



Safer City Partnership Strategy Board

Date: MONDAY, 29 JANUARY 2024
Time: 2.00 pm
Venue: COMMITTEE ROOM - 2ND FLOOR WEST WING, GUILDHALL

Members: Robert Atkin (Chair)
Gavin Stedman (Deputy Chair)
Shohel Ahmed
Sadiq Ali
Patrick Brooks
James Chapman
Judith Finlay
Ian Hughes
Sandra Husbands
Rory MacCallum
Don Randall
Richard Riley
Stephanie Salmon
Amy Wilkinson

Enquiries: Community Safety Team
safer.city@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Lunch will be served in the Guildhall Club at 1pm

Ian Thomas CBE
Town Clerk and Chief Executive

AGENDA

1. **APOLOGIES**

2. **MINUTES**

For Decision

3. **REDUCING NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION**

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

For Information
(Pages 5 - 18)

4. **UPDATE ON CITY OF LONDON REDUCING RE-OFFENDING DELIVERY GROUP**

Report of the Head of Service, Hackney & City Probation.

For Decision
(Pages 19 - 22)

5. **SERIOUS VIOLENCE DUTY**

Report of the Town Clerk.

For Decision
(Pages 23 - 40)

6. **SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC PLAN UPDATE 2022-2025**

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

For Information
(Pages 41 - 76)

7. **CITY OF LONDON - CRIME AND DISORDER PICTURE**

City of London Police to be heard.

For Discussion
(Verbal Report)

8. **FUTURE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

Executive Director of Community and Children's Services to be heard.

For Discussion
(Verbal Report)

9. **CITY BIDS UPDATE**
Presentation by Primera.

For Information
(Pages 77 - 94)

10. **PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT 2002 (POCA) FUNDING UPDATE**
Report of the Executive Director for Community and Children's Services.

For Decision
(Pages 95 - 106)

11. **PREVENT - VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS AND DOMESTIC ABUSE
(TAXI MARSHALLING INITIATIVE)**
Report of City of London Crime Prevention Association (CoLCPA).

For Discussion
(Pages 107 - 112)

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

For Decision

13. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

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Strategy Boards & Committee:	Date:
Safer City Partnership Strategy Board	29/01/2024
Subject: Reducing Neighbourhood Crime and Anti-social Behaviour Strategy Implementation	Public
Report of: Judith Finlay, Director of Community and Children’s Services, City of London Corporation	For Information
Author: Valeria Cadena, Community Safety Manager, City of London Corporation	
<p>Summary</p> <p>The purpose of this report is to provide partners and the public an update on the progress of the Safer City Partnership, Reducing Neighbourhood Crime and Anti-social Behaviour Strategy implementation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Recommendation</p> <p>Partners are asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note the report 	

Main Report

Background

1. The Safer City Partnership (SCP) Strategy 2022-2025 was agreed at the end of 2022 and 7 priorities were decided in the plan ‘Reducing neighbourhood crime and Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)’ become one of the priorities.
2. In 2023 the ASB Delivery Group was created with key partners from the Corporation and Police to deliver the strategic aims of the plan. The group has been meeting quarterly to review progress on actions and collaborate to deliver our outcomes.

3. The group is co-chaired by the Corporation Director for City Operations division Ian Huges and the City Police Chief Superintendent Rob Atkin. The group will be responsible for the review of the ASB strategy in 2024 and create a new action plan for the year.
4. In 2023 the group supported the delivery of a Partnership ASB policy that is currently going to different committees for approval. The policy gives greater clarity on how we respond to ASB in the Square Mile and how the different departments in the Corporation and police work together to prevent and tackle ASB.

Current Position

5. The 'reducing neighbourhood crime and ASB implementation plan' in Appendix 1 shows progress on the actions initially marked and the individual agencies who were responsible for it progress.
6. The strategic plan focuses on a collaborative victim-focused approach to tackling ASB, working between corporation departments, police, and other agencies to tackle ASB through improved reporting, support, enforcement, and environmental measures. Some of the key achievements of the 2023 are highlighted below.
7. Communications campaigns have raised awareness on reporting ASB and theft techniques. The Corporation and police websites have been improved to give all our communities diverse ways to report and contact us about ASB issues.
8. The ASB Case Review process has been promoted and updated. The ASB Case review process allows victims and communities to escalate problems when they are reported but no action has taken place to resolve the issues. This process can be activated after three consecutive reports of ASB in 6 months with no action taken by any agency. This works as a safety net for vulnerable people and our communities.
9. A Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CMARAC) was established to support victims and the process has been refreshed to ensure repeat victims are identified and managed through the CMARAC process. Repeat offenders will also be managed by the same forum.
10. Cluster panels enable residents to flag emerging issues with the City Police and feel reassured of the police work in the Square Mile.
11. Data sharing processes are in place between licensing, pollution control, police, and other corporation teams responsible for the response of diverse types of ASB.

