



Safer City Partnership Strategy Board

Date: TUESDAY, 25 MAY 2021

Time: 11.30 am

Venue: VIRTUAL PUBLIC MEETING (ACCESSIBLE REMOTELY)

Members:

Ruby Sayed (Chair)	Don Randall (City of London Crime Prevention Association)
Tijs Broeke (Deputy Chairman)	Tim Wiseman (City & Hackney CCG)
Bruno Marvin (British Transport Police)	Alex Wrigley (Guinness Trust)
Clare Dumontier-Marriage (Cheapside Business Alliance)	Sophie Anne Fernandes (Licensing Committee Chair)
Renu Gupta (City of London Police Independent Advisory & Scrutiny Group)	Clare Ansdell (National Probation Service)
James Chapman (London Fire Brigade)	David Evans (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/ooFMcK4Wz2Y>

This meeting will be a virtual meeting and therefore will not take place in a physical location. A recording of the public meeting will be available via the above link following the end of the public meeting for up to one municipal year. Please note: Online meeting recordings do not constitute the formal minutes of the meeting; minutes are written and are available on the City of London Corporation's website. Recordings may be edited, at the discretion of the proper officer, to remove any inappropriate material.

John Barradell
Town Clerk and Chief Executive

AGENDA

1. **APOLOGIES**

2. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

3. **MINUTES**

To agree the minutes of the last meeting held on 25th February 2021.

For Decision
(Pages 5 - 14)

4. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS**

For Information
(Pages 15 - 16)

5. **CORPORATE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK - PARTNERSHIP DATA REVIEW**

Head of Corporate Strategy and Performance to be heard.

For Information

6. **POLICE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FEBRUARY – APRIL 2021**

Report of the City of London Police.

For Information
(Pages 17 - 26)

7. **SAFER BUSINESS NETWORK - CRIME REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP 'SAFER SQUARE MILE' PRESENTATION**

8. **BUILDING CAPABILITIES PILOT TO ENHANCE THE SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY'S COMMUNICATIONS AND PARTNER ENGAGEMENT**

Report of Andrew Carter, Director, Community and Children's Services, City of London Corporation.

For Information
(Pages 27 - 36)

9. **DOMESTIC ABUSE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS UPDATE**

Report of Andrew Carter, Director, Community and Children's Services, City of London Corporation.

For Information
(Pages 37 - 40)

10. **CITY CORPORATION AND CITY POLICE PREVENT UPDATE**

Joint report of Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services, City of London Corporation and David Evans, Divisional Commander, City of London Police.

For Information
(Pages 41 - 84)

11. **PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT - FUNDING BID FORM**

For Decision

a) City-Wide Mobile Patrol Service (Pages 85 - 88)

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

Report of Andrew Carter, Director, Community and Children's Services, City of London Corporation.

For Information
(Pages 89 - 92)

13. **COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE**

Report of Andrew Carter, Director, Community and Children's Services, City of London Corporation.

For Information
(Pages 93 - 96)

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

Report of the Director of Markets & Consumer Protection, City of London Corporation.

For Information
(Pages 97 - 110)

15. **LONDON FIRE BRIGADE UPDATE (ORAL UPDATE)**

For information

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

17. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

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SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY BOARD

Thursday, 25 February 2021

Minutes of the meeting of the Safer City Partnership Strategy Group held at the Guildhall EC2 at 2.00 pm

Present

Members:

Douglas Barrow (Chairman)	Don Randall
Bruno Marvin	Tim Wiseman
Clare Dumontier-Marriage	Sophie Anne Fernandes
Renu Gupta	Clare Ansdell
David Bulbrook	David Evans
Bob Benton	Patrick Brooks
Siobhan Harper	Trish Adams

Ali Burlington	- Community Safety Officer
Gavin Stedman	- Port Health and Public Protection Director
Andrew Carter	- Director of Community and Children's Services
Alex Orme	- Police Authority Board
Chris Pelham	- Community and Children's Services Department
Christopher Rumbles, Clerk	- Town Clerk's Department
Valeria Cadena-Wrigley	- Community Safety Manager
Ayesha Fordham	- Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer
James Gibson	- Chamberlain's Department
Chris Lovitt	- Deputy Director of Public Health
Leanne Murphy	- Town Clerk's Department
Chris Oldham	- Corporate Strategy and Performance Officer
Kate Smith	- Head of Corporate Strategy and Performance
Jillian Reid	- Anti-social Behaviour Co-ordinator
Daniel Barry	- Community Safety Policy Officer
Ray Marskell	- City of London Police
Jaime Rose	- Corporate Strategy and Performance Officer
Andrew Zelin	- Business Intelligence Analyst
Rory McCallum	- City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership
Andrew Zelin	- Business Intelligence Analyst

The Chairman welcomed all Partners to the meeting and those members of the public viewing the meeting through the live stream. The Chairman stressed the importance of partnership working and thanked everyone for engaging.

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Tijs Broeke and Peter Lisley.

2. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations.

3. **MINUTES**

Resolved, that the minutes of the meeting on 4th December 2020 were approved as an accurate record of the meeting.

Partners noted that all matters arising were either included as updates on the agenda or referenced within outstanding actions as being complete.

4. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS**

The Group received a report of the Town Clerk that provided Partners with a summary of actions from previous meetings.

RECEIVED

5. **SUBSTANCE MISUSE IN THE CITY AND HACKNEY ANNUAL REPORT**

The Board received an annual report of the Director of Public Health for City and Hackney 2019/20 updating on substance misuse in the City of London and Hackney.

The Deputy Director of Public Health introduced the report and confirmed the requirement of an independent report each year. The Board noted the unusual period to be working in public health and the current challenges presented.

The Deputy Director provided the Board with an overview of key issues within the report and highlighted the six core principles. The Deputy Director stressed a commitment that City and Hackney's services are among the best in the country and to ensure that there was a strong local focus to identify people in need and for them to receive the best possible service that would ultimately lead to either abstinence or significant harm reduction.

The Chairman welcomed the core principles. It was stressed how Partners have an important role to play and that they can have a significant impact. The Chairman acknowledged the small numbers within the City and issues around identification but stressed a need to incorporate statistics wherever possible especially around areas of crime. The Chairman noted it was a joint report with a wide readership and stressed how it was important all communities were included and were seen to be included.

RECEIVED

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

The Board received a report of the Director of Markets and Consumer Protection updating on the work of the department in contributing to the work of the Safer City Partnership Board through its Public Protection Service which comprises Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards.

The Port Health and Public Protection Director referred to the excellent work of the team in their continued efforts at tackling illegal street trading on Tower Bridge, with additional funding obtained to support this work through until March 2023. Discussions remain ongoing with the Home Office in relation to the Late-Night Levy, with the City Corporation looking to support those businesses that are not currently able to trade through a soft suspension of the levy and alternative payment methods being considered to support businesses as they move out of lockdown and begin to operate fully again.

Work has remained ongoing throughout lockdown looking at additional areas of support that can be offered to businesses, responding to reported incidents and carrying out spot checks on businesses, with the majority demonstrating compliance. Businesses were being offered guidance and information in advance of what was hoped would be a return to a vibrant City once again.

The Chairman welcomed the update and to learn of all the good work that was ongoing.

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

7. **CITY & HACKNEY SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REPORT**

The Board received a City & Hackney Children Partnership annual report providing an overview on the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements in the City of London and London Borough of Hackney.

The City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership Representative (C&HSCPR) introduced the report and remarked on how the City was in a strong position from a safeguarding perspective, which was reflected in Children's Services being recognised as outstanding.

There had been a period of change with planning for new safeguarding arrangements and the introduction of a new infrastructure, with Covid having hit and impacted progress moving forward. The emerging lessons have started seeing the new arrangements accruing benefits. The Board were talked through key elements within the report and areas relevant to their work.

A Partner referred to the issue of criminal exploitation of young people and the landmark decision from Strasbourg last week with respect to the protection of young people who have been trafficked rather than prosecution. The C&HSCPR responded and highlighted the need for a national refocus of how those children being criminally exploited were being viewed, putting safeguarding first as part of everything partners do. What was crucial was making sure children were safe first and foremost.

The Member highlighted prosecution of children as a key concern and whether those that were vulnerable to exploitation within the City would be appropriately protected from prosecution. The Director of Community and Children's Services remarked on the Strasbourg judgement requiring a period of reflection to allow for it to be considered fully before presenting a report to Safeguarding

Sub-committee.

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

8. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**

The Board received a report of the Commissioner providing Partners with an update on activity of City of London Police since the last meeting.

The Commissioner remarked on the City remaining relatively quiet with an expected year end crime reduction of 60%, with this being a result of lockdown and the lack of any night-time economy and activity.

The Commissioner highlighted a challenge to make the best use of this current period in making sure City of London Police were prepared and ready as the easing of lockdown and a return to the City begins. The Commissioner stressed that existing crime levels were not expected to be at the same level in five years. City of London Police were looking to welcome people back to the City and would look to manage behaviours of individuals through a local authority partnership approach and local authority enforcement teams.

The Chairman remarked on the good work in relation to bicycle theft and the campaign to counter this area of crime. The Commissioner emphasised the positive message that the City was a safe place to bring bicycles, with the City needing to be safe in all respects to be a safe City.

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

9. **SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY BOARD TERMS OF REFERENCE 2021**

The Board considered a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services that presented Partners with reviewed terms of reference to provide more detail on responsibilities, purpose, membership, priorities, sub-groups of the Partnership and Chairperson criteria.

Resolved, that Partners approve the Safer City Partnership Strategy Board Terms of Reference 2021.

10. **PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT 2002 (POCA) FUNDING - CRITERIA FOR ORGANISATIONS TO ACCESS**

The Board considered a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services proposing criteria in relation POCA funding bids.

The Community Safety Manager referred to POCA funding being money seized from illegal activity that can be used to towards crime prevention and community safety initiatives. The criteria presented provides clear guidance on what Partners can bid for and reflects Government advice on how funds should be utilised. Criteria has been expanded to allow charities and community groups to apply, with the aim of bringing different perspectives on improving community safety in the City.

The Chairman remarked that it would not always be possible to fund initiatives through POCA funding and suggested all potential sources of funding needed considering. Partners were asked to look at any potential sources of funding they are able to access and, where appropriate, bring these to the attention of the Community Safety Team.

Resolved, that the Proceeds of Crime Act funding criteria framework be approved.

11. PROJECT KESTRAL

The City of London Crime Prevention Representative (COLCPR) referred to the Board's previous discussions on this initiative, noting the proposal was not within the Partnership's objectives and did not meet POCA funding criteria.

The COLCPR put on record his gratitude for the support of Safer City Partnership Board and the Chairman during the development of the proposal and confirmed an alternative funding source had been identified, with an informal launch in June being targeted.

The initiative was looking to enhance the role of front-line security personnel. Industry support was in place through The Security Institute, with it being recognised as a Continued Professional Development measure and this being important to its success. There had also been significant engagement and support across all blue light services, which would help towards its success.

The Board noted that any surplus funds from the initiative would be redirected to cross sector and community safety initiatives and Fire Cadets.

Resolved, that the Board noted the update.

12. DOMESTIC ABUSE VULNERABILITY AND RISK POLICY UPDATE

The Board received a report of the Director of Community & Children's Services providing an update on the City of London Corporation's domestic abuse COVID-19 response plan for the third national lockdown.

The Domestic Abuse and Vulnerability Risk Policy Officer talked the Board through highlights and key areas of work referred to within the report. The Board noted a decrease had been seen in reports of domestic abuse during the national lockdown periods, with an expectation of seeing an increase in reporting over the next few months as restrictions ease. Work continues promoting the service and signposting people to support.

The Chairman welcomed the comprehensive report and all the good work that was taking place. The Chairman questioned if there was a way of measuring the effectiveness of the Action Needed Immediately (ANI) domestic abuse campaign and understanding if it had been successful. The Chairman acknowledged the many positive initiatives started by the Partnership, but with it not always possible to see the success of these. It would be good if data could be provided to demonstrate success.

The Community Safety Manager acknowledged the benefit in good data and confirmed they would review the position at the end of lockdown for measurable data.

Resolved, that the update be noted.

13. **STRATEGY 2019-2022 PROGRESS MONITORING AND PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLANS**

The Board considered a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services putting forward proposals relating to future Safety City Partnership Implementation Plans.

The Community Safety Manager commented on how the report highlighted the work of Partners in their efforts towards achieving the aims of the Safer City Partnership. The proposal would see annual reporting setting out what had been achieved and impacts on the community. With support of the Corporate Strategy and Performance Team data would be held from which it would be possible to review the achievements and impacts of initiatives and with these being measurable.

The Chairman acknowledged all the work of Partners and confirmed he was supportive of the proposal.

Resolved, that proposals for future Safer City Partnership Strategy Implementation Plans be approved.

14. **LONDON FIRE BRIGADE UPDATE**

The Board received a report of the Borough Commander providing Partners with an update of activity of London Fire Brigade (LFB), City, since the last Safer City Partnership Board meeting.

The Borough Commander commented on LFB responding to 272 incidents since the last meeting, with this reflecting a quiet period.

The Borough Commander referred to LFB supporting work of the City of London Police Counter Terrorism unit in relation to fire being used as a weapon and offering advice on mitigation, with this work receiving positive feedback.

The Borough Commander remarked on how the report demonstrated LFB were involved in much more than fire-fighting and he put on record his personal thanks to all at LFB for their continued efforts and all their ongoing work in support of the community outside of fire-fighting.

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

15. **COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE**

The Board received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services providing the Board with an update on activity of the Community Safety Team not otherwise addressed on the agenda.

The Community Safety Manger talked the Board through key points and highlights set out within the report and commented on the continued efforts of the Community Safety Team in working towards the aims of the Safer City Partnership Strategy.

Resolved, that the update be noted.

16. SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT UPDATE

The Board received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services updating on progress of the Safety City Partnership Information Sharing Agreement.

The Community Safety Manager referred to the report reflecting on the sharing of information and asked partners to nominate a representative to assist with the consultation process. The Chairman emphasised a need for Partners to provide a relevant contact to consult with in allowing this piece of work to be taken forward.

Resolved, that board support the work and agreed to assign a representative for the consultation process.

17. DATA PARTNERSHIP REVIEW

The Head of Corporate Strategy and Performance explained how good progress was being made in developing a live dashboard within Power BI that would offer the Partnership a single source of data. Good data was now coming through and it was hoped to be able to deliver an interactive dashboard to Partners in May or June.

The Board were provided with a demonstration of what live data would look like and how live data comparisons with other Boroughs could be made.

The Chairman acknowledged it was good to see progress being made and asked for an assurance that an interactive dashboard would be ready for the next Safer City Partnership meeting in May. The Head of Corporate Strategy and Performance confirmed the intention to have a workable dashboard ready in advance of the next Safer City Partnership Strategy Board meeting.

The update was noted.

18. QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE GROUP

Vaccination Centres

The City Business Representative referred to his recent attendance at the Excel Vaccination Centre, explaining how impressed he was with the service but noting very few people being present. It was questioned whether the City and Hackney CCG could move ahead of the approved cohorts in an effort at vaccinating an increased number of people at pace to offer a level of re-assurance as the City begins to open up and people start returning to offices.

The City and Hackney CCG Representative explained how vaccinations were bound by the priority groups set by SAGE and Government, but there were processes in place to contact people at very short notice and attend the vaccination centre to ensure vaccine was being maximised. As more vaccines come online every effort would be made to widen out the rollout and vaccinate as many groups as possible.

The Commissioner re-assured the City Business Representative that City of London Police representatives had been able to access vaccine that would have otherwise been at risk of going to waste, with critical services staff having been prioritised and able to access first dose vaccines. The Commissioner stressed that City of London Police were conscious of the NHS Priority Groups and in not jumping the queue of those in greater need of the vaccine.

The Director added that all the data showed very good coverage in cohorts 1-4, with an additional offer having come in from St Bart's Hospital in offering vaccines to residents. Moving forwards vaccinations were being offered through Community pharmacies with good provision being made available.

19. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

Community and Children's Services Update (report circulated separately)

The Board received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services proving Partners with an update of relevant activity from within Community and Children's Services Department.

The Director highlighted a key point being the introduction of Lateral Flow Testing within the City and asked partners to encourage those staff having to travel into the City who cannot work from home to be encouraged to undertake Lateral Flow Testing, with a Test Centre being located at 80 Leadenhall that can help support that.

The Board noted work was also taking place across the North East London Region and within communities looking to address vaccine hesitancy and in encouraging people to turn up for their appointments.

Safer City Partnership Communications Plan

The Corporate Strategy and Performance Officer updated on his work with the Community Safety Team trialling new ways of working that was looking at enhancing collaboration around external communication with partners. An imminent outcome being a new quarterly meeting with the communication leads among Partners. This would provide an opportunity to share key community safety messages.

The Community Safety Manager suggested the new group would allow Partners to avoid duplication and to lead with one message to all the communities the Partnership supports. Partners were asked to be mindful that the Corporate Strategy and Performance Officer would be in touch seeking a

relevant person to attend the new group. The aim being to bring an update to the next Board meeting in May.

Thanks to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman

The Community Safety Manager concluded the meeting and acknowledged it was the Chairman's last meeting. The Community Safety Manager put on record the Board's thanks for all the Chairman and Deputy Chairman had done during their period on the Board and for all their efforts in supporting the work of the partnership.

The Chairman responded and remarked on how it had been interesting to see the Partnership develop and expand during his five years as Chairman and he thanked all those involved in supporting the Partnership and to all Partners for the level of engagement they have shown that has allowed it to work so well.

The meeting closed at 3.35 pm

Chairman

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SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP GROUP

25 May 2021

OUTSTANDING REFERENCES

No.	Meeting Date & Reference	Action	Owner	Status
1	7.11.19 Item 6 Partnership Data Review	<p>Multi-agency strategic assessment to be developed. Update to be provided at next meeting.</p> <p>Initial scoping exercise undertaken. Draft strategy to be prepared. Chairman stressed a need for SCP to receive analytical support.</p>	Head of Corporate Strategy and Performance (HOCS&P)	<u>ONGOING:</u> HOCS&P presented at SCP on 26.2.21. Proposal to have a workable dashboard ready in advance of the next meeting in May. Update on agenda at meeting 25.5.21
2	25.2.21 Item 16 Information Sharing Agreement	Partners to nominate a representative to assist with the Information Sharing Agreement consultation process.	Community Safety Manager / All Partners	<u>ONGOING</u>

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Strategy Boards & Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	25.05.2021
Subject: Police report for the period February – April 2021	Public
Report of: Commissioner of Police Author: Superintendent William Duffy, Sector Policing, City of London Police	For Information
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>The report provides an overview of the crime and ASB recorded in the City of London for the period February to April 2021.</p> <p>Recommendation(s)</p> <p>Members are asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note the report 	

Main Report

Background

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 provides information against four main priorities, linked to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan:

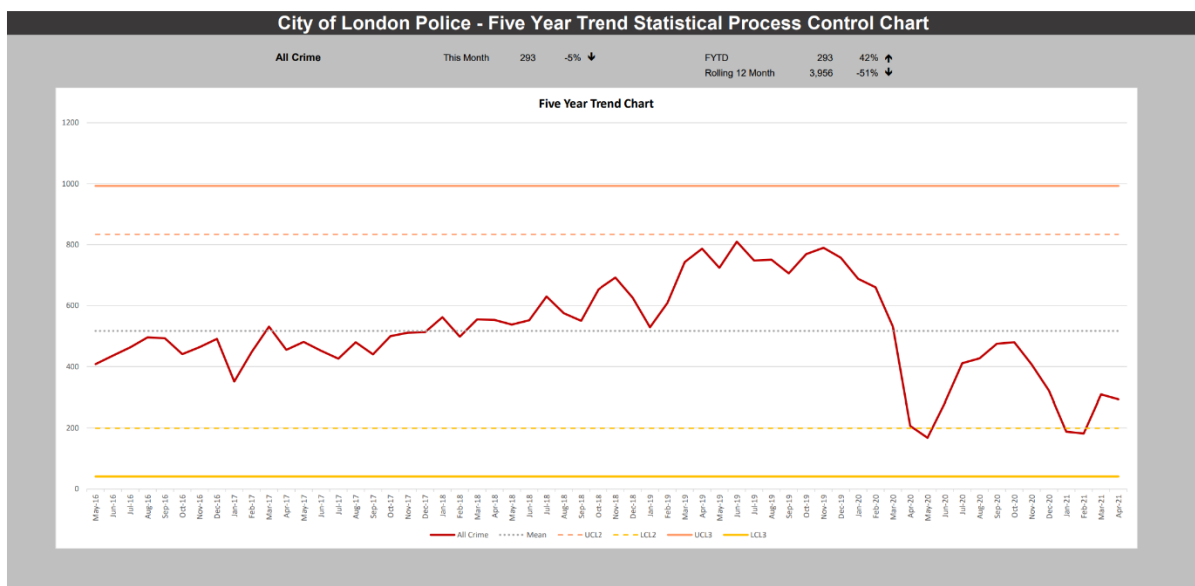
Violence Against the Person – People are safe from violent crime and violence against the person

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

Current Position – 5 yr Crime Trend

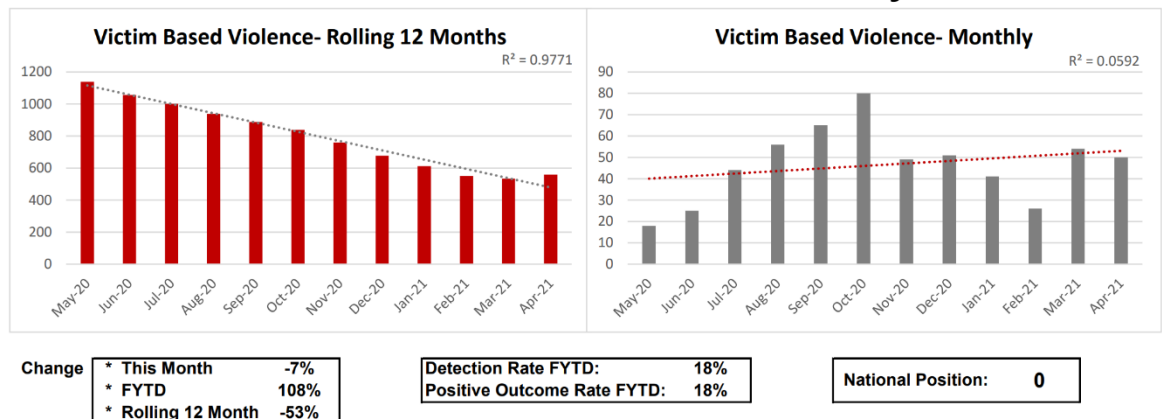


Crime remains low as a result of the most recent lockdown and despite a small increase as restrictions have been lifted, it has not returned to the level seen last summer.

