



Safer City Partnership Strategy Board

Date: MONDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 11.30 am

Venue: INFORMAL VIRTUAL PUBLIC MEETING (ACCESSIBLE REMOTELY)

Members:

Ruby Sayed, Chair (Chair)	Don Randall, City of London Crime Prevention Association
Tijs Broeke, (Deputy Chair)	Tim Wiseman, City & Hackney CCG
Marvin Bruno, British Transport Police	Sophie Anne Fernandes, Licensing Committee Chairman
Claire Dumontier-Marriage, Cheapside Business Alliance	Clare Ansdell, National Probation Service
Renu Gupta, City of London Police Independent Advisory & Scrutiny Group	David Evans, City of London Police
Bob Benton, City Business Representative	Patrick Brooks, London Ambulance Service

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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/UGYRTIbB1nk> ≥

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 Safer City Partnership Strategy Board meeting held on 25th May 2021.

For Decision
(Pages 5 - 12)

4. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS**

For Information
(Pages 13 - 14)

5. **STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2021**

Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.

For Decision
(Pages 15 - 116)

6. **ADMINISTRATION OF PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT (POCA) FUNDS**

Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.

For Decision
(Pages 117 - 126)

7. **PARTNER AGENCY UPDATES**

For Information

a) City of London Police (Pages 127 - 136)

Report of the Commissioner, City of London Police.

b) London Fire Brigade

c) National Probation Service

d) London Ambulance Service

e) National Health Service City & Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group

8. **COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE**

Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.

For Information
(Pages 137 - 182)

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

Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.

For Information
(Pages 183 - 206)

10. **DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2021**

Report of the Remembrancer.

For Information
(Pages 207 - 212)

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

Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services

For Information
(Pages 213 - 214)

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

Report of the Port Health & Public Protection Director, Markets & Consumer Protection

For Information
(Pages 215 - 226)

13. **CITY AND HACKNEY SAFEGUARDING ADULTS BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2019/20**

Report of the Independent Chair of the City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board.

For Information
(Pages 227 - 288)

14. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE-ACQUISITIVE CRIME ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROJECT**

Report of the Commissioner of City of London Police.

For Information
(Pages 289 - 292)

15. **QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE BOARD**

16. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY BOARD

Tuesday, 25 May 2021

Minutes of the meeting of the Safer City Partnership Strategy Board held as a virtual public meeting and livestreamed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ooFMcK4Wz2Y> on Tuesday 25 May 2021.

Present

Members:

Ruby Sayed (Chair)
Tijs Broeke (Deputy Chair)
William Duffy
Bob Benton
Tim Wiseman
Randall Anderson
Shravan Joshi

Sophie Anne Fernandes
Clare Ansdell
Patrick Brooks
James Chapman
Paul Eskriett
Sophie Fernandes

Agerta Ayerst	- Corporate Strategy and Performance
Daniel Berry	- City of London Police
Ali Burlington	- Community Safer Officer
Gavin Stedman	- Port Health and Public Protection Director
Andrew Carter	- Director of Community and Children's Services
Chris Pelham	- Assistant Director, People
Christopher Rumbles, Clerk	- Town Clerk's Department
Jaime Rose	- Corporate Stakeholder Research Manager
Kate Smith	- Head of Corporate Strategy and Performance
Ayesha Fordham	- Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer
Valeria Cadena	- Community Safety Manager
Chris Oldham	- Corporate Strategy and Performance
Chief Inspector Ray Maskell	- City of London Police
Jillian Reid	- Anti-social Behaviour Co-ordinator
Andrew Zelin	- Business Intelligence Analyst
Colin Tanner	- Safer Business Network

The Chair welcomed all Board Members to the meeting and any Members of the public viewing the meeting through the livestream.

The Deputy Chair took the opportunity to thank the previous Chairman, Doug Barrow, for the dedication he had shown throughout his time as Chairman in overseeing the work of the Board. Under his leadership, real progress had been made in developing and reinvigorating the work of Safer City Partnership Strategy Board and also in expanding its reach and remit. The Deputy Chairman thanked Mr Barrow for his outstanding service to Safer City Partnership Strategy Board, which the Chair seconded.

1. **APOLOGIES**

Apologies were received from David Bulbrook, Don Randall and Renu Gupta.

2. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations.

3. **MINUTES**

The Board noted a proposed minor clarification to the minutes of the previous meeting relating to Item 11 Project Kestrel. This being that “any additional funds would be shared equally between the London Fire Brigade Museum restoration fund and their Cadet corps and The Cross-Sector Safety and Security Communications (CSSC) Charity”.

Resolved, that the minutes of the meeting on 25th February 2021 be approved as an accurate record, subject to this clarification.

4. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS**

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

Resolved, that the Board note the outstanding actions.

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

The Head of Corporate Strategy and Performance talked the Board through work that had been ongoing as part of the Corporate Performance Framework and in developing a ‘strategic assessment’ of community safety. The aim being to produce data driven reports on community safety issues in the City.

The Group noted a number of key project deliverables that would lead to a live dashboard through PowerBI and look to provide a single source of up-to-date community safety data for the Safer City Partnership Strategy Board. This would then enable user specified detailed cuts of data and enable tracking of the impact of policy and operational changes.

The Head of Corporate Strategy and Performance remarked on the huge amount of data and work that had already gone into producing the strategic assessment. Partners noted that existing resources were in place until 30 June 2021, after which the Chief Strategy Officer would need to seek further funding for resources to maintain/update the Corporate Performance Framework and allow for further development of it.

How performance information and data more broadly was to be prioritised and managed as part of the City Corporation’s new Target Operating Model would need agreeing. The Head of Corporate Strategy and Performance suggested the new Chief Strategy Officer be invited to a future meeting of the Board to provide an update on her plans moving forward.

The Chair welcomed the presentation, acknowledging all the hard work that had gone into developing a strategic assessment. The Chair noted the need for

funding in support of the Corporate Performance Framework, with the Head of Corporate Strategy and Performance suggesting Transformation Funding, Policy & Resources Committee or Priority Investment Fund as potential sources.

The Deputy Chair noted the importance of funding to support the Corporate Performance Framework. The Deputy Chair questioned whether he and the Chair should become involved in looking to emphasise the importance of the Corporate Performance Framework in support of the work of Safer City Partnership Strategy Board.

The Community Safety Manager welcomed all the work that had taken place to date, acknowledging the positive steps that had been taken in developing a strategic assessment of community safety. The Community Safety Manager stressed that a strategic assessment and dashboard would only be as good as the information fed into it. Partners were encouraged to take an active role in the strategic assessment and feed relevant information through. Safer City Partnership Strategy Board would then be able to look at impacts and trends when looking at and deciding on the implementation of key strategies.

The Board noted the update.

6. POLICE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FEBRUARY - APRIL 2021

The Board received a report of the Commissioner providing information against City of London Police's four main priorities linked to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan.

The Board noted incidents of crime had remained relatively low throughout the reporting period as a result of lockdown. Lifting of lockdown restrictions was expected to see an increase in footfall in the City, with Operation Audi recently launched and looking to increase City of London Police resources and also deployment of additional support from Street Pastors. The objective being to offer reassurance to the returning community and making sure the streets were a safe place for people to enjoy on their return to the City.

The Board noted a significant amount of work remained ongoing outside of the reporting period through looking at and considering issues around the lifting of lockdown restrictions and preparing for this.

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

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

The Safer Business Network Crime Reduction Partnership (SBNCRP) Representative talked the Board through the role of the Safer Business Network Crime Reduction Partnership and how it had been set up by City of London Police to offer a City-wide business focus on crime reduction.

The Board noted that Business Improvement Districts (BID) had been a key area of focus of the SBNCRP in selecting those businesses to become Members,

looking at selecting businesses that would benefit most and getting them to lead by example in the hope it would encourage others to join.

A main focus of the SBNCRP would be on businesses working together in trying to achieve low levels of crime in the City, identifying the 10% of people committing 90% of crime in certain areas and focussing resources appropriately.

The Board noted that an app had been developed through which businesses could report crime, offering the functionality to upload CCTV footage. Feedback had indicated that businesses had previously been reluctant to report crime given it was so time consuming; it was hoped the app would encourage businesses to come forward by making it easier to report a crime.

Appropriate training would be offered to businesses, with a group comprising key stakeholders put in place to provide strategic oversight, deciding on a month by month basis on any additional measures that may be required. A lot of work has been undertaken in preparation, working with City of London Police, and it was now about operational delivery and delivering on the objectives of the SBNCRP objectives.

The City of London Crime Prevention Association Representative referred to their membership and suggested there would be a benefit in discussing potential overlaps and looking at how both organisations can work together in looking to reduce crime in the City, which the SBNCRP Representative welcomed.

The Chair referred to a recent meeting between City of London Police and hospitality venues, during which the SBNCRP initiative was highlighted and was very well received. The Chair thanked the SBNCRP Representative for presenting to the Board.

Resolved, that the Board note the update.

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

The Board received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services updating on several new ways of working that were being trialled as part of a pilot project aimed at improving communications around crime prevention and awareness campaigns between Safer City Partnership agencies and neighbouring boroughs.

The Board noted that a Community Safety Communications Group had recently been established, with three meetings planned through to November. A review of the Communications Group would be undertaken to review its role and consider whether it had been adding value. The Community Safety Manager agreed to report back to the Board at an appropriate point to allow an opportunity to consider the future of the Community Safety Communications Group.

The Chair concluded the item confirming a report back to the Board in November would be welcomed.

Resolved, that the report be received, and the update noted.

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

The Board received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services providing an update on current service delivery, actions and provision around Domestic Abuse (DA) and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG).

The Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer updated the board on a number of key areas including increased referral engagement work with hotels, a City of London Police face to face conference being planned in the summer, hotels being offered sexual harassment training, ongoing promotional work continuing through newsletters and social media, specialist DA training and awareness sessions being offered and a new Bangladeshi Specialist Advocate due in post that would look to provide a service where there was gap at present.

Encouraging reporting remained an important area of focus and there was a lot of ongoing work in promoting the range of services to residents.

The Chair thanked the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer for reporting on the significant amount of work taking place in this area and for providing a comprehensive update. The Chair stressed how capturing data would be important moving forward in understanding how all measures were making a difference.

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

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

The Board received a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services providing an overview of Prevent activity in the Square Mile and presenting a draft Prevent Policy.

The Community Safety Officer updated the Board on key areas including City of London Policy and City Corporation now working together to achieve mutual goals, no Channel Panel cases having been presented since the last Safer City Partnership Strategy Board meeting, co-ordination being ongoing with London Prevent Network through sharing of best practice, prevent training for City Corporation and City of London Police Staff, working with the Livery on training and referrals and also working with Guildhall School and their safeguarding leads.

The Board noted how a City of London Prevent Policy and Guidance document had been produced to allow partners and stakeholders to understand their Prevent duty and Channel Panel responsibilities.

The Community Safety Manager added that any partners or agencies wanting training on domestic abuse, Violence Against Women and Girls or Prevent to come forward and look to promote this opportunity within their organisations. Partners were encouraged to come forward and look to work with the Community Safety Team in running training sessions.

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

11. PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT - FUNDING BID FORM

a) City-Wide Mobile Patrol Service

The Community Safety Manager referred to the positive impacts experienced from the Mobile Patrol Services currently operating on the three housing estates within the City. The proposal before the Board today was looking to increase the service City wide as part of a trial.

Resolved, that the Board: -

- Approve option 1 – Up to £50,000

Operation Luscombe (Circulated separately as a late paper)

The Commissioner apologised for the late submission of this item. Board Members noted the bid would look to embed a multi-agency approach and future proof the operation by securing the necessary funds to keep it running for a three-year period.

Resolved, that the Board: -

- Approve a funding allocation of £6,400 to support Operation Luscombe over a 3-year period.

12. COMMUNITY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES UPDATE

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

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

13. COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM UPDATE

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

The Community Safety Manager referred to a recent Anti-Social Behaviour Working Meeting during which there had been agreement on a need to report anti-social behaviour in the right way. All incidents of anti-social behaviour should be reported through to the police non-emergency 101 number, with a view being taken on the situation and redirected as appropriate. Reporting through the appropriate channels should be encouraged in allowing appropriate data to be captured.

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

14. **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 work of the Public Protection Service.

The Port Health and Public Protection Director updated the Board on the work of the team and referred to their increased engagement with businesses in helping them to comply with the variations to restrictions; working in partnership with the Licensing Team and City of London Police through interventions and engagement with businesses in helping them comply with variations go guidance. An opportunity was also being taken to highlight to businesses the City Corporation's Covid Business Recovery Fund and Covid Accreditation Scheme.

As the City begins to liven up and a return to business as usual was being seen, the team remain ready to respond.

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

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

The London Fire Brigade Representative provided the Board with an update on a number areas including latest callout figures, London Fire Brigade crews working in support of London Ambulance Service, a 12 pump fire exercise attended by 29 fire fighters and referred to working with the Royal National Lifeboat Institution in dealing with people swimming in the River Thames.

The London Fire Brigade Representative added that London Fire Brigade City was looking to open up to Cadets, with these likely to start being seen in the City very soon.

The update was noted.

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

There were no questions.

17. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

Safer City Partnership Information Sharing Agreement (circulated separately as a late paper)

The Board considered a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services updating on an Information Sharing Agreement that provided a legal and practical framework for Safer City Partnership agencies to share data in order to meet statutory and other requirements.

The Chair referred to the detailed report and agreement that had been circulated. It was acknowledged that Partners may not have had time to read the report in full, but given the hard work that had gone into producing the agreement and the criticality of time, it was hoped that Partners would be able to give their approval at the meeting today and then follow up with the Community Safety Manager with any further questions they may have.

The Community Safety Manager referred to the Information Sharing Agreement that had been in development with Statutory Partners for some time. Board Members noted the main request being an appropriate high-level signature to the Information Sharing Agreement from within Partnership organisations in allowing allow for information sharing to take place. The Information Sharing Agreement would then become a public document available on the City Corporation's website.

The Chair referred to the criticality of timing with this agreement and asked if Partners could respond back within seven days with a nominated responsible person within their organisation.

Resolved, that the Board: -

- Agree to Partners providing a signature to the Information Sharing Agreement.

Chairman

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SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY BOARD

25 May 2021

OUTSTANDING Actions

No.	Meeting Date & Reference	Action	Owner	Status
1	7.11.19 Item 6 Partnership Data Review	Multi-agency strategic assessment to be developed. Update to be provided at next meeting. Initial scoping exercise undertaken. Draft strategy to be prepared. Chairman stressed a need for SCP to receive analytical support.	Head of Corporate Strategy and Performance (HOCS&P)	<u>ONGOING:</u> HOCS&P presented at SCP on 26.2.21 and again on 25.5.21. Proposal to have a workable dashboard ready in advance of the next meeting in May. Chief Strategy Officer to be invited to a future meeting to update on their plans moving forward.
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>
3	25.5.21 Item 8 Building Capabilities Pilot – Communications and Partner Engagement	Community Safety Communications Group established as a pilot, with three meetings planned through to November. Report back in November with an update on the pilot.	Chris Oldham	<u>ONGOING</u>

No.	Meeting Date & Reference	Action	Owner	Status

Strategy Boards & Committees:	Date:
Safer City Partnership Strategy Board	27/09/2021
Subject: Strategic Assessment 2021	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services, City of London Corporation	For Decision
Author: Valeria Cadena, Community Safety Manager, City of London Corporation	
<div>Summary</div> <p>The Strategic Assessment 2021 is a document that analyses crime and community safety issues across the City of London. This is a statutory document that must be produced annually. It is used to inform key documents and strategies, including the Safer City Partnership (SCP) Strategic Plan and priorities.</p> <div>Recommendations</div> <p>Members are asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Note the report• Approve the report. <p>Responsible Authorities are asked to provide details of what priorities they would like to see in the next SCP plan within three weeks of this SCP Strategy Board meeting.</p>	

Main Report

Background

1. The Strategic Assessment is a vital document for the SCP. It is a statutory requirement that should be produced annually. Through analysing data from partner agencies, as well as bodies such as the Greater London Authority, the Strategic Assessment is able to provide insight into crime and community safety issues across the City of London.

Current Position

2. The Strategic Assessment has now been completed. A consultative process with partner agencies – including an Analysts' Meeting – to interrogate the data, has been undertaken.

3. The Strategic Assessment is now complete, subject to the SCP Strategy Board's approval.
4. Some of the key findings of the Strategic Assessment are:
 - Crime in the Square Mile has increased steadily over the last few years, COVID-19 aside, from just under 2,000 per quarter in 2016 to just over 3,000 per quarter in 2019.
 - The most prevalent crimes appear to be:
 - Theft – seems to be driving the steady increase in crime in the City of London up to the COVID-19 lockdowns, representing around 30% of all recorded crimes in the City in 2016 and around 40% of all recorded crimes in 2019
 - Violence/assaults – with the largest proportion of the 1,316 such recorded crimes in 2019 occurring in Bishopsgate
 - Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) – Bishopsgate had the highest numbers of ASB incidents in the City in 2019, with 196 of the 1101 (18%) incidents recorded there
 - Shoplifting – concentrated in Langbourn ward, which includes Leadenhall Market (there were 215 incidents in Langbourn in 2019).
 - Two types of recorded crimes are increasing over time, albeit from small initial bases: drugs and bicycle theft.
 - The City of London Police detection rate compares well to other Police forces.
 - Residents' spontaneous community safety concerns focus on transport and traffic.
 - When prompted with a list of potential community safety related concerns in a survey in November 2018, people in the City (residents, visitors, workers and learners) said terrorism was their biggest concern.
 - Vulnerable people and communities:
 - Post-pandemic 'return to normal levels': after a fall during lockdown, numbers of adults and children at risk and incidents of recorded domestic violence, stalking and harassment and those involving people with mental health qualifiers appear to be returning to pre-lockdown levels
 - Hate Crime is decreasing (although there are concerns about how the issue is being recorded/categorised)
 - Levels of suicide and attempted suicide remain high, and constant
 - Ambulance callouts for overdose/poisoning show a steady increase until the COVID-19 lockdowns
 - Homelessness numbers remain stable in the City, and homeless people have high levels of multiple need.

- Since 2005, there have been 25 fatal highway casualties on roads within the City of London. There have also been 793 serious and 4,781 slight highway casualties within this time.
- The City's night-time economy is relatively safe compared to local comparator areas, though consumption of alcohol and consequent intoxication appears to be relatively high.
- Extensive air quality monitoring across the Square Mile demonstrates that air quality is improving.
- The recording and categorisation of crimes across different agencies could be more effectively harmonised. Consistent use of terminology and therefore logging of crimes could help to improve our ability to build datasets for future strategic assessments and strategic plans. Recording of additional aspects of crime, such as time and location, consistently across all agencies could also be beneficial.

Strategic Implications

5. The Strategic Assessment is a fundamental document that provides insights into crime and community safety issues across the City of London. The document serves as a vital basis for the development of SCP strategies and priorities, including the next SCP Strategic Plan.

Implications

6. The completion of an annual Strategic Assessment is a statutory requirement and helps to fulfil the obligations of the SCP as a community safety partnership under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (and associated regulations).

Conclusion

7. The Strategic Assessment is now complete and will serve as a central document for the SCP's next Strategic Plan and its priorities.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – *Crime, Disorder and Community Safety: Strategic Assessment – City of London Safer City Partnership, September 2021*

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Crime, Disorder and Community Safety Strategic Assessment

City of London Safer City Partnership, September 2021



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Executive summary

This report summarises the available data on crime, disorder and community safety in the City of London. It provides information on the levels and type of crime, disorder and community safety issues in the area and shows how these figures have changed over time. It also summarises the views of residents in relation to crime, disorder and community safety issues. Finally, it identifies gaps in knowledge. The report provides the evidence base to inform the new Safer City Strategy and supports the Safer City Partnership to fulfil their legislative obligations under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006 and the Policing and Crime Act 2009) to review, on an annual basis, data around crime, disorder and community safety.

Overview of crime in the City of London

Overall, the City of London is a safe area to live, work and visit compared to the rest of London. From April 2018 to March 2020, when COVID-19 lockdown restrictions began, it had the lowest total number of recorded crimes and the lowest number of recorded violent crimes of all London boroughs. Given that the City was, in this period, the most densely populated part of the UK between 7am and 7pm every weekday in this time, with some 480,000+ people travelling into it each weekday, this is a particularly compelling finding.

However, crime in the Square Mile has increased steadily over the last few years, COVID-19 aside, from just under 2,000 per quarter in 2016 to just over 3,000 per quarter in 2019, with levels then falling markedly to less than 1,000 in Q2 of 2020, largely due to the COVID-19 lockdown. This equates to a 35% increase between 2018 Q2 and 2019 Q4, followed by a 75% decrease between 2019 Q4 and 2020 Q2. A similar pattern can be seen in the London borough of Westminster. However, the remaining London boroughs follow a pattern that is more typical of London as a

whole, with steady levels of recorded crime until lockdown, when figures slightly increased.

Theft appears to be driving the steady increase in crime in the City of London up to the COVID-19 lockdowns, representing around 30% of all recorded crimes in the City in 2016, and around 40% of all recorded crimes in 2019. Reflecting this, the rate of acquisitive crimes against the person increased steadily between 2016 and 2018 from about 600 to 800 per quarter, to about 1,400 per quarter in 2019. The largest number of thefts recorded in 2019 were in Bishopsgate, then Tower. However, when size differences between wards are adjusted for, those with the highest concentration of thefts are actually Candlewick and Cordwainer wards.

The next most prevalent crimes recorded in 2019 were:

- **Violence/assaults (14%)**, with the largest proportion of the 1,316 such recorded crimes in 2019 occurring in Bishopsgate (315 or 24%). The next highest levels were Cordwainer and Candlewick wards, with a particular 'hotspot' near Cannon Street Station, although ambulance callouts for violent incidents were low in these areas. By contrast, Bread Street had one ambulance callout per 10 incidents (where the average was about one in 20), suggesting potentially a higher propensity of injuries there that were more clinically serious.
- **Anti-social behaviour (ASB) (9%)**. Bishopsgate had the highest numbers of ASB incidents in the City in 2019, with 196 of the 1,101 (18%) incidents recorded there. However, Portsoken, east of Aldgate Station, and Cordwainer, between Bank and Mansion House stations, show the highest concentration of recorded ASB relative to the size of the wards, with 1,113 and 1,058 incidents per square km respectively. Four of the City residential wards had lower rates of ASB than their other London benchmark counterparts: Bassishaw; Tower; Castle Baynard and Farringdon

Without. However, other areas have much higher reported incident rates than their benchmark, particularly Cripplegate (457.7 compared to 107.1) and Portsoken (1,113.4 compared with 706).

- **Shoplifting (8%),** concentrated in Langbourn ward, which includes Leadenhall Market. There were 215 incidents in Langbourn in 2019, significantly higher than all the other wards, giving an incident rate of 4,036 per square kilometre. This compares to an incident rate of 1,079 in Cheap, 1,078 in Bread, the next two highest areas.

Two types of recorded crime are increasing over time, albeit from small initial bases: drugs and bicycle theft. Crimes that were drugs related rose from 4% (rank 8) in 2016 to 5% in 2019, continuing up to 8% (rank 5) in 2020. Bicycle theft showed a similar pattern, increasing from 5% and 4% respectively in 2016 and 2019, to 7% in 2020, which appears to be in line with the increase in cycling in this period. Bridge, Cordwainer and Portsoken show the highest concentration of bicycle theft when size of the ward is taken into account.

Benchmarking

In 2019, all of the wards in the City with a significant residential population had higher overall recorded crime rates per square km than their benchmarks. There could be a number of reasons for this, including: population numbers being much higher than benchmark areas during the working week; large amounts of CCTV coverage across the City; active deter, detect and disrupt activities as part of Project Servator¹ and high levels of Police visibility possibly leading to an increased willingness of people in the City to report crimes. However, some City residential areas do show lower levels of particular types of crime than their benchmarks, which shows that these reasons only account for part of the story.

Residential wards with particularly high levels of overall crime in 2019 compared to their benchmarks are:

- Portsoken (4,522) and Tower (3,970), compared to a benchmark of 2,132
- Cripplegate (2,034), Aldergate (1,702) and Bassishaw (748), compared to a benchmark of 482
- Farringdon Within (3,163), Castle Baynard (2,380) and Farringdon Without (1,850), compared to a benchmark of 1,123.

The City of London Police (CoLP) detection rate compares well to other Police forces, where, in a one-month snapshot comparison dated February 2020, the CoLP had the sixth-highest detection rate out of 42 forces (no data was available for Greater Manchester).

Community priorities

Residents' spontaneous community safety concerns focus on transport and traffic, accounting for around one-quarter of questions asked at each of the annual residents meetings over the last four years. The amount of questions related to safer city themes, including anti-social behaviour and homelessness, are more variable, peaking at around 30% of questions at these meetings in 2018.

When prompted with a list of potential community safety-related concerns in a survey in November 2018, **people in the City (residents, visitors, workers and learners) said terrorism was their biggest concern.** This was followed by anti-social behaviour, road safety, personal theft and rubbish and litter on the street.

¹ <https://www.cityoflondon.police.uk/projectservator>

Survey respondents generally felt safe in the City; however, 16% of online respondents indicated that they felt either very unsafe or fairly unsafe after dark, and a significant minority of respondents (41% face-to-face and 28% online) said that they worry about being a victim of crime at least some of the time.

In general, **people responding to the survey had a positive view of the Police, and large majorities of respondents (81% face-to-face and 83% online) felt the Police were doing a good or excellent job** and agreed that, if they were to have contact with the Police, the Police would treat them with respect, would be friendly and approachable, would treat them fairly, and would act with integrity. However, slightly lower majorities of respondents agreed that the Police understand their local concerns.

Vulnerable people and communities

The CoLP, working with partner agencies across the City, maintains a detailed vulnerability dashboard tracking data and trends in offences involving vulnerable people. This shows up-to-date data, the most recent of which has not yet been formally verified and published and is thus subject to change. For many of the vulnerability strands, the numbers are too low in the City to allow for reporting or additional analysis. However, there are some themes emerging:

- **Post-pandemic 'return to normal levels':** after a fall during lockdown, numbers of adults and children at risk and incidents of recorded domestic violence, stalking and harassment, and those involving people with mental health qualifiers appear to be returning to pre-lockdown levels;
- **Hate crime is decreasing:** there has been a general decreasing trend for recorded hate crime in the City over the last two years.

Around three-quarters of recorded hate crimes in the City and across London are motivated by race. Those recorded in the City are more likely to be motivated by religion than in the rest of London, and less likely to be motivated by sexual orientation, transgender or disability;

- **Levels of suicide and attempted suicide remain high, and constant:** almost 100 people attempted suicide in the City in 2020, with around three-quarters of these happening from one of the five River Thames bridges maintained by the City Bridge Trust, with London Bridge and Tower Bridge recording the highest number of attempts. These figures, as well as the overall total number of attempts, are consistent with the previous two years;
- **Ambulance callouts for overdose/poisoning show a steady increase until the COVID-19 lockdowns:** this report estimates, based on extrapolating the percentage of drug users in the Crime Survey for England and Wales to the daytime population of the City, that there are around 10,000 frequent drug users in the Square Mile. Public Health England regularly find that there is a high level of unmet need for support services, with over half of those estimated as dependent on opiates and/or crack cocaine not receiving any treatment for this; and
- **Homelessness numbers remain stable in the City, and have high levels of multiple need:** in 2019/20, 434 rough sleepers were identified in the City of London, a small reduction of seven people since the previous year. The Covid Homeless Rapid Integrated Screening Protocol (CHRISP) conducted by clinicians from University College London Hospital following the 'Everyone In' initiative to protect the homeless during the pandemic, provided a health assessment for 140 rough sleepers in Hackney. CHRISP data found 51% of rough sleepers met clinical thresholds for a diagnosis of depression and/or anxiety, with a further 25%

suffering from a severe mental health condition, such as bipolar disorder or psychosis. A further 17% were dually diagnosed, meeting the clinical thresholds for daily injecting drug use and severe mental health.

Other areas of focus

Since 2005, there have been 25 fatal highway casualties on roads within the City of London. There have also been 793 serious and 4,781 slight highway casualties within this time. Looking specifically at serious and fatal highway casualties since 2015, the leading casualty modes are pedestrian, followed by pedal cycle and then powered two-wheelers.

This data can be viewed alongside a steady increase in daytime weekday population numbers during this time and changes in mode of transport. Specifically, in the period 2017–2019 the number of people cycling in the City rose by 11% (and has quadrupled since 2009) while there was a 7% reduction in motor cars, with freight vehicles unchanged and van volumes increasing by 2%. This means that the number of casualties proportionate to the number of people in the City is actually falling over time.

The City's night-time economy (NTE) is relatively safe compared to local comparator areas, though consumption of alcohol and intoxication in the City appears to be relatively high. In July 2019, 921 licensed premises were identified as open during the hours of 6:00pm – 6:00am in the City of London. Of these, 736 were public licences and 185 were private licences. The City of London had the lowest level of ambulance-related callouts per 100 licences compared to other local NTE areas such as Shoreditch, London Bridge/Borough, Brick Lane and the West End (73, with the other areas reporting 100–125) and substantially lower levels of CoLP callouts (195 per 100 licences, with other areas showing 332–691).

While the NTE in the City is comparatively safer than others across London, areas of focus did emerge. The Liverpool Street NTE area, particularly Bishopsgate ward, were showing signs of stress, and Monument and Bridge NTE area was showing early signs of concern, particularly in relation violence, anti-social behaviour and cleansing. The prevailing impression gained from premise observation is that most premises are well managed and appropriate measures are in place to meet the licensing objectives, but that consumption of alcohol and intoxication in these premises is relatively high.

Extensive air quality monitoring across the Square Mile demonstrates that air quality is improving. There has been a particularly marked improvement in the area of the Square Mile that meets the European Union and World Health Organization health-based targets for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂ – a product of fuel combustion). This has gone from very small patches of the Square Mile in 2016 to 30% in 2018, increasing to 67% in 2019. The impact of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic led to a further reduction in nitrogen dioxide across the City during 2020. Overall, levels of nitrogen dioxide were 35–40% lower than in 2019, with particulate matter, PM10, being around 10% lower over the same period. Once activity starts to return to near normal, levels of air pollution will increase.

Data gaps

The strategic assessment team were able to access high-quality depersonalised data for the majority of areas in the statutory data lists, usually via SafeStats. The gaps identified were:

- **No bus data** was available in SafeStats for recorded crimes on buses – apart from this, the recorded crime data across all three Police forces operating in the City would be assessed as green. SafeStats are aware and this is being addressed; and

- The Probation Service are happy to provide the required anonymised data but, due to current capacity, resource and time constraints as a result of fundamental structural change within the service in relation to The Probation Service reform, will be unable to do so in time for this report. Therefore, there is **no data on prison releases or young offenders and very limited data on prolific and priority offenders²**.

A brief review of other Community Safety Partnership strategic assessments was undertaken as part of the scoping work for this report. This identified a number of additional types of data that were frequently being collected, monitored and used by Community Safety Partnerships to help them develop a comprehensive picture of crime, disorder and community safety issues in their areas. The team tried to access similar data, with contrasting results. Notable gaps included:

- **Limited victim demographics and intelligence**, including age, gender, ethnicity, first part of postcode (apart from Stop and

Search data). It would also be useful to know whether they are repeat victims or victims of multiple crimes; and

- **Limited service user voice**: there is some data relating to residents and business views towards the Police and the City Corporation, but none was available about views towards other Safer City partners.

There is also a gap in **finding and applying an effective benchmark for the predominantly business areas of the City**. Ideally, comparisons would be made with the central business districts of other comparable cities, both in the UK and in other countries.

Finally, data publication lags and the lack of verified real-time data for many of the areas in the report present some issues. Ideally, data would be made available more frequently, starting with a shift from annual reporting to quarterly, where resources allow.

² Under 18s are covered by the boroughs in terms of Youth Offending Team/Youth Offending Service rather than The Probation Service.

City of London Safer City Partnership

1. Introduction

The Square Mile is the historic centre of London and is home to the 'City' – the financial and commercial heart of the UK. The Square Mile shares boundaries with Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Camden, Islington, Southwark, Lambeth and the City of Westminster. *The City Plan 2036: Shaping the Future City*³ provides a wealth of information about the area, some of which is replicated in the rest of this section.

The City is a relatively safe place to live, work and visit, with low rates of crime compared to other London boroughs. The continuing security and safety of the City is key to its success, whether as a base for a company, a place to live or somewhere to spend leisure time. As a world-leading financial and professional services centre, addressing potential risks from fraud, terrorism and cyber crime is of critical importance.

The City is London's historic business core and today represents the largest concentration of office-based employment in the capital. It forms a world-leading international financial and professional services centre, renowned for its financial, insurance and legal sectors, which are the main office occupiers. There were 23,580 businesses and 522,000 workers in the City in 2018 and employment is projected to continue to grow over the long term. Over 98% of all the City businesses are Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) with fewer than 250 employees; 80% have fewer than 10 employees.

The permanent residential population of the City, estimated to be around 8,000, is small in comparison to the daily working population in excess of 520,000. The Greater London Authority's (GLA's) 2016-based projections suggest that the City's population (excluding those with main homes

elsewhere) will have a modest increase to approximately 10,000 by 2036. As the City's housing stock increases, the resident population does not increase in proportion, as many residential units are used as second homes or for short-term letting. The 2011 Census indicated that there were 1,400 second homes in the City of London.

As can be seen in Figure 1, the majority of the City's housing is concentrated around the edge of the City in four estates: the Barbican; Golden Lane; Middlesex Street and Mansell Street. Other residential areas are located in Smithfield, the Temples, parts of the riverside (Queenhithe), Fleet Street (City West), Carter Lane and around Botolph Lane. Most residential units are flats with one or two bedrooms.

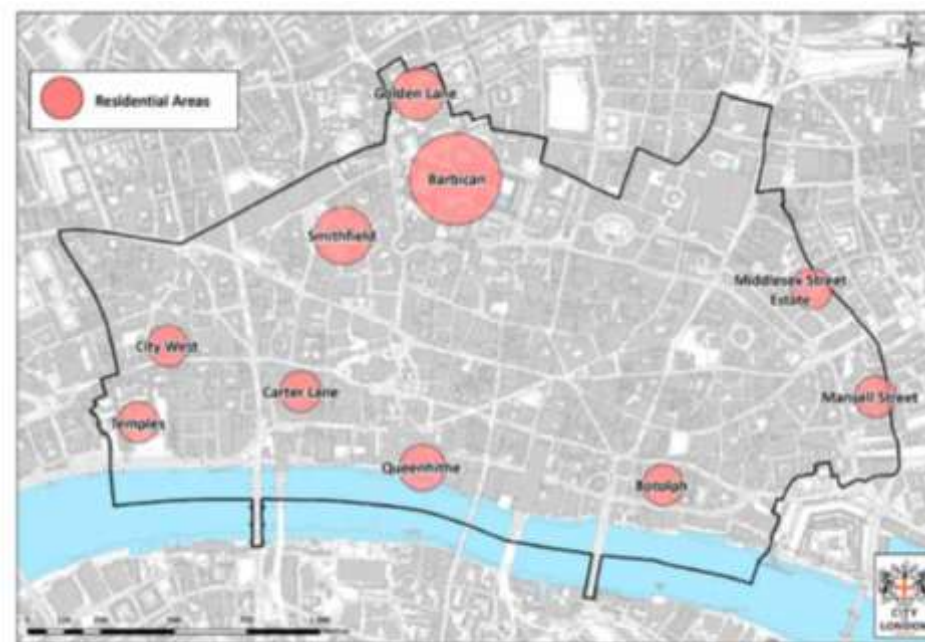


Figure 1: housing concentration in the City of London

³ <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/assets/Services-Environment/cityplan-2036-march-2021.pdf>

City employment in 2018

522,00044* hotels in the City and
6 currently under construction(30* conventional,
13 apart-hotels and one hostel)**21.5m**business and leisure
visitors to the City in 2018

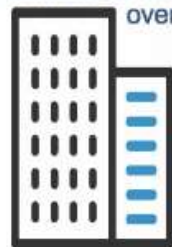
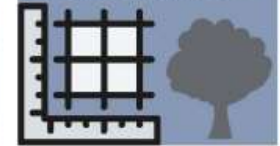
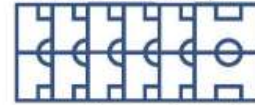
93% of commuter travel
to the Square Mile is by
public transport (**84%**)
walking (**5%**) or cycling (**4%**)

**12**tall buildings in the planning pipeline
over 75 metres tall**7,850**

Total residential units

8,000

Residential population

Number of tall buildings
over 75m**59****6.7m**visitors to City
attractions every year.**9.3 million**^{sq.m}Total
office
floorspace**760,000**^{sq.m}Total office
floorspace under
construction**33 Hectares**
of open spaceOver 100 green roofs
installed in the Citythe equivalent of
football pitches **6**

Number of retail units

2,000**75%** - of office permissions submitted since 2014
BREEAM* rated 'Excellent' or 'Very Good'**94%** - of all permissions submitted since 2014
BREEAM* rated 'Excellent' or 'Very Good'
*Pre-Construction Assessment

Number of businesses in 2019

23,890

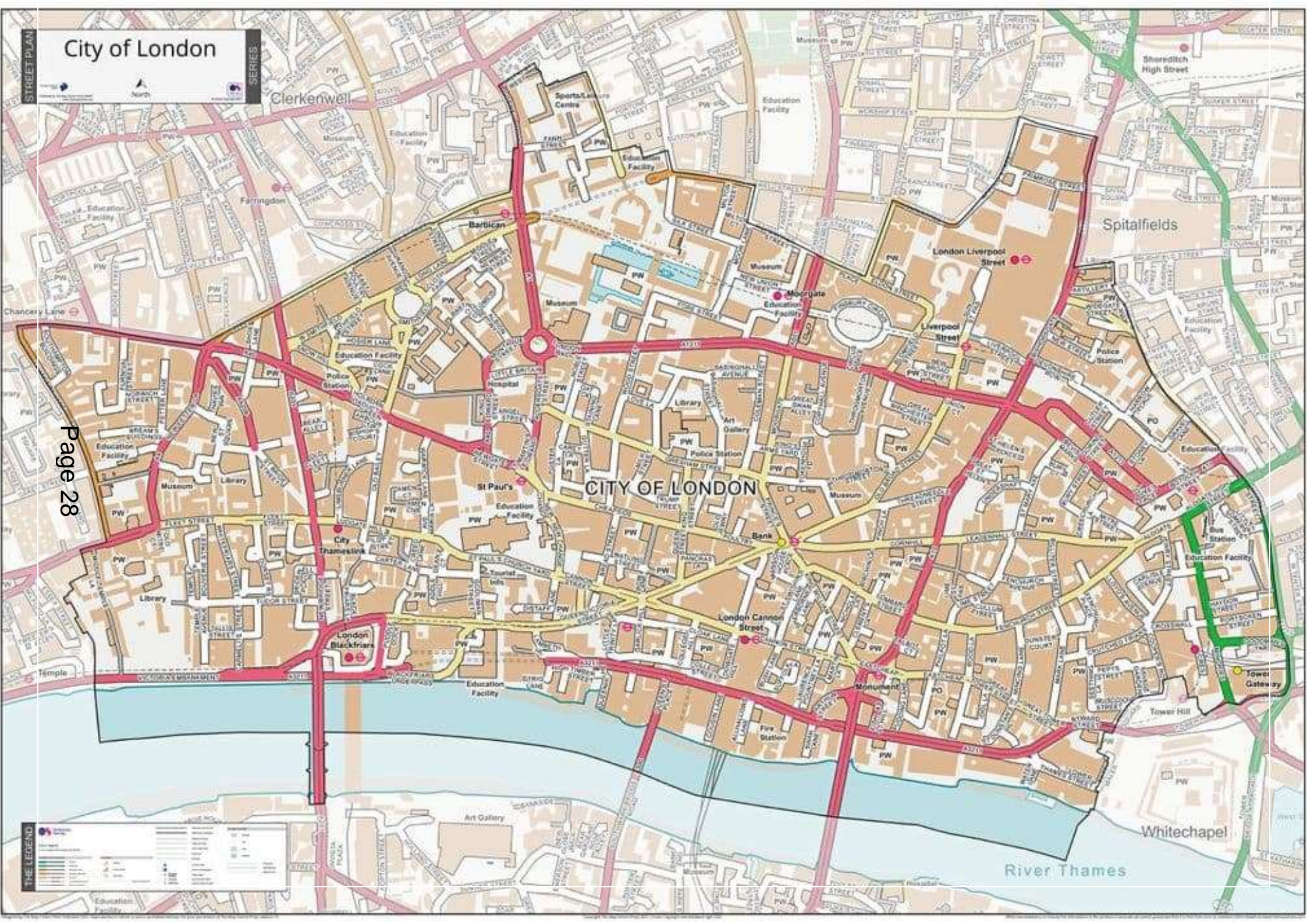
99% SME's
however large
firms still
provide over
50% of jobs

**600+**

Listed Buildings

**27**

Conservation Areas



Symbol	Description
[Red line]	Major Road
[Yellow line]	Secondary Road
[Blue line]	Water
[Green line]	Park/Green
[Red dot]	Police Station
[Blue dot]	Water
[Green dot]	Park/Green
[Orange dot]	Education Facility
[Purple dot]	Museum
[Light blue dot]	Library
[Pink dot]	Art Gallery
[Grey dot]	Fire Station
[Brown dot]	Monument
[Black dot]	Other

2. Safer City Partnership Board

The Safer City Partnership (SCP) is the Community Safety Partnership for the City of London. These were established in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The 2006 review of the Crime and Disorder Act and subsequent amendments to legislation resulted in an approach to Community Safety Partnerships that was more flexible and allowed more local discretion. However, there remain some key statutory responsibilities to be undertaken by the Community Safety Partnership:

- a strategy group to be made up of senior representatives from the responsible authorities;
- prepare, implement and performance manage an evidence-led annual strategic assessment and three-yearly partnership plan for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area;
- consult the community on the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse and on matters that need to be prioritised by the partnership;
- reduce re-offending;
- co-ordinate domestic violence homicide reviews;
- share information among the responsible authorities within the Community Safety Partnership; and
- assess value for money of partnership activities.

The City of London SCP brings together statutory (marked with an asterisk) and non-statutory agencies who have a role in keeping the Square Mile safe, specifically:

- The City of London Corporation*

- The City of London Police (CoLP)*
- London Fire Brigade*
- The Probation Service (London Division)*
- Clinical Commissioning Group/NHS City and Hackney*
- British Transport Police (BTP)
- Transport for London
- The Guinness Partnership (social housing provider)
- City of London Crime Prevention Association.

* The 'Responsible Authorities', as defined by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (and associated regulations)

The SCP plays a key role in reducing crime and other harms that affect those who live, work and visit the City of London. It works to the five priorities laid out in the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2019–2022⁴, namely:

- vulnerable people and communities are protected and safeguarded;
- people are safe from violent crime and violence against the person;
- people and businesses are protected from theft and fraud/acquisitive crime;
- anti-social behaviour is tackled and responded to effectively; and
- people are safe and feel safe in the Night-Time Economy.

⁴ <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/assets/Services-DCCS/safer-city-strategic-plan.pdf>

3. Crime, Disorder and Community Safety Strategic Assessment

As previously mentioned, each Community Safety Partnership is required to prepare, implement and performance manage an evidence-led annual strategic assessment. This report fulfils this function.

It summarises the available data on crime, disorder and community safety in the City of London. It provides information on the levels and type of crime, disorder and community safety issues in the area and shows how these figures have changed over time. It also summarises the views of residents in relation to crime, disorder and community safety issues. Finally, it identifies gaps in knowledge which the SCP may want to consider taking action to address for future strategic assessments.

Interpreting the data in this report

Throughout the report, crime rates for the 2019 calendar year are used for benchmarking purposes, rather than 2020. This is because this is the latest full year of data available which has not been affected by the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Apart from this, the report draws on the most up-to-date data available.

Data is drawn from a variety of other sources, including published annual reports and publicly available datasets, with all sources referenced. Where possible, crime data in this report is aggregated from data provided by the three different Police forces operating in the City, in order to provide as comprehensive a picture as possible. These three

forces are: the City of London Police (CoLP), the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and British Transport Police (BTP).

The crime figures themselves are almost all drawn from the pan-London 'SafeStats' database, held by the Greater London Authority (GLA)⁵. This is a secure data platform hosting a variety of crime and community safety datasets from key organisations in one place, which has been built up incrementally since 2001.

All crime data in this report is based on recorded, rather than reported, figures. This is the number of crimes that are formally recorded by Police officers to the Home Office, not the number of possible crimes that are reported to the Police and/or investigated by them.

In 2019, the CoLP were inspected⁶ and their crime data integrity graded as 'good'. The MPS were inspected in 2018 and also received a 'good' grade⁷ (there is no public record of a crime data integrity inspection for the BTP since the new approach was introduced in 2017). While it is recognised that the recorded crime statistics, by themselves, do not give an exhaustive picture of crime in the City, these good crime recording practices provide a good amount of confidence in the recorded crime statistics used throughout this report.

All data is anonymous and no data is reported at an individual level, in order to ensure that no individuals are able to be identified in this report. This means that, on occasion, data is not provided where there are 10 or less people affected, in order to maintain confidentiality.

⁵ <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/research-and-analysis/safestats>

⁶ <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/publications/city-of-london-crime-data-integrity-inspection-2019/>

⁷ <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/publications/metropolitan-police-service-crime-data-integrity-inspection-2018/>

Overview of crime in the City of London



4.1 Types and levels of crime in the City of London

This chapter provides an overview of crime within the City, how it has changed year-on-year, which types of incidents make up the total and how different parts of the City fare in terms of levels of crimes recorded. Different residential parts of the City are also compared against benchmark areas from elsewhere in London, matched using the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, in order to allow the results to be viewed in a broader context.

Overall crime levels

Overall, the City of London is a safe area to live, work and visit. This is clear from Figure 2a, which shows the total number of recorded crimes in the City – captured by the City of London Police (CoLP) – compared to the total number of recorded crimes in every other London borough captured by the MPS), between April 2018 and March 2020, the last quarter-year of data before the COVID-19 restrictions began. Given that the City was, in this period, the most densely populated part of the UK between 7:00am and 7:00pm every weekday in this time, with some 480,000+ people travelling into it each weekday, this is a particularly compelling finding.

A similar pattern is revealed when looking specifically at violent crimes/sexual offences, as shown in Figure 2b. Again, the City of London is seen to have much lower recorded levels of these crimes compared to the 32 other London boroughs.

One should note that, in the report, all of the definitions and categories (of crime/incident type) used are based on what is recorded in SafeStats (where the data have been fully verified), or from the original publicly-available non-SafeStats data source (as set out in Appendix D).

Note also that, where data on incidents are provided by the BTP:

- If the incident occurs just outside of a railway/tube station, it will instead be covered by CoLP/MPS.
- If on a train between two stations, the location has been approximated to destination station.

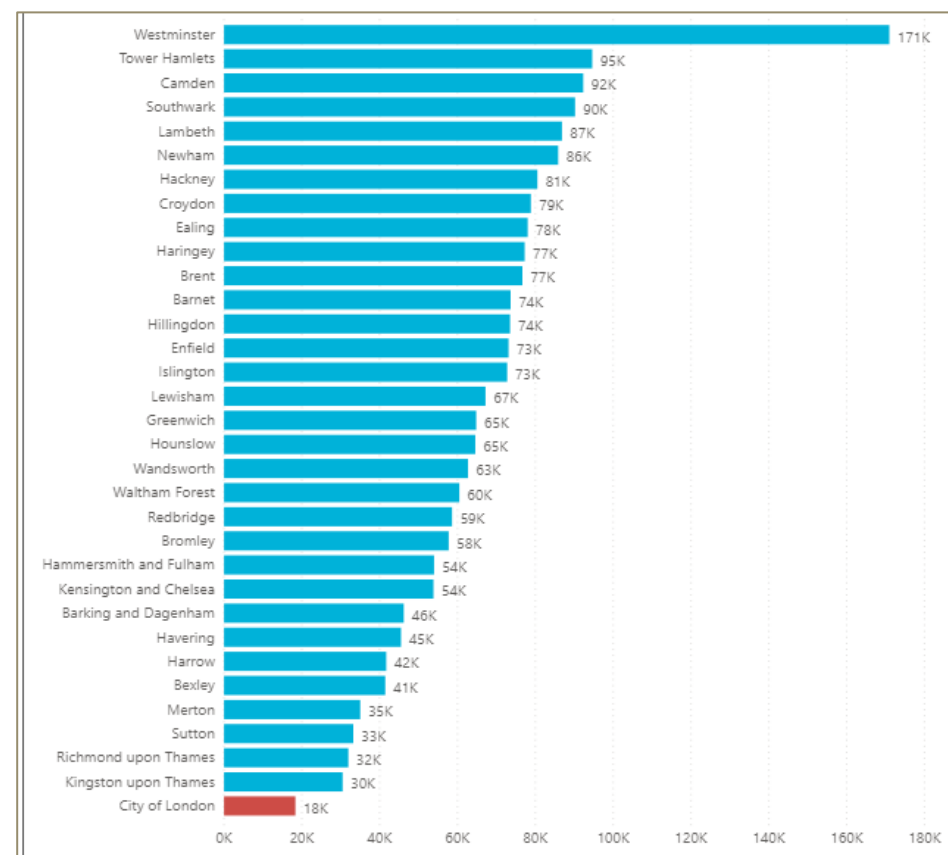


Figure 2a: all recorded incidents of crime, by London borough, April 2018–Mar 2020

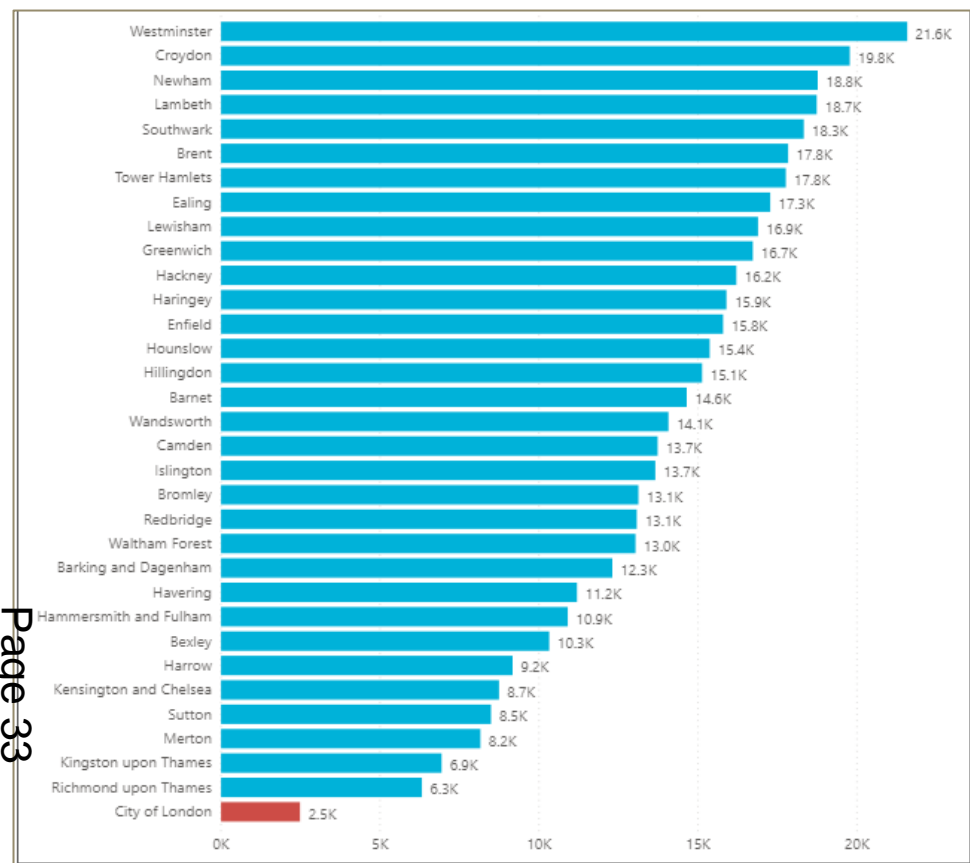


Figure 2b: all recorded incidents of violent crime, by London borough, April 2018–Mar 2020

However, when recorded crime figures in the City of London are aggregated across the three Police forces that are operational in the area, crime in the Square Mile has increased steadily between 2016 and 2019, from just under 2,000 per quarter to just over 3,000, as can be seen in Figure 3, with levels then falling markedly to less than 1,000 in Q2 of 2020, largely due to the COVID-19 lockdown. This equates to a 35% increase between 2018 Q2 and 2019 Q4, followed by a 75% decrease between 2019 Q4 and 2020 Q2.

A similar pattern can be seen in the London borough of Westminster. However, the remaining London boroughs follow a pattern that is more typical of London as a whole, with steady levels of recorded crime until lockdown, when figures slightly increased. This suggests that crime moved back to residential areas during the Covid-19 pandemic.

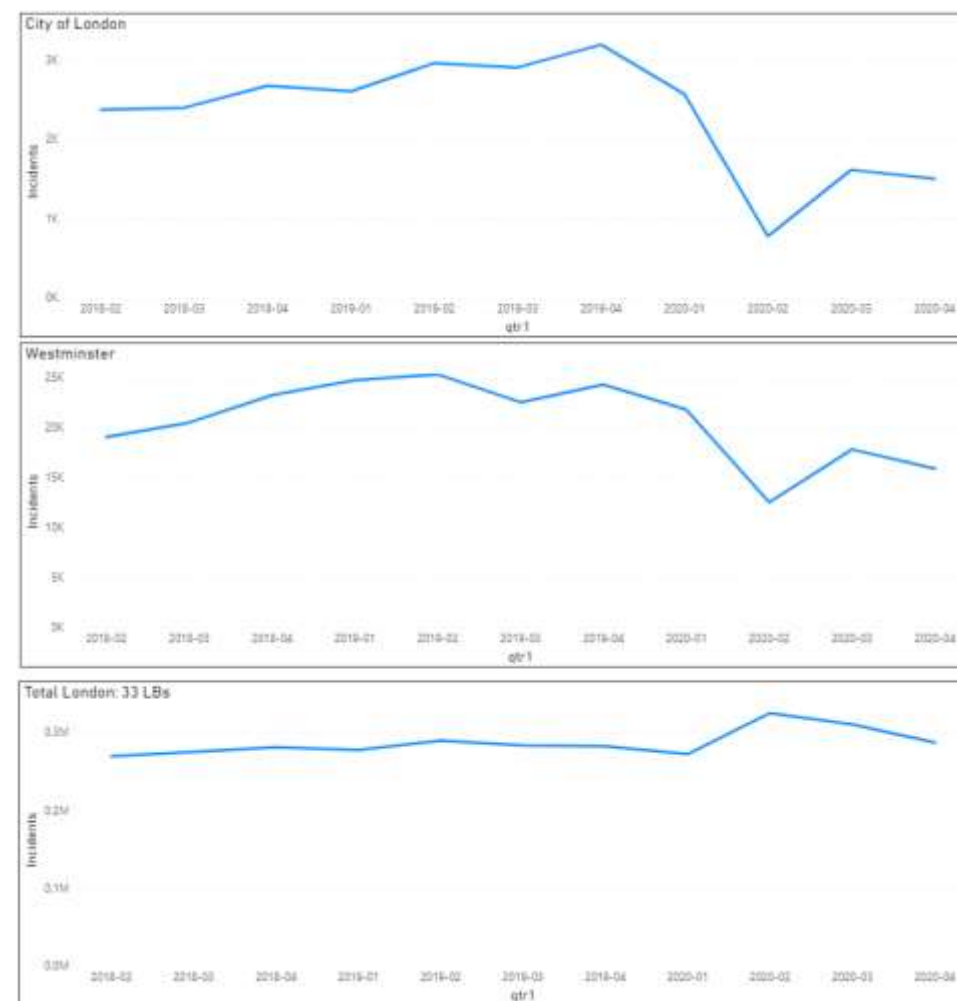


Figure 3: all recorded crime levels in the City of London, over time, compared to Westminster and London as a whole

Theft appears to be driving the steady increase in crime in the City of London up to the COVID-19 lockdowns. The charts in Figures 4a–c below show the composition of the total crime figures by type of crime, in 2016 (Figure 4a), 2019 (Figure 4b) and 2020 (Figure 4c). In 2019, **Theft** (See Appendix E) represented the largest proportion of crimes reported (39% of the total). This represents a large increase since 2016 (31%) and an even greater increase in number of thefts given the increase in the number of all crimes between these two years. As the total number of crimes fell in 2020, the number of thefts fell as a proportion of that, to 28%. The next most prevalent groups were **Violence / Assaults**, followed by **Anti-Social behaviour** and **Shoplifting**.

Two types of recorded crime are increasing over time, albeit from small initial bases. The first are those which are **Drugs** related, which rose from 4% (rank 8) in 2016 to 5% in 2019, continuing up to 8% (rank 5) in 2020.

Bicycle theft showed a similar pattern, increasing from 5% and 4% respectively in 2016 and 2019, to 7% in 2020.

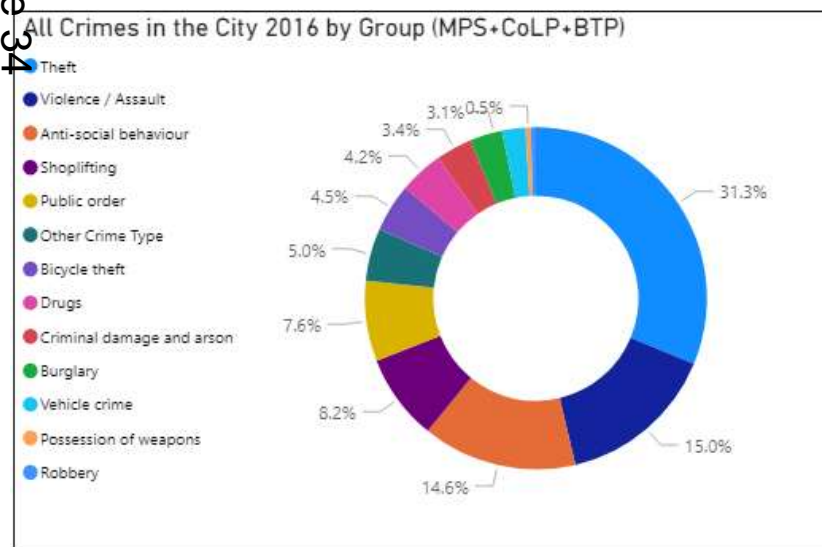


Figure 4a: recorded 2016 crime type breakdown

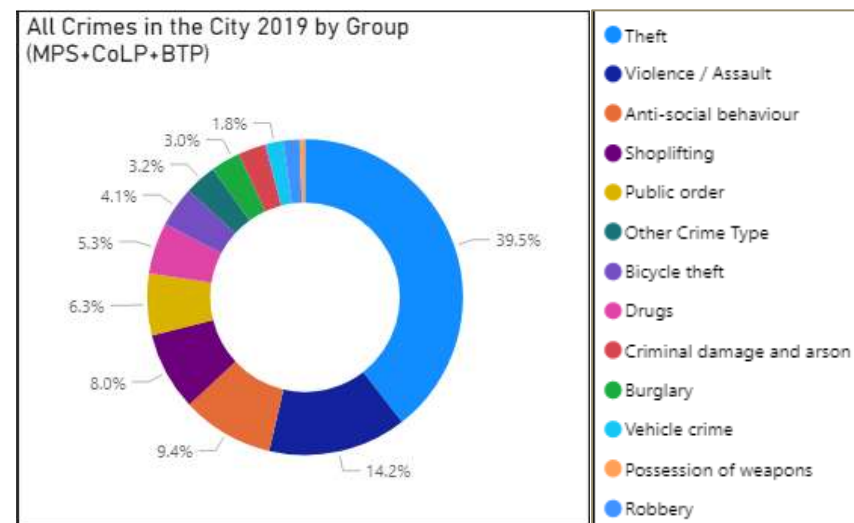


Figure 4b: recorded 2019 crime breakdown

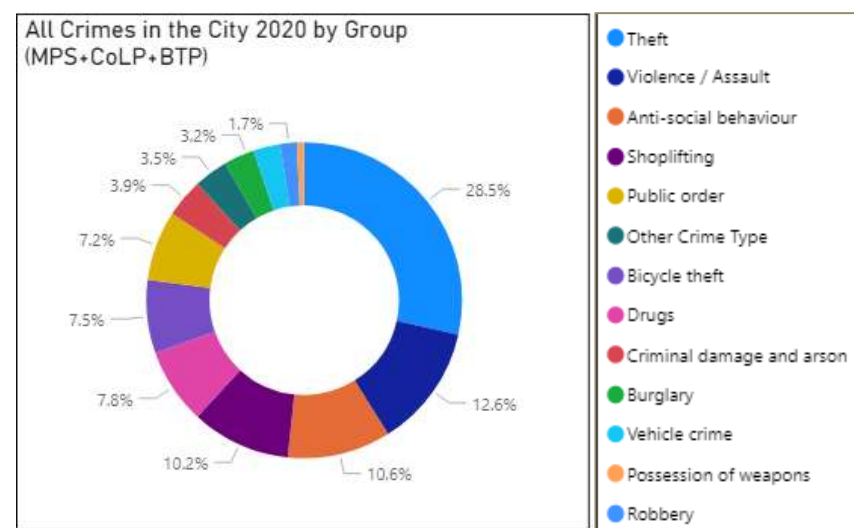
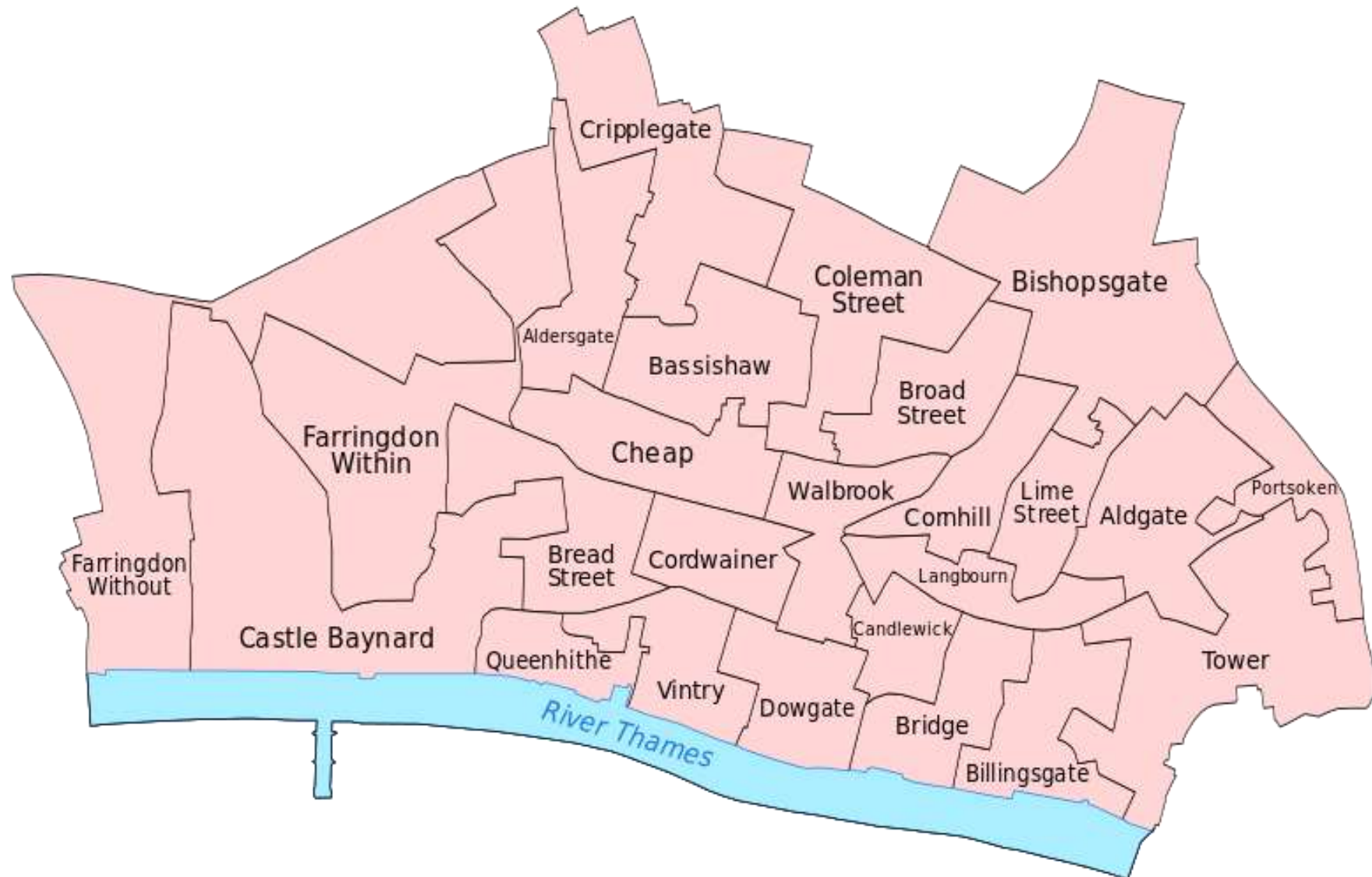


Figure 4c: recorded 2020 crime breakdown

City of London Ward Map, 2003-present



4.2 Ward analysis and benchmarking

Figure 5 below shows, the number of incidents per square kilometre of all types of crime combined within each of the 25 wards of the City of London. All of the information shown here, and in the chapters that follow, is adjusted to the area of each ward, allowing the data to be expressed in terms of incidents per square km. Without this adjustment, larger wards would artificially show higher numbers of crime, simply because they are larger. Therefore, showing crime density (i.e: the number of crimes per sq.km) allows comparisons to be made between wards in a more meaningful way.

In Figure 5, the wards with the highest rates of total crime, as recorded by the MPS and the CoLP in 2019⁸, are those in red – i.e: Langbourne, Cordwainer and Bishopsgate, with the lowest being Bassishaw (light blue).

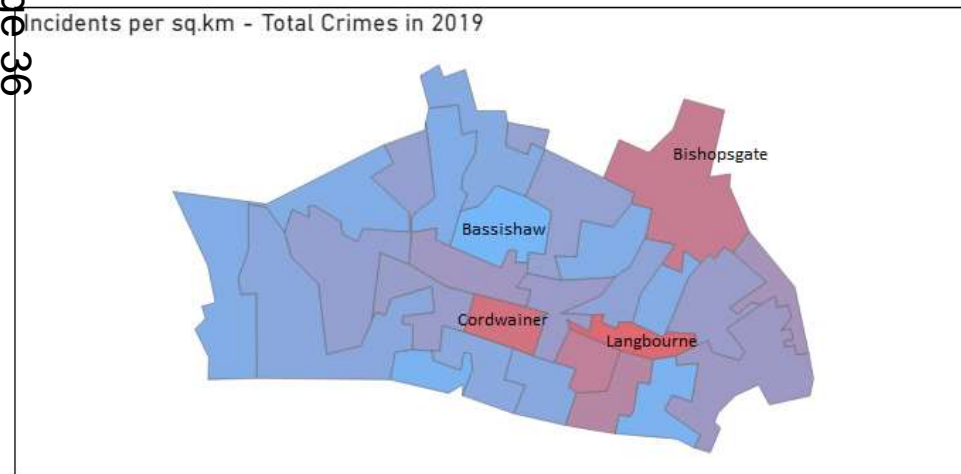


Figure 5: incidents of recorded crime in 2019 per square km, by ward

⁸ British Transport Police data recording categories are excluded due to inconsistencies in the way data is recorded

Benchmarking approach

While comparing levels of crime between wards is useful, the data becomes even more meaningful when crime levels in areas of the City are compared with similar areas across London. Undertaking this comparison at a local borough level, or even a ward level, can be useful but has some drawbacks, due to the variance across London in terms of types of area, with affluent and deprived areas often side by side.

One way to mitigate this is to use the Index of Multiple Deprivation, commonly known as the IMD, to underpin benchmarking. The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England, ranking every small area from 1 (most-deprived area) to 32,844 (least-deprived area). It combines information from the seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are combined using the following weights, derived from consideration of the academic literature on poverty and deprivation, as well as the levels of robustness of the indicators, as follows:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%);
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%);
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%);
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%);
- Crime (9.3%);
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%);
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%).

The IMD works at a Lower-Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level, a geo-spatial measure developed by the Office for National Statistics which

divides England into a series of 32,844 small areas of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 650 households per LSOA. When this is applied to the City of London, four area 'clusters' emerge.

These are shown in Figures 6 and 7, and can be summarised as: an affluent cluster towards the top of the IMD rankings to the north of the City around the Barbican; two clusters in the middle of the rankings in the west and centre of the City (one of which is predominantly business based, containing relatively few residential households) and a cluster of relative deprivation to the east of the City, which is around three-quarters down the IMD rankings.

Isa11cd	Isa11nm	LA	IMDRank	Cluster	Cluster Name
E01000630	Brent 026E	Brent	8671	2	Aldgate
E01004528	Wandsworth 035D	Wandsworth	8673	2	Aldgate
E01004251	Tower Hamlets 023A	Tower Hamlets	8675	2	Aldgate
E01004755	Westminster 010B	Westminster	8689	2	Aldgate
E01001258	Ealing 010B	Ealing	18071	4	Farringdon
E01004611	Wandsworth 032B	Wandsworth	18072	4	Farringdon
E01004715	Westminster 013A	Westminster	18090	4	Farringdon
E01003681	Redbridge 036G	Redbridge	18092	4	Farringdon
E01004476	Wandsworth 021C	Wandsworth	20382	3	Core City of London
E01003888	Richmond upon Thames 021C	Richmond upon Thames	20383	3	Core City of London
E01033463	Brent 003G	Brent	20396	3	Core City of London
E01000843	Camden 014A	Camden	20412	3	Core City of London
E01000962	Camden 016A	Camden	29401	1	Affluent / Barbican
E01002158	Harrow 019D	Harrow	29427	1	Affluent / Barbican
E01004276	Tower Hamlets 031C	Tower Hamlets	30144	1	Affluent / Barbican
E01003821	Richmond upon Thames 008A	Richmond upon Thames	30378	1	Affluent / Barbican

Figure 6: City of London IMD clusters

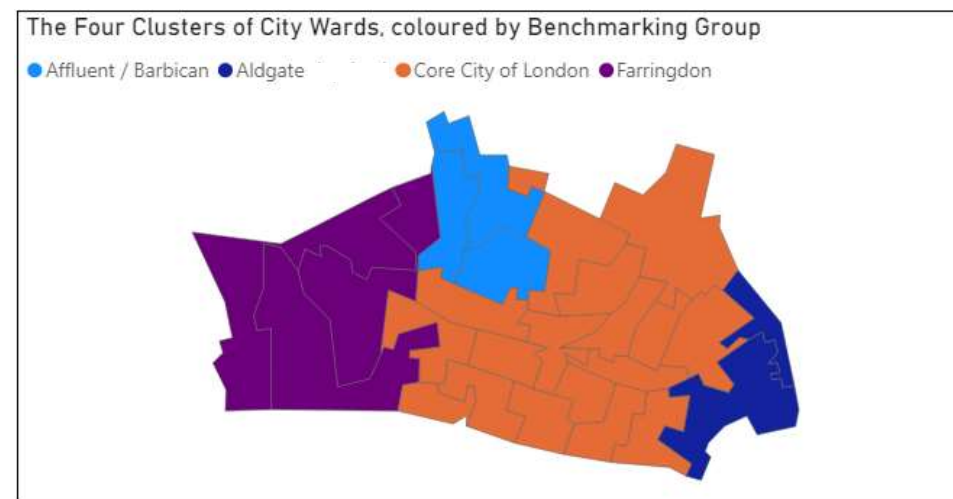


Figure 7: map of IMD clusters in the City of London

The 25 wards in the City of London are small enough to be mapped onto the LSOA groups in an almost co-terminus way. This means that there are four different benchmarks (BM) that can be used to help contextualise crime levels⁹. One of these BMs relate across the four City wards which fall within the Farringdon Cluster (see Figure 7). A different BM will relate across the two wards in the Aldgate Cluster, and similarly for the other two clusters. If a City ward crime level is below the benchmark assigned to, (the BM being allocated according to its respective cluster) then crime levels there are lower than would otherwise be expected; if it is higher, then the opposite is the case.

In 2019, all of the wards in the City with a significant residential population had a higher overall recorded crime rate per square km than their benchmarks. There could be a number of reasons for this, including: population numbers being much higher than benchmark areas during the working week; large amounts of CCTV coverage across the City; active

⁹ Using CoLP and MPS data (BTP data cannot be used due to the way it is recorded by SafeStats) in City wards

'deter, detect and disrupt' activities as part of Project Servator¹⁰ and high levels of Police visibility, possibly leading to an increased willingness of people in the City to report crimes. However, some City residential areas do show lower levels of particular types of crime than their benchmarks, which shows that these reasons only account for part of the story.

Residential wards with particularly high levels of overall crime rates per square km in 2019 compared to their benchmarks are:

- Portsoken (4,522) and Tower (3,970), compared to a benchmark of 2,132;
- Cripplegate (2,034), Aldergate (1,702) and Bassishaw (748), compared to a benchmark of 482; and
- Farringdon Within (3,163), Castle Baynard (2,380) and Farringdon Without (1,850), compared to a benchmark of 1,123.

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This approach to benchmarking is less effective for the fourth, predominantly business, cluster. While using the IMD to derive benchmarks works well for areas with residential populations, these remaining wards of the City have very few residents and therefore making such direct comparisons is less reliable. Instead, comparisons should be made with crime rates in the central business districts of other cities, both in the UK (e.g.: Manchester) and in other countries (e.g: New York City).