12. Patrol services provided by Parkguard have increased following a trial and benefits analysis. The Corporation has seen the benefits of using patrol services to reduce and prevent ASB, therefore in 2024, we will expand the service to the nighttime economy busy areas and the City Bridges.
13. Community Safety Accreditation Scheme (CSAS) powers are powers delegated by the Police to patrol services and security officers. CSAS has now been delegated from the City Police to Parkguard. The aim of delegating CSAS powers is to give Parkguard officers more tools to deal with low-level disorder and ASB – the delegated powers will allow Parkguard to require name and address, to issue Fixed Penalty Notices, to require the surrender of alcohol and tobacco, and to stop cycles riding on a footway.
14. Overall, the plan has implemented several initiatives to improve reporting, support, enforcement, and collaboration on ASB issues. Key next steps are focused on continuing to build on these foundations.

Next Steps

15. In 2024 the ASB Strategic Delivery Group will continue to work in partnership and create new initiatives to reduce and respond to ASB in the Square Mile, some of the points we plan to have in the 2024 plan are as follows:
 - a. Further communications campaigns, especially around the night-time economy.
 - b. Increasing awareness of enhanced lighting technologies to tackle ASB
 - c. Analysing CCTV provisions and temporary/mobile options
 - d. Reviewing Barbican Estate ASB management processes

Strategic Implications

16. All the work noted in this report contributes to the SCP's strategic aims:
 - Reducing neighbourhood crime and Anti-social Behaviour

Conclusion

17. This report has outlined initiatives taken place over 2023, through projects, events, training, and awareness raising. We have worked in partnership to achieve the SCP strategic aims for the 2022 – 2025 Strategic Plan.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Reducing Neighbourhood Crime and Anti-social Behaviour 2023 Strategic Implementation Action Plan

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Community Safety Manager

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Appendix 1

City of London Reducing neighbourhood crime and Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) Strategic Implementation Action Plan 2023

Safer City Partnership

This action plan has been developed in line with the City of London Anti-social Behaviour Strategy.

KEY:

- CoLC City of London Corporation
- CoLP City of London Police
- SCP Safer City Partnership
- CCS City of London Corporation, Department of Community and Childrens Services
- CO City of London Corporation, Environment Department, City Operations Division
- PP City of London Corporation, Environment Department, Public Protection Division
- TC City of London Corporation, Department of the Town Clerk
- BE City of London Corporation, Barbican Estates – Community and Children services

Action	Owner	Red (not Complete) Amber (in progress) Green (Complete)	Impact and Outcome
<p>Comms</p> <p>1. Raise awareness of personal safety issues & acceptable behaviour</p>	<p>CoLP</p>	<p>CoLP local policing communications team and CoLC communications team have been running communications streams on ASB. This is predominantly through social media, such as ASB Week and Hate Crime Week. Or when there is advice to be given to the public, and press releases after operational successes.</p> <p>There are currently no metrics to measure this as it is seen as a continuous workstream.</p> <p>CoLP communications raised the possibility of working with the SCP board to raise five ASB issues and report on these over a set period.</p>	<p>Communication is seen as continuous; however, consideration is to be given to an analytical review being obtained from social media to assess as a measure of successful engagement for future intensification weeks.</p>
<p>2. Raise awareness of theft techniques in hotspot areas</p>	<p>CoLP</p>	<p>An Acquisitive Crime Subgroup will commence in quarter one 2024 being led by a Superintendent of the CoLP.</p> <p>The narrowing down of acquisitive crime data to theft subject areas (phones, bags, etc) is to be considered by the Acquisitive Crime Subgroup to identify trends and increase public awareness and confidence in reporting these incidents.</p> <p>CoLP local policing communications team have run communications streams on theft through social media and press releases after operational successes.</p>	<p>We are keeping our communities aware of the latest trends and engaging with businesses and the public to reduce and prevent acquisitive crime.</p>
<p>3. Engage with the business population to understand their ASB issues</p>	<p>CoLC CCS & CoLP</p>	<p>Safer Business Action Day occurred in Oct 2023 by the CoLP & CoLC.</p> <p>CoLP planning further days of action for business-focused crime and ASB initiatives, throughout 2024.</p> <p>The Night Time Economy Group (NTE) formed by officers from the Corporation and Police meet each Monday to discuss incidents of crime and ASB in the Square Mile over the previous weekend, this include public concerns.</p>	<p>Our work is guided by data and voice of our communities.</p>