Thematic Areas of interest

1. Violence Against the Person

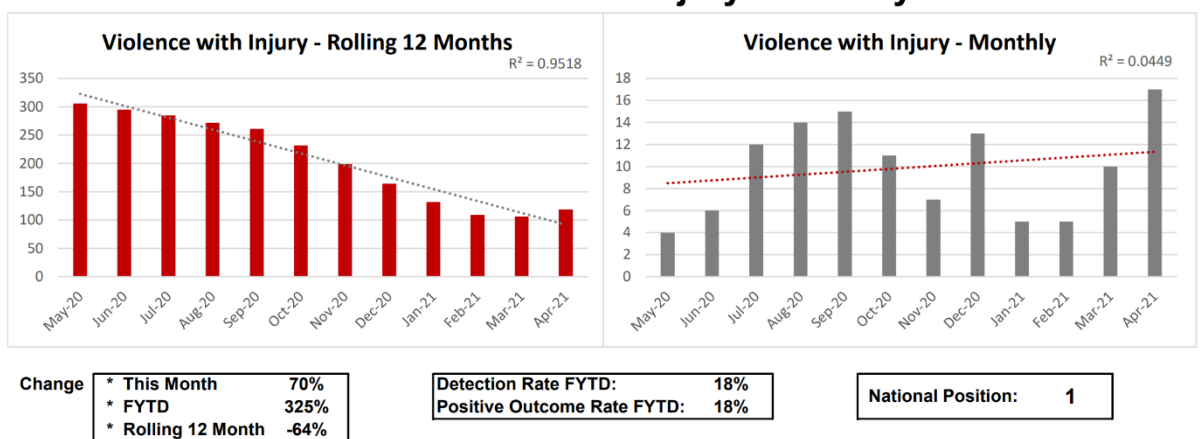
Victim Based Violence Summary



With the lifting of restrictions and expected increased footfall Operation Audi has been launched. The operation is a multi-agency approach to keep people safe as the restrictions are lifted. Increased number of resources will be deployed with support from Street Pastors with the objective to reassure the returning community and prevent offences taking place.

2. Violence with injury

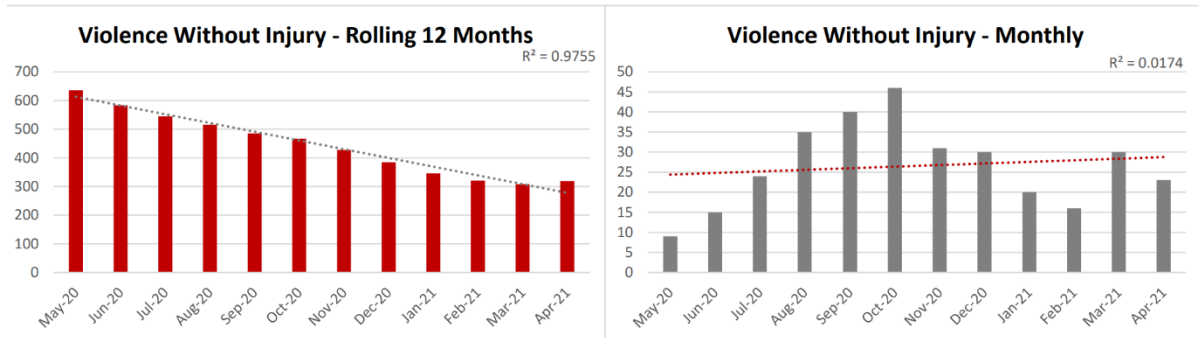
Violence with Injury Summary



Violence with injury has seen an increase in April, with most of these offences being common assault and some of these linked to alcohol consumption. There has been an increase in shop workers being subject to violence as a result of challenging shoplifters. As more retail and licensed premises open and restrictions are removed, there is a risk of more offences occurring. Whilst the FYTD shows an increase of 325%, this is in comparison to a period of full lockdown in April last year when no premises were open and people were told to stay at home.

3. Violence without injury

Violence Without Injury Summary



Change	* This Month	-23%
	* FYTD	92%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-52%

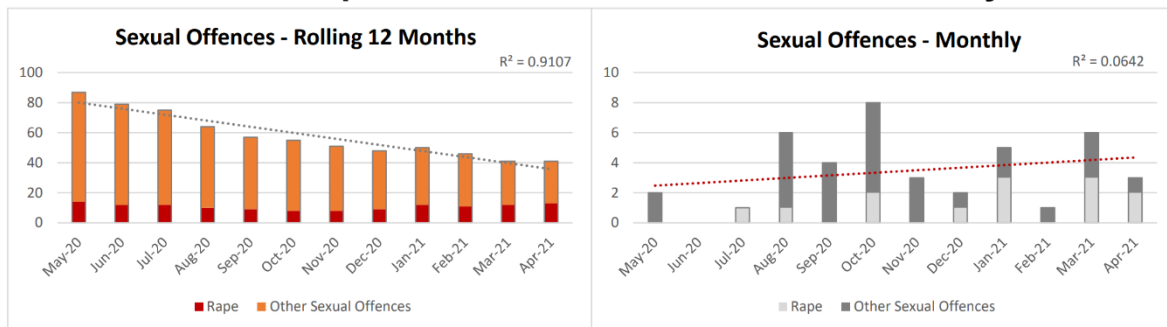
Detection Rate FYTD:	26%
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	26%

National Position:	1
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Violence without injury has decreased this month by 23% but has seen an increase for the FYTD of 92%, although this is in comparison to April last year when a full lockdown was in force. This is still considerably lower than during the period of reduced restrictions last year but is likely to increase as lockdown measures are further lifted.

4. Rape and Sexual Offences

Rape and Other Sexual Offences Summary



Change	* This Month	-50%
	* FYTD	0%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-54%

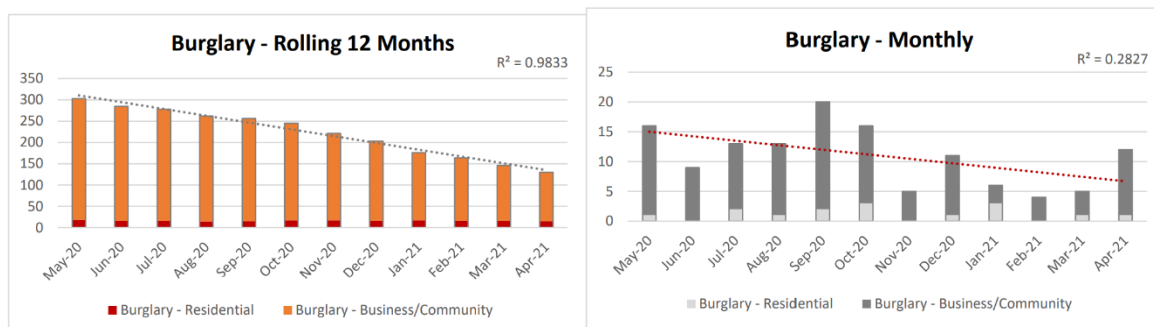
Detection Rate FYTD:	0%
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	0%

National Position:	1
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Sexual offences remain very low, likely to have been significantly impacted by the lockdown measures.

5. Burglary

Burglary Summary

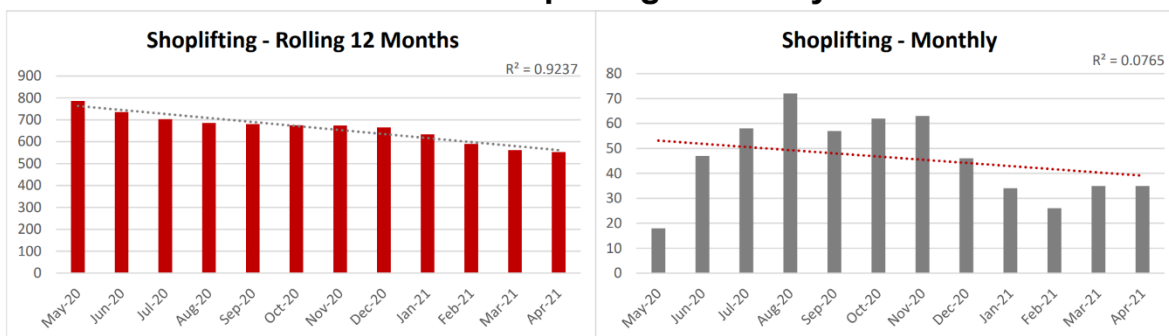


Change	* This Month	140%	Detection Rate FYTD:	8%	National Position:	1
	* FYTD	-57%		Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:		8%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-59%				

The rolling 12 month graph shows a clear downward trajectory for burglary offences, although April shows a noticeable rise from previous months.

6. Shoplifting

Shoplifting Summary

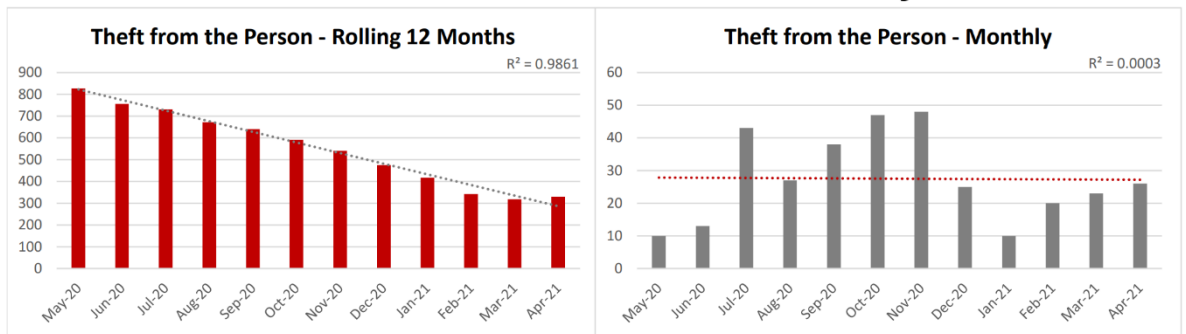


Change	* This Month	0%	Detection Rate FYTD:	43%	National Position:	24
	* FYTD	-19%		Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:		43%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-36%				

Shoplifting remains steady but with a reduction of 19% for the FYTD, likely to increase however with more retail premises opening.

7. Theft from Person

Theft from the Person Summary

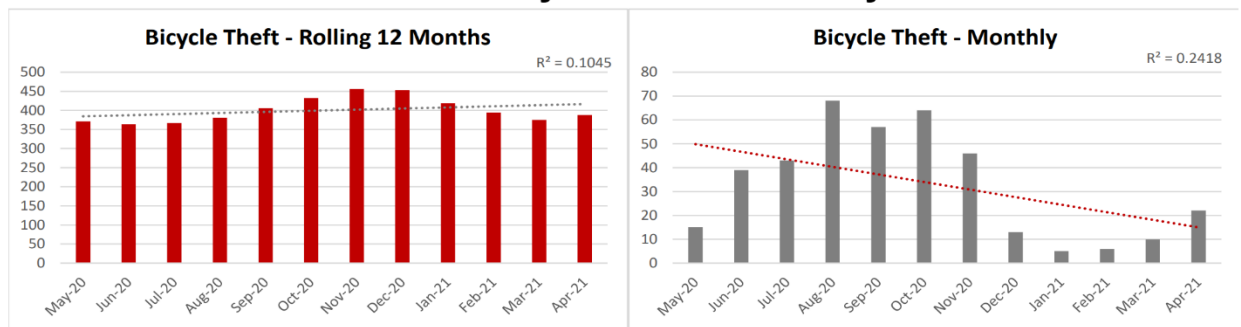


Change	* This Month	13%	Detection Rate FYTD:	0%	National Position:	4
	* FYTD	86%		Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:		0%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-62%				

Theft from the person has risen slightly since the start of the year and by 86% for the FYTD, although this is in comparison to April last year which was during the full UK lockdown.

8. Bike Theft

Bicycle Theft Summary

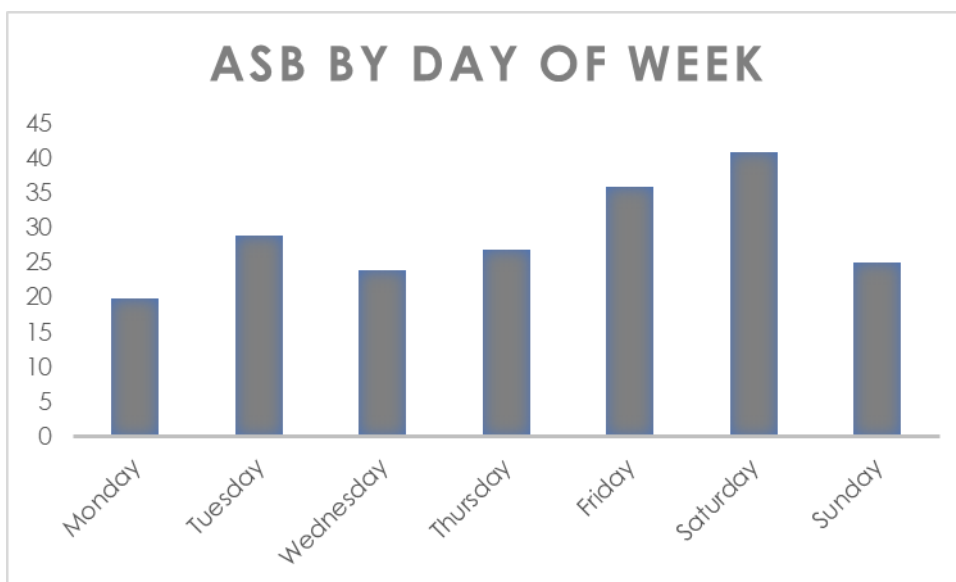
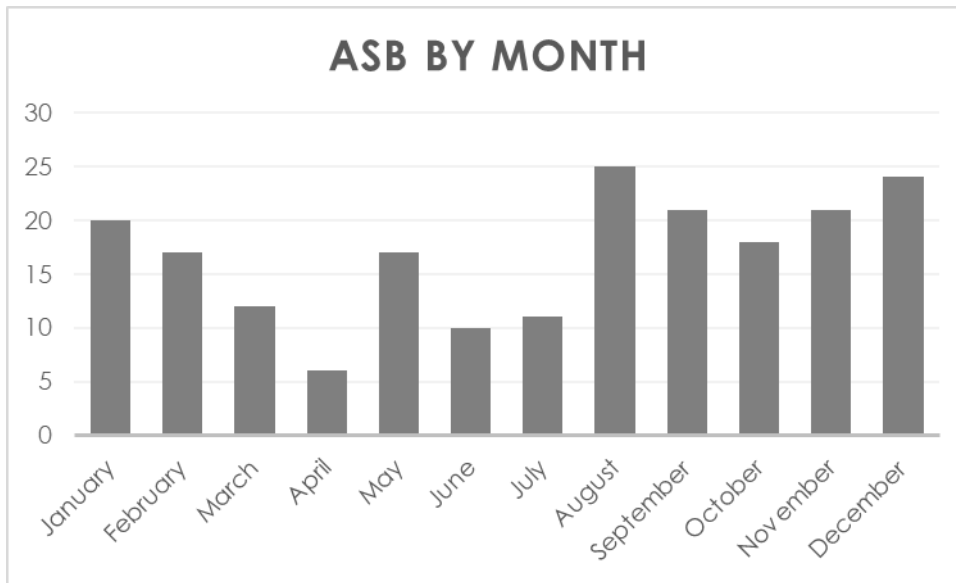


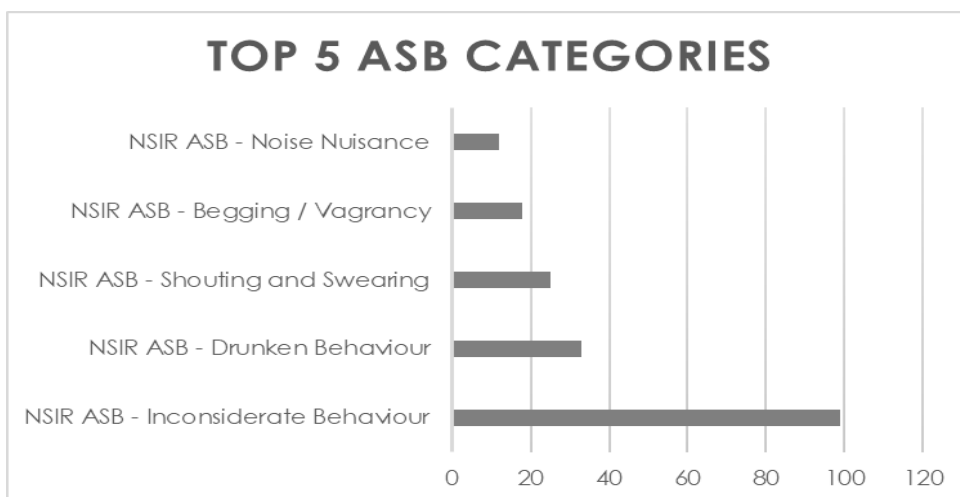
Change	* This Month	120%	Detection Rate FYTD:	5%	National Position:	35
	* FYTD	144%		Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:		5%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-3%				

After a number of months with a very low level of bike thefts, there has been an increase in April and it is likely that this will continue over the summer months as this crime type is affected by seasonal variations. Activity under Operation Kulli is planned to kerb levels of offending and target offenders.

9. ASB Annual Overview 2020/21

In total, **202** ASB related reports occurred between 31 March 2020 – 31 March 2021. This is a **-50%** decrease compared to the previous year of reporting and this is most likely due to the impact of COVID-19 restrictions and guidelines. August saw the highest number of reported ASB, with Saturday the most likely day for reports to be made and inconsiderate behaviour by far the most common type of report.