4.3 Recorded crime outcomes and detection rates

Figures 8a–c show the distribution of outcomes for all crimes recorded by the City of London and the Metropolitan Police in the City of London, and how it has changed between 2018 and 2020. The most common outcome during this period is one where, on completion, no suspect has been identified. This constituted 38% of incidents recorded in 2018, increasing to 43% in 2019 and 42% in 2020.

The incidents where the suspect was charged increased from 8% in 2018 and 2019 to 9% in 2020, while those receiving cautions increased from 3% in 2018 and 2019 to 5% in 2020. As might be expected, those where it was not possible to prosecute the suspect decreased from 8% in 2018 and 2019 to 7% in 2020.

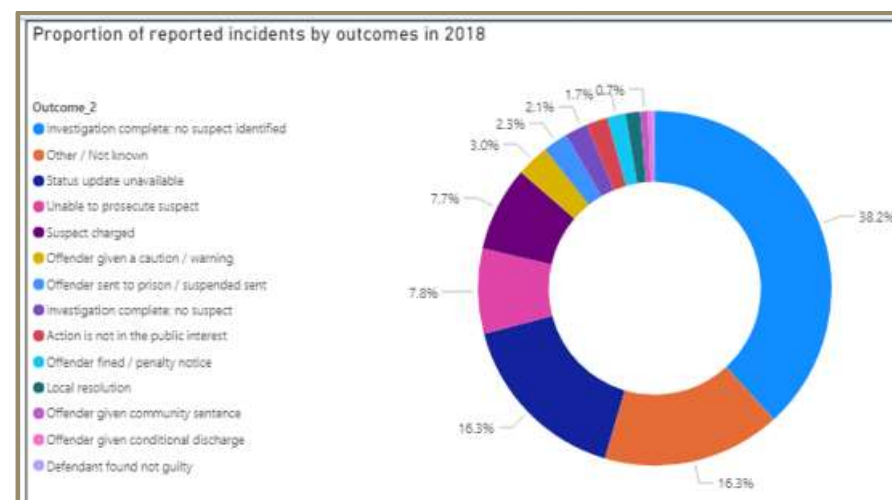


Figure 8a: recorded outcomes for City of London Police and Metropolitan Police for crimes recorded in the City of London, 2018

¹⁰ <https://www.cityoflondon.police.uk/projectservator>

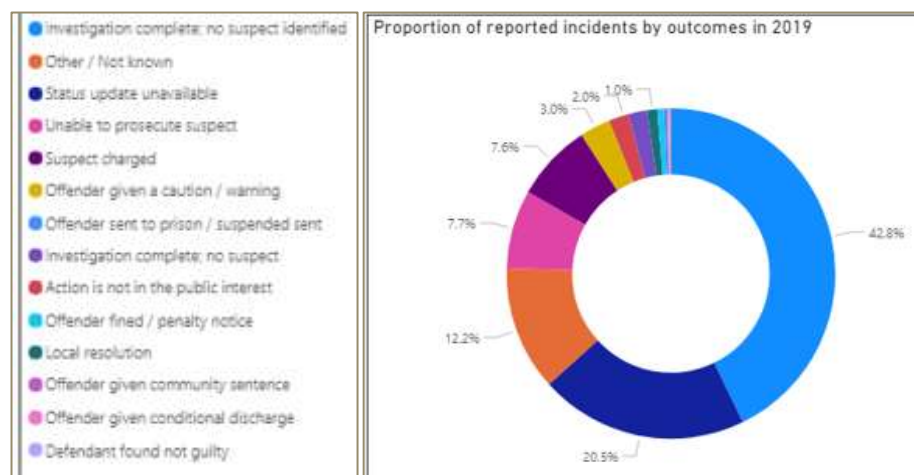


Figure 8b: recorded outcomes for City of London Police and Metropolitan Police for crimes recorded in the City of London, 2018

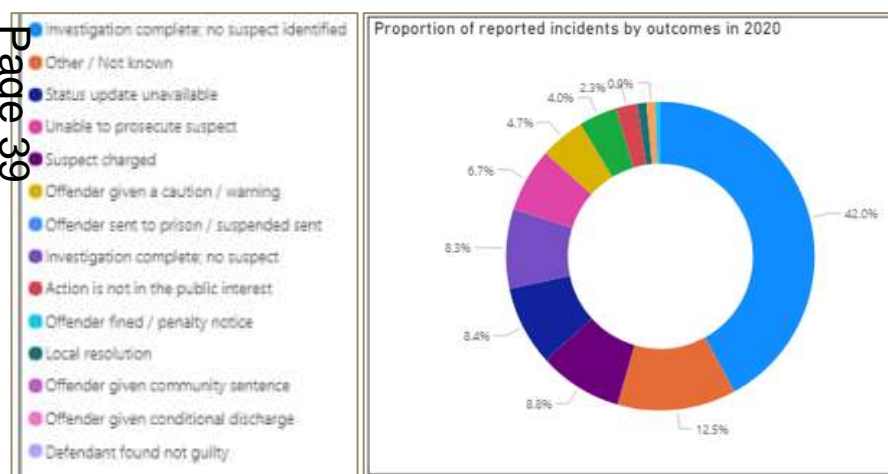


Figure 8c: recorded outcomes for City of London Police and Metropolitan Police for crimes recorded in the City of London, 2018

Figure 9a below shows the detection rates for the CoLP¹¹. Detection rates fell in mid/late 2019 and then rose again throughout 2020.

Quarter	% detection rate
2018 – 02	29.7
2018 – 03	27.7
2018 – 04	22.5
2019 – 01	20.5
2019 – 02	17.9
2019 – 03	20.3
2019 – 04	19.4
2020 – 01	19.8
2020 – 02	29.7
2020 – 03	23.9
2020 – 04	26

Figure 9a: City of London Police detection rates

The CoLP detection rate compares well to other Police forces, where, in a one-month snapshot comparison dated February 2020, the CoLP had the sixth highest detection rate out of 42 forces (no data was available for Greater Manchester), as can be seen in Figure 9b.

¹¹ <https://data.police.uk/data/> According to the Home Office, a reported offence is classified as 'detected' when a suspect has been charged or summoned; cautioned; fined; or had an offence taken into consideration by a court.

Detection Rates by Force: Feb 2020 "Snapshot"

Rank	Reported by	Detected
1	Avon and Somerset Constabulary	23.5%
2	Dyfed-Powys Police	23.2%
3	North Yorkshire Police	20.7%
4	Lancashire Constabulary	19.1%
5	Cumbria Constabulary	17.5%
6	City of London Police	17.3%
7	Metropolitan Police Service	17.3%
8	South Wales Police	17.0%
9	Norfolk Constabulary	16.9%
10	Humberside Police	16.7%
11	Durham Constabulary	16.4%
12	Merseyside Police	16.0%
13	South Yorkshire Police	15.7%
14	Suffolk Constabulary	14.8%
15	Dorset Police	14.5%
16	Devon & Cornwall Police	14.4%
17	Derbyshire Constabulary	14.3%
18	Northumbria Police	14.3%
19	North Wales Police	13.9%
20	Nottinghamshire Police	13.5%
21	Essex Police	13.1%
22	Cleveland Police	13.1%
23	Hampshire Constabulary	13.0%
24	West Mercia Police	12.8%
25	Northamptonshire Police	12.8%
26	Gwent Police	12.6%
27	Lincolnshire Police	12.6%
28	Hertfordshire Constabulary	12.0%
29	Staffordshire Police	12.0%
30	Kent Police	11.7%
31	Wiltshire Police	11.4%
32	Cheshire Constabulary	11.2%
33	Surrey Police	11.1%
34	Thames Valley Police	11.1%
35	Gloucestershire Constabulary	10.9%
36	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	10.9%
37	Leicestershire Police	10.8%
38	West Yorkshire Police	10.6%
39	Sussex Police	10.4%
40	Bedfordshire Police	10.2%
41	Warwickshire Police	10.1%
42	West Midlands Police	8.8%

Figure 9b: City of London Police detection rates vs other Police forces, Feb 2020

¹² <https://www.cityoflondon.police.uk/police-forces/city-of-london-police/areas/city-of-london/stats-and-data/stats-and-data/>

4.4 Police Stop and Search

Figures 10a–d show the distribution of reasons and outcomes for ‘Stop and Searches’ recorded in the City of London by the CoLP only, between 2018 and 2020. The data behind these, in this section of the report, have been sourced from existing reports published by the CoLP on their website¹².

Figure 10a shows that, prior to March 2019, the number of Stop and Searches has remained relatively stable at 300–400 per quarter. This then increased steadily to peak at 950 in Oct–Dec 2019 before temporarily dipping in early 2020.



Figure 10a: recorded Stop and Search incidents by month, City of London Police

Figure 10b shows that, in both 2019 and 2020 (based on three-month snapshots), the most common, and increasing, reason for Stop and Search is for drugs. Offensive weapons was the second most common in the July Quarter of 2019, but became considerably less so in 2020. Conversely, there was an increase in the number for Going Equipped (carrying items that are intended for use in crime). Suspicion of stolen goods, the other common reason, remained unchanged in 2020.

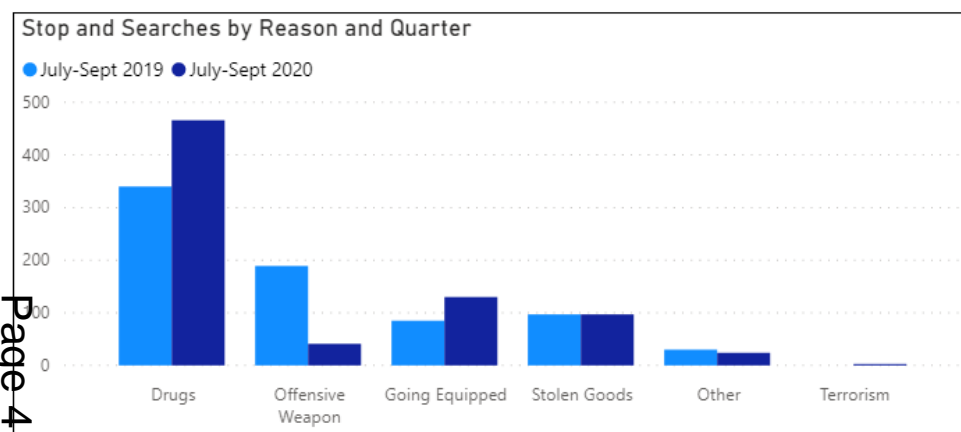


Figure 10b: recorded Stop and Search reasons in the City of London

Figure 10c shows that, in the July quarters of both 2019 and 2020, the most common outcome of Stop and Search involved no further action to be taken. The second and third most common were arrest and a drugs warning respectively; again with virtually no change in the counts. Voluntary attendance went from being the third most common reason in 2019 to being a considerably less common one in 2020.

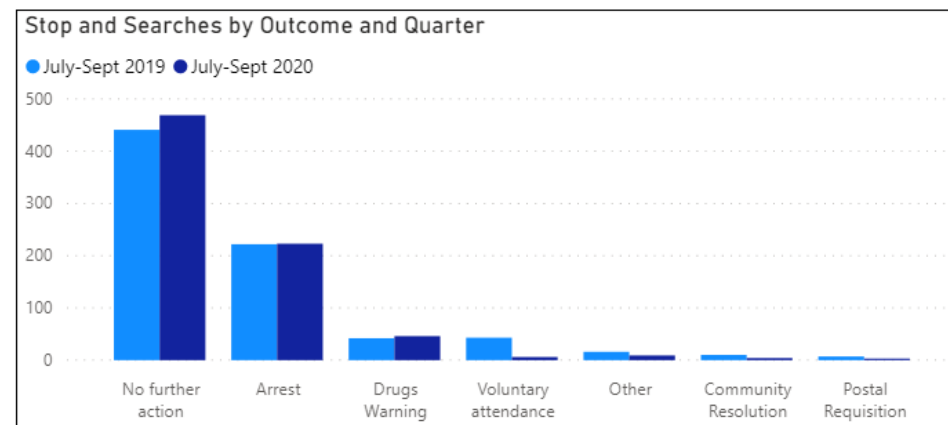


Figure 10c: recorded Stop and Search outcomes in the City of London

Figure 10d presents the proportion of Stop and Searches by ethnicity and gender. The highest proportion of subjects were not stated, i.e., chose to not self-define. Of those who did provide ethnicity information, the highest proportion of subjects were white in both 2019 and 2020 comparable quarters. Those identifying as Asian remained relatively unchanged over this time, while the proportion who were Black fell from 15% to 10%. Regarding gender, the vast proportion of those stopped were male, though the proportion who were female increased from 8% in July–September 2019 to 12% in the same quarter of 2020.

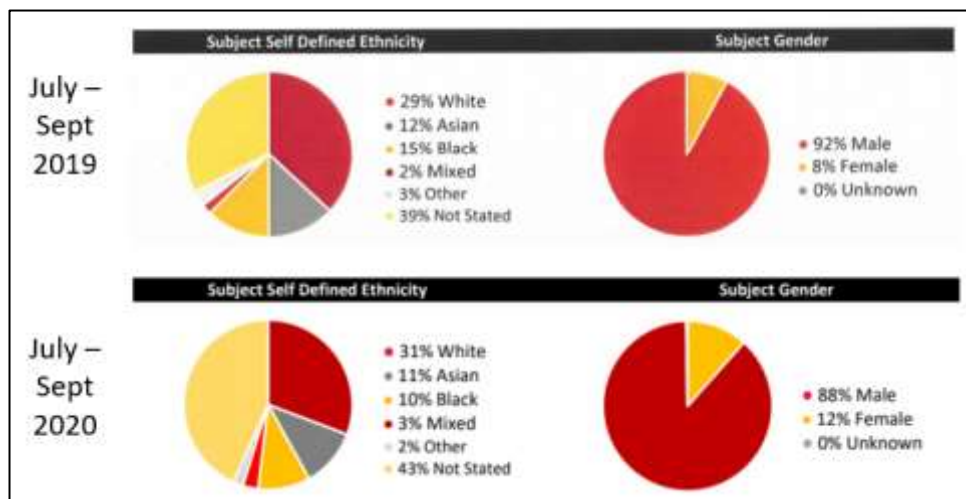


Figure 10d: proportions of recorded Stop and Search subjects by ethnicity and gender outcomes in the City of London

4.5 Resident crime, disorder and community safety concerns

The City of London Corporation and the CoLP run two joint **City-wide resident engagement sessions a year**, to fulfil statutory consultation requirements. The event starts with speeches from (or their representatives) the Commissioner of the CoLP, the Chairman of Policy and Resources and the Town Clerk, City of London Corporation and guest speakers on topical issues, to provide a general update on issues of interest to residents living in the City of London.

These are followed by a question and answer session with the Panel, where residents have the opportunity to ask questions about issues of concern. These questions can be either submitted in advance or asked during the event, and can cover anything of interest or concern to residents.

With the exception of the 2020 meetings, which were run online due to COVID-19 restrictions, the events are run in the Great Hall at Guildhall and include a small 'marketplace' where various service and community providers, including the SCP, are invited to host 'stalls' where they can interact with residents before the event starts. The events are well advertised and every effort is made to support residents with any accessibility needs, through the provision of free transport, a creche and translation services, if required, and the use of Hearing Loop technology throughout the event. Attendance was 180 in 2017, 155 in 2018, 228 in 2019 and 103 for the online event in 2020.

Demographic information on attendees is collected at all in-person events for equality monitoring purposes, and compared with the 2016 Office for National Statistics residential profile for the City of London. As can be seen in Figure 11a, attendance in 2018 (no data is available for 2020 as it was online) was broadly representative in terms of disability, though this became over-represented in 2019. In both years there was variance in terms of gender and age, with women, older people and those from a White ethnic background over-represented.

Demographic	2018 attendees (%)	2019 attendees (%)	ONS resident profile (%)
Male	43	50	56
Female	57	50	44
Disabled	7	17	9
18–25	1	0	12
26–35	3	4	26
36–45	13	10	16
46–55	18	4	17
56–65	25	21	13
66–75	40	21	10
75+	32	19	7
White	91	68	79
Asian or Asian British	8	4	10
Black or Black British	1	0	3
Other	0	3	8

Figure 11a: demographic breakdown of City-wide residents meeting attendees compared to the Office for National Statistics 2016 City of London Corporation residential profile

Figure 11b shows the percentage of questions asked on each topic over the last four years, with the topics related to crime, disorder and community safety highlighted. Questions around transport and traffic are consistently popular, covering around one-quarter of questions asked.

The amount of questions related to safer city themes, including anti-social behaviour, are more variable, with a peak in 2018.

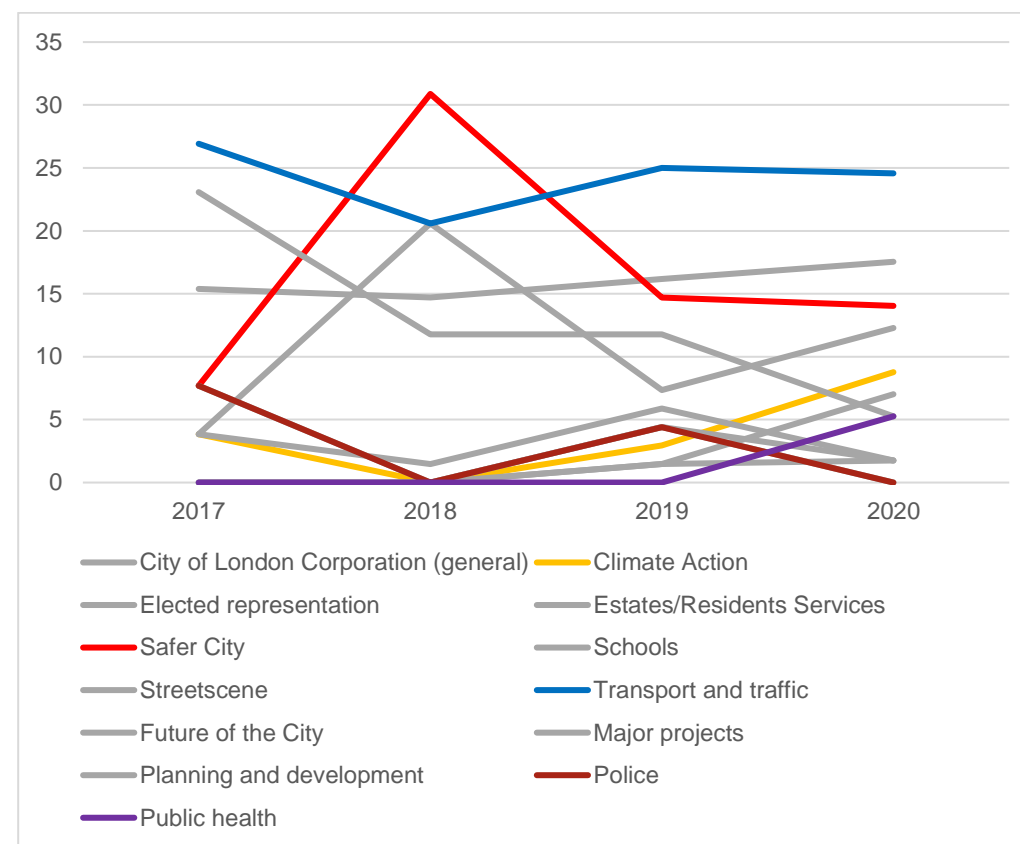


Figure 11b: City-wide residents meeting questions, by theme, over time

More detail about the types of issues within each of the Safer City topics, and the number of questions relating to each of them, is provided in Figure 11c.

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Climate Action				
Carbon-neutral buildings			1	1
Low emissions	1			
Energy			1	2
Climate action general				2
Police (operational)				
Bishopsgate Police Station			1	
Police horses	1			
Police complaint			2	
Police funding	1			
Public health				
COVID-19				3
Safer City				
Anti-social behaviour	1	3	2	2
Barbican Estate security		1	1	
Bicycle theft		1		
CCTV		2		
Contacting the Police			2	
Counter terrorism		1	1	
'Hawking and begging'		1		
Homelessness		7	1	1
Police presence			1	2

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Safer City (continued)				
Rising crime levels	1	4		
Skateboarding		1	1	2
Victim support			1	
Transport and Traffic				
Air quality	1	2	2	1
Bank on Safety Scheme	1			
Barbican Tube Station	1			
Beech Street Tunnel	1		2	2
Buses			1	1
Car parking		2		
Congestion charge				1
Crossrail			1	
Cycling		2		3
Drones		1		
Electric scooters				1
Noise pollution	1	2	1	
Pedestrian underpass		1		
Pot holes			1	
Reduce traffic			2	
Road traffic accidents/speed limit	1	1	1	
Traffic management		3	6	1
Transport access				3

Figure 11c: City-wide residents meeting questions, by issue, over time

The questions themselves provide useful qualitative information about specific resident concerns. Detailed below are summaries of the areas residents' questions cover, for issues where there have been three or more questions, with at least two of these raised in one year (in order to pick up issues of concern to more than one resident), during the reporting period.

- Climate action – energy: increasing solar energy; community energy projects; improved insulation and underfloor heating;
- COVID-19: social distancing on City streets; safe eating out and entertainment and how soon can large gatherings happen;
- Anti-social behaviour (ASB): general queries about what action is being taken to stop ASB; spitting in public places; groups of young people 'loitering' and obstructing public walkways and cycle ways; harassment in public spaces; lack of public conveniences and 'drunken visitors';
- Homelessness: concern over growth in numbers, including around Barbican Tube station and St Bartholomew's Church; general queries about what action is being taken to support people into new homes/offer care; question on how can residents help signpost people to support; concern that giving money to beggars exacerbates the issue;
- Police presence: lack of visibility of Police patrols on foot on the Barbican Estate; lack of Police 'around club nights in Smithfield';
- Rising crime levels: perceived rising crime levels on the Golden Lane Estate and increased drug dealing on Little Britain; concern about pickpockets and burglary protection and general query about action being taken;

- Skateboarding: concern around skateboarders in specific places, including 'the steps leading down to the Millennium Bridge', the Highwalk, St Paul's Cathedral and the Thames Path. One resident summarised a number of concerns raised thus: *"There is widespread disregard of rules on cycling, skateboarding and other activities such as parkour which involve almost takeover of the Podium in places. Large groups gather for these activities and cause a disturbance and damage to the flower beds and tiles. These groups sometimes behave in a threatening manner if asked to stop and create an atmosphere that feels threatening. Residents are very concerned. What can be done to discourage the participants?"* However, another resident was more positive towards the skateboarders, asking the question *"young people should be applauded for undertaking exercise such as skateboarding. Can an official facility be made available for skateboarders within the City?"*;
- Air quality: concern around idling engines, whether the City is collecting and analysing NO₂ emissions, including during the COVID-19 lockdowns and specific concerns about air quality in High Tiber Street and Upper Thames Street;
- Beech Street tunnel: general concerns around the Beech Street tunnel project, including pedestrian safety with the traffic island removed; air pollution in the Tunnel and driver access, with one resident commenting *"my delivery driver/taxi driver won't drive down Beech Street for my drop off, more needs to be done!"*;
- Cycling: general queries about what action is being taken to 'control the behaviour of cyclists', with concerns mentioned around cyclists using the pavements, ignoring red lights and

cycling on the Highwalk. There was also a request for 'a new cycle path on the pavement by the barrier';

- **Noise pollution:** this included concerns around high-performance vehicles around Silk Street, the noise of the Underground trains on the Circle Line at night, and the noise of Police and Ambulance sirens at night. There were also five concerns raised about construction noise, including one about out-of-hours construction noise, which are classified under Planning and Development issues;
- **Traffic management:** this included a number of specific locations where residents wanted increased pedestrian access, where mini-roundabouts were wanted and concerns about U-turns; and
- **Transport access:** these comments related to disabled access around the City, especially around Bank junction, and poor service on bus routes. One resident summarised by saying *"living and working in the Aldgate ward, we currently have no bus routes on the three main arteries: Bevis Marks, Leadenhall & Fenchurch. Taxis are nowhere to be seen during the working day, because they're prohibited from crossing the Bank junction. How are people to go about their day/operate businesses in the City if half the streets are out of use, bus stops out of action and taxis prohibited from entering/crossing Bank during the day??? Too many streets have been closed despite there being hardly any pedestrians - and have resulted in making the City look like a permanent construction site. Could you please reconsider these measures which have been largely unnecessary and don't seem to take into account the people who are living and trying to make a living in the City."*

In 2017 and 2018, attendees at the City-wide residents meeting were asked whether their feelings of safety at home and in the neighbourhood, during the day and in the evening, had improved, declined or stayed about the same over the last 12 months. As shown in Figure 11d, while the most popular response was 'about the same' for each category, attendees in 2018 were 10% more likely to say their feelings of safety had declined when they went out in the evening over the past 12 months (17% in 2018, compared to 27% in 2017). This contrasts with 11% who said they felt improved feelings of safety from 12 months before when going out in the day.

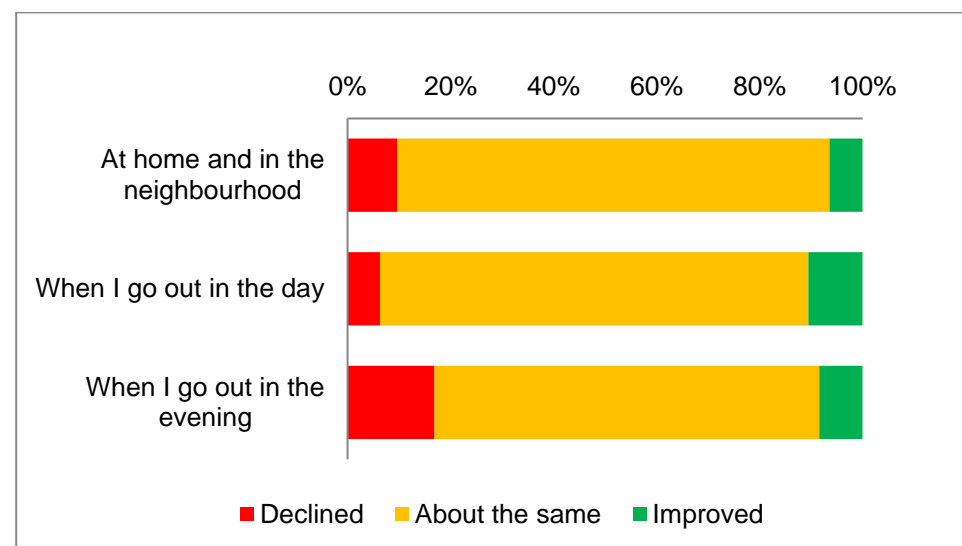


Figure 11d: 2018 City-wide residents meeting attendee perceptions of safety in three scenarios, compared to 12 months ago

Attendees were also asked in 2017 and 2018 questions about how confident they felt reporting crime, how confident they felt that the City Corporation and CoLP would help them, and about their awareness of local support services. As can be seen in Figure 11e, these responses showed general feelings of improvement since 2017. In particular, 24% of residents who responded to the questionnaire believed that their

awareness of local support services and confidence in support of the Corporation and Police has improved. This reflects an overall increase from 14% and 16% respectively in 2017 (overall improvement of 8–10% in these metrics), as can be seen in Figure 11e.

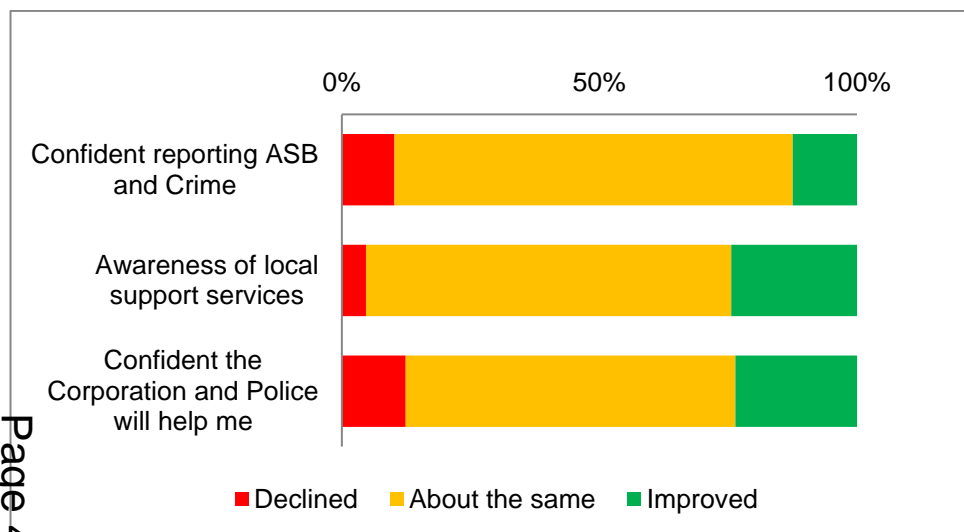


Figure 11e: 2018 City-wide residents meeting attendee perceptions of safety in three scenarios, compared to 12 months ago

In November 2018, the CoLP commissioned a **community survey of residents, workers and visitors in the City**¹³. This consisted of 511 interviews via street interview and a further 482 interviews undertaken online. Information drawn from this report is used in the rest of this chapter.

Although the questions asked in the face-to-face survey and the online questionnaire were more or less identical, the two methodologies used

were very different. For example, the face-to-face survey was led by a specialist interviewer, whereas the online questionnaire was designed for self-completion by the respondent. Moreover, while loose controls (based on the respondent's age and their connection to the City) were applied to the face-to-face survey, no such controls were applied to the online questionnaire, which was intentionally made widely available for any interested party to complete.

Compared with the online activity, proportionally more visitors, and fewer workers, took part in the face-to-face activity. The face-to-face survey also achieved a somewhat younger age profile, with proportionally more respondents aged 16 to 34 (41%, compared with 18% of online respondents). The gender profile was similar for both activities, with more males than females taking part.

Because of these key methodological differences, it would be inappropriate to simply amalgamate or merge the results from the two activities. They are therefore reported separately in the main body of this report; however, some broad comparisons between the two sets of results have been made below.

Respondents were asked to select their three biggest concerns from a list of issues that might affect the City. For both activities (i.e. face-to-face and online), terrorism was the most widely identified concern, cited by 34% of face-to-face respondents as one of their top three concerns (25% had it as their top concern) and by 64% of online respondents as one of their top three concerns, as can be seen in Figures 11f and 11g. The face-to-face respondents' next biggest concerns were anti-social behaviour (30%), rubbish and litter on the street (24%) and drug misuse/dealing (24%), shown in Figure 11f; however, online respondents were more

¹³ https://democracy.cityoflondon.gov.uk/documents/s117179/Pol_46-19_Community%20Survey%20Report_Appendix_A.pdf

likely to identify road safety and personal theft among their biggest concerns, as can be seen in Figure 11g.

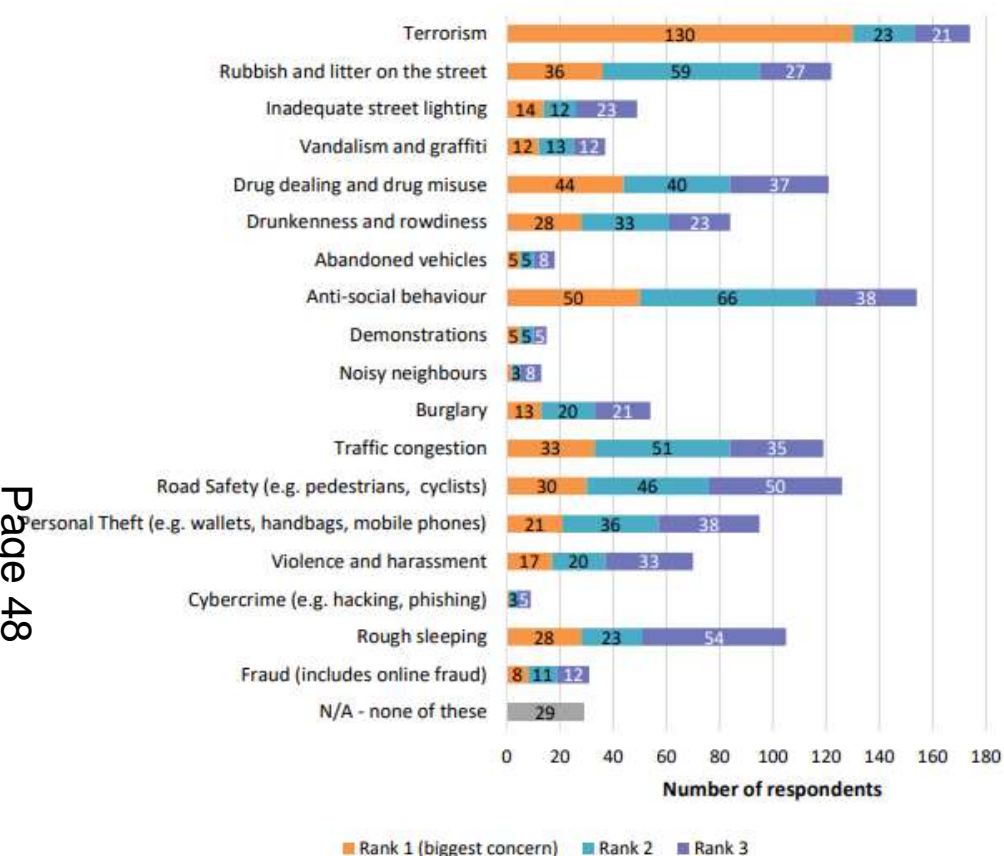


Figure 11f: 2018 community survey – number of face-to-face respondents selecting each issue as a first, second or third greatest concern (from a list provided)

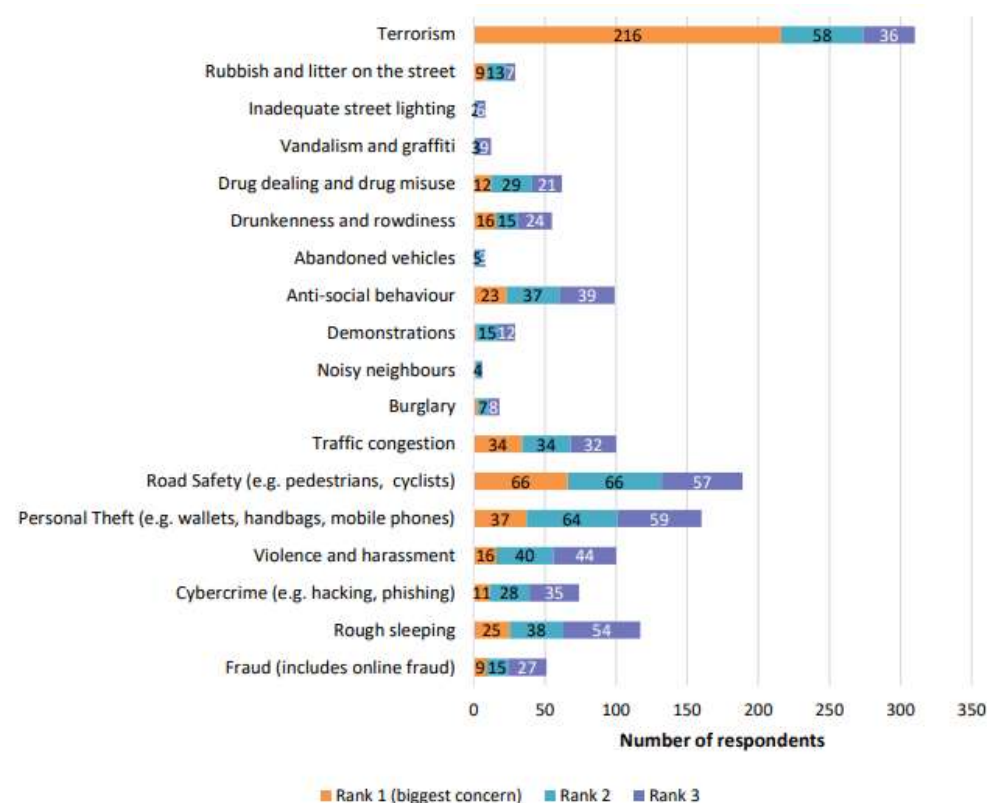


Figure 11g: 2018 community survey – number of online respondents selecting each issue as a first, second or third greatest concern (from a list provided)

Respondents generally felt safe in the City; however, 16% of online respondents indicated that they felt either very unsafe or fairly unsafe after dark, and a significant minority of respondents (41% face-to-face and 28% online) said that they worry about being a victim of crime at least some of the time.

In general, and across both methodologies, respondents have a positive view of the Police, and large majorities of respondents (81% face-to-face and 83% online) feel the Police were doing a good or excellent job.

Across both methodologies, substantial majorities agreed that, if they were to have contact with the Police, the Police would treat them with respect, would be friendly and approachable, would treat them fairly, and would act with integrity. However, slightly lower majorities of respondents agreed that the Police understand their local concerns (and again, this was the case for both of the surveys).

Large majorities of respondents feel confident that they would receive a good level of service if they were to report a crime to CoLP, although fewer online respondents indicated that they would feel 'very confident' (32%, compared with 48% of face-to-face respondents). The most common reasons for lacking confidence in the level of service were: a previous negative experience of the service; believing that the Police lack the resources needed to respond appropriately; and scepticism that the Police care about or respond to minor crimes.

In addition, the annual City-wide residents meeting, the City Corporation also holds an **annual consultation meeting with business ratepayers**, at which the City of London Police Commissioner gives an annual update. Questions and issues related to community safety, crime and policing are summarised below.

2018

- A ratepayer commented on work on cyber crime and that many businesses are facing harsh reviews on data protection, and questioned if this is having any impact on the CoLP in relation to the data it holds.

2019

- A ratepayer referred to the huge amount of pressure on policing and questioned whether there was any expectation of increased funding at a national level coming through to the City.

- Another ratepayer suggested businesses were keen to support the City of London Police and questioned if business rates could be increased to support security.
- Finally, another ratepayer questioned whether there was an argument for City of London Police becoming part of a larger organisation.

2020

- A ratepayer referred to a problem with rough sleepers in the Devonshire Square area and the issues relating to debris including waste products, urine, excrement, needles, cigarettes and drugs. It also presents access issues to the building. The Ratepayer confirmed he had reported the incident and the response had been good, but that it has proved ineffective as the individuals keep returning.
- Another ratepayer questioned how much of the business rate premium was allocated to the Police Force and the Chamberlain clarified that the premium was ringfenced for security and all money was allocated to the CoLP.
- A third ratepayer referred to an international pandemic on fraud and stressed this issue is bigger than London, saying it is a national responsibility that requires national funding

2021

- A Ratepayer asked whether any consideration had been given to reducing the licenced hours of bars, which may reduce instances of anti-social behaviour and crime.

Crime in focus

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5.1 Acquisitive crime: theft, robbery and burglary

The rate of acquisitive crimes against the person increased steadily between 2016 and 2018 from about 600 to 800 per quarter, as shown in Figure 12, below. However, there was a sharp increase in 2019 to about 1,400 for the year, which was sustained until the first COVID-19 lockdown in Q1 of 2020.

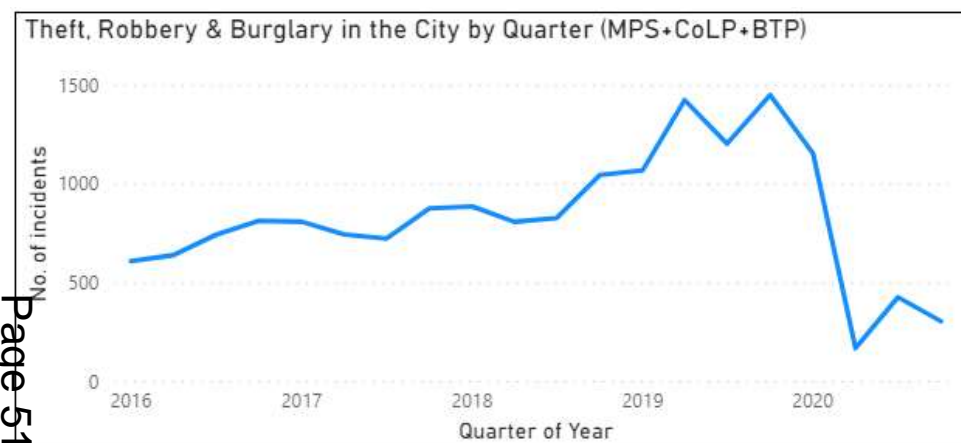


Figure 12: rates of recorded theft, robbery and burglary in the City of London over time

The increase in acquisitive crime was driven by an increase in the number of thefts, which constitutes around 90% of incidents within this group. The rates of theft over time are shown in Figure 13.

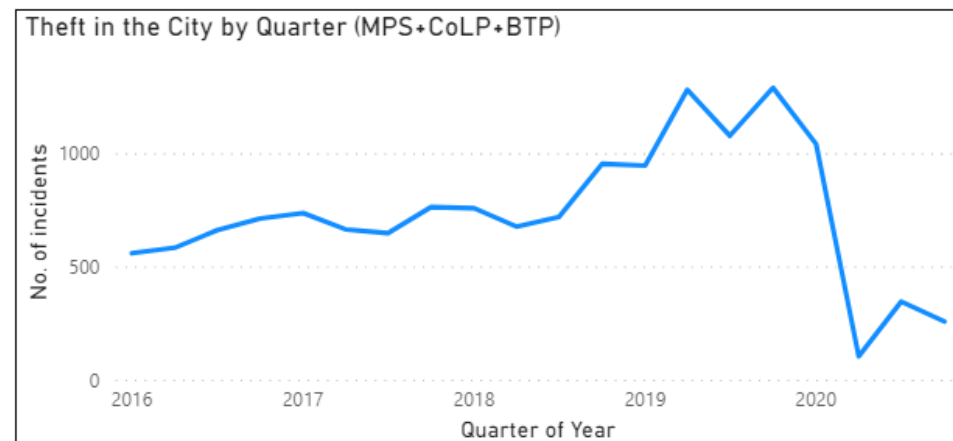


Figure 13: rates of recorded theft in the City of London over time

The three charts that comprise Figures 14a, 14b and 14c provide more detail on theft figures, illustrated in three different ways:

- Figure 14a shows the distribution of recorded incidents of theft by ward in terms of number, represented by the size of a rectangle – the largest numbers of thefts recorded in 2019 were recorded in Bishopsgate then Tower. The colour of the rectangle relates to the concentration of recorded crimes, i.e. adjusting for size differences between wards. Looked at in this way, those with the highest concentration (red) are Candlewick and Cordwainer;
- Figure 14b shows this concentration information as a shape map; and
- Figure 14c shows the actual location of recorded thefts in 2019, with many centred around the roads of Cheapside and Bank.

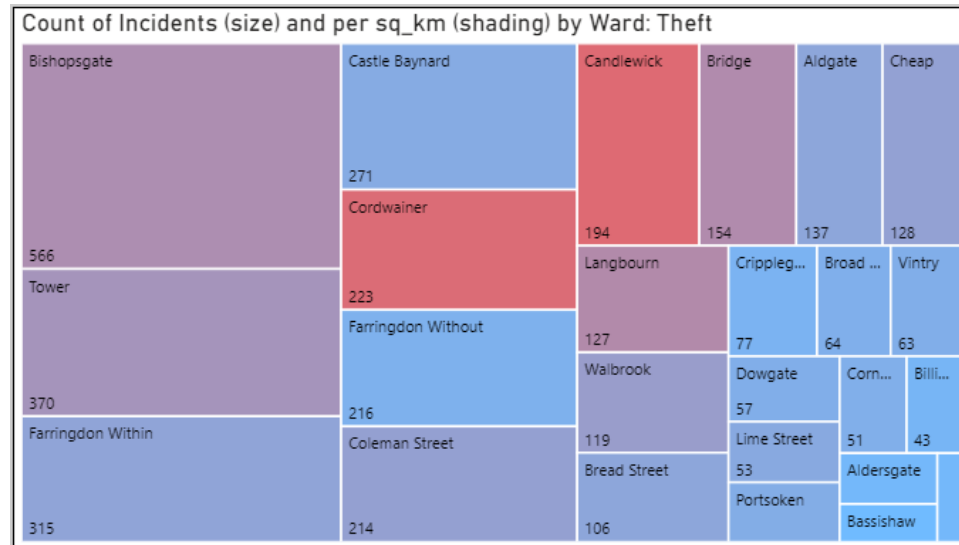


Figure 14a: count and concentration of theft in 2019

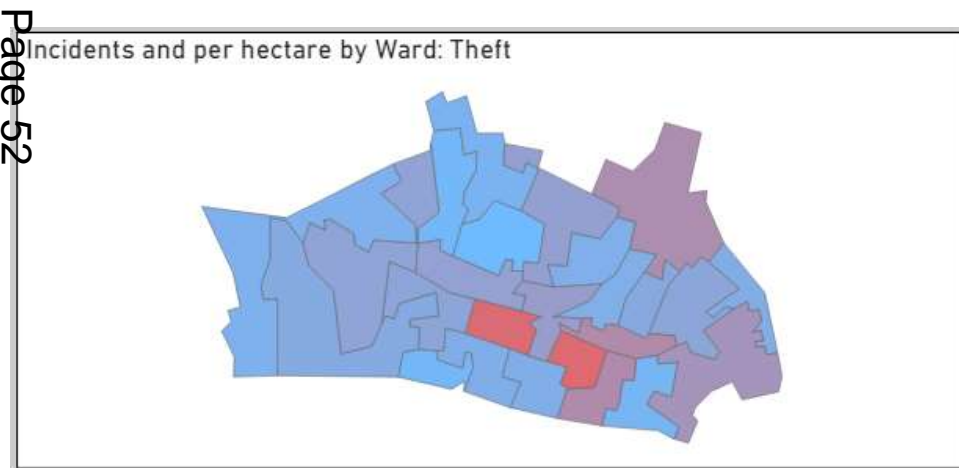


Figure 14b: concentration of recorded theft in 2019

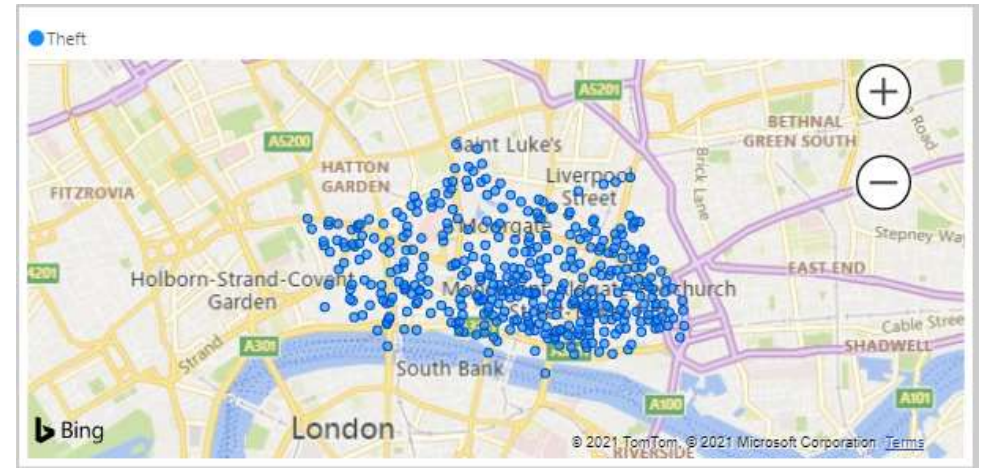


Figure 14c: map of recorded theft in 2019

Recorded levels of theft in 2019 in some of the Core City wards, which are predominantly comprised of business rather than residential premises, are very high compared to others: Candlewick has a recorded incident rate of 3,767 and Cordwainer 3,685.4, as can be seen in Figure 15.

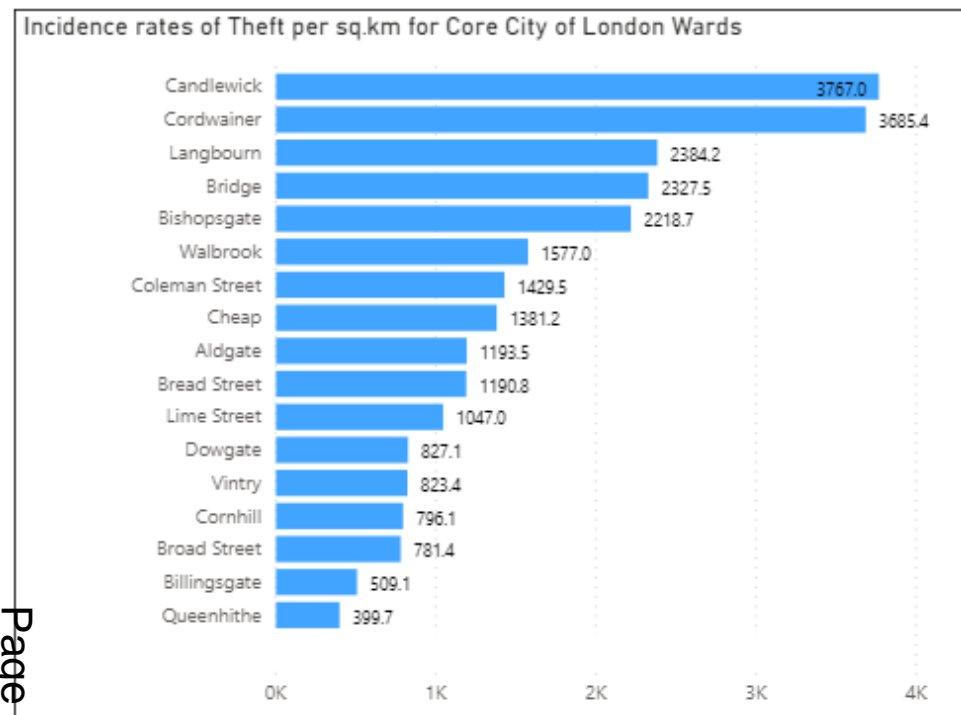


Figure 15: recorded theft, 2019 figures: City Core (business wards)

All of the residential wards in the City have considerably higher rates of theft when compared to their respective benchmarks (BMs), as can be seen in Figures 16a–c.

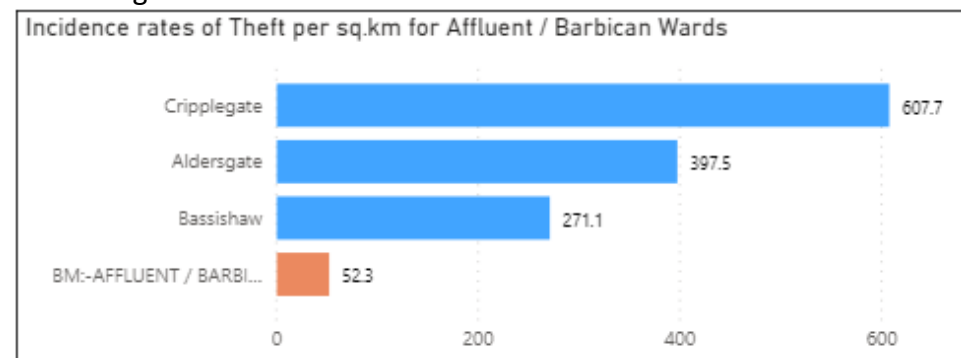


Figure 16a: recorded theft, 2019 figures: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM

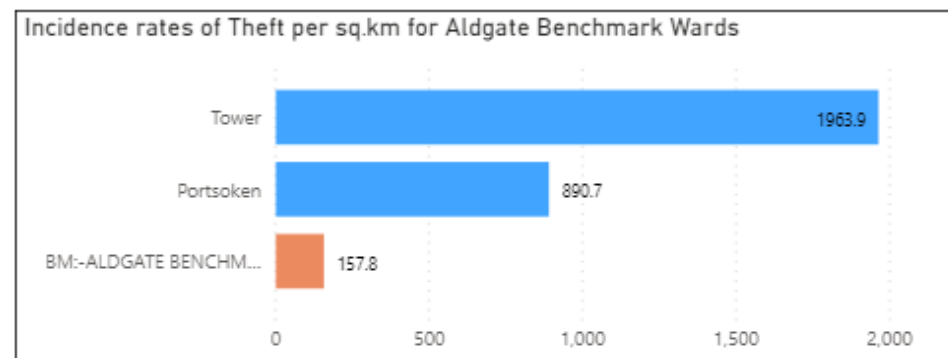


Figure 16b: recorded theft, 2019 figures: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM

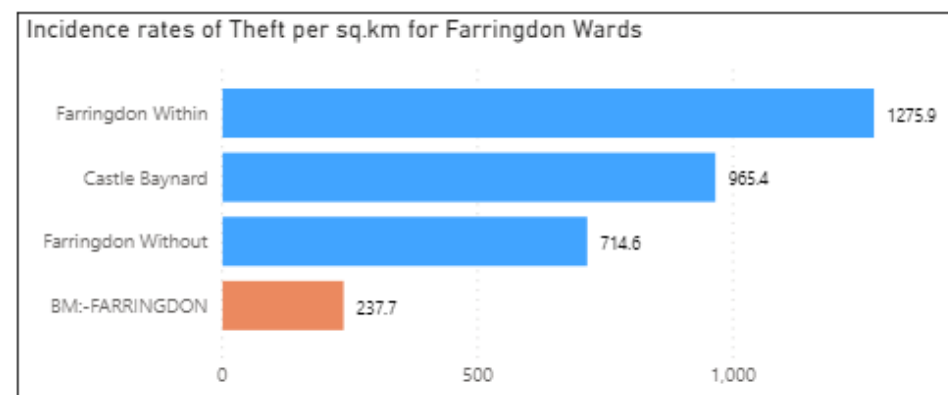


Figure 16c: recorded theft, 2019 figures: City wards in Farringdon Cluster vs BM

Focusing specifically on recorded crime figures for Robbery, Figure 17 shows that recorded incidents across the City were around 10 per quarter in 2016. This rose progressively to about 40 per quarter in 2019, peaking at 61 in Q4 2019.

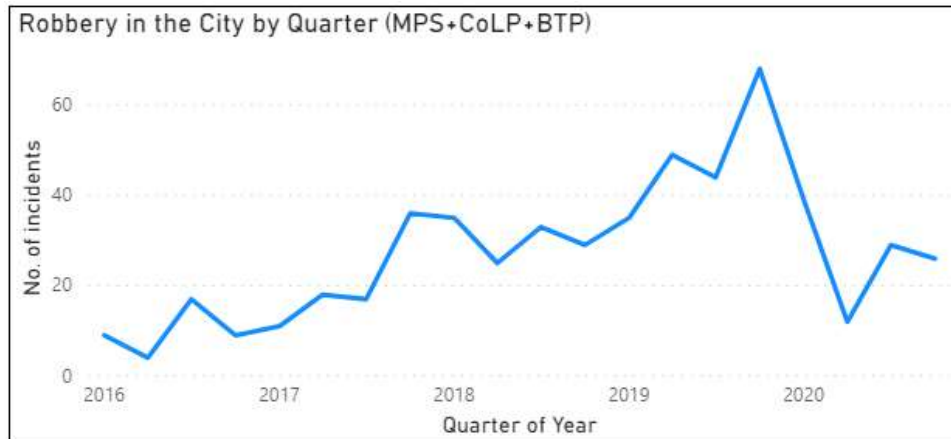


Figure 17: rates of recorded robbery in the City of London over time

Figure 18a shows the distribution and concentration of recorded incidents of robbery by ward (no count numbers are provided at this level due to low base sizes). Figure 18b shows the actual location of recorded robbery cases in 2019, with many centred around Monument Station.

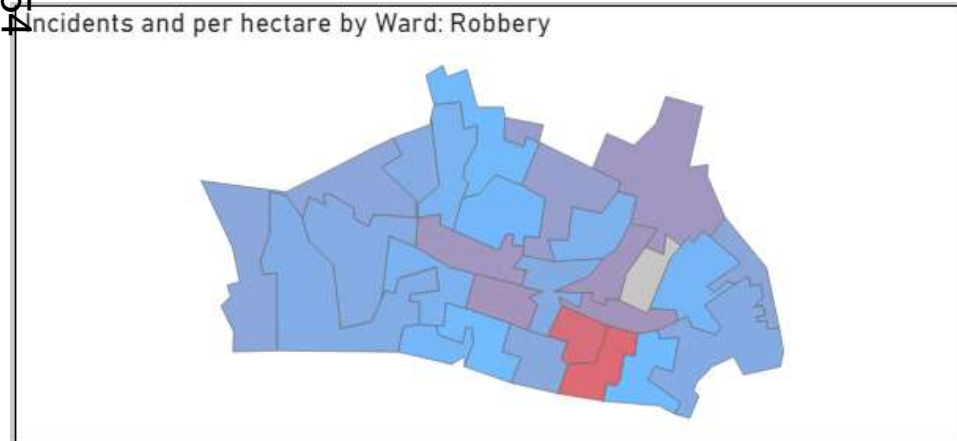


Figure 18a: concentration of recorded robbery in 2019

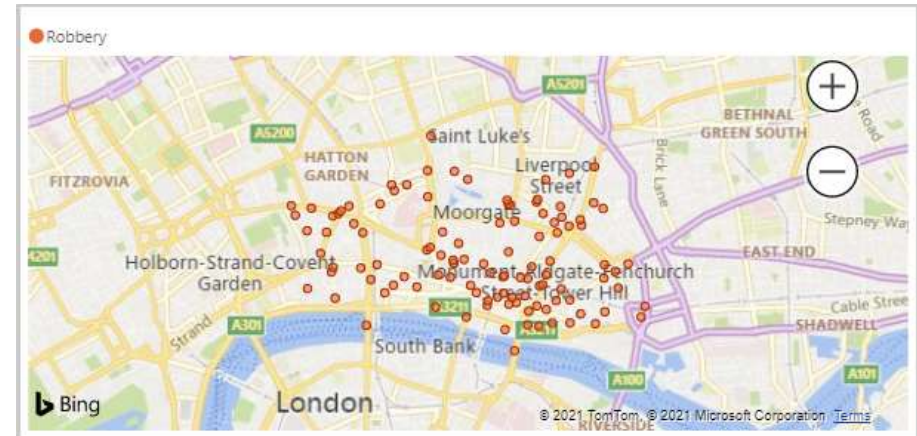


Figure 18b: map of recorded robbery in 2019

Recorded levels of robbery in 2019 in some of the predominantly business Core City wards are very high compared to others. Bridge (combined Bridge Within and Bridge Without) has a recorded incident level of 226.7 and Candlewick, which also had the highest level of theft, has a recorded incident rate of 213.6, as can be seen in Figure 19. The robbery rates in these each of these two wards are approximately twice as high as the ward with the next highest rates (Cordwainer).

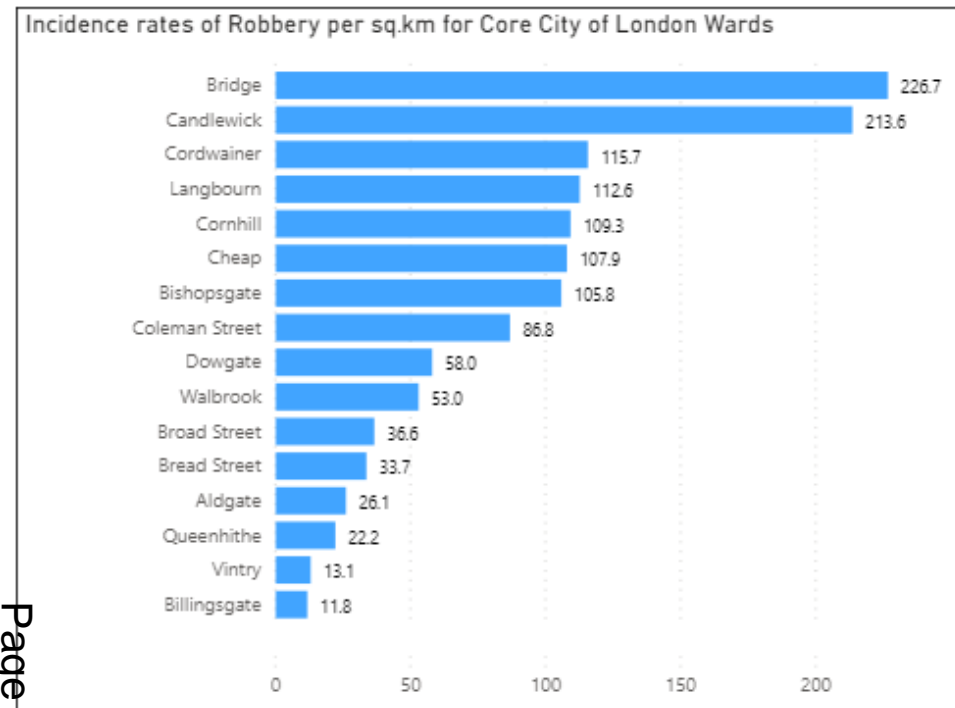


Figure 19: recorded robbery, 2019 figures: City Core (business) wards

Figures 20a–c show that nearly all of the residential wards in the City have higher rates of robbery when compared to their respective benchmarks. The exception is Tower ward, with a lower rate than its benchmark.

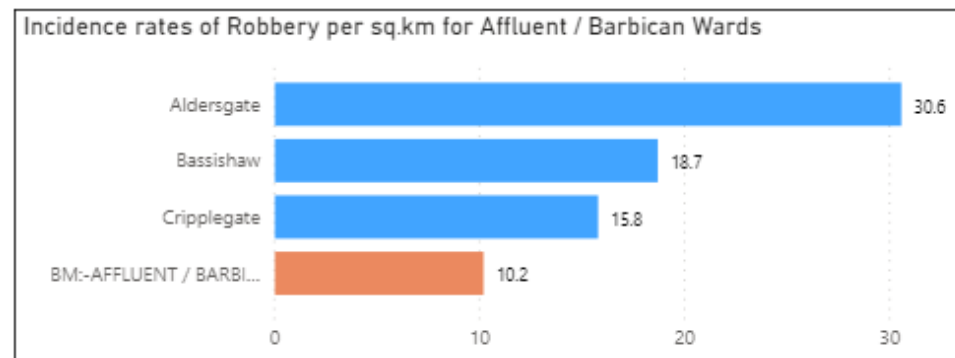


Figure 20a: recorded robbery, 2019 figures: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM

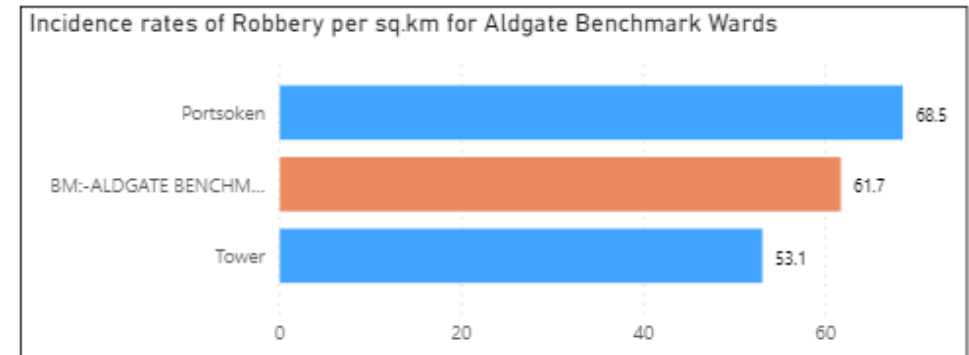


Figure 20b: recorded robbery, 2019 figures: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM

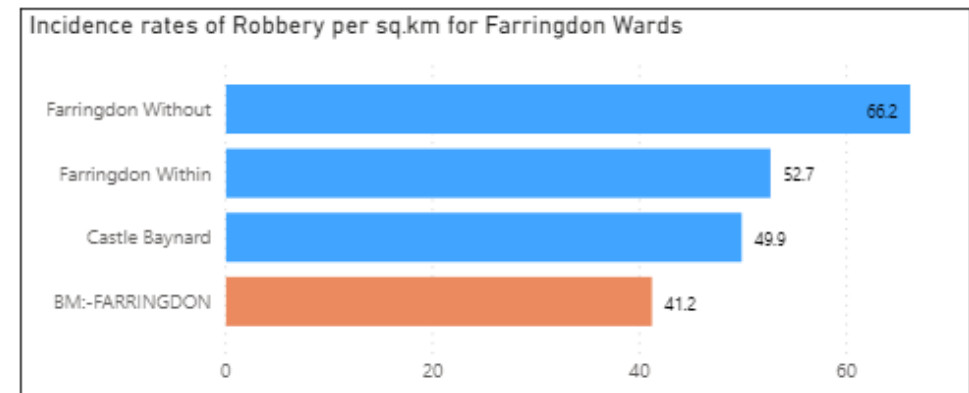


Figure 20c: recorded robbery, 2019 figures: City wards in Farringdon Cluster vs BM

Focusing specifically on recorded crime figures for burglary, Figure 21 shows that the incidents across the City rose more slowly than theft and robbery between 2016 and 2019, falling in 2020 along with other types of crime.

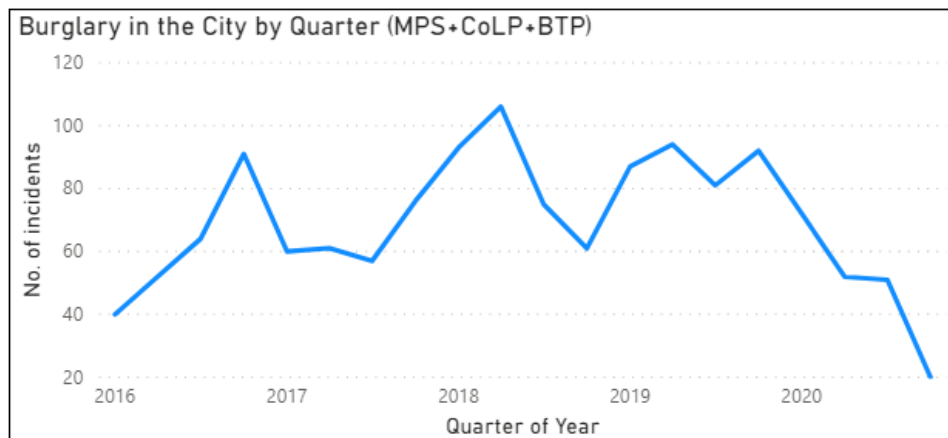


Figure 21: rates of recorded burglary in the City of London over time

Figure 22a shows the distribution and concentration of recorded incidents of burglary by ward (no count numbers are provided at this level due to low base sizes). Figure 22b shows the actual location of recorded burglary cases in 2019. There appears to be a burglary 'hotspot' towards the East of the City.

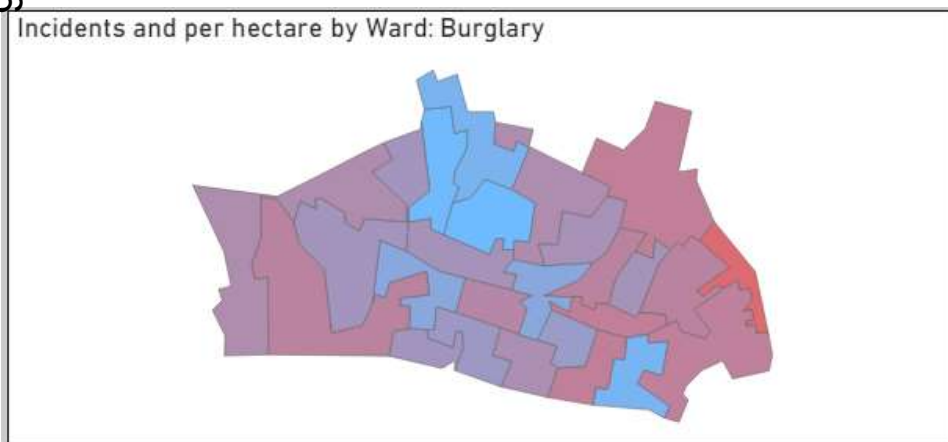


Figure 22a: concentration of recorded burglary in 2019



Figure 22b: map of recorded burglary in 2019

As can be seen in Figure 23 below and, unlike the recorded levels of theft and robbery, recorded levels of burglary in 2019 in the predominantly business Core City wards are relatively well spread.

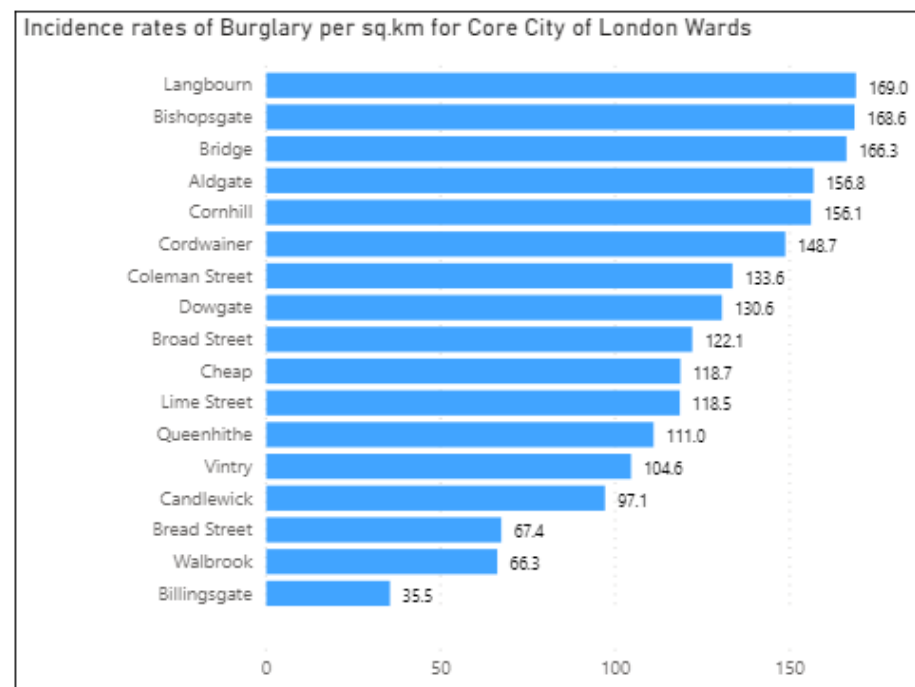


Figure 23: recorded burglary, 2019 figures: City Core (business) wards

As with recorded theft and robbery rates, recorded levels of burglary in Portsoken and Tower wards are higher compared to their respective benchmarks, as can be seen in Figure 24.

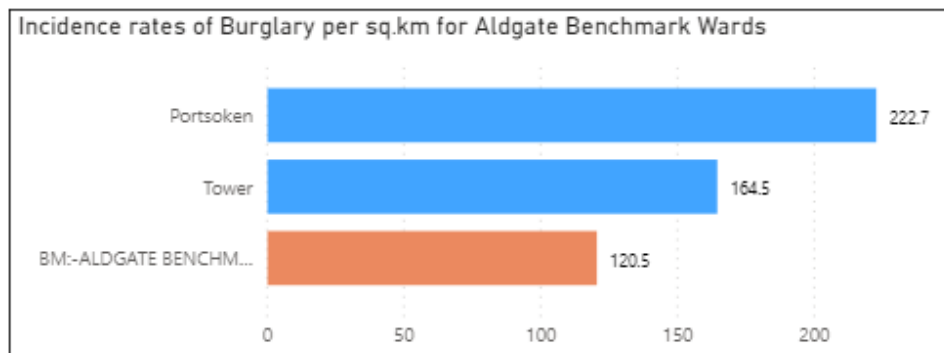


Figure 24: recorded burglary, 2019 figures: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM

However, the more prosperous northern wards of Aldersgate, Bassishaw and Cripplegate have rates of burglary below those of equivalently prosperous benchmark LSOAs elsewhere in London (Figure 25).

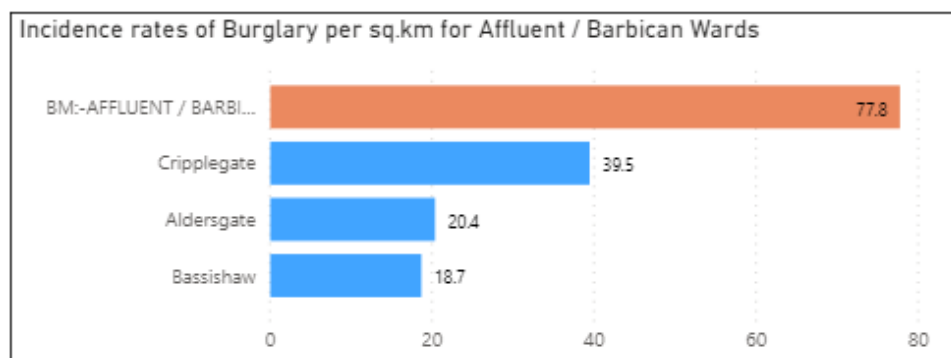


Figure 25: recorded burglary, 2019 figures: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM

There is no chart for the fourth cluster due to low base sizes.

5.2 Violence against the person

This section covers crimes in the City of London which are associated with violence and assault, including sexual assault. The two categories have been compressed because data from the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and the City of London Police (CoLP) are not separated out in the SafeStats source data. Although not available at detailed geographic/ward level, hospital admissions for injury/assault are discussed too, helping to build a more detailed picture of the impacts of violence against the person.

As can be seen in Figure 26 below, the rate of recorded violent crimes against the person increased steadily between 2017 and 2018, with a drop in Q1 and Q2 of 2019, rising to a peak of 477 in Q4 2020. As seen elsewhere, there was then a COVID-related fall in 2020.