4. Advertise ASB Case Review formally known as the Community Trigger	CoLC CCS	<p>The ASB Case Review is a process for victims of persistent antisocial behaviour to request a multi-agency case review where the SCP threshold is met. Details about the ASB Case Review are available on the CoLC website at Community Trigger in the City - City of London as well as an application form.</p> <p>The webpage has been updated to use the most up-to-date terminology and process. The name 'Community Trigger' was changed to 'ASB Case Review' in the latest legislation.</p>	Our communities are aware of escalation processes if they need to escalate any problems.
5. Raise awareness of acceptable behaviour in the NTE ASB including urination and noise	CoLP & CoLC CO	<p>Campaigns about public urination took place during 2023 led by City operations.</p> <p>Proposal for permanent Urilift toilets is being consulted with Corporation elected members.</p>	We are working with our communities to tackle ASB.
<p>Reporting</p> <p>6. Improve resident's understanding of how to report ASB</p>	CoLC CCS	<p>A new structure of the Community Safety web pages has been developed, work is being undertaken regarding content and updated information on how to report issues.</p> <p>ASB is under-reported to the police and local authorities nationally and statistics for the Square Mile are monitored by the CoLP and discussed within the Safer City Partnership.</p>	We are working to reduce and tackling harmful behaviour by making sure our residents are aware of how to contact us.
7. Develop co-ordinated reporting function for ASB to the Corporation	CoLC CCS	<p>We have developed a map of CoLC services that respond to ASB, so we can capture all the data from all the different departments that respond to ASB complaints. The map is included in our ASB policy that will be public in 2024.</p>	Our communities have a good understanding of how to report issues.
8. Develop CoLP / CoL joint command and control room to bring together telephone reporting	CoLC CO	<p>Due to the cost of resources and equipment to facilitate this action, discussions have been moved to later in 2024.</p>	To be moved to 2024 plan
9. Develop community clusters in partnership to enable residents to flag emerging issues of concern	CoLP	<p>Cluster Panels have been rolled out in all wards.</p> <p>Calendar for quarterly Cluster Panels published, supplemented by localised engagement activities and surgeries.</p>	We are engaging with our communities.

		Feedback mechanism to be reviewed to ensure issues are flagged into Bi-Weekly Tasking as appropriate.	
Support 10. Develop Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference to provide support to vulnerable victims of ASB	CoLC CCS	The City Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CCM) has been developed as a multi-agency problem-solving monthly meeting where cases can be referred and data shared with all key agencies.	The CCM is run monthly and is co-chaired by CoLP & CoLC.
Data 11. Understand and share information around premises of concern	CoLC PP	Co-located Licensing, Pollution Control, COLP Licensing, and Community Safety Teams to enable real-time information sharing. Monthly Licensing Liaison Partnership (LLP) meetings Chaired by the Licensing Manager. The information/data shared at the meetings include weekend noise / ASB complaints Weekend alcohol related crimes and Traffic Light Scheme (monthly top premises) are shared Night Time Economy Meeting takes place every Monday in which partners share data across licensing, pollution, CoLP & cleansing. It is a forum for discussing ongoing issues, progress on cases review and identify any issues that occurred over the previous week to ensure the right resources are in place.	The data shared between teams and agencies provides all partners will real-time intelligence which increases public's confidence in all services.
12. Identify repeat victims through analysis, risk assess and where appropriate manage through MARAC	CoLC PP & CCS	The CCS has produced an ASB referral form and it has been circulated to all partners. Analysis of repeat callers will be completed to understand how repeat callers can be managed at the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). There are technical difficulties with the CoLP current command and control (CAD) system in identifying repeat callers/complainants. A new command and control system is to be introduced in Colp which will resolve this.	Our communities are safeguarded.