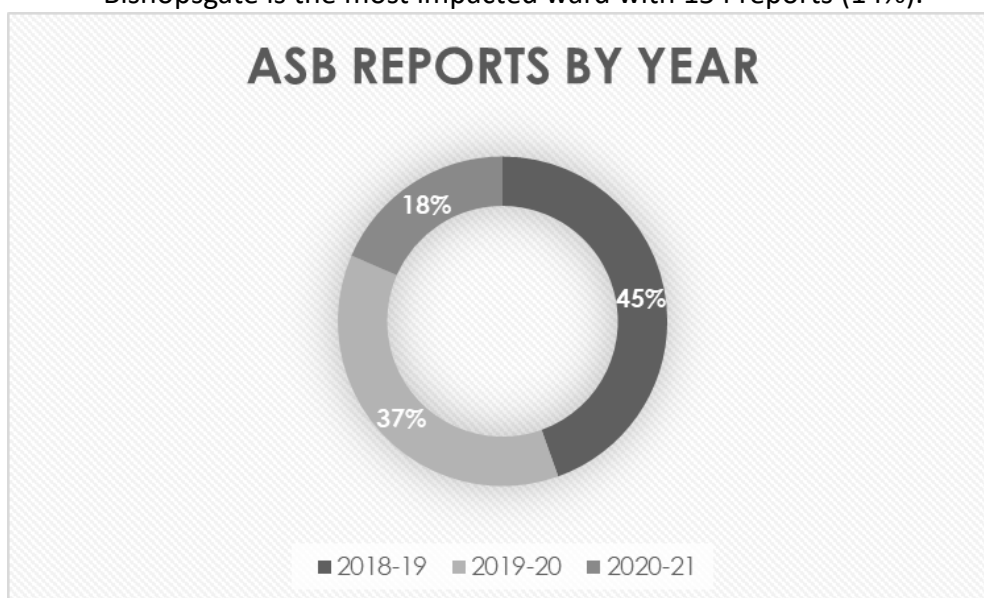


ASB Problem Profile 2018-2021

A problem profile for ASB over the period **31st March 2018 to 31st March 2021** has been completed by analysts and provides the following overall inferences as an illustration of reporting over the three year period, which helps to identify trends following a year of untypical reporting in 2020-21.

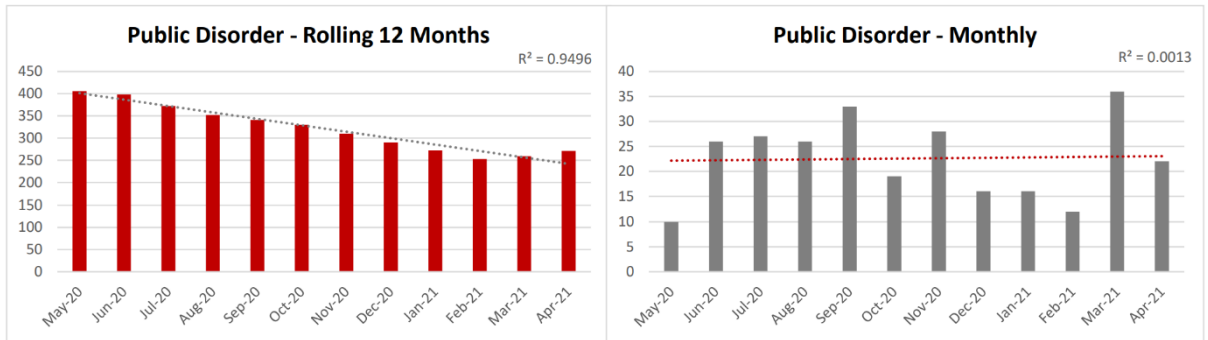
INFERENCES

- ASB offending has decreased significantly over the last year of reporting due to COVID-19 restrictions.
- A large portion of reports have been associated with youths engaging in ASB (18%).
- Drunken behaviour is the most common with 307 reports (24%).
- 282 reports (26%) are associated with drunken behaviour.
- Inconsiderate behaviour is the most popular ASB category with 383 reports (35%).
- 102 reports have been associated with drugs (9%).
- Castle Baynard Street is the most impacted repeat location with 29 reports.
- Bishopsgate is the most impacted ward with 154 reports (14%).



10. Public Disorder

Public Disorder Summary



Change	* This Month	-39%
	* FYTD	120%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-38%

Detection Rate FYTD:	14%
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	14%

National Position:	1
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Following an increase in March, public disorder reports decreased in April by 39%, although the FYTD saw an increase of 120% due to this period being compared with April last year which was during the first full lockdown. With the European football tournament taking place this summer, plus the likelihood of more protest activity and disorder related to licensed premises, this is a crime type which could see an increase over the next few months.

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Strategy Boards & Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership Strategy - For information Board	25 May 2021
Subject: Building Capabilities Pilot to enhance the Safer City Partnership Strategy's communications and partner engagement	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services, City of London Corporation Author: Chris Oldham, Corporate Strategy and Performance Officer, Town Clerks, City of London Corporation	For Information
Summary	
<p>The City Corporation's Community Safety team is trialling several new ways of working in a pilot project which is aimed at improving communications around crime prevention and awareness campaigns between Safer City Partnership members agencies and our neighbouring boroughs.</p>	
Recommendation(s)	
<p>Members are asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • note the strategic direction of the capabilities pilot work in improving the delivery of the Safer City Partnership Strategy; • approve the planned activities to progress this workstream. 	

Main Report

Background

As part of the new Target Operating Model, Chris Oldham from the Corporate Strategy and Performance Team in Town Clerk's is delivering three pilot projects to trial a range of new organisational behaviours and ways of working ('capabilities'). Subject to the success of the Pilot projects, these capabilities can then be rolled out across the wider City Corporation to promote greater efficiencies and more impactful interventions.

One of these pilot projects has been designated around community safety and Chris has been working closely with the City Corporation's Community Safety team to explore how some of the capabilities could be used to enhance the delivery of the Safer City Partnership (SCP) strategy. The main capabilities which will be deployed

within this work on the SCP will be: approval processes, matrix working, and funnel management. A full breakdown of the capabilities which will be deployed, including detailed definitions of the terms used, can be found at *Appendix 1*.

Current Position

To trial the three new capabilities effectively, an assessment was conducted on the SCP Action Plan to identify areas where additional value could be added, which could be used for trialling the new capabilities. This assessment was conducted in partnership with the Community Safety Team. The assessment highlighted a need for more collaborative working, with formalised methods of communicating public safety messages. In particular, it was identified that there is currently a problem of a lack of coordination across central London between those organisations who are largely working in isolation to promote community safety. The lack of cross-partner collaboration, particularly on the public messaging used to promote safe environments for residents and workers across the central London boroughs, creates the potential for duplication of work and missed opportunities to share key public safety messages.

One of the outputs of the exercise was a new Communications Plan to outline the key messages, channels, audiences and responsible Officers to deliver the SCP Action Plan. The Communications Plan will be an invaluable tool for tracking the main community safety messaging outlined under the SCP Action Plan. The Communications Plan is now available internally via:

https://corpoflondon.sharepoint.com/:x/r/sites/Intranet/_layouts/15/Doc.aspx?source=doc=%7B656C602A-4234-44E8-8FAC-64E1D922B98D%7D&file=SCP%20Communications%20Plan%202021.xlsx&action=default&mobileredirect=true

The Communications Plan will be used to trial the approval processes capability by assigning responsible officers for promoting each individual community safety message and for designating Valeria Cadena, the City Corporation's Community Safety Manager, as having managerial oversight of the Communications Plan. Maintaining clearer lines of accountability and delegation of authority from senior Officers is expected to result in more efficient ways of working.

In terms of external engagement, it was identified that, previously, the Community Safety team has tended to engage with our partners external to the City Corporation on an ad hoc basis but there is the potential to formally agree on sharing our partners' community safety messages which are relevant for our audiences, thereby saving Officers' time by avoiding duplication of work.

It was therefore agreed that a new collaborative group be formed to bring together all partners who have an interest in community safety issues which affect the City of London's residents, workers and visitors, many of whom also travel from and through the City of London's neighbouring London boroughs. It was noted that many community safety issues are likely to be common to the City of London's neighbouring boroughs (Hackney, Islington, Southwark, Tower Hamlets and Westminster) so it was decided that representation at the new group should also be sought from these local authorities.

The resulting Quarterly Community Safety Communications Group (CSCG) has been formed and the inaugural meeting will be on 7 May 2021. This will be an effective means of sharing community safety messages across our partners which are relevant to the residents, workers and other audiences in the City of London and its neighbouring London boroughs. The CSCG will meet on a quarterly basis for three meetings to tackle the lack of cohesion around our community safety public messaging. After the three meetings, the Group can then consider whether to extend its remit beyond this point. The full Terms of Reference for the CSCG are available in *Appendix 2*.

The CSCG will be used to trial the matrix working and funnel management capabilities. To develop matrix working, partners of the CSCG have been encouraged to send a representative from the team which best suits their needs and organisational structures which, in effect, has created an attendee list composing of internal and external comms, community safety, policing, and management teams with a shared strategic goal. Funnel management will be necessary as the new CSCG will generate a substantial number of requests for the City Corporation to amplify partners' community safety messages. The CSCG Chair (Valeria Cadena) will use funnel management to identify those requests which are directly relevant to the City's residents/workers/visitors and which the City Corporation will agree to amplify as part of our forward plan.

Options

N/A

Proposals

It has been suggested that the new CSCG could be officially amalgamated under the SCP as a sub-committee. One consideration is that our external partners who are participating in the CSCG are agreeing to collaborate on the basis that the group does not become solely focused on the Square Mile so that there is mutual benefit for all partners in choosing to engage with this new process. The CSCG will meet on a quarterly basis for three meetings and, after this point, the Group can then consider whether to extend its remit.

Strategic Implications

The work outlined above will support the following strategic outcomes under the City Corporation's Corporate Plan: 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 6c, 9d, 10e. Furthermore, the work will ensure the effective delivery of the SCP Strategy.

Implications

Financial implications – None

Resource implications – The City Corporation's Community Safety Team will require staffing resources to act as secretary for the CSCG's virtual meetings.

Legal implications – None

Risk implications – As the CSCG is not a public meeting, all partners are more able to discuss community safety issues in a candid manner, reducing risks surrounding reputational damage.

Equalities implications – The new work will increase public safety for all of the Square Mile’s audiences, including those with protected characteristics who are at greater risk of discrimination and harassment.

Climate implications – None

Security implications – The proposals will increase public safety in and around the Square Mile

Conclusion

We will continue to provide updates on this piece of work to the Safer Cities Partnership Board. The intention is that the new CSCG will continue after the Building Capabilities Pilot has come to an end, which will result in a permanent improvement in terms of a more outward looking approach to community safety for the City.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Breakdown of capabilities

Area of Focus	Community Safety			
	<i>What are we looking for?</i>	<i>Why is it needed?</i>	<i>Positive examples?</i>	<i>Further work required?</i>
Approval processes	Streamline and accelerate passage through approval processes <i>(nb: This is not about changing approval processes but more about being more effective in optimally navigating what we have)</i>	Feedback suggests that passage through approval processes is often not optimally managed – and could be better with improved planning and orchestration	~ Authority to deliver on the work was delegated to the lead officers with other senior officers/bodies being given updates rather than requiring authorisation	~ A report on this piece of work has been requested from the Safer City Partnership Board; the overreliance on written report updates at infrequent committees rather than verbal updates at committee and/or email updates can add additional and unnecessary work for officers, detracting from other efforts
External perspective	Get feedback from external perspectives to ensure the Corporation’s offer is cohesive,	Feedback suggests that Corporation offer is often ‘fragmented’ by service area – and lack	~ The new CSCG will be an opportunity for a more holistic and outward-looking approach to	

	joined up and aligned with 'customer' needs	alignment with the needs of our 'customers'	community safety, recognising that collaborating with neighbouring boroughs is key	
Data and insight	Use and integrate multiple sources of internal and external data, then analyse them to generate insight to inform and evidence direction and action	Feedback suggests that data is fragmented and often not used effectively to inform and evidence direction	~ The new CSCG will be an opportunity for external partners to share their data on crime and anti-social behaviour trends which can inform on other partners' interventions	
Funnel management	Define and apply a funnel process to capture, select, prioritise and oversee ideas and initiatives in service of a defined set of goals	Feedback suggests that there is no common way of capturing ideas, no objective or measurable way of assessing them, no 'gates' to stop bad ideas early and no portfolio management to oversee effective delivery	~ The new CSCG will generate a substantial amount of requests for the CoLC to amplify partners' community safety messages. The CSCG Chairs (Valeria Cadena & Chris Oldham) will use funnel management to identify those requests which are directly relevant to the City's residents/worker s/visitors	
Agile delivery	Deliver change following agile methods to accelerate speed-to-value	Feedback suggests that most delivery today follows a linear/waterfall	~ The CSCG was delivered at pace, with contacts sought and contacted	

	and create solutions where the best solution is not known up front and a more exploratory 'test and learn' / 'fail fast and pivot' approach is needed	approach - i.e. defining everything on paper and then implementing (partly due to skills/experience, partly because of the way approval processes work)	as soon as they were obtained rather than waiting until a full contact list was completed. This saved time in waiting for responses from externals.	
Matrix working	Create cross-cutting team(s)/squad(s) to tackle a cross-cutting challenge in service of a defined set of shared goals and/or external stakeholders. Should include appointing an owner/leader (double hatting for their formal line role) and a team/squad drawn from the various service areas and institutions having a stake in the outcome.	Feedback suggests that whilst the Corporation might routinely create cross service area/institution boards, committees and working parties to discuss issues – it is often less effective at translating this discussion into cross-cutting teams/squads to deliver solutions and results (i.e. (with some exceptions – e.g. climate action) the Corporation tends to act and deliver in Service Area/Institution silos)	~ Very deliberately, partners of the CSCG have been encouraged to send a rep from the team which best suits their needs and org structure which, in effect, has created an attendee list including internal and external comms, community safety, policing, and management teams with a shared goal	
Use of collaboration technology	Use collaboration technology effectively and extensively to optimise	Feedback suggests that use of collaboration technology today is often	~ The new Quarterly External Partners Community Safety Comms	~ Because partners are external, we will be unable to use MS Teams for file sharing and may need to do this via

	effectiveness of agile working and networks	limited to the video conferencing functionality on Teams (i.e. missed opportunity)	Group (CSCG) will be held virtually on a permanent basis to circumvent diary conflicts and DoodlePoll has also facilitated this process	email rather than a better collaborative platform
Use of collaboration spaces	Use physical collaboration spaces to bring diverse groups of stakeholders together for the purposes of generating or developing ideas and/or addressing shared challenges – ideally combined with use of things like technology and data visualisation to inspire/inform thinking	Feedback suggests that the Corporation could improve in the way it uses space to create a conducive environment for collaboration and ideation	~ The CSCG will be a new virtual collaboration space for partners with similar concerns for facilitating community safety to meet and collaboratively overcome shared issues	~ Having physical collaboration spaces (e.g. conferences/events) can be difficult due to geographic considerations of external partners

- Appendix 2 – Quarterly Community Safety Communications Group Terms of Reference

Please see the attached Appendix 2 document.

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Quarterly External Partners Community Safety Comms Group - Terms of Reference

Name of group	Quarterly External Partners Community Safety Comms Group
Reference	CSCG
Date terms agreed	May 2021
Date Update	To be reviewed in May 2022

Purpose of group:

To share and amplify key community safety messages across our network of external partners which are relevant to the residents and workers of the City of London and its neighbouring boroughs.

Success criteria:

- Current community safety trends and related public messages are shared across all partners
- Community safety strategies are guided by our partners' intelligence on current trends.
- Relevant messages are disseminated across partners' comms channels to increase the reach and impact.

Role of group:

1. To have a strategic overview of regional crime, anti-social behaviour and public safety trends
2. To share current public safety messages which are relevant to residents and workers of the Square Mile, Hackney, Islington, Southwark, Tower Hamlets and Westminster.
3. To identify upcoming challenges to community safety and coordinate communications activities.
4. To amplify community safety messages which are relevant to members' respective audiences

Membership of group:

- Representative from the City of London Police
- Representative from the Metropolitan Police
- Representative from the British Transport Police
- Representative from the London Fire Brigade
- Representative from London Ambulance Service
- Representative from LB Hackney
- Representative from LB Islington
- Representative from LB Tower Hamlets
- Representative from LB Southwark
- Representative from LB Westminster
- Representative from the London Assembly
- Representative from Victim Support
- Representative from Turning Point
- Representative from Thames Reach
- Representative from Assent & Solace

- Representative from the Guinness Partnership
- Representative from the City of London’s Homelessness and Rough sleepers team
- Representative from City of London’s Public Health team
- Chris Oldham - Representative from the City of London Corporation’s Corporate Strategy and Performance Team
- Valeria Cadena - Representative from the City of London Corporation’s Community Safety Team

Additional membership will be considered by recommendation from members, and for special items on the agenda.

Chair	Valeria Cadena, Community Safety Manager – City of London Corporation (Chair)
CC list	-
Frequency of meetings	Quarterly via MS Teams
Duration of meetings	90 minutes

Decision-Making: CSCG must have a quorum of 4 members present at a meeting to approve decisions.

Administration of meeting	
Task	Who
Chair	Valeria Cadena, Community Safety Manager – City of London Corporation (Chair)
Minute taker	TBC
Key contact (meeting organiser)	Chris Oldham – chris.oldham@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Note:
Papers to be circulated two weeks before the quarterly meeting.

Agenda items:

Quarterly Format (90 minutes) will include

1. Minutes of previous meeting
2. Updates on current strategic comms priorities for the coming months
3. Current crime and antisocial behaviour trends from CoLP, Met, BTP and LFB colleagues
4. Major upcoming events and campaigns with community safety considerations
5. Partnership and collaboration communication plan.
6. Any other business

Strategy Boards & Committee:	Date:
Safer City Partnership - For Information	25/05/2021
Subject: Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director, Community and Children’s Services, City of London Corporation Author: Ayesha Fordham, Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer, City of London Corporation	For Information
Summary	
<p>The purpose to this report is to update Members on current service delivery, actions and provision around Domestic Abuse (DA) and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). The report will provide an update on the DA Bill Burden Funding allocated to the City of London, DA training and awareness sessions, VAWG campaigns, the current status of the Bangladeshi Specialist Advocate, hotel engagement and an update on the DA review.</p>	
Recommendation	
<p>Members are asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note the report. 	

Main Report

Background

1. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, the Community Safety Team (CST) has been continuing to promote DA/VAWG services and ensuring that there is appropriate awareness, training and service provision within the City of London to meet the needs of the community. The CST has adapted to deliver an effective service remotely, through events such as the domestic abuse insight lunch, articles in various newsletters, and relaunching the Reframe the Night campaign. When in post, the Bangladeshi Specialist Advocate will provide a service where there is currently a gap in provision.

Current Position

2. The CST co-ordinates the quarterly VAWG Forum, which includes representatives from statutory, voluntary and commissioned organisations. The forum discusses a variety of aspects of work within the City, such as service delivery, legislative development, awareness and outcomes of engagement work, as well as collating statistical information from stakeholders.
3. The CST included information about DA/VAWG services in the City of London and Barbican estates newsletters. The most recent newsletter included the article 'DA and COVID-19: One year on', which asks readers to take a moment to think about people who have been trapped at home with their abuser. The article ended with a call to action for readers to report any concerns of DA to their estate manager or the police.
4. The Ask for ANI (Action Needed Immediately) campaign has been promoted within Boots pharmacies across the City of London. The pharmacies taking part received guidance and training on the campaign to ensure that they responded effectively. The Home Office received data collected by the pharmacies of how many people have used the service: the scheme was used 63 times nationally, and five of these were in Greater London. There is no record of the service being used within the City of London. However, it should be noted that the Home Office rely on the pharmacies to complete and return the data, so there may be cases the Home Office has not been made aware of.
5. The CST has facilitated a DA Insight Hour to be delivered in June, open to all professionals working in the City of London who may encounter victims/survivors of DA/VAWG. The insight hour will hear presentations from London's Practice and Partnership Geographical lead from the DA Commissioner's Office, the new Bangladeshi Specialist Advocate and other organisations delivering a specialist service within the City of London. This will be an opportunity for professionals to develop their understanding of the DA Bill and the City of London's DA/VAWG service provision.
6. The City Corporation has been allocated funding from the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) to support the new statutory duty on local authorities to provide safe accommodation to victims fleeing DA. The funding is to ensure that the City Corporation can meet requirements set out in the duty to support the Greater London Authority (GLA) with the Needs Assessment and DA Strategy consultation. This requirement is expected to be met by the DA, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer and relevant teams within the City Corporation collecting required datasets. The CST is currently exploring options for the funding to commission a tenancy sustainment service for victims and survivors who are fleeing or have fled situations of DA.
7. The City Corporation housing department has embedded compulsory DA training for all staff and managers. All staff were trained at the beginning of 2020, and the refresher sessions were put on hold due to COVID-19. This training will be updated to include relevant information relating to the DA Bill and will be delivered virtually in June. Alongside this, the City Corporation is exploring commissioning a specialist DA/VAWG organisation to develop a

bespoke training video for all contractors, cleaners, porters, gardeners, concierge and car park attendants. The video will be available in different languages and will be followed up by a short assessment to ensure that participants have understood the training. This will feed into the City Corporation's work towards the DA Housing Alliance (DAHA) accreditation.