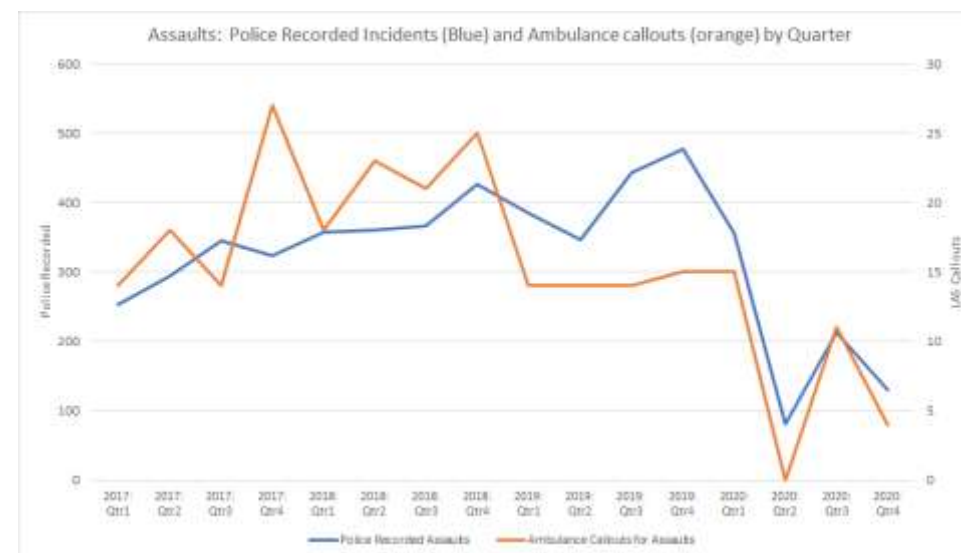


Figure 26: rates of recorded violence against the person in the City, over time

The number of ambulance callouts for these types of incidents followed a similar trajectory, with one callout for every 20 recorded incidents in 2016. This ratio was potentially higher (up to one in 10) in late 2017, where the callout number spiked and remained high throughout 2018. The late 2019 peak in police incidents was not mirrored to the same extent in terms of ambulance callouts.

Figure 27a shows the distribution and concentration of recorded incidents of violence against the person by ward. The largest proportion of the 1,316 such recorded crimes in 2019 were in Bishopsgate (315 or 24%).

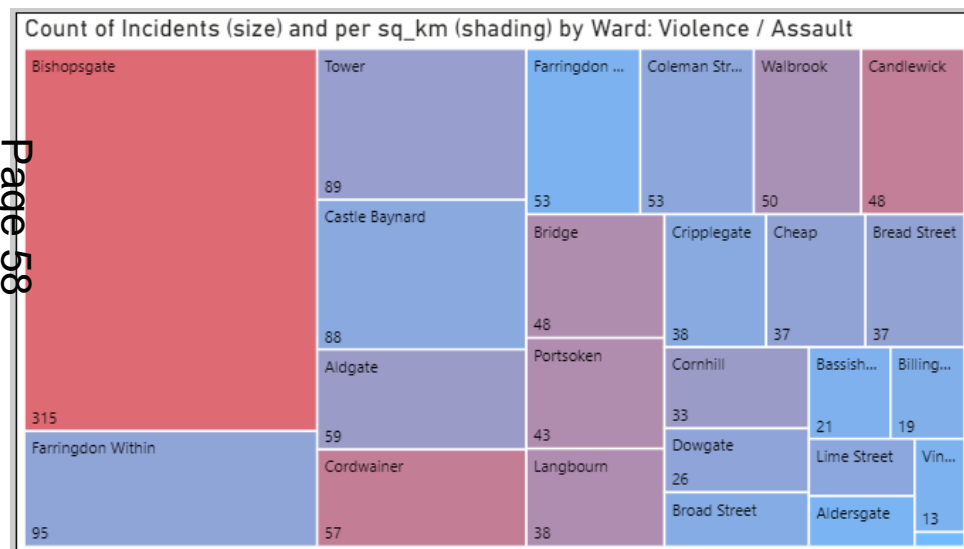


Figure 27a: count and concentration of recorded violence against the person in 2019

Figure 27b shows this concentration of recorded violence against the person on a map, firstly showing Police recorded data and then ambulance callout data. The next highest levels are Cordwainer and Candlewick Wards, with a particular hotspot near Cannon Street Station.

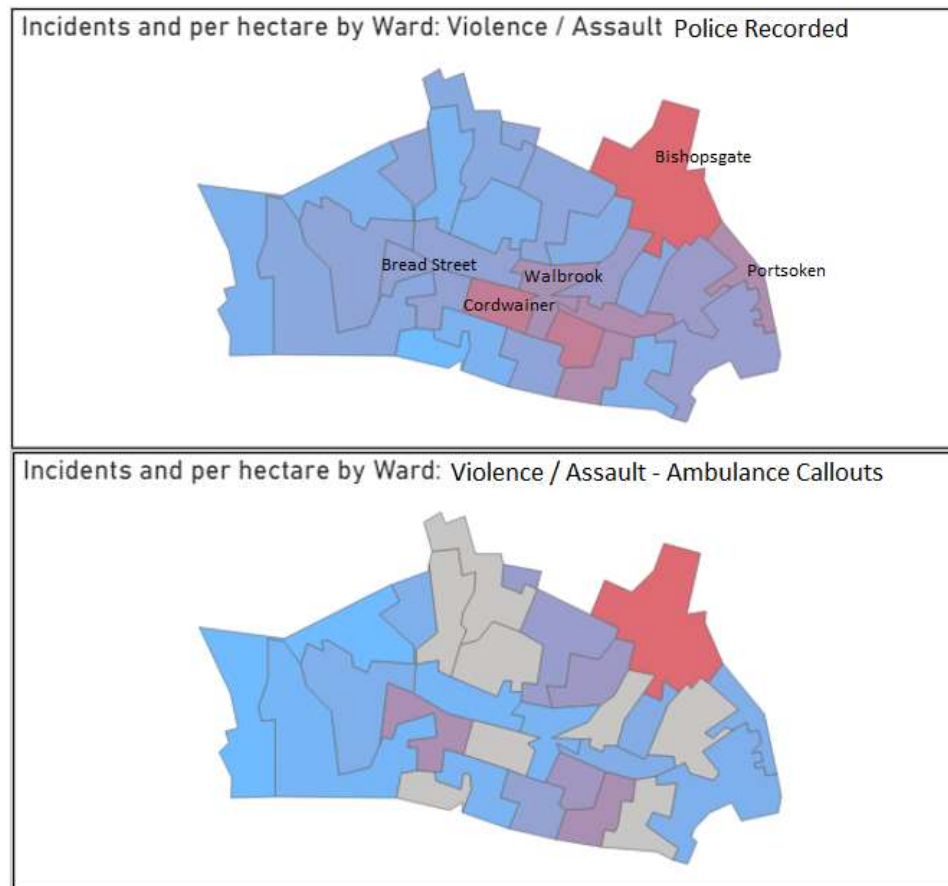


Figure 27b: concentration of recorded violence against the person in 2019

Comparing the ward locations of the police recorded assaults (27b upper) to where ambulances were called out for such incidents (27b lower), Bishopsgate ward has the highest rates for both. The next highest wards in terms of Police recorded incidents of Portsoken, Walbrook and Cordwainer had very few ambulance callouts, with Cordwainer having none in 2019. By contrast, Bread Street had one ambulance callout per 10 incidents (where the average was about one in 20), suggesting potentially a higher propensity of injuries there that were more clinically serious.

Figure 27c maps where the violence against the person recorded by the Police happened in 2019.

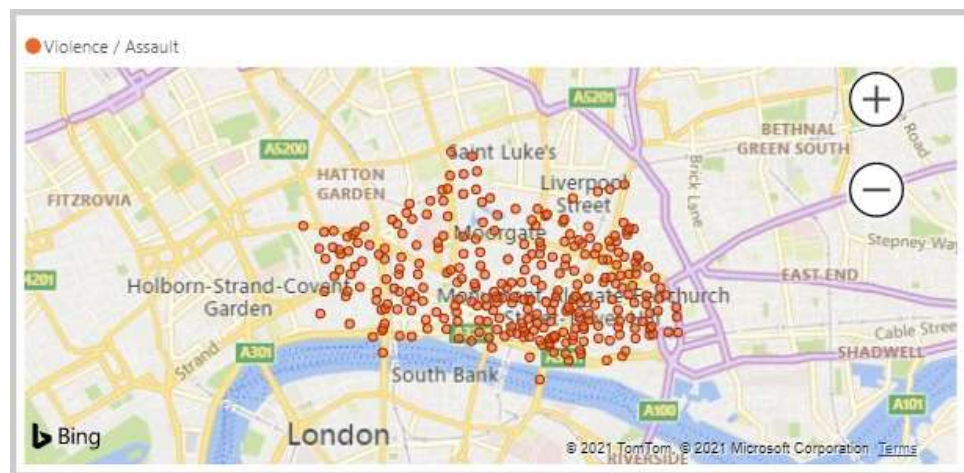


Figure 27c: map of recorded violence against the person in 2019

The incidence rates of levels of violence against the person in the Core City, predominantly business wards, as well as the more residential wards are shown in Figures 28a–d, below. Looking across these, a number of wards alongside the Thames, specifically Queenhithe, Vintry, Billingsgate and Tower (which is lower than its benchmark) show reduced levels of recorded violence against the person than other City wards.

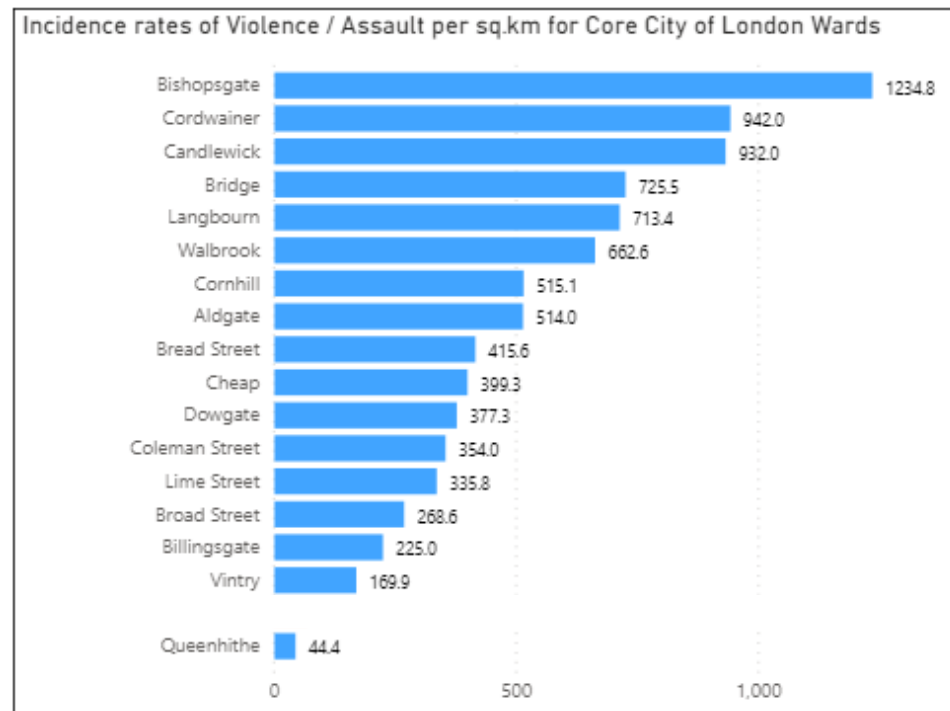


Figure 28a: recorded violence against the person, 2019 figures: City Core (business) wards

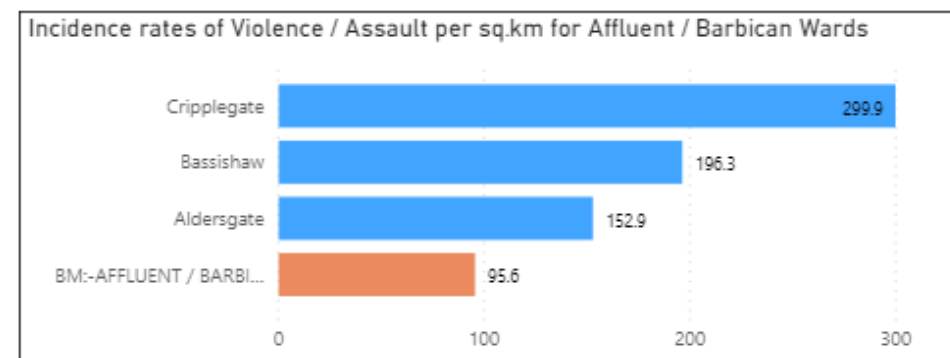


Figure 28b: recorded violence against the person, 2019 figures: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM

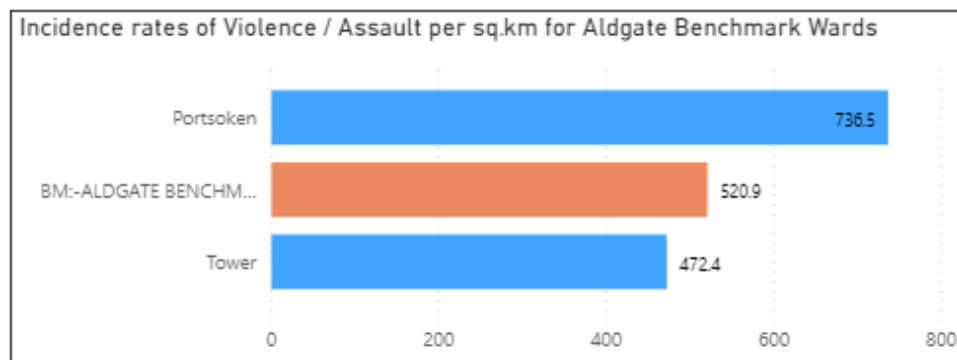


Figure 28c: recorded violence against the person, 2019 figures: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM

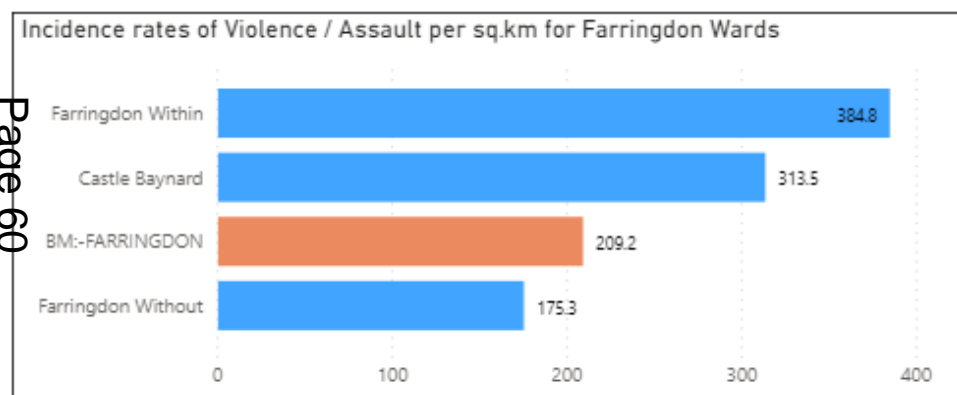


Figure 28d: recorded violence against the person, 2019 figures: City wards in Farringdon Cluster vs BM

5.3 Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

This section covers specific incidents related to ASB in the City of London. It includes data on counts, rates and locations of ASB as recorded on GLA SafeStats by the MPS and CoLP. This is complemented by data from the City of London Corporation on recorded incidents of fly-tipping, graffiti and noise-related complaints over time.

Police-recorded ASB

The rate of recorded ASB has shown a fairly steady and consistent decrease from just under 500 in Q4 2016 to just under 300 in Q4 2019, although there were more 'quiet' periods in Q2 2017 and Q2 2019. As would be expected, 2020 saw further decreases (Figure 29).

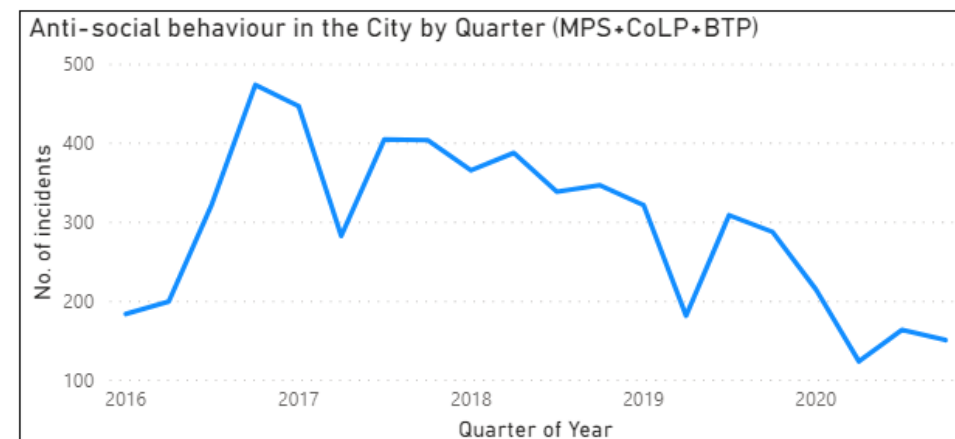


Figure 29: rates of recorded anti-social behaviour in the City of London over time

Figure 30a shows the distribution and concentration of recorded incidents of ASB by ward. Bishopsgate had the highest numbers of ASB incidents in the City in 2019, with 196 of the 1,101 (18%) incidents recorded there.

However, Portsoken, east of Aldgate Station, and Cordwainer, between Bank and Mansion House stations, show the highest concentration of recorded ASB relative to the size of the wards, with 1,113 and 1,058 incidents per square km respectively. Bassishaw has the lowest rate of ASB (18 per sq.km) of all City wards, followed by Farringdon Without and Castle Banyard.

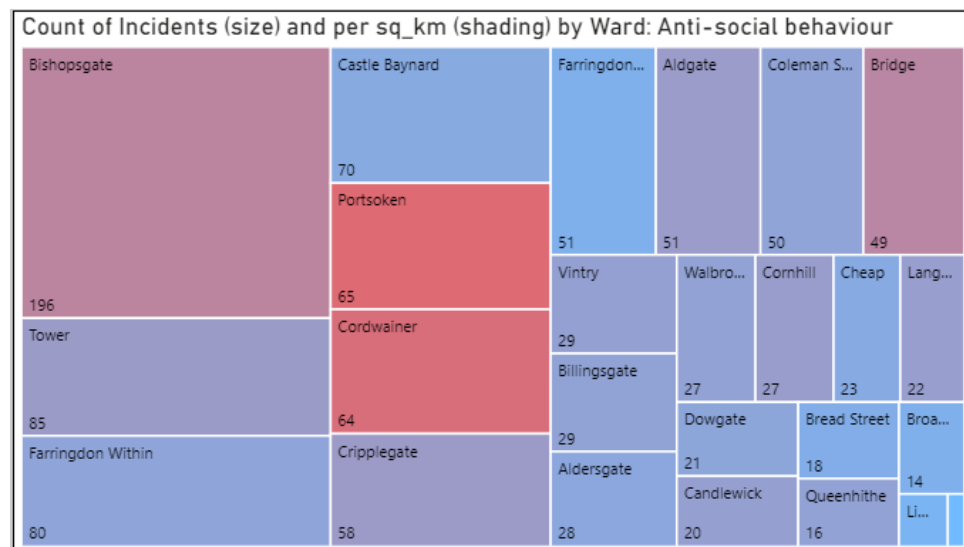


Figure 30a: count and concentration of recorded ASB in 2019

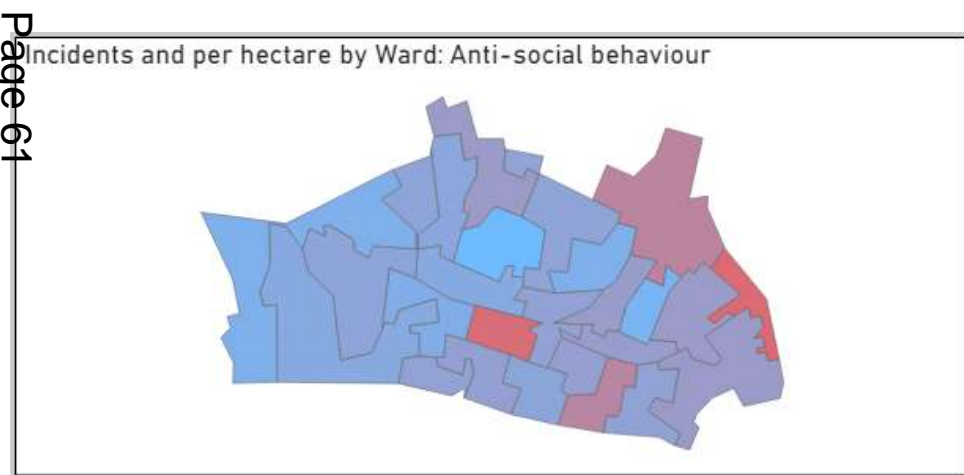


Figure 30b: concentration of recorded ASB in 2019

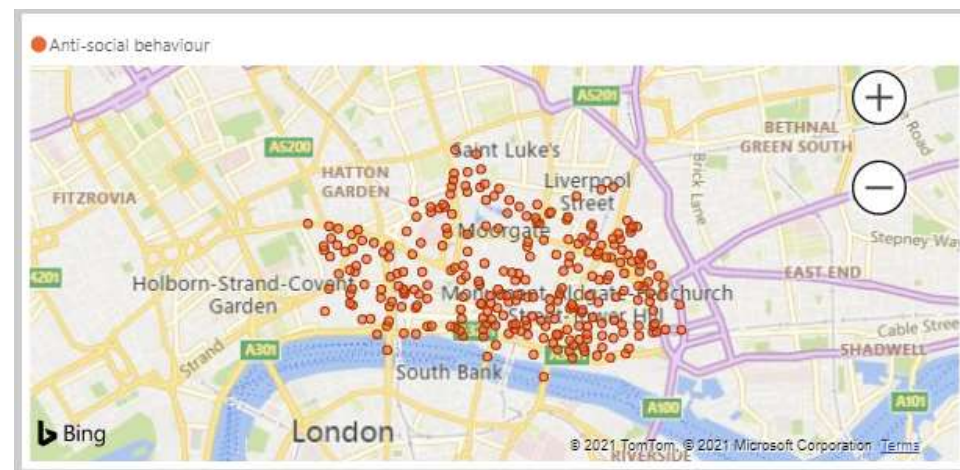


Figure 30c: map of recorded ASB in 2019

As can be seen in Figures 31a–c, four of the City residential wards have lower rates of ASB than their other London benchmark counterparts: Bassishaw; Tower; Castle Baynard and Farringdon Without. However, other areas have much higher reported incident rates than their benchmark, particularly Cripplegate (457.7 compared to 107.1) and Portoken (1,113.4 compared with 706).

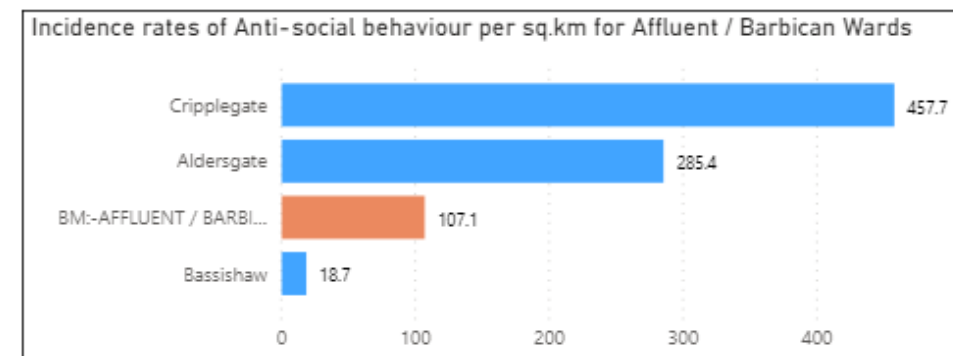


Figure 31a: recorded ASB, 2019 figures: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM

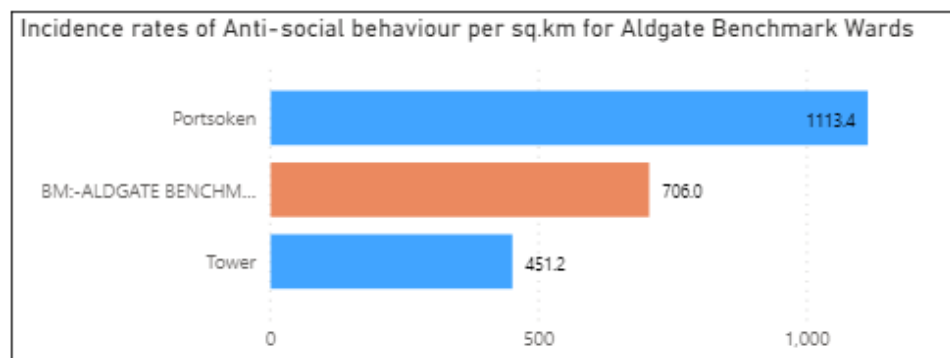


Figure 31b: recorded ASB, 2019 figures: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM

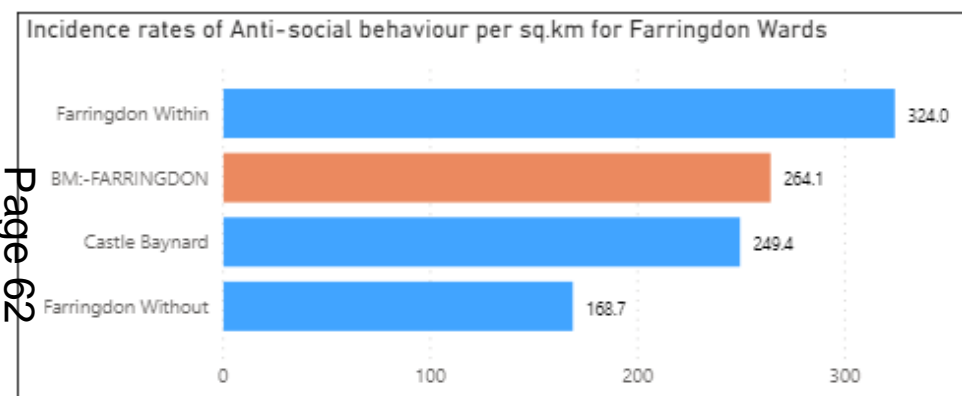


Figure 31c: recorded ASB, 2019 figures: City wards in Farringdon Cluster vs BM

Another indicator of ASB is fly-tipping, graffiti and noise. Over time, the recorded number of **fly-tipping Incidents** in the City of London has increased, with four times the amount recorded in the Financial Year 2019/20, before the COVID-19 pandemic, than in the Financial Year 2009/10 financial year. This masks some significant variation year on year, as can be seen in Figure 32.

	Number of City fly-tipping incidents	Change from the previous year (%)
2012/13	449	-15
2013/14	530	+18
2014/15	369	-30
2015/16	627	+70
2016/17	1,731	+176
2017/18	1,826	+5
2018/19	1,501	-18
2019/20	1,804	+20
2020/21	1,769	-2

Figure 32: recorded incidents of fly-tipping in the City of London, over time

Data on fly-tipping by ward at a pan London level is not available, meaning that benchmarking can only happen at a London Borough level. Figure 33a below shows how the annual rates per hectare of fly tipping within the City of London compare with other parts of London over time, where data is available. Up to 2015, the City experienced low rates, a little higher than outer London as a whole, but considerably lower than inner London boroughs. During 2016, the City fly-tipping rate increased nearly three-fold to overtake inner London. This increase in reported rates in 2016 was not experienced across the remainder of London.

The rise in fly-tipping in 2016 came from the introduction of stricter regulations introduced by the City Corporation for when businesses and residents could place their waste out – any infringement of these regulations is recorded as fly-tipping. Additionally, the process to capture the ‘fly-tipping’ data (which is usually a commercial waste bag) was digitised by the waste contractor in 2016, enabling better collection of the data.

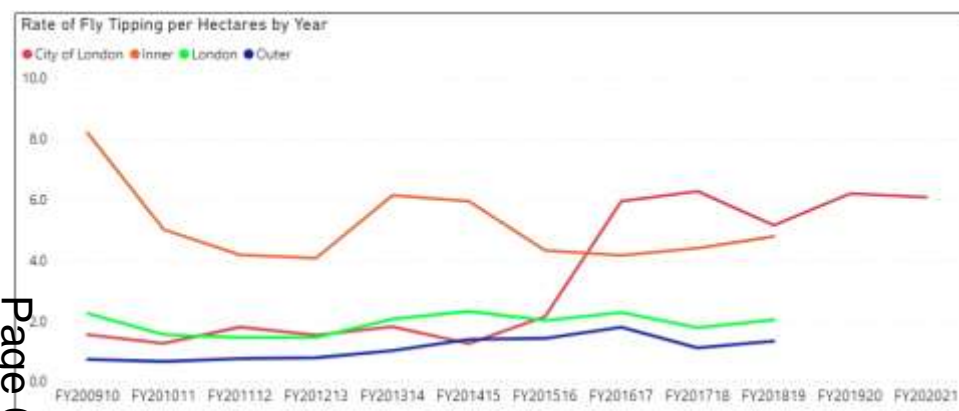


Figure 33a: recorded incidents of fly-tipping over time; City of London vs London

Figure 33b provides more detail on the City of London’s recorded levels of fly-tipping compared to the other 13 inner London boroughs, focusing on the last year for which full data is available, which is Financial Year 2018/19. Despite the increase in 2016, the City of London has a mid-ranking position (#7 at 5.2 per year per hectare), with just under half of the rate of the inner London borough with the highest density (Camden at 11.8) and five times the lowest (Islington at 1.0).

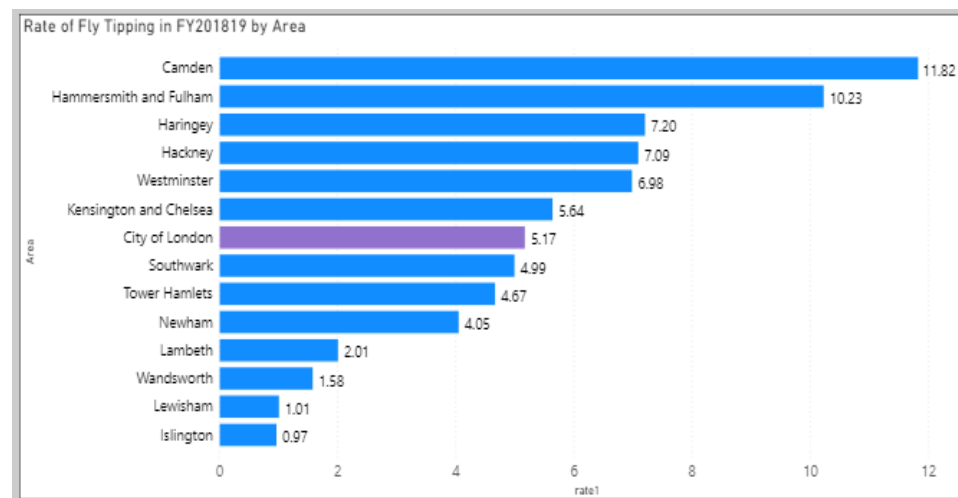


Figure 33b: recorded incidents of fly-tipping in 2018/19, inner London boroughs

Figure 34a shows the percentage of transects surveyed which did not meet the required standard of cleanliness due to **graffiti** in the City, over time. The London benchmark throughout this period is 2.88% and the City has been comfortably below this until the lockdown period of 2020–2021, as shown in Figure 34b.

Graffiti cleanliness	
2014/15	0.22%
2015/16	0.28%
2016/17	1.12%
2017/18	1.67%
2018/19	1.33%
2019/20	1.66%
2020/21	3.17%

Figure 34a: recorded incidents of fly-tipping in 2018/19, inner London boroughs

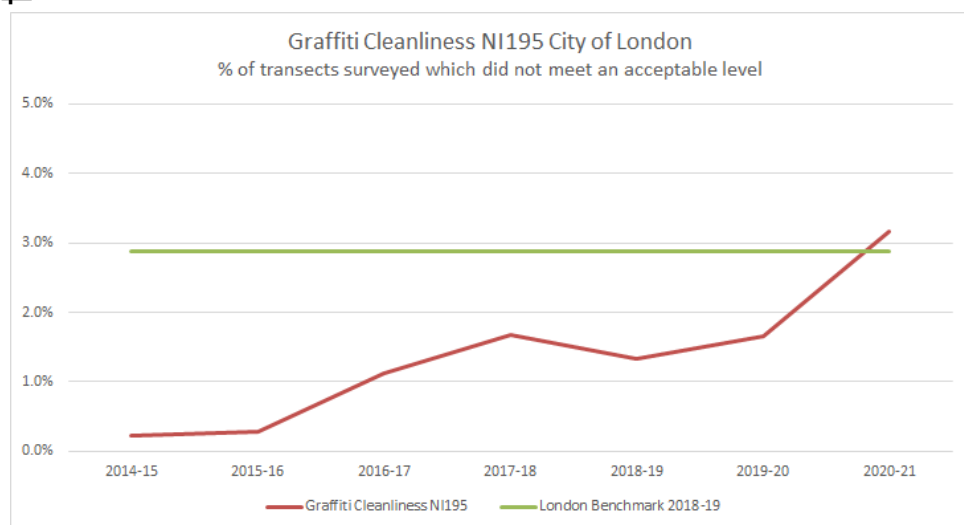


Figure 34b: recorded incidents of fly-tipping in 2018/19, inner London boroughs

Over time, the number of **reported noise complaints** peaked at about 1,100 per year between 2014 and 2016, as can be seen in Figures 35a and 35b, below. After this, there was a steady decrease to 726 complaints in the financial Year to March 2020.

The most common sources of noise complaint are those related to commercial/leisure, followed by those related to construction, as shown in Figure 35b.

In 2020, 94% of justifiable noise complaints investigated by the City of London Corporation resulted in a satisfactory outcome.

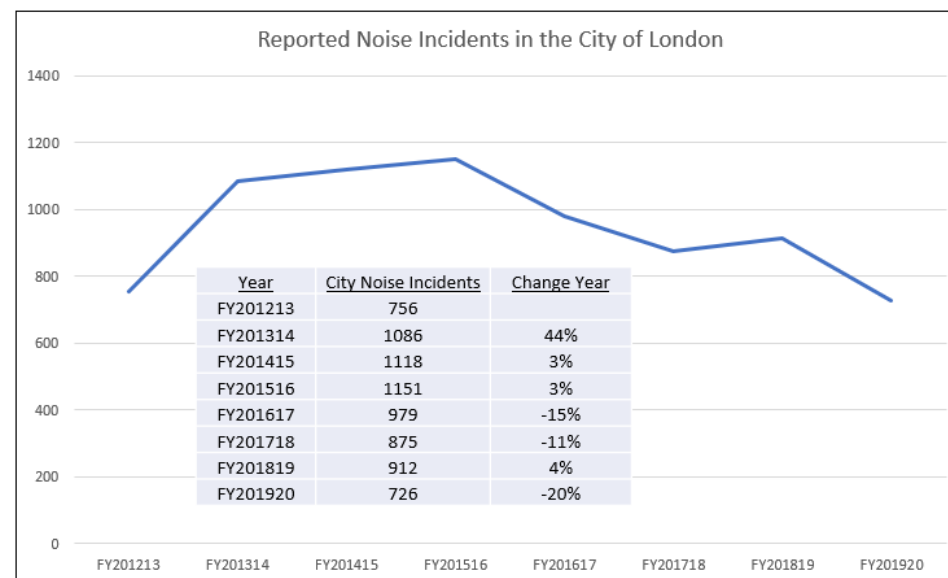


Figure 35a: reported noise complaints in the City of London, over time

	Commercial/ leisure	Construction	Industry	Residential	VMEs*	Total
2012/13	474	114	1	124	43	756
2013/14	442	478	0	87	79	1086
2014/15	478	436	2	90	112	1118
2015/16	373	552	4	81	141	1151
2016/17	308	401	1	118	151	979
2017/18	346	313	2	81	133	878
2018/19	367	351	0	103	91	912
2019/20	358	220	1	97	50	726

Figure 35b: type of reported noise complaints in the City of London, over time

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4 Shoplifting

This section looks at recorded crime rates for shoplifting in the City of London, including ward comparisons.

Figure 36 shows the trend in reported shoplifting levels over time in the City, illustrating a steady increase through 2018 and 2019, following a spike in Q1 2017. This was followed by a COVID-related fall in 2020.

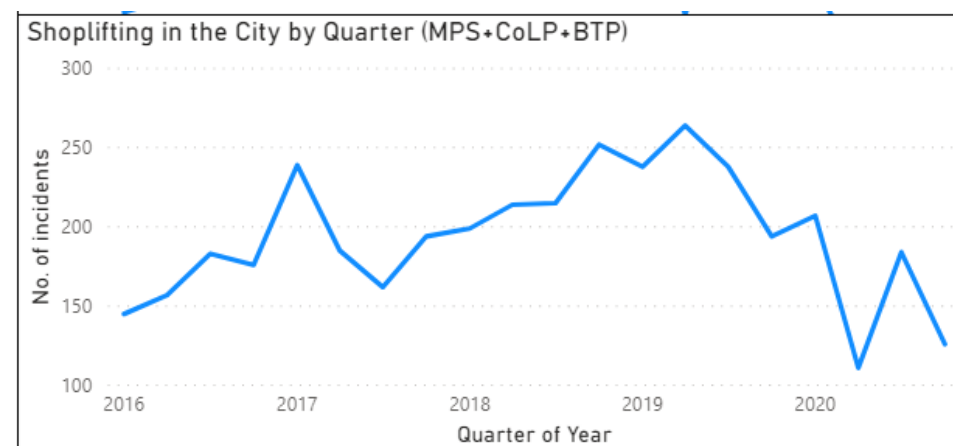


Figure 36: rates of recorded shoplifting in the City of London over time

Figures 37a–c show the distribution and concentration of recorded shoplifting by ward. Langbourn, which includes Leadenhall Market, shows the highest concentration.

* Vehicles and Mechanical Equipment (VMEs)

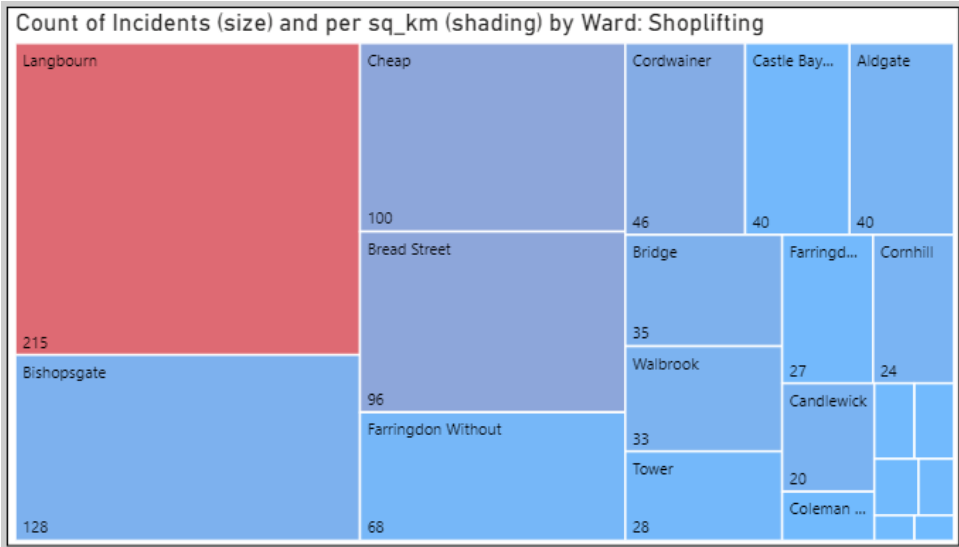


Figure 37a: count and concentration of recorded shoplifting in 2019

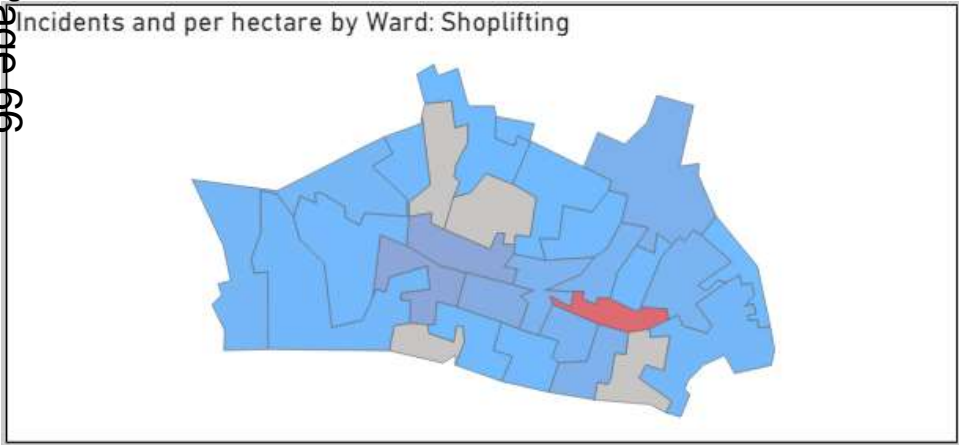


Figure 37b: concentration of recorded shoplifting in 2019

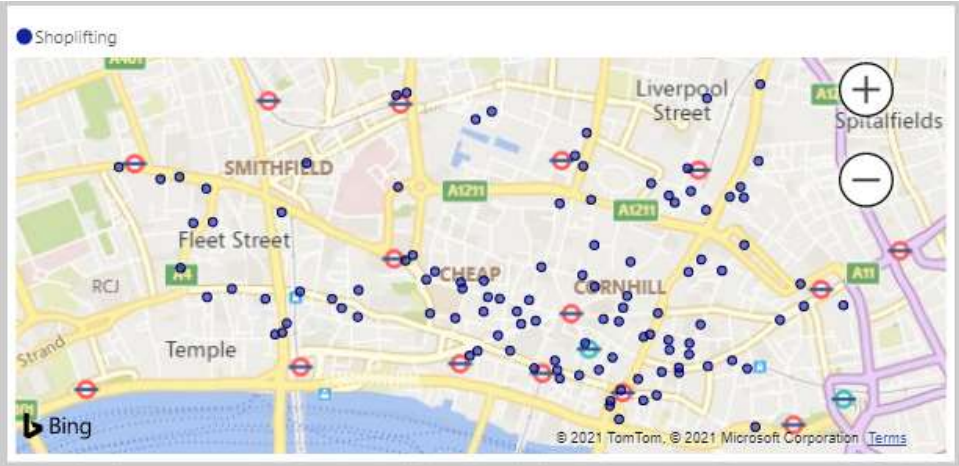


Figure 37c: map of recorded shoplifting in 2019

Figure 38 explores this data in more detail, showing recorded levels of shoplifting in 2019 in some of the predominantly business Core City wards. Langbourn is significantly higher than all the other wards, with an incident rate of 4,036 per square kilometre.

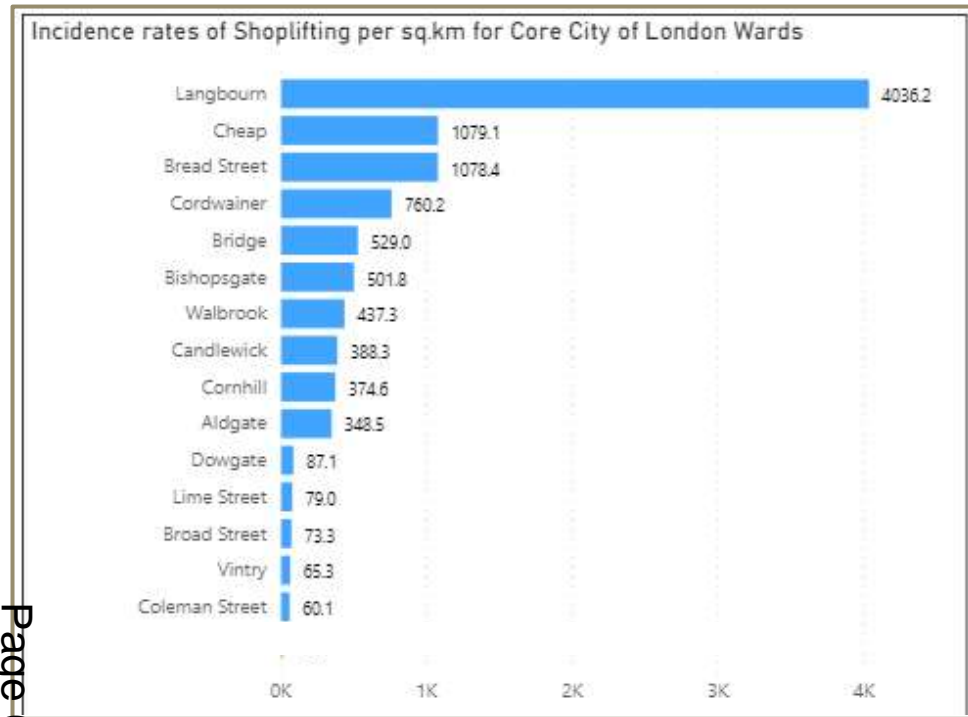


Figure 38: recorded shoplifting, 2019 figures: City core (business) wards

Figures 39a–c show that, while levels of recorded shoplifting are much lower in the residential parts of the City, levels are still considerably higher than their benchmarks in all but one ward, namely Portsoken (34 per sq.km v 70 in the benchmark).

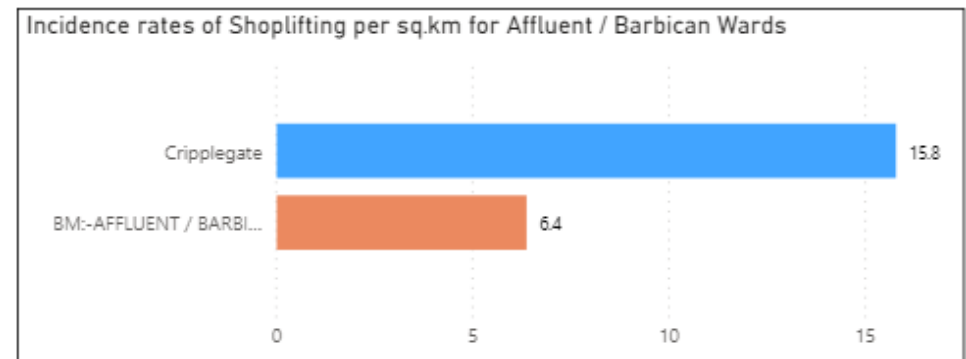


Figure 39a: recorded shoplifting, 2019 figures: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM

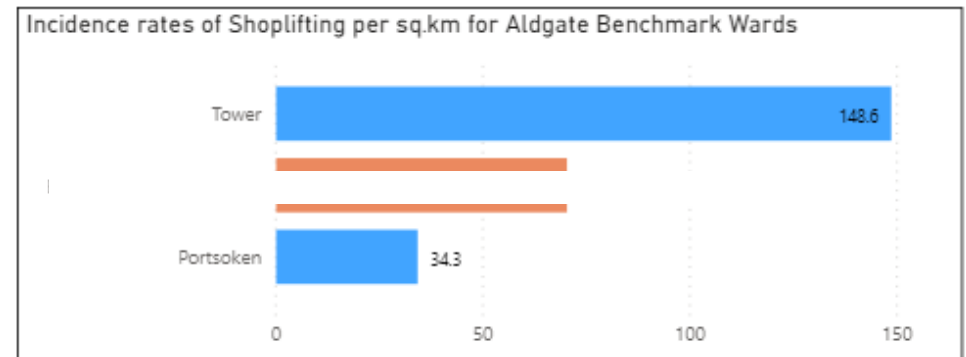


Figure 39b: recorded shoplifting, 2019 figures: City wards Aldgate Cluster vs BM

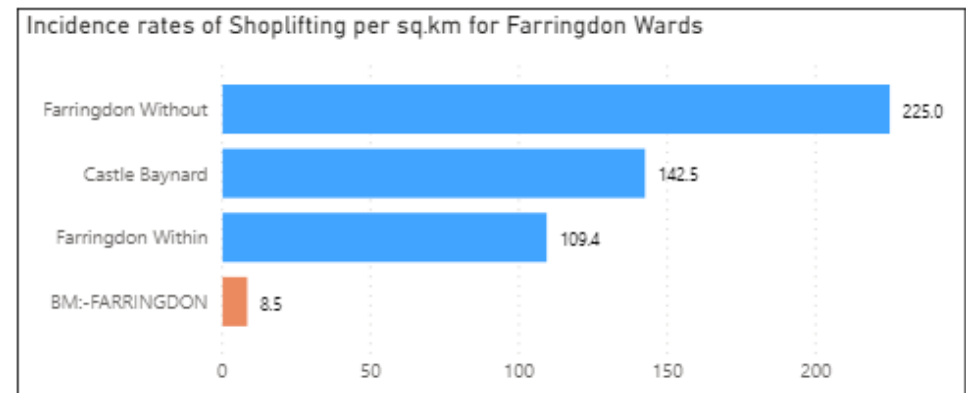


Figure 39c: recorded shoplifting, 2019 figures: City wards in Cluster C vs BM

5.5 Bicycle theft

This section looks at recorded crime rates for bicycle theft in the City of London, including ward comparisons.

As can be seen in Figure 40 below, cycle volumes in the City of London have more than quadrupled since 1999, with a significant increase of 11% between 2017 and 2019, after remaining relatively static since 2012. The City Streets traffic survey, undertaken in November 2019, recorded approximately 49,000 people cycling in the City during the 24-hour count period.

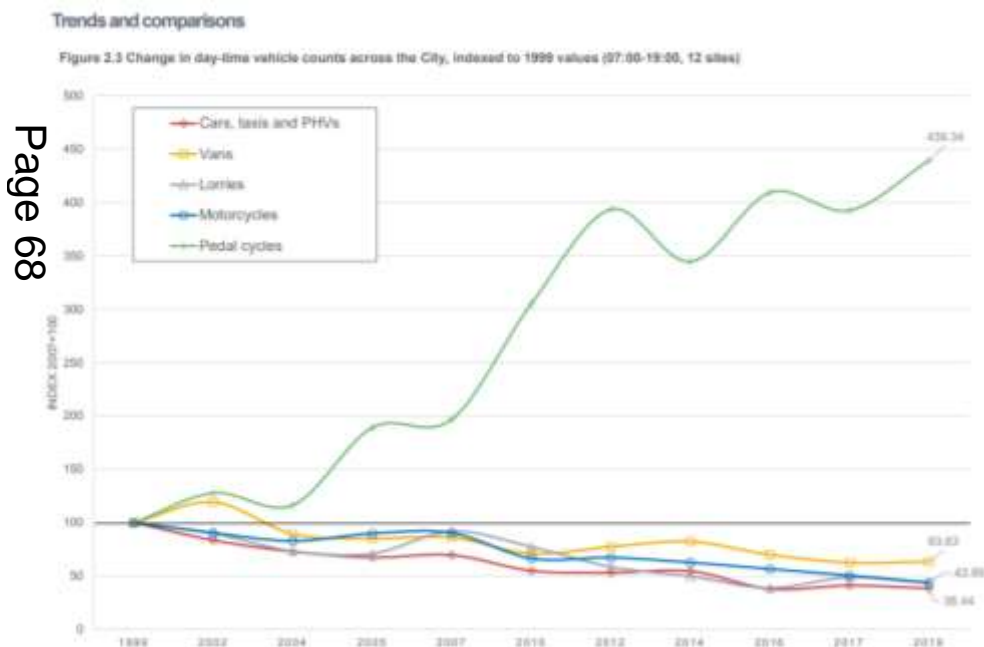


Figure 40: change in daytime vehicle counts across the City

Figure 41 shows the overall levels of bicycle theft in the City. This shows a gradual increase over time, with seasonal summer peaks. The small increase since 2016 appears to be in line with the increase in cycling during this period.

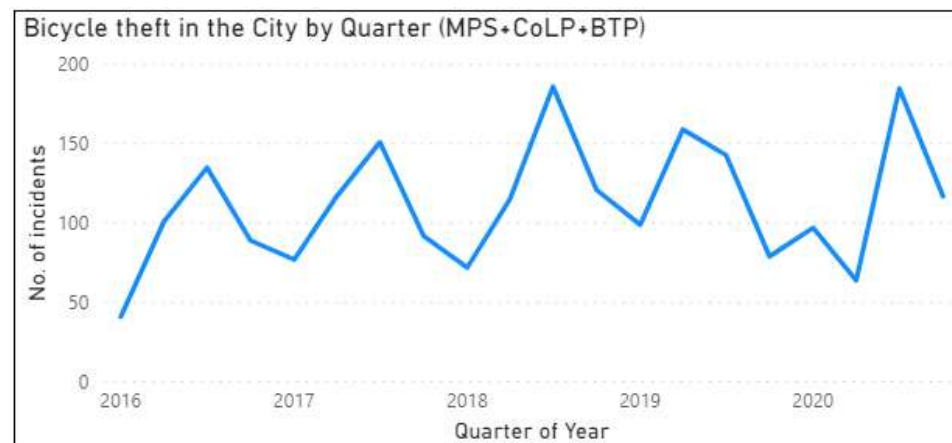


Figure 41: rates of recorded bicycle theft in the City of London over time

Figures 42a–c show the distribution and concentration of recorded bicycle theft by ward. Bridge, Cordwainer and Portsoken show the highest concentration when size of the ward is taken into account.

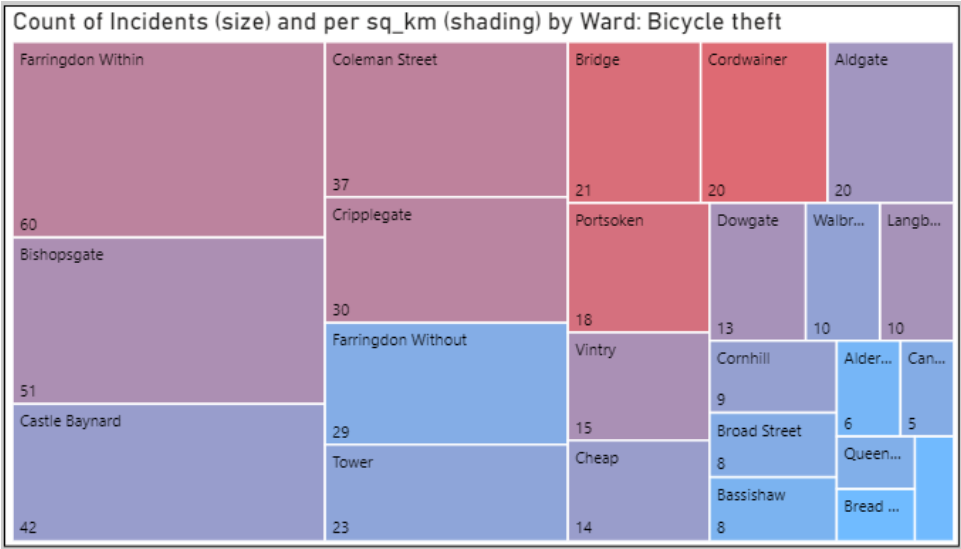


Figure 42a: count and concentration of recorded bicycle theft in 2019

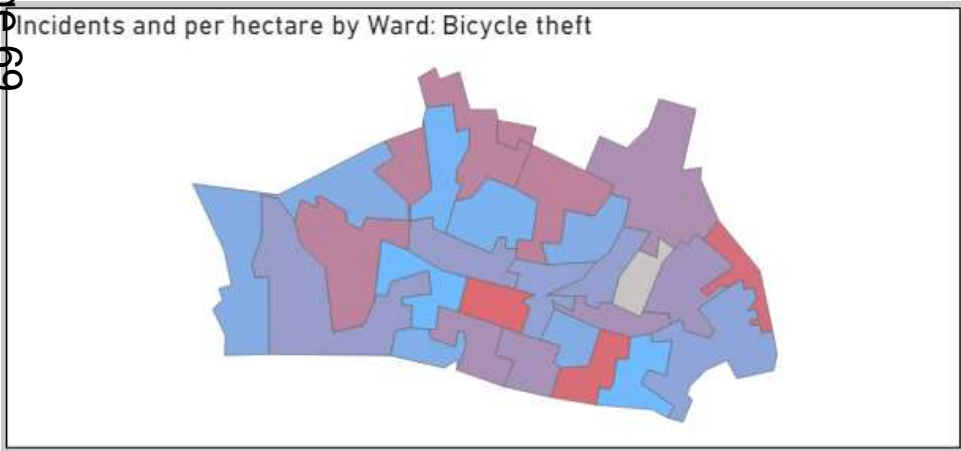


Figure 42b: concentration of recorded bicycle theft in 2019

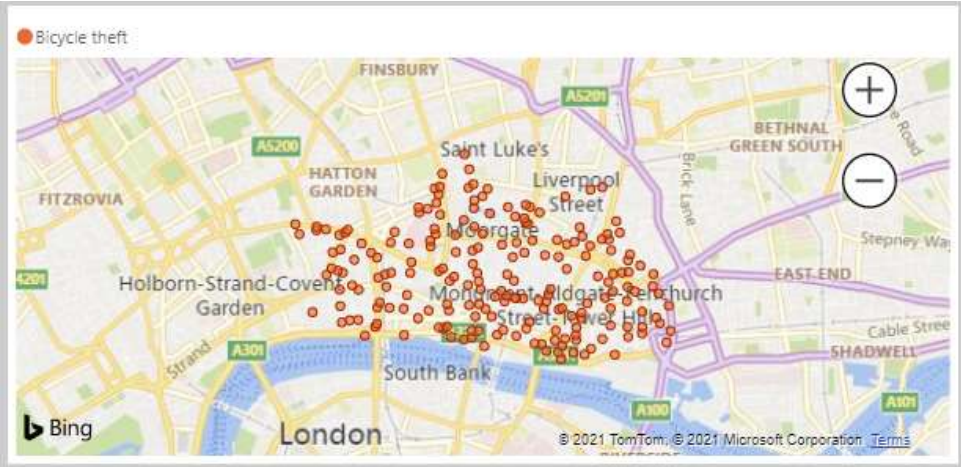


Figure 42c: map of recorded bicycle theft in 2019

Recorded levels of bicycle theft in 2019 in some of the Core City wards, which are predominantly comprised of business rather than residential premises, are high: Bishopsgate has an incident rate of 231.3, Bridge 181.4 and Cordwainer 165.3 per square km.

Figures 43a–c show higher rates of bicycle theft in the residential parts of the City compared to their respective benchmark areas.

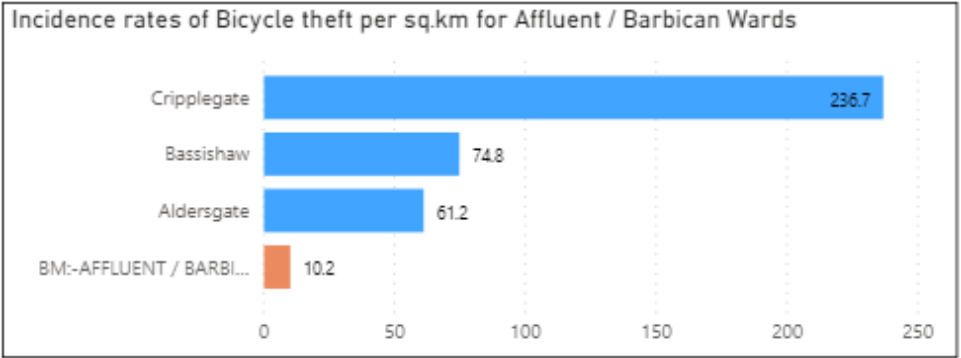


Figure 43a: recorded bicycle theft, 2019 figures: Barbican Cluster vs BM

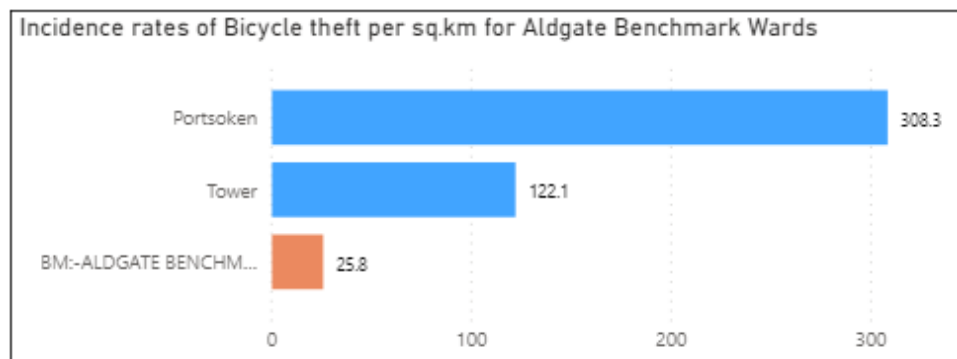


Figure 43b: recorded bicycle theft, 2019 figures: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM

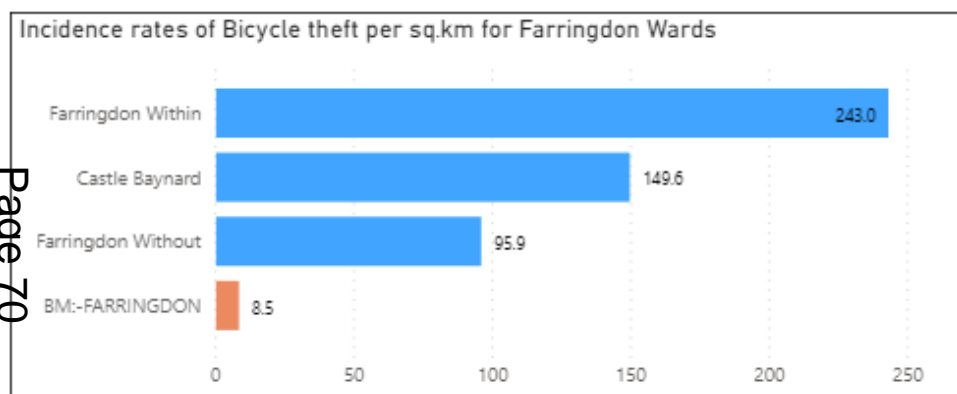


Figure 43c: recorded bicycle theft, 2019 figures: Farringdon Cluster vs BM

5.6 Public order and criminal damage

This section looks at the levels of demand on policing for events and protests in the City of London. It also contains recorded criminal damage rates in the City of London, including ward comparisons.

In 2019/20, the CoLP were involved in policing 468 large-scale events in the City. Of these, 215 were pre-planned and 313 required the attendance of five or more officers. This included 112 (up to February 2020) recorded protests, which is a decrease of 15 from the number

recorded in 2018/19. The majority of protests remain recorded as environmental in nature, with 49 protests falling into this category.

During 2018/19, the CoLP recorded 476 offences relating to public disorder, which was a 12% increase from 2018/19. Of these, 22% of the offences were detected, which is an increase from the 17% achieved in 2018/19. Of the offences, 23% also received a positive outcome, which is an increase from the 195 achieved in 2018/19.

Turning to criminal damage, Figure 44 shows the overall levels of criminal damage as recorded on GLA SafeStats by both the CoLP and the MPS.

Figure 44 shows a slowly increasing rate of recorded criminal damage and arson in the City over time, peaking in 2019 then dropping significantly in 2020 during the COVID-19 lockdowns, then returning to previous levels in 2020 Q3 as lockdown measures eased.



Figure 44: rates of recorded criminal damage and arson in the City of London over time

Figures 45 a–c show that virtually all of the residential wards in the City have higher rates of recorded criminal damage than their benchmarks. Cripplegate (173.6 compared to 19.1 benchmark), Portsoken (188.4 compared to 93.3), Farringdon Within (81 compared to 29.6), and Farringdon Without (66.2 compared to 29.6) all have over double the levels of their benchmarks. The only ward in the City whose rate of recorded criminal damage is similar to its benchmark counterpart is Tower (122.1 per sq.km v 93)

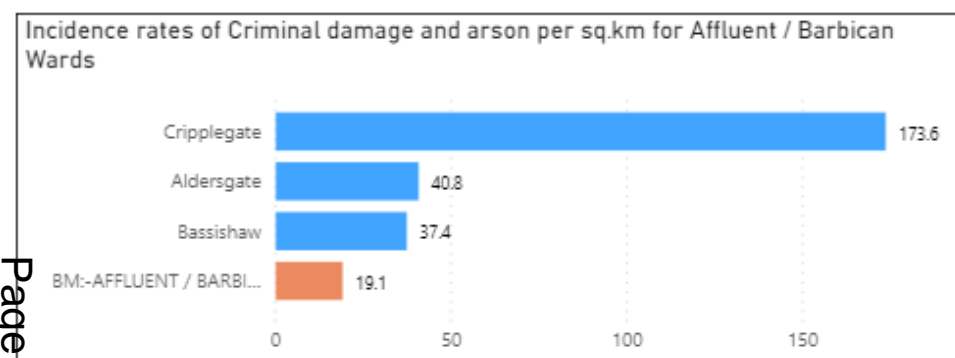


Figure 45a: recorded criminal damage, 2019: City wards in Barbican Cluster vs BM

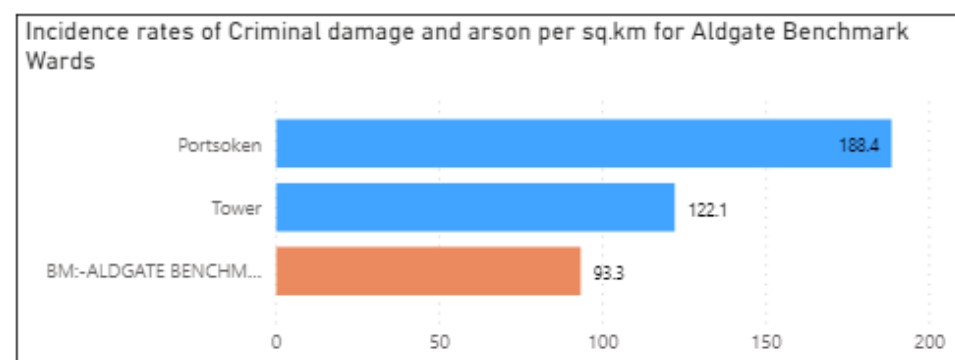


Figure 45b: recorded criminal damage, 2019: City wards in Aldgate Cluster vs BM

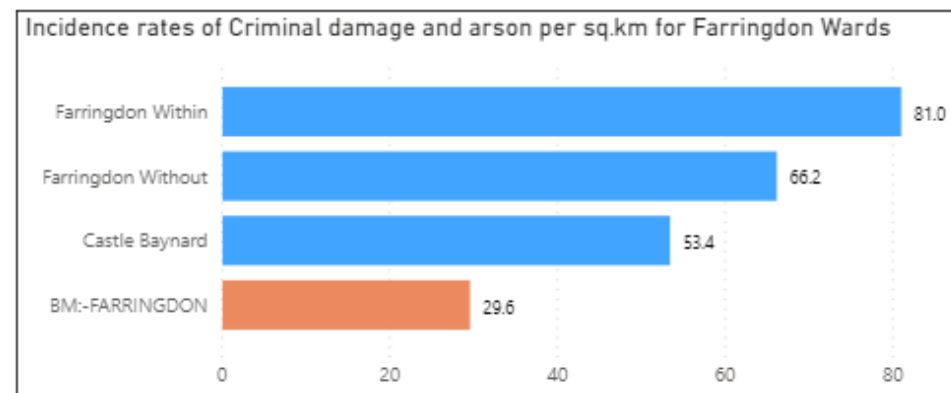


Figure 45c: recorded criminal damage, 2019: City wards in Farringdon Cluster vs BM

5.7 Deliberate fires and alarms

This section looks at data pertaining to deliberate fires and malicious false fire alarms in the City of London.

As can be seen in Figure 46 below, the numbers of **malicious false fire alarms** in the City of London have remained fairly constant since 2015. This overall trend masks a significant seasonal effect, with numbers in the summer and autumn consistently higher, averaging at just below 300 per quarter, while in the winter and spring this falls to closer to 220.

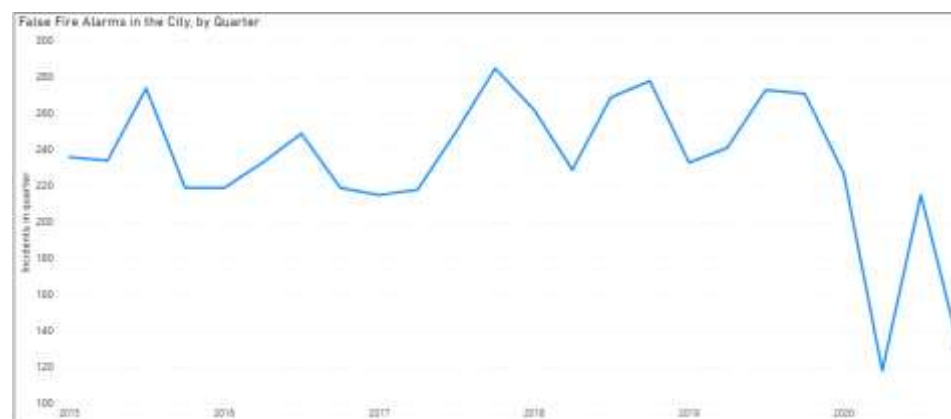


Figure 46: rates of malicious false fire alarms in the City of London, over time

Figures 47a–c show the relative number of alarms within each of the 25 City wards as expressed by the size of the boxes. Castle Banyard has the highest number in 2019, with 128 of the 1,018 (13%) occurring there.

However, adjusting for ward area, the three with the highest concentration – all exceeding 600 per hectare – are Candlewick, Lime Street and Cordwainer. These are represented by the brightness of the red colours. Clusters of false alarms occur on the north side of the east end of Cannon Street, opposite Monument station (Candlewick), around Bush Lane on the South of Cannon Street (Dowgate) and just to the West of Cannon Bridge House (Dowgate/Cordwainer).

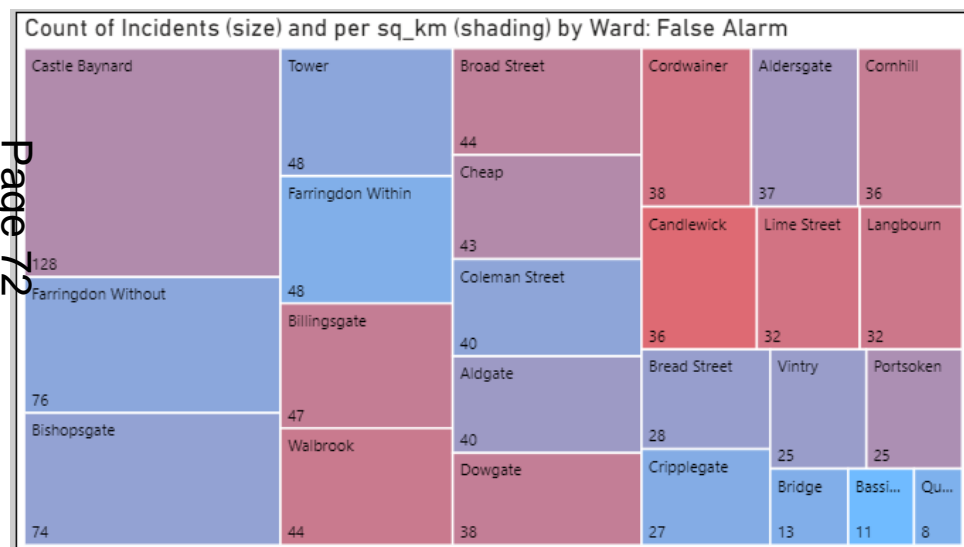


Figure 47a: count and concentration of malicious false fire alarms in 2019

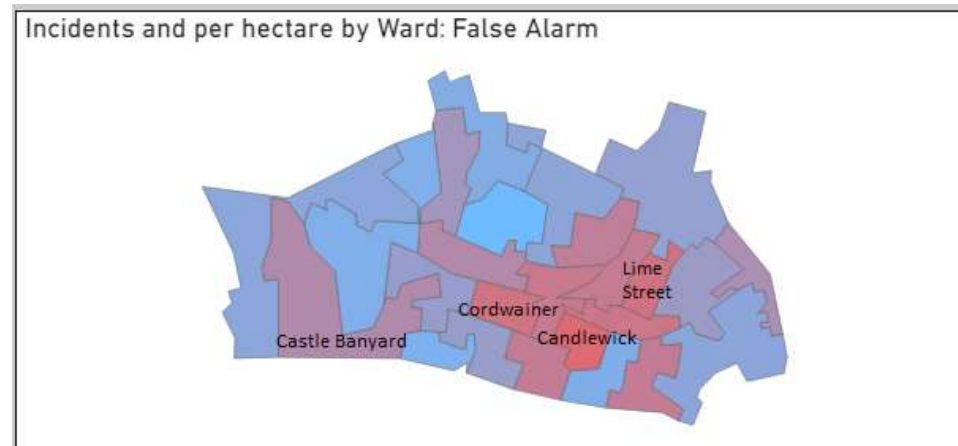


Figure 47b: concentration of recorded malicious false fire alarms in 2019



Figure 47c: map of recorded malicious false fire alarms in 2019

Data on malicious false fire alarms by ward at a pan-London level is not available, meaning that benchmarking can only happen at a London borough level. Figure 48 compares the rates/densities of the numbers of malicious fire alarms against other inner London boroughs (adjusted for relative areas). The City ranks fourth out of 14 in terms of number, exceeded by Westminster, Tower Hamlets and Hackney.