13. Develop process to identify repeat complainants and manage through MARAC or tasking as appropriate	CoLC CCS & CoLP	Repeat victims and persistent complain can be referred to the City Community MARAC	Our communities are safeguarded.
14. Identify data sets available from CoL	CoLC CCS	<p>Due to the nature of anti-social behaviour, reports will be investigated and recorded by different departments within the CoLC.</p> <p>The CoLC departments are:</p> <p>City Operations Pollution / Noise team Licencing Team Housing Services Community Safety</p>	We are able to share data to understand the full picture of the issues.
15. Use analysis to identify hotspot locations of personal theft	CoLP	<p>An ASB Problem Profile via CoLP P&P Hub Analyst has been commissioned and will be enhanced as a joint product between CoLC and CoLP analysts.</p> <p>CoLP P&P Hub analyst is manually checking repeat data monthly as part of ASB problem profile, to ensure all incidents are captured which provides reassurance to the public.</p>	We are using our data and analysis to tackle problems.
<p>Tasking</p> <p>16. Establish multi-agency partnership tasking groups to identify and problem-solve emerging issues</p>	CoLC CCS	<p>The City Community MARAC monthly meeting Terms of Reference have been changed to include hot spots and emerging issues. All cases referred to the MARAC are considered and if the criteria threshold is not met, specialist advice from the Community Safety Team and police is provided to ensure the victim is supported and justice is sought against the perpetrator. We have a licensing Forum and NTE to look at ASB in those environments.</p>	We work in partnership to help our communities and residents.

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17. Deliver CoLP / CoL joint enforcement opportunities	CoLC TC	Operation Reframe provide COLP and COLC and other partners the opportunity to work together to tackle ASB in the night time economy as well as VAWG and other arising issues	We work in partnership to help our communities and residents.
18. Tackle environmental and visible ASB / signal crimes to help improve public perception	CoLC CCS CO & CoLP	CoLP, CCS and CoLC CO have processes in place for timely reporting of environmental and visible ASB to ensure a joint response and swift removal where appropriate.	We work in partnership to help our communities and residents.
19. Utilise ASB tools and powers to dissuade ASB perpetrators from continuing to cause alarm, harassment, and distress	CoLC CCS & CoLP	Corporation and Police teams are making use of the tools and power provided by the ASB legislation and other legislations.	We work in partnership to help our communities and residents.
20. Analyse existing CCTV provision and explore options for mobile or temporary CCTV use	CoLC CO & CoLP	Secure City Programme is replacing analogue cameras with 4K digital including video analytics.	The intention is to improve CCTV use across vulnerable locations which will provide the public with reassurance.
21. Provide support and signposting for rough sleepers and homeless	CoLC CCS	Commissioned outreach services operating daily to engage and offer support and help to homeless people.	Our communities are safeguarded
22. Identify aggressive beggars and links to organised crime/modern slavery and use ASB tools and powers as appropriate	CoLC CCS & CoLP	CCSS use Parkguard as community patrolling service to support outreach teams and others working with begging. Operation Luscombe is a partnership activity whereby nuisance beggars are actively engaged with and enforcement action is taken where appropriate. The outreach teams working with homeless people and the police are aware on how to report signs of modern day slavery in this area.	Vulnerable people are safeguarded.
23. Work with licensed premises to improve practices and support them to tackle crime and disorder issues	CoLC PP & CoLP	City of London Traffic Light Scheme aims to offer advice and guidance to premises drawn from the Code of Good Practice to help them improve their operational standards, operate responsibly and in compliance with the law.	Feedback from members of the public has been positive demonstrating the Square Mile is a safe place to visit.

		The intention is to educate premises, providing support and guidance in accordance with CoLP & CoLC enforcement policy with formal action / review of licence as a last resort	
Process 24. Work with CoL street lighting team to adapt lighting to help address ASB issues	CoLC CO	Street lighting units can be individually programmed, and available to help discourage night-time ASB issues. CoLP have access via Control Room.	Greater awareness of opportunity of enhanced lighting is required.
25. Progress with adoption of CSAS powers by CoL	CoLC CCS	The Community Safety Accreditation Scheme (CSAS) provides local authorities with the ability to delegate CSAS powers to non-authority officers to deliver enforcement on the authority's behalf.	We used of all available powers and tools to tale and prevent ASB
26. Identify potential benefits & funding for ParkGuard on-street patrolling	CoLC CCS	Benefits analysis from ParkGuard's trial have shown the positive effects to have more patrols in the City. The corporation has received central government funding to enhance the patrol service offer. Parkguard will be patrolling the City Bridges and have more patrols during the Night time economy.	We are constantly seeking opportunities to improve our services.
27. Review ASB management processes & powers at the Barbican Estate	CoLC BE	Initial workshop conducted in August 2023.	Out staff have the knowledge to respond to ASB complaints.
29. Review process for amendment of City Walkway bylaws re ASB	CoLC CO	Discussions with Remembrancer confirm changes require Govt Ministerial approval & very clear justification of need & proportionality. The bylaws in the City of London can only be enforced by the City police, no other agency in the city can be responsible for enforcement of bylaws. Being the issues in the barbican of such low level, the City police have told us they would not have the resources to be able to constantly be at the Barbican to enforce	We use government legislation to respond and tackle ASB.