8. The new service for the Bangladeshi Specialist Advocate has been awarded to Solace Women's Aid. The post holder has been recruited and is awaiting a start date. They will be line managed by the Service Manager of the Tower Hamlets DA service, as this is also provided by Solace Women's Aid.
9. The City Police and Victim Support have been working with CrimeStoppers to develop a campaign aimed at raising awareness of the 'hidden harm' that is present within the City of London. The campaign will be launched in May and has been translated into Bengali to ensure that it reaches the Bangladeshi community.
10. The City Corporation has relaunched the Reframe the Night campaign to challenge the myths and misconceptions around sexual harassment and abuse. The campaign has been promoted in the City estate's newsletter, the City Corporation and City Police social media, and internally within the City Corporation. Also, in preparation for licensed venues in the City of London reopening their doors, in June Good Night Out will be delivering three training sessions to licensed venues on preventing and responding to sexual harassment in the night-time economy. This training was funded by the Late-night Levy in 2019 and there are four sessions yet to be delivered. The CST will assess when to run these remaining sessions based on the uptake of the three sessions in June.
11. The CST and City Police are working with external partners to deliver a virtual conference to hotels, focusing on different areas of vulnerability. The conference was due to run in May, however, it has been postponed until there is more certainty around hotels reopening. The Hotel Engagement Group has also developed a quarterly newsletter that hotels can subscribe to, and the next newsletter will focus on recognising and preventing child sexual exploitation.
12. Standing Together Against Domestic Abuse (STADA) is undertaking a review of DA and VAWG provision within the City of London. Althea Cribb from STADA has conducted extensive research into the service provision, data and landscape of DA/VAWG within the City of London to identify gaps and areas of improvement. Althea has done this by engaging with the partnership through focus groups, a survey, and one-to-one meetings. The final report for the DA review by STADA will highlight good practice and recommendations made by STADA to improve the City of London's response to DA and VAWG.

Strategic Implications

13. All of the work noted in this report contributes to the Safer City Partnership aims:
 - Vulnerable people and communities are protected and safeguarded

- People are safe from violent crime and crime against the person
- People are safe and feel safe in the night-time economy.

Conclusion

14. The CST, City Police and wider partnership continue to work in a multi-agency response to tackle DA and VAWG and provide effective and appropriate support for the whole community within the City of London.

Appendices

- None

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Strategy Boards & Committee(s):	Date:
Safer City Partnership Group - For information	25/05/2021
Subject: City Corporation and City Police Prevent Update	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children’s Services, City of London Corporation David Evans, Divisional Commander, City of London Police Author: Ali Burlington, Community Safety Officer, City of London Corporation	For Information
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>This paper gives an overview of Prevent activity in the Square Mile and presents a draft our first Prevent Policy.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>Members are asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note the report • Assign or confirm a representative for the Channel Panel Process. 	

Main Report

Background

1. The information detailed below demonstrates the City Corporation and City of London Police commitment to the delivery of activities to support the Prevent agenda.

Current Activity

2. There have been no Channel Panel cases since the last Safer City Partnership (SCP) Group meeting. The Community Safety Team (CST) has the capacity to operate meetings virtually and will liaise with partners accordingly should a referral come to our attention.

3. A CST representative attends a bi-weekly virtual forum with the London Prevent Network, which includes all London Prevent co-ordinators and updates with partners such as, SO15 Counter-Terrorism Policing, Department for Education, NHS England Prevent, and National Probation Service. Best practice, support for co-ordinators in delivering Prevent activity, and national updates are the focus of this forum. Additionally, information is provided regarding the Home Office Prevent Review, which will be carried out throughout the year.
4. The Prevent team (CST joint with the City of London Police Prevent Officer) continue to actively promote Prevent training packages and awareness sessions to businesses, community groups, partner agencies and the education sector. Due to COVID-19, all face-to-face training sessions have been replaced by virtual sessions. Additionally, the Home Office online package has been suggested as a temporary alternative. Since the last SCP Strategy Board, training has been delivered to City of London Police new starters and transferees, all safeguarding leads at Guildhall School of Music and Drama, City Corporation Safeguarding and Quality Assurance Team and City Corporation Apprentices.
5. The Prevent team continue to promote the Counter-Terrorism Policing national safeguarding website www.actearly.uk which was launched in November 2020. The campaign is a regular feature of the Prevent training presentations, City Corporation and City of London Police social media channels as well as various forums. The Prevent team have reached approximately 900 contacts. This campaign aims to encourage family and friends to share concerns that a friend or loved one might be vulnerable to radicalisation.
6. The Prevent team have researched potential educational providers to offer Prevent and Hate Crime sessions to City schools in the next academic year. The Prevent team met with representatives from EqualTeach, a non-for-profit equality training and consultancy organisation that provides support and training to help teachers, governors and support staff to create inclusive classrooms where all young people feel safe. This programme is popular with neighbouring London boroughs and has been commissioned by a number of Prevent teams. The team will present at the next Safeguarding Education Forum to gain buy-in from our schools.

Counter-Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP)

7. The City of London Police are currently consulting City of London stakeholders regarding the CTLP 2021/22. The team are seeking advice and information from the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and the force's approved CTLP before a final draft is agreed for the City.
8. The City of London Police are collaborating with the MPS and currently drawing up a memorandum of understanding with Metropolitan Police SO15 Prevent team to detail what this looks like.

Prevent Policy and Guidance

9. The CST have developed a Prevent Policy and Guidance document (see Appendix 1) to support stakeholders with regards to Prevent duty and Channel Panel responsibilities. The team requires members cited in the 'Channel representatives' section to confirm their organisation's contact person who will attend any future Channel Panels. Please send the named person's details to ali.burlington@cityoflondon.gov.uk.

The team will use these contacts to create a Prevent and Channel Leads Forum and distribution list to ensure that all stakeholders are kept up to date with the latest guidance, procedures and legislation.

Furthermore, the Prevent team are compiling a City of London Prevent Action Plan. The team requests the support of partners to contribute to this plan which will be circulated in due course.

Strategic Implications

10. All of the work noted in this report contributes to our SCP aim:
 - 'Vulnerable people and communities are safeguarded from radicalisation and the threat of terrorism'.

Conclusion

11. The City Corporation and City of London Police are working together to achieve our mutual Prevent goals. Consistent work and training is being delivered to a range of stakeholders, supported by the City of London Prevent Policy and Guidance.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 - City of London Prevent Policy and Guidance
- Appendix 2 – Prevent Draft Equality Assessment

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City of London Prevent Policy and Guidance

May 2021

Appendix 1: City of London Prevent Policy and Guidance

Document status: Final

Prepared by: Ali Burlington

Reviewers: Valeria Cadena / Sgt Mark Haddon

Owner: Andrew Carter

Approved by: Safer City Partnership Group

Implementation date: Ongoing

Review date: May 2022

Document end date: Annual Review and update

Version : 1

DRAFT

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1.0. Policy

1.1. Introduction

Prevent forms one of the four work streams of the CONTEST strategy, which is the overall UK strategy for countering terrorism. The aim of CONTEST is to reduce the threat to the UK and its interests overseas from terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence. The purpose of Prevent, more specifically, is to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

The objectives of Prevent are:

- Tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism
- Safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation – through early intervention, identifying them and offering support
- Enable those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate.

To safeguard and support individuals within our community who are vulnerable to radicalisation and to stop them from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism, the City Corporation will work with its partners to deliver the following objectives:

- Deliver Prevent training detailing the referral mechanisms and the Channel process to corporate staff within the City of London Corporation (COLC) and its partner agencies
- Develop relationships with key stakeholders and ensure confidence in supporting the Prevent agenda, and that partners are aware of their responsibilities
- Develop a series of multi-agency pilots and case studies to trial methods to improve our understanding of those at risk of involvement in terrorism and enable earlier intervention
- Build stronger partnerships with communities, civil society groups, and faith groups to improve Prevent delivery and re-enforce safeguarding at the heart of Prevent
- Support our Education sector through training, advice and guidance
- Engage with businesses within the square mile and offer training and campaign material/literature
- Ensure that Channel processes are in place. This includes ensuring leads from required agencies are identified and the pathway to contacting intervention providers is well established.

These outcomes link strongly to the priorities for Safer City Partnership: '*Vulnerable people and communities are safeguarded from radicalisation and the threat of terrorism.*'

For further information see [Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales](#)

1.2. Channel

Channel is a key element of Prevent. It is a multi-agency approach to identify and support people at risk from radicalisation, extremism and effectively being drawn into terrorism. Channel uses existing collaboration between local authorities, statutory partners (such as social services, education, health representatives, children's and youth services and probation), the police, and with the support of the local community to:

- identify individuals at risk
- assess the nature and extent of that risk
- develop the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned.

Participation in Channel for an identified 'at risk' individual is voluntary and requires consent. If consent cannot be obtained, the individual poses a risk, and they will enter a Police Case Management (PCM) system for the risk to be managed.

For further information see [Channel Duty Guidance](#)

1.3. Definitions

Definitions are taken from the HM Government Prevent Strategy 2011.

- Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, to then participate in terrorist activity.
- Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of the armed forces.

1.4. Information sharing

Information sharing must be assessed on a case-by-case basis and is governed by legislation. To ensure that the rights of individuals are fully protected, it is important for partners to sign up to the Safer City Partnerships Information Sharing Agreement and follow the guidance set out in this protocol. To obtain this document, please contact CSTreferrals@cityoflondon.gov.uk. When considering sharing personal information, the specified authority should take account of the following:

- Necessity and proportionality: personal information should only be shared where it is strictly necessary to the intended outcome and be proportionate to it. Key to determining the necessity and proportionality of sharing information will be the professional judgement of the risks to an individual or the public.

- Consent: wherever possible the consent of the individual concerned should be obtained before sharing any information about them.
- Power to share: the sharing of data by public sector bodies requires the existence of a power to do so, in addition to satisfying the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 and the Human Rights Act 1998; Data Protection Act and the Common Law Duty of Confidentiality: in engaging with non-public bodies, the specified authority should ensure that they are aware of their own responsibilities under the Data Protection Act and any confidentiality obligations that exist.

There may be some circumstances where professionals, in the course of Prevent-related work, identify a person or group who may already be engaged in illegal terrorist-related activity. People suspected of being involved in such activity must be referred to the police. For guidance on information sharing, speak with your manager in the first instance.

Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018, information may be shared where there is a lawful basis to do so – for example, when fulfilling a statutory function such as that set out in section 36 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.

Data Protection Guidelines require that personal information should be:

- processed lawfully and fairly
- obtained for a lawful purpose only
- relevant and appropriate, in relation to the purposes for which it is being processed
- accurate, and kept up to date
- retained no longer than is necessary for the required purpose
- processed in accordance with the rights of data subjects
- stored securely to prevent unauthorised access.

The Human Rights Act requires public agencies to act within their powers only, and to respect the individual's right to privacy. Any disclosure of appropriate information must be seen as being both legal and fair.

1.5 Recording and case management

COLC uses Empowering Communities as a case management and recording system, which is where Prevent intelligence and cases will be held. This system is GDPR compliant.

2.0. Guidance

2.1 Channel Panel process

The Channel Panel is a multi-agency panel, which aims to develop an appropriate support package to safeguard those at risk of being drawn into terrorism based on an assessment of their vulnerability. The panel is responsible for managing the safeguarding risk which is in line with other multi-agency panels where risk is managed, such Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). In common with other such programmes, it does require the sharing of personal information to ensure that the full range of an individual's vulnerabilities are identified and addressed.

Channel Panels oversee and co-ordinate Prevent interventions in the City of London. The panel has a statutory basis: under the terms of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, local authorities must:

- ensure that a multi-agency panel exists and chair the panel
- use the panel to develop a support plan for accepted cases and signpost to other support where cases are not accepted
- ensure that consent is sought prior to support being provided
- co-operate with other panel partners.

Channel is not a process for gathering intelligence and must not involve any covert activity against people or communities. Channel is also not an alternative to the criminal justice system for those who have been engaged in illegal activity. Channel is about early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risk they may face before illegality relating to terrorism occurs. Therefore, in line with other safeguarding processes, being referred to Channel will not lead to an individual receiving a criminal record as a consequence of the referral, nor as a result of any support they may receive through Channel.

2.2. Membership

The Channel Panel will meet when required (e.g. when a referral has been received/potential community tensions relevant to Prevent). Permanent members will include Social Care (Adult and Children), Community Safety and City of London Police (COLP). Channel representatives should be at senior management level to ensure that the appropriate decision-making can be made, and actions agreed. The composition of the panel is a decision that should be made based on the nature of individual cases and time-bound actions that may be required. The panel is chaired by the Community Safety Manager (see Annex C for local authority contact details). Other relevant partners are listed below:

- Mental Health Services
- NHS, including GPs and hospitals
- Probation
- Youth Offending Services
- Prisons and Young Offender Institutes
- Housing teams
- Education establishments
- Youth Services
- Drug and Alcohol Services
- Faith representatives.

Appendix D provides a current list of City of London Channel/Prevent representatives for the various statutory and required organisations.

2.3 Assessing vulnerability

Channel assesses vulnerability using a consistently applied Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) built around three dimensions:

- Engagement with a group, cause or ideology
- Intent to cause harm
- Capability to cause harm.

The dimensions are considered separately, as experience has shown that it is possible to be engaged without intending to cause harm, and that it is possible to intend to cause harm without being particularly engaged. Experience has also shown that it is possible to desist (stop intending to cause harm) without fully disengaging (remaining sympathetic to the cause); though losing sympathy with the cause (disengaging) will invariably result in desistance (loss of intent).

The three dimensions are assessed by considering 22 factors that can contribute to vulnerability (thirteen associated with engagement, six that relate to intent, and three for capability). These factors taken together form a rounded view of the vulnerability of an individual that will inform decisions on whether an individual needs support and what kind of support package may be appropriate. These factors can also be added to and are not considered an exhaustive list. By undertaking regular vulnerability assessments, the progress that is being made in supporting an individual can be tracked through changes in the assessment.

For further information and to access the framework, visit [Channel: Vulnerability assessment framework](#)

2.4 Identifying vulnerable people

Completing a full assessment for all 22 factors requires thorough knowledge of the individual that may not be available at the point of the initial referral (see National Prevent Referral Form at Annex B). However, there are a number of behaviours and other indicators that may show the presence of these factors.

Below are a number of example indicators that can support identifying that a person is engaged with an extremist group, cause or ideology:

- Spending increasing time in the company of other suspected extremists
- Changing their style of dress or personal appearance to accord with the group
- Their day-to-day behaviour becoming increasingly centred around an extremist ideology, group or cause
- Loss of interest in other friends and activities not associated with the extremist ideology, group or cause
- Possession of material or symbols associated with an extremist cause (e.g. the swastika for far-right groups)
- Attempts to recruit others to the group/cause/ideology
- Communications with others that suggest identification with a group/cause/ideology
- Excessive internet or social media use/online interest in extremist groups or material.

Example indicators that an individual has an intention to use violence or other illegal means include:

- Clearly identifying another group as threatening what they stand for and blaming that group for all social or political ills
- Using insulting or derogatory names or labels for another group
- Speaking about the imminence of harm from the other group and the importance of action now
- Expressing attitudes that justify offending on behalf of the group, cause or ideology
- Condoning or supporting violence or harm towards others
- Plotting or conspiring with others.

Example indicators that an individual is capable of contributing directly or indirectly to an act of terrorism include:

- Having a history of violence
- Being criminally versatile and using criminal networks to support extremist goals
- Having occupational skills that can enable acts of terrorism (such as civil engineering, pharmacology or construction)

- Having technical expertise that can be deployed (e.g. IT skills, knowledge of chemicals, military training or survival skills).

The examples above are not exhaustive and vulnerability may present itself in other ways. There is no single route to terrorism, nor is there a simple profile of those who become involved. For this reason, any attempt to derive a 'profile' can be misleading. It must not be assumed that these characteristics and experiences will necessarily lead to individuals becoming terrorists, or that these indicators are the only source of information required to make an appropriate assessment about vulnerability.

2.5. Consent

Individuals who are vulnerable to violent extremism or radicalisation are more likely to be reached by supportive services if issues of consent are handled with sensitivity and an informed understanding of the issues.

Before making a referral, practitioners should respond as we would to all concerns, by clarifying the information. For children, this will involve talking to the child/young person and their parents or legal guardian (unless the family is implicated in potential extremism), and to other professionals working with the child/young person. Any referral should be made with the family's knowledge and consent, unless to do so would place the child/young person at risk of harm.

For adults (over 18 years old) practitioners should seek the consent of the person who may be at risk of extremism or radicalisation before taking action or sharing information. In some cases, where a person refuses consent, information can still lawfully be shared if it is in the public interest to do so. This may include protecting someone from serious harm or preventing crime and disorder.

When there are grounds to doubt the capacity of those aged 16 and over, steps need to be taken to provide support to enable an informed decision to be made whether to consent to work with the Channel Panel. Please refer to the [Mental Capacity Act 2005](#) for further information.

Any practitioner who is in doubt about whether or not they should share information, or whether they have consent either to share information or carry out a piece of work, should consult the above guidance, or their line manager or Prevent Lead within their organisation. Advice on information sharing can also be sought from the Safer City Partnership Information Sharing Agreement, as well as their own organisation's internal governance or legal teams.

2.6 Referral process

Any agency or member of the public can make a referral into Channel. However, staff need to consider their internal safeguarding procedures in the first instance and,

whenever a vulnerable to radicalisation risk is of concern, they should consult with the Prevent or Safeguarding Leads within their organisation. Prevent or Safeguarding Leads should provide support in making the decision as to whether a referral to Channel Panel is needed and if this is the appropriate route.

Referrals should be made without delay, where there are concerns about significant harm, or directly to the Police on 999 if there is an imminent risk of harm.

Referrals received will initially be screened by the Prevent team (COLP Prevent Officer/COLC Prevent Co-ordinator) to assess the information provided in the referral. The referral is reviewed by COLP Special Branch to ensure that the individual is not the subject of a current live investigation.

The preliminary assessment is co-ordinated and should be informed by multi-agency information gathering and can include consideration of an initial vulnerability assessment. The referrer and any identified relevant agency working with the individual is required to attend the Channel Panel meeting if the case is heard.

At this point partners should collectively assess the risk and decide whether the person:

- is vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism, and therefore appropriate for Channel
- should be referred to a different support mechanism
- should exit the process.

In assessing the risk, consideration should be given to:

- the risk the individual faces of being drawn into terrorism
- the risk the individual poses to society.

All cases that progress through the Channel process will be subject to a thorough assessment of vulnerabilities in a multi-agency safeguarding environment. Intervention and support will be decided, and the case will be monitored until the risk has reduced.

If a referral does not meet the threshold or is safe to exit the process, consideration will be given to signpost the individual to support services most appropriate to their needs. If there are concerns that the person is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm, a referral to Children's or Adult Social Care must be made, this will be discussed and it will be determined who will raise this before the case exits the process.