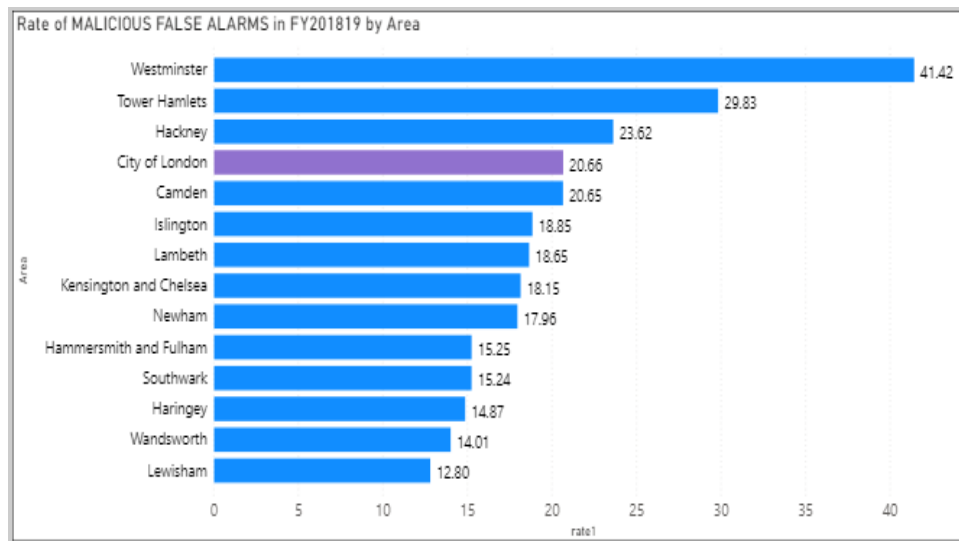


Figure 48: recorded incidents of malicious false fire alarms in 2018/19, inner London boroughs

Regarding types of **deliberately initiated/malicious fires**, Figure 49 shows that the recorded numbers of these has been very low or zero in recent years in the City of London, compared with other inner London boroughs.

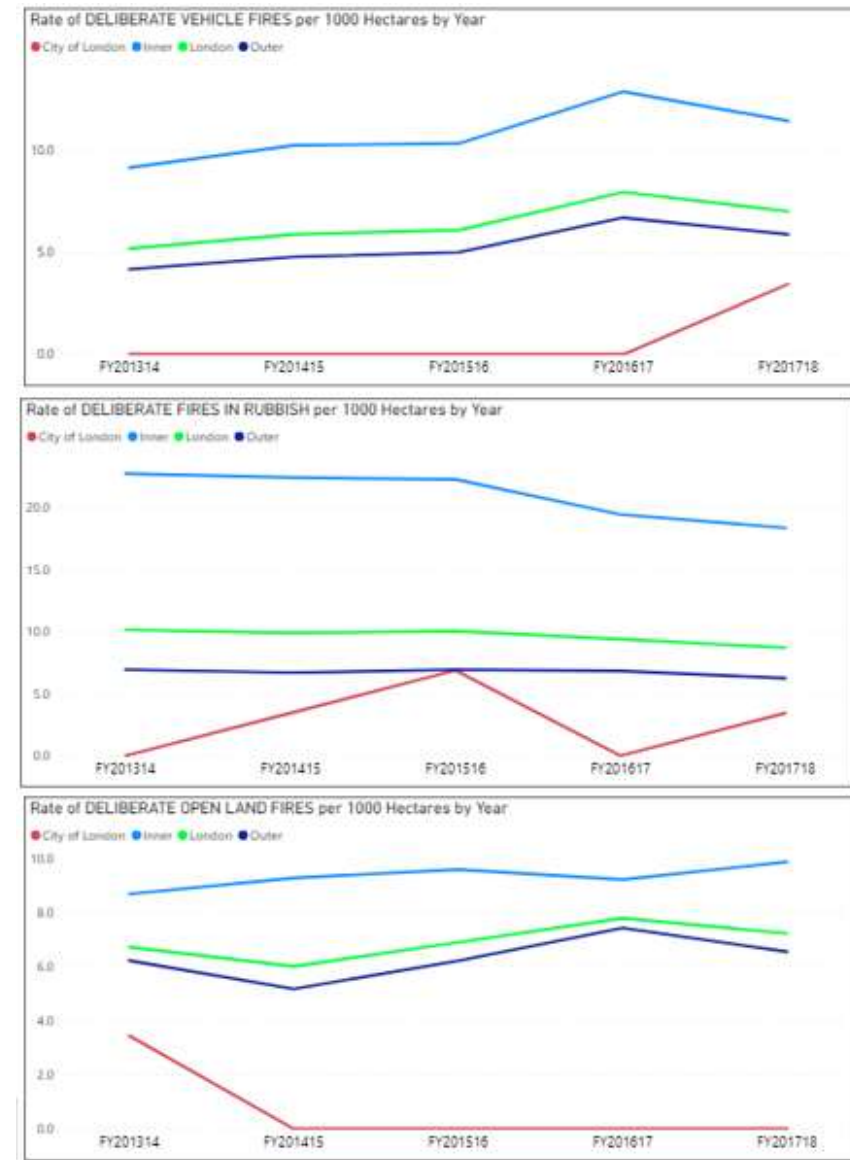


Figure 49: recorded numbers of deliberate/malicious fires over time

Vulnerable people and communities



The City of London Police (CoLP), working with partner agencies across the City, maintain a detailed vulnerability dashboard tracking data and trends in offences involving vulnerable people. Figure 50 below shows, their performance in meeting these from April 2020–February 2021.

	Recorded incidents	Trend
Adults at Risk	443	→
Children at Risk	220	↑
Child Protection, Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse & Missing Children	<i>Child abuse</i>	↓
	<i>Child sexual exploitation</i>	→
	<i>Missing children</i>	→
Domestic Abuse Crime	70	↑
Harmful Practices	<i>Female genital mutilation</i>	→
	<i>Forced marriage</i>	→
	<i>Honour-based violence</i>	→
Rate Crime	70	↓
Managing Violent & Sexual Offenders	<10	→
Mental Health	583	↑
Suicides & Attempted Suicide	<i>Suicides</i>	↓
	<i>Attempted suicides</i>	→
Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking	<10	→
Prevent	<10	→
Rape and other sexual offences	<i>Rape</i>	↓
	<i>Other sexual offences</i>	↓
Stalking & Harassment	73	↓

Figure 50: 2020–2021 trends in supporting vulnerable people and communities

For many of the vulnerability strands, the numbers are too low to allow for additional analysis. The analysis in this chapter, specifically sections 6.2–6.8 inclusive, includes data from the CoLP Vulnerability Dashboard, published in February 2021 by the Force Performance Unit. It is important

to note that some of the most recent data here has not yet been published and could be subject to change in the reconciliation process that occurs before formal publication by the Home Office.

This City of London Vulnerability Dashboard data is supplemented by data provided in the City of London Police Annual Report 2019/20 and callout data provided by the London Ambulance Service.

6.1 Adults at risk

Police officers complete a Public Protection Notice (PPN) which summarises the vulnerabilities of victims. The data used in Figure 51 is based on the data recorded in these PPNs.

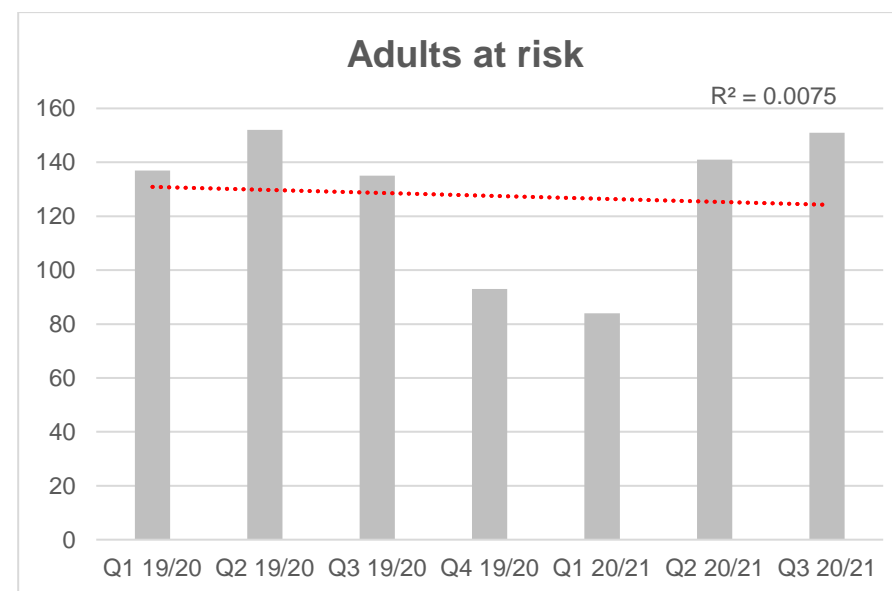


Figure 51: quarterly trends on numbers of adults at risk PPNs, 2019–2021

Comparing Q3 20/21 to Q3 19/20, there has been a 12% increase, possibly due to the impact of COVID-19 putting more people in at-risk categories.

The quarter trend line is showing a very slight decrease. However, compared with Q1–Q2, we have seen an increase of reports this quarter.

Note that Figures 52, 53, 54a, 55a and 57 show red dotted lines to denote the R-squared correlation coefficient on the trend over time, aimed at helping interpretation. The nearer this is to 1.0, the greater the strength of correlation. A strong correlation occurs where the R-squared figure exceeds 0.4

6.2 Children at risk

Figure 52 shows the number of children at risk PPNs submitted each quarter, extracted from the system based on the PPN entered date.

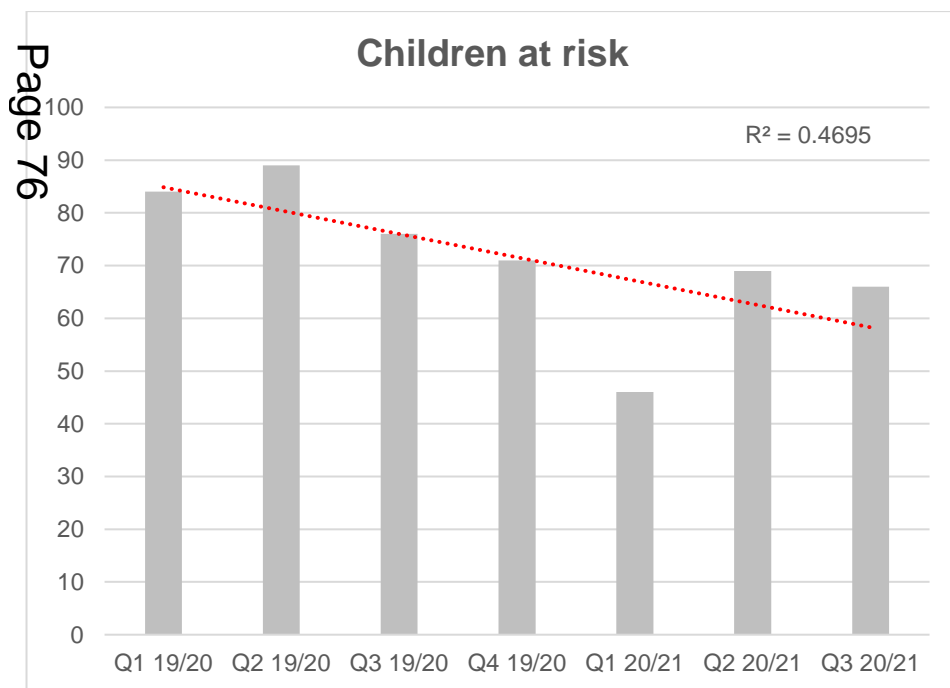


Figure 52: quarterly trends on numbers of children at risk PPNs, 2019–2021

Comparing Q3 20/21 to Q3 19/20 there has been a 13% decrease, possibly due to the impact of COVID-19 making it harder for people to identify children in at-risk groups.

6.3 Domestic abuse

Figure 53 shows the number of domestic abuse crimes recorded on Niche RMS police records each quarter, based on the occurrence created date and those occurrences with a domestic qualifier (in either the National Incident Category List or local qualifier fields).

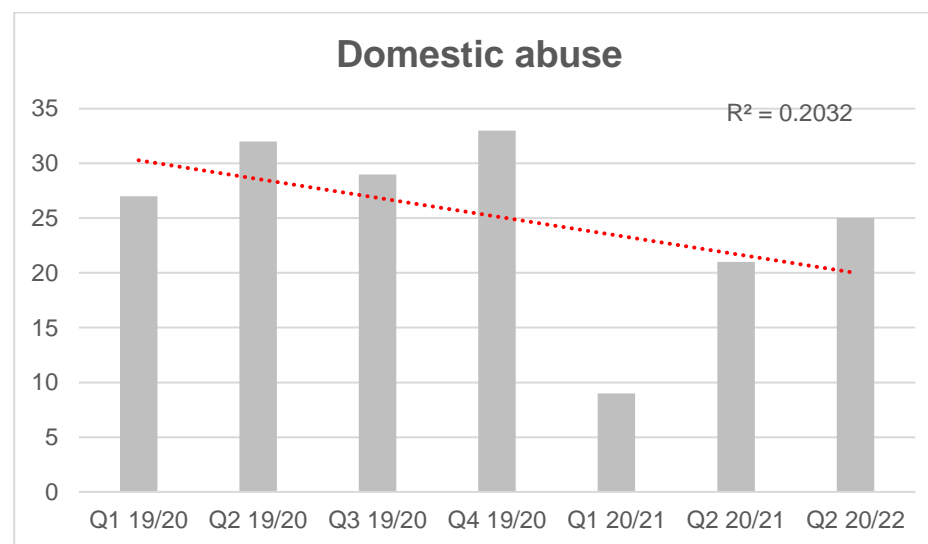


Figure 53: quarterly trends on domestic abuse, 2019–2021

While there has been a general decreasing trend over the last year, Q3 20/21 compared with Q3 19/20 has seen a significant 14% decrease. This could be due to the small residential population in the City or perhaps due to victims feeling they were unable to call for help while in lockdown, either with or near the perpetrator. There was a particular spike in

October that related to crimes that occurred in hotels as well as some repeat incidents with residents.

During 2019/20, 73% of domestic abuse charges resulted in a conviction; of these, 62% were guilty pleas, which is generally thought to indicate a high quality of prosecution evidence¹⁴.

6.4 Hate crime

Figure 54a shows the number of hate crimes recorded on Niche RMS police records each quarter, based on the occurrence created date and those occurrences with a hate crime flag (in the National Incident Category List qualifier field) or a hate crime type descriptor in the stats classification.

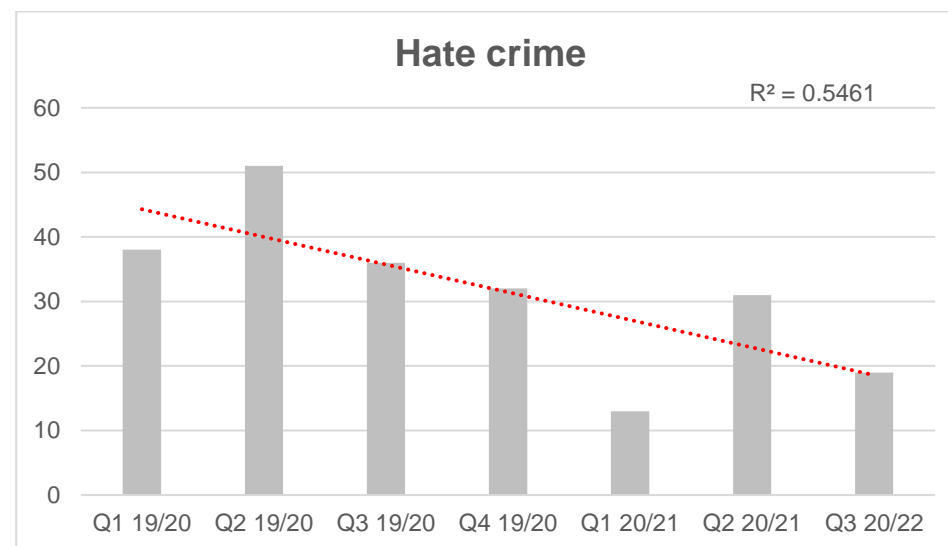


Figure 54a: quarterly trends on hate crime, 2019–2021

There has been a general decreasing trend over the last two years. Comparing Q3 20/21 to Q3 19/20 there has been a 47% decrease likely due to the impact of COVID-19. The majority of recent hate crimes are public disorder related and motivated by race. A minority (less than 10) were sexual orientation or transgender motivated.

Figure 54b shows how these motivating factors in the City compare to those recorded for hate crimes across London as a whole for 2018/19. The breakdown by motivating factor is relatively similar, with around three-quarters in both the City and across London motivated by race. Those recorded in the City are more likely to be motivated by religion than in the rest of London, and less likely to be motivated by sexual orientation, transgender or disability.

¹⁴ City of London Annual Performance Report, 2019–20

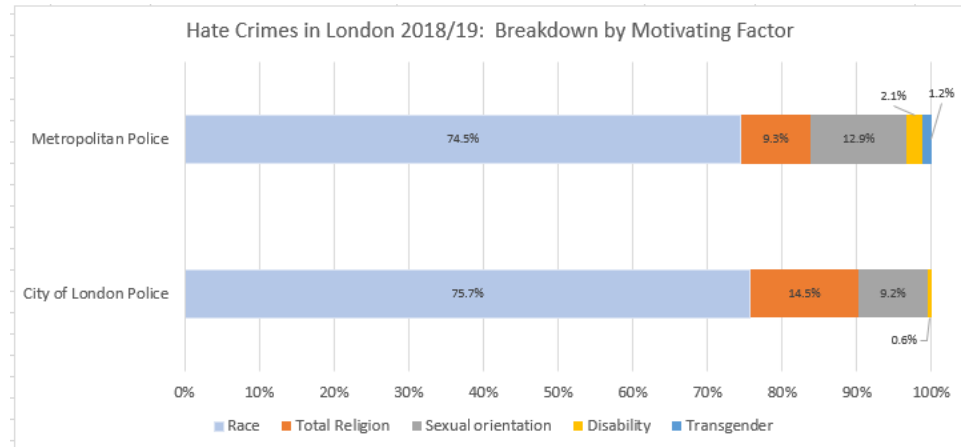


Figure 54b: motivating factors for hate crimes in London, 2018/19

6.5 Mental health

Figure 55a shows the number of crimes and incidents recorded on Niche RMS police records each quarter with either a mental health National Incident Category List qualifier or an attached mental health monitoring form. The mental health flag was introduced in September 2019, which is why an increase in figures can be seen at this point (Q2 19/20).

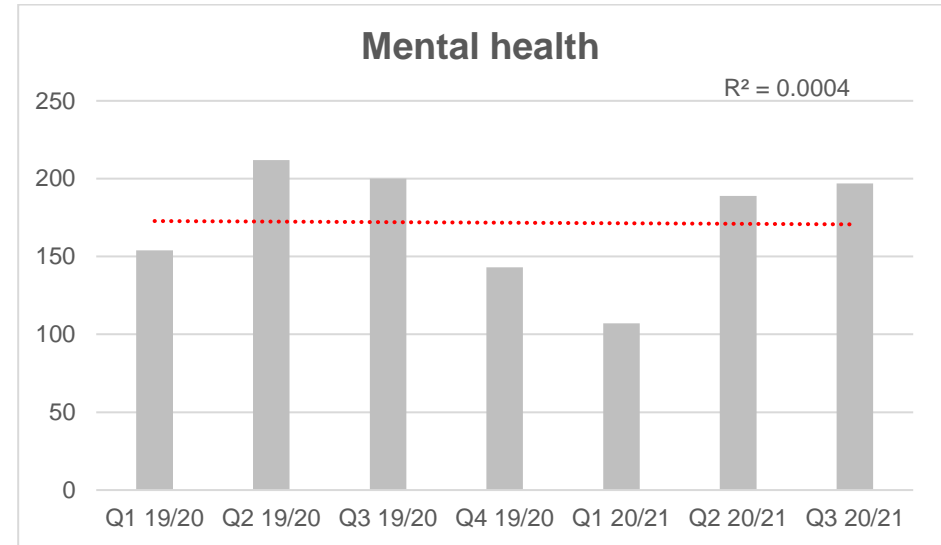


Figure 55a: quarterly trends on mental health, 2019–2021

The initial increase seen from the introduction of the flag has, however, tailed off over the following quarters, with Q4 being back to a similar level seen before the introduction of the flag.

However, reports are increasing over the last two quarters. The Centre for Mental Health has observed an international increase in levels of psychological distress and mental ill health in the wake of COVID-19, and it is thought this increase is likely to continue in coming months.

Levels of mental ill health can also be approximated by looking in detail at ambulance callouts (not all of which result in a hospital admission) for psychiatric/abnormal behaviour in the City, as can be seen in Figure 55b. This shows a steady decrease for these types of incident until Q3 of 2019. This increase, which is not replicated in the recorded crime data, possibly due to an increase in ambulances being called rather than the Police for this type of incident, continued until the COVID-19 lockdowns. Figures 55c–e show concentrations and locations of these incidents in 2019, with the biggest concentration being in Bishopsgate.

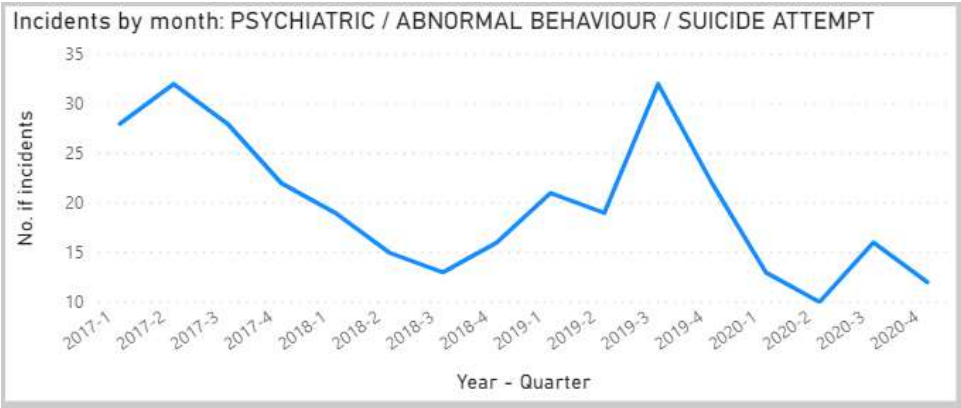


Figure 55b: quarterly trends on ambulance callouts for psychiatric/abnormal behaviour/suicide attempts, 2017–2020

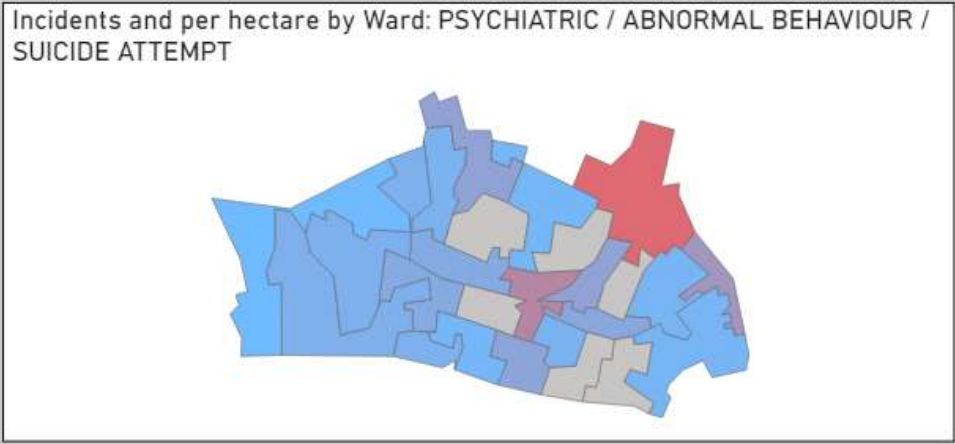


Figure 55d: concentration of ambulance callouts for psychiatric/abnormal behaviour/suicide attempts, 2019

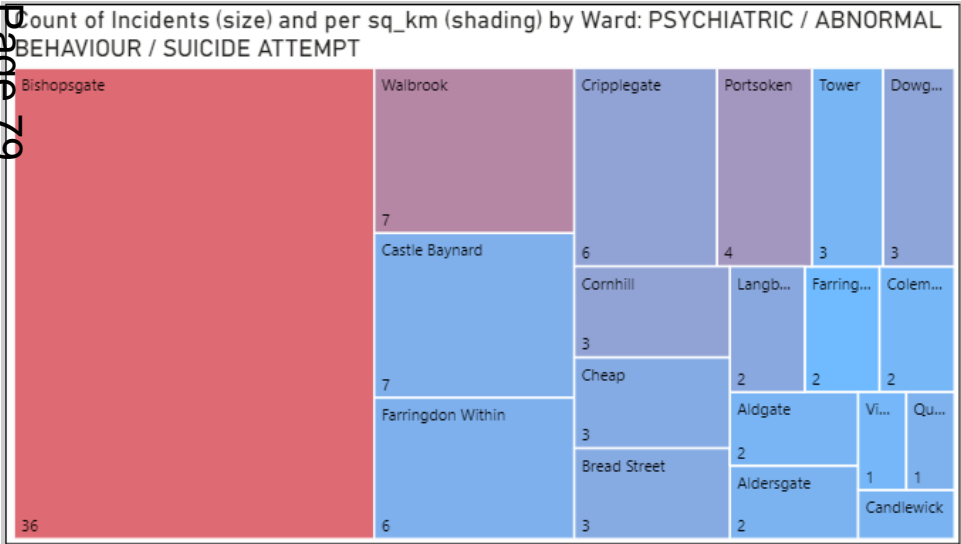


Figure 55c: count and concentration of ambulance callouts for psychiatric/abnormal behaviour/suicide attempts, 2019



Figure 55e: concentration of ambulance callouts for psychiatric/abnormal behaviour/suicide attempts, 2019

6.6 Suicide and attempted suicide

The Police Vulnerability Dashboard records 93 attempted suicides in 2020. As can be seen in Figure 56 below, 72 of these happened from one of the five River Thames bridges maintained by the City Bridge Trust, with London Bridge and Tower Bridge recording the highest number of attempts. These figures, as well as the overall total number of attempts, are consistent with the previous two years.

	2018	2019	2020
London Bridge	31	35	32
Tower Bridge	15	21	21
Blackfriars Bridge	15	12	12
Southwark Bridge	<i>Less than 10</i>	<i>Less than 10</i>	<i>Less than 10</i>
Millennium Bridge	<i>Less than 10</i>	<i>Less than 10</i>	<i>Less than 10</i>
TOTAL	74	75	72

Figure 56: annual attempted suicides from City bridges, over time

6.7 Stalking and harassment

Figure 57 shows the number of crimes recorded on Niche RMS each quarter under the stalking and harassment offence category.

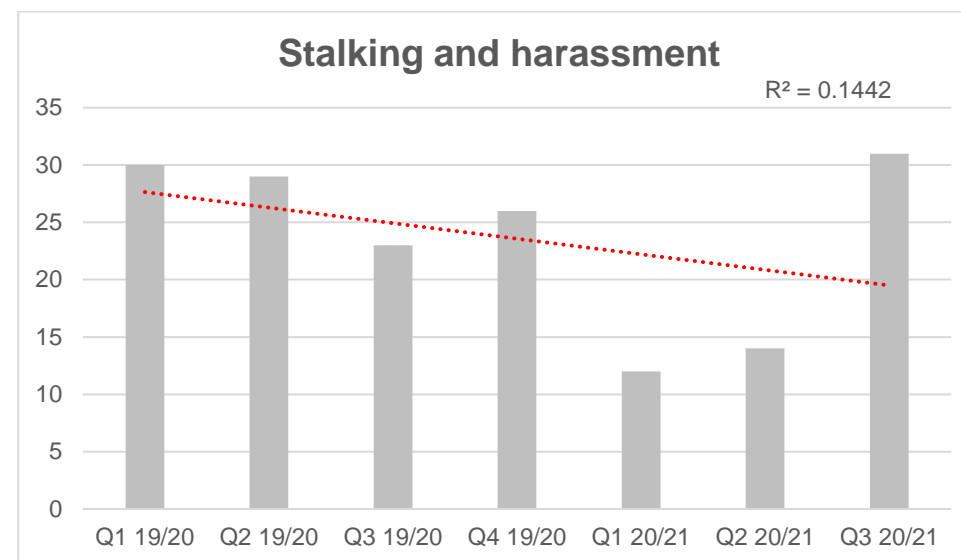


Figure 57: quarterly trends on stalking and harassment, 2019–2021

There is a general declining trend with Q1–Q2 20/21 showing a sharp decrease as in other areas. However, Q3 20–21 has seen a 35% increase compared to Q3 19/20. The majority of reports in Q3 are related to malicious communications, stalking or harassment.

6.8 Economic fraud

Since 2008, the CoLP has been the national lead police force for fraud. This is a broad role that encompasses many aspects of the volume economic crime landscape, from investigating some of the country's most complex frauds to hosting the national fraud and cyber crime reporting centre, Action Fraud. During 2019–2020¹⁵:

- over 62,000 victims of economic fraud were helped via the Action Fraud and National Fraud Intelligence Bureau;
- approximately £5.5million was confiscated in assets from criminals;
- approximately £1.1 million compensation was paid to victims;
- 155 individuals were convicted on a variety of fraud charges;
- over 1,900 bank accounts were disrupted to combat fraud and illegal activities; and
- over 600 police officers across all forces and Regional Organised Crime Units were trained in serious fraud investigation and management.

From April 2020 to December 2020, 41 victims have been protected from re-victimisation, with approximately £660,000 prevented from being lost. During this period, the NECVCI have engaged with 38,468 victims, 4,404 of which were vulnerable. Of these, 428 were identified as requiring additional safeguarding and were supported through partnership working (escalated to force/social service/other support network).

¹⁵ City of London Annual Performance Report, 2019/20

6.9 Countering terrorism

Project Servator was established in the City of London in partnership with the Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure in 2014. It aims to disrupt a range of criminal activity, including terrorism, while providing a reassuring presence for the public. Since then, 23 other police forces have adopted it under the leadership of the CoLP, including New South Wales Police Force in Australia.

During 2016–2019¹⁶:

- over 33,500 engagement messages were given to the public;
- 78 people received ACT (Action Counters Terrorism) training within the year;
- enhanced collaboration with the Corporation of London public realm teams has led to the implementation of a number of security and safety projects across the City of London;
- 1,000+ Project Servator deployments;
- 115 reports of suspicious activity related to terrorism were investigated; and
- 57 arrests were made by Project Servator officers.

¹⁶ City of London Annual Performance Report, 2019/20

6.10 Alcohol and drug misuse

The Director of Public Health for City and Hackney published a report into substance misuse in the City of London and Hackney in 2019–2020¹⁷ which describes the need, harms and local responses to substance misuse. The data in this section is reproduced directly from this report.

It is challenging to estimate how many people use substances within a local area. This is partly due to the hidden nature of substance misuse, possibly linked to the legal status of many substances, or potential feelings of shame or embarrassment. Many people also underestimate the risks associated with their lifestyle choices; for example, underestimating their alcohol consumption by as much as 40%, and how risky their drinking patterns are¹⁸.

However, there are some estimation tools available that give an idea of the amount of substance misuse occurring in a local area, and therefore, the support and treatment needed. Public Health England estimates that nearly 4,000 residents across the City and Hackney are dependent on alcohol, with 83% of those adults in Hackney and 69% in the City not receiving treatment for this¹⁹ (Figure 58).

Additionally, the 2017/18 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) gives an estimate of the prevalence of people using drugs in London, which can be used to give a prevalence estimate by applying it to local population data. This crudely predicts the number of people using drugs in Hackney and the City, as seen in Figure 59.

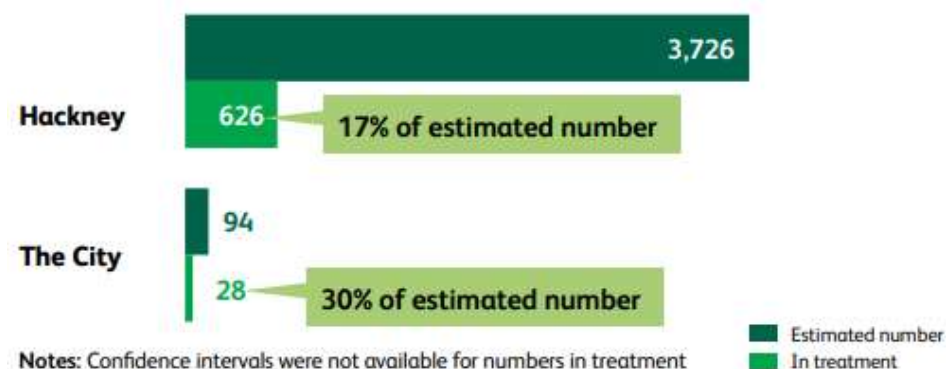


Figure 58: estimated number of Hackney and City of London residents with alcohol dependency (age 18+, 2016/17) compared to numbers in treatment (age 18+, 2017/18)

Substance type	National prevalence England	Regional prevalence London	Hackney estimated No.	City of London estimated No.
Any Class A drug ⁴	3.5 %	3.3 %	6,387 (2.2 %) ⁵	165 (1.9 %) ⁶
Any drug ⁷	9.0 %	9.3 %	18,001 (6.4 %)	466 (5.6 %)

Figure 59: local estimates of Hackney and the City residents using drugs in the last year by type (age 16–59, 2017/18)

¹⁷ <https://democracy.cityoflondon.gov.uk/documents/s148373/Substance%20Misuse%20in%20City%20and%20Hackney%20Annual%20Report.pdf>

¹⁸ Department of Health and Social Care, Drinkers can underestimate drinking habits, 2013. [Online]. Available:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/drinkers-can-underestimate-alcohol-habits>

¹⁹ Public Health England, University of Sheffield, 'Estimates of the number of adults in England with an alcohol dependency potentially in need of specialist treatment adult prevalence 2016/17, November 2018.

The CSEW also estimates that around 2.1% of 16- to 59-year-olds nationally are frequent drug users²⁰. Applied locally to 2018 population projections, these estimates suggest that just over 4,000 16- to 59-year-olds in Hackney, and around 100 residents in the City of London are frequent drug users.

Using the same approach, this time applying the CSEW percentage to the weekday 7:00am–7:00pm City of London population of c. 500,000 (comprising of commuters, visitors and learners) it can be estimated that there are around 10,000 frequent drug users in the Square Mile.

Public Health England uses a tool developed by Liverpool John Moores University to estimate the prevalence of opiate and/or crack cocaine use in local areas. This tool suggests, there are approximately 2,880 residents across Hackney and the City using opiates and/or crack cocaine. As with alcohol, there is a high level of unmet need, with over half of those estimated as dependent on opiates and/or crack cocaine not receiving treatment for this.

Data on drug offences can also give an indication about the prevalence of drugs within the City of London. Within the, mainly business, Core City wards, almost three times as many drug offences were recorded in 2019 for Bishopsgate as for any of the other wards (Figure 60).

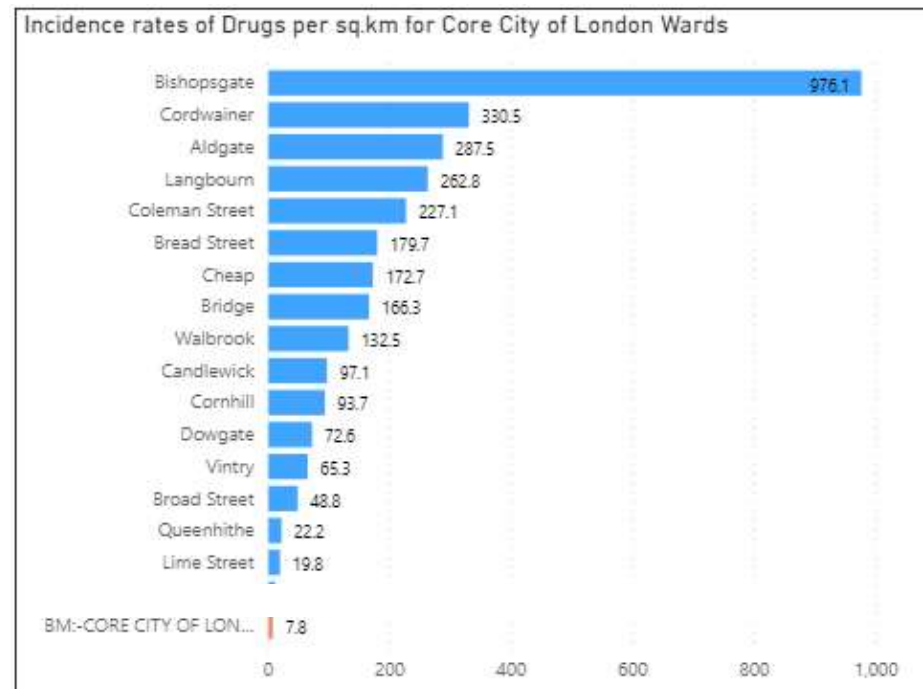


Figure 60: recorded drug offences, 2019 figures: City core (business) wards

As can be seen in Figures 61a–c, virtually all the residential wards in the City have higher (in many cases considerably higher) rates of drug offences than their benchmark counterparts. The only ward in the City whose rate is similar to its benchmark counterpart is Tower (122 per sq.km v 103 as the benchmark for wards in the Aldgate Cluster).

²⁰ Home Office, “Drug misuse: findings from the 2017 to 2018 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW),” July 2018. [Online]. Available:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/drug-misuse-findings-from-the-2017-to-2018-csew> [Accessed September 2021].

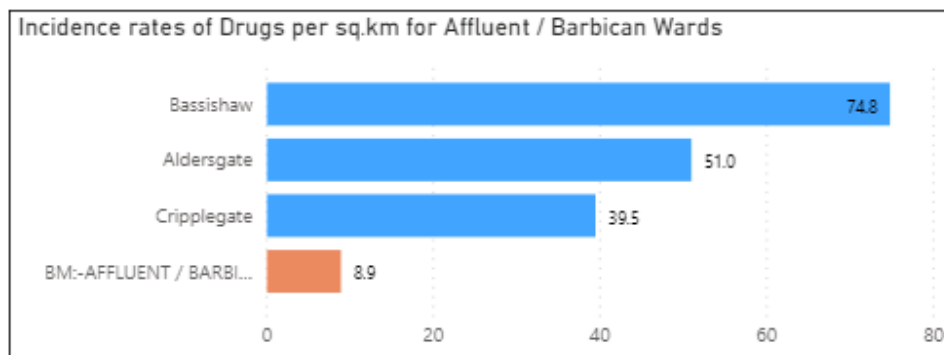


Figure 61a: recorded drug offences, 2019 figures: Barbican Cluster vs BM

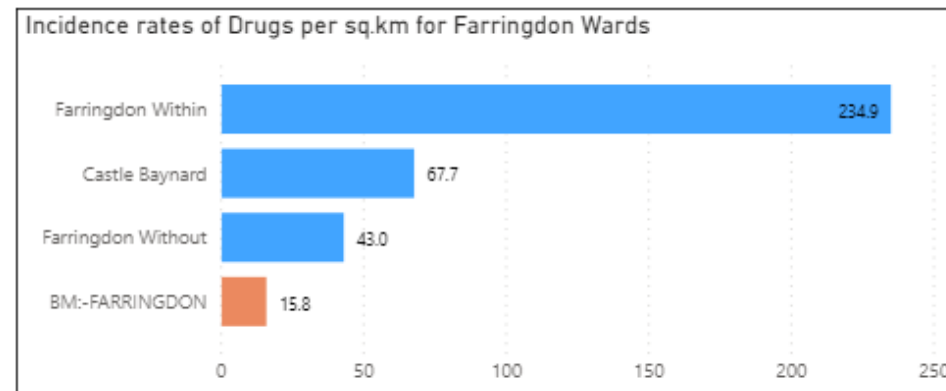


Figure 61c: recorded drug offences, 2019 figures: Farringdon Cluster vs BM

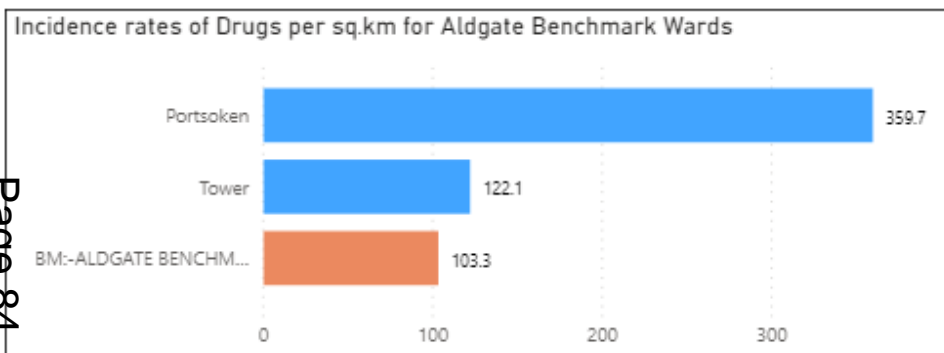


Figure 61b: recorded drug offences, 2019 figures: Aldgate Cluster vs BM

The City and Hackney Substance Misuse report²¹ states that the rate of drug-related deaths in Hackney²² has consistently been greater than both the England and London average in recent years. Between 2015–2017, there were 50 recorded drug-related deaths in Hackney, equating to 6.4 deaths per 100,000 population, compared to 3.0 for London. Although this reduced to 44 for 2016–2018, 5.4 deaths per 100,000, this remains above the rate for London at 3.1 per 100,000, or England at 4.5 per 100,000.

In terms of hospital admissions, alcohol has a significant impact locally, as seen in Figure 62a. This is for adults only, for under 18s the figure is lower than England and London averages.

²¹ <https://democracy.cityoflondon.gov.uk/documents/s148373/Substance%20Misuse%20in%20City%20and%20Hackney%20Annual%20Report.pdf>

²² Data not available for City of London due to small numbers

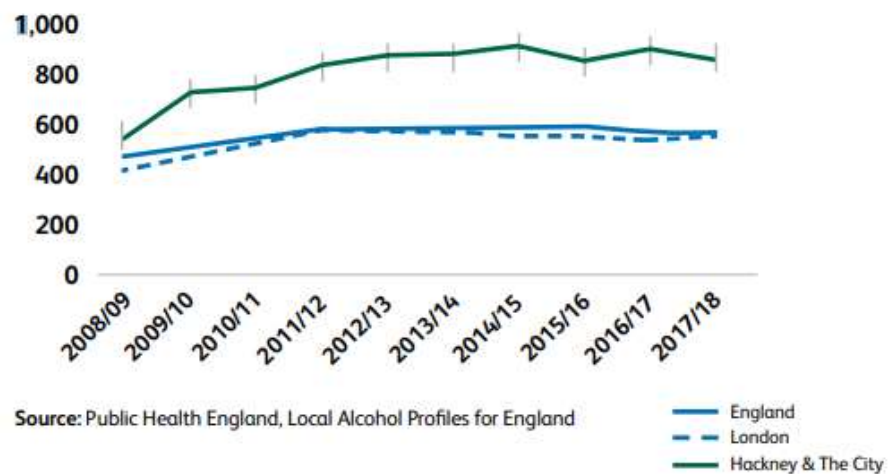


Figure 62a: rates of alcohol-specific hospital admission episodes (all ages, directly standardised rate per 100,000 of population, 2008/09 to 2017/18).

The wider impact of alcohol and drugs can also be seen by looking in detail at ambulance callouts (not all of which result in a hospital admission) for overdose/poisoning, as can be seen in Figure 62b, showing a steady increase for these types of incident until the COVID-19 lockdowns. Figures 62c–d show concentrations and locations of these incidents in 2019, with the biggest concentration being in Bishopsgate.

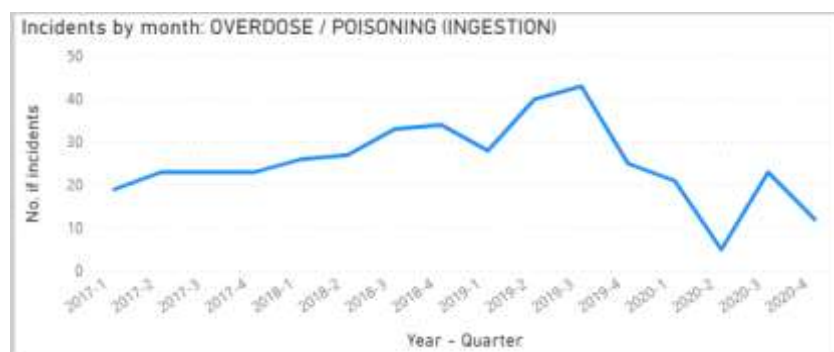


Figure 62b: rates of ambulance callouts for overdose and poisoning, over time

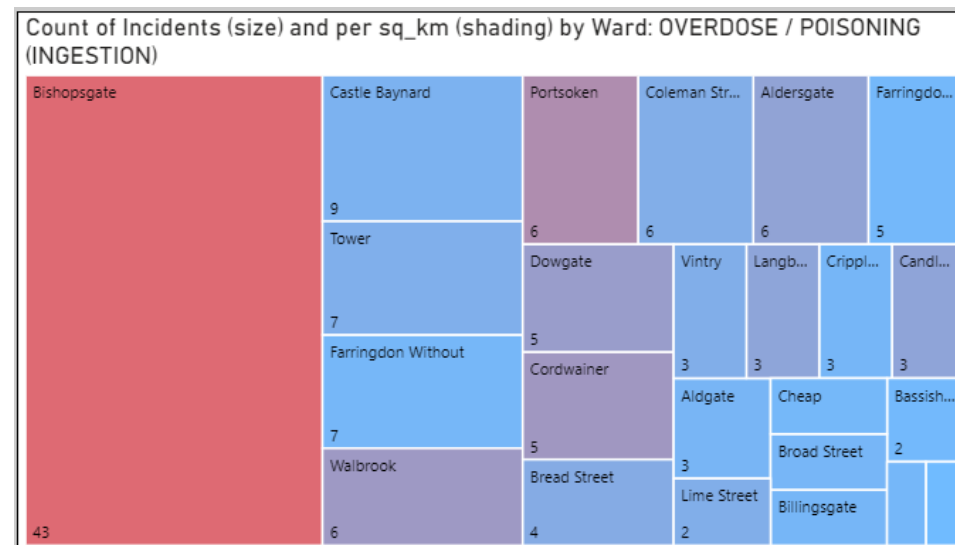


Figure 62c: count and concentration of ambulance callouts for overdose/poisoning in 2019

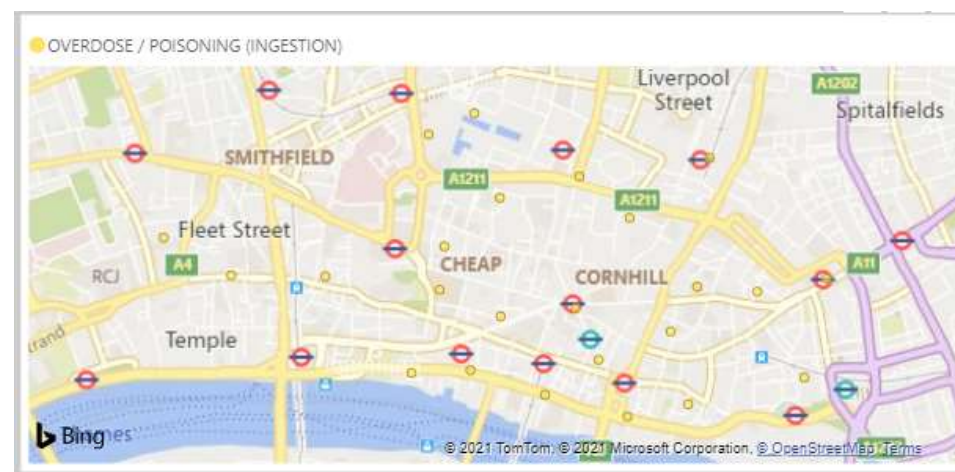


Figure 62d: map of ambulance callouts for overdose/poisoning in 2019

Poor mental health can be both a cause and a consequence of substance misuse. Compared with the general population, people addicted to drugs or alcohol are approximately twice as likely to suffer from mood and anxiety disorders and, similarly, people with mental health problems are more likely to be dependent on drugs and/or alcohol²³. Evidence indicates that alcohol use causally increases the risk of depression, however, there is also evidence that many people in the UK drink alcohol in order to help them cope with emotions or situations that they would otherwise find difficult to manage²⁴.

Over 40% of new presentations to the local drug and alcohol treatment service in 2017/18 self-reported a concern with mental health and asked for support.

6.11 Homelessness

In 2019/20, 275 and 434 rough sleepers were identified in Hackney and the City of London respectively, a large increase of 112 people in Hackney, and a small reduction of seven people in the City of London since the previous year.

The City and Hackney Substance Misuse report²⁵ found that, of rough sleepers assessed across London during this time, 77% reported using drugs, alcohol and/or having a mental health need, demonstrating that substance use and mental health are significant risk factors within the local homeless population.

The COVID-19 Homeless Rapid Integrated Screening Protocol (CHRISP) conducted by clinicians from University College London Hospital,

following the 'Everyone In' initiative to protect the homeless during the pandemic, provided a health assessment for 140 rough sleepers in Hackney. CHRISP data found that 51% of rough sleepers met clinical thresholds for a diagnosis of depression and/or anxiety, with a further 25% suffering from a severe mental health condition, such as bipolar disorder or psychosis. A further 17% were dually diagnosed, meeting the clinical thresholds for daily injecting drug use and severe mental health.

²³ National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Health Consequences of Drug Misuse*, 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/health-consequences-drug-misuse/introduction>

²⁴ Boden, JM. and Fergusson, DM., Alcohol and depression, *Addiction*, vol. 106, no. 5, pp. 906-14, 2011. (5) Mental Health Foundation, *Cheers? Understanding the relationship between alcohol and mental health*, 2006. [Online].

²⁵ <https://democracy.cityoflondon.gov.uk/documents/s148373/Substance%20Misuse%20in%20City%20and%20Hackney%20Annual%20Report.pdf>

Other areas of focus



7.1 Road safety

Since 2005, there have been 25 fatal highway casualties on roads within the City of London. There have also been 793 serious and 4,781 slight highway casualties within this time. Figures 63a–b below show the combined incidents over time, by location and by season and mode of transport using publicly available data from Transport for London²⁶.

As can be seen, overall numbers remain within the range of 300–425 per year. There was a peak in 2011–2012, with another in 2016. This data can be viewed alongside a steady increase in daytime weekday population numbers during this time²⁷ and changes in mode of transport. Specifically, in the period 2017–2019 the numbers of people cycling in the City rose by 11% (and has quadrupled since 2009) while there was a 7% reduction in motor cars, with freight vehicles unchanged and van volumes increasing by 2%. This means that the number of casualties proportionate to the number of people in the City is actually falling over time.

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Mode of Travel	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Bus Or Coach	25	16	20	29	22	24	22	22	24	24	19	18	13	19	13	310
Car	31	32	34	41	33	33	41	42	27	20	30	27	21	15	23	450
Goods Vehicle	7	5	8	6	8	8	8	10	4	5	9	12	1	2	1	94
Other Vehicle	1					1	4			1				1	3	11
Pedal Cycle	99	114	92	111	110	127	149	150	126	139	134	144	124	104	133	1,856
Pedestrian	92	112	119	105	89	113	98	102	92	114	119	111	104	86	104	1,560
Powered 2 Wheeler	75	91	90	71	73	57	71	73	61	78	55	72	69	70	50	1,056
Private Hire			1													1
Taxi	21	19	17	16	8	17	16	24	11	9	16	21	34	16	16	261
Total	351	389	381	379	343	380	409	423	345	390	382	405	366	313	343	5,599

Figure 63a: all road casualties in the City of London, over time

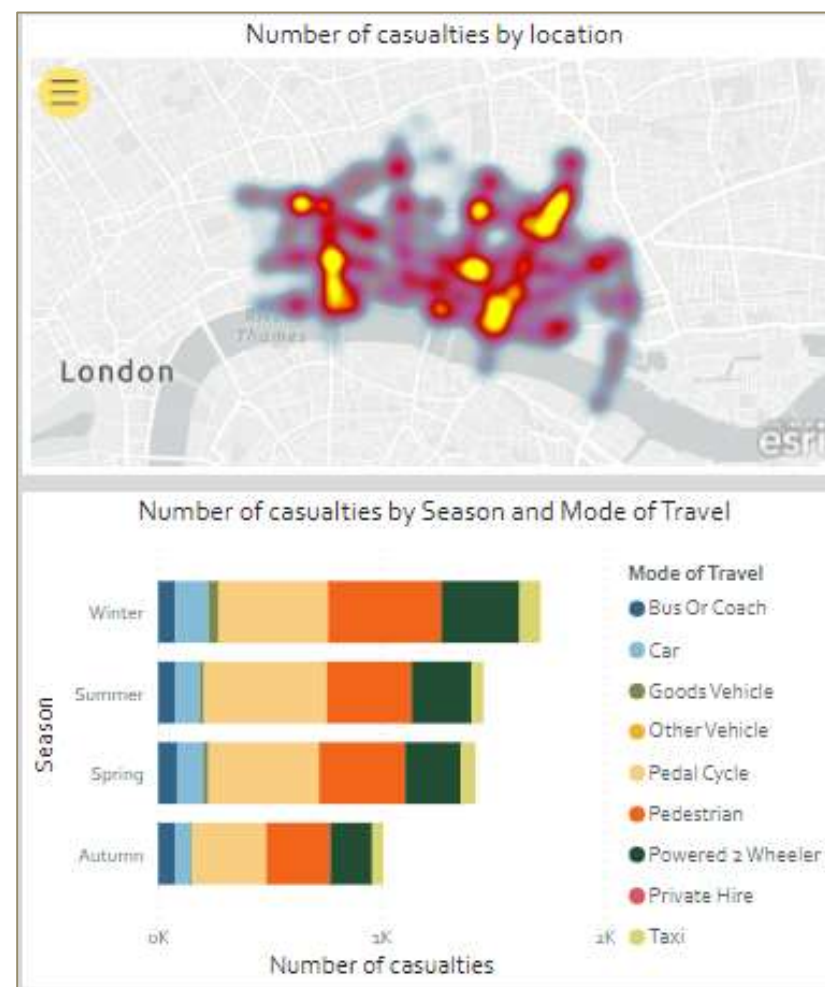


Figure 63b: all road casualties in the City of London, by location (top) and by season/ mode of travel (bottom)

The City of London Corporation's Transport Strategy²⁸, adopted in May 2019, sets out how the City of London Corporation proposes to design and manage the City's streets to ensure that the Square Mile remains a

²⁶ <https://tfl.gov.uk/corporate/publications-and-reports/road-safety>

²⁷ Estimated as 410,000 in 2013/14 to 485,000 in 2019/20

²⁸ <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/streets/transport-strategy>

great place to live, work, study and visit. It includes ambitious proposals to, among other things, eliminate death and serious injuries from City of London streets through measures to deliver safer streets and reduce speeds.

Looking specifically at serious and fatal highway casualties since 2015, the leading casualty modes are pedestrian, followed by pedal cycle and then powered two-wheelers, as can be seen in Figure 64.

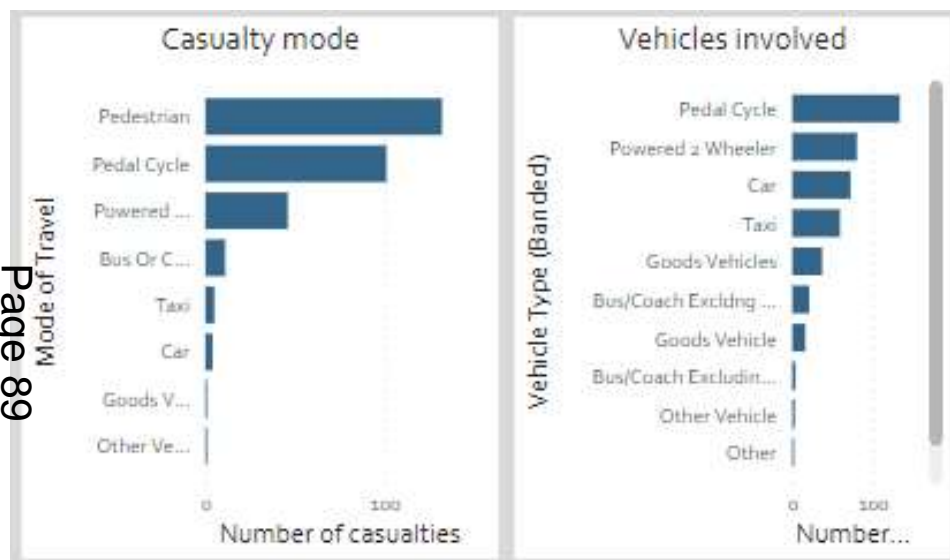


Figure 64: casualty mode and vehicles involved for all fatal and serious casualties, 2015–2019

Figure 65 shows the location types for all fatal and serious incidents affecting pedestrians since 2015. Locations can also be mapped, and this data can also be produced for cyclists and other modes of transport, though this cannot be included in this report to protect confidentiality. This level of detailed analysis allows targeted safety interventions to be developed to hopefully drive down casualty numbers further and may

partially explain why the proportion of serious or fatal casualties is falling over time.

Ped. Location	Central Refuge	Footbridge Or Subway	No Crossing Facility In 50M	Pedestrian Phase At Traffic Signal	Pelican Or Similar	Zebra	Total
Crossing Road (Not On crossing)	2	1	37	5	3		48
Crossing Road On Ped crossing	3			4	10	3	56
Crossing Road Within 50M crossing				9	1	1	11
In Centre Of Carriageway			1	1			2
In Road - Not Crossing			3	2	1		6
On Footpath - Verge			1	1	3		5
Total	5	1	42	58	18	4	128

Figure 65: location type for all fatal and serious casualties involving pedestrians and cyclists, 2015–2019

Another reason for this fall could be the amount of transport enforcement activity underway. In 2019–20, the City of London Police (CoLP)²⁹:

- recorded 205 offences related to not wearing a seatbelt/using mobile phone while driving or speeding (compared to 473 in 2018/19);
- seized 518 vehicles for no driving licence/no insurance offences; and
- ran 69 operations, resulting in 556 Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) being stopped and 439 HGVs with offences (79%). In comparison, 612 HGV offences were identified, compared to 835 HGVs stopped, resulting in 612 infringements/offences in 2018/19.

²⁹ City of London Annual Performance Report, 2019/20

7.2 Night-time economy

In July 2019 the City of London Corporation published an analysis and mapping of the night-time economy (NTE) within the City of London. The report identified 921 licensed premises open during the hours of 6:00pm to 6:00am in the City of London. Of these, 736 were public licences and 185 were private licences.

The report provided comparators with neighbouring local authority areas with similar NTE areas, based on the number of ambulance, CoLP and British Transport Police (BTP) callouts per 100 licences. These are shown in Figure 66.

London borough	Number of licences	Ambulance alcohol-related callouts per 100 licences	CoLP callouts (per 100 licences)	BTP callouts (per 100 licences)
City of London	921	73	195	96
Hackney	c. 1,200 (approx.)	106	620	13
Southwark	1,300 (approx.)	125	557	54
Tower Hamlets	1,145 (approx.)	100	691	45
City of Westminster	3,100 (approx.)	108	332	76

Figure 66: night-time economy comparisons, 2019

The City of London has fewer licensed premises than each of these local authority areas. However, these are contained in a significantly smaller area and the density is likely to be higher. Furthermore, each of these local authority areas have specific NTE areas within their local authority boundaries, making the areas relatively similar. These include:

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

While the NTE in the City is comparatively safer than other NTE areas across London, areas of focus did emerge. These included³⁰:

- Liverpool Street NTE area and particularly Bishopsgate ward were showing signs of stress;
- Monument and Bridge NTE area is showing early signs of concern, particularly in relation to violence, ASB and cleansing; and
- In terms of the observations, the prevailing impression gained from most of the premises is that they are well managed and appropriate measures are in place to meet the licensing objectives, but that consumption of alcohol and intoxication in these premises is relatively high.

³⁰ <https://democracy.cityoflondon.gov.uk/documents/s118563/NTE%20%20Appendix%201of2%20-%20Review.pdf>

7.3 Cyber crime

Alongside their fraud work, the CoLP also have responsibilities in the cyber crime environment, working with the National Crime Agency and the National Cyber Security Centre to provide protection advice to businesses and individuals. In 2019–20, they³¹:

- identified cases which have involved cyber criminality and made early arrests to prevent ongoing harm;
- conducted cyber-related investigations into Ransomware, Data Theft, Bitcoin Mining and the Insider threat;
- made arrests in connection with hacking, corporate espionage and investigated offences connected to computer misuse and Bitcoin mining;
- made 52 cyber crime referrals to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau, compared to 73 in 2018/19;
- completed 133 Cyber Griffin events (raising awareness of personal cyber security) with 5,647 attendees being trained;
- investigated 100% referrals of cyber crime;
- 100% of young people identified as vulnerable to cyber crime received PREVENT contact and intervention from a PREVENT officer; and
- 75% of organisations and the public who receive PROTECT advice reported they would change their behaviours as a result.

³¹ City of London Annual Performance Report, 2019/20

³² <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/assets/Services-Environment/air-quality-annual-status-report-2019.pdf>

7.4 Air pollution

Being located at the heart of London, the Square Mile experiences some of the highest levels of air pollution in the country. Local air pollution is affected by emissions of pollutants from both within the Square Mile, and beyond its boundary. It is also affected by the weather and the size, shape and proximity of buildings, which can act to trap pollution. The pollutants of concern are nitrogen dioxide, which is a colourless, odourless gas that is a product of fuel combustion, and fine particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), which comes from a variety of sources. Detailed air quality data is reported to the Mayor of London and government each year³².

Extensive air quality monitoring across the Square Mile demonstrates that air quality is improving. As can be seen in Figure 67³³, there has been a particularly marked improvement in the area of the Square Mile that meets the European Union and World Health Organization (WHO) health-based targets for nitrogen dioxide. This has gone from very small patches of the Square Mile in 2016 to 30% in 2018, increasing to 67% in 2019. The impact of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic led to a further reduction in nitrogen dioxide across the City during 2020. Overall, levels of nitrogen dioxide were 35–40% lower than in 2019, with particulate matter, PM10, being around 10% lower over the same period. Once activity starts to return to near normal, levels of air pollution will increase.

³³ Sourced from:

<https://democracy.cityoflondon.gov.uk/documents/s145419/%20Air%20Quality%20%20deep%20Dive%20committee%20report%20January%202021.pdf>

Sensor location	Pollutant	EU value limit	WHO Guide-line	Annual average 2018 (µg/m3)	Annual average 2019 (µg/m3)	Annual average 2020 (µg/m3)
Aldgate School (Background)	Nitrogen dioxide	40	40	32	33	22
	PM10	40	20	21	19	17
	PM25	25	10	12	12	12
Upper Thames Street (roadside)	Nitrogen dioxide	40	40	87	74	43
	PM10	40	20	32	27	24
Beech Street (roadside)	Nitrogen dioxide	40	40	69	62	28
	PM10	40	20	25	22	18
Farringdon Street (roadside)	PM25	25	10	16	14	12

Figure 67: levels of air pollution measured by City of London sensors, over time

Data gaps



8. Data gaps

Data was divided into three categories for this strategic assessment:

- Category 1: data required to be shared and reviewed under the 'Schedule to the Crime and Disorder (Prescribed Information) Regulations 2007', which is attached at **Appendix C**
- Category 2: data relating to the existing Safer City Partnership objectives, if not previously covered
- Category 3: 'best practice' data that is shared voluntarily and appears in strategic assessments undertaken by different Community Safety Partnerships.

The data received was then assessed for usability and gaps identified. The most useful type of data, categorised as green, is depersonalised individual incident-level data that is geo-tagged and contains time and date information, as this allows for multiple ways of aggregation, analysis and presentation.

This is followed by data that is already aggregated and available at either borough or ward level, and/or qualitative data, and areas where the bulk of the data is provided at a high-quality level, all of which are categorised as amber.

Data categorised as red was not available for this report, either because it is not collected or because it was not able to be shared. In terms of the latter, this was partly due to concerns about identification due to low incident numbers and partly because of uncertainty over the status of the SCP Information Sharing Agreement.

³⁴ Under 18s are covered by the boroughs in terms of Youth Offending Team/Youth Offending Service rather than The Probation Service.

Category 1 data

The strategic assessment team were able to access high-quality depersonalised data for the majority of areas in the statutory lists, usually via SafeStats, as can be seen in Figure 68 below. The gaps identified were:

- **No bus data** was available in SafeStats for recorded crimes on buses – with this, the recorded crime data would all be assessed as green. SafeStats are aware, and this is being addressed;
- The City Corporation holds data on pupils subject to a permanent or fixed-term exclusion from both primary and secondary schools but these are low numbers and not included due to the General Data Protection Regulation; and
- The Probation Service is happy to provide the required anonymised data but, due to current capacity, resource and time constraints as a result of fundamental structural change within the service in relation to The Probation Service reform, will be unable to do so in time for this report. Therefore, there is **no data on prison releases or young offenders and very limited data on prolific and priority offenders**³⁴.

	Theme	Data Provider	Assessment
Anti-social behaviour incidents	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Transport incidents ³⁵	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Public safety/welfare incidents	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Burglary	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Criminal damage	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Drug offences	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Fraud and forgery	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Robbery	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Sexual offences	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Theft and handling stolen goods	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Violence against the person	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Other offences	Recorded crime	CoLP, Met Police, BTP	No bus data
Deliberate primary fire (excluding vehicles)	Fire	Fire and rescue	Individual level/merged
Deliberate primary fire in vehicles	Fire	Fire and rescue	Individual level/merged
Deliberate secondary fire (excluding vehicles)	Fire	Fire and rescue	Individual level/merged
Deliberate secondary fires in vehicles	Fire	Fire and rescue	Individual level/merged

³⁵ Data for Transport Incidents as provided by TfL are not currently available for the City of London on the GLA SafeStats platform. Please refer to Mat Cropper in the GLA.

Incident of violence against the employee of the fire and rescue services	Fire	Fire and rescue	No data provided
Fire in a dwelling where no smoke alarm was fitted, attended by the fire and rescue services	Fire	Fire and rescue	No data provided
Malicious fire alarms	Fire	Fire and rescue	
Road traffic accidents (slightly injured)	Road safety	TfL/City Corporation	
Road traffic accidents (seriously injured)	Road safety	TfL/City Corporation	
Road traffic accidents (killed)	Road safety	TfL/City Corporation	
Pupils subject to a permanent or fixed-term exclusion from state primary (age and gender; names of schools, reasons for exclusion)	Vulnerable young people	City Corporation	Low numbers
Pupils subject to a permanent or fixed-term exclusion from state primary (age and gender; names of schools, reasons for exclusion)	Vulnerable young people	City Corporation	Low numbers
Anti-social behaviour identified by the local authority (fly-tipping, noise complaints, graffiti)	Anti-social behaviour	City Corporation	Borough-level data
Anti-social behaviour reported to the local authority by the public (fly-tipping, noise complaints, graffiti)	Anti-social behaviour	City Corporation	Borough-level data
Assault	Physical health	NHS (hospitals)	
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use	Mental health	NHS (hospitals)	
Toxic effects of alcohol	Physical health	NHS (hospitals)	

Other entries where there is evidence of alcohol involvement	Physical health	NHS (hospitals)	
Domestic abuse	Physical health	NHS hospitals)	Borough-level data
Mental illness outpatient attendance	Mental health	CCG	Borough-level data
Persons receiving drug treatment	Physical health	CCG	Borough-level data
Crime and disorder related callouts	Physical health	Ambulance service	
Demographic profile of offenders (age, gender, ethnicity)	Offenders	Probation Service	No data provided
Assessment of factors' relating to offenders' criminality	Offenders	Probation Service	No data provided
Risk posed by offenders of serious harm to others and re-offending	Offenders	Probation Service	No data provided

Figure 68: data accessibility for Category 1 data requests

Category 2 data

The strategic assessment team were able to access additional data to that provided in Category 1 against the five current Safer City Partnership (SCP) objectives, at a borough rather than a depersonalised individual level, as can be seen in Figure 69. This included:

- The vulnerability dashboard, populated by Safer City Partners including the City Corporation, the City of London Police and The Probation Service.

	Theme	Data Provider	Assessment
Adults and children at risk	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Child protection	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Child sexual exploitation and abuse	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Missing children	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Female genital mutilation	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Forced marriage	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Honour-based violence	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Hate crime	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Violent and sexual offenders	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Suicides and attempted suicides	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Modern slavery and human trafficking	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data

Prevent	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Rape and other sexual offences	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Stalking and harassment	Vulnerable communities	SCP partners	Borough-level data
Alcohol and drug related deaths	Vulnerable communities	CCG	Data not available
Economic fraud crimes	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
Numbers helped via Action Fraud/ National Fraud Intelligence Bureau	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
Number of victims engaged with (inc. vulnerable victims and those referred to additional support)	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
Number of bank accounts disrupted to combat fraud	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
£ value of assets confiscated	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
£ compensation paid to victims	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
Numbers of businesses supported	Theft & fraud	CoLP	National-level data
Numbers of public and private licences	Night-time economy	City Corporation	Borough-level data
Incidents in specific premises	Night-time economy	CoLP	Embedded in C'ttee reports

Figure 69: data accessibility for Category 2 data requests

Category 3 data

A brief review of other Community Safety Partnership strategic assessments was undertaken as part of the scoping work for this report. This identified a number of additional types of data that were frequently being collected, monitored and used by Community Safety Partnerships to help them develop a comprehensive picture of crime, disorder and community safety issues in their areas.

The team tried to access similar data, with contrasting results, as can be seen in Figure 70. Notable gaps included:

- **Limited victim demographics and intelligence**, including age, gender, ethnicity, first part of postcode (apart from Stop and Search data). It would also be useful to know whether they are repeat victims or victims of multiple crimes; and
- **Limited service user voice**: there is some data relating to residents and business views towards the Police and the City Corporation, but none was available about views towards other Safer City partners.

	Theme	Data Provider	Assessment
Stop and Search	Service performance	CoLP	At borough level
Detection status	Service performance	Home Office	At borough level
Environmental crime	Recorded crime	Environmental Agency	At borough level
Air pollution	Physical health	City Corporation	
Number of Cyber Griffin events	Cyber crime	CoLP	At borough level

Number of cyber crime referrals to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau	Cyber crime	CoLP	At borough level
Number of victims engaged with (inc. vulnerable victims and those referred to additional support)	Cyber crime	CoLP	Not in CoLP annual report
Number of rough sleepers	Vulnerable communities	CCG	At borough level
% of rough sleepers using drugs, alcohol, or with a mental health need	Vulnerable communities	CCG	At borough level
Issues/concerns	Service user perceptions	CoLP/City Corporation	At borough level
Feelings of safety compared to 12 months ago (when going out, in the day time, in the evening)	Service user perceptions	CoLP/City Corporation	At borough level
Confident in reporting ASB and crime	Service user perceptions	CoLP/City Corporation	At borough level
Awareness of local support services	Service user perceptions	CoLP/City Corporation	At borough level
Confident the Police and City Corporation will help	Service user perceptions	CoLP/City Corporation	At borough level

Figure 70: data accessibility for Category 3 data requests

Other useful data

As stated in Section 4.2, there is a gap in **finding and applying an effective benchmark for the predominantly business areas of the City**. Ideally, comparisons would be made with the central business districts of other comparable cities, both in the UK and in other countries.

Finally, data publication lags and the lack of verified real-time data for many of the areas in the report present some issues. Ideally, data would be made available more frequently, starting with a shift from annual reporting to quarterly where resources allow.

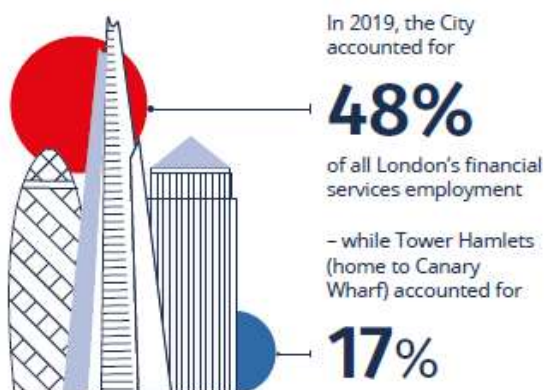
Appendices





The role of financial services

The City of London, also known as the Square Mile, remains home to the UK's financial services industry.



Financial services were one of the UK's most productive industries in 2018, generating over

£130k

in output for every job.

This sector contributed

7%

of the UK's Gross Value Added (GVA) in the same year.



In 2019, there were over **1 million** financial services jobs in the UK, almost **two thirds** of which were outside London.



Financial and insurance services were the single biggest contributor to the UK's surplus in services trade, accounting for almost half of the surplus.

In 2019, the UK exported

£79bn

in financial services and insurance, generating a **trade surplus of £59bn** in 2019.

Combined with professional services of £45bn, Financial and professional services exports rose to

£124bn



The UK financial services industry paid

£76bn

in tax in 2020, equivalent to

10.1%

of the total tax contribution to the UK.



Note: Tax paid includes taxes borne by FS firms and taxes collected from FS employees and customers.

Sources: ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey 2019 (2020 release); City of London/PwC, The Total Tax Contribution of UK financial services in 2019 (2021 release); ONS, Regional GVA by industry - all NUTS levels (balanced approach), 2018 (2019 release); ONS, Regional GVA by LA (balanced approach), 2018 (2019 release); ONS, Pink Book Chapter 3+9, 2019 (2020 release).

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City of London jobs

At a record high in 2019.

There were

542,000

workers in the City of London, or 10% of London's total workforce in 2019.

1 in 57

GB workers were employed in the City.



Financial, professional and business services were the largest employers in the City of London, accounting for

386,000

jobs in 2019 – almost

3/4

of total jobs in the Square Mile.



Tech is the fourth largest sector after financial, professional and business services.

