019/20	4	183	430	4	1	0	0

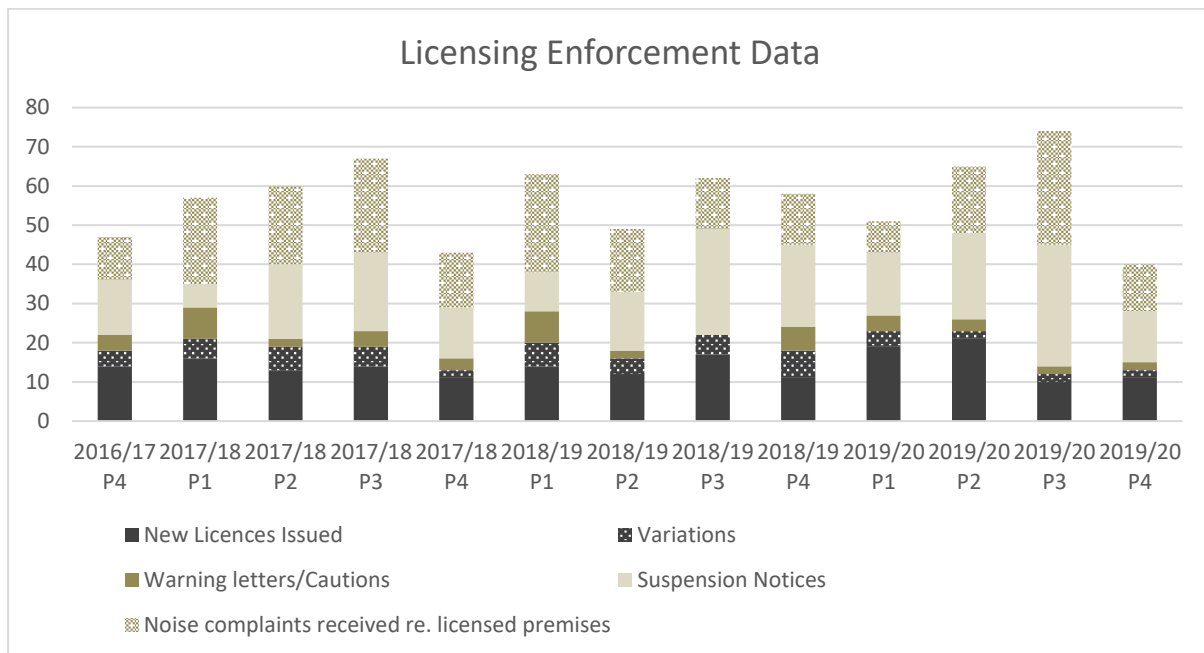


17. One section 80 Environmental Protection Act 1990 notice was served. This related to noisy refrigeration plant within a commercial premise impacting on residential above. Works have now been undertaken including the renewal of the compressor unit to improve noise and vibration. We have contacted the complainant again and await their reply. We will visit when it becomes appropriate to do so.
18. The 4 Section 60 Control of Pollution Act notices relate to 2 sites that have failed to comply with the City of London policy on the control of deconstruction and construction on building sites. These notices provide a legal remedy in the event of further failure to adequately manage the construction sites.
19. A large number of variations were received this quarter. These requests are for amendments to the existing working controls on any of the construction sites. Normally these will relate to changes in permitted works out of normal hours to allow for specific operations that will normally be constrained by engineering or health and safety needs, these will include for example large concrete pours and delivery or collection of large construction plant or loads that are restricted by the police.

## Enforcement

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

Year	Period	New Licences Issued	Variations	Warning letters/Cautions	Suspension Notices	Noise complaints received re. licensed premises
<u>2016/17</u>	4	14	4	4	14	11
<u>2017/18</u>	1	16	5	8	6	22
<u>2017/18</u>	2	13	6	2	19	20
<u>2017/18</u>	3	14	5	4	20	24
<u>2017/18</u>	4	11	2	3	13	14
<u>2018/19</u>	1	14	6	8	10	25
<u>2018/19</u>	2	12	4	2	15	16
<u>2018/19</u>	3	17	5	0	27	13
<u>2018/19</u>	4	11	7	6	21	13
<u>2019/20</u>	1	19	4	4	16	8
<u>2019/20</u>	2	21	2	3	22	17
<u>2019/20</u>	3	10	2	2	31	29
<u>2019/20</u>	4	11	2	2	13	12