A referral form can be requested from your local Prevent contacts (see Annex B)
Once completed, this should be returned **password protected** to:
CSTreferrals@cityoflondon.gov.uk or prevent@city-of-london.pnn.police.uk

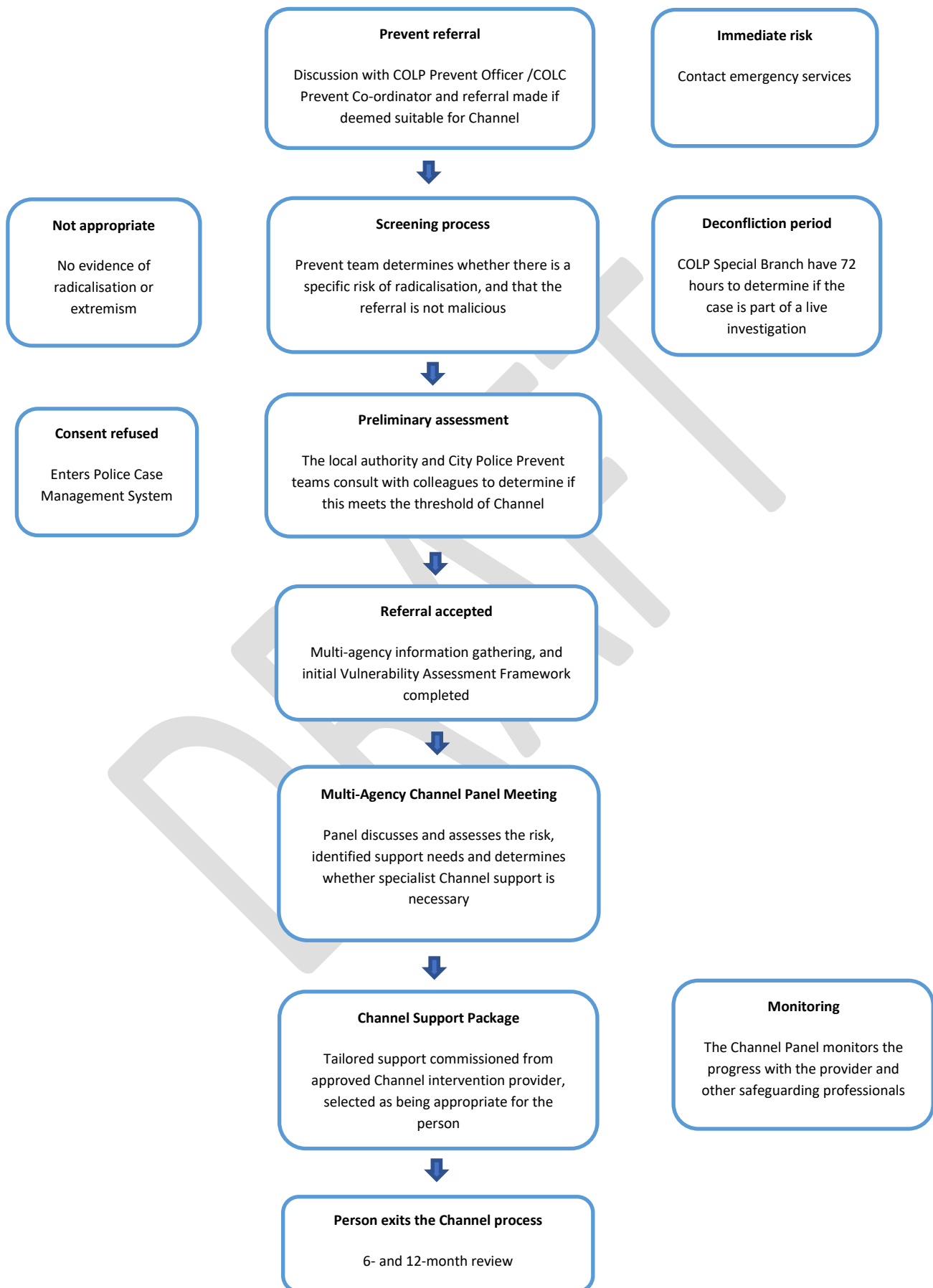
If you need to speak to the Prevent team regarding a referral, contact numbers are as follows:

- City of London Corporation Prevent Co-ordinator – 020 7332 1639 / 07749 046766
- City of London Police Prevent Officer - 0207 6012442 / 07523 944209

2.7 Transfer arrangements

Transfer arrangements need to be discussed and decided by the Channel Panel chairs of the local authority the case is leaving and the authority the case is moving to. Both chairs need to agree where the case sits and factor in how long the move is likely to be for.

2.8 Referral flowchart



2.9 Managing risk and the intervention process

If the panel considers that support is required to reduce vulnerability of being drawn into terrorist-related activity, they should devise an appropriate support package using their professional expertise. This will be based on a review of the vulnerability assessment completed by the Prevent team prior to the panel meeting and, if necessary, after the meeting. This should take the form of a support plan setting out details of the statutory or community partners who will lead on delivery of the support. The action plan should highlight identified behaviours and risks that need to be addressed. This will assist in future case reviews and evaluating the effectiveness of the support package. All decisions should be properly recorded.

Consideration must also be given to potential risks posed to the provider of any support package. Risk is a theme that runs through the entire Channel process: risk to the individual; risk to the public; and risk to statutory partners and any intervention/support providers.

The panel may conclude that the individual is better suited to alternative support mechanisms or that further assessment indicates that the individual is not vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. In such cases the Chair of the panel is responsible for confirming the recommendation and ensuring that the decision is properly recorded.

Responses to those who are at risk from involvement in violent extremism are more likely to be effective if they are delivered at an early stage and at the lowest level of intervention. For this reason, it is important to understand the signs, and to be able to engage people effectively. It is anticipated that COL Social Care services, will provide effective, whole family-based interventions, but the thresholds for higher-level interventions must also be understood, and applied where appropriate.

The type of activities that are included in a support package will depend on risk, vulnerability and local resource. For example, a diversionary activity may be sufficient for someone who is in the early stages of radicalisation, whereas a more in-depth and structured one-to-one mentoring programme may be required for those whose radicalisation is more entrenched.

The following kinds of support might be considered appropriate:

- Life skills – work on life skills or social skills generally, such as dealing with peer pressure
- Mentoring/one-to-one support – work with a suitable adult as a role model or providing personal guidance, including guidance addressing extremist ideologies
- Anger management programmes – formal or informal work dealing with anger
- Cognitive/behavioural therapies

- Constructive pursuits – supervised or managed constructive leisure activities such as sports or the arts
- Employment, Education and Training support
- Family support – activities aimed at supporting family and personal relationships, including formal parenting programmes
- Health checks – work aimed at assessing or addressing any physical or mental health issues
- Housing/Tenancy services – support to address living arrangements and accommodation provision
- Drug and alcohol misuse interventions.

Community or non-statutory partners providing support to vulnerable people need to be credible with the vulnerable individual concerned and to understand the local community. They have an important role and their reliability, suitability to work with vulnerable people and commitment to shared values need to be established.

Channel panels should make the necessary checks to be assured of the suitability of support providers, including checks to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) for those seeking to work with children, young people and adults.

If the panel is satisfied that the risk has been successfully reduced or managed, they should recommend that the case exits the process. This is noted in the minutes. The recommendations will need to be endorsed by the Chair of the panel and COLP Prevent Supervisor.

If the panel is not satisfied that the risk has been reduced or managed, the case should be reconsidered. A new support plan should be developed, and alternative support put in place. If the risk of criminality relating to terrorism has increased, the COLP must consider escalating the case through existing police mechanisms and must decide whether the case remains suitable for the Channel process.

All open cases are reviewed until the point at which they exit the process, using the vulnerability assessment framework. All decisions and actions should be fully recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

2.10 Working with partner agencies

Home Office 2021 Prevent duty guidance places a specific duty on local authorities to co-operate with all partners to support and complement their work. It is imperative that all supporting partner agencies adopt a collaborative and co-operative multi-agency approach.

Key partners include: COLP, specifically the Prevent team, Community Safety team, Adults and Children Social Care, Youth Offending Services, Probation, Prisons and Youth Offender Institutions, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, Adult Mental Health services, Early Help services, all usual health and education

colleagues, including colleges and universities, and the full range of community and voluntary organisations, especially youth and faith organisations.

Schools and certain voluntary organisations are often best placed to identify emerging concerns. This places an additional duty of vigilance on them, and they have specific support requirements. *Keeping Children Safe in Education* (DfE, 2020) says that the Prevent duty should be seen as part of schools' wider safeguarding duties.

If an organisation is asked to provide information to the Channel Panel or Prevent team, it is the Prevent or Safeguarding leads' responsibility from within the organisation to respond within a set timeframe outlined by the Prevent Chair and/or co-ordinator. It is also the organisation's responsibility to notify the Channel Panel of relevant changes in circumstances or provide an update on progress and intervention.

2.11 Training

The Home Office will be procuring a new supplier to support the delivery of the Prevent training strategy to replace Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP). Once a replacement has been confirmed, details will be uploaded on the COLC website and communicated to stakeholders by email.

The current eLearning packages are accessible and available at the following links:

<http://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk>

<https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/preventreferrals>

<https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/channelawareness>

The Prevent team within the City of London are available to deliver bespoke Prevent Awareness packages to all stakeholders. For more information, please contact:

CSTreferrals@cityoflondon.gov.uk

2.12 References

Home Office, Revised Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales (1 April 2021) available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-england-and-wales>

HM Government, Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism (2020) available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/964567/6.6271_HO_HMG_Channel_Duty_Guidance_v14_Web.pdf

HM Government, Channel: Vulnerability assessment frame (October 2012) available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/118187/vul-assessment.pdf

HM Government, CONTEST The United Kingdom's Strategy for Countering Terrorism (June 2018) available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest-2018>

Department for Education, The Prevent duty (June 2015) available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/439598/prevent-duty-departmental-advice-v6.pdf

Department for Education, Keeping children safe in education (2020) available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/954314/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_2020_-_Update_-_January_2021.pdf

UK Public General Acts (2005) available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/contents>

Annex A – Guidance to completing the Prevent Referral Form

GUIDANCE NOTES FOR COMPLETING A PREVENT REFERRAL

The list is not exhaustive and other factors may be present but they are intended as a guide.

Reason for referral

Has some context been obtained from the subject – e.g. What do they mean by their comment? Do they understand what they are saying? Has their response been noted?

Has there been any similar incidents/comments made in the past?

Was it aimed at someone in particular?

What is the concern?

Does a separate Safeguarding referral need to be considered?

Faith/ideology

Are they new to a particular faith/faith strand?

Do they seem to have naïve or narrow religious or political views?

Have there been sudden changes in their observance, behaviour, interaction or attendance at their place of worship/organised meeting?

Have there been specific examples or is there an undertone of “Them and Us” language or violent rhetoric being used or behaviour occurring?

Is there evidence of increasing association with a closed tight-knit group of individuals/known recruiters/extremists/restricted events?

Are there particular grievances, either personal or global, that appear to be unresolved/festering?

Has there been an increase in unusual travel abroad without satisfactory explanation?

Personal / Emotional / Social issues

Is there conflict with their families regarding religious beliefs/lifestyle choices?

Is there evidence of cultural anxiety and/or isolation linked to insularity/lack of integration?

Is there evidence of increasing isolation from family, friends or groups towards a smaller group of individuals or a known location?

Is there history in petty criminality and/or unusual hedonistic behaviour (alcohol/drug use, casual sexual relationships, and addictive behaviours)?

Have they got/had extremist propaganda materials (DVDs, CDs, leaflets, etc.) in their possession?

Do they associate with negative/criminal peers or known groups of concern?

Are there concerns regarding their emotional stability and or mental health?

Is there evidence of participation in survivalist/combat simulation activities, e.g. paint balling?

Risk/protective factors

What are the specific factors which are contributing towards making the individual more vulnerable to radicalisation? E.g., mental health, language barriers, cultural anxiety, impressionability, criminality, specific grievance, transitional period in life, etc.

Is there any evidence of others targeting or exploiting these vulnerabilities or risks? What factors are already in place or could be developed to firm up support for the individual or help them increase their resilience to negative influences? E.g. positive family ties, employment, mentor/agency input, etc.

Do they use social media?

Which platforms (apps) do they use i.e. Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, etc?

Do you know their user names?

Annex B – National Prevent Referral Form

REFERRAL PROCESS	
<p>By sending this form you consent for it to arrive with your regional Prevent policing unit for a safeguarding triage. Wherever possible we aim to give you feedback on your referral. Please be aware, however, that this is not always possible due to data protection considerations & other sensitivities.</p> <p>Once you have completed this form, please email it to: CSTreferrals@cityoflondon.gov.uk</p> <p>If you have any questions whilst filling in the form, please call: 0207 332 1639</p>	
INDIVIDUAL'S BIOGRAPHICAL & CONTACT DETAILS	
Forename(s):	
Surname:	
Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY):	
Approx. Age (if DoB unknown):	
Gender:	
Known Address(es):	
Nationality / Citizenship:	
Immigration / Asylum Status:	
Primary Language:	
Contact Number(s):	
Email Address(es):	
Any Other Family Details:	
DESCRIBE CONCERNS	In as much detail as possible, please describe the specific concern(s) relevant to Prevent.
<p>FOR EXAMPLE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How / why did the Individual come to your organisation's notice in this instance? • Does it involve a specific risk or event? What happened? Is it a combination of factors? Describe them. • Has the Individual discussed personal travel plans to a warzone or countries with similar concerns? Where? When? How? • Does the Individual have contact with groups or individuals that cause you concern? Who? Why are they concerning? What is the nature of this contact and how frequent is it? • Is there something about the Individual's mobile phone, internet or social media use that is worrying to you? What exactly? How do you have access to this information? • Has the Individual expressed a desire to cause physical harm, or threatened anyone with violence? Who? When? Can you remember what was said / expressed exactly? • Has the Individual shown a concerning interest in hate crimes, or extremists, or terrorism? Consider <i>any</i> extremist ideology, group or cause, as well as support for "school-shooters" or massacres, or violence against public figures. • Please describe any other concerns you may have that are not mentioned here. 	
COMPLEX NEEDS	Is there anything in the Individual's life that you think might be affecting their wellbeing or that might make them vulnerable in any sense?
<p>FOR EXAMPLE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A child or very elderly. • Victim of abuse or bullying. • Citizenship, asylum or immigration issues. • Living in Care; ward of the State; work, financial or housing problems. • Personal problems, emotional difficulties, relationship problems, family issues, ongoing court proceedings. • On probation; any erratic, violent, self-destructive or risky behaviours, or alcohol / drug misuse or dependency. • Expressed feelings of injustice or grievance involving any racial, religious or political issue, or even conspiracy theories. • Educational issues, developmental or behavioural difficulties, mental ill health (see Safeguarding Considerations below). • Please describe any other need or potential vulnerability you think may be present but which is not mentioned here. 	

OTHER INFORMATION	Please provide any further information you think may be relevant, e.g. social media details, military service number, other agencies or professionals working with the Individual, etc.
--------------------------	---

PERSON WHO FIRST IDENTIFIED THE CONCERNS

Do they wish to remain anonymous?	
Forename:	
Surname:	
Professional Role & Organisation:	
Relationship to Individual:	
Contact Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

PERSON MAKING THIS REFERRAL (if different from above)

Forename:	
Surname:	
Professional Role & Organisation:	
Relationship to Individual:	
Contact Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

REFERRER'S ORGANISATIONAL PREVENT CONTACT (if different from above)

Forename:	
Surname:	
Professional Role & Organisation:	
Relationship to Individual:	
Contact Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

RELEVANT DATES

Date the concern first came to light:	
Date referral made to Prevent:	

SAFEGUARDING CONSIDERATIONS

Does the Individual have any stated or diagnosed disabilities, disorders or mental health issues?	Yes / No
Please describe, stating whether the concern has been diagnosed.	
Have you discussed this Individual with your organisation's Safeguarding / Prevent lead?	Yes / No
What was the result of the discussion?	
Have you informed the Individual that you are making this referral?	Yes / No
What was the response?	
Have you taken any direct action with the Individual since receiving this information?	Yes / No
What was the action & the result?	
Have you discussed your concerns around the Individual with any other agencies?	Yes / No
What was the result of the discussion?	

INDIVIDUAL'S EMPLOYMENT / EDUCATION DETAILS

Current Occupation & Employer:	Current Occupation(s) & Employer(s)
Previous Occupation(s) & Employer(s):	Previous Occupation(s) & Employer(s)
Current School / College / University:	Current Educational Establishment(s)
Previous School / College / University:	Previous Educational Establishment(s)

Annex C – PREVENT and CHANNEL leads/administrators

Organisation	Name	Job title/role	Email
City of London Corporation	Ali Burlington	Prevent/ Channel Co-ordinator	Ali.burlington@cityoflondon.gov.uk <u>Referrals:</u> CSTreferrals@cityoflondon.gov.uk
City of London Police	Claire Doyle	Prevent Officer	Claire.doyle@city-of-london.pnn.police.uk prevent@city-of-london.pnn.police.uk
City of London Corporation	Valeria Cadena	Community Safety Manager - DCCS Channel Panel Chair	Valeria.cadena@cityoflondon.gov.uk
City of London Police	Sgt Mark Haddon	Prevent Supervisor	Mark.haddon@city-of-london.pnn.police.uk
City of London Corporation	Chris Pelham	Assistant Director – DCCS Deputy Channel Chair	Chris.Pelham@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Annex D – City of London Channel/Prevent representatives

Organisation	Name	Job title/role
City of London Corporation Community Safety Team	Ali Burlington	Prevent/ Channel Co-ordinator
	Valeria Cadena	Community Safety Manager /Channel Panel Chair
City of London Police	PC Claire Doyle	Prevent Officer
	Sgt Mark Haddon	Prevent Supervisor
City of London Corporation Adult Social Care		
City of London Corporation Children's Social Care		
City of London Corporation Housing		
Guinness Partnership		
London Probation Service		
Youth Offending Service		
Mental Health Service (ELFT)		
Youth Service		
Turning Point (Drug and Alcohol Service)		
Faith Representative (specific to case)		
Education Establishment (specific to case)		
Prison/Youth Offender Institute (specific to case)		
Hospital/ GP (specific to case)		

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EQUALITY ANALYSIS (EA) TEMPLATE

Decision

Date

What is the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED)? [Double click here for more information / Hide](#)

The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) is set out in the Equality Act 2010 (s.149). This requires public authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have 'due regard' to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not, and
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not

The characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010 are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership.
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex (gender)
- Sexual orientation

What is due regard?

- It involves considering the aims of the duty in a way that is proportionate to the issue at hand
- Ensuring that real consideration is given to the aims and the impact of policies with rigour and with an open mind in such a way that it influences the final decision
- Due regard should be given before and during policy formation and when a decision is taken including cross cutting ones as the impact can be cumulative.

The general equality duty does not specify how public authorities should analyse the effect of their business activities on different groups of people. However, case law has established that equality analysis is an important way public authorities can demonstrate that they are meeting the requirements.

Case law has established the following principles apply to the PSED:

- **Knowledge** – the need to be aware of the requirements of the Equality Duty with a conscious approach and state of mind.
- **Sufficient Information** – must be made available to the decision maker
- **Timeliness** – the Duty must be complied with before and at the time that a particular policy is under consideration or decision is taken not after it has been taken.
- **Real consideration** – consideration must form an integral part of the decision-making process. It is not a matter of box-ticking; it must be exercised in substance, with rigour and with an open mind in such a way that it influences the final decision.
- **Sufficient information** – the decision maker must consider what information he or she has and what further information may be needed in order to give proper consideration to the Equality Duty
- **No delegation** - public bodies are responsible for ensuring that any third parties which exercise functions on their behalf are capable of complying with the Equality Duty, are required to comply with it, and that they do so in practice. It is a duty that cannot be delegated.
- **Review** – the duty is not only applied when a policy is developed and decided upon, but also when it is implemented and reviewed.

What is an Equality Analysis (EA)? [Double click here for more information / Hide](#)

An equality analysis is a risk assessment tool that examines whether different groups of people are, or could be, disadvantaged by service provision and decisions made. It involves using equality information, and the results of any engagement or consultation with particular reference to the protected characteristics to understand the actual effect or the potential impact of policy and decision making decisions taken.

The equality analysis should be conducted at the outset of a project and should inform policy formulation/proposals. It cannot be left until the end of the process.

The purpose of the equality analysis process is to:

- Identify unintended consequences and mitigate against them as far as possible, and
- Actively consider ways to advance equality and foster good relations.

The objectives of the equality analysis are to:

- Identify opportunities for action to be taken to advance equality of opportunity in the widest sense;
- Try and anticipate the requirements of all service users potentially impacted;
- Find out whether or not proposals can or do have any negative impact on any particular group or community and to find ways to avoid or minimise them;
- Integrate equality diversity and inclusion considerations into the everyday business and enhance service planning;
- Improve the reputation of the City Corporation as an organisation that listens to all of its communities;
- Encourage greater openness and public involvement.