Financial, professional and business services provided the most jobs and drove employment growth at 4% in 2019. Double the 2% growth in the previous year.

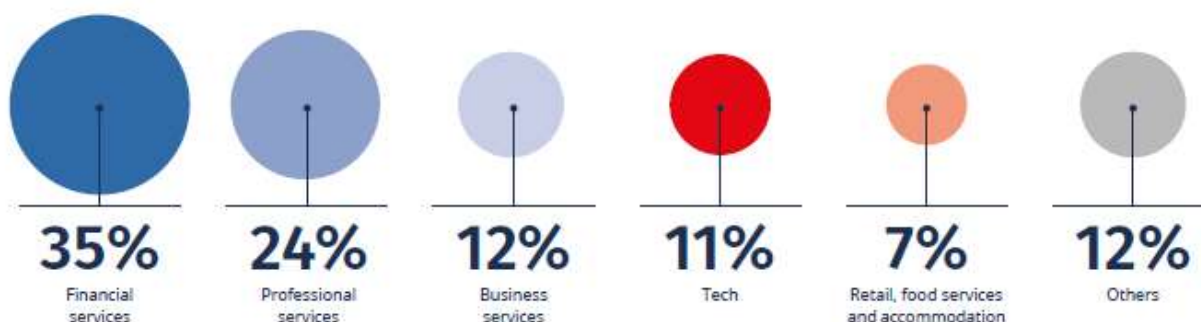


The City generates 5% of England's business rates. This equates to

£1.22bn

– more than the three biggest non-London Local Authorities combined – Birmingham, Leeds and Manchester (collectively £1.19bn).

Share of total jobs in the City of London:



Notes: Financial services include finance and insurance services using SIC code K. Financial, professional and associated business services use SIC codes K, M and N. Tech refers to SIC code J. Business rates use National Non-Domestic Rates.

Sources: ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey, 2019 (2020 release); Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, National non-domestic rates collected by councils, forecast for 2020-2021.

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City of London workers

The City of London workforce is young, skilled and highly international.

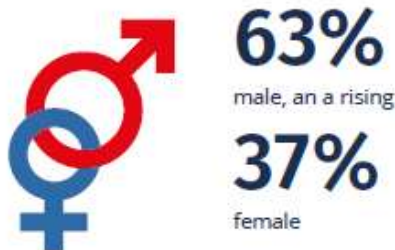
The City of London's workforce is young...

61%

of City workers were aged between 22 and 39, compared with 40% of workers across England and Wales, according to the 2011 census.



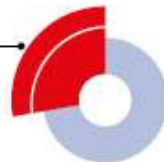
In 2019, the gender balance of the City's workforce was



In 2020,

27%

of the City's workforce were of black, Asian or minority ethnic origin.



The City of London's workforce is highly skilled...

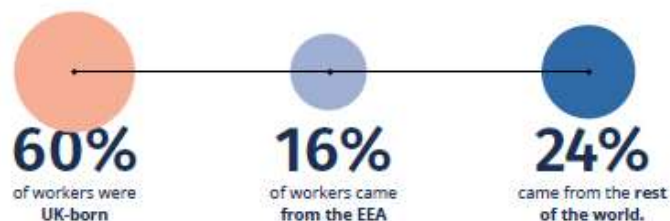
72%

of City workers were employed in high-skilled jobs*, compared with 63% across London and 49% in Great Britain in 2020.



The City of London's workforce is international...

with 40% of workers born outside the UK in 2019.



City workers born outside the UK came predominantly from France, Ireland, India, Australia, South Africa and the United States.

Within financial and professional services, banks have the highest share of international workers (50%). Followed by management consultancy (36%) and tech (35%).



*High-skilled jobs refers to roles as managers or directors, or in professional or technical occupations.

Sources: Annual Population Survey, Workplace Analysis, Jul 2019 - June 2020; ONS, user requested data on ethnicity from APS, Sep 19 - Oct 20 (2020 release); ONS user requested data from APS on jobs by country of birth, 2019 (2020 release); Census 2011, Workplace population (focus on countries of birth represented with 5,000+ workers in the City).

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City of London firms

The City of London is a dynamic environment for firms. Although only 1% of City firms are large, they account for over half of employment.

The City was home to

24,020

businesses in 2019, with 99% of those SMEs and

300

large firms (250+ employees)



Large firms provided over

50%

of the City's jobs overall.

With 90 firms each having more than

1000

jobs in the City, largely in financial and professional services.

Some sectors are highly concentrated in specific areas of the City of London.



Law firms tend to cluster in the West of the City,

while insurance firms are located on the East side of the Square Mile.

There were around

818

new start-ups across the City in 2020.



48%

of the City of London start-ups were in financial, professional and associated business services, and

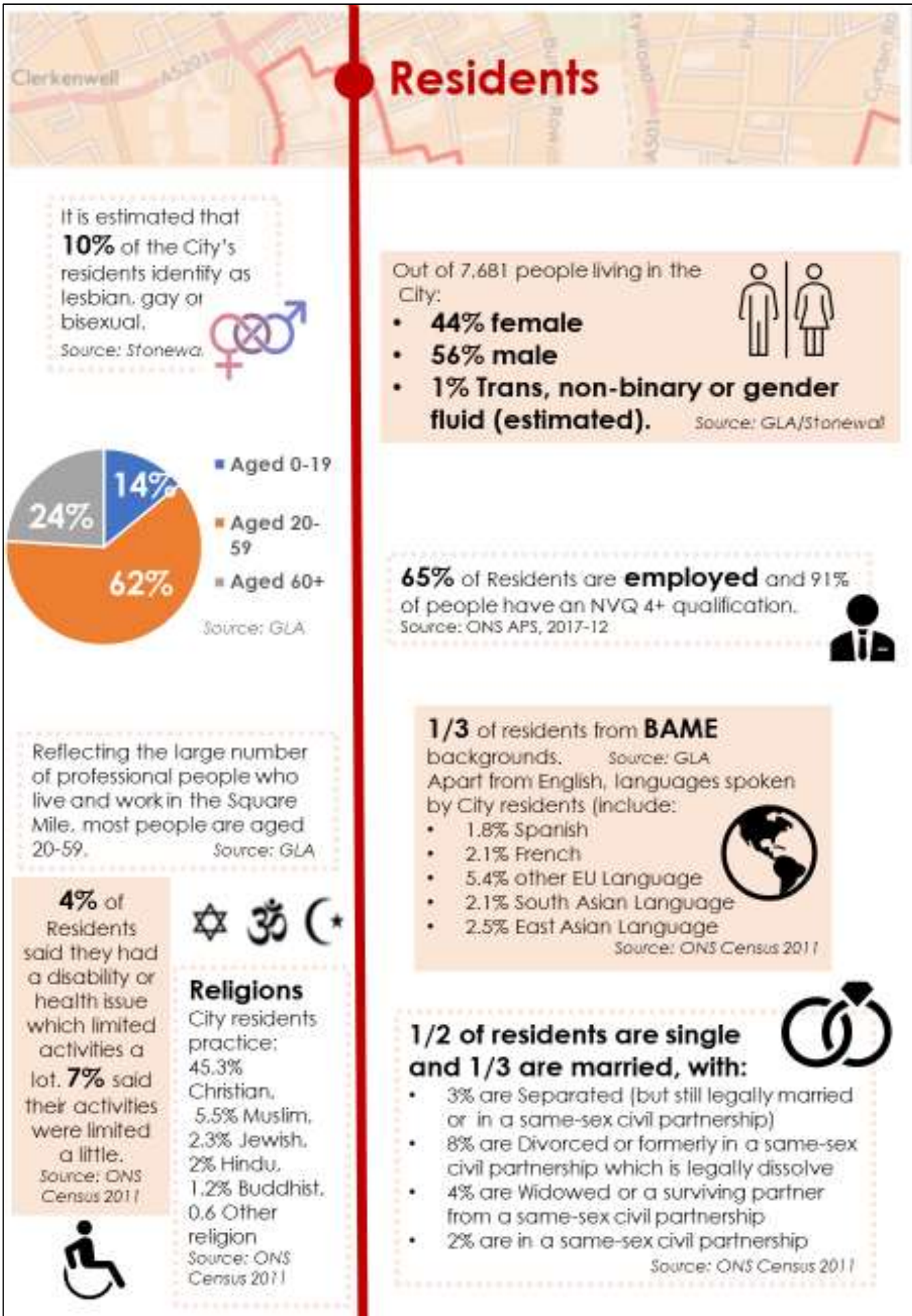
9%

were in tech.



Sources: ONS, UK Business Counts, 2019 (2020 release); ONS, user requested data from UK business: Activity, size and location - 2016; ONS, IDBR local authority dataset City of London, 2019 (2020 release); BankSearch Information Consultancy, commissioned start-ups data, 2020.

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There are **6,988 Primary and Secondary pupils** across the City's schools.

Source: City of London School Census 2019

Students

Gender

Source: City of London School Census 2019



■ Girls ■ Boys

12% of City school pupils receive support for a **Special Educational Need**, of which 2% also have an Education, Health and Care Plan.

Source: City of London School Census 2019



Many pupils are from disadvantaged backgrounds. **44%** have been **eligible for Pupil Premium** (previously Free School Meals) at any time during the past 6 years.

Source: City of London School Census 2019

The City's schools are very diverse:

- **44% of pupils speak English as an additional language**
- **2/3 of pupils are from BAME backgrounds pupils**

Source: City of London School Census 2019

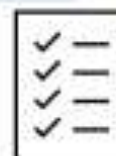
Some of the ethnicities represented include:

- **Black African**
- **Black Caribbean**
- **Bangladeshi**
- **Chinese**
- **Gypsy/Roma**
- **Indian**
- **Pakistani**



89% of pupils reached the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at **Key Stage 2 Level in 2015-16**, comparing very favourably against the **national average of 53%**.

Source: ON\$ APS, 2017-12



In terms of **ethnicity**, half are White-UK and just under half are Eastern European. This reflects the national trend from 2017-18



which found that **62%** of statutory homeless were white households.

Source: City Corporation Homelessness and rough sleepers data

The City has the **sixth highest** number of rough sleepers in greater London.

Source: City Corporation Homelessness and rough sleepers data

The sex and age profile of the street population in 2019-20 was majority **white, male** and between **26-50** years of age.

Source: City Corporation Homelessness and rough sleepers data



Homeless people and Rough sleepers

Of the households registered with the Corporation Housing Team in 2019-20, **44% were classified as having a disability.**

There are also significant health related issues that characterise the street population.

Addiction is common,

with the majority having issues with alcohol, drugs and substance misuse.

Another Common factor is mental ill health.

Source: City Corporation Homelessness and rough sleepers data



In 2019/20, **4%** of people identified as Gay, **60%** identified as Heterosexual and the remaining **36%** preferred not disclose this information. The City Corporation has received no applications to date from anyone going through gender reassignment or identifying as transgender/non-binary/any other gender.

The City has low numbers of statutory homeless women who are pregnant or with dependents. In 2018/19, **3%** were pregnant and another **3%** of women had had a baby in the past year.

These are a group given priority status under the housing legislation. Source: City Corporation Homelessness and rough sleepers data



21 million tourism visits to the City of London in 2019 with a direct spend of **£2,104 million**

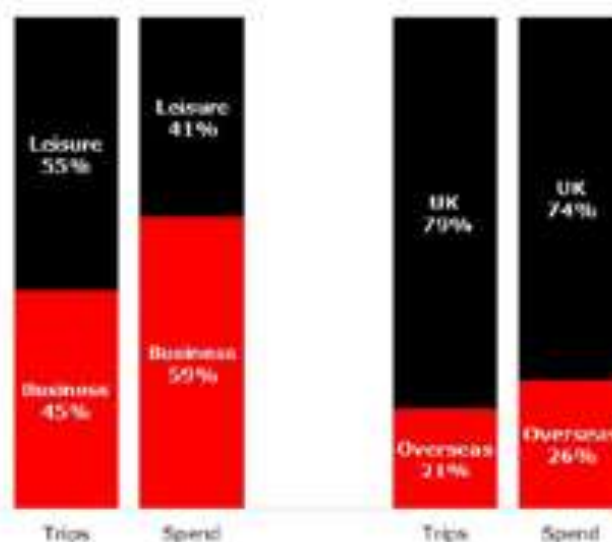
Source: City of London's Visitor Attractions Monitor

Annual average room occupancy in the City in 2019 was **85.7%** - up **0.4%** on 2018. Mid-week occupancies in the City (at 85.6%) were the same as weekends (85.7%).

Source: City of London's Visitor Attractions Monitor

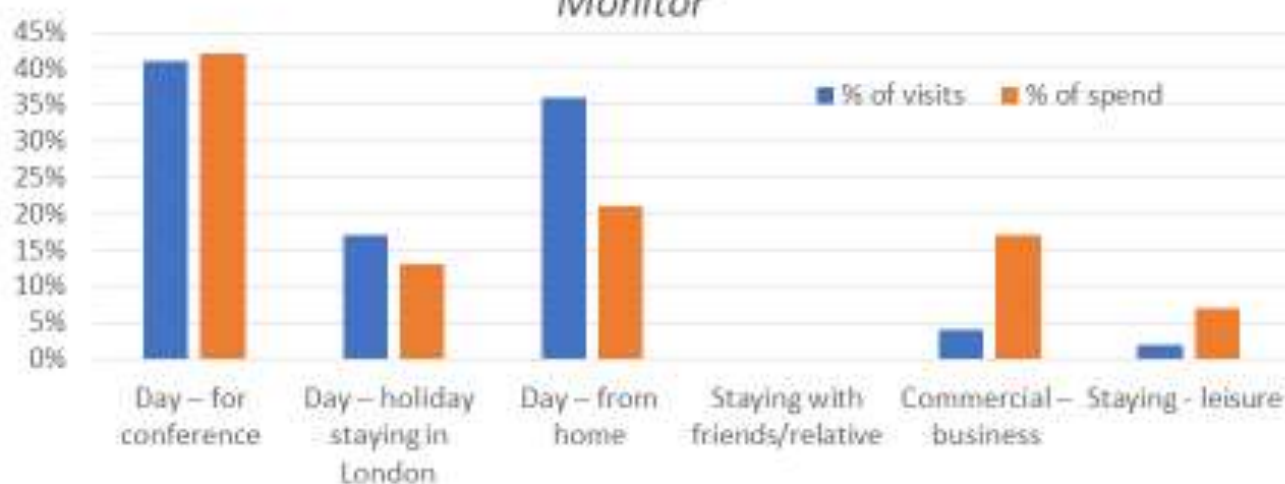
About a quarter of expenditure (26%) was generated

Share of trips and spend
- by origin and purpose



Square Mile Visitors in 2019

Source: City of London's Visitor Attractions Monitor



- **82% of resident adults in the City of London were active**, compared to a London average of 67.2%
- **13.8% of City residents** report having **musculoskeletal issues**, with **9.9% reporting at least two long-term conditions**

Source: Public Health England Fingertips

- **Men tend to be more active** than females in almost every age group



- **Activity levels tend to decline as age increases** and they are lower among residents from a minority ethnic background

Source: Hackney JSNA

ADULTS

- Active adult resident population in the City: 82% active, and 12% inactive (compared with London averages of 67% active / 22% inactive and England 67% active / 21% inactive)

YOUNG

- 71% 10-15 year olds are sedentary
- 90% of 15 year olds not meeting national guidelines
- 10% of 15 year olds did at least one hour per day every day of the week of physical activity

Source: Public Health England

93%

of City residents **travel by** active modes of transport, either **walking or cycling** – which is **the highest reported in London**

Source: Healthdata.org

COVID-19

- The direct health impacts of COVID-19 disease are disproportionately affecting certain minority ethnic groups, older people, people with underlying health conditions, care home residents and staff and other groups.

- The indirect health impacts of lockdown and social distancing, and the longer-term economic consequences of the pandemic, will continue to affect some of our most vulnerable residents and communities for a long time to come.

- While men are at greater risk of dying from COVID-19, there is some evidence to suggest that women are over-represented in some occupations considered most at risk of being infected with coronavirus and are more likely have been furloughed or made redundant during the lockdown.

Source: City and Hackney Integrated Commissioning Board, 2020



Appendix C: Extract from the Schedule to the Crime and Disorder (Prescribed Information) Regulations 2007 as at 1st April 2021.

PRESCRIBED DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION TO BE DISCLOSED UNDER SECTION 17A OF THE CRIME AND DISORDER ACT 1998 BETWEEN RELEVANT AUTHORITIES

“1

Information held by the police force for the area on the category of each—

- (a) anti-social behaviour incident,
- (b) transport incident, and
- (c) public safety/welfare incident,

in the area, as defined in accordance with the National Incident Category List in the National Standards for Incident Recording Instructions for Police Forces in England and Wales [as at [1st April 2010]], and the time, date and location of each of those incidents.

2

Information held by the police force for the area on the sub-category of each crime classified as—

- (a) burglary,
- (b) criminal damage,
- (c) drug offences,
- (d) fraud and forgery,
- (e) robbery,
- (f) sexual offences,
- (g) theft and handling stolen goods,
- (h) violence against the person, and
- (i) other offences,

in the area, as defined in accordance with the Home Office Notifiable Offences List as at [1st April 2010], and the time, date and location of each of those crimes.

3

Information held by the fire and rescue authority for the area on the time, date and location of each—

- (a) deliberate primary fire (excluding deliberate primary fires in vehicles) in the area,
- (b) deliberate primary fire in vehicles in the area,
- (c) deliberate secondary fire (excluding deliberate secondary fires in vehicles) in the area,
- (d) incident of violence against employees of the fire and rescue authority in the area, and
- (e) fire in a dwelling in the area where no smoke alarm was fitted attended by the fire and rescue services of the authority,

as defined in accordance with [Incident Recording System—Questions and Lists, published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in May 2009].

4

Information held by the fire and rescue authority for the area on the time and date of each call to the fire and rescue services in the area in relation to a malicious false alarm and the purported location of those alarms as defined in accordance with [Incident Recording System—Questions and Lists, published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in May 2009].

5

Information held by the local authority for the area on the time, date and location of each road traffic collision in the area and the number of adults and children killed, seriously injured and slightly injured in each of those collisions.

6

Information held by the local authority for the area on the age and gender of each of the pupils subject to a permanent or fixed term exclusion from state primary and secondary schools in the area, the names and addresses of the schools from which those pupils have been excluded and the reasons for their exclusion.

7

...³⁶

8

Information held by the local authority for the area on the category, time, date and location of each:—

- (a) incident of anti-social behaviour identified by the authority, and
- (b) incident of anti-social behaviour reported to the authority by the public,

in the area, as defined in accordance with the National Incident Category List in the National Standards for Incident Recording Instructions for Police Forces in England and Wales [as at 1st April 2010] or any other system for classifying anti-social behaviour used by that authority as at the date of these Regulations.

9

Information held by each [clinical commissioning group] or Local Health Board the whole or any part of whose area lies within the area[, or by the National Health Service Commissioning Board,] on the general postcode address of persons resident in the area admitted to hospital, the date of such admissions and the sub-categories of each admission within the blocks—

- (a) assault (X85–Y09),
- (b) mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10–F19),
- (c) toxic effect of alcohol (T51), and
- (d) other entries where there is evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level (Y90) or evidence of alcohol involvement determined by level of intoxication (Y91),

as classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) published by the World Health Organization.

10

³⁶ Revoked

Information held by each [clinical commissioning group] or Local Health Board the whole or any part of whose area lies within the area[, or by the National Health Service Commissioning Board,] on the general postcode address of persons resident in the area admitted to hospital in respect of domestic abuse as defined in Section 2.2 of the Responding to domestic abuse: a handbook for health professionals published by the Department of Health in December 2005, and the date of such admissions.

11

Information held by each [clinical commissioning group, Local Health Board or local authority (within the meaning of [section 2B](#) of the National Health Service Act 2006) acting in the exercise of public health functions (within the meaning of that Act),] the whole or any part of whose area lies within the area[, or by the National Health Service Commissioning Board,] on the number of—

- (a) mental illness outpatient first attendances, and
- (b) persons receiving drug treatment,

in the area.

12

Information held by each [clinical commissioning group] or Local Health Board the whole or any part of whose area lies within the area[, or by the National Health Service Commissioning Board,] on the location, time and date of ambulance service calls to incidents relating to crime and disorder and the category of such incidents using any system for classifying crime and disorder used by that authority.

13

Information held by each provider of probation services operating wholly or partly within the area on—

- (a) the demographic profile of offenders including age, gender, ethnicity, first part of postcode and offence description;
- (b) the assessment of factors relating to offenders' criminality including thinking and behaviour, attitudes, accommodation, employment, training and education, relationships, lifestyle and associations, drug misuse and alcohol misuse; and

(c) the risk posed by offenders of serious harm to others and of re-offending
in the area.]

Appendix D: Original online data sources

This section provides a summary of all of the raw data sources used in the Report (apart from GLA SafeStats)

Police Outcomes and Stop & Search

- Downloaded from <https://data.police.uk/data/>

Fly Tipping, Graffiti, Detritus etc

- Number of recorded fly-tipping incidents by year and LB taken by DEFRA can be downloaded <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env24-fly-tipping-incidents-and-actions-taken-in-england>

Hate_Crime

- ONS Published CSEW survey data available – but no geographic / LA or even regional identifiers [Hate crime, England and Wales, 2019 to 2020 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2019-to-2020)

Domestic Abuse / Children in need

[Characteristics of children in need, Reporting Year 2020 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/characteristics-of-children-in-need-reporting-year-2020)

NHS_Digital Drugs / Alcohol

- Most useful is PHE-LAPE (Local Alcohol Profiles for England) tables – [Local Alcohol Profiles for England - PHE](https://www.phe.org.uk/publications/local-alcohol-profiles-for-england)

B_Pupil_Exclusions

- Can be downloaded from [Permanent and fixed-period exclusions in England, Academic Year 2018/19 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/permanent-and-fixed-period-exclusions-in-england-academic-year-2018-19)

Fires

- Incident level data <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records>

Suicides

- <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/suicidesbylocalauthority/current>

\Hospital_Emergency_Adm\

- <https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>

Appendix E: Theft groups included

<u>BTP / CoLP/ MPS "Theft" Groups</u>
Burglary General Office
Burglary Kiosks/Shops
Burglary Other Premis
Burglary Stores
Burglary Tenants
Theft - By Employee
Theft - By Shoplifting
Theft - From Buffet Trolley
Theft - From Person
Theft - From Vending Machines
Theft - Luggage
Theft - Of Plant
Theft - Of Undertakings Cash By Public
Theft - Personal Property
Theft - Remove Articles From Public Display
Theft - Undertakings Stores
Theft Of Live Cable
Theft Of Metal Non Live
Theft from the person
Other theft

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Strategy Boards & Committee:	Date:
Safer City Partnership Strategy Board	27/09/2021
Subject: Administration of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) Funds	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services, City of London Corporation	For Decision
Author: Valeria Cadena, Community Safety Manager, City of London Corporation	
<div>Summary</div> <p>The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA) provides for a portion of the value of seized criminal assets to be redistributed in order to fund community safety and crime-reduction initiatives. Applications submitted to access funding have been managed by the Community Safety Manager of the City of London Corporation. To ensure that effective due diligence and robust procedures are in place, it is proposed that management of awarding and administration of POCA funds is transferred to the Central Grants Unit (CGU).</p> <div>Recommendations</div> <p>Members are asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approve the transfer of grant management and administration to the CGU.	

Main Report

Background

1. POCA allows for a portion of money made from criminal gains to be redistributed to support community safety and crime-reduction initiatives.
2. The CGU was established in 2016 following recommendations from the Effectiveness of Grant Making Service Based Review. The aim of the review was to increase the strategic impact of grant-making, ensure that grants are managed more efficiently and effectively, improve the consistency and quality of the customer experience, and so bring consequential reputational benefits.
3. The CGU is co-located with the City Bridge Trust (CBT) team to facilitate a consistent approach and harmonise service standards. The Managing

Director of Bridge House Estate and Chief Charity Officer, responsible for the grant-making activities of CBT has overview of the CGU, with relevant input from the Charity Finance team (Chamberlain's Department), with the work being delivered by the Head of CGU and the CGU team.

Current Position

4. An application process currently allows for agencies and organisations to bid for funding to support community safety and crime-reduction initiatives.
5. This process is currently overseen and administered the Community Safety Manager, City of London Corporation, who would like to improve due diligence and strengthen structural procedures in the administration of POCA funds to ensure transparency, good governance and effective use of POCA money.
6. The community safety team doesn't have the resources to oversee the performance and implementation of the bids. Therefore, it is difficult to assess the efficiency of the bids and value for money in community safety initiatives.

Proposals

7. It is proposed that the management of the grant-making process and administration of POCA funds be transferred to the CGU.
8. The CGU has been managing and delivering grant programmes on behalf of the City of London Corporation since 2016 through the Central Grants Programme, the City Community Infrastructure Levy Neighbourhood Fund, and on behalf of a number of small charities where the City of London is Trustee.
9. The CGU is co-located with the CBT team to facilitate a consistent approach and harmonise grant-making service standards.
10. The CGU has a strong track record of delivering grant programmes in collaboration with departments and service-based Committees. The CGU provides an online application portal, Grant Management Database, with comprehensive due diligence, project analysis, and full Committee reporting.
11. Once grants are awarded, the CGU manages all grant agreements and ensures that projects are monitored and evaluated in line with agreed outcomes.
12. In collaboration with officers and Members across the City of London, the CGU currently manages the CIL Neighbourhood Fund, and Central Grants Programme.
13. The CGU also delivers grant programmes for the following City of London charities: Combined Relief of Poverty Charity; Combined Education Charity; City Educational Trust; and Emanuel Hospital Charity.
14. If agreed, the CGU proposes to deliver two grant programmes each financial year. Deadlines will be set 12 weeks before a Safer City Partnership Strategy Board Meeting.

15. Applications will be fully assessed by the CGU. This will include robust due diligence that will look at finance, governance and safeguarding. Assessments will include full project analysis and recommendations. The CGU will work with the Community Safety Manager to obtain expert input on applications before presenting to Committee for discussion and approval.
16. Once approved, the CGU will manage all ongoing grant management and administration, including managing payments, offer letters, liaison with grant holders, and project monitoring and evaluation.
17. The cost of grant management and administration is no more than 5% to 10% of the total grant spend of each programme. From analysis of the POCA Fund criteria, it is expected that it would cost around £5,500 per grant round. This includes the ongoing monitoring, evaluation and reporting costs. Therefore, there will be an initial total cost of £11,000 annually to deliver this programme.
18. All CGU Grant Programmes are recorded on timesheets to ensure accurate recording and re-charging of time. A review of officer time will be carried out after 12 months, to ensure that the programme is value for money.

Strategic Implications

19. The successful transfer of the administration of POCA funding to the CGU will ensure effective oversight, scrutiny and management of funding awards made, as well as long-term monitoring of initiatives.
20. Effective administration of POCA money will improve the ability to fund initiatives that help to improve community safety and reduce crime.
21. The impact of such initiatives will help to deliver the SCP's aim of ensuring that the City of London is a safe place for people to live, learn, work and visit.

Financial Implications

22. There is a cost associated with moving the administration and management of grant applications to the CGU. An initial £11,000 needs to be budgeted for annually to ensure that the unit can deliver two grant rounds each year. The costs contribute to officer time spent on assessment, grant management and administration, as well as the use of grant management software and the online application portal.

Conclusion

23. The transfer of the administration of POCA funding to the CBU – which has a track record of effectively managing City of London Corporation grants – is one that will improve management, procedures and due diligence of POCA money.
24. This will strengthen scrutiny, governance and long-term monitoring of initiatives to ensure that POCA money is being awarded effectively and utilised in a cost-effective manner to create lasting positive change.

Appendix

- Safer City Partnership Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) funding criteria 2021–2022

Valeria Cadena

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Safer City Partnership Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) funding criteria 2021–2022

The Safer City Partnership POCA fund guidance 2021

The Safer City Partnership (SCP) plays a central role in reducing crime and other harms that affect those who live, learn, work and visit the City of London. By working with statutory and non-statutory partners, we work to implement plans that help to improve the safety and wellbeing of those in the Square Mile, while tackling the key causes of crime. A multi-agency initiative, the SCP allows us to develop projects around key themes and priorities in order to effect positive change within the City. The SCP takes into account the priorities and strategies of its members when formulating SCP plans and ambitions, including documents such as the *City of London Policing Plan 2020–23*.

We are ambitious in our vision for the City of London: it should be a safe place to live, learn, work and visit.

Funding: the context

A central component of funding to support projects that help to create a safer and more pleasant City is obtained from the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA). This legislation grants the police and other public bodies the power to confiscate assets and cash from individuals who are convicted of offences or – on the balance of probability – have benefitted from their illegal activities. This also includes assets that have not been able to be returned to their original owners. A portion of the value of recovered assets is then committed to fund local crime-fighting and community safety priorities for the benefit of the community.

We are committed to ensuring that those who have engaged in criminal activity will see their assets contribute towards reducing crime and making our communities safer.

At present, the funding from POCA provides grants for initiatives proposed by SCP members, with funding allocated through a competitive application process.

We now plan to broaden the criteria for who can apply for funding. This will include community groups and charities, among other organisations. This change is being implemented with the aim of creating a more inclusive funding process, as well as to encourage new ideas and initiatives, which will benefit the people and businesses of the City of London.

This renewed guidance is in line with Government guidance for how POCA funding should be distributed: namely to improve community safety and reduce crime for the benefit of the communities we serve.

Grants available

Grants available range from £1,000 to £50,000.

What should the focus of initiatives requesting funding be?

Priority areas

In line with the SCP's priorities, applications for funding should focus on at least one of the following key areas:

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

The SCP takes into account the strategic aims and priorities of its members, including the City of London Police (and its Policing Plan 2020–23). Consequently, the SCP's priorities are broadly aligned with those of the City Police and of other SCP members. However, given the nature and focus of some criminal activity dealt with almost exclusively by the police, the SCP will also be accepting funding requests for an additional key area:

- Countering terrorism (as specified in the *City of London Policing Plan 2020–23*)

In your application, you must demonstrate the **need** for your initiative, the **means** by which you will deliver it, and how you will **evaluate** the outcome.

Funding will be granted on a 12-month basis. We strongly recommend that applicants seek match-funding from other sources, so that initiatives are not solely dependent on funding from the SCP POCA Fund.

You can find out more about the SCP and view the Strategic Plan 2019–22 [here](#).

You can find out more about the City of London Policing Plan 2020–23 [here](#).

Key themes

While focusing on one of the key priorities outlined above, the SCP is eager to encourage applications that also consider at least one of the following key themes:

- Combatting and reducing youth crime and knife crime
- Ensuring the most vulnerable are protected
- Promoting community engagement and cohesion
- Promoting respect and fostering dialogue
- Protecting individuals and communities from exploitation (including sexual exploitation and modern slavery)
- Protecting individuals and communities from the threat of radicalism
- Tackling hate crime
- Tackling the causes of anti-social behaviour
- Tackling violence and domestic abuse
- Victim and perpetrator intervention and prevention

- Youth inclusion in creating safer communities

Who can apply?

- Not-for-profit or voluntary organisations, community groups, charities and community interest companies (CICs) registered with Companies House or the Charity Commission
- Organisations that work to improve the safety and the reduction of crime in the City of London (including issues which may lead to the committing of crime)
- Organisations that provide a free-of-charge and confidential service
- Organisations that provide a service regardless of whether a crime has been reported to the police.

What will my organisation require to be eligible for funding?

- A Diversity, Inclusion and Equality policy (or equivalent), which you are able to produce and demonstrate your organisation's commitment to
- A governing/founding document that articulates the organisation's charitable/community aims (including provision – such as a dissolution clause – in the event that the organisation ceases to exist)
- A management committee with at least three unrelated members; CICs should have at least three unrelated Directors registered with Companies House
- Implementation of appropriate safeguarding procedures for organisations working with vulnerable individuals and/or children
- Organisations must have a bank account, with a minimum of two signatures (of unrelated persons) for withdrawals, together with a constitution/articles of association/trust deeds, or similar document
- The ability to provide annual audited accounts and/or financial records that illustrate the balance of funds and a breakdown of income and expenditure (N.B. organisations that have been established in the last financial year will not be excluded from the application process on the basis that they lack a set of annual accounts).

What can't the SCP provide funding for?

- Consultancy fees and feasibility studies
- Core running costs alone (although funding for a portion of core running costs will be considered in order to support the initiative seeking SCP funding)
- For-profit endeavours or applications made by profit-making organisations
- General fundraising appeals
- Grant-making organisations
- Individuals
- Loan or debt repayments
- National or regional organisations, unless the grant is ring-fenced for use within the City of London/a City of London branch exists within the organisation
- Overseas travel
- Projects of a political nature or that promote a particular political view
- Recurring funding for initiatives beyond 12 months (projects may run for longer than 12 months, but the SCP will only provide funding for a 12-month period)
- Retrospective funding
- Statutory services

Evaluation and monitoring

A vital aspect of your application will be the procedures you plan to implement to monitor the success of your initiative over its lifetime. This may include reaching key milestones by agreed dates; targets for outreach with particular groups; or the delivery of a set number of workshops within a particular timeframe.

All projects which are successful in receiving SCP funding will be subject to assessment or review by the SCP, select partners or local police bodies throughout the lifetime of the initiative. The SCP will also require the completion of an evaluation document at the end of the funding period.

All funding granted must be spent in line with the proposals made in your application and the agreement made with the SCP in relation to the funding remit. Evaluation by your organisation must demonstrate this and will be a focus of SCP monitoring. Any improper use of funds may require the partial or total repayment of the grant to the SCP. Any unused funds after 12 months must be returned to the SCP.

You must inform the SCP immediately of any significant changes in the nature or focus of your initiative over the funding period. You must seek the permission of the SCP before any changes are made to how grant funding can be utilised. Failure to do so may result in the withdrawal or requested repayment of funds.

Local networks and your project

It is recommended that you reach out to the City of London Crime Prevention Association and/or your local community police (as well as other appropriate community representatives) in relation to your proposed initiative. This can be helpful in building support and developing ideas in relation to your project, not only during the application process, but also during the implementation stages. Additionally, it is useful to develop a local network in order to avoid your project duplicating pre-existing services.

Application process

Stage One: Expression of Interest

Stage Two: Presentation

Stage Three: Completion of formal Application Form

Assessment criteria

1. The initiative is in line with at least one of the SCP's 'priority areas'
2. The initiative considers at least one of the SCP's 'key themes'
3. The need for the initiative is clearly demonstrated with supporting evidence
4. The initiative benefits the people and/or businesses of the City of London
5. The budget is cost-effective, and all aspects of requested funding provisions are eligible under SCP POCA Funding criteria
6. The initiative will increase community safety and/or enables crime prevention/reduction

7. The initiative will have a positive and long-term impact on the City of London
8. The initiative demonstrates clear tools for evaluating and monitoring metrics for success.

Please note: During these unprecedented times, assessment for 2021–22 will also consider the ability of initiatives to operate during the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions, such as lockdown and social distancing. We understand the challenges this will pose for a number of applicants seeking funding. While we will take this context into account, we would encourage all applicants to clearly demonstrate how their initiatives will be able to operate during the pandemic and adapt to potential changes in Government advice.

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Strategy Boards & Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership	27/09/2021
Subject: Police report for the period June – August 2021	Public
Report of: Commissioner of Police Author: A/Superintendent Chris Hay, 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 June - August 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:

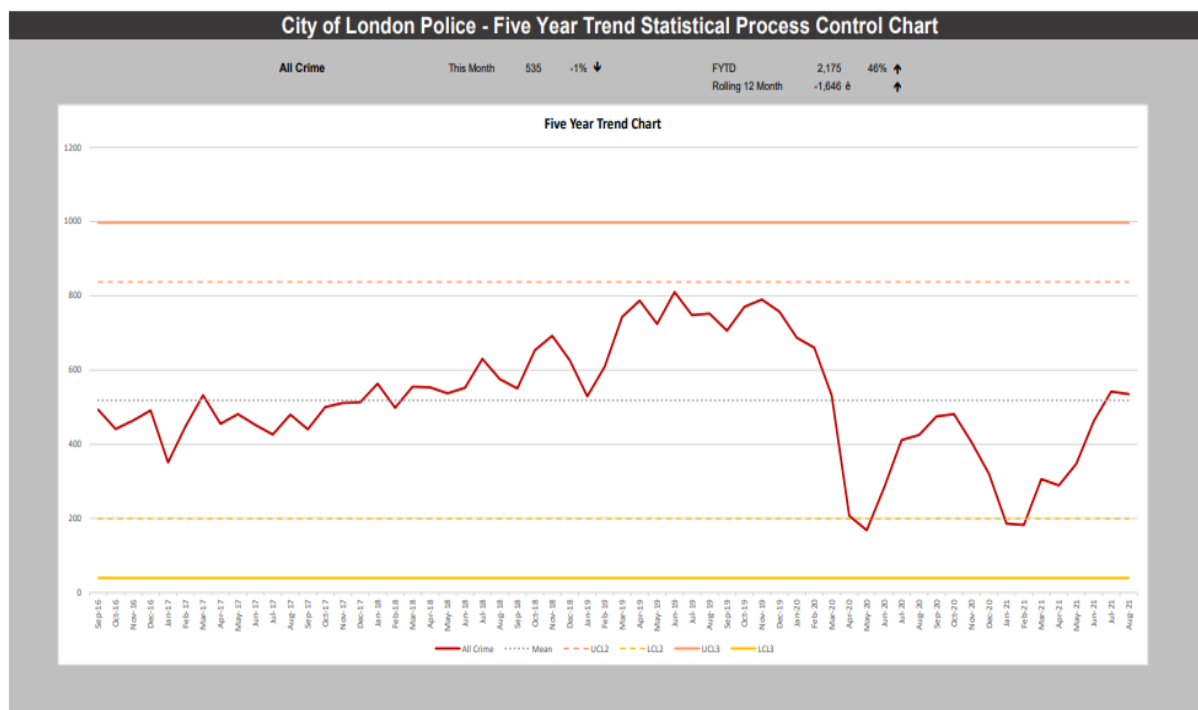
Violence Against the Person – People are safe from violent crime and violence against the person

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 year Crime Trend



Crime remains lower than pre-COVID levels but slightly higher than this period last year but this is to be expected with the relaxation of lockdown measures and the return of workers and visitors to the City.

This is a decrease of 29% in all crime over the rolling 12 months. This equates to a reduction of 1836 crimes compared to 12 months previously. When compared to last financial year we are currently seeing a 46% increase but still a 43% decrease compared to 19/20. There has been a 1% decrease in crime between July - August (-7 crimes, n=535) compared to July (n=542).

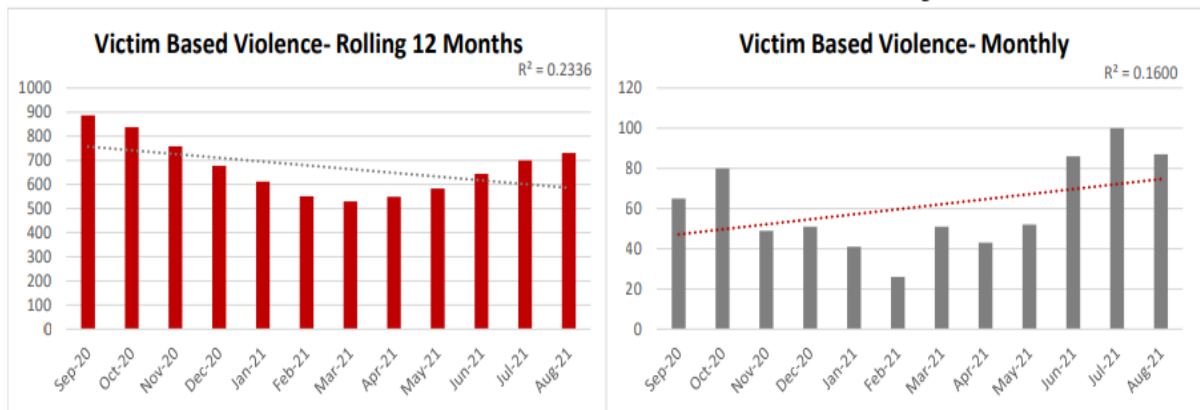
Reporting levels have been fairly consistent over the last 3 months (average 126 crimes per week) so this could potentially be the beginning of a plateau in levels if there are no dramatic changes to footfall in the City. The pre covid weekly average was around 170.

Thematic Areas of interest

1. Violence Against the Person

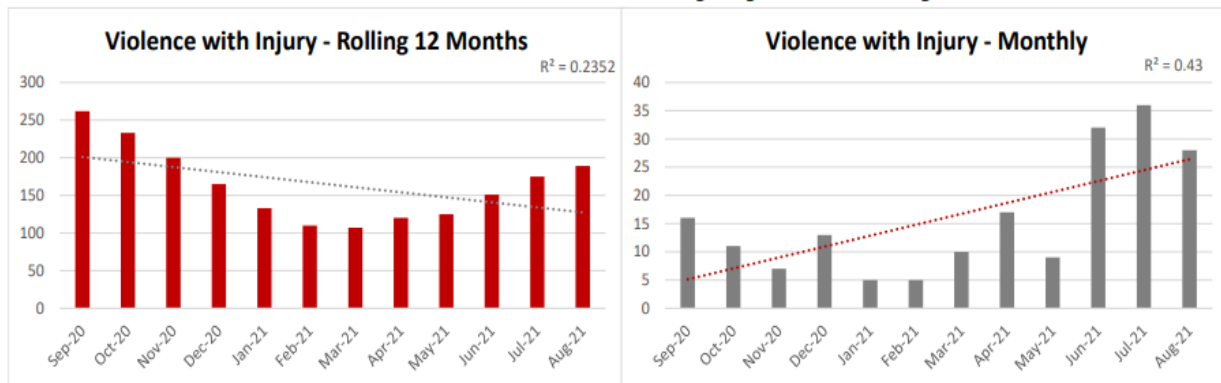
With the lifting of restrictions and expected increased footfall Operation Audi has been launched. The operation is a multi-agency approach to keep people safe as the restrictions are lifted. Increased number of resources will be deployed with support from Street Pastors with the objective to reassure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

Victim Based Violence Summary



2. Violence with injury

Violence with Injury Summary



Change	* This Month	-22%
	* FYTD	205%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-29%

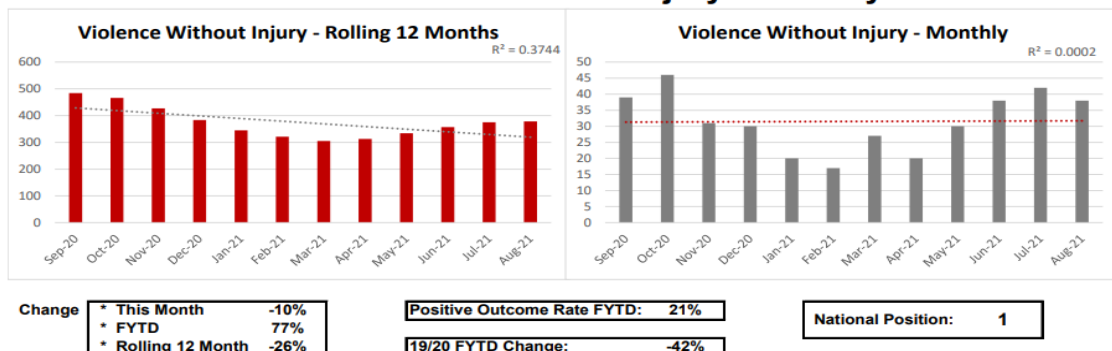
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	16%
19/20 FYTD Change:	-8%

National Position:	1
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Violence with injury has increased over the last three months, peaking in July during the Euro's and height of summer. Common Assaults were the most common offence type (36 incidents, down 5% from June figures), followed by ABH (24 incidents, down 35% from July). There was 1 GBH offence in August compared to 5 in July. Most related offences occurred on the street (46%) with Bishopsgate being the most impacted ward with 18 crimes (26%) followed by Castle Baynard and Bridge (6 crimes each).

3. Violence without injury

Violence Without Injury Summary



Change	* This Month	-10%
	* FYTD	77%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-26%

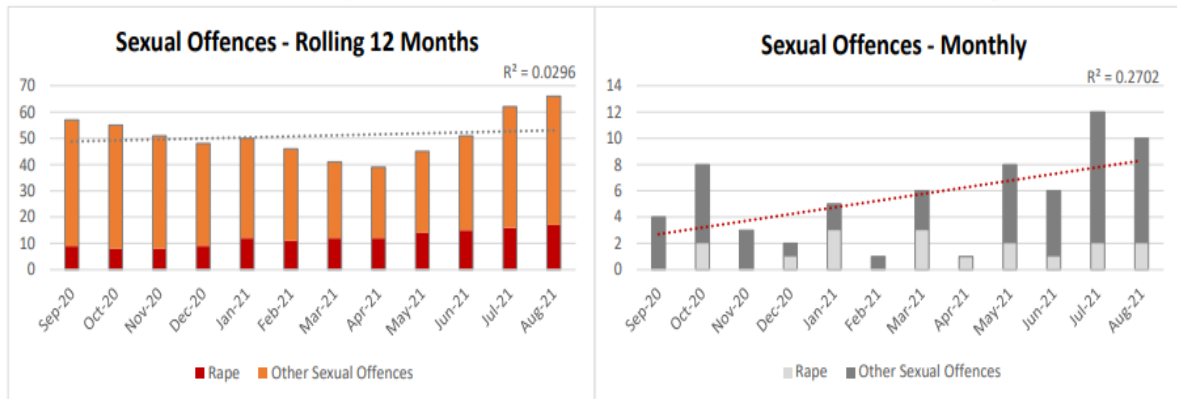
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	21%
19/20 FYTD Change:	-42%

National Position:	1
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Violence without injury has decreased this month by 10% but has seen an increase for the FYTD of 77%. Our national position should be noted.

4. Rape and Sexual Offences

Rape and Other Sexual Offences Summary



Change	* This Month	-17%
	* FYTD	208%
	* Rolling 12 Month	3%

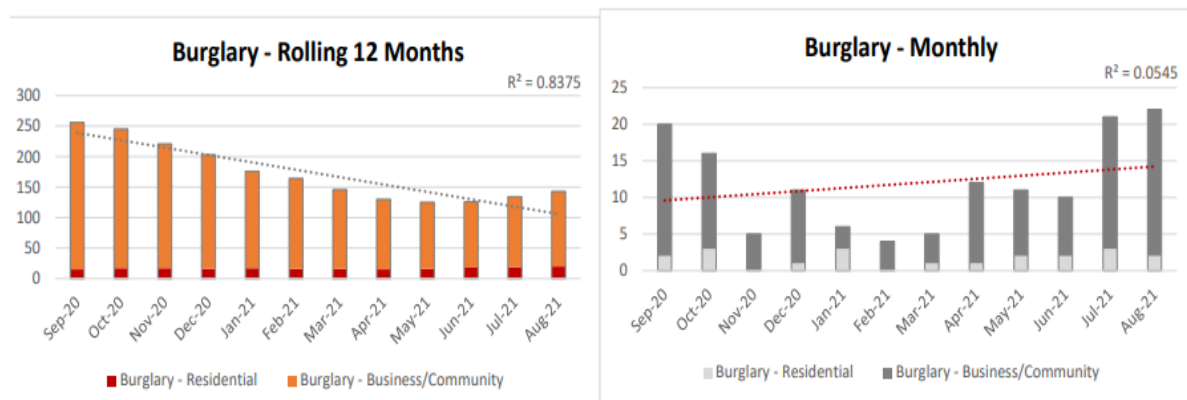
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	8%
19/20 FYTD Benchmark:	-12%

National Position:	1
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Sexual offences remain low, likely to have been significantly impacted by the lockdown measures. There has been an increase in the last 3 months, again peaking in July. There is ongoing work focussing on violence against women and the NTE and this will be factored into our planing plan for the Christmas Campaign also.

5. Burglary

Burglary Summary



Change	* This Month	5%
	* FYTD	-4%
	* Rolling 12 Month	-45%

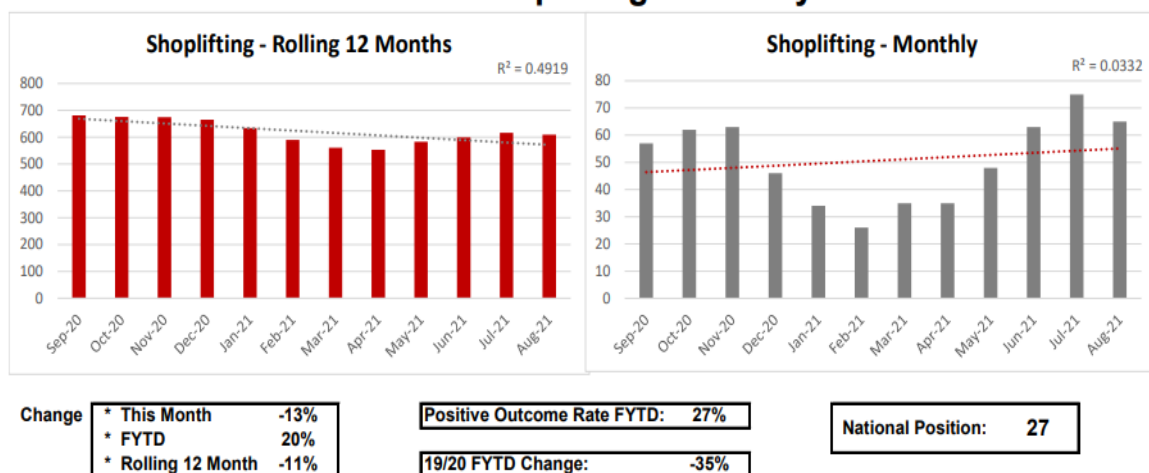
Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	4%
19/20 FYTD Benchmark:	-50%

National Position:	1
--------------------	---

The rolling 12 month graph shows that we are back to offending levels from this time last year for burglary offences, although July and August show a noticeable rise from previous months. Our national position should also be noted on this crime type.

6. Shoplifting

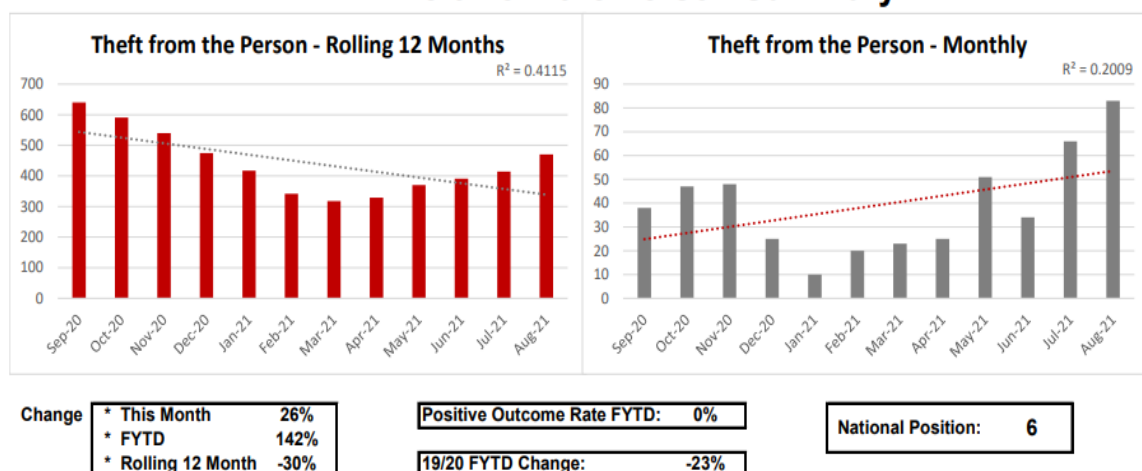
Shoplifting Summary



Shoplifting remains steady but with a reduction of 11% for the rolling 12 months. As expected there was no increase in the last three months with more retail premises opening. Offending has decreased with 74 offences in August, compared with 92 in July. July is reporting as the highest month for incidents so far.

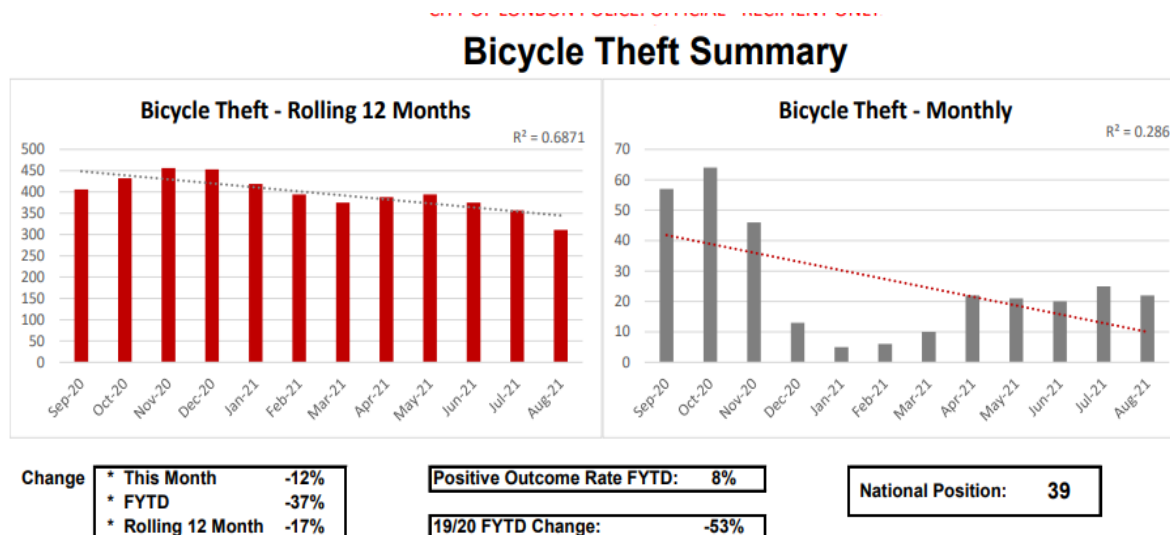
7. Theft from Person

Theft from the Person Summary



Theft from the person offences are at their highest since December 2020 but are still below pre-lockdown levels. With the return of the NTE we expected an increase in dippings and other distratcion thefts.

8. Bike Theft

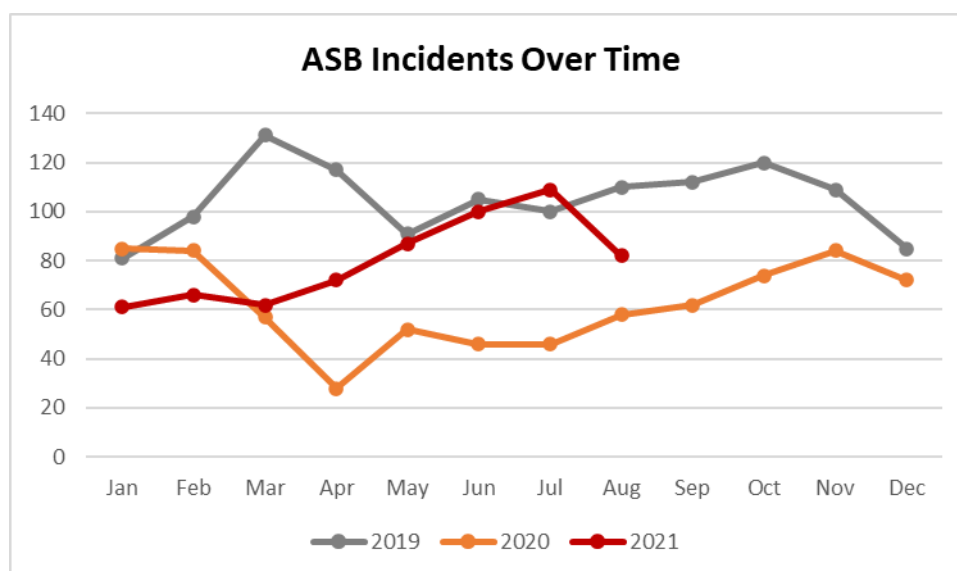


After a number of months with a very low level of bike thefts, there has been a slight increase in July, however, activity under Operation Kulli has ameliorated levels of offending. This is a success in terms of bucking seasonal trends.

9. ASB Overview

- Levels of reporting decreased significantly during the first national lockdown but have not seen a similar decrease for the 2021 lockdown we also have not seen the sharp increase in reporting with the easing of restrictions that we've seen for other areas.
- Levels are higher than those reported in 2020 and are beginning to reach those of 2019.
- The main type of ASB reported is Inconsiderate Behaviour which can cover many types of incident.
- One area that continues to be an issue from pre COVID reporting is groups (usually of young males) on bikes or skateboards behaving inconsiderately and potentially dangerously. This has been reported in varied areas across the City in the current period.
- Other key incidents reported include members of the public being abusive to workers inside shops, restaurants, and cafes with a particular increase in those involving drunk individuals or fights in licensed premises this period. There are also multiple reports of noisy gatherings.
- There were a few noise complaints relating to football fans during June and small numbers of reports in relation to parkour/urban exploring continue.

ASB Incident Data by Month



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019	81	98	131	117	91	105	100	110	112	120	109	85
2020	85	84	57	28	52	46	46	58	62	74	84	72
2021	61	66	62	72	87	100	109	82				

The number of ASB incidents continues to rise as restrictions ease over the summer months although dropping off slightly in August, reaching similar levels of 2019 pre pandemic in June and July. There has been an increase in the number youths in large groups causing disruption perhaps linked to school holidays. On average there have been 97 incidents reported a month between June and August.

Compared to these months in 2020 we have seen a 94% increase in ASB reports this year however compared to 2019 there has been a slight decrease of 7% of ASB reports.

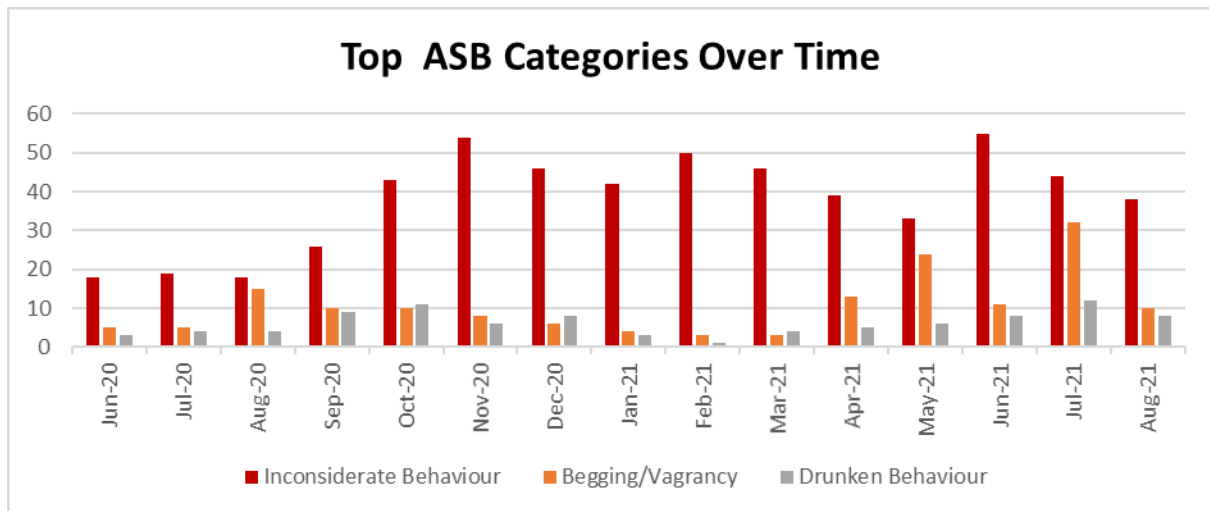
Key repeat street locations for reports were Bishopsgate and Liverpool Street. There were 16 incidents across all 3 months relating to the Barbican estate.

Data Breakdown June - August 2021

Highest Recorded Categories of ASB

In the current period Inconsiderate Behaviour (n=137) is the most reported category of ASB with all other categories having very few reports. The next most common are Begging/Vagrancy (n=53) and Noise Nuisance (n=30) followed very closely by Drunken Behaviour (n=28). Noise Nuisance was commonly reported during the pandemic but then settled down earlier in the year but has reappeared as a common complaint once again.

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

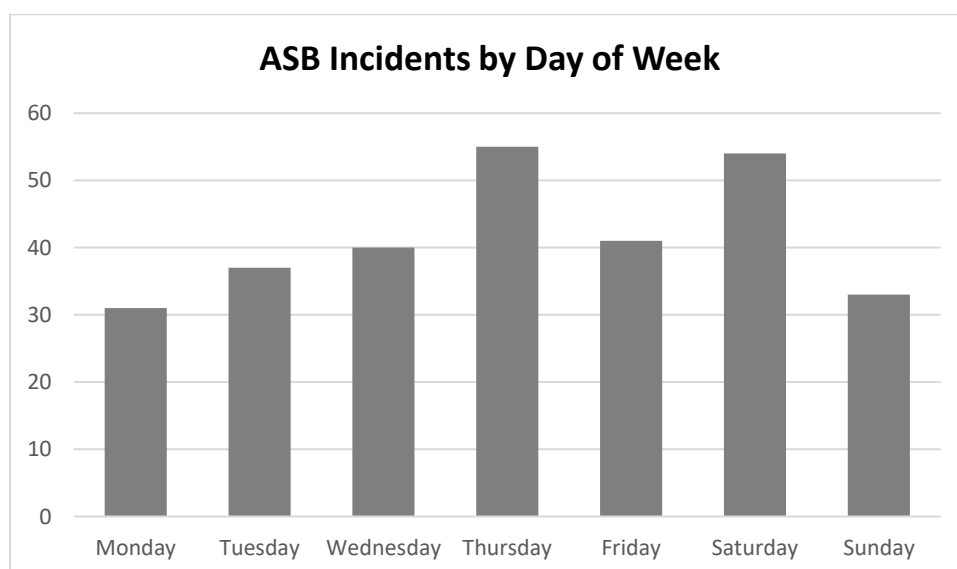


The above graph shows how inconsiderate behaviour reports saw a swift drop off during the first lockdown and then a sharp increase through August-November before remaining around the 45 report a month mark with some fluctuations between December and April. The levels of inconsiderate behaviour are considerably higher than that of the same reporting period last year. Begging/Vagrancy reports saw a particular increase in July with a number of Op Luscombe notices being issued across the month (n=34). Drunken Behaviour have also increased compared to the same period last year.

The main issue being raised in this period, is groups skateboarding or cycling and performing tricks either reported for noise nuisance, intimidating residents, or breaching covid regulations. Several of these reports were youth related. The majority of noise nuisance reports were of loud music being played in the early hours of the morning either in the street or private and some relate to people speaking in the streets with microphones and speakers.

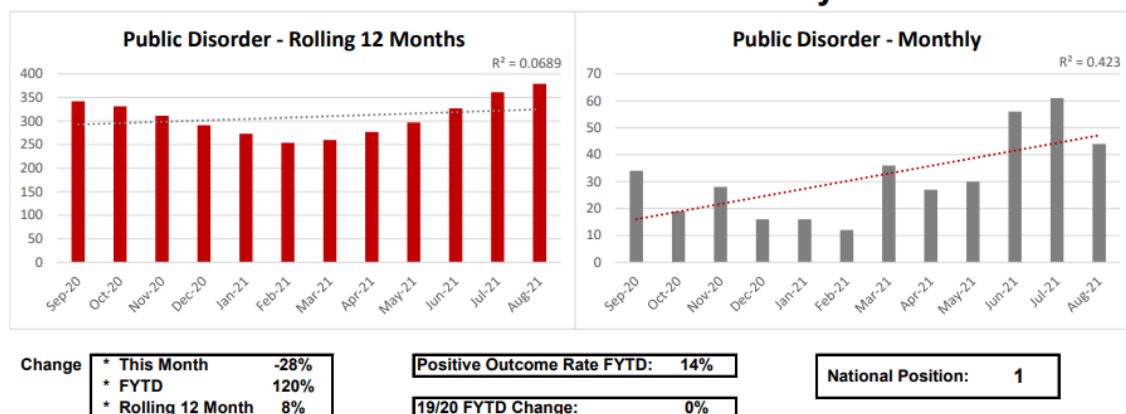
Days of Week

In the current period. Incidents are more commonly reported on Thursdays and Saturdays and lowest reporting levels occur on Sundays and Mondays.



10. Public Disorder

Public Disorder Summary



Following an increase over the summer, public disorder reports decreased in August by 28%, although the FYTD saw an increase of 120% due to this period being compared with August last year. With the Euro's and direct action by Extinction Rebellion, who targeted the City, the levels have remained good, with our national position being one.

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Strategy Boards & Committee:	Date:
Safer City Partnership Strategy Board	27/09/2021
Subject: Community Safety Team Update	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children’s Services, City of London Corporation	For Information
Author: Valeria Cadena, Community Safety Manager, Community Safety Team, City of London Corporation	
<div>Summary</div> <p>To update Safer City Partnership (SCP) Members on Community Safety Team (CST) activity not otherwise addressed.</p> <div>Recommendation</div> <p>Members are asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Note the report.	

Main Report

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, which has resulted in better attendance by partners.
2. Since the last SCP meeting, three cases have been heard at MARAC before September. Cases were referred by Victim Support and City of London Corporation (CoLC) Housing, with two based on scoring high-risk for a Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harassment assessment, and the third a transfer from another local authority. A robust action has been agreed and there has been excellent partnership working from a range of organisations. The next DA MARAC is scheduled for 6 October 2021.

3. An emergency MARAC for a high-risk complex case was heard at the beginning of September, and a further two cases were referred to the September MARAC.
4. The CST has received five MARAC-to-MARAC (M2M) referrals from City of London Police since the last SCP meeting. M2M referrals are 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.
5. A resource list for MARAC Members has been circulated, detailing support services available should Members be personally impacted by the cases heard.
6. The MARAC Operating Protocol shared with the SCP at our last meeting has been circulated and signed by partners. See appendix 2.

City Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CCM)

7. 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. The next CCM is scheduled to be held on 14 October 2021.
8. Between June and August 2021, the CCM panel received five extremely high-risk and complex cases from the City of London Police. Four of the referrals concerned High Intensity Service Users (HISU) repeatedly threatening suicide from bridges within the City of London.
9. All the HISUs referred to the CCM resided elsewhere in the UK and had complex mental health and social needs. The CST contacted and invited statutory services from the local authorities where the individuals reside to the CCM, in order to:
 - ensure the person referred was receiving the necessary support of mental health and social care services in their local authority area
 - ensure there was a robust and sustainable action plan to safeguard the vulnerable victim in the City
 - discuss the suitability of low-level enforcement on an individual HISU to mitigate behaviours placing them at serious risk of accidental death.
10. 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.

11. 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>. The CCM Co-ordinator is available to discuss the suitability of referrals into the panel.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

12. 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. The CST offers tailored City-centric ECINS user training to all internal and external partners licensed within the City scheme.
13. 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 is due to take place on 3 October 2021 and is projected to pass its usual route through the City. The CST has conducted important practical work with the City Police and the Corporation's Built Environment in preparation for the PSPO to be deployed for the first time.
14. The CST is continuing to assist the City Police Communities with information and help to construct Community Protection Warnings/Notices and Community Behaviour Orders against prolific perpetrators of ASB in the City. The CST is also composing and issuing Trespass Letters to individuals engaging in ASB on the City estates owned and managed by the Corporation.
15. The 19–25 July 2021 marked the launch of the UK's first official ASB Awareness Week, organised by community safety specialists Resolve, and backed by the Home Office, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, Local Government Association, National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) and the National Fire Chiefs Council. The CST assisted the City Police and partners in promoting the national campaign, which aims to:
- prevent and detect ASB
 - encourage communities to report ASB
 - reassure the victims of ASB.
16. Throughout the week, the City of London Police, CST and partners successfully engaged with residents, workers and visitors in the Square Mile about how they can report concerns, and what the police and partners can do to tackle ASB.

Community Trigger

17. In August 2021, the CST received two separate requests to activate a Community Trigger Case Review. Both requests referred to the same case of ASB being perpetrated by one individual.
18. The respondents had been frequently liaising with the City Police regarding the issue and the impact it was having on their businesses. However, they had not reported the ASB through the correct channels to either the Corporation or the City Police via 101 or the ASB Portal. The requests, therefore, did not meet the threshold criteria to activate a Community Trigger because there were not three or more reports of ASB, and because the case is under investigation and interventions in the case still ongoing.
19. Further information regarding the Community Trigger processes and procedures in the City, can be found at <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/community-and-safety/safer-city-partnership/community-trigger-in-the-city>.

Prevent Activity

20. There have been no Channel Panels since the last SCP Strategy Board. The CST has the capacity to operate meetings virtually and will liaise with partners accordingly should a referral come to our attention.
21. The CST attends a bi-weekly virtual forum with the London Prevent Network, which includes all London Prevent coordinators and updates with partners such as, SO15 Counter Terrorism Policing, Department for Education, NHS England Prevent, and the National Probation Service. This forum focuses on best practice, support for coordinators in delivering Prevent activity, and national updates. Information is also provided regarding the Home Office Prevent Review, which will be carried out throughout the year.
22. The Prevent team (CST joint with the City of London Police's Prevent Officer) continues 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 with 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 City of London Police group response officers, Aviva Security Guardians, and Livery Halls.
23. The Prevent team continues to promote the Counter Terrorism Policing national safeguarding website www.actearly.uk which was launched in November 2020. The campaign is a regular feature on the Prevent training presentations, CoLC,

and City of London Police social media channels, as well as various forums. This campaign aims to encourage family and friends to share concerns that a friend or loved one might be vulnerable to radicalisation.

24. The CST finalised the Prevent Policy and Channel Guidance document at the last SCP and can confirm that all partners have submitted the named contact and representative for any future Channel Panels. 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.

25. The CST has compiled a Partnership Prevent Action Plan, detailing tasks and actions for various stakeholders within the partnership. Partners are asked to contribute to the delivery of the action plan. Contact ali.burlington@cityoflondon.gov.uk for comments.

Strategic Implications

26. All the work noted in this report contributes to our SCP 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

- Appendix 1 – Prevent Partnership Action Plan.
- Appendix 2 – MARAC Operating Protocol

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City of London Prevent Strategic Action Plan

October 2020– October 2024

This action plan has been developed in line with the City of London Prevent Policy and Channel Guidance, Safer City Partnership Strategy 2019–22 and the HM Government Prevent Strategy 2011.

The Safer City Partnership (SCP) priorities regarding Prevent is to actively prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. Our objectives include:

1. Equip Corporation staff, partners agencies and our communities with the skills and knowledge to identify concerns, understand risk and submit referrals
2. Tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism
3. Safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation through the City of London Corporation (CoLC) Channel Panel and subsequent early intervention through approved Home Office providers
4. Build stronger partnerships with communities, civil society groups, and faith groups to improve Prevent delivery and reinforce safeguarding at the heart of Prevent.

The progress and completion of actions on this plan have been implemented with considerations regarding COVID-19. This has been reflected in the RAG rating. The CoLC has been committed to delivering the Prevent agenda throughout the pandemic, and partners continue to work together to raise awareness and deliver training. Partners have adapted as the pandemic has presented new challenges and methods of working; in turn, the action plan has adapted to ensure that it aligns with these changes.