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		the Bylaws. The only time the bylaws were changed, it required a costly and rigorous process, which ultimately included taking the changes to parliament for their approval.	
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Committee(s): Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee	Dated: 18/01/2024
Subject: Update on City of London Reducing Re-Offending Delivery Group	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	1
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N
If so, how much?	£
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	N/A
Report of: [insert name(s) of relevant Chief Officer(s)]	For Information
Report author: Stephanie Salmon, National Probation Service - London	

Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an update to the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee on the City of London Reducing Re-Offending Delivery Group, their work and current activity.

Recommendation(s)

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. The formation of the Reducing Re-offending Delivery Group is part of the Safer City Partnership's response towards creating a more effective Crime and Disorder Partnership. Our focus is to Reducing reoffending to protect our communities and aligns with the City's Corporate plan to contribute to a flourishing society where people are safe and feel safe.
2. We aim to work in partnership to improve the interventions we have in place against the seven pathways of reoffending: Accommodation, Education, training and employment, Health, Drugs and alcohol misuse, Finance, benefit and debt, Children and families and Attitudes, thinking and behaviour. We want to achieve: Visible drug and alcohol use and dealing reduced, Reduction in the reoffending rate for adults and juveniles, reduce reoffending behaviour through Integrated Offender Management, Fewer first-time entrants into the criminal

justice system, More people successfully complete treatment and do not returning to the service for treatment within a six-month period.

3. Progress for the subgroup has been slightly delayed this is partly attributed to the unique landscape of the City of London. In the meeting in June, it was established that understanding the City's make up is key to assisting the partnership in evidencing how the work we are doing contributes to the reduction of offending/re-offending in the city.

Current Position

4. In 2023 the City of London Reducing Reoffending Group met on four occasions to commence the work around supporting the reduction of re-offending in the city. The group is chaired by the Head of Service for Hackney & City Probation and Co-Chaired by City of London Police (CoLP) Superintendent.
5. Members of the group is currently made up of statutory organisations. A number of the objectives for this delivery group are targeted around the impact that statutory offenders have on the City of London and given that this cohort of individuals resident in the city is very small; requires wider coordination and cooperation from partners across the other London Boroughs.

Progress

6. It was previously reported that CoLP had provided Probation with a dataset of all IOM contacts between (Jan 23- Sep 23) across the city. Whilst interrogating this data continues in order to provide evidence of tangible outcomes. Early indication shows that there would need to be a liaison with at least 5 different boroughs across London. The Chair has now shared this data with the IOM (Integrated Offender Management) lead for City & Hackney Probation and is in discussion about the how we utilise existing channels to obtain consistent information on these individuals to support COL Police with their management of this in the city.
7. Access to Interventions continues to be provided in Police custody aiming to tackle the drivers that can contribute to re-offending. CoLP are starting to use diversions as part of conditional cautions. Additionally, COL Police will be trialling the Divert London referral pathways for suspects aged 18-25 years who are brought into Bishopsgate custody. Custody staff are currently being briefed over the and they will make contact with an Officer from the Suspect and Offender Management team who will facilitate the referral to Divert. It is anticipated that at least 6 individuals to be referred over the next few months. The results from the trial will inform a future bid to have a custody coach imbedded in Bishopsgate Police Station similar to a model which is currently operational in a number of custody suites in London.
8. Prior to the end of last year, the City Community MARAC TOR were amended to include problem solving and action planning for City reoffenders.

9. CoLP and Probation have been working together to streamline the process regarding MAPPA (Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements) in the city and provide further assurance around the joint management of these cases. Whilst it is identified that the numbers are low, we will be implementing quarterly professional meetings where these cases will be discussed. This will provide partners with greater assurance regarding risk management for Level 1 (single agency management) cases. The Reducing Reoffending Group will next meet on 22/01/2024 where it will finalise the dates for across 2024.

Future Activity

10. It was previously reported that Probation and CoLP DCI - Special Operations was developing a process to share daily intel around arrests of offenders impacting the city, this responsibility has now been transferred to Detective Sergeant - Suspect and Offender Management Team (SOM) so has slightly delayed progress. However, following a meeting with the new Detective Sergeant on 08/01/2024 data regarding general arrests within the city has been sent to Probation for review. Similar to the IOM data it will allow both agencies to improve the current processes regarding information sharing which will have a direct impact on having positive outcomes towards reducing risk of further offending in the city.