However there is no requirement to:

- Produce an equality analysis or an equality impact assessment
- Indiscriminately collect diversity data where equalities issues are not significant
- Publish lengthy documents to show compliance
- Treat everyone the same. Rather, it requires public bodies to think about people’s different needs and how these can be met
- Make services homogeneous or to try to remove or ignore differences between people.

An equality analysis should indicate improvements in the way policy and services are formulated. Even modest changes that lead to service improvements are important. If it is not possible to mitigate against any identified negative impact, then clear justification should be provided for this.

By undertaking an equality analysis officers will be able to:

- Explore the potential impact of proposals before implementation and improve them by eliminating any adverse effects and increasing the positive effects for equality groups
- Contribute to community cohesion by identifying opportunities to foster good relations between different groups
- Target resources more effectively
- Identify direct or indirect discrimination in current policies and services and improve them by removing or reducing barriers to equality

How to demonstrate compliance [Double click here for more information / Hide](#)

The key points about demonstrating compliance with the duty are to:

- Collate sufficient evidence to determine whether changes being considered will have a potential impact on different groups
- Ensure decision makers are aware of the analysis that has been undertaken and what conclusions have been reached on the possible implications
- Keep adequate records of the full decision making process

In addition to the protected groups, it may be relevant to consider the impact of a policy, decision or service on other disadvantaged groups that do not readily fall within the protected characteristics, such as children in care, people who are affected by socio-economic disadvantage or who experience significant exclusion or isolation because of poverty or income, education, locality, social class or poor health, ex-offenders, asylum seekers, people who are unemployed, homeless or on a low income.

Complying with the Equality Duty may involve treating some people better than others, as far as this is allowed by discrimination law. For example, it may involve making use of an exception or the positive action provisions in order to provide a service in a way which is appropriate for people who share a protected characteristic – such as providing computer training to older people to help them access information and services.

Taking account of disabled people’s disabilities

The Equality Duty also explicitly recognises that disabled people’s needs may be different from those of non-disabled people. Public bodies should therefore take account of disabled people’s impairments when making decisions about policies or services. This might mean making reasonable adjustments or treating disabled people better than non-disabled people in order to meet their needs.

Deciding what needs to be assessed [Double click here for more information / Hide](#)

The following questions can help determine relevance to equality:

- Does the policy affect service users, employees or the wider community, including City businesses?
- How many people are affected and how significant is the impact on them?
- Is it likely to affect people with particular protected characteristics differently?
- Is it a major policy, significantly affecting how functions are delivered?
- Will the policy have a significant impact on how other organisations operate in terms of equality?
- Does the policy relate to functions that engagement has identified as being important to people with particular protected characteristics?
- Does the policy relate to an area with known inequalities?
- Does the policy relate to any equality objectives that have been set?

Consider:

- How the aims of the policy relate to equality.
- Which aspects of the policy are most relevant to equality?
- Aims of the general equality duty and which protected characteristics the policy is most relevant to

If it is not clear if a policy or decision needs to be assessed through an equality analysis, a Test of Relevance screening tool has been designed to assist officers in determining whether or not a policy or decision will benefit from a full equality analysis.

Completing the Test of Relevance screening also provides a formal record of decision making and reasoning. It should be noted that the PSED continues up to and after the final decision is taken and so any Test of Relevance and/or full Equality Analysis should be reviewed and evidenced again if there is a change in strategy or decision.

Role of the assessor [Double click here for more information / Hide](#)

An assessor's role is to make sure that an appropriate analysis is undertaken. This can be achieved by making sure that the analysis is documented by focussing on identifying the real impact of a decision and set out any mitigation or improvements that can be delivered where necessary.

Who else is involved?

Chief Officers are responsible for overseeing the equality analysis process within departments to ensure that equality analysis exercises are conducted according to the agreed format and to a consistent standard. Departmental equality representatives are key people to consult when undertaking an equality analysis.

Depending on the subject it may be helpful and easier to involve others. Input from another service area or from a related area might bring a fresh perspective and challenge aspects differently.

In addition, those working in the customer facing roles will have a particularly helpful perspective. Some proposals will be cross-departmental and need a joint approach to the equality analysis.

How to carry out an Equality Analysis (EA) [Double click here for more information / Hide](#)

There are five stages to completing an Equality Analysis, which are outlined in detail in the Equality Analysis toolkit and flowchart:

2.1 Completing the information gathering and research stage - gather as much relevant equality-related information, data or research as possible in relation to the policy or proposal, including any engagement or consultation with those affected;

2.2 Analyse the evidence - make an assessment of the impact or effects on different equality groups;

2.3 – Developing an action plan – set out the action you will take to improve the positive impact and / or the mitigation action needed to eliminate or reduce any adverse impact that you have identified;

2.4 Director approval and sign off of the equality analysis - include the findings from the EA in your report or add as an appendix including the action plan;

2.5. Monitor and review – monitor the delivery of the action plan & ensure that changes arising from the assessment are implemented.

The Proposal *Click and hover over the questions to find more details on what is required*

Assessor name: Ali Burlington
Contact details: ali.burlington@cityoflondon.gov.uk

1. What is the Proposal?

Prevent and Channel Policy and Guidance for all stakeholders within the City of London.

2. What are the recommendations?

Guidance for partners duties under the Prevent agenda.
 Details for the Channel referral process/ making a referral to channel.
 The threshold for channel referrals, focusing on a vulnerability assessment framework.
 Promoting information sharing and recording.
 Ensure staff and partners receive regular Prevent training.

Who is affected by the Proposal? *Identify the main groups most likely to be directly or indirectly affected by the recommendations.*

Stakeholders and communities within the square mile

Age *Double click here to add impact / Hide*

Check box if NOT applicable

Key borough statistics:

The City has proportionately more people aged between 25 and 69 living in the Square Mile than Greater London. Conversely there are fewer young people. Approximately 955 children and young people under the age of 18 years live in the City. This is 11.8% of the total population in the area. Summaries of the City of London [age profiles from the 2011 Census can be found on our website](#)

A number of demographics and projections for demographics can be found on the [Greater London Authority website in the London DataStore](#). The site details statistics for the City of London and other London authorities at a ward level:

- [Population projections](#)

NB: These statistics provide general data for these protected characteristics. You need to ensure you have sufficient data about those affected by the proposals – see below under “additional equalities data”.

Double click here to show borough wide statistics / hide statistics

Age

Additional Equalities Data (Service level or Corporate) *Include data analysis of the impact of the proposals*

Home Office - Individuals referred to and supported through the Prevent Programme, April 2019 to March 2020

Total number of National Prevent referrals – 6,287

Age

Age	Prevent referrals	Discussed at Channel Panel	Adopted as a Channel Case
Under 15	1559	354	178
15-20	1864	435	224
21-30	1104	258	131
31-40	869	183	77
41-50	475	97	44
51-60	290	79	38
61+	97	18	5
Unknown	29	0	0

HM Government Prevent Strategy 2011: Equality Impact Assessment.

Online consultation – responses to specific EIA questions

When respondents were asked whether the strategy would have a negative impact on age, the majority of respondents (77%) answered no - it would not have a negative impact on age. When asked whether the proposed strategy would have a positive impact on age, the majority (77%) again answered no – that the strategy would not have a positive impact either.

The prevailing sentiment amongst those who explained their initial response was that the young are most affected by Prevent. The effect is considered to be both negative and positive. Those who felt that the previous Prevent strategy had had a negative impact stated that the young had been stigmatised and presumptions had been made because of their age. More positively, others felt that the young are being targeted by radicalisers and will suffer most if Prevent does not focus on them. It was noted that the proposed strategy could promote active engagement and raise awareness of the risks. Indeed, several respondents felt it important to target the young to produce balanced and empowered individuals who could better challenge terrorist ideology in the future. Some went further to state that focusing on the young could help raise their aspirations and help them to make positive career choices. It is important to note that whilst many references are made to the 'young', very few respondents actually qualified it with a specific age group. Where respondents did offer a definition of 'young', the range tended to be from 11 to 35 years old. A number of respondents also expressed concern that Prevent should be age neutral; arguing that Prevent should apply to all age groups as there is no single profile.

For full details, please see here - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97979/prevent-review-eia.pdf

What is the proposal's impact on the equalities aims? Look for *direct impact* but also evidence of *disproportionate impact* i.e. where a decision affects a protected group more than the general population, including *indirect impact*

The City of London has fewer people aged under 25. This is the age category which most referrals fall under nationally.

What actions can be taken to avoid or mitigate any negative impact or to better advance equality and foster good relations?

Increased training and support for the education sector including higher and further education providers.

Increase training with commissioned services and internal departments who work with the elder population to ensure this isn't an area where referrals are being missed.

Promote prevent messages within schools.

Age

Disability [Double click here to add impact / Hide](#)Check box if NOT applicable **Key borough statistics:**

Day-to-day activities can be limited by disability or long term illness - In the City of London as a whole, 89% of the residents feel they have no limitations in their activities – this is higher than both in England and Wales (82%) and Greater London (86%). In the areas outside the main housing estates, around 95% of the residents responded that their activities were not limited. Extract from summary of the [2011 Census relating to resident population health for the City of London can be found on our website.](#)

The 2011 Census identified that for the City of London's population:

- 4.4% (328) had a disability that limited their day-to-day activities a lot
- 7.1% (520) had a disability that limited their day-to-day activities a little.

Source: 2011 Census: [Long-term health problem or disability, local authorities in England and Wales](#)

NB: These statistics provide general data for these protected characteristics. You need to ensure you have sufficient data about those affected by the proposals – see below under “additional equalities data”.

[Double click here to show borough wide statistics / hide statistics](#)

Disability

Additional Equalities Data (Service level or Corporate) *Include data analysis of the impact of the proposals*

HM Government, Prevent Strategy 2011: Equality Impact Assessment

*'The overwhelming majority of respondents did not perceive there to be a negative (96%) or a positive (85%) impact on the proposed strategy in terms of disability.'*For full details, please see here - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97979/prevent-review-eia.pdf

What is the proposal's impact on the equalities aims? *Look for **direct impact** but also evidence of **disproportionate impact** i.e. where a decision affects a protected group more than the general population, including **indirect impact***

None identified.

What actions can be taken to avoid or mitigate any negative impact or to better advance equality and foster good relations?

Ensure partners identify the appropriate level of support to an individual who may be referred if they have a disability. Ensure the relevant social care team are involved.

Pregnancy and Maternity [Double click here to add impact / Hide](#)Check box if NOT applicable **Key borough statistics:**

Under the theme of population, the [ONS website](#) has a large number of data collections grouped under:

- [Conception and Fertility Rates](#)
- [Live Births and Still Births](#)
- [Maternities](#)

NB: These statistics provide general data for these protected characteristics. You need to ensure you have sufficient data about those affected by the proposals – see below under “additional equalities data”.

[Double click here to show borough wide statistics / hide statistics](#)

Pregnancy and Maternity

HM Government, Prevent Strategy 2011: Equality Impact Assessment:

‘The vast majority of online respondents did not deem there to be either a negative (97%) or positive (91%) impact of the strategy in terms of pregnancy and maternity.’

For full details, please see here - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97979/prevent-review-eia.pdf

What is the proposal’s impact on the equalities aims? Look for *direct impact* but also evidence of *disproportionate impact* i.e. where a decision affects a protected group more than the general population, including *indirect impact*

None identified.

What actions can be taken to avoid or mitigate any negative impact or to better advance equality and foster good relations?

None identified.

Race [Double click here to add impact / Hide](#)Check box if NOT applicable **Key Borough Statistics:**

Our resident population is predominantly white. The largest minority ethnic groups of children and young people in the area are Asian/Bangladeshi and Mixed – Asian and White. The City has a relatively small Black population, less than London and England and Wales. Children and young people from minority ethnic groups account for 41.71% of all children living in the area, compared with 21.11% nationally.

White British residents comprise 57.5% of the total population, followed by White – Other at 19%.

The second largest ethnic group in the resident population is Asian, which totals 12.7% - this group is fairly evenly divided between Asian/Indian at 2.9%; Asian/Bangladeshi at 3.1%; Asian/Chinese at 3.6% and Asian/Other at 2.9%. The City of London has the highest percentage of Chinese people of any local authority in London and the second highest percentage in England and Wales. The City of London has a relatively small Black population comprising 2.6% of residents. This is considerably lower than the Greater London wide percentage of 13.3% and also smaller than the percentage for England and Wales of 3.3%.

[See ONS Census information](#) or [Greater London Authority projections](#)

NB: These statistics provide general data for these protected characteristics. You need to ensure you have sufficient data about those affected by the proposals – see below

[Double click here to show borough wide statistics / hide statistics](#)

Race

Additional Equalities Data (Service level or Corporate) *Include data analysis of the impact of the proposals*

Race

HM Government, Prevent Strategy 2011: Equality Impact Assessment.

‘When respondents were asked whether the proposed strategy would have a negative impact on race, the majority of respondents (55%) answered no - it would not have a negative impact on race.

When asked whether the strategy would have a positive impact on race, the majority (63%) again answered no – that the strategy would not have a positive impact either.’

For full details please see here - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97979/prevent-review-eia.pdf

What is the proposal’s impact on the equalities aims? Look for *direct impact* but also evidence of *disproportionate impact* i.e. where a decision affects a protected group more than the general population, including *indirect impact*

The impact of racism and the rise in far-right groups in the UK this potentially has an impact for the City of London.

There is a geographical biased to north and west of the city with regards to ethnic groups.

What actions can be taken to avoid or mitigate any negative impact or to better advance equality and foster good relations?

Utilise resources and colleagues who engage with various communities e.g. Bengali Support worker to promote community cohesion and the Prevent agenda.

Provide training and updates for partners so they are aware of emerging trends such as the rise in far-right groups.

Ensure engagement with the identified geographic areas where diverse communities live.

Page 7

Religion or Belief [Double click here to add impact / Hide](#)

Check box if NOT applicable

Key borough statistics – sources include:

The ONS website has a number of data collections on [religion and belief](#), grouped under the theme of religion and identity.

[Religion in England and Wales provides a summary of the Census 2011 by ward level](#)

NB: These statistics provide general data for these protected characteristics. You need to ensure you have sufficient data about those affected by the proposals – see below under “additional equalities data”.

[Double click here to show borough wide statistics / hide statistics](#)

Religion or Belief

Additional Equalities Data (Service level or Corporate) *Include data analysis of the impact of the proposals*

HM Government, Prevent Strategy 2011: Equality Impact Assessment.

Religion and belief

When respondents were asked whether the proposed strategy would have a negative impact on religion/belief, the majority of respondents (59%) answered yes – the strategy would have a negative impact on religion/belief. This category is the strongest area whereby online respondents envisaged a negative impact of the strategy.

When asked whether the proposed strategy would have a positive impact on religion/belief, the majority (57%) answered no – the strategy would not have a positive impact on religion/belief. The main theme dominating the online comments in terms of perceived negative impact of the Prevent strategy on race/religion/belief, was that

Religion or Belief

the previous Prevent strategy was too Islam focused and only aimed at Muslims. Respondents felt strongly that the focus on Al Qa'ida-influenced terrorism had led to the stigmatising and stereotyping of Muslims, especially those of South Asian (e.g Pakistani), Middle Eastern and African descent

A small number of respondents also commented that the previous strategy had provided further fuel to extreme-right wing groups to marginalise Muslims in the UK. Some respondents felt that there should be a clearer methodology for assessing risk which should be known nationally. A small number of respondents also stated that lessons should be learned from the previous strategy in terms of language and terminology. Also that the new strategy should be mindful of stereotyping Muslims. More positively, a number of online respondents felt that an effective strategy which encouraged dialogue and joint activity between all communities would have a beneficial impact on integration and race relations as it would aid understanding of not only the problem but also of different cultures.

Online consultation – responses to wider Prevent review questions A number of responses from the wider online consultation process also referred to a disproportionate impact on religion in terms of a perceived stigmatisation of Muslims under the previous Prevent strategy. It was felt that expanding the strategy to address a wider range of threats (e.g. terrorism by the extreme right wing or other ethnic or religious organisations) would help to mitigate this issue. However, there was a minority who argued that, as a counter-terrorism strategy, Prevent should focus exclusively on the greatest threat and not divert scarce resources to tackle other threats.

Consultation events

A minority of participants from the consultation events also referenced an impact on religion/belief in relation to a perceived stigmatisation of Muslims. Expanding the strategy to address a wider range of threats and also a stronger communication strategy were cited as areas which could mitigate such negative impact.

Focus groups

The majority of Muslim respondents within the focus group sessions expressed concern that a strategy which focused solely on Al Qa'ida-inspired terrorism would have a negative impact on individuals of the Muslim faith. This was set out in terms of negative stereotyping of Muslims and Muslim communities and resentment from wider society regarding preferential treatment e.g. in relation to resources. These concerns were also noted by approximately one third of the non-Muslim sample

Prevent review (electronic) mailbox

Responses received via the Prevent review electronic mailbox further highlighted concerns regarding the stigmatisation of Muslim communities and a perceived lack of transparency in allocating public resources. It was felt that these factors had served to undermine community cohesion in some parts of the country and fuel anti-Muslim sentiments.

For full details, please see here - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97979/prevent-review-eia.pdf

What is the proposal's impact on the equalities aims? Look for *direct impact* but also evidence of *disproportionate impact* i.e. where a decision affects a protected group more than the general population, including *indirect impact*

There is a geographical bias to north and west of the city with regards to residents with Islamic beliefs.

The impact of the rise in far-right groups in the UK this potentially has an impact for the City of London.

What actions can be taken to avoid or mitigate any negative impact or to better advance equality and foster good relations?

Increased engagement and community building for our Islamic communities and other faith networks.

Utilise resources and colleagues who engage with various communities e.g. Bengali Support worker to promote community cohesion and the Prevent agenda.

Provide training and updates for partners so they are aware of emerging trends such

Religion or Belief

as the rise in far-right groups.
Ensure engagement with the identified geographic areas where diverse communities live.

Sex [Double click here to add impact / Hide](#)

[Check box if NOT applicable](#)

Key borough statistics:

At the time of the [2011 Census the usual resident population of the City of London](#) could be broken up into:

- 4,091 males (55.5%)
- 3,284 females (44.5%)

A number of demographics and projections for demographics can be found on the [Greater London Authority website in the London DataStore](#). The site details statistics for the City of London and other London authorities at a ward level:

- [Population projections](#)

NB: These statistics provide general data for these protected characteristics. You need to ensure you have sufficient data about those affected by the proposals – see below under “additional equalities data”.

[Double click here to show borough wide statistics / hide statistics](#)

Sex

Additional Equalities Data (Service level or Corporate) *Include data analysis of the impact of the proposals*

Home Office - Individuals referred to and supported through the Prevent Programme, April 2019 to March 2020

Nationally a higher number of males were referred into Prevent – 5,514 males compared to 754 females, 19 other.

Nationally a higher number of males were discussed at Channel Panel – 1,273 compared to 148 females, 3 other.

Nationally a higher number of males were adopted as a Channel Case – 625 males, compared to 70 female, 2 other.

HM Government Prevent Strategy 2011: Equality Impact Assessment

When respondents were asked whether the strategy would have a negative impact on gender, the majority of respondents (78%) answered no - it would not have a negative impact on gender. When asked whether the proposed strategy would have a positive impact on gender, the majority (77%) again answered no – that the strategy would not have a positive impact either.

However, where respondents explained their initial response, it was overwhelmingly felt that men would be most negatively impacted by the Prevent strategy on the basis that they are perceived to be at greatest risk of radicalisation. Arguably this had resulted in them feeling stereotyped and targeted (e.g. under “stop-and-search” counter-terrorism powers). A smaller group felt that women have been negatively impacted by virtue of perceptions (underlying in the strategy) of male dominance and more should be done to redress the balance. However, there was also the view that it is difficult to reach into some groups without encountering gender issues. For example, Prevent aimed at women could be seen as an attempt to undermine traditional relationships between genders within certain cultures. Conversely, some respondents felt that Prevent had had a positive impact on women. Some perceived that women are not treated equally within some groups and Prevent had the potential to remove the constraints that block their participation in the agenda, by empowering them to tackle intolerance and play a more active role in society.