21. The number of hearings and reviews remains at a low-level year on year. During the period 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, there have been two hearings, the Butchers Hall and City of London Distillery. A further hearing for the George and Vulture has been postponed due to Covid-19 and will be heard on 16 June. This will be held remotely in accordance with the revised Coronavirus regulations for public meetings. There have been no requests to review a premises licence.
22. The 'RAG' risk assessment scheme operated by the Licensing Team with information from City Police, Licensing, Fire Brigade and Pollution Team has been frozen as of 31 March 2020 due to COVID-19 with no licensable activity permitted since 23 March 2020. At 31 March, four premises were flagged as red, eleven as amber and the rest all green in a total of 931 premises. Once premises reopen a decision will be taken by Licensing Liaison Partnership on whether to continue the scheme from the point it was frozen, to continue it on the usual rolling 6-month period or to start all premises from zero.
23. 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.
24. 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**

25. 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. All premises accredited in 2019 have been offered additional training and short seminars on relevant issues. The 2020 scheme has been deferred due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Government has yet to announce details of how or when the hospitality sector may reopen and when they do, they are likely to be operating

very differently to before lockdown. Given the financial challenges already experienced by the sector, the timeline for reopening and the likely burden to be placed on the industry in complying with new safety regulations, it is unlikely that we will run the scheme this year. In addition, it will not be feasible to carry out the assessments as most staff will continue to work from home for the foreseeable future. As the scheme is the City's best practice scheme linked to the late night levy discount, it is proposed to extend the accreditation period from 12 months to 24 months for those premises accredited in 2019.

26. In 2019 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**

27. 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.

28. A report on the income and expenditure is provided annually to the Licensing Committee with the latest report considered at their 21<sup>st</sup> May 2020 meeting.

29. 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 2018 meeting. The levy provides ongoing support for the 'out of hours' noise service and additional cleansing activity. A further proactive noise and cleansing weekend service will commence in 2020 when premises are permitted to re-open. 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**

30. The Public Protection Service contributed to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2019 - 22, and its priorities and objectives.

31. 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.

32. The Department is also represented on other relevant Boards and Groups, including the Serious and Organised Crime Board.

## **Conclusion**

33. 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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<b>Committee(s):</b>	<b>Date(s):</b>
Safer City Partnership	7 July 2020
<b>Subject:</b> Community Safety Team Update	
<b>Report of:</b> Head of Community Safety	<b>For Information</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Summary</b></p> <p>To update SCP members on Community Safety Team activity not otherwise addressed. Some of the key information repeats that provided in the update note of 3 June.</p> <p><b>Recommendation(s)</b></p> <p>Members are asked to note the report.</p>	

## Domestic Abuse

1. Since lockdown measures were imposed on March 23, one case has been heard (April 20) at the City of London Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). The case was referred by City of London Police based on professional judgement. The meeting was held virtually. Partners have been advised that the MARAC remains able to deal with referrals.
2. In addition, there has been one case which was transferred to another local authority and an information request relating to a case being dealt with by a neighbouring borough.
3. The next MARAC is due to take place via Microsoft Teams on 14 July, with one case currently referred.

## Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls Update

4. In the early stages of lockdown, a Covid-19 webpage was created on the Corporation website specifically for residents to stay up to date with guidance and information on Coronavirus. Within this webpage there is a page dedicated to 'Domestic Abuse: Information and Support'. The page includes specific guidance on domestic abuse and support services, which is constantly being reviewed and updated. As well as this, information for domestic abuse services

has been included within the City estates newsletter, reaching all residents either electronically or via a hard copy.

5. Before the Coronavirus pandemic, domestic abuse training had started to be delivered to all staff and managers working on the City of London housing estates. The housing estate staff and managers who have attended the training will have an understanding and awareness of domestic abuse, including potential signs, barriers to reporting and signposting for specialist support. It is intended to refresh the training package to include learning from the lockdown period, for example how we can promote services and provide advice over the phone for those victims not able leave their property.
6. Posters with information for domestic abuse services were also distributed across the City of London housing estates. As the estates are within different London boroughs the posters provided national helpline numbers, however within the estates located within the City of London we distributed information for local domestic abuse services.
7. An article was also produced for the Business Healthy newsletter informing businesses what support is available for employees/colleagues who may be affected by domestic abuse. The article included a list of different services and useful information. The article linked to the Spotting the Signs toolkit for further information
8. The City Police have been conducting welfare checks on City residents who are known to police/social services/Victim Support as vulnerable. For those known to be in current or previous abusive relationships these checks by the City Police provide an important reassurance.
9. During this period there has been considerable concern about the digital divide, with some not able to access the internet. This saw us revert to the use of posters in key locations and we were very grateful to our local LFB for physically distributing these to shops and pharmacies.
10. As lockdown restrictions are eased a domestic abuse campaign aimed at residents will be delivered, helping to ensure victims of domestic abuse are able to access support services when coming out of isolation. The campaign will promote the message to victims that they have not been forgotten.
11. The Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance steering group have set up a process for a case conference to be held for each case of domestic abuse from the City housing estates. This is to ensure all the appropriate steps and measures have been taken. This has been progressed as a result of Covid-19 to ensure all partners are continuing to work together. This will now be part of the business as usual model.
12. Information relating to domestic abuse will be distributed to the schools within the City for when they reopen. The information will provide support staff returning to work who may have been affected by abuse as well as students and parents/carers.