Training and engagement

Key Actions	Deadline	Outcome	Responsibility/Lead	Notes	RAG rating
Deliver bespoke training to CoLC staff, including apprentices and members	Ongoing	Staff and members are aware of their responsibilities regarding Prevent and how to make referrals Ensure that frontline staff and safeguarding leads receive training as a priority	CoLC Community Safety Team (CST) CoLC Learning and Development City of London Police (CoLP) Prevent team	Jan–July 2021, Sessions delivered to: Adult Social Care Children’s Social Care & Early Years Homeless team QA & Safeguarding Apprentices & ACES staff Members (October 21)	GREEN
Deliver bespoke training to CoLP officers and Police staff	Ongoing	Officers are aware of their responsibilities regarding Prevent and how to make referrals	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team	CoLP frontline officers June–Aug 2021 CoLP new starters/transferees (monthly)	GREEN
Deliver bespoke training to City of London Stakeholders, e.g.	Ongoing	Stakeholders are aware of their responsibilities	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team	Deliver six sessions a year minimum	AMBER

Probation, City Advice Partners to utilise this offer		regarding Prevent and how to make referrals	All stakeholders		
Support our Education sector through training, advice and guidance	Ongoing	Education institutions across the City are confident in undertaking responsibilities relating to the Prevent duty. Embedding Prevent knowledge, skills and understanding among core school staff including safeguarding leads ensures that Prevent delivery is not interrupted if there is a change in school staff	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team	<p>Circulate Prevent Policy and Channel Guidance and offer Prevent</p> <p>Provide training</p> <p>Advise on risk assessments</p> <p>Circulate materials and literature</p>	GREEN
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	October 2021	Real-life case studies bring a degree of reality to Prevent for participants of the training	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team	The CST have compiled four real-life case studies to use as training materials. Cases vary in age, religion, race, gender, and cover both right wing and Islamist extremism. This is embedded within	GREEN

				Prevent training sessions.	
Embrace training opportunities to ensure that knowledge is up to date, e.g. training events/webinars provided by National Counter Terrorism Policing Headquarters (NCTPHQ)	Ongoing	Stakeholders and internal staff are aware of emerging trends, changes in legislation, signposting and referral pathways	All stakeholders	As part of a network of contacts developed by CoLP/CST, partners will be expected to continue to develop knowledge of Prevent	AMBER
Attend London Prevent Network and London Prevent Board	Ongoing – bi-weekly	CST/CoLP are able to share best practice with London boroughs, keep up to date with emerging trends and changes in delivery/legislation	CoLC CST	A CST representative attends these meetings regularly	GREEN
Develop relationships with stakeholders and communities to build on support for the Prevent agenda, and partners are aware of their responsibilities	Ongoing	This ensures that all bases are covered within our wider partnership of agencies and communities	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team	This feeds into training, engagement and awareness-raising cited throughout this action plan	AMBER

Review and enhance Prevent leads within the CoLC and CoLP	October 2021	Prevent Champions within the CoLC and CoLP can relay key messages to staff, dispel negative myths of Prevent and signpost staff to the Prevent team should they have questions or referrals	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team	Channel leads within the CoLC have been identified. CoLP have identified a Prevent lead within the force at Superintendent level	GREEN
Develop a forum with CoLC and stakeholders to meet every six months and establish a distribution list to circulate key information to partners	October 2021	This ensures that staff are up to date with the Prevent duty, are aware of training opportunities and have a space to ask questions	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team		AMBER
Promote Prevent and hate crime sessions within our schools	2021–22	Ensures that young people within the square mile are educated on hate crime, prevent, equality and diversity	CoLC CST	Pilot 'Equaliteach' programme to one school with others following	AMBER

Policy/Processes

Develop and circulate Prevent Policy and Channel Guidance document	Complete	Provides clear guidance on the City's Prevent procedures and policies	CoLC CST	Document was approved in May 2021. Due to be refreshed May 2022	COMPLETE
Implement effective management of referrals and ensure that pathways are in place to support staff in making referrals	Complete/ continue to review	Clear and concise referral pathways encourage partners to make referrals and ensure that individuals are safeguarded	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team	Referral form is on both CoLC/CoLP webpages Partners are also able to make referrals through Empowering Communities Inclusion and Neighbourhood Management Systems (ECINs) All referrals are stored on ECINs	COMPLETE
Channel processes are in place, including identifying leads from required agencies, and the pathway to contacting intervention provider is established	June 2021	Identifying leads and pathways is essential to an effective and swift Channel Panel, enabling partners to safeguard individuals successfully	CoLC CST	Channel representatives and Prevent Leads are cited within the Prevent Policy and Channel Guidance document	GREEN

				The Home Office are the contact for Intervention Providers	
Ensure that Prevent representatives are present at appropriate safeguarding meetings e.g. CoLC Safeguarding Education Forum, Multi-Agency Child Exploited & Vulnerable Adolescents Forum, Adults Safeguarding sub-committee, City Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) and Domestic Abuse MARAC	Ongoing	This will promote the importance of Prevent, highlight referral pathways, support agencies and upcoming training opportunities. Additionally, this ensures that cases with a potential Prevent element are identified.	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team All stakeholders	CST/CoLP attend a number of established case meetings	AMBER

Awareness

Distribute and circulate material and information regarding the national 'Act Early' campaign	Ongoing	This provides our communities with an alternative avenue to make referrals as well as enhancing awareness.	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team All stakeholders	Details of this campaign are embedded within Prevent training sessions Residents newsletters twice a year (completed Nov 20/May 21) Engage with 'Business Healthy' on a consistent basis Produce social media/Skyline articles	GREEN
Develop a communications plan	Ongoing	Ensures robust and co-ordinated communication of Prevent messages	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team	CST/CoLP are members of the CoLC External Partners Communications Group	AMBER
Engage with and support faith groups	Ongoing	This ensures that another section of our community are equipped to spot signs and make referrals	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team	Re-engage with faith groups. Due to Covid 19 this has not been able to take place yet.	RED

Engage with and support businesses by offering training, engagement and campaign material/literature	Ongoing	This ensures that another section of our community are equipped to spot the signs and make referrals	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team	Engage with 25 businesses throughout the year Avia Security Guardians – June 2021 Livery Halls – May 2021	AMBER
Further develop our 'Prevent Products' and map our engagement activity, responding to gaps in our approach, and improve community/stakeholder outreach	Ongoing/continue to review	This ensure that gaps in provision are clearly identified, and we are keeping up to date with training methods.	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team	CST have carried out a mapping exercise for Prevent	AMBER

Other

Continue to increase our awareness of the link and impact of mental health and vulnerabilities to radicalisation	Ongoing	Enhanced level of understanding will ensure that individuals can be supported appropriately	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team	Circulate training about mental health to partners	AMBER
Enhance current working arrangement between Prevent and Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements	October 2021	This will ensure appropriate Prevent insight or identification of radicalisation and extremism when working with offenders	CoLP/London Probation Service	Links to be established. Due to the high work demand this work has not started yet.	RED
Enhance partnership knowledge and working between Violence Against Women and Girls and Prevent	Ongoing	Nationally links have been identified between VAWG and Prevent cases, and therefore it is essential to ensure that CoLC responds effectively and utilises interventions and powers to disrupt potential incidents	CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team and Public Protection Unit/Channel members/CoLC VAWG Forum	VAWG co-ordinator to attend Channel meetings Channel members to complete VAWG training CoLP to provide Channel members with any VAWG-related police callouts, incidents, arrests, charges, and convictions for each Channel case Training to be delivered to VAWG professionals and	AMBER

				frontline VAWG workers and MARAC attendees Independent Domestic Violence Advisor to attend Channel Panels	
Utilise the CoLC Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLTP) to form a local partnership delivery plan, focusing on the desired outcomes to mitigate the risks identified within the CTLTP	Ongoing		CoLC CST/CoLP Prevent team	CTLTP is currently at the 'Official Sensitive' stage and will be circulated to partners once it has been graded as 'Official' Desired outcomes will feed into this action plan once approved	AMBER

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City of London Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) Operating Protocol

Date: May 2021

Review date: May 2022



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1. Introduction

The Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is a meeting where information is shared between professionals about complex and high-risk domestic abuse cases in the City of London.

After sharing information about risk, a coordinated action plan, with a lead agency identified, is put in place. The aim of this plan is to increase the safety of the person experiencing domestic abuse and their children (if applicable).

The MARAC will also ensure safeguarding of children and can make links to manage the behaviour of the perpetrator. The person experiencing domestic abuse does not attend however is represented by an advocate who can speak on their behalf.

Domestic Abuse is '*any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality*'.

2. Purpose

This protocol establishes the aims, membership and processes of the City of London MARAC, in addition to matters relating to governance and performance management. This protocol aims to establish accountability, responsibility, reporting structures and to outline the processes of the MARAC.

It is designed to enhance existing arrangements such as safeguarding (both vulnerable adults, children and young people) and Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) rather than replace them.

The objective of this Protocol is to act as a 'terms of reference' and guidance for MARAC members during the course of agreed information sharing between partner agencies at MARAC meetings.

Multi-agency working is crucial to addressing the complex issues associated with domestic violence, and in particular, cases that are assessed as 'high risk'.

3. MARAC Aims and Membership

The aims of the MARAC are to:

- safeguard victims
- address the behaviour of the perpetrator



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- make links with other public protection arrangements in relation to children, perpetrators and adults at risk
- safeguard agency staff

MARAC will do this by:

- Sharing information to increase the safety, health and well-being of victim-survivors, including adults and their children (see separate information sharing procedure for more detail)
- Determining the level of risk that the perpetrator poses to the victim-survivor and associated children, and whether there is any risk to the general public
- Constructing and implementing a risk management plan that provides professional support to all those at risk and that aims to reduce the future risk of harm
- Reducing on-going victimisation
- Improving agency accountability
- Improving support for staff involved in high risk domestic violence cases
- Contributing to the development of best practice
- Identifying policy issues arising from cases discussed at the MARAC and raise these through the appropriate channels.
- Identifying where possible, whether the perpetrator poses a real and significant threat and risk of further harm to particular individuals, and to the community.
- Identifying any child contact concerns between children and perpetrators of domestic violence within the family environment.
- Ensuring continuous risk assessment of “high risk” cases, and will keep the victim-survivor informed, where possible, of all decisions made by the MARAC via the appropriate agencies, at the earliest opportunity.

The MARAC is not a public forum and attendance shall be limited to those agencies that are able to provide a contribution towards cases considered. The MARAC will have a core membership, with other agencies invited to attend when this directly impacts on specific cases being discussed.

Each agency is responsible for identifying a lead member, who will have responsibility for the allocation of local resources and will be able to make decisions on behalf of their respective organisations.

Each agency is responsible for identifying a secondary member (deputy) who will be able to attend the MARAC in the absence of the lead member. The secondary member will have responsibility for the allocation of local resources and will be able to make decisions on behalf of their respective organisations.



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All members will be expected to have an understanding of the dynamics of domestic abuse, the Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harassment (DASH) risk assessment and be clear about the MARAC Operating Protocol.

Core members will be:

- City of London Police – Public Protection Unit
- CoLC Community Safety Team
- CoLC Adults Services
- CoLC Children’s Services
- CoLC Housing/housing options (depending on the case)
- Probation
- Health Services – including GPs, mental health services and hospitals
- Victim Support/Relevant Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) service and Vulnerable Victims Advocate (VVA)

Additional members may include CAFCASS, drug and alcohol agencies, City outreach, education and mental health agencies for example.

4. Role of Members

All MARAC members are responsible for:

- Attending each meeting
- Being the point of contact for their agency in relation to all domestic abuse queries
- Making their staff aware of the referral process and referring high-risk or complex cases to the MARAC
- Presenting any case to MARAC that has been referred by their agency.
- Bringing any information, involvement, actions or case work carried out with a person experiencing domestic abuse to the meeting
- If there is an allocated professional working directly with any persons referred to the MARAC, then it is the responsibility of the representative agency to obtain necessary relevant information and bring it to the meeting.
- Identify actions that can be taken by their agency which will assist in keeping the victim safe and providing appropriate timescales for these actions.
- Adhere to and complete set actions for the relevant agencies and feedback to the MARAC coordinator prior to the next MARAC
- Encouraging staff in their agencies to make referrals to the MARAC
- Appointing a deputy (middle management) to attend if lead is absent.
- If unable to attend, the lead member is responsible for informing the MARAC Coordinator in advance who will be deputising for them.



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- Signing a confidentiality agreement prior to the meeting, not to share, copy, distribute, and to develop procedures within their agency to ensure that the minutes are retained in a confidential and appropriately restricted manner.

5. Wellbeing/welfare of members

Due to the nature and purpose of the MARAC, the cases being heard can be distressing and alarming. Whilst it is the responsibility of individual agencies to provide appropriate support for their staff, members should be aware of the impact these cases can have and if required, raise any concerns either within their own agencies or through the MARAC Chair.

The MARAC Chair should consider the welfare of members throughout case discussions, take appropriate breaks if needed, 'check in' with members and signpost staff to support where required. Wellbeing will be standing item on the MARAC agenda.

6. Person experiencing domestic abuse and their attendance at MARAC

The person experiencing domestic abuse being discussed at MARAC do not attend the meetings.

It is the role of the lead referring officer to act on behalf of the victim-survivor and be their voice. Once the meeting has taken place, any outcomes will be relayed back to their client.

7. New members

New members will be inducted into their role by the MARAC Coordinator and the MARAC Chair (DI of the Public Protection Unit).

All new representatives to MARAC will receive an Information Pack and the opportunity to observe a MARAC meeting.

8. Governance and performance management

The Violence Against Women and Girls Forum (VAWG) and Safer City Partnership Strategy Group sets direction for the domestic abuse agenda for the City of London. Both groups oversee various workstreams and programmes including the City of London MARAC.



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The objective of the MARAC is to provide support and intervention to high risk victims of domestic abuse and to reduce repeat incidents of domestic violence. Cases referred to MARAC are those that are assessed as high risk; member agencies share information and agree action plans for each individual case that is discussed at meetings.

The City of London MARAC meets monthly and meetings are chaired by a trained Senior Public Protection Officer (Detective Inspector level) of the City of London Police. The MARAC Coordinator supports the meetings by monitoring cases to ensure that the actions agreed by members are completed within deadlines.

- The MARAC Chair

All MARACs are chaired by trained Senior City Police Public Protection Officer (Detective Inspector level). The Safe Lives Chair's Guidance will support the training and development of MARAC Chairs. The Deputy Chair is the City Police Officer acting as Inspector.

The role of the MARAC Chair is to:

- read out the Confidentiality Statement at the start of each meeting and to ensure that it is signed by everybody in attendance
- review any actions that may be outstanding from the previous meeting and to ensure that they are clearly noted in the minutes
- structure the MARAC meetings and prioritise cases in such a way that all those attending are able to use the time available as efficiently as possible
- ensure that the meeting runs in accordance with this protocol
- provide a platform to ensure all agencies share proportionate and relevant information;
- facilitate the development of a multi-agency support plan;
- ensure that all agency representatives understand their agreed actions.

- The MARAC Coordinator

The role of the MARAC Coordinators is to:

- Develop, maintain and review the MARAC Operating Policies and Protocols including the establishment of an agreed referral threshold to ensure that appropriate cases are being discussed at MARAC.
- Deliver MARAC training across partner agencies to ensure that all relevant members of staff are familiar with the process, and their role and responsibilities within it and receive appropriate training, as necessary.
- Deliver information re. MARAC as part of individual organisation's induction processes.



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- Develop and maintain the necessary documentation to ensure the smooth running of the meetings, including referral forms, template research forms and minutes.
- Develop information packs which will support the delivery of training and in addition, information packs that where appropriate, can be available to victims re. the MARAC process.
- Liaise with the full range of potential referral agencies, in particular those working with minority or hard to reach groups to ensure that the needs of all victims are met

The MARAC Coordinator works closely with the Chair to ensure that the protocol is adhered to. Outstanding issues regarding the performance of the MARAC are addressed by the MARAC Chair.

The MARAC Coordinator collates the data for the MARAC in order to analyse the performance. Data is collected to analyse repeat victimisation, and the number of cases discussed.

9. Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harrassment (DASH) Risk Assessment and Management

There are three categories of risk: standard, medium and high. There is no category of low risk and professionals need to be aware of the following:

- The DASH risk assessment is not infallible or predictive. All it is able to do is to assist professionals in exercising professional judgement and should NOT be used in a purely tick box fashion.
- Even if a case does not elicit the fourteen ticks at which there is an automatic referral to the City of London MARAC, you may consider that in your professional judgement a case below the threshold should be referred any way (for example, if you feel that the person experiencing domestic abuse, may not be aware of exercising full disclosure)
- The DASH assessment measures risk at a particular point in time and risk is a dynamic. In other words, what may be assessed as standard risk this morning may become very high risk by the afternoon because (for example) the perpetrator has discovered the victim's plans to leave.
- The DASH only assesses the risk of homicide or very serious assault. It does NOT measure the likelihood of further assaults in general.

- For people experiencing domestic abuse with a male perpetrator, separation *increases* risk (up to 75% of victims are murdered after they ended the relationship).
- Coercive control is the strongest predictive factor.

This can be defined as:

‘An act or a pattern of acts of assault, sexual coercion, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.

Control includes a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour’

- Approximately half of all domestic homicides have no obvious high risk factors. As such, the DASH should not be used to limit access to resources.

Standard risk: While risk indicators may be present, it is deemed neither imminent, nor serious. Explain that nobody needs to live with domestic violence and abuse and that there is support out there. It is important to remember that risk is dynamic and should be monitored. It is also important to stress that the police can and should be contacted in an emergency.

Medium risk: There are identifiable features of risk or serious harm. This level of risk should be referred to local specialist domestic abuse services. See appendix 1 for sharing with/without consent.

High risk: There is imminent risk of serious harm. The potential event is more likely than not to happen imminently, and the impact could be serious. There may be need for immediate intervention. After discussion with your line manager/colleague, it may be necessary to notify the Police and / or Children and Young People’s Services immediately.

See appendix 1 for a sharing without consent form.

10. Complaints procedure



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Complaints with regards to the MARAC should be addressed, in the first instance, to the MARAC Chair and sent via the MARAC Coordinator at the address below:

Community Safety, 3rd Floor North Wing, Guildhall, PO Box 270 EC2P 2EJ.

11. Breaches

Agencies must be aware that a breach of the protocol may increase the risk to a high-risk victim; it is the responsibility of the signatory agencies to adhere to the MARAC Operating Procedures and the Information Sharing Protocol.

12. MARAC processes

Identification of, and criteria, for referring to MARAC

When agencies come into contact with people experiencing domestic abuse, they should complete a DASH risk assessment. This is an initial assessment to determine the risk level and an information-sharing without consent form (see Appendix 1).

Where the threshold is met (i.e. 14 ticks), consent should be sought for a MARAC referral. Where consent is not given, every effort should be made to ensure that the referrals are made with the knowledge of the person experiencing domestic abuse so as to avoid unwittingly increasing risk through dangerous information sharing.

The risk assessment is a guideline in establishing the risk posed to the person experiencing domestic abuse and represents only one of four qualifying criteria to make a MARAC referral, the other three being **repeat incidents** (3 domestic incidents in 12 months), **professional judgement** and **potential escalation**.

Potential escalation is where there have been a number of incidents or police callouts and there is not a positive identification of factors on the risk assessment, but the abuse appears to be escalating.

Professional judgement should also inform the process and a referral may also be made where there is a strong possibility of serious harm based on all factors present.

There will be occasions where the particular context of a case gives rise to serious concerns even if the person has been unable to disclose the information that might highlight their risk more clearly.

This could reflect extreme levels of fear, cultural barriers to disclosure, immigration issues or language barriers particularly in cases of so-called honour-based violence.



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This judgement would be based on the professional's experience and/or the victims' perception of their risk even if they do not meet the risk assessment threshold.

If a referral is to be made, this should be done via a completed MARAC Referral Form (See appendix 2) and sent to the MARAC Coordinator at the Community Safety Team following the process outlined in the next section (13).

13. Referral Process

All frontline workers from the statutory and voluntary agencies who have contact with high risk victims, perpetrators and their families can make a referral to the MARAC.

a. Referral forms

The lead representative for each agency can obtain a copy from the MARAC Coordinator in the Community Safety Team. The referral form is also available through E-CINs partnership system, agencies are encouraged to make referrals directly through the system.

b. What needs to happen before making a referral?

A referral form needs to be completed (see appendix 2) along with any information sharing without consent form (see appendix 1).

c. Making a referral

When the referral form is completed, it can be sent via secure email or password protected to the MARAC coordinator in the CoLC Community Safety Team via CSTreferrals@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Or the referral form can be filled and send automatically through E-CINs. All members of MARAC can seek access by the MARAC coordinator.

d. What happens next?

- All referrals received by the Community Safety Team will be circulated to the core group and other appropriate agencies/ officers. Dates for the monthly meetings are set on an annual basis at the start of the year. These can be obtained by the MARAC Coordinator.



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- Information will be shared at the MARAC under the terms set out in the Safer City Partnership MARAC Specific Information Sharing Protocol and in line with any relevant agency policies.
- A confidentiality declaration shall also be read out and signed at each meeting. In particular, partner agencies should ensure that personal data and MARAC minutes are clearly marked and kept securely within a pass-worded computer system or otherwise physically secure with appropriate levels of staff access. The MARAC Coordinator will upload the minutes and actions to ECINs where partners can view the case and log actions or information.
- Partners are asked not to attach confidential information or minutes to any case notes or circulate to other professionals unless authorised by the MARAC Chair.
- If a case meets the threshold and is being shared without consent, agencies must complete an 'Information Sharing without Consent Form' (see appendix 1).

The MARAC Coordinator **will not** screen cases referred to the MARAC. However, when it becomes clear cases that do not meet the threshold are being referred, additional training will be offered to the agency involved.

14. Actions before the MARAC (where safe to do so)

The MARAC does not take away responsibility for immediate actions in relation to the safety of high-risk victims, particularly with regards to statutory agencies such as police, children's services etc and the investigation and safeguarding should continue prior to the MARAC being held.

The MARAC Coordinator will circulate cases to be heard 6-8 days in advance of the meeting. All agencies must complete appropriate research on the case prior to the meeting.

15. Specific risk management responsibilities

All agencies

- Consideration given for referral to 'Sanctuary' scheme.
- Target hardening advice to be given
- Check if other referrals need to be made (see 'other local protocols' below)

Police actions



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- Consideration given to flagging the victims address.
- Consideration to additional steps being taken, e.g. Panic Alarm, target hardening and/or liaison with the Sector Policing team
- Consideration to be given to undertaking a Police Welfare Check or drive-by.

16. Other local protocols

The MARAC is designed to enhance existing arrangements (including those for Safeguarding Children and Adults, as well as those for public protection) rather than replace them and has a particular focus on a victims' safety.

a. Safeguarding Children

Where children are involved, the appropriate precautionary measures should be taken ahead of the meeting by the referring agency or any agency to which the family is known where there is a risk of significant harm. Partner agencies should be aware of their responsibilities towards children.

b. Safeguarding Adults

Where vulnerable adults are involved, the appropriate precautionary measures should be taken ahead of the meeting by the referring agency or any agency to which the adult is known where there is risk of significant harm.

c. Public Protection

The primary link to MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) will be the representative from Probation.

17. Contacting victims before the meeting (where safe to do so)

- Prior to the MARAC, contact will be made with victims to ensure they are receiving appropriate support and advice to reduce risk and increase their safety. This will usually be done by the referring officer or IDVA unless a specific named individual has been tasked to do so.
- All cases referred to the MARAC will be referred to Victim Support's IDVA service whose role is to represent the voice of the person experiencing



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domestic abuse at the MARAC and to enhance safety and that of any children. This includes bringing information about the person's situation and what might influence their safety.

- Where it is not possible to make pre-MARAC contact, the Police Public Protection Unit (PPU) will be informed. Where appropriate the PPU will arrange for a Welfare Check to make contact, seek contact details and provide information on domestic abuse services.

18. Minutes, action planning and administration

An action plan will be developed at the meeting to increase the safety of the victim-survivor, children and other vulnerable parties. The Chair will ensure that all attendees understand what actions are being agreed and how they relate to their agencies. This will be agreed at the MARAC and added to the minutes. If a further meeting is required, the Chair will review the actions agreed at the previous meeting and make a record of any outstanding actions.

- The MARAC Coordinator will complete an action sheet as part of the minutes detailing agreed actions to be taken by each agency. This will be circulated no later than **four** working days after the MARAC meeting.
- Each representative is responsible for communicating relevant information and actions points to their agency and is responsible for ensuring that all actions are carried out in a timely manner by the appropriate practitioners and are completed.
- Agencies will be given seven days to complete their actions and update the MARAC Coordinator to say they have. After seven days the MARAC Coordinator will send a reminder to agencies who have not completed their actions, making the MARAC Chair aware.
- If any agency has not updated the MARAC Coordinator within ten days of the minutes being sent, the Chair will formally write to the manager of the member, requesting action is completed as a matter of urgency.
- Where the MARAC recommends referral to another agency, which is not represented on the MARAC, the relevant agency will take the follow up action to refer.
- A record of each meeting, including attendance sheet, minutes and actions will be retained by the MARAC Coordinator, for record and accountability purposes. Approved and finalised minutes will be made available for correct and appropriate use, including business assessment and review by appropriate multi-agency authorities and HM Government agencies.

- All individual case summaries are to be updated at the earliest opportunity, with copies of updates maintained in individual client files, which are retained in ECINs
- Individual case files will be retained by the Community Safety Team for a minimum period of two years

19. Information shared at MARAC

Disclosure of sensitive information can be justified on the grounds that it is necessary to:

- Prevent a crime taking place
- Detect crime, and to apprehend, detain and prosecute an offender.
- Protect children at risk.
- Prevent injury or harm to the health of any person or persons.

In line with the Safer City Partnerships Information Sharing Protocol, members will attend meetings to discuss only relevant and current matters relating to 'high risk' victims-survivors of domestic abuse.

The shared information gained through meetings can only be used for official MARAC purposes, and cannot be used for any other purpose without prior and authorised approval from the appropriate agency providing the specific information.

The purpose of shared information is to increase the safety of the people experiencing domestic abuse and their immediate family members. Sufficient and appropriate personal information will enable all agencies to safely work together, within current legal guidelines, to further support those experiencing domestic abuse. Personal information will be sensitive and confidential.

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.



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The City of London Information Sharing Agreement can be obtained by contacting safercity@cityoflondon.gov.uk

20. Confidentiality Agreement

When working with victims of domestic abuse, perpetrators and other members of the public, all agencies have agreed boundaries of confidentiality. MARAC meetings will respect these boundaries, which will be held under a shared understanding:

- The disclosure of information outside the meeting, beyond that agreed, will be considered as a breach of confidentiality.
- All documentation will bear a classification marking “Confidential”. Third party information must not be disclosed without prior consent.
- If consent to disclosure is felt essential in the interests of promoting Public Safety, CoLP disclosure procedures must be strictly adhered to.

If you find yourself in a position where you have to disclose sensitive information without consent, i.e. for purposes of protecting a client and/or children, or to share relevant information with other specific agencies for risk assessment purposes etc, you must always record your decision, and the reasons why you came to that decision.

There is a duty of care to protect ‘high risk’ victim-survivors. If consent has been explicitly refused, you should always explore the reasons for this as they may be related to risk (e.g. the abuser is a police officer).

Particular care and attention is required when dealing with victim-survivors with mental health issues. All matters are to be recorded, in conjunction with the lead agency and qualified mental health representatives, to ensure accuracy and accountability for decisions made.

There may be occasions when you need to assess whether the sharing of information would jeopardise or negatively affect someone experiencing domestic abuse, or whether it would be in the public interest to share information when a ‘high risk’ situation has been clearly identified. Support and guidance should be sought from your supervisor/line manager if you are unclear how to proceed further.

No documents relating to the MARAC will be circulated to anyone outside the membership of the MARAC without the prior agreement of the Chair.

All cases that are discussed at the MARAC meetings are highly confidential and the information discussed must not be passed on to any individual or agency without the agreement of the Chair.

Members will ensure that all emails are stored securely, restricting any unauthorised access with a password protected computer and email account.



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Members will ensure that all electronic data (other than emails) is transported on an encrypted USB or password protected/encrypted laptop.

Members will ensure that all confidential paperwork is stored securely in locked cupboards/filing cabinets and if transported it remains with the MARAC member at all times and is not left for anyone else to access or view.

If a person experiencing domestic abuse would like access to the case file that an individual agency holds on them, they should make the request to that individual agency. Where someone has requested access to records an agency has received from another MARAC member, the receiving agency should contact the disclosing agency to determine whether the latter wishes to claim exemption. From this stage the procedure should be fully documented in writing and stored on file.

Where someone would like access to the MARAC records held about them, they should make the request in writing to the MARAC Chair via the MARAC Coordinator at the address below:

Community Safety 3rd Floor North Wing, Guildhall, PO Box 270 EC2P 2EJ

Where disclosure is likely to prejudice the carrying out of the work of the MARAC because serious harm to the physical or mental health to any other person involved, then information can be legitimately withheld (under section 30 of the Data Protection Act).

The MARAC referral agency and the MARAC Chair should be consulted prior to deciding whether or not to rely on this exemption.

Also, where disclosure is likely to significantly prejudice the prevention or detection of a crime or the apprehension or prosecution of offenders then it can be exempt from disclosure (under section 29 of the Data Protection Act).

Agencies that are unsure about what information can be disclosed in response to an access request should seek advice from their agencies Data Protection Officer or legal advisor.

The Data Controller for the MARAC is the Chair(s).

21. Referral to and from other MARACs

There are two types of MARAC to MARAC referral: -



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1. An **ALERT**: when the person experiencing domestic abuse has moved temporarily to a Borough for a short period of time. Here, the originating MARAC will inform the new MARAC area there is a high-risk victim in their local authority. There is **no action** requested from the receiving MARAC other than to alert the originating MARAC if there is a repeat incident. The minutes of the MARAC are shared.
2. A **TRANSFER**: when the person experiencing domestic abuse is moving permanently or for a long time to a new area then the originating MARAC will transfer the case in full to the new MARAC area in order to link that victim-survivor up with local support.

The minutes and original referral form are shared. This only applies in instances of 'live' MARAC cases.

22. How to make a cross borough referral

The MARAC to MARAC referral form will be completed by the MARAC Coordinator in consultation with the MARAC Chair.

23. Case closure

Individual cases will be closed if it is agreed by the attending partner agencies that all high and/or medium risk matters have been resolved, that the person experiencing domestic abuse and immediate family members are safe, and that there are no outstanding domestic abuse concerns, or ongoing police investigation.

If the person experiencing domestic abuse is not engaging with any agency or services, despite repeated and vigorous efforts to maintain contact, the Chair and agency attendees can agree to close the case.

An explanation for this decision will be recorded within the Final Review of the case.

The meeting attendees must ensure that all possible supportive measures that can be marshalled have been put in place.

24. Virtual meetings

On March 23rd 2020, under UK Government instruction, the nation went into full lockdown, with the majority of partners working from home and unable to travel to the Guildhall to attend a MARAC. Therefore, the MARAC has since operated virtually



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via Microsoft Teams and will do so until guidelines and restrictions change. This will be monitored by the MARAC Coordinator and Chair and partners will be updated. Microsoft Teams is a secure platform which only allows invited participants to enter the call. Any profile that joins who should not be present will be removed by the MARAC Coordinator.

Partners are required to inform the MARAC Coordinator of anyone joining on their behalf and to ask permission before sending the meeting ID and joining instructions.

The confidentiality declaration is circulated prior to the MARAC, partners are asked to confirm their agreement verbally in the meeting, and by email or in the chat box facility.

The MARAC requires that all attendees adhere to confidentiality/privacy requirements whilst at home and ensure information discussed is not shared or overheard by members of their household.

Moving forward, the MARAC will continue to allow members to join meetings via Microsoft Teams, even when lockdown ends and face to face meetings resume.

25. Equality

The City of London MARAC is committed to an equality of outcome for all its clients. To ensure that this happens, the MARAC Coordinator will monitor referrals and map this against the demographic profile of the local population. An annual report summarising this information will be produced.

Where necessary, specialist agencies will be invited to attend the MARAC when specific cases are discussed to ensure safe and informed decisions are made. It will be the responsibility of the MARAC Coordinator to contact specialist services when needed.

26. Review

This protocol will be reviewed every 12 months by the MARAC coordinator and the MARAC Chair.



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27. Signatories

The signatories below are the parties to this protocol and in signing are confirming that they are the responsible individual for MARAC within that agency.

Name	Agency	Signature	Date
Anna Rice (Chair)	City of London Police		
Ali Burlington (MARAC Coordinator)	CoL Community Safety Team	Ali Burlington	17.08.2021
Ayesha Fordham	Victim Support	Ayesha Fordham	17.08.2021

Appendix 1: City of London MARAC Information Sharing without Consent Form

Victim name and DOB			
Victim address			
Children	DOB	Address	School (if known)

Who is at Risk? (e.g. Children, client, family, others)	Who are they at risk from? (e.g. partner, ex-partner, family, self)	What are the concerns around this risk?	What are the immediate risks to this victim?	Risk Identified through Risk Assessment
Risk Identification Checklist (if it has been possible to complete a CAADA-DASH RIC, attach it here)		/ number of ticks out of 24		
Details of incident / information causing concern (include source of information)				

Legal Authority to Share

Protocol relevant	Y / N	If yes, please detail	
-------------------	-------	-----------------------	--

Or

Legal grounds (If yes, please tick one or more grounds below)	Y / N
Prevention / detection or crime and/or apprehension or prosecution of offenders (DPA, sch 29)	
To protect vital interests of the data subject; serious harm or matter of life or death (DPS, sch 2 & 3)	
For the administration of justice (usually bringing perpetrators to justice (DPA, sch 2 & 3)	

For the exercise of functions conferred on any person by or under any enactment (police / Social Services) (DPA, sch 2 & 3)	
In accordance with a court order	
Overriding public interest (common law)	
Child protection – disclosure to social services or police for the exercise of functions under the children act, where the public interest in safeguarding the child’s welfare overrides the need to keep the information confidential (DPA, sch 2 & 3)	
Right to life (Human Rights Act, art. 2 & 3)	
Right to be free from torture, of inhuman or degrading treatment (HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, ART. 2 & 3)	

Balancing Considerations (please tick)

Pressing need		Risk of not disclosing	
Respective risks to those affected		Interest of other agency / person in receiving it.	
Public interest of disclosure		Human rights	
Duty of confidentiality		Other	
Comments			
Internal consultations (Names / Dates / Advice / Decisions)			
External consultations (Home Office, Information Sharing Helpline)			

Client Notification

Client notified	Y / N	Date notified	
If not, why not?			

Review

Date for review of situation (review to include feedback from the agencies informed as to their response)	
---	--



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Name of person responsible for ensuring the situation is reviewed by this date	
--	--

Record the following information-sharing in Case File:

Date information shared	
Agency & named person informed	
Method of contact	
Legal authority for each agency	
Signature of caseworker	
Date (as signed by caseworker)	
Signature of manager	
Date (as signed by manager)	

Appendix 2: City of London MARAC Referral Form

MARAC referrals should be sent by **password protected email** to:

CSTreferrals@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Date					
Referring agency					
Name of referrer					
Telephone & Email					
Victim name				Victim DoB	
Address and telephone number				Diversity Data (if known) BAME <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled <input type="checkbox"/> LGBT* <input type="checkbox"/> Gender M / F / Other	
Perpetrator(s) name				Perpetrator(s) DoB	
Perpetrator(s) address				Relationship to victim	
Children living in address of the victim or perpetrator (if perpetrator does not live with victim) (please add extra rows if necessary)	DoB	Relationship to victim	Relationship to perpetrator	Address	School name and address (if known)

Reason for referral

Professional judgement	Y / N	High risk score on DASH risk assessment (14 ticks or more)	Y / N
Potential escalation (3 or more incidents reported in the past 12 months – this can be reported to any agency, NOT just the police)	Y / N	Has been to MARAC before (further incident identified within twelve months from the date of the last referral)	Y / N
If Yes, please provide the date listed / case number (if known)			
Information and details prompting the referral			

Additional information - victims

Is the victim aware of MARAC referral?	Y / N	If no, why not?	
Has consent been given?	Y / N		
Who is the victim afraid of? (to include all potential threats, and not just primary perpetrator)			
Who does the victim believe it safe to talk to?			
Who does the victim believe it not safe to talk to?			

Has the victim been referred to any other MARAC previously?	Y / N	If yes where / when?	
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Additional information – children(s)

What are your concerns regarding children's safety?	
What impacts do you think there have been on the child(ren) in the household?	
Are children displaying any behaviour you are concerned about? (If so, describe)	
Please describe any action that has already been taken	

Additional information – perpetrator(s)

Does the perpetrator work with children or vulnerable people? If so, where and in what capacity?	Y / N
Are there other people the perpetrator is a potential risk to? (previous partners, their children, parents, family members, those they have a carer responsibility for, etc) If so, who?	Y / N

Appendix 3: Supporting Safeguarding Documents/ Procedures

[SafeLives guidance for Maracs on sharing immigration information_0.pdf](#)

[Sharing Information and Marac GDPR FAQs - England & Wales version.pdf \(safelives.org.uk\)](#)

[Child Protection Procedures | chscp](#)

[2019.04.23-Review-of-the-Multi-Agency-Adult-Safeguarding-policy-and-procedures-2019-final-1-1.pdf \(londonadass.org.uk\)](#)



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Strategy Boards & Committee:	Date:
Safer City Partnership	27/09/2021
Subject: Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children’s Services, City of London Corporation	For Information
Author: Ayesha Fordham, Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer	
<div>Summary<p>The purpose of this report is to provide Members with an update 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 VAWG services, DA Insight Hour, Safer Streets Fund, Ask for Angela campaign, DA/VAWG training, the DA Act 2021 and Standing Together Against Domestic Abuse (STADA) report on the City of London’s Co-ordinated Community Response to VAWG (Appendix 1).</p><p>The report also provides an overview of the findings from the survey around how safe women feel within the Square Mile, and a data analysis of DA/VAWG from 2020–2021.</p>Recommendation<p>Members are asked to:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Note the report</div>	

Main Report

Background

1. There has been a significant amount of work being delivered across the partnership to ensure that the City of London is a safe place for residents, workers and visitors, after COVID-19 restrictions were lifted in July. The data indicates that reports of DA and VAWG have started to increase as more people are coming into the City of London, either for work or to visit, as venues and hotels have opened to the public.

Current Position

2. The Community Safety Team (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 Specialist Bangladeshi Advocate is due to start in post on 6 September 2021. She will be based within the Solace DA service in Tower Hamlets, which will ensure that she is well connected with the borough's Bangladeshi community to effectively deliver the service within the City of London.
4. The Vulnerable Victims Advocate (VVA) service has resumed operating five days per week, as the postholder for the additional three days has started. Training was delivered by the VVA to the City of London Police (City Police) initial responders on DA, the Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Harassment risk assessment and support services. This will also raise awareness of the VVA service and encourage officers to promote the service to victims to increase referrals.
5. The CST facilitated a DA Insight Hour in June, which was attended by 50 professionals from within the City of London Corporation (City Corporation) and external agencies. The event provided professionals with information on local DA and VAWG services and referral pathways, training opportunities and an update from the DA Commissioners Office and the DA Act 2021.
6. The City Corporation applied for funding through the Home Office Safer Streets Fund for Night Hubs to run on Friday nights by Liverpool Street Station from September and three nights per week over the Christmas period. The criteria for this funding was to improve safety and feelings of safety for women and girls in public spaces. The Home Office are currently reviewing the applications.
7. The City Corporation and City Police are currently working in partnership to promote the Ask for Angela campaign within licensed venues across the City of London. The Metropolitan police have recently updated the materials for the campaign to make it more inclusive. The same materials will be promoted within City of London venues, to ensure there is continuity with the campaign across London.
8. The City of London housing staff and managers have received DA training virtually to ensure that they know how to respond to concerns or disclosures around DA. This is part of the work towards achieving the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance accreditation. Staff who have not yet received training will be trained in October and November 2021. The DA training will be embedded within Housing's yearly training schedule, as it is mandatory for all staff to attend yearly refresher sessions.
9. Good Night Out have delivered three virtual training sessions on tackling sexual harassment to licensed venues in preparation for venues opening and a potential increase in sexual harassment/abuse. There was a higher level of attendance from venues compared to the sessions delivered in November

2019 and February 2020. This could be due to the sessions being delivered virtually, or the anticipated increase around offences occurring. There are five sessions yet to be delivered, which will be rolled out over the next few months.

DA Act 2021

10. The DA Act 2021 came into UK law after receiving Royal Assent on 29 April 2021. Part four of the DA Act places a statutory duty on Tier 1 local authorities to provide safe accommodation to victims fleeing DA. The Greater London Authority (GLA) will develop a DA Strategy and needs assessment for commissioning safe accommodation across London. To date, the City Corporation has fed into the GLA's DA Strategy through surveys and questionnaires. London boroughs are currently waiting for the GLA to provide a dataset to local authorities to complete the needs assessment.
11. The comptroller is submitting a report to the Safer City Partnership (SCP) strategic board and the Police Authority board at their September meetings to provide more details on the legal implications of the Act.

Review of the City of London response to VAWG

12. The SCP funded a DA review in the City through Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA) funds. STADA have completed a review of the City of London's co-ordinated community response to VAWG (Appendix 1). The review highlighted areas of good practice and challenges within our current response to DA. STADA provided recommendations that will inform the VAWG action plan. The three identified areas for improvement were:
 - i. To ensure effective strategic governance
 - ii. Develop a standardised and comprehensive dataset
 - iii. Enhancing the multi-agency response.
13. Further discussions will take place to improve the areas highlighted in the report. We have already taken some steps as a partnership to improve some of the areas highlighted in the report, as it is the formalisation of the SCP Information Sharing Agreement that will encourage agencies' due diligence in sharing information.

How safe do women feel in the Square Mile? Survey findings

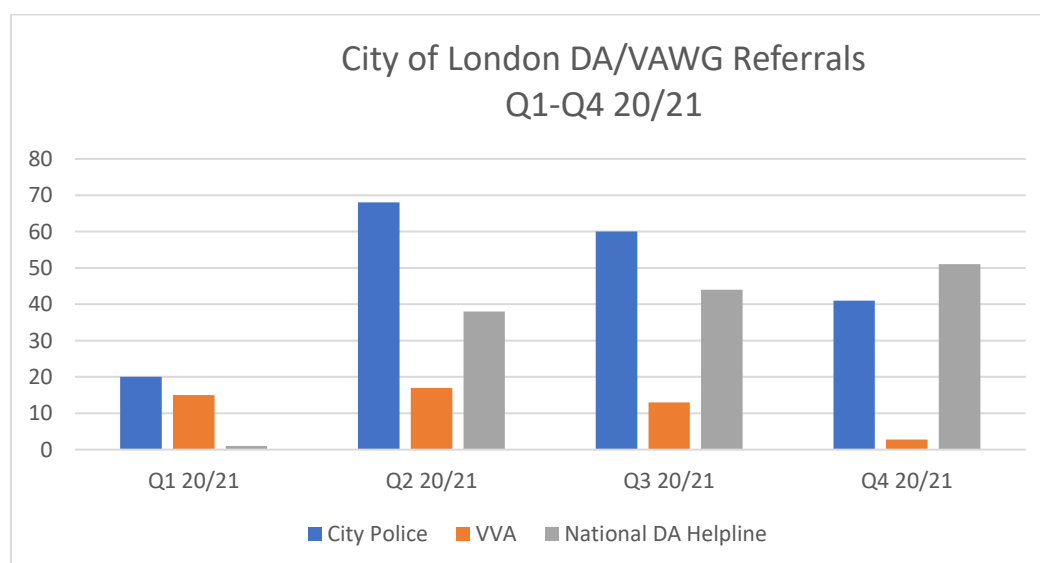
14. The survey asked women who live, work or visit the City of London how safe they feel within the Square Mile. The survey was completed by 351 respondents: 66% were City workers; 27% resided in the City; and 7% were visiting the City. The results of the survey indicated that, generally, women feel safe in the Square Mile, with 34% of respondents saying they feel 'very safe' on their journey to and from the Square Mile, 48% stating they feel 'somewhat safe', 7% stating they did not feel safe, and 11% were indifferent.

15. The survey indicated that women feel less safe travelling around the Square Mile outside of working hours, with 26% stating they feel 'very safe', 43% stating they feel 'somewhat safe', 15% feeling 'somewhat unsafe', 2% feeling 'very unsafe' and 15% were indifferent.
16. Respondents feeling unsafe was generally linked to the night-time economy and feeling intimidated around groups of intoxicated men. Quiet and dark streets appeared to increase feelings of vulnerability. Respondents indicated that their feelings of safety would be improved if there was a more visible police presence, safety hubs at night-time, knowing the locations and opening times of police stations, and an education campaign to stop men perpetrating.
17. The survey asked responders how they would respond if they experienced sexual harassment: 41% of women said they would report to the police; 31% said they would tell a friend; 7% said they would tell an employer or colleague; and 21% answered 'other', which was that they wouldn't tell anyone, wouldn't report to the police, and the answer would depend on what had happened.
18. The results of the survey led to the funding application for the Night Hubs. The VAWG partnership members are exploring ideas around delivering a campaign aimed at perpetrators.

Data Analysis

19. In 2020–2021, reporting trends of DA and VAWG made to the City Police have been in line with national COVID-19 lockdowns. In Quarter 1 (Q1) of 2020–2021 the police recorded 20 reports of DA/VAWG, which was a 621% decrease from reports in Q4 of 2019–2020. In Q2 of 2020–2021, the police saw a significant increase in DA/VAWG reports of 240% compared to the previous quarter, with 68 reports. There is also an interesting comparison between these two quarters in terms of where the reports came from. In Q1, when people were told to work from home and most venues were closed, 45% of reports came from City of London residents. Whereas, in Q2, when venues opened for a short period, only 24% of reports came from residents.
20. The trend continued to align with the national lockdowns in Q3 and Q4, as the number of reports decreased by 12% in Q3, as venues were forced to close again over the Christmas period, with 60 reports of DA/VAWG to the City police. There was a further 32% decrease in reports in Q4, with 41 reports made as venues continued to stay closed and people were still working from home where possible. During Q4, 51% of reports were made by City of London residents.
21. The City Police have seen a 56% increase in DA/VAWG reports during Q1 of 2021–2022, with 64 reports being made. Only 23% of reports have come from residents, indicating the increase in visitors and workers coming into the Square Mile as people are encouraged back to the workplace and to visit venues, hotels and the night-time economy.

22. The VVA saw a decrease in referrals over 2020–2021 in comparison to the previous year. From April 2020 to September 2020, the VVA received 32 DA/VAWG referrals, in comparison to 48 referrals in the same period in 2019–2020. There was an even further decrease in October 2020 to March 2021 when the VVA received 25 DA/VAWG referrals, in comparison to 30 in 2019–2020. However, referrals increased in line with COVID-19 restrictions slowly being lifted in April 2021 to June 2021, when the VVA received 21 DA/VAWG referrals for this three-month period.
23. The data provided by London Councils for the number of calls made to the National DA Helpline continued to increase throughout 2020–2021. This data did not appear to align with COVID-19 national lockdowns as the City Police reports and VVA referrals indicated. In Q1 2020–2021, there was only one recorded call made to the National DA Helpline from the City of London. This increased significantly in Q2, with 38 recorded calls made to the helpline. Continuing to increase in Q3, 44 calls were made, and in Q4, 51 calls were made. In Q4, the number of calls received to the helpline per 1000 population was nearly four times higher than other London boroughs.
24. Refuge, who provide the National DA Helpline, indicated that they only request information for the area in which the service user resides, not a postcode or address. They suggested the reason for calls from the City of London being significantly higher than other boroughs could be a result of increased promotion and awareness; as a safety measure, service users stating the City of London if they work (rather than live) in the Square Mile; or that service users might say they reside in the City of London when they are referring to wider London.



Strategic Implications

25. All of the work noted in this report contributes to the SCP's 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

26. The VAWG partnership continues to work together to deliver and enhance the City of London's response to DA and VAWG. This report has outlined some of the initiatives that have taken place over the past quarter, through training, campaigns and embedding specialist support services.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – STADA report on the City of London's Co-ordinated Community Response to VAWG

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City of London Coordinated Community Response to Violence Against Women and Girls

1.0 Introduction

Standing Together Against Domestic Abuse were commissioned by the City of London to deliver a review of the response to violence against women and girls, with a focus on the specialist provision. This report presents the review findings: a description of the specialist provision in the City; an overview of the multi-agency approach and how the City delivers a Coordinated Community Response to violence against women and girls. There are areas for development highlighted in a different colour throughout the report, and it concludes with an overview of good practice and the key areas for development, with recommendations.

A driver for this Review was recognition that there were a number of specialist services operating in the City, as well as pan-London provision, and a need to understand the role and scope of these services and how the wider multi-agency response links with them to identify duplication or gaps.

Additionally, the Domestic Abuse Act contains requirements for tier one authorities in relation to safe accommodation for, and strategy in relation to, victims/survivors of domestic abuse. In London the responsibility is held by MOPAC. Conversations are ongoing as to how this will be managed between MOPAC and the boroughs and City. It will be important for the City to have a robust strategic and operational understanding of the response to violence against women and girls in order to work with MOPAC.

1.1 Methodology

The evidence for this review was gathered through:

- Survey of, and meetings with, key stakeholders.
- Desktop review of documents and data.
- Presentation of initial findings to the VAWG Forum to gather feedback.

Althea Cribb, an Associate of Standing Together who has worked in the violence against women and girls' sector for fifteen years, carried out the review and wrote this report.

2.0 Provision of Services

The City of London is unique compared with the rest of London in having a relatively small resident population, but a significant visitor and worker population. As a result, the numbers reporting violence against women and girls are small. Comparing the City with its five neighbouring boroughs (using data provided by London Councils):

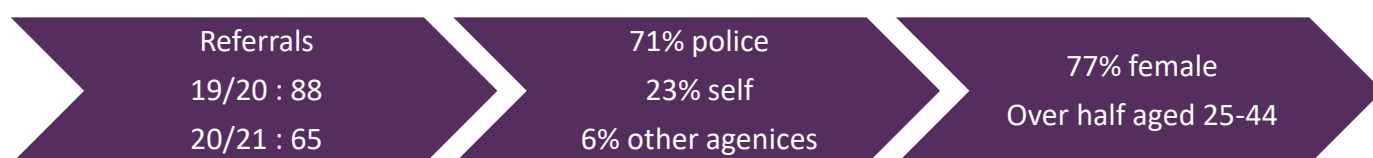
Area	City of London	Camden	Hackney	Islington	Tower Hamlets	Westminster
Population (2018 ¹)	7,700	253,000	282,000	238,000	317,000	254,000
Helpline ² calls Q3 20/21	44	215	251	212	308	237
Calls per 1,000 population	5.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9

The table represents one aspect of help-seeking by victims/survivors (calls to national helplines); there are many other ways in which help is sought including police, housing and directly with specialist services. Additionally, it does not account for the 500,000+ workers usually in the City and the many thousands of daily visitors. Nevertheless, it suggests a higher rate of calls from the City per 1,000 population: given underreporting of these types of abuse, this is positive for the City.

2.1 City-Based Services

Vulnerable Victims Advocate

The Vulnerable Victims Advocate (VVA) is currently a two-day a week post provided by Victim Support, funded by the City of London Police Authority; the funding is sought for and agreed on an annual basis. It will increase to a five-day a week post (through job share) in 2021/22 for one year funded through the Proceeds of Crime Act.



The role is based in the Public Protection Unit of the City Police (when Covid-restrictions allow) and works alongside the Victim Support IDVA (see below), also based there.

Operationally the VVA acts as a single point of contact for non-specialist and specialist domestic abuse services in the City for referrals, information, and guidance.

¹ <https://www.london.gov.uk/in-my-area> [data retrieved 12-April-2021]

² Women's Aid/Refuge (NDAH), Rape & Sexual Abuse Support Centre (RASASC), Men's Advice Line (Respect), Women & Girls Network's Sexual Violence Helpline. Funded by London Councils as part of Ascent Partnership.

The VVA provides support and advocacy to people in the City who are experiencing or have experienced crime and are identified as vulnerable. The primary focus is supporting those affected by domestic or sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation, hate crime and those with additional vulnerabilities who have been affected by crime. Due to the volume of visitors and workers in the City, the VVA signposts to appropriate services in the victim's home area.

Despite the Covid-lockdown causing a significant reduction in visitors and workers in the City, there was only a small decrease between 2019/20 and 2020/21. The high number of police referrals reflects the good working relationships between the services.

Approximately 83% of referrals were violence against women and girls related: domestic abuse, 'honour'-based abuse, harassment, rape, sexual assault, sexual grooming, and stalking. Referrals are categorised by crime type; therefore, a higher proportion may be VAWG-related, and/or some referrals may involve male victims. It would support the partnership's understanding of the needs met by the VVA to have standardised data collection of VAWG types and non-VAWG crimes so that the data is separated into these two groups.

There are other ways in which the data could be improved:

- Demographic information recording needs to be standardised to include all protected characteristics, disaggregated by those who are residents, visitors, or workers.
- Record referrals for City residents, separate to referrals for those living outside the City, outside of London and outside the UK. These should be monitored as a group (rather than naming the specific area), as the response here will be different.
- Instead of listing the nationality of the individual referred, it would be more meaningful to record ethnicity (as above), and to monitor those who require an interpreter.
- Expand the 'other' category for referral sources to build a clear picture for which services and organisations are referring in. In this Review nearly all stakeholders referred to the VVA as a point of contact, but it is not clear how translates into referrals.
- The VVA should record referrals that are made to other services in the City or pan-London, including the IDVA and Ascent. This would help to develop data matching to minimise double counting. It would also highlight where there may be unmet need due to an absence of provision, or services being already over-stretched.

Independent Domestic Violence Adviser

Victim Support's Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (IDVA) is MOPAC funded within the pan-London IDVA provision. The post is 2.5 days a week, based in the Public Protection Unit of the City Police (when Covid-restrictions allow) and works closely with the VVA based there.

The IDVA provides advocacy and crisis support for victims of domestic abuse assessed at high risk of harm and homicide. Referrals are received from police, the VVA, MARAC and through self-referrals.

This review was unable to access data for the IDVA service, and this is a concern. The Policy Officer has requested the data from Victim Support and MOPAC, but it remains unclear where the data would be provided from. *Data should be available for the City to understand the level of demand and the type of needs for City residents accessed as at high risk of domestic abuse.*

While it can be challenging for services delivered at a pan-London level to provide the exact data a local area may be asking for, discussions need to take place at a strategic level to ensure that the data required can be provided. It would be helpful for the data to be standardised as far as possible with the data collected by the VVA and MARAC.

Bangladeshi Specialist Worker

The VAWG Forum identified low levels of reporting from the Bangladeshi community compared with the number of residents. The service has been commissioned by the Corporation with POCA funding (Proceeds of Crime Act). Solace is currently recruiting to this post, which will provide advocacy, support and community engagement.

Sanctuary Scheme

A Sanctuary Scheme is in place for residents of the City to access. There is a clear pathway for professional referral to the scheme, which provides additional security measures to enable survivors of VAWG to stay safely in their own homes. A dedicated budget is in place, which has no recorded expenditure for 2019/20 or 2020/21. *No other data is available on referrals to or use of the Sanctuary Scheme, this should be collected.*

2.2 Pan-London Services

The City benefits from provision that is funded pan-London, as well as services commissioned to cover the City and Hackney.

Ascent Partnership

The Ascent Partnership provides advice and counselling to women and girls aged 14+ who are at medium or standard risk of VAWG. The service is funded by London Councils and MOPAC and is pan-London, so accessible to women and girls who live in all London boroughs and the City. Professionals in the City are aware of the services from each individual provider, even if they are not aware that the delivery is part of the Ascent Partnership. Ascent and its members are also involved with the VAWG Forum to ensure they are part of local information sharing and learning.

- *Solace Women's Aid* provide the east London advice hub, through which referrals can be made to the partnership and case work support provided to women.
- *IKWRO* provide one to one counselling and specialist group interventions, including provision for many women in their first language. Delivery in 2020/21 reduced due to Covid.
- *LAWRS* provide advocacy and counselling within the Ending Harmful Practices strand, for which *Asian Women's Resource Centre* is the partnership's lead partner.

- *Rights of Women* provide legal training, guides and legal advice. No training could be delivered in 2020/21 due to Covid. They provide the National Women's Family Law Legal Line.

Solace Advice Hub	IKWRO	Rights of Women	LAWRS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020/21 8 women • 2019/20 3 women • 2018/29 5 women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020/21 2 group and 48 one-to-one counselling sessions • 2019/20 8 group and 61 one-to-one sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018/19 and 2019/20 one training session delivered in each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked with 43 women in the city over four years

- *Southall Black Sisters* provide support to women with no recourse to public funds who are victims/survivors of VAWG.
- *Other provision*: Specialist advice for young women (*Women and Girls Network*), women who are involved in prostitution (*Nia*), women who use substances problematically, women who have complex housing situations, disabled women, Deaf women, LBT+ women and learning disabled and/or autistic women.

The targets for Ascent Partnership provision were set in 2017 by London Councils. The grant process will be completed again in 2022, and targets may be reviewed at that point. Currently the level of demand in the City is above targets set, and across London Partnership members are working with increasingly complex cases and higher levels of need. The Ascent Partnership Project Manager discusses issues like these with the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer.

2.3 Other Services Available in / to the City

In addition to locally provided services, and the Ascent Partnership, other pathways are in place for residents and professionals.

Support for Victims Presenting to Primary Care

Nia delivers IRIS (Identification and Referral to Improve Safety) in City and Hackney. IRIS aims to improve the quality of care provided by General Practices to women experiencing domestic abuse through training and education for Practice staff and a referral pathway to advocacy for women.

Children and Young People

Specialist support for children and young people in relation to violence against women and girls can be accessed through the Victim Support East London Children and Young People's Service. Children's Social Care refer to family therapy for children and young people along, or with one or both parents. A Clinical Psychologist also supports the team. The Ascent Partnership provision works with girls aged 14 and over, and has services aimed at young women (see above). The partnership would benefit from a greater understanding of what is provided by these services

across the spectrum of violence against women and girls, with particular reference to those that may not be reached by mainstream services such as FGM and sexual exploitation.

Perpetrators

There is no dedicated perpetrator provision in the City of London. This was identified as a priority within the VAWG Strategy and work is ongoing within the action plan to identify need, and options for provision. Children's Social Care are able to spot purchase places on groups with DVIP. This review was unable to establish how many places have been purchased.

This is a challenging area to identify need, due to low levels of help-seeking by those concerned about their behaviours. Essential partners in developing an understanding of potential need due to the likelihood that they are working with perpetrators are substance misuse services, the General Practice, mental health services, housing and children's social care.

In addition to this, professionals from a number of different services identified a gap in responding to victims of domestic abuse who wish to remain with their partner. This is a challenging area to respond to safely, but interventions are being developed that the City could learn from, in partnership with Respect Accredited perpetrator programmes, for example SafeLives Whole Picture/Connect projects³ and Drive⁴.

3.0 Multi-Agency Response

There is a strong multi-agency response to VAWG in the City. Stakeholders commented that the size of the City enables them to develop and maintain effective working relationships across services and departments. The VAWG Forum is instrumental in bringing organisations together.

The Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer, located in the Community Safety Team at the City of London Corporation, was referred to frequently as playing a key role in bringing partners together and ensuring an appropriate and consistent response to VAWG. This part time post is held by the part-time Vulnerable Victims Advocate. This enhances the single point of contact role: professionals can seek advice for specific situations, and gain information and guidance on their overall response, and the City's strategic and operational approach.

A single point of contact is positive in many ways. It can also represent a single point of failure, should the post be lost, or the post holder be unavailable for any reason. The Community Safety Officer provides coordination for the MARAC (see below) and supports the VAWG Forum and works alongside the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer. This is an important operational

³ <https://safelives.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/The%20Whole%20Picture%20-%20SafeLives'%20Strategy.pdf> [accessed 25-April-2021]

⁴ <http://driveproject.org.uk> [accessed 25-April-2021]

role as well as being an alternative point of contact for professionals. If the Policy Officer were full-time this would minimise risks to delivery related to their availability of strategic and operational support and actions.

Domestic abuse training is available by request for practitioners in the Corporation and its partners. It is delivered by the VVA. Training is also available through the City and Hackney Safeguarding Board. Members of the Ascent Partnership can be commissioned to deliver specific training. All staff and managers who work on the City estates are scheduled to receive domestic abuse training as soon as this is possible in line with Covid-restrictions. This is the only mandatory training.

3.1 City of London Police

It has been clear through this review that for the City police, violence against women and girls is a high priority within its vulnerability agenda. The police fund the VVA, and the post is co-located with the IDVA in the police station, which enhances partnership working and supports prompt and appropriate referrals.

Data is collated by the City police and presented to partners under the heading 'Domestic Abuse'. This data is presented as an infographic and could be developed and enhanced to present a clearer picture of reporting by residents, workers and visitors covering the whole spectrum of VAWG.

The infographics contain data on 'Why – Reasons'. It is not clear where this information comes from, such as the victim, the alleged perpetrator, or the officer's perception. The wording suggests reasons can be identified for the perpetration of VAWG-related crimes and include 'family bereavement', 'mental health' or 'withdrawing from drugs'. This perspective is contrary to our understanding of VAWG in the context of the control, power and coercion exercised by perpetrators. This should be discussed by the partnership within a wider review of effective data collection and analysis.

There are other ways in which the data could be improved:

- Differentiate the data by crimes and non-crime incidents.
- Cover all forms of VAWG and present this data separately to non-VAWG incidents/crimes.
- Present data on victims and alleged perpetrators separately, including demographic data, protected characteristics, and vulnerabilities such as substance misuse, mental health.
- Specify the relationships between victims and alleged perpetrators for different crime types and non-crime incidents, as above, separating VAWG and non-VAWG.
- Disaggregate the data to show the needs of residents separately to non-residents.
- Present data on identified risk levels for domestic abuse.

The data reporting should be standardised for each quarter, so that effective comparisons can be made by the partnership.

3.2 Housing

The Corporation is working towards Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance Accreditation⁵, which is a positive step towards ensuring the best response to victims/survivors, and perpetrators, of domestic abuse in the City. The existing response is survivor centred.

A Steering Group is in place involving Housing and Community Safety; partners will be invited shortly. Housing work closely with the Community Safety Officer (MARAC Coordinator) and the Domestic Abuse, Vulnerability and Risk Policy Officer. Lockdown has interrupted some elements of the accreditation process such as training, the commitment remains, and the process continues.

Housing collects data on the number of households moved due to domestic abuse. In 2020/21 five households were moved, an increase from 2019/20 (one) and 2018/19 (two).

Through the work towards Accreditation, a focus on the DAHA Whole Housing Approach (<https://www.dahalliance.org.uk/what-we-do/whole-housing-approach/>) would enhance the collective response to those in need of housing support more widely. This will take place alongside understanding the Domestic Abuse Act requirements for the provision of safe accommodation, preparing the City for liaison with MOPAC which has the statutory responsibility.

The Guinness Partnership operate in the City and have a representative on the Safer City Partnership. They logged 47 domestic abuse cases in the City in 2020, an increase from 2019 (29 cases) and 2018 (30 cases). The Guinness Partnership have a dedicated National Safeguarding and Domestic Abuse Team to respond to residents and are DAHA Accredited.

The Homelessness Team have good working relationships with domestic abuse partners including the VVA. There is a proactive response to rough sleepers in the City and the Team refers to MARAC. This can be challenging as the Team is often working with the perpetrator and the victim who continue to be in a relationship. This is an area for the partnership to discuss and develop.

3.3 Children's and Adult's Social Care

Children's and Adults' Social Care participate in the City VAWG Forum. The partnership structure for both is via City and Hackney Safeguarding Boards⁶. These offer an opportunity for the VAWG Forum, or a more strategic structure, to make the links across all forms of VAWG (not just domestic abuse) and how they intersect with the duties of children's and adults' social care.

In situations of domestic abuse, Adults' Social Care raise safeguarding concerns and follow the Making Safeguarding Personal guidance. This involves contacting the victim if it is safe to do so and

⁵ <https://www.dahalliance.org.uk/what-we-do/accreditation-for-housing-providers/>

⁶ NB: City and Hackney Children's Safeguarding Board [Domestic Violence at Home](#) webpage does not list City services; the [Domestic Violence and Abuse](#) webpage has a link to 'City of London – Domestic Abuse Services' that does not work.

completing a DASH. However, this would usually be completed by the Vulnerable Victims Advocate. ASC would refer to MARAC and liaise with partner agencies including police if required. ASC would consider the needs of the perpetrator as to whether anything could be put in place to support with reducing the risk of abuse.

As with other services, a challenge for ASC is working in situations in which the victim and perpetrator of domestic abuse continue to be in a relationship. This can be done, ideally with a multi-agency approach, with a focus on reducing risk within the situation.

It is essential that Children's Social Care work in a non-judgemental way with non-abusing parents and their children, while holding perpetrators accountable for their behaviours. The Safe and Together model is an internationally well-regarded way of working with families in which a parent is being abused by the other parent (<https://safeandtogetherinstitute.com>).

The VAWG strategy refers to ensuring "children and young people witnessing/victims of abuse are supported" (p20) and also refers to children "who live with domestic abuse" (p29). The new Domestic Abuse Act 2021 states children are victims of domestic abuse, not 'witnesses' or passively 'living with' abuse. It is also important to name the abuser, not "households with domestic abuse", to create a culture that holds perpetrators to account for their abuse. *This language should be reviewed across the partnership.*

There is no mandatory training for social workers and associated social care staff in the City, although they do access the training on offer when they can. *The VVA role will be full time in 2021/22, this could be an opportunity to explore co-location with social care services, to increase referrals and knowledge transfer in these areas. Mandatory training would also be beneficial.*

3.4 Health

As outlined above, Nia provides the IRIS Project in City and Hackney: there is one General Practice in the City, but many residents are registered with practices in other boroughs.

A MARAC Liaison Nurse supports primary care involvement with the MARAC. This is effective in the City's General Practice, due to IRIS. It is more challenging in relation to residents who are registered with GPs outside of the City where IRIS is not in place.

Residents can access several hospitals for acute care, all outside of the City: The Royal London Hospital (Tower Hamlets), University College Hospital (Camden), St Thomas' Hospital (Lambeth), Guy's Hospital (Southwark), Homerton University Hospital (Hackney). This presents a challenge for the partnership in understanding the health needs of domestic abuse victims/survivors.

Safeguarding Children at Homerton University Hospital are part of the VAWG Partnership, as well as the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children's Board. They log MARAC cases on their system as part of involvement with this process.

Further information was requested from other health partners for this review but was not received, this could be considered as the VAWG Forum and Strategy develops.

3.5 Mental Health and Substance Misuse

Talk Changes (Homerton Hospital) offers talking therapies to adults registered with a General Practice in the City or in Hackney. It is a confidential NHS Service.

City and Hackney Mind provides community advocacy, counselling, education services and employment support, therapeutic day services and welfare rights advice.

City residents aged between 11 and 19 years old can access free and anonymous online counselling and emotional support through Kooth.

Turning Point provide substance misuse services for the City, and new post of Women's Worker has been created, to develop self-referral opportunities and women-only spaces within the service. They provide a drop-in, along with Open Doors (part of Homerton University Hospital Community Sexual Health Services, working with those involved in prostitution), in Hackney. These services present an opportunity to work in partnership to identify the needs of this client group, to raise the profile of this provision, and for closer working with the City VAWG provision.

4.0 Coordinated Community Response

"The Coordinated Community Response enables a whole system response to a whole person. It shifts responsibility for safety away from individual survivors to the community and services existing to support them."

Standing Together Against Domestic Abuse 'In Search of Excellence' (2020)

There is recognition of the need for a whole system response to VAWG in the City. This is particularly strong in relation to operational responses to victims/survivors. A VAWG Strategy and Action Plan are in place, monitored by the VAWG Forum.

A CCR brings together services including health, housing, social care, education, criminal justice along with communities, to ensure local systems keep survivors safe, hold abusers to account, and

prevent violence against women and girls. A CCR addresses prevention, early intervention, crisis, and long-term recovery and safety, working with a wide range of services, pathways, and systems.

All these elements are in evidence in the City: either already provided or contained within the VAWG Strategy as an area of development.

4.1 Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy

The VAWG Strategy has a clear vision and aim. It links directly to the Corporate Plan and gathered data and intelligence to inform priorities. It links with the MOPAC strategy and sets out the local City arrangements including work that takes place with neighbouring boroughs. The strategy and partnership recognise all forms of VAWG, although at times this is conflated with domestic abuse. The priorities have been translated into an action plan, which is monitored by the VAWG Forum. The VAWG Strategy and Action Plan are wide ranging and ambitious, covering prevention, provision and holding perpetrators accountable. Most areas for action are the responsibility of the Policy Officer and the Community Safety Officer in the Corporation. *This should be reviewed to establish other partners that should take the lead, or work alongside the Policy Officer. This would remove pressure from that role, as well as widening the responsibility and accountability for actions. Progress would also be supported by the Policy Officer role becoming full time.*

One area of development is to address the language used within the Strategy: there are repeated references to 'incident' of violence against women and girls. While this may be appropriate for some forms of VAWG such as FGM and some sexual violence, and reflects how VAWG can be reported to police, it is not appropriate for domestic abuse, sexual exploitation and grooming, and 'honour'-based abuse. These types of abuse and violence are ongoing, a constant in terms of the lived experience of victims and involving patterns of coercion and controlling behaviours by perpetrators. *The partnership should review the way in which VAWG is discussed and described, to ensure that these understandings are built into strategy, policies, procedures, and training.*

There are actions in the action plan that would benefit from being reworded to become more precise to enable measurement of outcomes. One example is the action "Partners to be aware of the Continuum of Needs Model when working with families with children, when domestic abuse and /or sexual violence is identified as a risk factor, and to take a lead professional role or refer to the City of London Children and Families Social Care and Early Help Service dependent upon the presenting needs." The progress of this action is 'ongoing'; but does not state how the partnership will establish that awareness is in place, and that responses are in line with the action. This could be achieved, for example, through annual audits of case files, or feedback through case supervision.

4.2 Violence Against Women and Girls Forum

The Forum meets quarterly. It has high levels of attendance from specialist and multi-agency representatives. It is coordinated by the Policy Officer and the Community Safety Officer, and chaired by the Assistant Director People, Department of Community & Children's Services.

The Forum is highly regarded by members. The meetings contain updates on service provision, reviews of data, and updates on the progress of the Action Plan. The Forum works to understand gaps and trends in the City and identify how to address these.

The Terms of Reference for the Forum outlines a strategic function that is not currently matched by the content of the meetings, which tend to be more operationally focused. The Forum in its current format delivers an important function that is valued by members and should not be lost.

The City would benefit from reviewing how the strategic function could be developed to ensure leadership and shared ownership, across the Corporation and partner agencies, of the of strategy and action plan, and the funding of services. The information sharing at the Forum about services, good practice, gaps and trends is essential, and would feed into the strategic function.

A smaller, more focused strategic function would enable the partnership to hold services to account in relation to training, referrals to specialist services and the MARAC, and actions within the action plan. It would also bring commissioning and funding into a shared place, developing ownership of the VAWG response across the required organisations and departments.

4.3 MARAC

The City MARAC is chaired by the City Police. The coordination is carried out by the Community Safety Officer in the Corporation, alongside their role supporting the VAWG Forum and delivery of the VAWG Strategy Action Plan.

There is high regard for the MARAC from providers and referrers; it is seen as well organised and providing an effective information sharing and action planning space for victims of domestic abuse at high risk of significant harm or homicide.

The MARAC was identified as of particular importance for discussing victims who are homeless and sleeping rough, as often they do not want referrals into services, but their needs and risk can be high. The MARAC coordinator links with the Rough Sleeper bi-weekly task and action group, and this has been recognised as having improved appropriate information sharing between services.

The MARAC coordinator connects with the Community MARAC, which addresses issues of anti-social behaviour and safeguarding, to ensure domestic abuse is recognised and responded to appropriately.

There was an increase in referrals during the Covid lockdowns because providers and other professionals were not seeing victims/survivors and therefore concerns were raised.

The MARAC Coordinator reports to the VAWG Forum, identifying good practice, challenges or trends. Due to the low numbers, the updates are more anecdotal than data driven. Despite the low numbers, standardised data collection and sharing with the partnership is important. As outlined elsewhere in this review, gathering data on referrals, demographic information, protected characteristics and the needs of victims/survivors, children and perpetrators is essential to enable the partnership to understand provision and identify unmet need.

4.4 Specialist Domestic Abuse Court

A Specialist Domestic Abuse Court is provided through Westminster Magistrates' Court covering both City and Westminster. Support for witnesses is provided by the VVA, the IDVA, or the Victim Support Witness Service. The partnership would benefit from receiving any data that may be collected on victims attending court and their support needs.

4.5 Support for Employees

A HR Domestic Abuse and Stalking Policy is in place for the Corporation. This outlines the response and support provided to victims/survivors and outlines how employees who are perpetrators of abuse will be held accountable for their behaviour.

The VAWG Strategy and Action Plan identifies the need to work with businesses to ensure that employees in the City are responded to and supported safely and appropriately. The work that was planned will restart once Covid-restrictions allow.

Given the very high numbers of workers that would usually be coming into the City, the VAWG Strategy recognises this is an important area of work to ensure safeguarding and support is provided. With the use of new technologies having increased significantly during Covid-restrictions, these could be used to facilitate awareness raising and training to ensure the best use of time by the key personnel involved in this area of work.

4.6 Survivor Consultation

The scope of this Review did not extend to survivor consultation, but it is a core element of a Coordinated Community Response.

The VAWG Forum should gather information from specialist providers on what service user feedback that they gather. If mechanisms for feedback are not in place for specialist City services (VVA and IDVA) then this should be developed, for example through an online survey link that can be shared easily, or through building it into the case closure / end of contact process.

In addition to gathering feedback from service users, opportunities for consultation with residents, visitors and workers are also important, whether they access local services or not. A permanently available, advertised online link is one option for doing this. Meaningful co-production of services and strategies involves actively seeking participants to contribute their thoughts and feedback in

ways that are accessible and have a real impact on the decisions made in the City, e.g., through regular meetings or groups.

5.0 Strengths and Good Practice

There is strong commitment in the City to providing an effective, whole system response to violence against women and girls. Reporting numbers are low, but stakeholders are aware that VAWG is under reported and therefore a great deal of focus and priority is placed on the response.

A strong partnership approach is in evidence through the MARAC and the VAWG Forum where attendance is consistently high and fully engaged.

High quality provision is in place from the Vulnerable Victims Advocate, the IDVA and the Ascent Partnership. The VVA is seen as a point of contact for professionals, which is supported by the VVA's role as the Policy Officer. A trusted, knowledgeable, and proactive single point of contact is a real asset for the City.

Gaps are recognised and work is undertaken to identify funding to meet these, as evidenced by the establishment of a Bangladeshi Specialist Worker post.

The response of the Rough Sleepers Team is positive in their recognition of domestic abuse victims and survivors, and the joint working that take place through and outside the MARAC.

The City of London Housing Service is working towards DAHA Accreditation, which will enhance what is already a survivor-centred approach.

6.0 Areas for Development

Areas for development and suggestions have been included where appropriate throughout this report. This section presents the three overarching areas of learning for the partnership; they should be read with reference to the relevant sections of this report.

6.1 Ensure effective strategic governance

This review has shown there is commitment to a Coordinated Community Response to violence against women and girls in the City. The operational response is effective, but it is not clear how the ownership of the strategic approach and operational response is shared across Corporation departments and other key services.

This presents a risk to the CCR in the City as it is potentially dependant on committed individuals, rather than built into partnership structures. It also has an impact on commissioning and funding of specialist services, in that it falls to a small number of people to seek and secure funding every year.

Recommendation: The Safer City Partnership and VAWG Forum should establish a strategic function (this could be a group) that is smaller than the VAWG Forum and focused on strategic leadership and ownership of the VAWG Strategy and agenda; but informed by the expertise and experience of the wider VAWG Forum membership. This development, and the progress of the Strategy, would be supported by moving the Policy Officer to a full-time post.