Sex

For full details, please see here - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97979/prevent-review-eia.pdf

What is the proposal's impact on the equalities aims? Look for *direct impact* but also evidence of *disproportionate impact* i.e. where a decision affects a protected group more than the general population, including *indirect impact*

The Cities population is relatively equal with regards to male and females.

What actions can be taken to avoid or mitigate any negative impact or to better advance equality and foster good relations?

Ensure training encompasses the equal risk to both male, females and others.

Sexual Orientation and Gender Reassignment [Double click here to add impact / Hide](#)Check box if NOT applicable **Key borough statistics – suggested sources include:**

- [Sexual Identity in the UK – ONS 2014](#)
- [Measuring Sexual Identity – ONS](#)

NB: These statistics provide general data for these protected characteristics. You need to ensure you have sufficient data about those affected by the proposals – see below under “additional equalities data”.

[Double click here to show borough wide statistics / hide statistics](#)

Sexual Orientation and Gender Reassignment

Additional Equalities Data (Service level or Corporate) *Include data analysis of the impact of the proposals*

HM Government, Prevent Strategy 2011: Equality Impact Assessment

'The overwhelming majority of respondents participating in the online EIA consultation process did not perceive there to be a negative (95%) or a positive (86%) impact of the strategy in terms of gender reassignment.'

For full details, please see here: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97979/prevent-review-eia.pdf

What is the proposal's impact on the equalities aims? Look for *direct impact* but also evidence of *disproportionate impact* i.e. where a decision affects a protected group more than the general population, including *indirect impact*

None identified.

What actions can be taken to avoid or mitigate any negative impact or to better advance equality and foster good relations?

None identified.

Marriage and Civil Partnership [Double click here to add impact / Hide](#)Check box if NOT applicable **Key borough statistics - sources include:**

- [The 2011 Census contain data broken up by local authority on marital and civil partnership status](#)

NB: These statistics provide general data for these protected characteristics. You need to ensure you have sufficient data about those affected by the proposals – see below under “additional equalities data”.

[Double click here to show borough wide statistics / hide statistics](#)

Marriage and Civil Partnership

Additional Equalities Data (Service level or Corporate) *Include data analysis of the impact of the proposals*

HM Government, Prevent Strategy 2011: Equality Impact Assessment

'The majority of respondents did not envisage there to be either a negative (96%) or positive (87%) impact of the strategy in terms of marriage and civil partnership. A small number stated the strategy could have a positive impact on integration if it was inclusive of all communities and addressed a wider range of threats.'

For full details, please see here: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97979/prevent-review-eia.pdf

What is the proposal's impact on the equalities aims? *Look for **direct impact** but also evidence of **disproportionate impact** i.e. where a decision affects a protected group more than the general population, including **indirect impact***

None identified.

What actions can be taken to avoid or mitigate any negative impact or to better advance equality and foster good relations?

None identified.

Additional Impacts on Advancing Equality & Fostering Good Relations [Double click here to add impact / Hide](#)

[Check box if NOT applicable](#)

This section seeks to identify what additional steps can be taken to promote these aims or to mitigate any adverse impact. Analysis should be based on the data you have collected above for the protected characteristics covered by these aims. In addition to the sources of information highlighted above – you may also want to consider using:

- Equality monitoring data in relation to take-up and satisfaction of the service

- Equality related employment data where relevant
- Generic or targeted consultation results or research that is available locally, London-wide or nationally
- Complaints and feedback from different groups.

[Double click here to show borough wide statistics / hide statistics](#)

Additional Impacts on Advancing Equality & Fostering Good Relations

Additional Equalities Data (Service level or Corporate)

N/A

Are there any additional benefits or risks of the proposals on advancing equality and fostering good relations not considered above?

N/A

What actions can be taken to avoid or mitigate any negative impact on advancing equality or fostering good relations not considered above? Provide details of how effective the mitigation will be and how it will be monitored.

N/A

Conclusion and Reporting Guidance

Set out your conclusions below using the EA of the protected characteristics and submit to your Director for approval.

If you have identified any negative impacts, please attach your action plan to the EA which addresses any negative impacts identified when submitting for approval.

If you have identified any positive impacts for any equality groups, please explain how these are in line with the equality aims.

Review your EA and action plan as necessary through the development and at the end of your proposal/project and beyond.

Retain your EA as it may be requested by Members or as an FOI request. As a minimum, refer to any completed EA in background papers on reports, but also include any appropriate references to the EA in the body of the report or as an appendix.

This analysis has concluded that...

This policy has considered all aspects of equality and ensures that training provided to partners around Prevent is inclusive. Prevent training details both the threat from international terrorism and extreme far right, as well as the fact that radicalisation does not discriminate and there is not clear single profile of someone acceptable to engaging in terrorist activity. The main aim of concerns and the threshold of channel or prevent referrals centres around a person or groups vulnerabilities.

Following from the policy, an action plan will be developed with community safety partners to ensure all aspects of equality are considered and we can work to support our communities as a whole.

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Outcome of analysis - check the one that applies

Outcome 1

No change required where the assessment has not identified any potential for discrimination or adverse impact and all opportunities to advance equality have been taken.

Outcome 2

Adjustments to remove barriers identified by the assessment or to better advance equality. Are you satisfied that the proposed adjustments will remove the barriers identified?

Outcome 3

Continue despite having identified some potential adverse impacts or missed opportunities to advance equality. In this case, the justification should be included in the assessment and should in line with the duty have 'due regard'. For the most important relevant policies, compelling reasons will be needed. You should consider whether there are sufficient plans to reduce the negative impact and/or plans to monitor the actual impact.

Outcome 4

Stop and rethink when an assessment shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination.

Signed off by Director:

Name:

Date:

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SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP – POCA FUNDING BID FORM

Sponsoring SCP Organisation/ Department	City of London Corporation - Department of Communities and Children Services
Contact Name(s) and Positions	Simon Cribbens
Contacts Job Titles	Assistant Director for Partnerships & Commissioning
Contact Details e-mail tel. no.	Simon.cribbens@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Name and purpose of activity	<p>City-Wide Mobile Patrol Service</p> <p>Additional funding is being sought to pilot a City-wide service mobile patrol service (MPS). Such a service would enhance the Corporation’s commitment as a local authority, to proactively prevent and tackle ASB and crime in every part of the Square Mile.</p> <p>The Corporation currently provides patrols on the three social housing estates within the City to prevent and address crime and ASB. The current providers of MPS also supports the delivery of outreach services for rough sleepers and tackling begging.</p> <p>The MPS is currently delivered by Parkguard Ltd. The existing patrols work with the City Police as part of the ‘extended policing family’ and contribute to our role as a local authority to work in partnership to prevent and reduce crime. However, the current operation is narrowly focussed, therefore limited in its delivery and impact.</p> <p>Owing to its unique demographics, crime and ASB is lower in the City than that experienced in other London Boroughs. However, the City’s burgeoning night-time economy, has increased the prevalence of and manifestation of ASB right across the Square Mile. Some of the current unmet premises intelligence and engagement with businesses could be met by a City-wide MPS.</p> <p>Development of a City-wide MPS would allow for a more comprehensive, co-ordinated and effective service, providing assurance to workers, visitors and residents across business, green and residential spaces in the Square Mile.</p> <p>Development of a City-wide MPS would allow for a more comprehensive, co-ordinated and effective service, providing assurance to workers, visitors and residents across business, green and residential spaces in the Square Mile.</p> <p>Services included with a City-wide MPS could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reporting: offences such as vandalism, graffiti and ASB to the City of London Police or relevant Corporation services; the
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	<p>collection of information and intelligence to facilitate longer term criminal and civil enforcement action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investigating: reports of nuisance, ASB and security issues • monitoring and deterring: ASB; acting as professional witnesses when presenting evidence to the police; mapping activity in relation to specific issues (alcohol, drugs, youth ASB) • enforcing: serving of legal process documents and enforcement notices; apprehension and detention of those breaching enforcement (CSAS power) • engaging: community, visiting schools and community centres running youth projects; attending community and resident meetings; engaging with Members; attending business district meetings. <p>The monitoring and evaluation of the piloted City-wide MPS approach (alongside the current contracts) would inform the need for the Corporation to consider the development of a longer-term model.</p>
<p>Amount of funding sought. (please attach detailed breakdown where appropriate).</p>	<p>Option 1 – Up to £50000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 manned crew • 5 day a week service • 10 hours per shift <p>Option 2 – up to £100000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 manned crew • 7 day a week service • 10 hours per shift <p>This will enable us to pilot this approach and help us making a future decision on the impact of this service in the City.</p>
<p>Outline the objectives of this activity and how they contribute to the SCP outcomes for 2019-22.</p>	<p>The SCP overarching vision is that the Square Mile is a safe place for people to live, learn, work and visit</p> <p>Outcome 4: Anti-Social Behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively</p> <p>Proactive response to issues and underlying factors that contribute to nuisance behaviour or offending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in addressing the problem of street begging on City streets by supporting Op Luscombe • address ASB in the City through targeted proactive standing and ad hoc patrols • Ascertain details of and apprehend individuals breaching enforcement and engaging in ASB (with CSAS accreditation) • Promote information sharing with partners with the generation of intelligence reports on persons and premises engaging in ASB • Support enforcement initiated by the Corporation and City Police by providing statements and attending Court where necessary

	<p>Outcome 1: Vulnerable people and communities are protected and Safeguarded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with our resident and business community • Produce referrals into appropriate safeguarding channels e.g. CCM, DVMARAC, Rough Sleeping Task & Action • Assist City Outreach and other partners with joint patrols and Street Count <p>Outcome 5: People are safe and feel safe in the Night-Time Economy</p> <p>Assist in the understanding of the nature and scope of the Night-Time Economy and its associated problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate intelligence reports on problem premises • Assist the City Police and partners with the problems associated with the City NTE and ASB
<p>Detail resources that will be provided from partners supporting this bid. E.g. Matched funding or other input. (further details can be attached).</p>	<p>The MPS provided in our estates and to support the delivery of outreach services for rough sleepers and tackling begging is not included in this request as it's already a permanent on-going service.</p>
<p>Timescale funding required for?</p>	<p>12 months</p> <p>August 2021 – August 2022</p>
<p>What are the proposals criteria for success; measurable outcomes/outputs? Officer(s) responsible for monitoring the spend</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the risk and incidence of crime and ASB • Increase on positive reporting • increase community confidence in and perception of the City as a safe place to live, work, visit and learn • enable more effective use of policing resources
<p>Budget code/Account details for funds to be transferred.</p>	

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

SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP TEAM USE ONLY

Date received: 17/ 05/ 2021

Checked by: Jillian Reid

Approved: Yes No

Approval arrangement:

Approved by (CoLC) 1: Valeria Cadena – Community Safety Manager

Approved by (CoLP) 2: Bill Duffy – Head of Sector Policing

Strategy Boards & Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership Strategy Group	For information
	25/05/2021
Subject: Community and Children’s Services Update	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children’s Services Author: Scott Myers, Strategy Officer, Community and Children’s Services	For Information
Summary	
This report provides an update of relevant data and activity from the Department of Community and Children’s Services.	
Recommendation(s)	
Members are asked to:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note the report 	

Main Report

Background

1. This report summarises ongoing developments in several areas, including recent strategy developments, expansion of a support service for Commercial Sex Workers and engagement with businesses regarding Covid-19 safety measures.

Current Position

Strategy Development

1. The City Corporation’s Children and Young People’s Plan 2018-2021 (CYP) expires this year and a new plan covering the years 2021-2024 is currently being developed and will be published towards the end of 2021.
2. The new CYP will be developed after a period of engagement and consultation with children and young people, as well as key stakeholders and services of the City Corporation.

3. The City Corporation is also developing a new and updated Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWBS) for 2021-24 following a similar period of engagement and consultation with key stakeholders.
4. The JHWBS reviews the needs of our population and reflects the priorities set by the Health and Wellbeing Board (HWBB) for that strategic period. The JHWBS is of particular importance as its priorities span all City of London Corporation departments, the voluntary and community sector, and the Integrated Care Partnership.

Expansion of Open Doors' support service for Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs)

5. The Open Doors service for Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs), which is delivered by Homerton Sexual Health Services on the CoL/LBH's behalf, has expanded its operations to provide support and outreach to off-street CSWs in the City and Hackney, in addition to on-street CSWs
6. The health and social care need of on- and off-street CSWs can vary, as the contexts in which they live and work are usually quite different. With the growth of use of digital platforms in commercial sex work, as well as the impacts of COVID-19 in terms of reduced footfall in the City, it was deemed necessary to establish dedicated resource within the existing service to support CSWs who work in off-street locations, too.
7. This new element of service provision has been funded through a grant for PrEP (Pre-exposure Prophylaxis), provided to Local Authorities by the DHSC.
8. This new element of service provision has been funded through a grant for PrEP (Pre-exposure Prophylaxis), provided to Local Authorities by the Department Health and Social Care. This work supports the promotion of PrEP and improving access to the treatment, as well as wider HIV prevention, such as increasing availability to condoms and testing. PrEP is a treatment taken by people at risk of contracting HIV through sex or injection use. It is a highly effective way to prevent HIV.
9. Open Doors works closely with local partners, such as substance misuse service Turning Point, the City of London Police and Licensing team, and as part of multi-disciplinary teams such as the Street Users Outreach Meeting (SUOM) and the Met Police's Sex Worker Advisory Group (SWAG), to ensure that service users are supported in the most appropriate and holistic way possible.

City business engagement around COVID-19 safety measures

10. City businesses and workers alike are being encouraged to undertake twice-weekly rapid COVID-19 testing, to ensure that those who may have COVID-19, but not show any symptoms, can be aware and self-isolate promptly, thereby reducing the risk of onward transmission of the virus.

11. There are a number of routes that businesses and their workforce can use to access the free rapid tests. These are outlined on the City Corporation's [website](#), and include the ability for businesses to collect a number of rapid home testing kits to provide to their staff, from the centre at 65A Basinghall Street. In addition, all Boot's pharmacies in the City are also serving as a collection point for the rapid kits.

12. Businesses of a range of sizes were also able to register with the DHSC to make available rapid tests to their staff from their workplace itself, either through providing on-site testing facilities, or by distributing home testing kits. As of early May 2021, 580 businesses in the City had signed up to this option, with 92% of sites already live.

Scott Myers

Strategy Officer, Department of Community and Children's Services

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Strategy Boards & Committee(s):	Date:
Safer City Partnership Board - For information	25/05/2021
Subject: Community Safety Team Update	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services, City of London Corporation Author: Valeria Cadena, Community Safety Manager, City of London Corporation	For Information
<p>Summary</p> <p>To update Safer City Partnership (SCP) members on Community Safety Team (CST) activity not otherwise addressed.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>Members are asked to: Note the report.</p>	

Main Report

Background

Domestic Abuse (DA) Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

1. Since lockdown measures were imposed on 23 March 2020, the City of London DA MARAC has successfully operated virtually via Microsoft Teams.
2. Since the last SCP meeting, five cases have been heard at MARAC. Cases were referred by a variety of agencies, including: Homerton Hospital, City Police, Adult Social Care and St Mungo's. Two of these cases had been previously heard at MARAC, which was the basis for the referral. Two of the further cases were referred based on professional judgement, with the third reaching the Domestic

Abuse Stalking and Harassment (DASH) risk assessment threshold. A robust action plan has been agreed for each case and there has been excellent partnership working from a range of organisations. Each case will be closely monitored through professionals' meetings, if required, and closed when the MARAC is satisfied that the risk has decreased. The next DA MARAC is scheduled for 9 June 2021.

3. The CST has not received any MARAC-to-MARAC (M2M) referrals from City of London Police since the last SCP Strategy meeting. This is unusual. However, this could be a result of the lockdown of the night-time economy and the small numbers of workers travelling into the City. M2M referrals occur when domestic abuse incidents take place within the City, however, the victim and perpetrator reside in another borough. The MARAC team in the borough where the individuals live are given details of the incident so they can assess whether it meets the MARAC threshold.
4. The CST have refreshed the City of London MARAC Operating Protocol which is a guidance document for members who attend MARAC and professionals who make referrals. This document was circulated to MARAC members at the start of May.

City Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CCM)

5. The CST co-ordinates the City Community MARAC (CCM). This is the City of London's monthly MARAC, whereby information is shared on vulnerable victims and perpetrators of anti-social behaviour (ASB), to forward manage risk and safeguard individuals. Since March 2020, the CCM has effectively operated via Microsoft Teams.
6. Between March and May 2021, the CCM panel received no new referrals. This is unusual and the CST are encouraging partnership agencies to review their caseload for potential referrals into the CCM. The CCM Coordinator is available to discuss the suitability of referrals into the panel. The next CCM is scheduled to be held on 17 June 2021.
7. To increase further awareness of the conference, the CST continues to provide training sessions to statutory and voluntary organisations, to promote the CCM as a valuable partnership and multi-agency tool in solving complex community safety issues.
8. The CST section of the Corporation's website has a dedicated webpage, which displays information and advice for professionals on the CCM and the referral process. This can be found via the following link:

<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/community-and-safety/city-community-marac>

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

9. In March 2021, the CST published a webpage providing comprehensive information and advice to residents and the general public on reporting ASB in the City. Such behaviours include:
- Drug dealing
 - Noise nuisance
 - Fly tipping and graffiti
 - Encampments and rough sleeping

The webpage can be found at: <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/community-and-safety/reporting-crime-or-anti-social-behaviour-in-the-city-of-london> and contains contact information and links to the City Police and Guinness Partnership ASB portals. Reporting ASB through the correct channels is imperative for services to accurately measure the extent of such behaviours in the locality and allocate the necessary resources.

10. The CST continues to endorse Empowering Communities Inclusion and Neighbourhood Management System (ECINS) as the multi-agency information-sharing platform for community safety-related issues and casework in the City.
11. The CST offers tailored City-centric ECINS user training to all internal and external partners licensed within the City scheme. British Transport Police at London Liverpool Street Station and the City's newly commissioned outreach and recovery services (Thames Reach and Turning Point), now have access to the system. In addition, all Officers within City Police's Sector Policing, Partnership & Prevent Hub, Integrated Offender Management and Prevent teams have ECINS user profiles. Officers can now utilise the system to quickly check whether an individual is already known to City services, or to other London boroughs and organisations using ECINS.
12. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the London Marathon 2020 was postponed, and the route dramatically altered. The race did not pass through the City and subsequently, the City of London - London Marathon Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) was not implemented. The 2021 race will now take place on 3 October 2021 and is projected to pass its usual route through the City. The CST has recommenced important practical work with the City Police in preparation for the PSPO to be deployed for the first time.

Serious and Organised Crime Board

13. A small working group has formed to map out the current forums and meetings which already cover aspects of Serious and Organised Crime (SOC). It has since been agreed that the City Corporation will hold a forum twice a year for stakeholders working within the SOC arena to develop understanding and share good practice.

Strategic Implications

14. All the work noted in this report contributes to our Safer City Partnership aims:
 - *Vulnerable people and communities are safeguarded from radicalisation and the threat of terrorism'*
 - *People are safe from violent crime and violence against the person*
 - *People and businesses are protected from theft and fraud/acquisitive crime*
 - *Anti-Social Behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively*
 - *People are safe and feel safe in the Night-time economy*

Conclusion

The CST continues to work in collaboration with stakeholders on a variety of community safety activities and has continued to provide an excellent service throughout the last year with lockdown measures in place.

Appendices

- None.