13. There is also work under development to help support the wider City business community in this area as people return to work.

### **Transitional Safeguarding**

14. A joint task and finish group across City and Hackney has been set up by the Safeguarding Adults Board, Community Safety Partnerships in City of London and Hackney and the Safeguarding Children's Partnership. The role of the group is to identify the key issues and gaps in safeguarding service provision for young people aged 16 – 25 years. The subsequent aim is to identify what potential improvements can be made to better support young people to meet their safeguarding needs.
15. The group undertook a scoping exercise of two key areas: 1) what services currently exist in City and Hackney for young people aged 16 – 25 years old, and 2) how many young people may potentially be at risk of harm, abuse or exploitation, either now or in the future, including those with care and support needs.
16. Meetings are operating with partners virtually, with the next scheduled for 30<sup>th</sup> June/ This will host workshops for partners bringing together the work and research that has accumulated.
17. The group is meeting on a bi-monthly basis and aim to have findings and recommendations for partners towards the end of 2020.

### **City Community Multi Agency Risk Assessment (CCM)**

18. The CCM meeting held on March heard two cases. No cases were heard in April or May but that held on 18 June heard four. The CCM is an important tool to support partnership problem solving around ASB and vulnerability and this will remain a key area for development.
19. The agenda item concerning the Community Trigger Action plan provides additional detail of work undertaken to strengthen the understanding and use of the CCM.

### **Prevent**

20. There have been no Channel referrals since the February SCP meeting. However, we have tested our capacity to operate a Channel Panel and are confident the process could be managed remotely if required.
21. Work has been undertaken, with the support of colleagues from the Department of Community and Children's Services, to refresh staff understanding of how to raise concerns, and how to obtain advice. There has also been awareness raising work undertaken with the community given the potential of on-line radicalisation with an information pack containing advice and information being sent to various City of London Forums and community groups.

22. The Prevent Coordinator and City Police's Prevent usually work in tandem to promote Prevent training packages and awareness sessions to businesses, community groups, partner agencies and the education sector. However due to COVID 19, all face to face training sessions have been cancelled and the Home Office online package has been suggested as a temporary alternative. The Prevent coordinator is developing a presentation which can be accessed and delivered virtually to DCCS colleagues in August and CoLP new starters in September.
23. The Prevent coordinator attends bi-weekly virtual forums with the London Prevent Network, which includes all London Prevent coordinators and updates with partners such as, SO15 Counter-Terrorism Policing, Department of Education, NHS England Prevent and National Probation Service. Best practice, support for coordinators in delivering Prevent activity and national updates are the focus of this forum.
24. In June, an updated City of London Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) was circulated to key internal partners. We hope this iteration will provide a basis on which we can make fuller use of partners knowledge and expertise.

#### **Proceeds of Crime Act – SCP Fund**

25. No applications have been received since the last meeting but there have been meetings with partners who are developing bids.
26. Further bids from SCP partners are encouraged where they meet our agreed outcomes and support partnership approaches.

#### **Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) – London Marathon**

27. Members will recall that the Court of Common Council approved the PSPO on 5 March. We now await information on when the London Marathon will be able to take place.
28. Work continues to have the City of London's first Public Space Protection Order in place for April 2020. The proposal has passed through the relevant City of London Corporation Committees and is currently out for public consultation. This concludes on 7 February and a verbal update will be provided at the meeting.

#### **Serious and Organised Crime Board**

29. The lockdown plus a long-term staffing issue has interrupted the work of this group. However, a CST colleague has agreed to take on this area and there have been discussions between the Chair of this group and City of London Police colleagues about restarting these meetings in the near future.

#### **CST Staff Updates**

- 30.** Unfortunately, a member of the team began a long-term absence as lockdown commenced. I am very grateful to my colleagues for their commitment, hard work, enthusiasm and willingness to take on additional work over what has been a demanding period. This will also be my last meeting as I will be leaving the City of London Corporation in August.

### **Forthcoming Activity**

Hate Crime Awareness Week – 10-17 October

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