Recommendation: Review and if necessary, develop survivor and public consultation and co-production mechanisms within the coordinated community response.

6.2 Standardised and comprehensive dataset

As outlined above, data collection takes place in the City, but development of this would tell a more effective story of the need and demand for specialist VAWG and non-specialist services.

Recommendation: Develop a standardised and comprehensive dataset covering all relevant services and all forms of violence against women and girls.

Standardising the data collected as far as possible (given the different focus and response of different services) would support the partnership in collating and analysing the data. For all services this should include demographic data, all protected characteristics, and areas of vulnerability such as mental health, substance misuse and care and support needs.

Specialist services in the City (the VVA, IDVA, MARAC) should record and monitor the types of support needed by victims/survivors, to enable the partnership to understand how needs are being met and any gaps in provision. Collection of demographic and protected characteristics data, and by VAWG type, enables comparison with population data to build an understanding of areas of under reporting. See section 2.1 for more detail on recommended data collection for the VVA, and section 3.1 on police data.

The partnership would also benefit from gathering data from the wider partnership:

- Sanctuary Scheme: referrals (number and demographics), types of security provided.
- Children's Social Care: number of referrals, Child in Need and Child Protection cases in which VAWG is a factor (specifying type); referrals out to specialist services for the victim/survivor, child(ren), and perpetrator, including to community perpetrator programmes.
- Adult Social Care: number of referrals/safeguarding concerns involving VAWG (specifying type); referrals out to specialist services for the victim/survivor or perpetrator.

- Housing: data is gathered on the number of moves that have taken place due to domestic abuse; further data will be developed in line with DAHA Accreditation; explore data collection in relation to other forms of VAWG.
- Homelessness and rough sleeper team: Numbers of referrals and those being supported who are VAWG victims or perpetrators (specifying type), including where both are accessing the service (including couples); referrals out to specialist services for the victim/survivor or perpetrator.
- Substance misuse service: Numbers of referrals and those being supported who are VAWG victims or perpetrators (specifying type), including where both are accessing the service (including couples); referrals out to specialist services for the victim/survivor or perpetrator.
- Mental health services: Numbers of referrals and those being supported who are VAWG victims or perpetrators (specifying type), including where both are accessing the service (including couples); referrals out to specialist services for the victim/survivor or perpetrator.
- Acute and other secondary health services such as midwifery: data gathering is more challenging here (see above section on health) but should be explored, learning how other boroughs work with acute services to understand the need in relation to VAWG. Ideally capturing the number of Emergency Department attendances by VAWG victims (specifying type), disclosures to midwifery and sexual health services.
- Specialist Domestic Abuse Court: City cases being heard, outcomes, support that has been provided to victims/survivors.

6.3 Enhance the multi-agency response

There are opportunities to enhance the existing response of non-VAWG-specialist services. The uplift of the VVA role to a full-time post presents a potential opportunity to extend the joint working or co-location with other services in addition to police (as and when restrictions also allow), for example with children's social care, adult social care, and the substance misuse service.

Recommendation: Review the location of the VVA role once it is full time, to identify whether co-location with other services is possible.

Recommendation: Establish mandatory training for key services including children's social care, adult social care, substance misuse services, advice services, homelessness, and housing (this last is already planned). Training should cover awareness and understanding of all forms of VAWG, information on referral pathways and appropriate responses, including completion of the DASH risk assessment for domestic abuse where appropriate.

Recommendation: Work with employers and businesses has been identified and should continue either in person as soon as Covid-restrictions allow, and/or using new technologies to raise awareness. The VAWG Forum should identify other services to deliver this work in partnership, e.g., Corporation departments already involved with businesses in the City.

7.0 Summary of Recommendations

Area	Recommendations
Ensure effective strategic governance	The Safer City Partnership and the VAWG Forum should establish a strategic function (this could be a group) that is smaller than the VAWG Forum and focused on strategic leadership and ownership of the VAWG Strategy and agenda; but informed by the expertise and experience of the wider VAWG Forum membership.
	The partnership should review the way in which VAWG is discussed and described as outlined in this report, to ensure that these understandings are built into strategy, policies, procedures, and training.
	Review the actions in the action plan to ensure they are precise and enable measurement of outcomes.
Standardised and comprehensive dataset	<p>Develop a standardised and comprehensive dataset covering all relevant services and all forms of violence against women and girls.</p> <p>The report sets out how this can be done.</p>
Enhance the multi-agency response	Review the location of the VVA role once it is full time, to identify whether co-location with other services is possible.
	Establish mandatory training for key services including children's social care, adult social care, substance misuse services, advice services, homelessness, and housing (this last is already planned). Training should cover awareness and understanding of all forms of VAWG, information on referral pathways and appropriate responses, including completion of the DASH risk assessment for domestic abuse where appropriate.
	Work with employers and businesses has been identified and should continue either in person as soon as Covid-restrictions allow, and/or using new technologies to raise awareness. The VAWG Forum should identify other services to work in partnership with, including other Corporation departments that are already involved with businesses in the City.

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Committee:	Date:
Safer City Partnership Board	27 September 2021
Subject:	Public
Domestic Abuse Act 2021	
Report of Remembrancer Report Author Philip Saunders, Parliamentary Affairs Counsel	For Information
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act clarifies the definition of ‘domestic abuse’ • The GLA - and through it the City Corporation – is given new obligations • Victims with secure tenancies will have their tenancy status protected if they need a new tenancy because of domestic abuse • An independent Commissioner is established • New civil orders are created <p>Recommendation That the contents of this Report are noted.</p>	

Background

1. The Bill arose from a Government manifesto commitment to introduce measures that “support all victims of domestic abuse”. During debates on the Bill it was noted that there are about 2.3 million victims of domestic abuse a year aged 16 to 74 (one-third of whom are men) and that domestic abuse equates to more than one in ten of all offences recorded by the police. The office engaged on the drafting of the bill in its application to the City.
2. The Bill had a long gestation period, originally introduced in January 2019 and reintroduced in 2020, the Bill received Royal Assent at the end of the previous Parliament.

Political Background

3. The Lord Chancellor, Robert Buckland, lamented that, “on average, more than two individuals, the majority of whom are women, are killed each and every week in a domestic homicide.” He said the Government’s plans were aimed at protecting victims from abuse and to “ensure that they are

effectively supported as they reset their lives.” Such measures included the creation of new obligations on regional authorities such as the GLA to assess the need for and provide necessary accommodation for victims of domestic abuse, he said.

4. Labour’s spokesman, Nick Thomas-Symonds, told MPs that “the Metropolitan police reported that in the six weeks up to 19 April, officers across London had made 14,093 arrests for domestic abuse offences—nearly 100 a day on average.” He gave guarded support to the Bill but called on the Government to work faster and provide more funding. Former shadow Home Secretary Diane Abbott said the Bill “represents a real step forward.” During markedly non-partisan debates, Labour and SNP Members supported the Bill’s measures.
5. Highlighting the plight of children, City MP Nickie Aiken noted they “are often the hidden victims of domestic abuse, simply considered to be witnesses and not directly affected” but children’s development, educational attainment and long-term mental health can be profoundly affected, she said. Welcoming the Bill, former PM and long-time campaigner against domestic abuse, Theresa May, urged police officers and local authorities to look at the past experience of the New York Police Department where “random contact with or visiting of homes where there are known perpetrators or where there have been reports of domestic violence” had proved useful in tackling abuse. Sir Bob Neill welcomed proposals to isolate victims from alleged perpetrators during court proceedings, but he warned “That cannot be done on the cheap.” Doughty campaigner on many social issues, Tim Loughton (Con) told MPs that “One in five victims of domestic homicides is aged over 60, and there has been a 40% increase in the last two years in the number affected by domestic abuse. There is also a disproportionate impact on those from BAME communities.”

Current Position

6. The Act creates a statutory definition of domestic abuse. ‘Abusive behaviour’ is defined, subject to limited qualifications, as any of the following:
 - i. physical or sexual abuse

- ii. violent or threatening behaviour
 - iii. controlling or coercive behaviour
 - iv. economic abuse
 - v. psychological, emotional or other abuse
- 7. The definition includes children in their own right.
- 8. Legal bodies such as the Law Society gave particular welcome to the inclusion of economic abuse as a form of domestic abuse.
- 9. In London, the GLA must assess the need for accommodation-based support in its area (for example, in refuges), prepare and publish a strategy for the provision of such support in its area, and monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy. In undertaking these steps, the GLA must consult with a range of interested parties including London boroughs and the City Corporation. In relation to the provision of support to victims of domestic abuse, the Act empowers the GLA to request co-operation from a borough “in any way”, so far as is reasonably practicable, that it considers necessary.
- 10. The effect of the Act is that a ‘partnership board’ comprising stakeholders from the voluntary sector, local authorities, victims, and health care sectors must be established by the GLA for its area. The GLA is expected to chair the board which must include at least one person representing the interests of: the boroughs; victims of domestic abuse; children of domestic abuse victims; charities and other voluntary organisations that work with victims of domestic abuse; persons who provide or have functions relating to health care services; and policing and criminal justice agencies. Subject to these minimum requirements, the composition of the board is a matter for the GLA.
- 11. Where a local authority tenant or a member of their household has been a victim of domestic abuse and a new tenancy is granted in connection with the abuse, the Act requires local authorities, including the City Corporation, to grant a new secure tenancy to a tenant or a member of their household when re-housing an existing lifetime social tenant. Alternatively, an authority may offer an existing secure tenant a new sole tenancy in their home.
- 12. The Act establishes the office of Domestic Abuse Commissioner who has wide-ranging powers, described by Home Office Minister Victoria Atkins as “to stand up for victims and survivors, raise public awareness and hold both agencies and government to account in tackling domestic abuse.”

Part of the monitoring function is to have oversight of the response of local authorities, the justice system and other statutory agencies in relation to tackling domestic abuse. The Commissioner, Nicole Jacobs, was formerly the CEO of the charity Standing Together Against Domestic Violence.

13. The Act now includes domestic abuse as a priority need when making a homelessness application.
14. Of interest to the City Police, the Act introduces two new legal orders, similar to ASBOs, intended to better protect the safety of victims in the immediate aftermath of an abuse offence. Both types of orders take the form of civil injunctions and may be dealt with in civil, magistrates' and family courts. The first type of order, a Domestic Abuse Protection Notice (DAPN), may be issued by a senior police officer (an inspector or above) and may contain provisions such as a prohibition on the perpetrator contacting the victim (including via social media or e-mail), a geographic exclusion zone, or a requirement to leave certain premises. The order is intended to be used directly after a domestic abuse incident.
15. The second type of order, a Domestic Abuse Protection Order (DAPO), can be applied for by victims and certain other parties. In instances where a police officer issues a DAPN, the appropriate chief officer must apply to a magistrates' court for a DAPO. In all cases, a DAPO can be applied for before and after instances domestic abuse.
16. In the City, there are about 25-30 domestic abuse reports each quarter. These reports are made by City workers (who feel safer reporting abuse while they are away from their home environment) as well as City residents. Reflecting the dual sources of domestic abuse reporting, during the lockdown periods reports have decreased. There was a significant decrease of 14% in reporting between October and December 2020 in comparison to October to December 2019. In November and December 2020 there were 6 reports each month.
17. In terms of action taken against abusers, during 2019/20, 73% of domestic abuse charges resulted in a conviction; of these, 62% were guilty pleas, which is generally thought to indicate a high quality of prosecution evidence (referenced in the City of London Police Annual Performance Report, 2019-20).

Corporate & Strategic Implications

18. The two new legal orders will be available to the City Police as tools to tackle domestic abuse.
19. Prior to any requirements imposed under the Act, the Director of Children and Community Services, whose department leads on this subject area, had established arrangements which commissioned 'refuge-type' accommodation for those suffering domestic abuse and similar emergency situations. A team within the department handles issues regarding housing provision in such circumstances. This accommodation was and is commissioned directly by the Corporation and is not part of the health and social care arrangements with Hackney.
20. In addition, the Corporation provides an immediate emergency accommodation suite to cater for cases where there is an urgent need for a safe place.
21. Uniquely in London, the Corporation accepts reports of domestic abuse from tourists and visitors (including workers) in addition to residents. This is particularly helpful to those staying in hotels or coming into the City as workers who need to avoid raising the issue within their local community. For non-residents, the Corporation provides initial support, guides victims through the reporting process, and facilitates their contact with the appropriate authorities.
22. Officers have met (and will continue to meet) the GLA as part of that body's wider work on tackling domestic abuse. The duties imposed on the GLA have prompted it to consult with the City Corporation and London boroughs on conducting surveys of residents about domestic abuse and other types of violence. The development of a GLA strategy, in respect of which the City is a consultee, has no fixed timescale, but indications are that it will be prepared in 2022.
23. Any secure tenants of the City Corporation who suffer domestic abuse will be entitled to a new secure tenancy if their housing status changes as a consequence of domestic abuse. The appropriate officers are aware of this requirement.

Consultation

24. The Department of Children and Community Services have been consulted in the preparation of this Report.

Appendix

City of London Police, Annual Report.

<https://www.cityoflondon.police.uk/SysSiteAssets/media/downloads/city-of-london/about-us/annual-report-2019-final.pdf>

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Strategy Boards & Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership Strategy Group	11/10/2021
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
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>This report provides and update of relevant data and activity from the Department of Community and Children's Services.</p> <p>Recommendation(s)</p> <p>Members are asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note the report 	

Main Report

Background

1. This report summarises ongoing developments in several areas, including an update on measures to protect the Clinically Extremely Vulnerable, Lateral Flow Testing and Covid-19 Vaccine awareness and work to support Afghan refugees.

Current Position

Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV)

2. The government has recently ended the Clinically Extremely Vulnerable Shielding Programme that has been in place throughout the lockdown periods, advising those identified as CEV to shield, with support provided for City of London residents by the City Corporation.
3. Local authorities will no longer have to maintain operation readiness or contingency plans to deliver Shielding support.

4. The government have written to all CEV individuals to inform them of this decision and an FAQ document has been circulated to residents to respond to potential resident queries.
5. The government have confirmed that CEVs will still be able to access the NHS volunteer programme which has been extended to mid-November. Some supermarkets are also continuing to offer CEV customers priority access, despite the government asking them to delete their CEV list.
6. The City Corporation and other local authorities will be sent guidance shortly on what to do with the CEV data that we hold, given that local authorities will no longer receive data from the government in respect to CEV residents.

Covid-19 Testing and Vaccine Promotion in the City

7. As more workers return to the City, the City Corporation Public Health Team have been out on the streets of the Square Mile handing out Lateral Flow Tests (LFTs) to workers and encouraging them to take part in twice weekly testing to help protect themselves, their colleagues and everyone around them.
8. Public Health Officers have also been handing out flyers in the Square Mile reminding workers and residents to get their Covid-19 vaccine if they have not done so already.
9. Workers and residents are also able to collect LFTs at our Rapid Testing Site at The LFT 80 Leadenhall and continues to play a vital part in our work to tackle the pandemic locally.

Supporting Refugees from Afghanistan

10. The City of London Corporation is currently supporting Afghan children and families who are currently staying in bridging hotels in the City of London.
11. The City Corporation are supporting them to access information and advice and working alongside colleagues from the Department for Work and Pensions, the NHS, City of London Police and the Voluntary Sector.

Scott Myers

Strategy Officer, Department of Community and Children's Services

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Strategy Boards & Committee(s):	Date(s):
Safer City Partnership Strategy Board	27 September 2021
Subject: Public Protection Service (Environmental Health, Licensing and Trading Standards) update	Public
Report of: Executive Director Environment Author: Gavin Stedman, Port Health & Public Protection Director	For Information
<p style="text-align: center;">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 start to recover that more licensed businesses 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 Environment Department comprises of 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 various COVID-19 restrictions and easings, meetings have continued to take place virtually and although it has not always been possible to carry out physical visits, enquiries continue to be made by telephone and email. Now that lockdown is easing, more personal visits are starting to be made.

- 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. A previous success involved a victim securing a refund of £100,000 and another case that is currently ongoing will hopefully lead to the recovery of £50,000 for another victim.
- 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 tried to develop an ambitious project plan to tackle this issue, but it is currently on hold due to other work pressures.
- 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. This is proving to be a challenge but enquiries continue.

- 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.
- g) 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 has worked, and complaint numbers are now insignificant.
- h) The onset of COVID-19 led to a number of lockdowns and 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 the lockdowns meant that commuters no longer come into the City in the same numbers and most business premises closed due to there being no customers. However, a relatively small number of businesses were advised about the closure regulations and there were no breaches detected requiring prohibition notices to be issued or prosecutions to be commenced. The situation in the City was very different from the rest of London. Colleagues in many other Boroughs have had a very different experience with businesses seeking to remain open illegally during the lockdowns.
- i) Another consequence of COVID-19 was 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 have pulled together a project to address rising complaint levels. A draft code of good practice has been written and the aggregators are now being consulted to see if they will adopt it. Funding of £7,000 has been secured from National Trading Standards to evaluate the contractual responsibilities of the

aggregators and meetings with the Food Standards Agency have been taking place.

2021/2022	2020/21 Total	Q1 Apr- Jun	Q2 Jul- Sep	Q3 Oct- Dec	Q4 Jan- Mar	Total
a. Op Broadway deployments/ disruptions/ interventions	42	14	0	0	0	14
b. Adopted for further action by other agencies	14	2	0	0	0	2
c. Contacts with ‘enablers’	4	2	0	0	0	2
d. RP07 forms submitted to Companies House by serviced office providers	5	4	0	0	0	4
e. Website suspension requests	101	17	0	0	0	17
f. Promotional / prevention activity - e.g. publicity campaigns, days of action, attendance at external events, press coverage	6	0	0	0	0	0
g. Number of C19 complaints & Interventions	3	0	0	0	0	0

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 resulted in the lockdown of hospitality and workplaces in the City, which 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 towards recovery 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

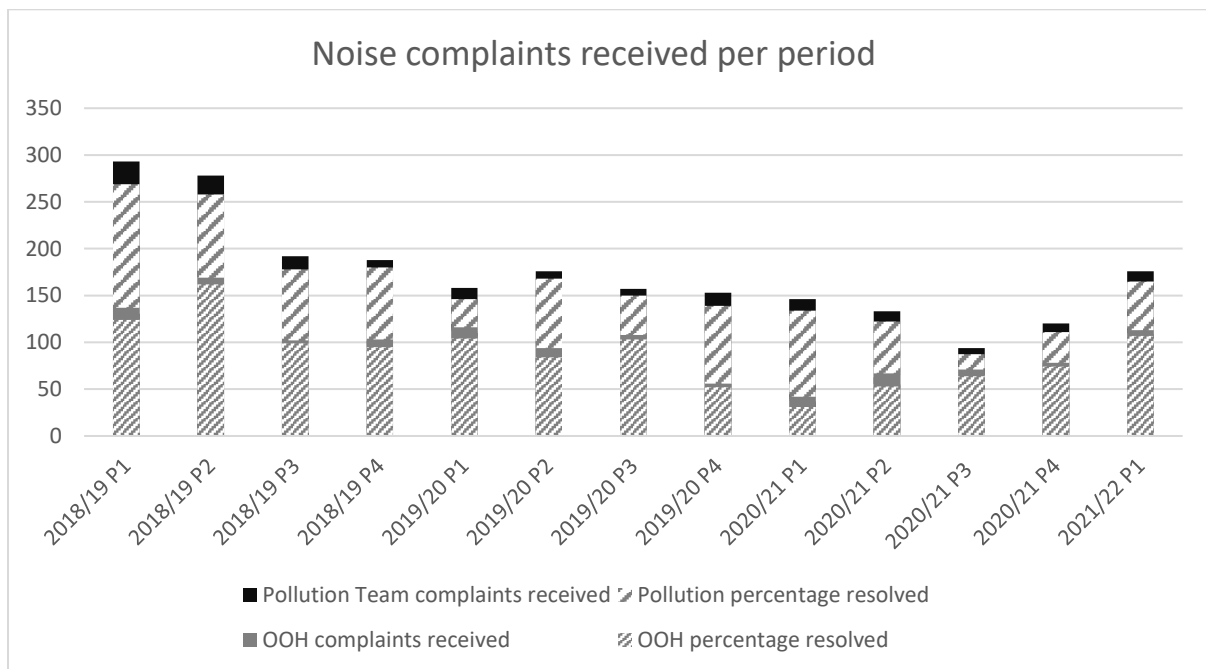
9. The Section 101 agreements with the London Borough of Southwark and the London Borough of Tower Hamlets are now in place; these allow the City to enforce against illegal street trading just over the border into Southwark and Tower Hamlets, for example on the south side of Millennium Bridge and all of Tower Bridge.
10. All known hotspots continued to be visited during this period following the lifting of many COVID-19 restrictions. Although illegal street trading is not yet at the levels experienced pre COVID, it is beginning to return with trading levels on the increase.
11. One case of illegal street trading has been heard with the defendant being found guilty. They were fined £100 plus £400 costs and £32 Victim Surcharge. 2 cases have been withdrawn due to false information being given to the Police. Four additional cases are due to be heard on the 29 September 2021.
12. One individual was given a warning on Tower Bridge for taking unsolicited photographs of members of the public and then trying to sell them a copy.

Noise Complaints Service

13. The Pollution Team dealt with 176 noise complaints between 1st April 2021 and 30th July 2021 of which 94.3% were resolved. In addition, they also assessed and commented on 230 Planning and Licensing applications and 269 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours. Comparatively in the same period for 20/21 the Pollution Team dealt with 146 noise complaints of which 92.5% were resolved, 75 Planning and Licensing applications and 168 applications for variations of work outside the normal working hours.
14. The Out of Hours Service dealt with 113 complaints between 1st April 2021 and 30th June 2021 and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 95.7% of cases. Comparatively, in the same period for 20/21 the Out of Hours Service dealt with 42 complaints and response (visit) times were within the target performance indicator of 60 minutes in 76.1% of cases.
15. The Pollution Team issued two S.61 consents between 1st April and 30th June 2021. In the same period for 2020/21 the Pollution Team issued 2 S.61 consents and 2 S.61 Notices.
16. The trends for total noise related complaints are set out in the tables below for information.

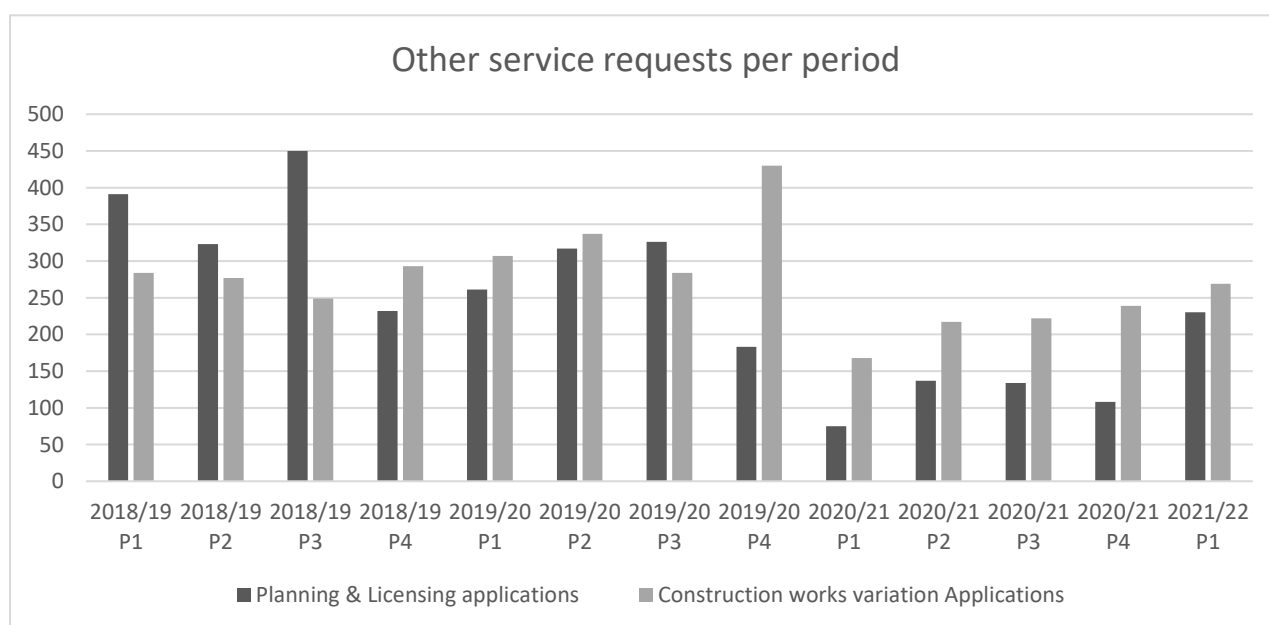
Noise Complaints

Year	Period	Pollution Team Noise complaints received	Percentage resolved	OOH Team Noise complaints received	Percentage resolved within KPI (60min)
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%
2021/22	1	176	94.3%	113	95.7%



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
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
2021/22	1	230	269	0	0	0	2



17. The Pollution Control Team continues to deal with increasing numbers of enquiries. Anecdotally developers and contractors continue to report overall delays in programs but are now making better progress. Sites have established safe working practices and have arrangements for Covid testing on site. The team in collaboration with Public Health been encouraging the use of the testing facilities available within the City.

18. The pollution team are now present in the city every day, with approximately 40% staffing levels. Between the Street Environment Officers and the pollution control

team members a 24/7 service is being operated. Most operational practices now have a limited impact on performance. Visits, both external and internal are undertaken following appropriate risk assessment. Less restricted working practices and a return to the City are likely to have contributed to the improved response times and satisfactory results.

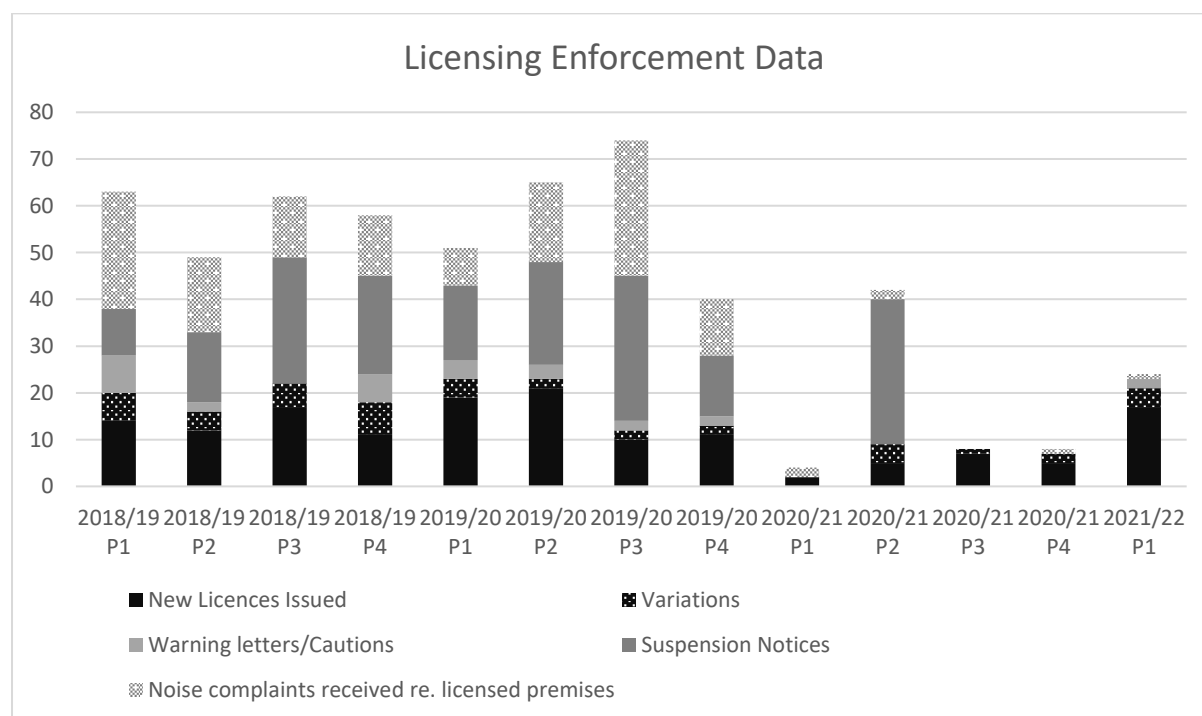
19. Work on the TfL project has continued, this is a collaboration with TfL, utilities contractors and other local authorities to develop a single approach to managing TfL street works. We are also engaged with contractors (primarily those dealing with gas, electricity, water and telecoms) to develop smarter ways of working to reduce disruption and disturbance by use of quieter ways of working, better programming and developing monitoring systems to assist in the management of street works.
20. Work on the major infrastructure projects continue, Crossrail while not due to open until the end of this year or early 2022 has completed nearly all of the surface works. Thames Tideway Tunnel and the Bank Station Capacity Upgrade will continue into 22/23 and still have major work to complete.
21. 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.
22. 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. Meetings between officer complainants and members from both Authorities have now occurred to develop controls on busking in the area.

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
2018/19	1	14	6	8	10	25
2018/19	2	12	4	2	15	16
2018/19	3	17	5	0	27	13
2018/19	4	11	7	6	21	13
2019/20	1	19	4	4	16	8
2019/20	2	21	2	3	22	17
2019/20	3	10	2	2	31	29
2019/20	4	11	2	2	13	12
2020/21	1	2	0	0	0	2
2020/21	2	5	4	0	31	2
2020/21	3	7	1	0	180	0
2020/21	4	5	2	0	0*	1
2021/22	1	17	4	2	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.



24. The number of hearings and reviews remains at a low-level year on year. During the period 1st April to 31st June 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 for the period July-Sep 2021. 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 to illustrate the trend over the last three years.

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. However, 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 for 2022. 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 and 2020/21, collections of the levy have been different due to the COVID-19 restrictions. All licensed premises have been closed for long periods during the 2019/20 levy year with many premises now on payment plans for the 2020/21 levy year. The levy year runs from 1st October until the 30th September.
33. 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.
34. 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.
35. 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

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

Conclusion

39. 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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Committee(s): City of London Grand Committee City of London Health and Wellbeing Board City of London Safer City Partnership City of London Members Safeguarding Sub-Committee	Date(s): 24/09/2021 17/09/2021 27/09/2021 11/10/2021
Subject: City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report 2019/20	Public
Report of: Dr Adi Cooper, Independent Chair of the City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board	For Information
Report author: Raynor Griffiths, City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board Manager	

1. SUMMARY

The City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board (the Board) is a statutory board required under s43 of the Care Act 2014. The Board has three statutory functions:

- 1) Develop and publish a strategic plan outlining how the Board will meet its objectives
- 2) Publish an annual report detailing the safeguarding achievements for that financial year
- 3) Commission Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs) for any cases which meet the criteria

This report outlines the Board's annual report for 2020/21. It focuses on the response to Covid-19, key achievements, data for 2020/21 and future priorities for the Board.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

For information only

3. BACKGROUND

1.1 The City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board is a multi-agency partnership, represented by statutory and non-statutory stakeholders. The role of the Board is to assure itself that robust safeguarding procedures are in place across the City and Hackney to protect adults with care and support needs who are at risk of abuse and neglect. Where abuse and neglect does occur the Board and its partners are committed to tackling this and promoting person-centred care for all adults experiencing abuse or neglect. The annual report sets out an

appraisal of safeguarding adults' activity across the City of London and Hackney in 2020/21.

City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report 2020/21

Key achievements

3.1 In line with its strategy, some of the key achievements for the Board in 2020/21 include:

- 1) The Board managed to ensure that all its statutory obligations were delivered during Covid-19. This included the delivery of the Board's work plan and the publication of two Safeguarding Adults Reviews.
- 2) The Board undertook the following activities in response to Covid-19:
 - i. Met on a monthly basis to review and respond to safeguarding issues that were identified by agencies during the course of the pandemic
 - ii. The group sought assurances from partners by auditing their safeguarding response to adults with care and support needs at risk of abuse and neglect. The results were analysed and used to inform what information should be included in the key safeguarding messages for residents' poster/leaflet
 - iii. The group identified safeguarding issues that have affected residents during the lockdown period and incorporated them into the Board's strategic plan for 2021/22.
- 3) The Board published two Safeguarding Adults Reviews: MS, which examined the death of a man experiencing multiple exclusion homelessness and Mr EF, which reviewed the death of a man in a house fire. The Board has initiated a SAR action plan task and finish group designed to ensure that action plans are embedded into practice and to identify how well learning from SARs has been embedded into practice. Both SARs can be found:
<https://hackney.gov.uk/chsab-sars>
- 4) The Board has continued to work with the Community Safety Partnerships in City and Hackney and Children's Safeguarding Partnership to deliver the action plan in respect of the Transitional Safeguarding Task and Finish group. The group aims to identify how to better support 16 - 25 year olds with their safeguarding needs. The group has moved onto the next phase of work which is the delivery of a second action plan designed to help practitioners develop their safeguarding response to young people.
- 5) A total of 420 people attended the Board training in 2020/2021. This included new training around safeguarding, mental health and social isolation and advocacy training as well as the SAR learning events.
- 6) The Board held a Safeguarding Adults Week in line with the National Safeguarding Adults Week which took place between 16 – 22nd November 2020. During this week, 189 practitioners attended bitesize training put on by the Board, there were two events for residents and a poster published on how to get involved with the work of the Board.
- 7) The Board undertook a scoping exercise to understand the challenges that professionals faced when working with individuals who may lack executive

mental capacity. Using this information, the Board has committed to undertaking a number of actions to help support staff. These actions include updating the Board's self-neglect and hoarding policy and are included in the Board's strategic plan for 2021/22.

- 8) The Board published four newsletters for the public updating residents on the Board's work and safeguarding issues that residents should be aware of. A poster was also published on how people could keep safe during the lockdown period and the Board's safeguarding champions were provided with refresher training.

Areas for further development

3.2 The Board was unable to meet its goals in relation to the following, and will continue to work on these into 2020/21:

- 1) The Board was unable to recruit Lay Members or Peer-to-Peer Supporters to the Board. However, in the forthcoming year the Board is working with London ADASS to identify three residents with lived experience of safeguarding to represent the City and Hackney at the London Safeguarding Voices Group
- 2) The Board had to postpone plans to hold events for residents due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Whilst there has been a small number of virtual events for residents, the lack of face-to-face meetings has limited the opportunity to continue to build relationships with residents. In the forthcoming year the Board will look to engage with existing service user networks and also to resume face-to-face events when it is safe to do so.
- 3) The Board had to cancel plans to deliver a multi-agency case file audit into the safeguarding response to self-neglect due to the cyberattack. The audit is currently in the process of being initiated.

Data sets for 2020/21

The key information was identified from the City of London data set:

- There were 57 safeguarding concerns raised, of which 38 concerns led to a section 42 enquiry. This is an increase on the previous year where there were 48 concerns and 22 section 42 enquiries.
- The most common forms of abuse were: neglect and acts of omission, self-neglect, domestic abuse and physical abuse
- In line with national trends, abuse was most likely to happen in the person's own home by someone known to them
- Of the 43 concluded cases, 24 expressed their desired outcome. There were 23 people who had their desired outcomes fully achieved or partially achieved.

Priorities for 2020/21

3.3 The Board has set itself the following strategic priorities for 2021/22:

- 1) To review the Strategy to ensure that the objectives included in it are still appropriate and to identify any additional objectives that needed to be included into the strategy
- 2) To ensure that core safeguarding is embedded throughout Adult Social Care and key partners in the City and Hackney
- 3) To identify and respond to any safeguarding issues that arise as a result of the recovery from Covid-19
- 4) To engage with the voluntary sector through bi-monthly learning sessions and monthly safeguarding bulletins
- 5) The Board will identify three people with lived experience of safeguarding to join the London ADASS Safeguarding Voices Group, which brings together service users to help influence regional change in relation to safeguarding
- 6) To review and address the issue of digital safety and financial scams, which were identified as an issue when reviewing data
- 7) The Board will be contributing to research being undertaken by King's College London and the Policy Research Unit in the Health and Social Care Workforce. The focus of the project is on adult safeguarding responses to homelessness and self-neglect. This takes forward the Board's commitment to responding to safeguarding issues affecting people who are experiencing homelessness
- 8) Preparing for the introduction of the Liberty Protection Safeguards, which has been postponed nationally until April 2022: and continue to check with partners that they are prepared for the launch
- 9) The Board will look at how well learning from Safeguarding Adults Reviews is embedded into practice and how the Board can improve engagement with learning.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report 2020 – 21

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CHSAB Annual Report 2020–21

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

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Message from the Independent Chair

I am very pleased to introduce the Annual Report for the City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board 2020/21. As the Independent Chair of the Board, I continue to be very grateful to all partners for their contributions to the Board, and their ongoing support. The partnership has continued to grow and develop, as reflected in this annual report, despite the challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdowns. As this report shows, all the partners of the Board have continued to deliver services, provide care and support to residents, and respond to changing safeguarding needs and risks. They have provided assurance that they continued to meet their safeguarding responsibilities during this challenging time. I commend the incredible hard work, dedication, and commitment of health, social care staff and all the key workers who have kept everything going during lockdowns. I am extremely grateful to everyone – staff, volunteers and residents – for their endeavours to support those who are at risk of abuse or neglect in City and Hackney. We recognise the tremendous impact that Covid-19 has had on everyone personally, mourn the deaths of residents who died, acknowledge the grief of their families and friends as well.



Further, the cyber-attack on Hackney Council has had a significant impact on Council business, including limiting what we can include in this year's report.

The annual report is important because it shows what the Board aimed to achieve during 2020/21 and what we have been able to achieve, despite the Covid-19 pandemic. It provides a picture of who is safeguarded in the City and Hackney, in what circumstances and why. This helps us to know what we should be focussing on for the future. The Delivery Plan for 2021/22, which says what we want to achieve during the year, has been reviewed in the light of the ongoing challenges in responding to Covid-19 pandemic. However, we hope to be able to be back to 'business as usual' next year.

There continues to be significant pressures on partners in terms of resources and capacity, especially with the long term impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, so I want to thank all partners and those who have engaged in the work of the Board, for their considerable time and effort continuing to safeguard City and Hackney residents.

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

Dr Adi Cooper OBE,
Independent Chair City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board
June 2021

What is the Safeguarding Adults Board?

Role

The City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board (CHSAB) is a partnership of statutory and non-statutory organisations representing health, care, criminal justice, voluntary sector and residents who use services in the City of London and Hackney. The role of the CHSAB is to seek assurance from organisations that there are effective adult safeguarding arrangements in place, to protect adults with care and support needs and help prevent abuse and neglect across the City and Hackney.

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

- 1) Develop and publish a Strategic Plan outlining how it will meet our objectives and how our partners will help each other to achieve this
- 2) Publish an Annual Report detailing what it has done to help safeguard the community and how successful it has been in achieving this
- 3) Commission Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs) for any cases that meet the criteria.

In addition to this, the CHSAB is able to involve itself or lead work around any other adult safeguarding issues it feels appropriate.

Membership

The CHSAB has three statutory partners: the Local Authority, Clinical Commissioning Group and Police service as well as a number of non-statutory partners. This year the CHSAB welcomed representatives from the Department of Work and Pensions, Turning Point and the City of London's Housing and Commissioning teams to the Board.

A full list of CHSAB partners and their attendance at the quarterly Board meetings is provided below:

2019-20	
Independent Chair	100%
London Borough of Hackney ASC	100%
City of London Corporation	75%
City & Hackney CCG	100%
Homerton University Hospital	100%
Barts Health NHS Trust	25%
East London NHS Foundation Trust	75%

2019-20	
London Fire Brigade	50%
Metropolitan Police	75%
City of London Police	75%
National Probation Service	25%
Healthwatch Hackney	75%
HCVS	100%
Age UK East London	0%
The Advocacy Project	25%

Principles

The Board's strategy and annual plans are underpinned by the six safeguarding principles:

- Prevention** – It is better to take action before harm occurs.
"I receive clear and simple information about what abuse is, how to recognise the signs and what I can do to seek help."
- Empowerment** – People are supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent.
"I am asked what I want as the outcomes from the safeguarding process and this directly inform what happens."
- Proportionality** – The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.
"I am sure that the professionals will work in my interest, as I see them and they will only get involved as much as needed."
- Protection** – Support and representation for those in greatest need.
"I get help and support to report abuse and neglect. I get help so that I am able to take part in the safeguarding process to the extent to which I want."
- Partnership** – Local solutions through services working together and with their communities. Services share information safely and each service has a workforce well trained in safeguarding. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse.
"I know that staff treat any personal and sensitive information in confidence, only sharing what is helpful and necessary. I am confident that professionals will work together and with me to get the best result for me."
- Accountability** – Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.
"I understand the role of everyone involved in my life and so do they."

Board Governance

Sub-groups

The Board has several subgroups in place to ensure the delivery of our annual priorities:

Quality Assurance:

This group examines quantitative and qualitative information about safeguarding across the City and Hackney. This information is provided to the Executive group and helps inform the work and priorities of the Board.

Safeguarding Adults and Case

Review: This group fulfils the s44 Care Act duty by considering requests for a Safeguarding Adults Review (SAR). The group reviews referrals and makes recommendations to the Chair when it considers a SAR is required.

Workforce development:

This group is responsible for ensuring that the Board identifies and offers safeguarding training and development opportunities for frontline professionals. It is also responsible for quality assuring safeguarding training delivered by partners.

There are also a number of task and finish groups to help the Board deliver specific projects that are included in the annual strategic plan:

Transitional safeguarding:

The task and finish group is responsible for identifying how to better support young people aged 16 - 25 years old with their safeguarding needs around exploitation and abuse. This is a joint task and finish group on behalf of the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children's Partnership and Hackney Community Safety Partnership as well as the CHSAB.

The work of the sub and task and finish groups is overseen by the Executive Group, whose role it is to monitor the progress of work undertaken by the groups and identify any other work the Board needs to undertake. There are also quarterly CHSAB meetings attended by the whole partnership, this allows for discussions on key safeguarding issues, networking and identifying further opportunities for partnership working.

City of London Adult Safeguarding Committee

The City of London has a Safeguarding Adult Committee, which focuses on safeguarding issues affecting residents living in the City of London. The Committee meets quarterly, where it reviews its progress against CHSAB and City of London priorities and where partners share their responses and responsibilities in relation to different safeguarding issues. The City of London had the following priorities for 2020/21:

- Homelessness
- Transitional safeguarding
- Out-of-Borough placements
- Reconfiguring safeguarding sub-committee meetings.

CHSAB strategic links

The CHSAB has links with partnerships and boards working with residents in the City of London and Hackney, including: the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children's Partnership, Community Safety Partnerships and Health and Wellbeing Boards. The Board will also engage with other partnerships where there may be opportunities to work collaboratively or provide adult safeguarding expertise.

Budget

In 2020/21 the Board requested total contributions of £212,950 from the partners listed below:

Partners Income	Received (£)
City of London Corporation	(28,875)
East London NHS Foundation Trust	(27,500)
Homerton University Hospital	(12,000)
NHS City and Hackney CCG	(20,000)
Metropolitan Police Authority	(5,000)
Bart's and London NHS Trust	(5,000)
City of London Police	(4,400)
London Fire Brigade	(500)
LB Hackney	(109, 675)
Total income	(212,950)

The expenditure for the Board in 2020/21 was:

CHSAB Expenditure	Amount (£)
Staff Related	112,921
External Training	7,820
Independent Chair	19,713
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,090
Other Planned Expenses & SARs	-
Service Overheads	37,832
Total income	180,376

The Board has made the decision to keep the partner contributions the same on the basis that there is a current reserve fund to meet any unplanned expenditure that may be incurred in this financial year.

Supporting the CHSAB

The CHSAB has a full-time Board Manager and Business Support Officer to manage the work of the Board.

CHSAB Achievements for 2020/21

Despite the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdowns, the Board was able to deliver many of its priorities during this year. This section outlines the work that the Board achieved in 2020/21:

Response to Covid-19

During 2020/21 partner agencies have been working extremely hard to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic and its impact. When the pandemic and lockdown started in March 2020, the Board made the decision to postpone meetings to allow agencies to respond to the outbreak. However, business resumed as usual in May 2020 with virtual monthly Executive Group meetings to ensure that partners had the opportunity to discuss, identify and respond to safeguarding issues emerging from Covid-19 and its impact.

The Executive group undertook the following work in response to Covid-19:

- 1) Met on a monthly basis to discuss safeguarding issues and themes that agencies had identified throughout the course of the pandemic.
- 2) The group sought assurance from partners regarding their response to adults with care and support needs who are at risk of abuse or neglect and that they were meeting their statutory responsibilities.
- 3) The group revised the Board's annual strategic plan to incorporate a section on the response to Covid-19 and modify any actions that were no longer achievable due to Covid-19. More information on what the Board was not able to achieve is included on page 13.
- 4) The group reviewed data in relation to safeguarding during the lockdown period to identify how the outbreak had impacted safeguarding in the City and Hackney. More information on this can be found in the data section of this report on page 23.
- 5) The group asked partners to audit their safeguarding referrals over the course of two weeks during the lockdown period in September 2020. The results were analysed and used to inform what information should be included in the key safeguarding messages for residents' poster/ leaflet.

- 6) As mentioned in point 5, the Board produced a poster on how residents can keep safe during the second and third lockdowns. This was disseminated to residents across the City and Hackney.
- 7) The group identified key safeguarding issues that should be addressed in the Board's strategic plan for 2021/22, this includes work around the Covid-19 recovery and the launch of a project on digital safety and financial scams.

Safeguarding Adults Review (SARs)

- The Board published two SARs: regarding MS and Mr EF - more information on both reviews can be found on page 14.
- The Board considered five potential SARs. Four cases did not meet the criteria for a SAR, one met the criteria for a discretionary review and three cases led to further actions being taken, such as collection of case studies. The findings from the discretionary SAR will be included in the Board's 2021/22 annual report.
- The Board has identified learning and actions to take from the National Analysis of SARs undertaken by Professor Michael Preston-Shoot and Professor Suzy Braye (<https://www.local.gov.uk/publications/analysis-safeguarding-adult-reviews-april-2017-march-2019>). In response to the report, the Board has updated its SAR policies and undertaken an exercise analysing all the actions from SARs that have been completed.

Training and engagement with professionals

- Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Board reviewed how training was delivered, opting to deliver all training packages virtually during 2020/21.
- Every year the Board has put on safeguarding training for professionals working in the City and Hackney. The Board offered new training on safeguarding, mental health and social isolation and advocacy. In total, 220 people attended training in 2020/21.
- The Board held a learning event for MS and one for Mr EF, each event was attended by over 100 professionals based in the City and Hackney
- The Board put on refresher training on safeguarding for the 14 safeguarding champions.

Safeguarding Adults Week (November 2020)

- The Board held a number of bitesize learning sessions on different areas of safeguarding for professionals. In total 189 people attended these virtual events. This is nearly double the attendance from the previous year.

- The Board published a poster detailing how residents can keep themselves safe during the lockdown period, which was also circulated as a leaflet.
- There were two virtual presentations held for residents, one launching the Board's Strategy and the second on how safeguarding can be made more inclusive.

Quality Assurance

- The quality assurance group undertook a scoping exercise to understand the challenges that professionals faced when working with individuals who may lack executive mental capacity¹. Using this information, the Board has committed to undertaking a number of actions to help support staff. These actions include updating the Board's self-neglect and hoarding policy and are included in the Board's strategic plan for 2021/22.
- The group reviewed data provided by partners through the new Quality Assurance Framework and created a feedback loop to the Executive Group. The Executive Group uses this information to determine areas of focus for the Board going forward.

Service user engagement

- The Board has created a poster, which was published in the London Borough of Hackney and City of London newspapers, outlining how residents can get involved in the Board's work. If you would like to find out more about this, please contact: chsab@hackney.gov.uk
- The Board published four newsletters for the public updating residents on the Board's work and safeguarding issues that residents should be aware of.

Transitional Safeguarding Task and Finish Group

- The Board had previously undertaken an exercise asking organisations working with young people aged 16 - 25 years old about the safeguarding issues affecting young people. The group used this information to create a brief outlining the safeguarding issues affecting young people and an action plan on how to take this work forward.
- The Board has delivered the transitional safeguarding action plan, which focussed on the following areas:
 - Information gathering
 - Engagement activity
 - Partnership and awareness raising

¹ This is where an adult may appear to understand and make decisions regarding actions and risks in their lives but they are not able to act upon these and therefore lack executive mental capacity.

- Work of the Context Intervention Unit
- Transitional safeguarding development in the City of London
- Data collection
- Building links with other areas of work such as probation and housing services
- The group developed and established connections with different organisations working with young people in Hackney. This includes the Youth Provider Network, Account and The Mentoring Lab.

Modern Slavery

- The Board has built links with relevant key stakeholders, including the Human Trafficking Foundation, The Salvation Army and is a member of the London Modern Day Slavery Leads Network.
- The Board and Community Safety Partnership held a workshop for London Borough of Hackney staff to build awareness of modern slavery and initiate work to understand the picture of modern slavery in Hackney.
- Following the workshop, the Board sent out a questionnaire to different services in the London Borough of Hackney relating to their experiences and understanding of slavery. This information has been used to inform the key priorities regarding modern slavery going forward into 2021/22.

Neighbourhoods Model²

- The Board has continued to work collaboratively with the Neighbourhoods Team, through regular meetings and reporting back to the Board on the progress of the Neighbourhoods multi-agency meetings.
- The Board has provided feedback on the work undertaken by the Neighbourhoods Team in relation to training and auditing.
- The Board has fed back the findings of the MS Safeguarding Adults Review to the Neighbourhoods Team.

Engagement and partnership work

- The Board continued to expand its professionals mailing list and LinkedIn network to ensure that all professionals in the City and Hackney are up to date with safeguarding news. If you would like to join this network please contact: chsab@hackney.gov.uk
- The Board is part of the Suicide Prevention Steering Group and has contributed to this work by incorporating suicide awareness into the safeguarding awareness training package.

² The Neighbourhoods Model has established 8 neighbourhoods across the City and Hackney which are aligned to Primary Care Networks. There is a place based approach for each network where different groups and services work together to provide person-centred care in each Neighbourhood

- The Board is part of the Community Resilience Partnership, Safe and Together Domestic Abuse workstream, Resident Associations workstream, Domestic Homicide Review Group and Benefits and Housing Needs Social Worker Pilot Scheme.
- The Board delivered a number of bitesize training sessions on different areas of safeguarding to different teams across the City and Hackney. This included the Occupational Therapy, Commissioning and Integrated Learning Disability teams.
- The Community Safety Partnership led one of their meetings on transitional safeguarding. Board members attended this and provided feedback and information on the key safeguarding adult issues.

Core business

- The Board updated its risk register in light of the Covid-19 pandemic and the cyber-attack that affected the London Borough of Hackney.
- The City of London Adult Safeguarding Sub-Committee meetings were reconfigured.
- The Board received regular reports on out-of-borough placements and partner agencies preparation for the Liberty Protection Safeguards to ensure that any safeguarding issues are addressed.

National work

- The Board has contributed to the Local Government Association Insight Project which collected real-time data on safeguarding to identify national safeguarding themes arising from Covid-19.
- The Board undertook an exercise on behalf of the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services and Local Government Association identifying the issues for Safeguarding Adult Boards during Covid-19. This information was used to develop a checklist tool which Boards can use to audit their response to the Covid-19 outbreak.



What did the Board not achieve?

The Board is always ambitious in setting out its plans for driving forward work in respect of safeguarding adults in the City and Hackney. Unfortunately, it is not always possible to achieve all its goals. This year has been particularly difficult with the Covid-19 pandemic and the Board has had to reassess its goals for the year. The CHSAB was unable to achieve the following objectives:

- 1) The Board made attempts to sign up Peer-to-Peer Supporters who would be trained and responsible for signposting residents to safeguarding services. Unfortunately, not enough people signed up for this role. Going forward, the Board will look at how this role can be incorporated into the Safeguarding Champions role. The Board will also look at recruiting more Safeguarding Champions. Furthermore, the Board is working with London ADASS to recruit three residents with experience of safeguarding to represent the City and Hackney at the London Safeguarding Voices Group.
- 2) The Board has had to postpone a number of plans to hold events for residents living in the City and Hackney due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Whilst there have been a small number of service user events online, the lack of face to face meetings has limited the opportunity to build up the CHSAB's service user network. The Board is looking to engage with existing service user networks to help raise awareness of safeguarding amongst residents and will also resume face-to-face events when it is safe to do so.
- 3) The Board was unable to update all its policies, most notably the Self-Neglect and Hoarding Policy. Given the findings from the MS SAR and the work undertaken around mental capacity, the Board has a plan on how the Self-Neglect and Hoarding Policy will be updated and published as a priority, going forward.
- 4) The Board had to cancel its plans for a multi-agency case file audit into self-neglect. The audit was intended to assure the Board that its partners that there were appropriate safeguarding responses to residents experiencing self-neglect. The audit was postponed due to the cyberattack that impacted the London Borough of Hackney. This was on the basis that it was no longer possible to access all the information required for the audit. A new audit has been scheduled to take place in 2021/22.
- 5) The Board had to cancel its audit of the partnerships' safeguarding practice using the London Safeguarding Adults Partnership Audit Tool and the planned challenge event due to the second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic. This event was due to take place in February 2021 and was postponed until June 2021.

Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs)

The Board published two Safeguarding Adults Reviews for 2020/21: MS and Mr EF (<https://hackney.gov.uk/chsab-sars>). The Board has a statutory duty to undertake Safeguarding Adults Reviews under section 44 of the Care Act 2014. A SAR takes place where an adult has (i) died or suffered serious harm; (ii) it is suspected or known that it was due to abuse or neglect and (iii) there is concern that agencies could have worked better to protect the adult from harm.

Case Outline - MS SAR

MS was a Turkish (Kurdish) male, aged 63-years old with a history of homelessness, self-neglect and substance abuse. He had limited understanding of English and his engagement with services was sporadic. MS was sadly found dead at a bus stop in Stoke Newington, which he frequently stayed at during periods of homelessness. He had been living at the bus stop for a number of weeks after being evicted from a residential care home where he had been living for five months. His living conditions were very poor, he was unable to move, doubly incontinent and surrounded by bags and unopened bottles of water. There were a number of services that had tried to engage with him and get him support for his needs but he did not engage. A Coroner found that MS died of natural causes. .

Reasons for review

A decision was made to review the case on the basis that there were concerns about:

- The multi-agency response to multiple exclusion homelessness
- Understanding around mental capacity, particularly where an adult may lack executive capacity³
- How well agencies responded to MS's health and care needs
- Whether legal options were considered to support MS
- The reasonable adjustments made to support MS.

Key findings

The SAR Reviewer, Professor Michael Preston-Shoot, made a number of findings in this case, which included:

- Professionals can lack confidence in taking the lead in complex cases; however evidence suggests that allocating a lead agency or worker can be an effective way of helping an individual in the long-term.
- There were assumptions that MS had capacity to make decisions, however in cases where this is not clear staff should escalate the case or seek support from legal teams
- Little was known about MS's life and the reviewer emphasised the importance of making efforts to understand the history of an individual including their past traumas and experiences

³ This is where an adult may appear to understand and make decisions regarding actions and risks in their lives but they are not able to act upon these and therefore lack executive mental capacity.

- Assessments of MS did not lead to a safeguarding enquiry, which would have triggered an official safeguarding process to support him. It is important to ensure that professionals are aware of the legislation that exists to support rough sleepers.

Actions taken in response to the SAR

Some of the steps that the Board has taken in response to the findings of the SAR, include:

- London Borough of Hackney Adult Social Care Team has improved collaborative working with Housing and Community Safety teams. Examples of this include ensuring that there is safeguarding representation at the Street User Outreach meetings to provide support with safeguarding and legislative issues.
- London Borough of Hackney Housing Benefits Needs has used Rough Sleeper Initiative funding to provide a holistic service around the person. This includes outreach services to meet people where they are, a mental health social worker to provide expertise in this area and some emergency accommodation to provide space to stabilise. The service is also looking to enhance and formalise therapeutic interventions, and is working with East London Foundation Trust and voluntary sector partners to secure this.
- The Board is currently in the process of reviewing and amending escalation policies for complex cases so that there clarity on which panels can be utilised for support and what the process for escalation is where someone becomes very high risk of harm
- Training has been commissioned on trauma-informed approaches to safeguarding to ensure that staff have support in understanding how trauma may impact an individual's life choices and decision making.

Case outline - Mr EF

Mr EF was aged 89 and of African-Caribbean descent. He lived in London for 60 years and had a niece that he was close to and helped him with his care. Mr EF sadly died in a house fire in February 2019. The London Fire Brigade was alerted after his neighbours smelt smoke. Mr EF was found unconscious in his bedroom and unfortunately could not be resuscitated. An investigation found that the fire had likely been caused by joss sticks which had been propped into flammable items.

This review was discretionary, where the criteria for a formal Safeguarding Adults Review was not met but the SAR sub-group felt that there were valuable lessons that could be learnt from the case. The Board asked Professor Suzy Braye, who undertook the Board's previous fire death review, Mr BC (<https://hackney.gov.uk/chsab-sars>) to return to consider this case. Professor Braye audited how well the learning from the Mr BC review was embedded into practice and also identified learning from the Mr EF case.

Reasons for review

The case was reviewed on the basis there were potential concerns around:

- How well supported Mr EF was in relation to his housing needs
- How well risk, in particular fire risk, was managed in Mr EF's case
- How well was learning from the Mr BC review embedded into practice
- Multi-agency and coordinated work amongst agencies providing support to Mr EF.

Key findings

The SAR Reviewer made a number of findings in this case, which included:

- Whilst the fire risk relating to Mr EF was not obvious, the review did find that agencies needed to refamiliarise themselves with fire risk particularly where risks are not obvious
- There was opportunity for practitioners to exercise their professional curiosity in relation to Mr EF's spiritual distress and his use of joss sticks
- There was limited engagement with Mr EF's niece, who helped provide care to him, and the support she may have needed
- There were opportunities for the Board to look at learning from SARs and how we can ensure learning stays in organisational memory.

Actions taken in response to the SAR

Some of the steps that the Board has taken in response to the findings of the SAR, include:

- The Board has created a SAR action plan task and finish group, which has a dual purpose. The first is to ensure that all SAR actions are appropriately completed and to the second to identify how learning from SARs can be effectively embedded into practice
- London Borough of Hackney and London Fire Brigade are working collaboratively to create a system by which residents who are referred into Adult Social Care for support are automatically referred for a home fire safety visit
- The Board is working with the Carers Development Manager to identify how family and informal carers can be provided with greater support
- There will be refresher training and guidance provided to staff across the provider and housing networks on reducing fire risks.

CHSAB Strategy 2020-25

This section provides an update on the progress made against the CHSAB Strategy 2020-25. In 2020/21 the Board has made the following progress against the strategic priorities:

- The Board's quality assurance sub-group regularly collected data on the use of advocates and will continue to analyse this over the next year
- There was a scoping exercise undertaken regarding mental capacity, in relation to executive capacity. The findings from this work will be used to inform actions in the 2021/22 annual strategic plan
- Several Board members are members of national safeguarding networks, so that both local and national safeguarding trends are reported to the Board. This information is used to inform the Board's annual strategic priorities
- The Board regularly meets with the Neighbourhood Teams to ensure that safeguarding information is shared and incorporated into practice
- Transitional safeguarding remains a key part of the Board's agenda and continues to be included into the Board's annual strategic plan
- Safeguarding Adults Week and engagement with new groups is embedded into the Board's day-to-day business.

Priorities for 2021/22

In 2021/22 the Board will focus on the following priorities:

- 1) Reviewing the Strategy to ensure that the objectives included are still appropriate and identify any additional objectives to add to the strategy.
- 2) Delivering bi-monthly bitesize safeguarding training to staff and volunteers in community and voluntary sector services.
- 3) Addressing digital safety and financial scams issues, which were identified when analysing safeguarding data. A small task and finish group will identify any further support that can be provided to residents on these issues.
- 4) Contributing to research being undertaken by King's College London and the Policy Research Unit in the Health and Social Care Workforce. The focus of the project is on adult safeguarding responses to homelessness and self-neglect. This takes forward the Board's commitment to responding to safeguarding issues affecting people who are experiencing homelessness.
- 5) Responding to the findings from the Mr EF SAR regarding support offered to carers. The Board has addressed this in the Mr EF action plan, which will be delivered during 2021/22.
- 6) Understanding the impact of our SARs, how this has changed practice in the City and Hackney; how well learning has been embedded into practice. A task and finish group will explore and progress this work further.

- 7) Preparing for the introduction of the Liberty Protection Safeguards, which has been postponed nationally until April 2022: and continue to check with partners that they are prepared for the launch.

CHSAB Board Partners Safeguarding Achievements

This section outlines the Board Partners main achievements in relation to adult safeguarding for 2020/21:

London Borough of Hackney

- London Borough of Hackney adopted a humanitarian response to residents, ensuring that those that were shielding and those needing support received it. Adult Social Care were able to maintain effective safeguarding service throughout the pandemic and the cyber-attack affecting London Borough of Hackney, providing all adults at risk of abuse or neglect with support.
- There has been increased joint working between adult social care and rough sleeping services. People who were sleeping rough in Hackney were offered accommodation during the lockdown periods. There was positive multi-agency working between teams to ensure that wraparound support was offered to this group and to ensure any safeguarding concerns were addressed.
- Adult Social Care facilitated and co-led information forums between the CCG, City of London and the Care Quality Commission to monitor and respond to any safeguarding risks that arose in Hackney care homes as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

City of London Corporation

- The City of London Corporation continued work with rough sleepers to ensure that they received accommodation and support during the Covid-19 outbreaks. Specifically, a Rough Sleeper's Social Worker was recruited and there links between Adult Social Care and Rough Sleeping Services have improved.
- Multi-agency working between City of London Corporation and external agencies has continued to improve with teams benefitting from multi-agency working virtually. There has been more engagement with homelessness services, outreach teams and neighbourhoods teams. The neighbourhood model has put in place their multi-agency meeting in the City of London and this led to better engagement between agencies.
- The City of London Corporation put in place flexible support for residents during the Covid-19 pandemic. This included implementing a seven-day hospital discharge to assess model for people with complex care needs, putting in additional support for adults who were shielding, increased welfare checks and distributing personal protective equipment and food for residents and staff in need of these.



City and Hackney Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

- The CCG commissioned a range of services to respond to safeguarding issues arising from the pandemic. This included providing infection prevention and control advice to staff in social care settings, providing enhanced clinical care in care homes and appointing a learning disability primary care and community liaison practitioner.
- A rapid review process for Covid-19 deaths under the Learning Disability Review Programme has been put in place and any significant findings will be actioned accordingly.
- The CCG has worked across North East London offering mutual support and intelligence in relation to safeguarding risks arising during Covid-19. The CCG ensured that there was extra multi-agency support in place to help those residents who may be at risk of harm during the lockdown, this included carers, people with learning disabilities and those with long-term conditions.

Homerton University Hospital Foundation Trust

- Homerton hospital has increased the number of Mental Capacity Assessments undertaken by staff and also delivered more mental capacity training to professionals.
- There has been an increase in the number of patient safety safeguarding incidents. This has been analysed and it was found that staff were forthcoming at reporting incidents, which shows a good patient safety culture. All incidents are analysed and lessons, themes and trends are reported back to staff.
- Homerton hospital has worked collaboratively with the CCG, East London Foundation Trust and the GP Confederation to ensure that there were targeted health interventions for residents that needed support, for example monitoring high risk patients.

East London Foundation Trust

- All service users were given two RAG ratings based on their Covid-19 risk and their mental health risk. Any people who were deemed to be 'red' were regularly reviewed and contacted at least once a month.
- A number of staff across different services have been trained to be Safeguarding Adults Managers. There has also been improved reporting of safeguarding concerns made from professionals working in in-patient services.
- The Trust worked with the London Borough of Hackney to agree a more streamlined approach to reporting safeguarding concerns.

Metropolitan Police

- The police were able to maintain full services throughout the course of the pandemic and have ensured that safeguarding was prioritised during this time.
- Frontline police officers have been provided with more information and awareness on the issue of self-neglect and the importance of referring individuals to safeguarding teams via the Merlin reporting process.
- All new officers have been trained in safeguarding adults, which has been challenging but rewarding given a high intake of new officers to the service.

City of London Police

- The City of London Police developed a hotel engagement working group and digital newsletter for hotel staff. The aim of this was to provide training and information to staff so that they identify and respond to any safeguarding risks that may arise.
- The Police provided Domestic Abuse Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference training to outreach and housing providers to help ensure that referrals into the service are of best quality.

London Fire Brigade

- The Fire Brigade implemented a qualified Safeguarding Adults Review Champion within the London Fire Brigade.
- Internal funding was secured for a revised safeguarding training package for senior officers and designated community safety staff.
- The fire brigade undertook 617 home fire safety visits for Hackney for 2020/21. This was lower than usual due to the Covid-19 restrictions but all high risk addresses were prioritised and visited.

National Probation Service (NPS)

- During the pandemic the NPS in Hackney were able to maintain services, with modifications to working practices and the implementation of an Exceptional Delivery Plan which meant that all persons on probation were supervised and managed appropriately.
- The NPS were fully engaged with Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime (MOPAC) as part of their young adults transition programme and have worked to develop understanding and knowledge of all staff in working with young adults in our caseload in Hackney to navigate the transition from.
- Regular audits have been completed both internally and in the Ministry of Justice to ensure that sufficient standards are maintained by our staff in their practice and understanding of safeguarding.

Community Rehabilitation Company Probation Services (CRC)

- CRC undertook more safeguarding checks and assessments in comparison to previous years.
- All safeguarding training is now on an electronic platform, which means staff were still able to access training during the lockdown period.
- The CRC have been part of the Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime project around transitional care for young adults involved in the criminal justice system.

Department of Work and Pensions Hackney (DWP)

- The DWP joined the Board and has attended all key meetings to date. The DWP has also linked in with other Boards that link in with safeguarding such as the Safe and Together Approach for Domestic Abuse.

Age UK

- Age UK was able to check in with all their most at risk clients, through both telephone and face to face visits during the pandemic. This helped the organisation identify and report potential safeguarding risks at an earlier stage.
- A number of Covid-19 related scams learning sessions were delivered by staff at Age UK.
- Age UK supported residents in the City to use virtual means of communication. This had a dual benefit of helping people connect with others over the lockdown period and also get a better understanding of people's circumstances at home.

Hackney Community and Voluntary Services (CVS)

- Hackney CVS helped provide refresher training to the Safeguarding Champions and continued to provide practical support to champions throughout the year.
- Hackney CVS has attended and contributed to on-going work regarding transitional safeguarding.
- Hackney CVS continued to raise awareness of adult safeguarding issues at a community level via training and awareness sessions. Five awareness raising sessions were delivered in total, which were attended by 75 people in total.

Hackney Healthwatch

- Hackney Healthwatch continued to promote adult safeguarding awareness and signpost residents to adult safeguarding services.

Safeguarding Data

The safeguarding data for 2020-21 is presented separately for the City of London and Hackney. Whilst the City of London was able to provide a full picture of safeguarding for their area, the London Borough of Hackney was not. This was due to a cyberattack that affected London Borough of Hackney data systems and meant that it was not possible to provide a full data submission. Whilst some quantitative data is provided below, this will not be fully accurate and should be used with caution. To supplement this data the Board has included anecdotal information provided by partner agencies. .

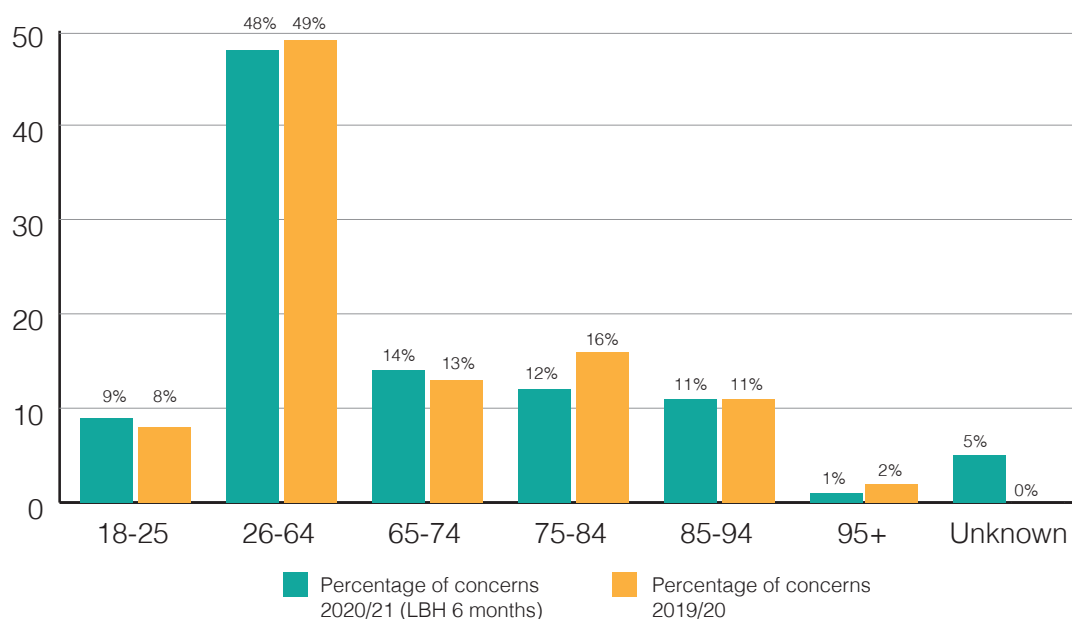
London Borough of Hackney

Please note that all data provided for the London Borough of Hackney is estimated based on six months worth of data. This information includes safeguarding concerns and enquiry outcome decisions which were all recorded after October 2020, when the cyberattack occurred.

Whilst the Board only has access to six months worth of data, the data does suggest that there has been an increase in the number of safeguarding concerns being referred into Adult Social Care. This is consistent with data collected by the Local Government Association as part of their Covid-19 Safeguarding Adults Insight Project (<https://www.local.gov.uk/covid-19-safeguarding-adults-insight-project>), which collected real time data on safeguarding from Local Authorities across England during the pandemic. This data showed generally that there was an initial decrease in safeguarding when the lockdown occurred and this increased as the lockdown eased. The general trend identified that there were largely more safeguarding concerns reported during 2020/21 than previous years.

Concerns - Age

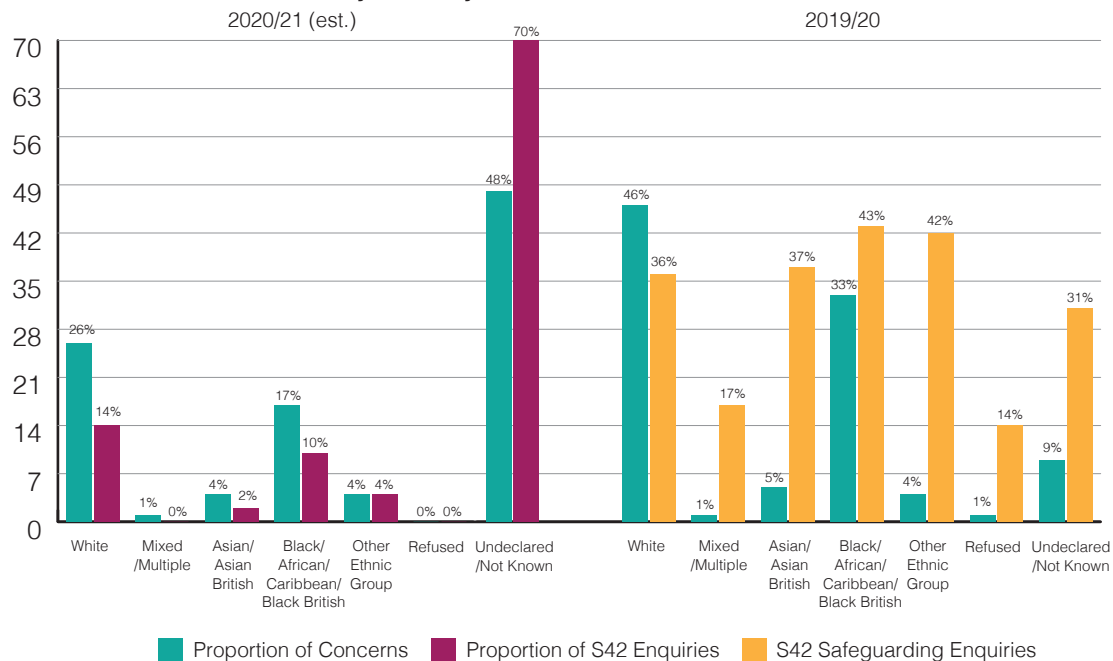
Number of Concerns by Age Group (%)



The data shows that there is very little change in profile from the previous year.