Valeria Cadena

Community Safety Manager, Community Safety Team

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Strategy Boards & Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership Strategy Board	25 May 2021
Subject: Public Protection Service (Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards) update	Public
Report of: Director of Markets & Consumer Protection Author: Gavin Stedman, Port Health & Public Protection Director	For Information
<p>Summary</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisitive Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Illegal street trading – Additional resources have been put into a campaign to eliminate ice cream vans and nut sellers from the Square Mile. b. Noise complaints service – a 24/7 service is provided. • Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The COVID-19 pandemic and various restrictions resulted in several lockdowns and easing which affected all licensed premises. It is hoped that as we move through the current roadmap that more licensed business will open. b. Safety Thirst – The scheme for 2020 has been deferred due to the COVID-19 pandemic. c. Licensing controls and enforcement – enforcement activities and the use of the Late-Night Levy have kept the number of licence reviews and suspension notices at a relatively low level. <p>This report details enforcement activity and progress in the above areas.</p> <p>The Service also 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.</p> <p>Recommendation(s)</p> <p>Members are asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Fraud Intelligence Bureau, National Trading Standards 'Regional Investigation Team', the Financial Conduct Authority, the Insolvency Service and HM Revenue and Customs. Operation Broadway aims to disrupt the activity of criminals engaged in investment fraud.
5. Key actions include:
 - a) Operation Broadway meetings continue to take place every two weeks, with partners sharing intelligence about possible fraudulent activity taking place within the City of London and surrounding Boroughs. Deployments then normally 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 although it has not been possible to carry out physical visits, 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. 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 with growing success. One recent case involved a vulnerable victim who had lost £8,000. Although this is a relatively small amount of money compared to others that we encounter, this was a life changing sum for this individual. Assistance was given to write a letter to his bank and a full refund was obtained within a few days.
- c) An emerging problem revolves around what are called 'lead generators.' Consumers who are looking to invest money into financial investment 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 very difficult to trace who they are. The lead generator websites are being taken down by the Financial Conduct Authority and Op Broadway, but they very quickly set up again. Trading Standards are still developing a project plan to tackle this issue which will involve making an application under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act, and this is now underway.
- 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 and the City of London has now published its well-considered advice following consultation with law enforcement colleagues.
<http://www.londontradingstandards.org.uk/news/signed-sealed-and-undelivered/>
Trading Standards are now working with Companies House and Civil

Servants at BEIS to ensure that the wording on the gov.uk website is amended to reflect our advice.

- e) Trading Standards continue to be 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. This has led on to the COLTSS being involved with a working group convened by the National Crime Agency that is looking at the specific issue of the cloning of well-known investment companies such as Legal & General, Aviva and JP Morgan.
- f) 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 four-week trial was scheduled to take place at the Central Criminal Court in August 2020 but this has now been delayed until July 2021 due to pressures on the Court service caused by COVID-19. Trading Standards are also tackling an Irish based company who offer training courses in a wide range of subjects. The company appear to be operating a subscription trap and there have been hundreds of complaints. We are engaging with this company and attempting to work with them to reduce complaint levels and get them to change their practices. This has been a real challenge with a business based outside of our jurisdiction, but our robust approach appears to be working and complaint numbers are now declining significantly.
- g) In the City, there are 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 that case too has been delayed due to COVID-19.

2020/2021		2019/20 Total	Q1 Apr- Jun	Q2 Jul- Sep	Q3 Oct- Dec	Q4 Jan- Mar	Total
a.	Op Broadway deployments/ disruptions/ interventions	58	5	12	10	15	42

b. Adopted for further action by other agencies	23	2	5	4	3	14
c. Contacts with 'enablers'	7	0	0	1	3	4
d. RP07 forms submitted to Companies House by serviced office providers	7	0	2	2	1	5
e. Website suspension requests	10	6	7	3	77	101
f. Promotional / prevention activity - e.g. publicity campaigns, days of action, attendance at external events, press coverage	4	0	1	3	2	6
g. Number of C19 complaints & Interventions	N/A	0	0	3	0	3

- h) With the onset of COVID-19 that led to lockdown in March 2020 and again in November 2020, new legislation was introduced by Government to close businesses. This legislation placed a responsibility on Local Authorities to enforce and the necessary authorisations were provided to Trading Standards Officers and Environmental Health Officers. The impact of lockdown means that commuters no longer come into the City and most business premises closed due to there being no customers. A relatively small number of businesses continue to be advised about the closure regulations and there have been no breaches detected requiring prohibition notices to be issued or prosecutions to be commenced. The situation in the City is very different from the rest of London. Colleagues in many other Boroughs have a very different experience with businesses seeking to remain open illegally.
- i) Another consequence of COVID-19 is a rise in the popularity of take away food delivery companies, more commonly referred to as food aggregators. The City of London is the corporate home to two of the big UK players in this sector and Trading Standards are pulling together a project to address rising complaint levels with a view to devising a code of practice that the aggregators might adopt. Funding of £7,000 has been secured from National Trading Standards to evaluate the contractual responsibilities of the aggregators and work is underway with the Food Standards Agency.

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

8. The COVID-19 pandemic resulting in the lockdown of hospitality and workplaces in the City changed the nature of the antisocial behaviour issues the City was facing. Licensed premises ceased to be a source of complaint, but construction noise complaints increased as did complaints about social distancing. The teams have worked hard to implement and educate as new guidance and Acts such as the Business and Planning Act 2020 have been released to support the easing of lockdown such as the granting of pavement licences and the extension of construction working hours. As we move through the recovery roadmap it is hoped that more businesses and workplaces will open, and in turn this will again change the nature of antisocial behaviour issues. The Service will continue to resource and respond to issues appropriately, which includes the 'out of hours' noise response service that is available 24/7 throughout the year.

Illegal Street Trading

9. 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 street trading just over the border into Southwark and Tower Hamlets, for example on the south side of Millennium Bridge and all of Tower Bridge.
10. All known hotspots continued to be visited during Government COVID-19 restrictions and intelligence shared with partner agencies. Although illegal street trading began to return during August 2020 when the Government restrictions were eased, albeit at a much reduced level of activity, there has been little evidence of illegal activity since the start of the tiered/stepped restrictions and during the second lockdown. However, officers still remain vigilant with two peanut trolleys seized since January 2021.
11. Six cases for illegal street trading are in the process of being taken to court which will be heard when courts resume a pre-Covid level of hearings. The courts are only just beginning to get back to some sort of normality with these cases not likely to be heard until the latter part of 2021. Three of these cases concern offences that occurred in November/December 2019.

Noise Complaints Service

12. The Pollution Team dealt with 119 noise complaints between 1st January 2021 and 31st March 2021 of which 93.3% were resolved. In addition, they also assessed and commented on 108 Planning and Licensing applications and 239 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours. Comparatively in the same period for 20/21 the Pollution Team dealt with 153 noise complaints of which 91.5% were resolved, 183 Planning and Licensing applications and 430 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours.
13. The Out of Hours Service dealt with 78 complaints between 1st January 2021 and 31st March 2021 and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 96.5% of cases. Comparatively, in the same period for 19/20 the Out of Hours Service dealt with 56 complaints and response (visit)

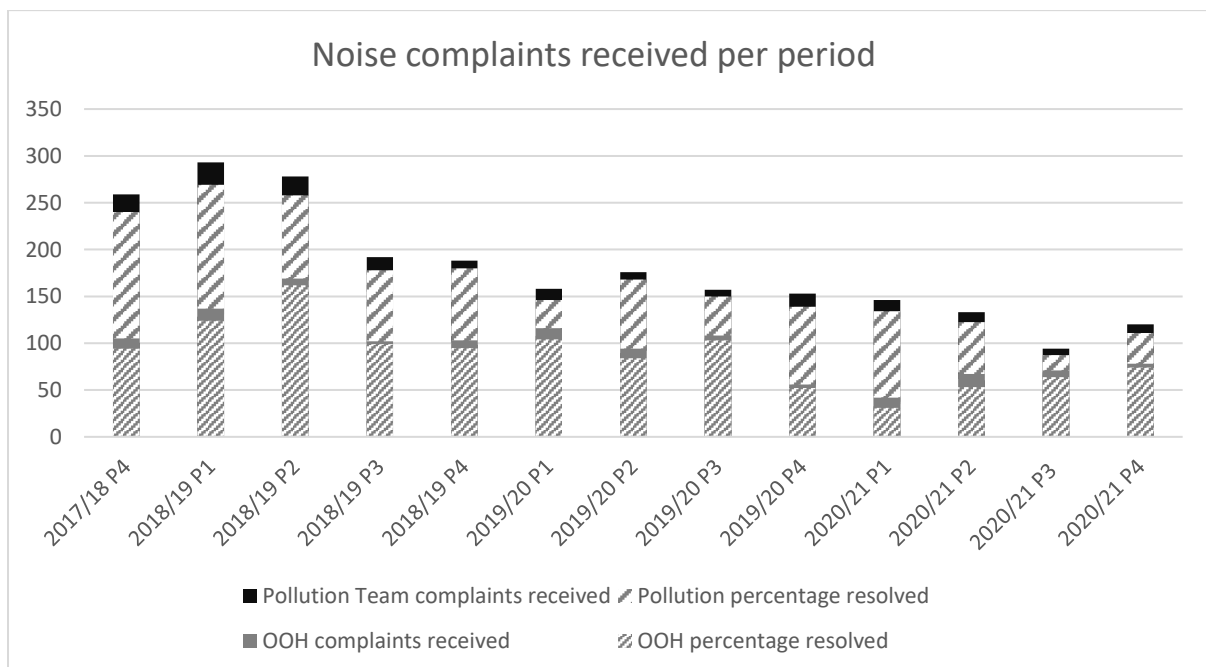
times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 94.6% of cases.

14. The Pollution Team served one Section 61 notice between 1st January and 31st March 2021. In the same period for 2019/20 the Pollution Team issued 1 S.80 Environmental Protection Act 1990 notice and 4 S.60 Control of Pollution Act Notices.

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

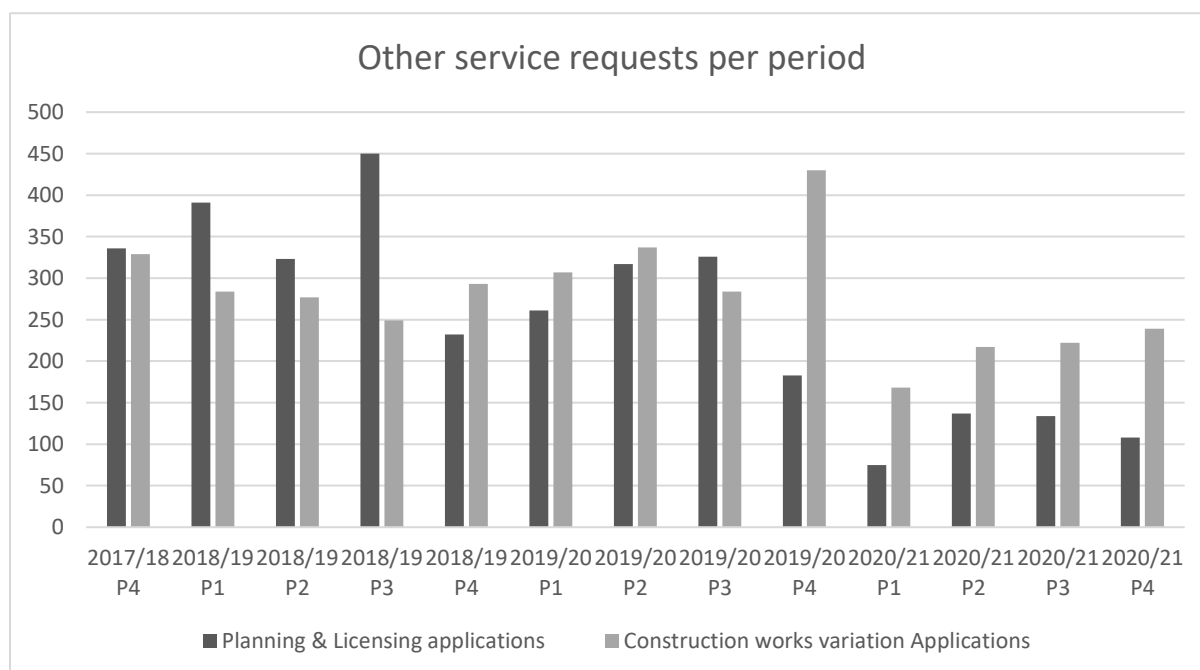
Noise Complaints

Year	Period	Pollution Team Noise complaints received	Percentage resolved	OOH Team Noise complaints received	Percentage resolved within KPI (60min)
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%
2020/21	1	146	92.5%	42	76.1%
2020/21	2	133	92.5%	67	80.7%
2020/21	3	92	93.6%	71	90%
2020/21	4	119	93.3%	78	96.49%



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
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
2020/21	1	75	168	0	0	2	2
2020/21	2	96	217	2	0	0	0
2020/21	3	134	222	0	0	1	0
2020/21	4	108	239	0	0	1	0



16. The Team continues to deal with a large number of enquiries. Some operational practices have needed to change in reaction to the COVID-19 situation; officers continue to liaise with contractors and developers to ensure environmental standards are met while maximising progress.

17. Many of the major developers have reported delays in program. This is caused predominantly by reduced staffing levels and delays within the supply chain. Lateral Flow Testing for site workers has been encouraged. Larger sites tend to have their own testing arrangements, but local testing centres are also used. Work continues with the Public Health Teams to encourage take up of the opportunities of LFT centres in the City and improving COVID-19 management on sites.
18. Officers have continued to work from home but with an increasing presence in the City in 2021. Between the Street Environment Officers and Pollution Control Team members, a near 24/7 service has been maintained. Visits within premises are not generally undertaken but have been when essential, subject to the necessary risk assessments.
19. The Pollution Control Team with Westminster City Council successfully bid for a TfL funded project to develop improved control processes for street works on TfL roads with the intention to minimise environmental impact (noise and air quality), to ensure that Local Authorities and residents are made more aware of the works. Work has now commenced on this project which will run until October 2022. This project includes: -
 - a. Collation of environmental data across 6 London Boroughs
 - b. Liaison with contractors LA's and TfL to develop digitalised out of hours working application process and create flow charts for the approval process
 - c. Work with stakeholders to produce and agree a London specific guidance document for authorities and works promoters that sets out advice on how to improve processes that aim to deliver operational consistency, environmental benefits and enhance stakeholder engagement / communication.
 - d. The development of on-site monitoring to improve environmental performance of the construction works.
 - e. Officers have contacted all London authorities and are engaging with them to develop a single approach to managing TfL street works.
 - f. Engagement with contractors (primarily those dealing with gas, electricity, water and telecoms) is underway regarding the development of smarter working methods to reduce disruption and disturbance. For example, using quieter ways of working; better programming; and developing monitoring systems to assist in the management of street works.
20. Officers continue to work with London Underground Ltd (LUL) on operational rail noise matters affecting the Barbican Estate. Budgetary impacts on TfL income following the COVID-19 restrictions provide additional difficulties in progressing this work.
21. Busking during the period has not been an issue from within the City, however complaints continue regarding busking close to the Tate Gallery in Southwark impacting on some of the riverside residential premises in the City. Officers

continue to press Southwark Council to engage with the City of London and to improve the control and management of the buskers operating in that area.

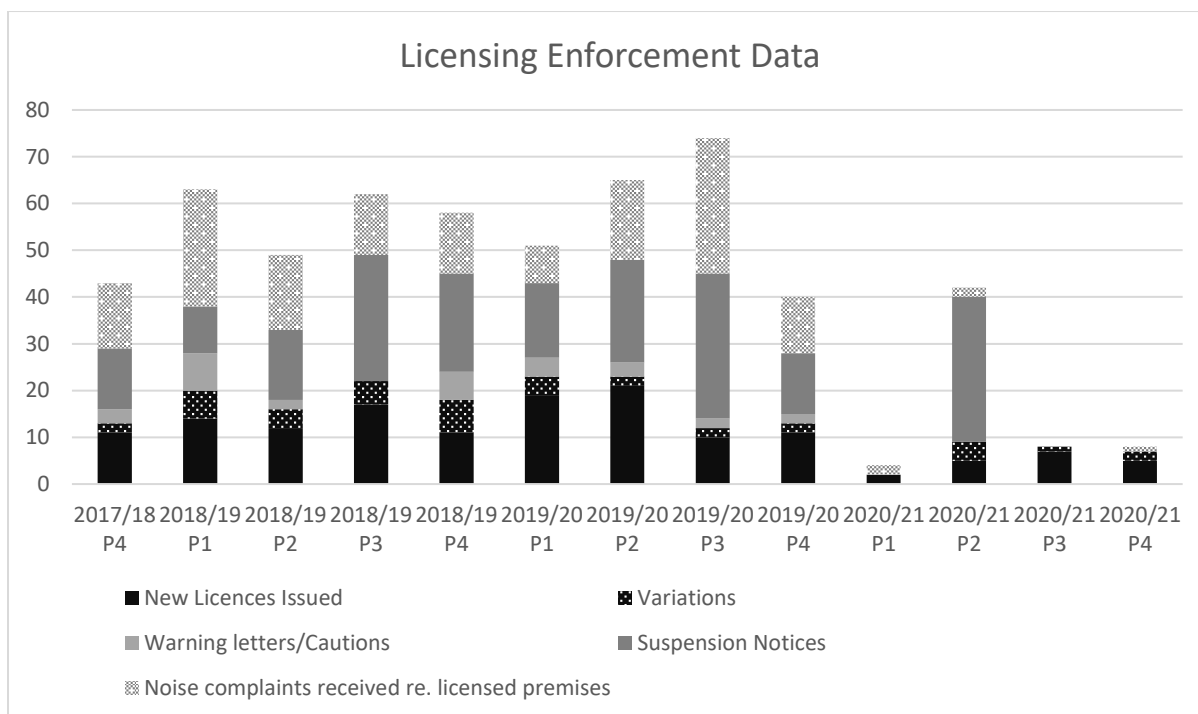
22. The Pollution Team continue to predominately work from home. Although a presence in the City is maintained through the Street Environment Officers and pollution team officers. Officers are also available to attend at short notice from home if required. Visits within premises are not generally undertaken but can be if essential, subject to the necessary risk assessments.

Enforcement

23. 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>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
<u>2020/21</u>	1	2	0	0	0	2
<u>2020/21</u>	2	5	4	0	31	2
<u>2020/21</u>	3	7	1	0	180	0
<u>2020/21</u>	4	5	2	0	0*	1

*In order to assist businesses during the period of Government restrictions which have prevented the hospitality industry from opening, suspension notices for non-payment of fees have been delayed. However, all premises will be required to fully pay outstanding fees prior to opening, albeit by way of a payment plan. 122 premises have been warned re the consequences of non payment which otherwise would have had their licences



24. The number of hearings and reviews remains at a low-level year on year. During the period 1st January to 31st March 2021, there have been no hearings.

25. 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. On 30th June, one premises was flagged as red, three as amber and the rest all green in a total of 931 premises. Once premises reopened a Licensing committee decision was taken, that was supported by the Licensing Liaison Partnership, to continue the scheme from the point it was frozen based on the usual rolling 6-month period.

26. There is insufficient data from the premises that have been open, albeit briefly, since 23 March 2020 to alter the above figures significantly. A more meaningful update is more likely at the end June 2021 assuming Government restrictions have been lifted or eased. For the sake of completeness, 7 premises in total have accrued points but all remain within the green band.

27. Noise matters related to licensed premises remain low 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 last quarter since the COVID restrictions have been in place.

Safety Thirst

28. 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 and 2021 schemes have been deferred due to the COVID-19 pandemic. 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, the scheme will not be run in the same way this year. As the scheme is the City's best practice scheme linked to the late-night levy discount, accreditation period will be extended from 12 months to 36 months for those premises accredited in 2019.

29. For those premises that were not accredited in 2019, and that pay the Late Night Levy, they will be offered a cut-down version of the scheme during 2021 in order that they may avail themselves of the Late Night Levy discount.

30. 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

31. The amount of levy collected in 2018/19 was £463,000 and has provided a similar level of income to previous years 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.

32. However, during 2019/20 collection of the levy has been different due to the COVID restrictions. All licensed premises have been closed for long periods during the 2019/20 levy year which runs from 1st October 2019 until the 30th September 2020. In order to assist businesses during this difficult period the Licensing Team agreed not to immediately suspend a premises licence solely on the basis that the late night levy was not paid, notwithstanding their premises licence fee was up to date. Current legislative requirements dictate that the levy will have to be paid at some time and that suspension would be mandatory for non-payment of the levy.

33. Representations have been made to the Home Office seeking a change in legislation to allow the levy to be removed during the period(s) when premises are not permitted to open. The outcome of these representations have resulted in no change to legislative requirements. Assistance is being given to businesses where possible by setting up payment plans to assist Levy/Fee payments, delay in suspension of licences and adjustment to the Safety Thirst scheme to potentially permit all levy payers to avail themselves of a 30% discount.

34. A report on the income and expenditure is provided annually to the Licensing Committee with the latest report considered at their 3rd February 2021 meeting.

Strategic Implications

35. The Public Protection Service contributed to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2019 - 22, and its priorities and objectives.
36. 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.
37. The Department is also represented on other relevant Boards and Groups, including the Serious and Organised Crime Board.

Conclusion

38. 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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