Concern - ethnicity

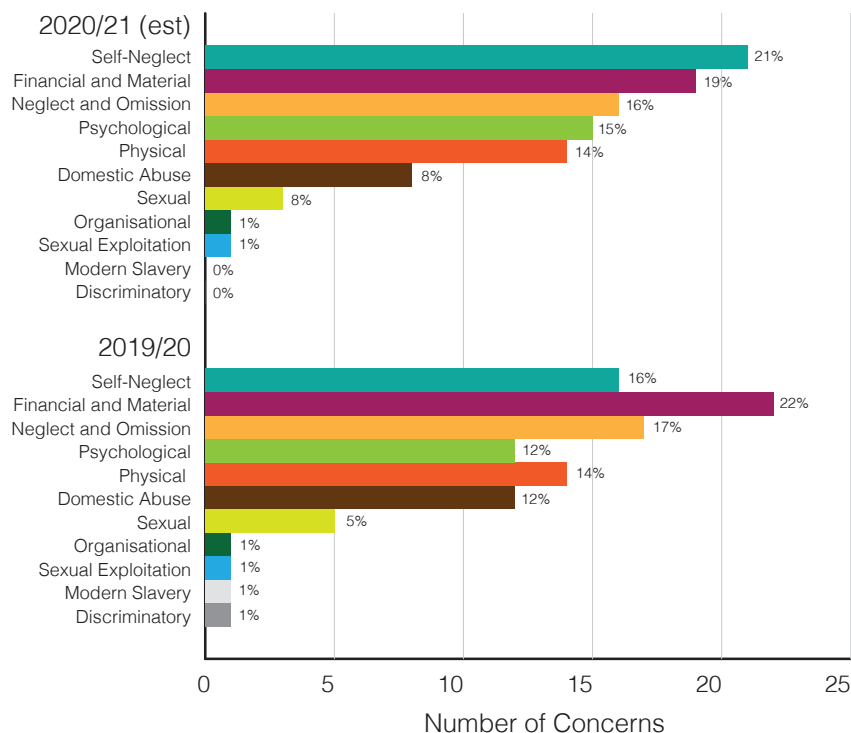
Conversion Rate of Concerns by Ethnicity



Due to the cyberattack and the lack of access to case management software it was not possible to obtain accurate data on ethnicity as many concerns were not able to be captured.

Concerns - abuse type

Type of Abuse at Concern

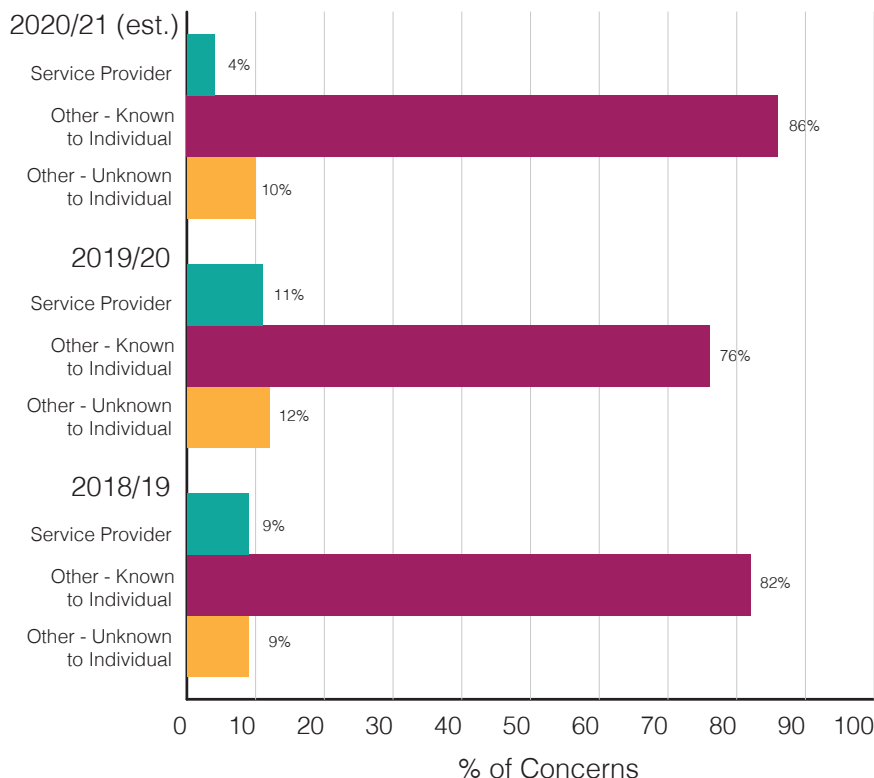


The data shows that both self-neglect and psychological abuse have increased in number in the past year. This is consistent with anecdotal information from professionals and also data collected in the Local Government Association's Insight Report, which recognises that there were more residents presenting with signs of self-neglect. In response to this, the Board will be undertaking a multi-agency case file audit looking at how well professionals respond to individuals experiencing self-neglect. The self-neglect and hoarding policy will also be updated to include more information around issues of capacity to make decisions. The Board will also explore how to raise awareness of psychological abuse across the City and Hackney.

The data suggests that domestic abuse appears to have fallen from October 2020 - March 2021, this is surprising as there appeared to be an increase in domestic abuse during the early stages of the first lockdown. However, not all domestic abuse cases will be reported as safeguarding, with this being reported to the Domestic Abuse Intervention Service and to police as well. There were cases of modern slavery and discriminatory abuse however there were very few and therefore made up less than 1% of the cases referred into Adult Social Care.

Concerns by Source of Risk

Concerns which included allegations relating to each Source of Risk

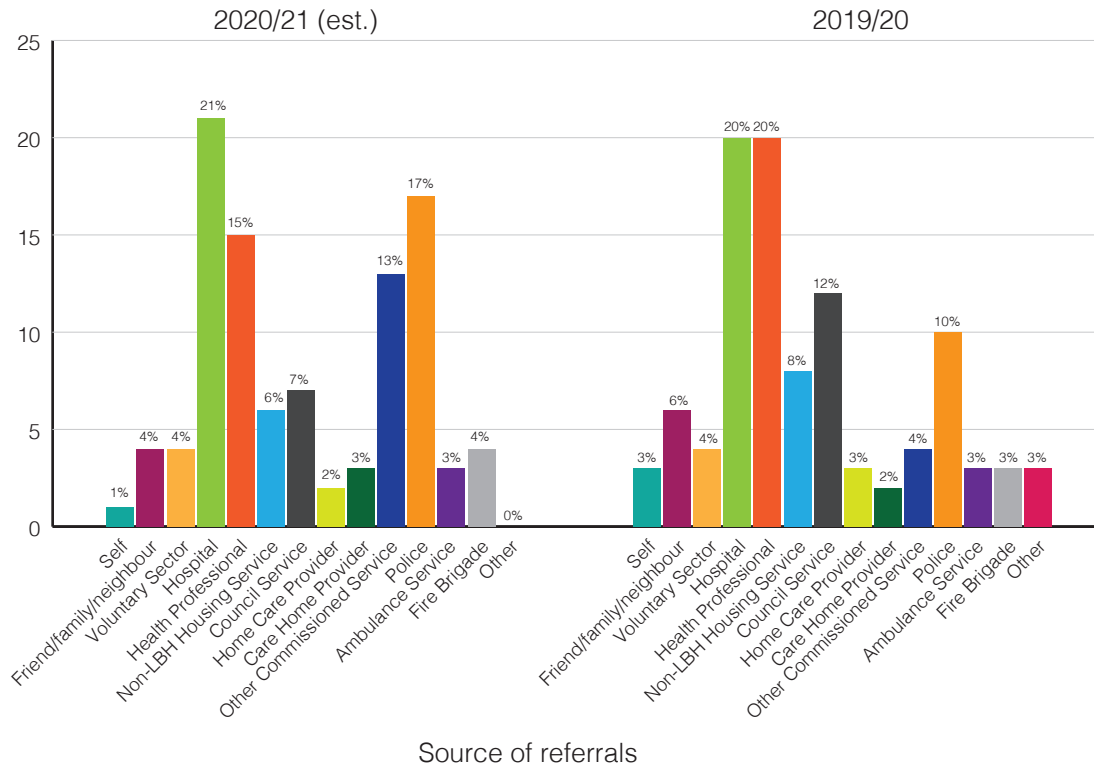


The data shows that the source of risk is highly likely to be known to the individual, making up 86% of the concerns reported into Adult Social Care. This is consistent with national themes captured in NHS Digital's Safeguarding Adults Collection, which has shown nationally that abuse is more likely to be

perpetrated by someone the person knows. There has been a significant drop in the source of risk being the service provider, this may be because residents were less likely to attend services in person.

Concerns by source of referral

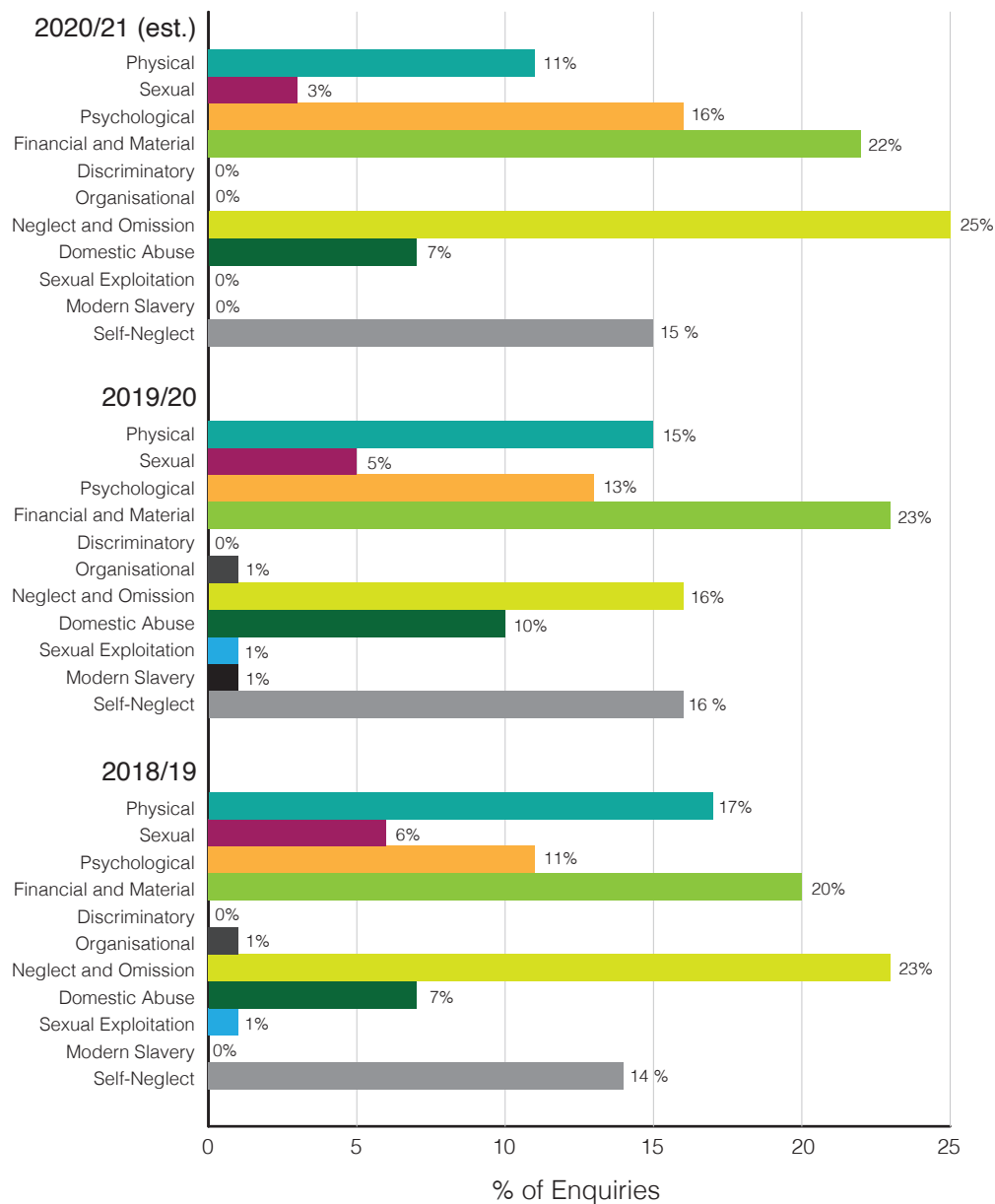
Proportion of Concerns raised by Source of Referral



The data shows that the health sector remains the biggest referrer of residents for safeguarding support. It is positive to see that there has been a significant increase in the number of residents being referred to Adult Social Care by the police. There was a decrease in the number of self-referrals and referrals from friends, family or neighbours. The Board will look at how it can increase engagement with residents going forward.

Section 42 enquiries by type of abuse

Section 42 Enquiries which included allegations relating to each Type of Abuse



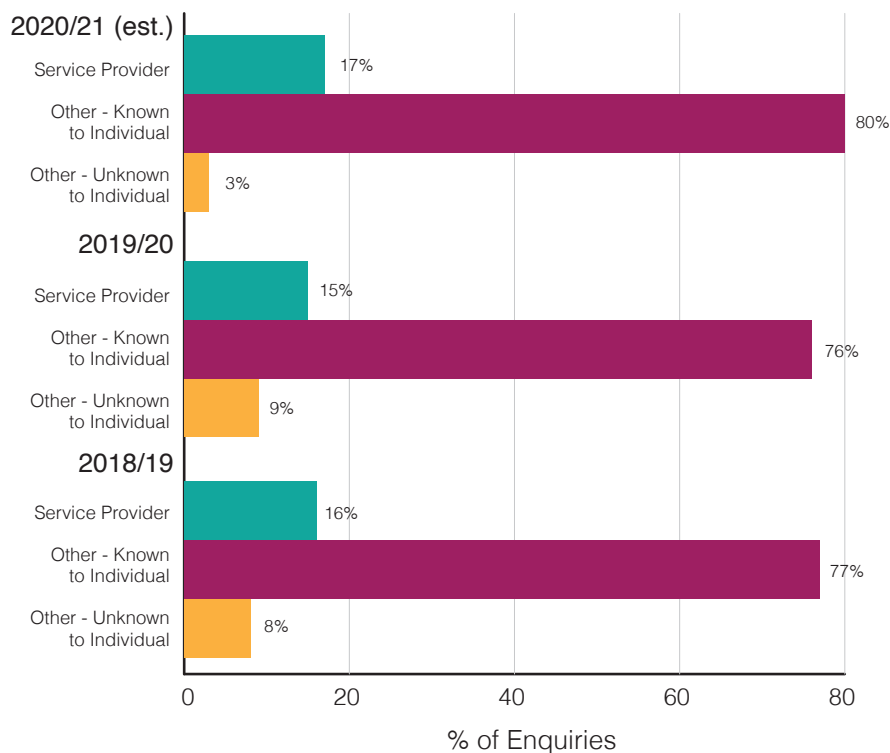
The data provided above is estimated as there was only six months worth of data available. There have been significant increases in neglect and acts of omission, although it is noted that last year's figures were lower than they would usually be. This information appears to substantiate concerns raised by the Board's partners that a number of residents were inadvertently caused harm as they were unable to see practitioners face-to-face over the lockdown period. When they did subsequently attend services, a number of residents displayed signs of neglect.

There were reductions in physical abuse and domestic abuse, although the reasons for this were not completely clear. Although there were increases in self-neglect concerns reported to Adult Social Care, there was not a significant

difference in the amount of concerns leading to a s42 enquiry. The gap between number of concerns and those subsequently leading to enquiries could be due to better awareness amongst partner agencies around self-neglect.

Section 42 enquiries by source of risk

Section 42 Enquiries which included allegations relating to each Source of Risk

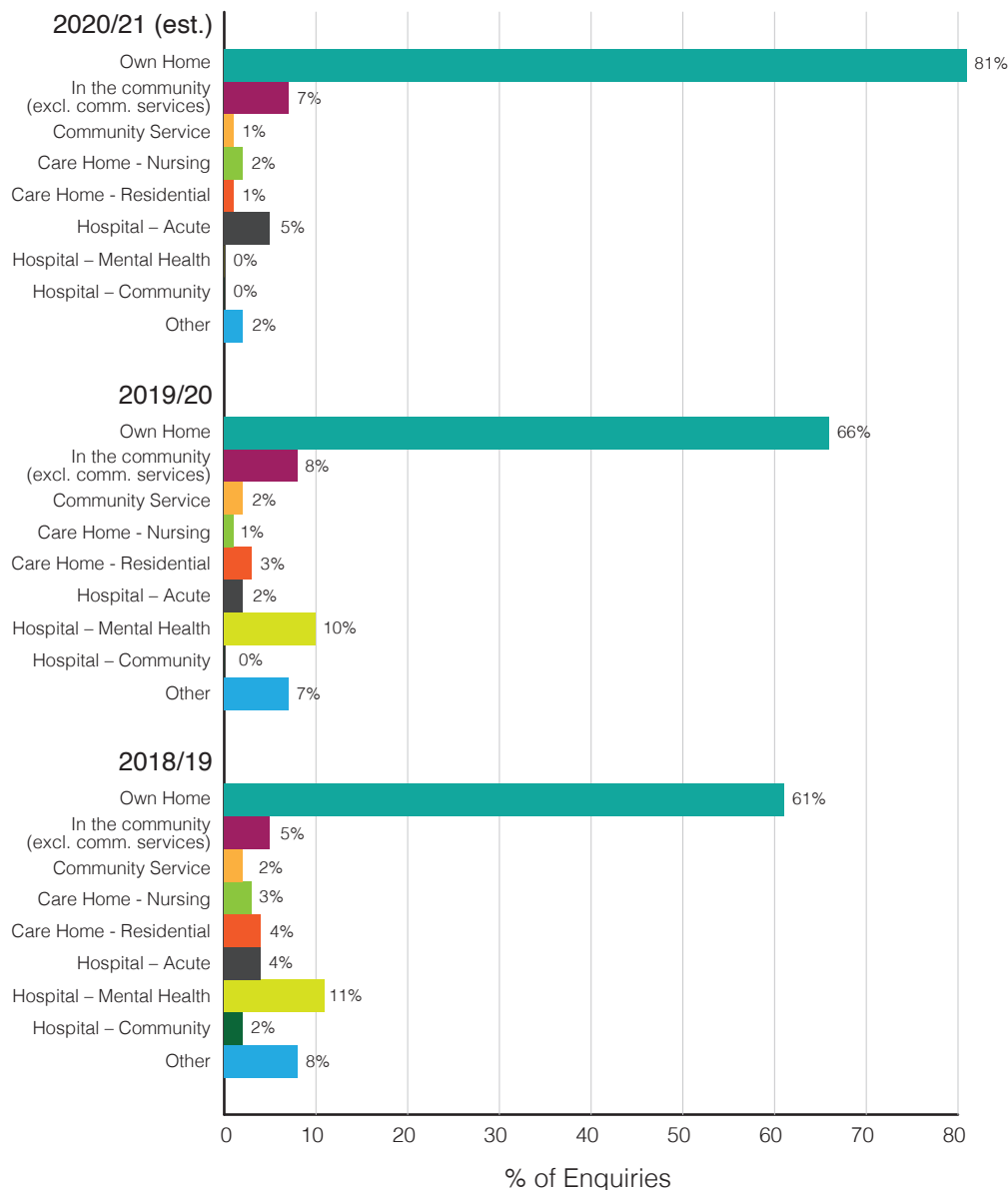


The data shows that most abuse is perpetrated by someone known to the individual. There has been a decrease in allegations relating to someone unknown to the individual. The reasons for this are unclear although it is likely to be a knock-on effect of people being in lockdown and having fewer interactions with people they do not know.

Section 42 enquiries by location of abuse

The vast majority of alleged abuse was believed to have happened in the person's own home. This is higher than previous years and likely to be due to the lockdown. The data is consistent with national themes identified by NHS Digital, which shows that abuse is most likely to happen in someone's own home. There is no abuse recorded within mental health hospitals; this is due to East London Foundation Trust's data not being included in this section due to the difference in recording between the Trust and London Borough of Hackney.

Section 42 Enquiries which included allegations relating to each Location of Risk



Key Safeguarding themes

The Board's monthly executive group meetings offered an opportunity for partners to discuss and explore safeguarding themes that arose over the course of the financial year and the Covid-19 pandemic. The following themes were identified:

- 1) During the initial lockdown period in response to the first wave of Covid-19 there was a decrease in safeguarding concerns reported to Adult Social Care, however this number increased once lockdown eased, with the number of concerns being higher than average.
- 2) There was an increase in domestic abuse referrals to the Domestic Abuse Intervention Service and a noted increase in domestic abuse being identified by mental health services. Police did however confirm that they were dealing with broadly consistent levels of domestic abuse.
- 3) During the first lockdown period, while some organisations continued to deliver services as normal, others moved to remote or virtual working, and meetings have not stopped for many services. For some services there has been a reduction in face-to-face meetings. There was an increase in face-to-face services during the second lockdown compared to during the first lockdown period. There were concerns around inadvertent harm caused to individuals where there has been a lack of contact, such as the deterioration in people's conditions or safeguarding issues not being identified. London Borough of Hackney adult social care provided assurance that they were quality-assuring visits to ensure that these were appropriately carried out and these risks were mitigated.
- 4) During the peak of both outbreaks, it was noted that some people were unwilling to allow health and care staff into their homes or their relatives' homes due to concerns about being infected by Covid-19. This meant that not all residents received the quality of care they needed. Further, there was some anecdotal evidence to suggest that some families were struggling to care for their relatives during the lockdown period.
- 5) Voluntary sector services and London Borough of Hackney were aware that new groups of residents were presenting in need of support, in particular there has been an increased use of food banks, numbers of people newly experiencing homelessness and increases in the numbers of people experiencing social isolation.
- 6) There was an increase in numbers of people reporting anxiety to the voluntary sector, advocacy and mental health services. It was noted that there was a significant increase in calls to crisis and helplines during the lockdown periods, although this had not necessarily translated into an increase of safeguarding concerns being reported. During the first lockdown there was a cluster of suicides in Hackney, which have been investigated by East London Foundation Trust. Furthermore, Thrive also has anticipated an increase in suicides as a result of poverty and

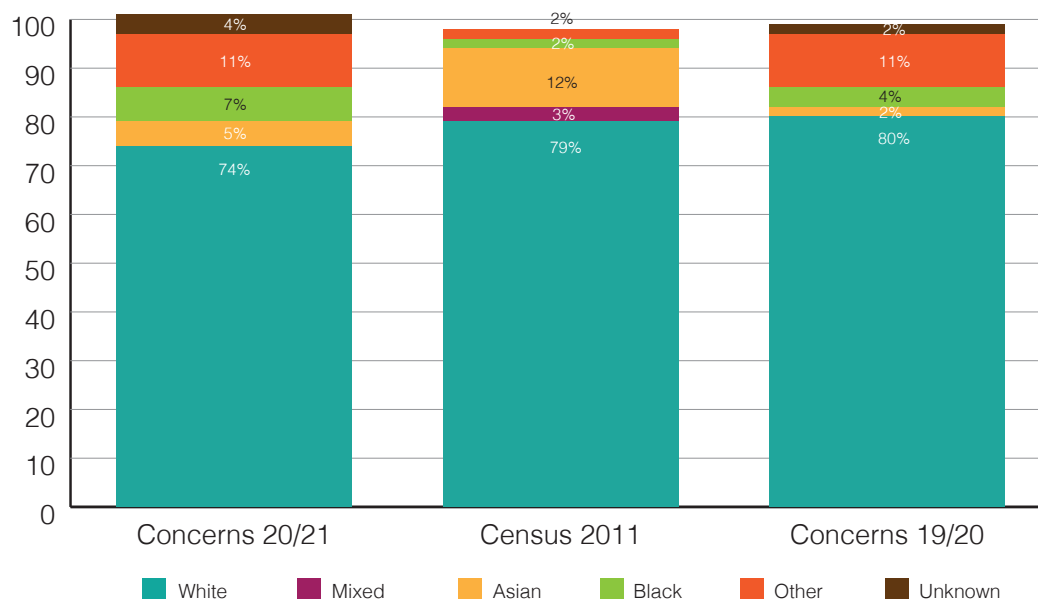
deprivation caused by the Covid-19 outbreak. There has already been an increase in referrals to in-patient mental health services.

- 7) There was an increase in calls concerning Covid-19 scams, and it appears that a number of people have been targeted by sophisticated scams, often relating to the vaccination programme.
- 8) There were concerns reported by a number of agencies about the impact of Covid-19 on carers. There were specific concerns about carers having to take on additional responsibilities during this time, without additional support being offered in some cases. Going forward, it was anticipated that there may be an increase in the numbers of carers needing support.
- 9) There have been increased reports of self-neglect, potentially due to a lack of support and social interaction over the lockdown periods. Moving forward it is anticipated that the Board will continue to see increases in self-neglect reporting.
- 10) There have been reported increases in cuckooing (Cuckooing is where people take over a person's home and use it for their own purposes, exploiting the individual at the same time.) It is not clear whether this increase has been due to increased instances of cuckooing or better awareness of this amongst professionals and increased reporting.

City of London Corporation Safeguarding data

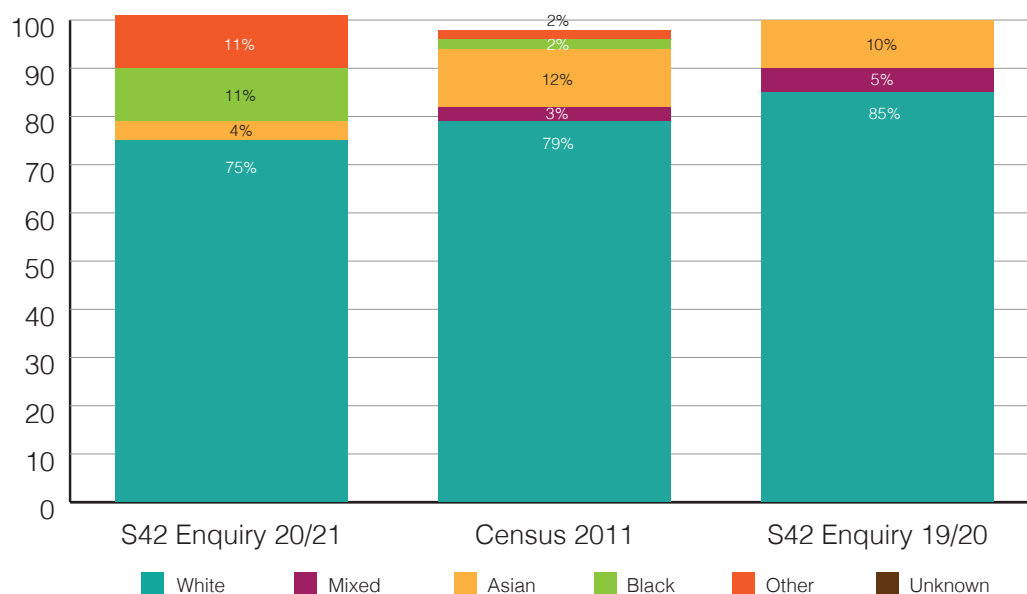
- 57 safeguarding concerns were raised
- 38 safeguarding concerns led to a Section 42 safeguarding enquiry
- Of the 43 concluded cases, 32 were asked about their desired outcome. 24 expressed their desired outcomes. Of the 24 people, 23 people had their desired outcomes fully achieved and/or partially achieved.

Concerns - ethnicity



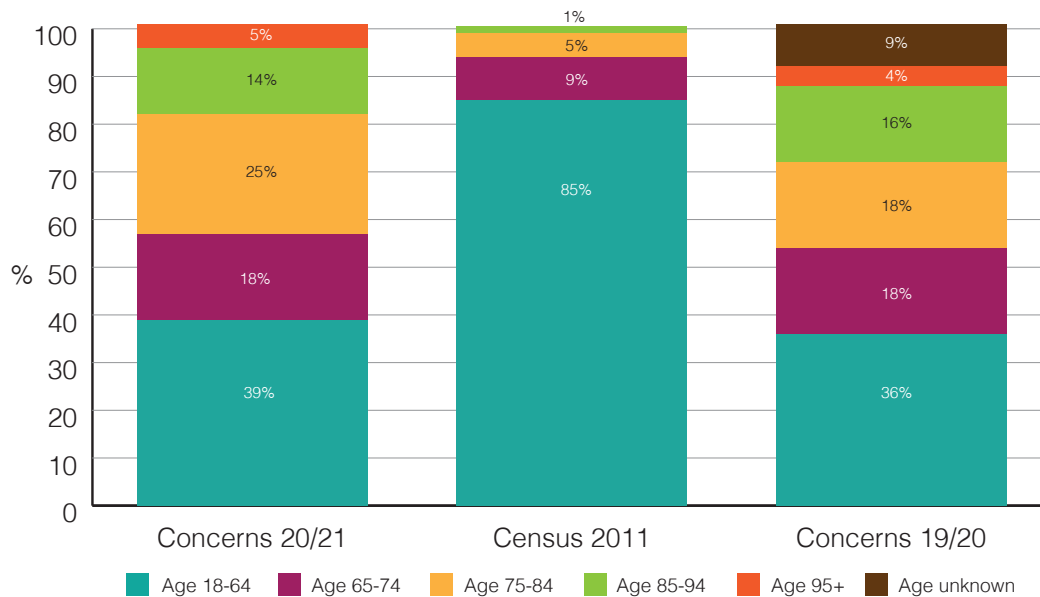
In 2020/21, 74% of safeguarding concerns were in the “White” ethnic category, which is more comparable with the 2011 City of London census breakdown but is in contrast to the ethnic breakdown of concerns raised during 2019/20. 5% of safeguarding concerns were for the “Asian / Asian British” ethnic category, compared with this group accounting for 2% of concerns in the prior year. This is, however, lower than other ethnic groups, which is significant considering that this is the second largest ethnic group in the City. There were 11% of concerns that were categorised as “Other” ethnic origin, with the “Black / Black British” accounting for 7% and ‘unknown’ being 4% respectively.

Enquiries - ethnicity



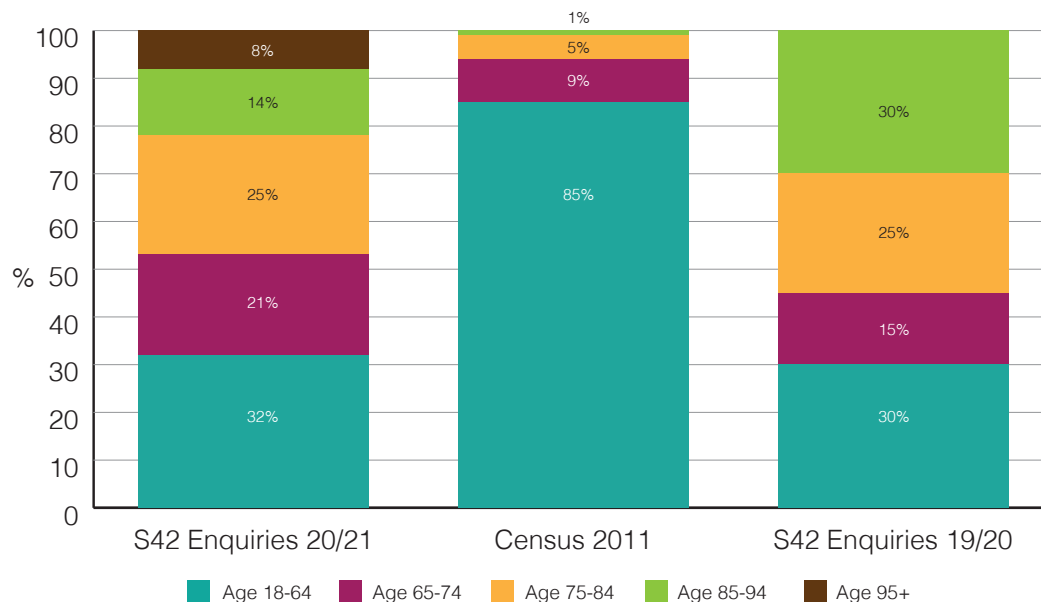
In 2020/21 75% of safeguarding enquiries were regarding people who were in the ‘White’ category, which is similar to the 85% from the previous year. The graph above shows a more comparable and representative demographic makeup to that described in the 2011 COL census breakdown in comparison to last year’s data. There remains an underrepresentation of people from ‘Mixed’ and ‘Asian’ backgrounds and an overrepresentation of people from a ‘Black African’ or ‘Caribbean’ background.

Concerns - age



In 2020/21 the majority of safeguarding concerns were reported regarding people aged 18-64 followed by people aged 75-84. This is consistent with 2019/20 data which showed that 36% of safeguarding concerns related to people aged 18-64. The increase in younger people (people aged 18-64 years) with safeguarding concerns is thought to be a result of more rough sleepers being referred for safeguarding support.

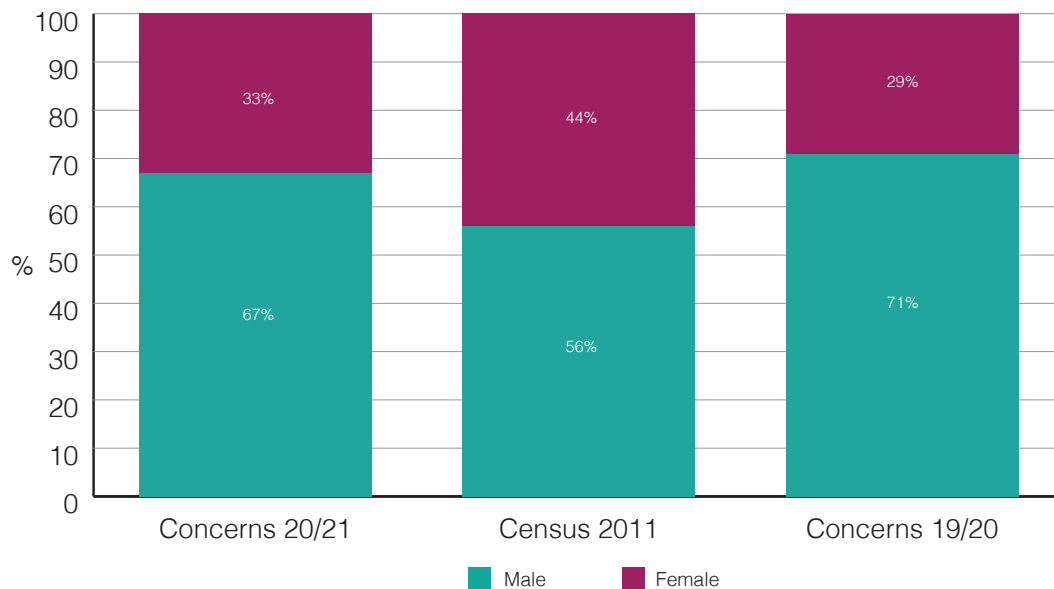
Enquiries - age



The majority of S42 Enquiries were regarding people aged 18-64, which accounted for 32% of the enquiries and is similar to the previous year's figures of 30%. Prior to this, older people (aged 65+) featured in the majority of safeguarding concerns. This change may be due to the general public

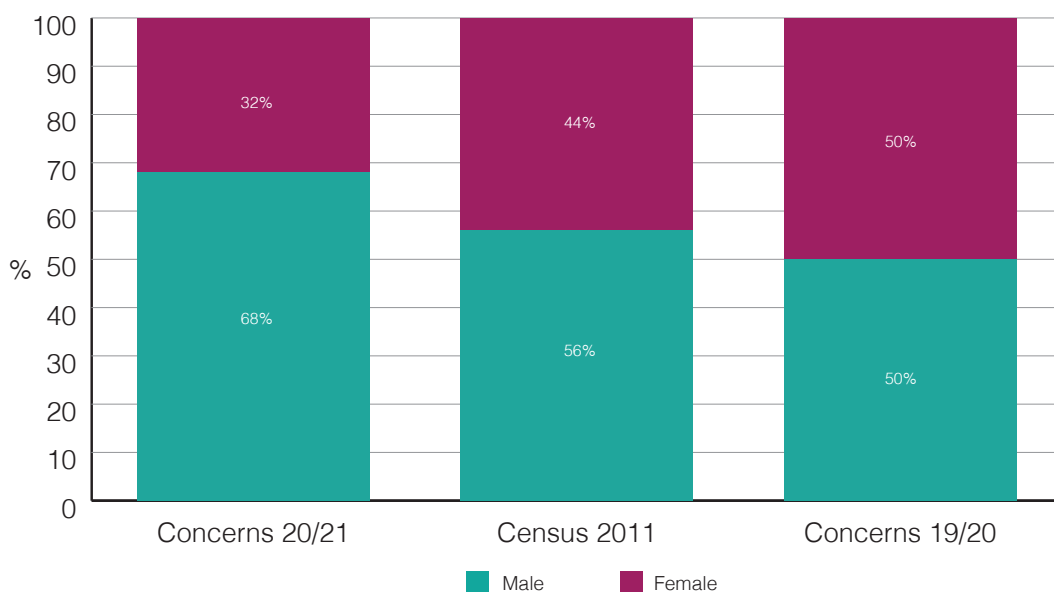
and professionals being more aware of adult safeguarding, which is causing an increase in referrals and subsequent enquiries in comparison to previous years. However, this change is more likely to be due to higher visibility of rough sleepers during the Covid-19 pandemic and increased reporting of safeguarding issues during this period.

Concerns by gender



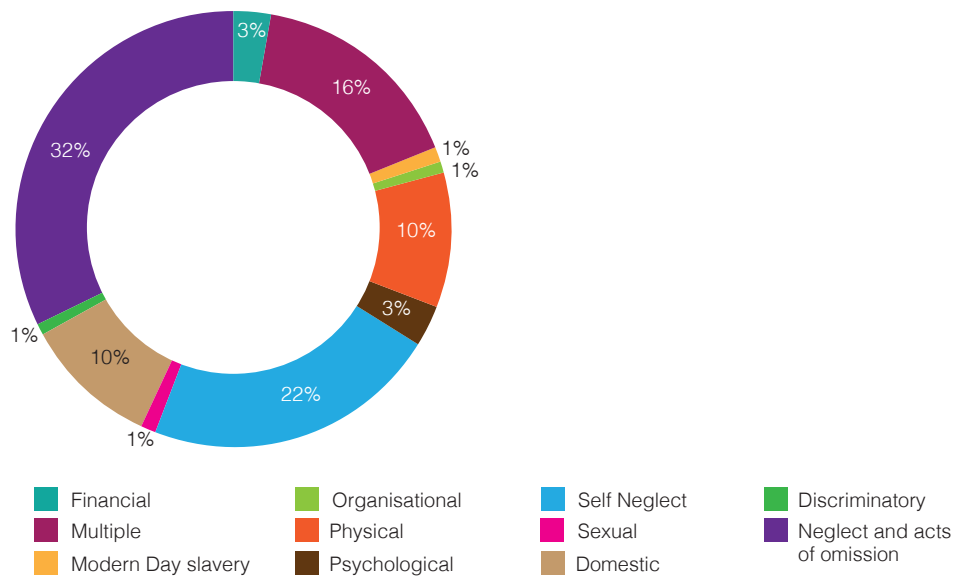
In 2020/21 the majority of safeguarding concerns reported were about men, which was similar to 2019/20. This pattern has varied year to year with more women being the subject of safeguarding concerns in some previous years. On further examination some of the concerns represent multiple referrals for one person, and taking this into account, the differential was smaller.

Enquiries by gender



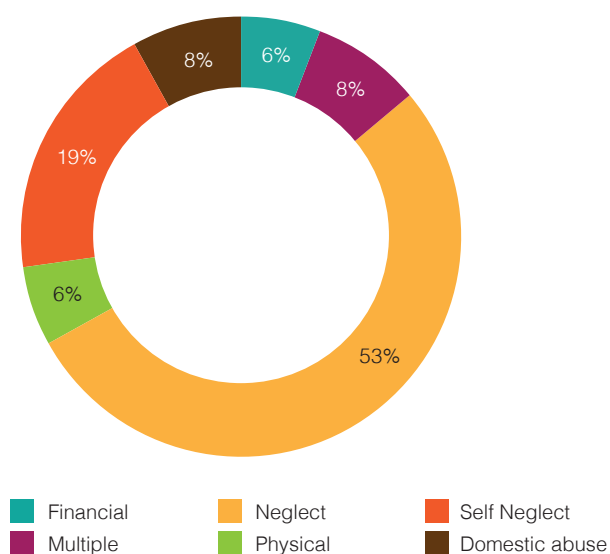
The majority of safeguarding enquiries involved men, compared to 2019/20 when there was an even split with both males and females accounting for 50% of S42 enquiries. However there is only a marginal difference between males and females so these changes are not significant.

Concerns by abuse type



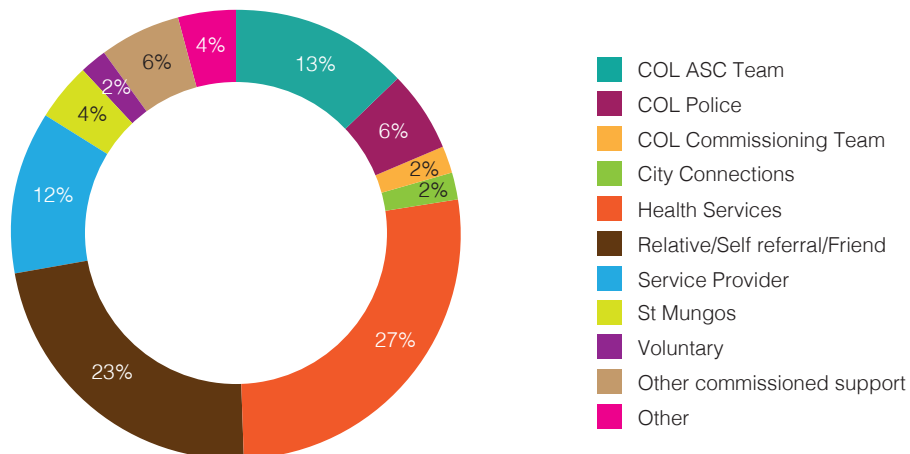
The most common form of abuse reported during 2020/21 was neglect and acts of omission. The data showed a significant rise in the number of reported safeguarding concerns involving domestic abuse. Financial abuse has declined as a cause of harm for the second year in a row. This may indicate that prevention of financial abuse is improving. It may also indicate that, since the pandemic has commenced, there has been an increase in other forms of abuse, in particular neglect, domestic abuse and self-neglect.

Enquiries by abuse type



The most common form of abuse that was identified through safeguarding enquiry was neglect and acts of omission. This was consistent with previous year's data. Self-neglect was the second most common type of abuse, accounting for 19% of enquiries. As mentioned above, the number of enquiries involving financial abuse has also decreased with only two enquiries involving financial abuse.

Source of referral

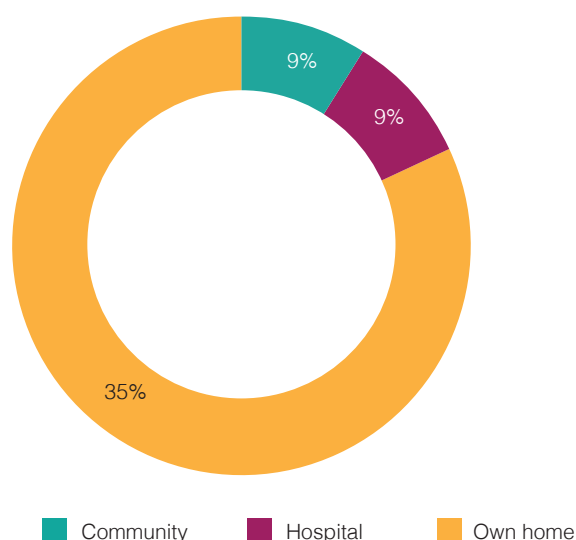


During 2020/21 the top three sources of referral were:

- 14 from Health services
- 12 from Relative / self referral / friend
- 10 from City of London (1 of which relates to City Connections)

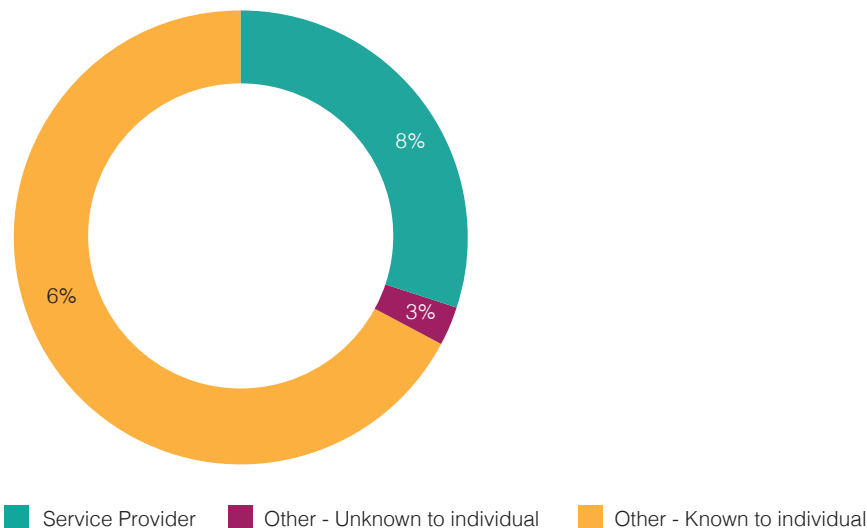
It was positive to see that the second highest rate of referral to safeguarding services was from a friend, relative or self-referral. This suggests that the public are becoming more familiar with adult safeguarding and how to refer people for support.

Location of risk for concluded cases



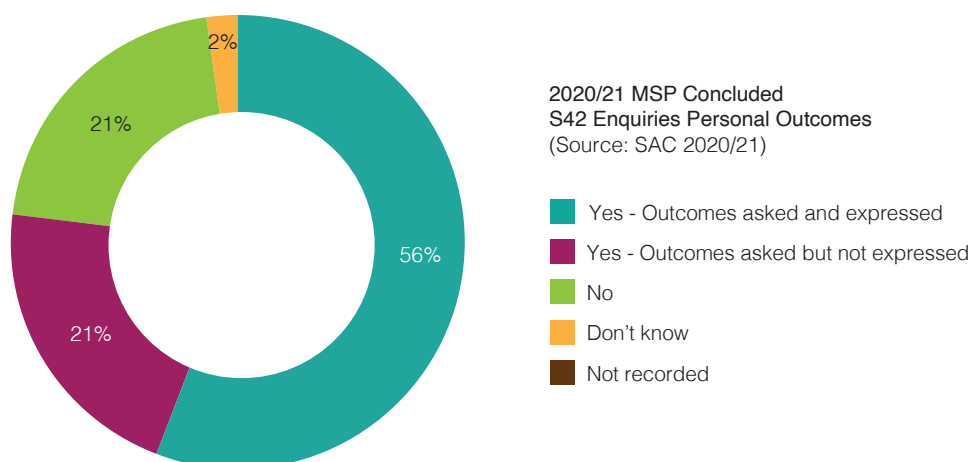
The majority of abuse occurred within the person's own home. This is consistent with previous year's data and national trends identified in NHS Digital's Safeguarding Adults Collection (SAC), which collects safeguarding data from all Local Authorities in England. There were fewer cases where the location of abuse was in the community or a hospital. This is likely to be a direct result of the Covid-19 pandemic with many people being unable to leave their homes during this time.

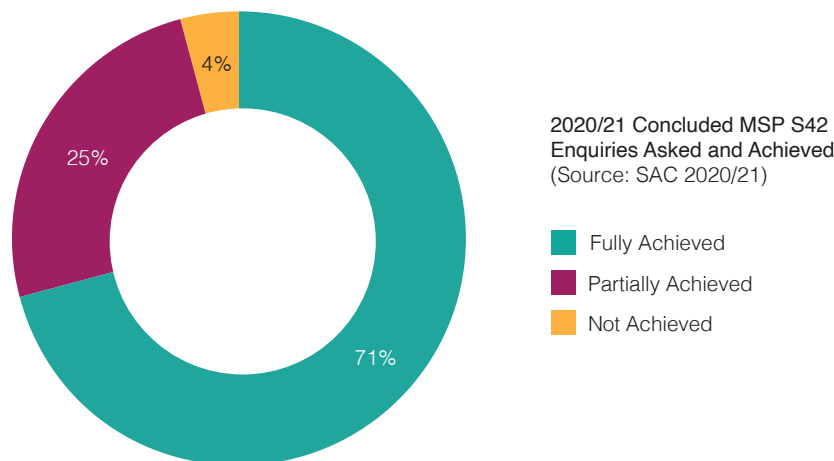
Source of risk for concluded cases



In the majority of safeguarding enquiries, the person who was alleged to have caused harm was known to the individual. This information is consistent with previous years' data and also reflects national trends identified in the NHS Digital SAC returns.

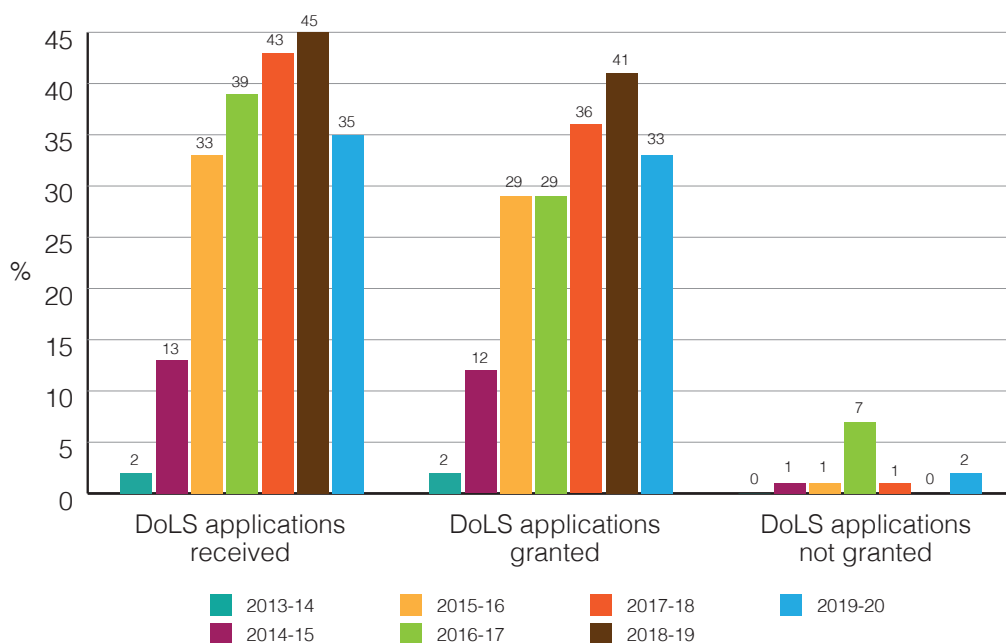
Making Safeguarding Personal





Making Safeguarding Personal is a way of undertaking safeguarding activity that is person-centred and focuses on delivering outcomes that the individual using safeguarding services wants. Professionals ask the person what they want or need to help them keep themselves safe. Where someone is unable to tell professionals about their needs, a best interest decision can be made to ensure their values and beliefs are upheld. The data shows that there has been an increase in the number of people who have not been asked about their desired outcomes. The reasons for this are not clear and will be explored further. There has, however, been an increase in wishes being achieved where people have expressed the outcomes that they want to be achieved.

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS)



During 2020/21 there were 39 DoLS applications, although 4 were from last year's reporting period. 'Active DoLS' refers to DoLS from the prior reporting period that remained active during the current reporting period. The number of DoLS applications remained stable from the previous year, although there is a wider pattern of DoLS applications reducing in number.

Appendix A:

CHSAB Annual Strategic Plan 2020-2021

CHSAB Annual Strategic Plan 2021 – 2022 (Update February 2021)

The CHSAB Plan addresses the six core principles contained in the CHSAB's Strategy for 2020 – 2025

Partner	Lead	Partner	Lead
London Borough of Hackney (LBH)	Helen Woodland	City of London Corporation (CoL)	Andrew Carter / Chris Pelham
City and Hackney CCG (CCG)	Siobhan Harper / Jenny Singleton	Hackney Metropolitan Police (MPS)	Marcus Barnett / Daniel Rutland
City of London Police	Anna Rice	Homerton University Hospital Foundation Trust (HUHFT)	Catherine Pelley / Jennie Wood
Barts Health NHS Trust	Claire Hughes	East London Foundation Trust (ELFT)	Dean Henderson
London Fire Brigade (City of London and Hackney)		London Fire Brigade City of London	David Bulbrook
National Probation Trust	Clare Andsell	Department of Work and Pensions	Ian Young
Healthwatch Hackney	Jon Williams	Healthwatch City of London	Paul Coles
Hackney CVS Age UK	Kristine Wellington Larissa Howells	The Advocacy Project	Judith Davey
London Borough of Hackney and City of London Public Health	Andrew Trathen	London Borough of Hackney Housing	Jennifer Wynter
Turning Point (substance misuse service)	Graeme Hodgkinson	City and Hackney Safeguarding Children's Partnership	Jim Gamble
Older Person's Reference Group	Cynthia White	City of London Commissioning	Ian Jarman
Commissioning LBH	Zainab Jalil	City of London Housing	Liam Gillespie

Sub-group	Chair	Task & Finish Groups	Chair
SAR & Case Review	Chris Pelham	Transitional Safeguarding (joint group with Community Safety Partnership & Children's Safeguarding Partnership)	Dr Adi Cooper
Quality Assurance (QA)	John Binding		
Workforce Development (WFD)	Zak Darwood		

Sub-Committee	Chair
City of London	Dr Adi Cooper

Principle 1: Proportionality - “I am sure that the professionals will work in my interest, as I see them and they will only get involved as much as needed.”				
Priority	Action	Lead	Intended Impact	Update
1. To respond to any safeguarding issues arising from the Covid-19 pandemic	1.1 The Executive Group will facilitate partners to consider any safeguarding issues relating to Covid-19. This will include ensuring that there is oversight of emerging safeguarding issues, the safeguarding responses to Covid-19 pandemic and recovery.	Executive Group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assure ourselves that we are effectively safeguarding issues affecting residents are responded to 2. Quality assurance problems are reported and addressed in a timely manner. 	
	1.2 The Board will continue to review data to identify safeguarding trends that emerge as a result of Covid-19 and identify proportionate responses	Executive Group / QA sub-group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Board has a picture of safeguarding in the City and Hackney and allocates resources to respond to the need that has been identified. 	
	1.3 The Board will identify any learning opportunities relating to safeguarding, as the Covid-19 pandemic progresses and through recovery stage	Executive Group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Frontline staff will have the knowledge they require to provide good quality support to residents 	

Principle 1: Proportionality - “I am sure that the professionals will work in my interest, as I see them and they will only get involved as much as needed.”

2. To ensure that agencies are preparing staff for the introduction of Liberty Protection Safeguards (LPS) through training and development of skills and knowledge	2.1 LPS Leads in City and Hackney will provide assurances to the Board that they have appropriately prepared for the introduction of LPS. This includes responding accordingly to any national issues.	LPS Leads	1. The Board is confident that practitioners can exercise their duties in relation to LPS 2. Residents in the City and Hackney will have appropriate LPS arrangements in place	
	2.2 Partners who have duties under the LPS will provide assurances to the Board that appropriate training has been commissioned for their staff. It will further consider whether training should be commissioned for agencies who may require a general understanding of LPS. Please refer to section four for further details on training requirements	All partners with LPS responsibilities	1. The Board is assured that professionals can appropriately exercise their duties in respect of LPS 2. Residents in the City and Hackney have appropriate LPS arrangements in place	
	2.3 LPS Leads will work in partnership with Childrens' Social Care and the Safeguarding Childrens' Partnership to ensure that practitioners are supported in preparing for introduction of LPS.	Head of Adult Safeguarding / LPS Project Lead	1. The Board is assured that all 16 - 17 year olds that require a LPS are provided with this 2. That there are effective transitions of young adults on an LPS into adult services	

Principle 2: Empowerment - “I am asked what I want as the outcomes from the safeguarding process and this directly inform what happens.”				
Priority	Action	Lead	Intended Impact	Update
3. To engage with the voluntary sector to continue to increase awareness of safeguarding issues	3.1 A programme of bitesize learning sessions to voluntary sector staff and volunteers will be delivered by the Safeguarding Adults Board Manager and Board's voluntary sector partners.	CHSAB Manager / HCVS/ Age UK / The Advocacy Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There will be an improved understanding of safeguarding across the voluntary sector 2. Staff will be more empowered to respond and support safeguarding need. 	
	3.2 HCVS will run quarterly forums with the Safeguarding Champions to ensure that they are provided with training opportunities regarding safeguarding and ensure that there is a pathway to share safeguarding intelligence.	CHSAB Manager / HCVS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safeguarding champions will be better equipped to deliver their role 2. The Board will receive an increase in safeguarding intelligence from the safeguarding champions. 	
	3.3 The workforce development sub-group will identify and develop additional resources to support practitioners working in the City and Hackney, this will include a monthly bulletin with updates on safeguarding legal issues and policy	CHSAB Manager / workforce development sub-group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There will be better communication of safeguarding information to frontline staff 2. There will be an improvement in safeguarding practice and how to apply the law to ongoing safeguarding concerns and enquiries. 	

Priority	Action	Lead	Intended Impact	Update
	3.4 The Board will create a feedback loop with voluntary sector staff and volunteers so that safeguarding issues and intelligence can be routinely shared with the Board.	CHSAB Manager / HCVS/ Age UK/ The Advocacy Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There will be improved relations between voluntary sector services and the Board with a streamlined process for feeding back intelligence to the voluntary sector There will be a stronger awareness of the Board amongst the voluntary sector 	
4. To continue to embed engagement with people with lived experience and ensure that they and their carers can influence all aspects of the Board's work	4.1 The Board will identify local service user groups to engage with remotely to promote awareness of safeguarding issues until such time that the service user groups can meet face-to-face. Hackney CVS and The Advocacy Project will support engagement with faith, carers and different cultural networks in the City and Hackney	All Board partners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There will be an increase in community engagement with the Board evidenced through increased engagement with Board resources & events for residents - this will help raise awareness of safeguarding across different communities The Board will receive more intelligence on safeguarding issues affecting different communities 	
	4.2 The Board will consider procuring a third sector organisation to obtain feedback from people with lived experience regarding their experiencing of safeguarding on behalf of the Board.	CHSAB Manager	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Board will be able to identify how to improve adult safeguarding services for residents 	
	4.3 The Board Manager will work with voluntary sector services to identify three people with lived experience of safeguarding to attend the London Safeguarding Voices Group	CHSAB Manager / Healthwatch/ Hackney CVS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The needs of City and Hackney residents and the Board will influence regional decision making around safeguarding. 	

Principle 3: Prevention - “I receive clear and simple information about what abuse is, how to recognise the signs and what I can do to seek help.”					
Priority	Action	Lead	Intended Impact	Update	
5. To embed the learning from Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs) and the National Analysis of SARs	5.1 The Workforce Development Group will identify the key learning from the National Analysis of SARs and disseminate this to frontline practitioners in a series of briefings and learning sessions.	WFD sub-group	1. Practitioners will increase their knowledge of SARs and this will inform best practice when working with residents.		
	5.2 The SAR Action Plan Task and Finish Group will ensure that the learning and actions from EF Fire Death Review and MS SAR are delivered and review how improvements are embedded into practice.	SAR Action Plan Task and Finish Group	1. There will be a reduction in the number of SAR actions being uncompleted 2. The Board's approach to quality assurance will be more robust.		
	5.3 The SAR sub-group will review and update CSHAB SAR policy and process documents to ensure that these are compliant with the recommendations outlined in the National Analysis of SARs	SAR sub-group	1. The Board will be able to evidence that it meets its statutory obligations effectively 2. The risk of SARs being legally challenged will reduce		

Priority	Action	Lead	Intended Impact	Update
5. To embed the learning from Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs) and the National Analysis of SARs	5.4 The SAR sub-group will review all previous SAR action plans to identify what the achievements, gaps and challenges remain in relation to successfully embedding learning into practice.	SAR sub-group	1. The Board will be able to use the information to ensure that future SARs are more effectively embedded into practice. This will result in a reduction in the same issues being highlighted in all SARs.	
	5.5 The Workforce Development Group will identify and create resources that will help embed long-term organisational memory of SARs for staff across the partnership.	WFD sub-group	1. There will be an increased knowledge of SARs and the key learning among frontline staff.	
	5.6 The SAR sub-group will review and evaluate how each SAR has changed practice in the City and Hackney.	SAR sub-group	1. The Board will be able to quantify the value of SARs and the impact that they have in the City and Hackney.	

Principle 4: Partnership - “I know that staff treat any personal and sensitive information in confidence, only sharing what is helpful and necessary. I am confident that professionals will work together and with me to get the best result for me.”

Priority	Action	Lead	Intended Impact	Update
6. To continue to engage with Community Safety Partnerships, Safeguarding Children's Partnership and Health and Wellbeing Boards	6.1 The Board will continue to address strategic issues and work collaboratively on issues affecting CSP, CHSCPs and HWBs at the Hackney Joint Chairs meeting and City of London equivalent.	CHSAB Manager / CHSCP	1. There will be an improvement in the way that residents needs are met across the City and Hackney.	
	6.2 The Board will explore with the Hackney Community Safety Partnership safeguarding issues arising from residents who exhibit anti-social behaviour and how to improve appropriate support.	Independent Chair / Community Safety Partnership	1. Practitioners will have a better understanding of how ASB is linked to safeguarding 2. There will be improved interventions for people who have safeguarding needs and also exhibit anti-social behaviour e.g support will be offered at an earlier stage.	
	6.3 The Board will continue to build its relationships with organisations across City and Hackney: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adult Social Care teams in the London Borough of Hackney 2. City of London Housing and Commissioning Teams 3. Housing Associations in the London Borough of Hackney 	Independent Chair / CHSAB Manager	1. The Board will work more collaboratively with partners across the City and Hackney and ensure safeguarding is embedded into all areas of work.	

Priority	Action	Lead	Intended Impact	Update
	<p>6.4 The Board will continue to identify opportunities to engage and work collaboratively with new organisations and partnerships.</p>	CHSAB Manager / Independent Chair	<p>1. The Board will work more collaboratively with partners across the City and Hackney and ensure safeguarding is embedded into all areas of work.</p> <p>2. To boost the Board's profile and mean that it has greater influence</p>	
	<p>6.5 The Board will continue to lead and/or assist other Partnerships with on-going work regarding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modern Day Slavery 2. Suicide Prevention 3. Domestic Homicide 	CHSAB Manager	<p>1. Safeguarding will inform prevention work and decrease the need for people to receive safeguarding support in the long-term.</p> <p>2. Professionals working outside ASC will have an increased awareness of their safeguarding duties</p>	
7. To progress work on Transitional Safeguarding	<p>7.1 The Transitional Safeguarding Task and Finish Group will continue to deliver the transitional safeguarding action plan on behalf of CHSAB, the Safeguarding Children's Partnership and Community Safety Partnerships across City and Hackney</p>	Transitional safeguarding T&F group	<p>1. There will be an improved safeguarding response to young adults in the City and Hackney</p> <p>2. The work will build trust amongst young people and statutory organisation</p>	

Principle 5: Protection - “I get help and support to report abuse and neglect. I get help so that I am able to take part in the safeguarding process to the extent to which I want.”				
Priority	Action	Lead	Intended Impact	Update
8. Assurance that residents using Out of Borough placements or placed in unregulated settings are appropriately safeguarded from abuse and neglect	8.1 The Board will review the mechanisms by which commissioners get information on deaths of Hackney residents placed in Out-of-Borough placements.	LBH / COL / City and Hackney CCG Teams	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Board will have improved oversight on safeguarding issues affecting residents placed out-of-Borough 2. The quality of care provided to residents is equitable. 	
	8.2 London Borough of Hackney, City of London and City and Hackney CCG will report any (Covid-19) safeguarding issues that may affect City or Hackney residents living in an out-of-Borough placements.	LBH/Col/ City and Hackney CCG Commissioning Teams	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Board can be assured that partners have provided good safeguarding care to residents. 2. The quality of care provided to residents is equitable. 	
	6.3 The Board will support and promote any work at a national or regional level to strengthen cross boundary/Borough working in this area.	Independent Chair / CHSAB Manager	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There will be a reduction in the amount of people denied care due to disputes centred on who is the lead Borough responsible for care. 	

Priority	Action	Lead	Intended Impact	Update
9. To raise awareness of executive mental capacity amongst professionals based in the City and Hackney	9.1 The workforce development group will develop a suite of resources for frontline practitioners to assist with developing skills for assessing executive mental capacity.	WFD group	1. Audits will showed that practice around mental capacity continues to improve.	
	9.2 The Head of Adult Safeguarding will deliver a series of briefings and learning sessions on the following: 1. How professionals can escalate complex safeguarding cases 2. The role of the Court of Protection and High Court 3. Legal literacy in relation to mental capacity cases	Head of Adult Safeguarding LBH & CoL	1. There will be a better infrastructure in place to prevent high risk service users experiencing harm	

Principle 6: Accountability - “I understand the role of everyone involved in my life and so do they.”				
Priority	Action	Lead	Intended Impact	Update
10. To ensure that all agencies across the City and Hackney deliver their core duties in relation to safeguarding	10.1 To promote the voluntary sector audit tool amongst voluntary and provider agencies and support agencies to complete and identify improvements.	CHSAB Manager / Commissioning / Voluntary sector partners	1. This will help the Board assure itself that providers are undertaking their safeguarding obligations and help improve the safeguarding response in this sector.	
	10.2 To create a Provider Concerns Group to improve oversight of safeguarding concerns impacting this sector.	Head of Adult Safeguarding / Head of Commissioning	1. There is assurance that the provider sector is meeting its obligations. 2. There will be earlier interventions to support residents where safeguarding issues are identified.	
	10.3 To quality assure safeguarding training across the partnership to ensure that staff all have received the safeguarding training they require .	Workforce Development Sub-Group	1. There will be evidence that all staff working with adults at risk are appropriately trained to do so. 2. There will be an increase in staff receiving safeguarding training.	

Principle 6: Accountability - “I understand the role of everyone involved in my life and so do they.”					
Priority	Action	Lead	Intended Impact	Update	
	10.4 The Board to undertake a Making Safeguarding Personal temperature check with all partners.	QA sub-group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MSP has been embedded into practice properly. 2. The Board can identify areas where MSP needs to be strengthened. 		
	10.5 The Board will undertake an self-assessment of adult safeguarding across London Borough of Hackney Social Care.	Head of Adult Safeguarding / Executive Group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Board will understand how well adult safeguarding is being embedded into practice. 2. There will be an action plan identifying how to improve the adult safeguarding response to residents. 		

Principle 6: Accountability - “I understand the role of everyone involved in my life and so do they.”				
11. To ensure the delivery of the Board's core business	11.1 The Quality Assurance sub-group will continue to collect and analyse safeguarding data to identify safeguarding trends arising in the City and Hackney and provide reports to the Board.	QA sub-group	<p>1. The Board will be able to use this information to inform its priorities for future years.</p> <p>2. The Board will be able to evidence that it is responding to need in the City and Hackney.</p>	
	11.2 The Neighbourhood Team and Board will continue to work together to identify how safeguarding and learning from SARs can be reinforced and incorporated in development work undertaken by the Neighbourhood Teams.	CHSAB Manager/ Neighbourhood Team Project Manager	<p>1. Safeguarding will form a fundamental element to the Neighbourhood Team work and influence all of their workstreams.</p> <p>2. Safeguarding need will be identified at an earlier stage.</p>	
	11.3 Set up a small working group to deliver and support activities across the partnership for Safeguarding Adults Week, November 2021.	WFD/ service user engagement sub-group	<p>1. There will be greater awareness of safeguarding across the City and Hackney..</p> <p>2. The number of professionals and residents engaging during SAW will increase.</p>	
	11.4 The Quality Assurance sub-group will oversee the delivery of one multi-agency audit on the theme of self-neglect and report the findings to the Board. .	QA sub-group	<p>1. The Board will be able to identify how well we respond to self-neglect and improve practice by identifying areas of focus going forward.</p>	

Principle 6: Accountability - “I understand the role of everyone involved in my life and so do they.”				
Priority	Action	Lead	Intended Impact	Update
11. To ensure the delivery of the Board's core business	11.5 The Board will continue to commission and provide training to update professionals on safeguarding and relevant areas of legal literacy.	CHSAB Manager / AD People CoL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Frontline staff will be able to better utilise legislation to help them support residents. 2. There are improved outcomes for high risk individuals. 	
	11.6 The Board will continue to engage with residents via quarterly newsletters and seek their input on any initiatives that the Board is working on.	CHSAB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residents will have a better awareness of safeguarding issues affecting residents. 2. There will be increased engagement with the Board. 	
	11.7 All partners will provide assurances regarding their commitment to the Board by completing the Safeguarding Adults Partnership Audit Tool at the Board's annual Development Day and contributing to the annual report.	All partners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Board will be assured that all partners are meeting their statutory obligations. 2. Where partner agencies are not meeting statutory obligations the Board will be able to put in place directives to tackle problems that have been identified. 	

City & Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board

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Committee(s): Safer City Partnership	Dated: 27 th September 2021
Subject: City of London Police-Acquisitive Crime Electronic Monitoring Project	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	1- People are safe and feel safe
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N/A
If so, how much?	N/A
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	N/A
Report of: Commissioner of Police	For Information
Report author: Christopher Hay, Chief Inspector, Sector Policing; Insp Alex Wisbey Sector Policing and Tasking / Integrated Offender Management	

Summary

With reference to localised crime, the Force is taking part in an acquisitive crime electronic monitoring project. This involves the compulsory tagging and monitoring of serious acquisitive crime offenders which fit certain eligibility criteria.

As part of the Government's ambition to reduce neighbourhood crime, the focus has been placed on acquisitive crime because acquisitive crime has a high reoffending rate coupled with a low rate of detection/prosecution.

The City of London Police is due to join phase 2 of this project, with this phase due to 'go live' at the end of September.

Recommendation(s)

Members of the Board are asked to note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. As part of the Government's ambition to reduce neighbourhood crime, the Minister requested a substantial programme of GPS trail monitoring for adult offenders convicted of acquisitive crimes.
2. There were originally 6 path finder Forces and now 13 further Forces are joining the project under Phase 2, including the City of London and the Metropolitan Police

Service (MPS). This phase is due to 'go live' at the end of September 2021. The project was specifically set up with a test and learn approach and was rolled out initially with the 6 pathfinder forces, with a view to understanding and adapting the service based on feedback.

Current Position

3. The Project involves the compulsory tagging and monitoring of serious acquisitive crime offenders. Why the focus on Acquisitive Crime? It is because Acquisitive Crime has a high reoffending rate coupled with a low rate of detection/prosecution.

Eligible offenders:

- have committed acquisitive neighbourhood crimes - burglary, robbery, theft from the person of another, theft from vehicles or theft of a motor vehicle;
- have been sentenced as an adult to a Standard Determinate Sentence of 12 months or more, and;
- will live within the geographical range of one of the eligible police force areas; and;
- are deemed suitable for electronic monitoring.

4. The premise of the project is summarised below:

- All serious acquisitive crime offenders released with 12 months or more of their sentence remaining, will be electronically tagged and monitored as a condition of that early release. The monitoring is done by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Probation Service.
- Forces involved in the project will provide details of all their serious acquisitive crime offences to the MoJ on a weekly basis. (There are ambitions for this to move to a daily process).
- The MoJ will overlay this data with their own monitoring data. They will send back proximity alerts to forces where an offender maps close to a crime.
- MoJ assess that the current pilot forces get alerts from about 1% of crimes analysed.
- Forces will assess the data and provide responses to the MoJ as to how the alert information has been resolved.
- The location data is not of sufficient accuracy to evidentially confirm an exact location of a subject.
- The returns will come via our Integrated Offender Management team. There are existing links with the MPS and Probation Service in order to share information.

5. A number of lessons have been learned from the pathfinder forces which have been fed into this next phase of the project. These are mostly process issues such as Forces were using different longitude/ latitude standards, resulting in discrepancies in the crime vicinity coordinates and different crime codes for offences which made it difficult to compare data with Home Office offence codes. Solutions have been developed to feed into phase 2.

City of London

6. Given the City's relatively small, residential population it is expected that mapped offenders are likely to be from out of the Force area. At this stage, CoLP is not aware of any opportunity for forces to "bid" to have people included in the project.
7. In terms of results, these are not expected to be significant in terms of numbers. The project is intended to enhance detection opportunities but is also focused on reducing reoffending.
8. Since April 2021, the participating forces have had only a handful of arrests and have only just had their first charge from a proximity report. It is anticipated that smaller forces may receive around 5 proximity alerts a month, with larger forces up to 10. The MPS estimation is for around 55 proximity reports a month. It will be interesting to see what the CoLP get in terms of alerts, given the economic and leisure attractions of the City and the potential for committing acquisitive crime.
9. At present, a mapped offender would need to be within 150m of a crime (the project is looking to reduce this to 100m), within a certain time frame. As Members will appreciate, the City can have a large number of people concentrated within 150m of any location. Given that a lot of the City's acquisitive crime is in public places and social venues, it is quite possible that offenders mapping close by will be a person of interest at first, rather than a clear suspect.
10. CoLP do not anticipate that this project is likely to lead to a significant number of detections on its own, but it does have the potential to be a really good source of information/intelligence, especially around series offences. In any case, CoLP does currently have a high detection rate compared to other forces nationally which is of note (at the end of Quarter 1 it was 31%, with the national average being around 13%).
11. In more rural areas, it will be of significant interest if a known offender is mapping near to a rural burglary, for example. The City of London is obviously a different environment so the results will be interesting, but the information may still be developed into intelligence, inform other investigative options or be used as a basis for informed arrests.

Corporate & Strategic Implications –

Strategic implications – This project will support the delivery of both the City of London (CoL) and City of London Police (CoLP) Corporate Plan. (CoL 1- People are safe and feel safe; CoLP- making the city the safest in the world). It also supports the City of London Policing Plan 2021-23 in terms of the focus on the potential to reduce acquisitive crime.

Financial implications- N/A

Resource implications- N/A

Legal implications- N/A

Risk implications- N/A

Equalities implications – There is no evidence to suggest that this project will adversely affect individuals under the protected characteristics (age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership and pregnancy and maternity)

Climate implications- N/A

Security implications- N/A

Conclusion

12. The Force is optimistic about joining this project and it is anticipated that it will have an impact in managing acquisitive crime offenders, particularly those who fit the eligibility criteria who frequent the City of London to commit this type of crime on a regular basis.

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