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Committee(s): Safer City Partnership Strategy Board	Dated: 19/01/2024
Subject: Serious Violence Duty	Public
Report of: Ian Thomas, Town Clerk & Chief Executive	For Decision
Report author: Charles Smart, Policy Officer (Police Authority)	

Summary

National legislation passed in 2022 requires the City of London, like all police areas, to produce a strategy for reducing local serious violence. The attached strategy will be published this month (January) and has been developed over 2023 by the City's Police Authority and City of London Police, with contributions from partners in the Corporation (mainly community safety and licensing), health, probation, fire and rescue, and the British Transport Police. Based on a quantitative assessment of the City's serious violent offending, it focuses on a) violence in the night-time economy, b) sexual and domestic violence, c) identifying and mitigating emerging serious violence threats and risks.

Recommendation(s)

The Safer City Partnership Board is asked to **formally approve the publication of this strategy**, which has already been signed off by the Police Authority Board (in December 2023) and at working level by statutory public sector partners.

Points to Note

- The City's quantitative analysis demonstrated that the City has very low rates of serious violence, including in comparison with other London boroughs. There is minimal violence linked to the City's small, low-risk residential population, and instead almost all victims and perpetrators of serious violence are non-resident. This means that, unlike other areas, our strategy takes less of a 'whole systems public health approach' because there is much less scope and much less need to address threats and risks associated with residents, through interventions in areas like education, youth diversion, social care, or housing.
- Instead, the strategy focusses on the night-time economy (which is responsible for most serious violence), sexual and domestic violence (which has seen numerically small but proportionally significant increases in reported offending), and mitigating emerging threats (as the City has hitherto lacked an integrated, forward-looking picture of these). The strategy includes a summary

of the separate, more detailed 'strategic needs assessment' which we plan to publish separately in due course (although there is no requirement to do so).

- The strategy has been developed with input from 'statutory partners' (those required to be involved – the local authority, health service, education service, fire and rescue, probation service), input from the CoL Crime Prevention Association (as a member of the SCP), and reflects available survey evidence from residents and workers. However, the strategy notes a need to improve our understanding of City resident and worker views on serious violence, and sets an ambition to further improve partnerships and collaboration with local public and private sector organisations.
- The strategy includes several measures with additional cost, all of which are either already funded locally (from the SCP POCA fund or by the Police Authority team budget) or nationally (by a successful bid to the Safer Streets Fund). The Board should also note that the City will receive £1m additional funding, separate to the strategy, for hotspot policing initiatives on serious violence and ASB next year. Work is underway with the City Police to scope options for the use of this funding.
- Following publication, we will be developing a comprehensive delivery plan which will be overseen by the SCP's serious violence sub-group, and reported back to both this Board and to the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – City of London Serious Violence Duty Strategy

Charles Smart

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City of London Serious Violence Duty strategy

Executive summary

The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 has introduced a duty on a specified list of public sector authorities¹ in all local government areas to work together and plan to prevent and reduce local serious violence. This document is the City of London's strategy for implementing the new duty.

The City of London is in several respects a highly distinctive local government area. It is home to one of the world's most important financial centres, and as such has a temporary workday population over 65 times larger than its resident population of about 8,700 people, in an area of just over one square mile.

The small number of residents, coupled with generally very low levels of deprivation and low risk from most factors known to be associated with serious violence, means there is neither significant scope nor significant need to target areas such as housing, education, and employment that would typically form part of a whole-system public health approach to reducing violence. As such, these do not feature in our strategy.

The City records the lowest volumes (and compared against its workday population by far the lowest rates) of serious violence of any London local authority. Where serious violence does occur, it is mainly linked to the City's night-time economy and most commonly involves assaults without a weapon. While low in overall volume, the City has seen sustained increases in reports of some sexual offences, and hidden volumes of unreported violent retail crime is an area of concern. Volumes of the most serious violent crime such as rape, weapon-enabled violence and murder remain very low. In the context of low crime levels, however, any incidents of serious violent offending can have significant effects on public perceptions of safety.

The City Police (the City's dedicated territorial police service) and its partners are already focussed on the night-time economy and on tackling violence against women and girls. As such this strategy pursues proportionate and incremental improvements to those two priorities, in a framework targeting threats (potential perpetrators) and vulnerabilities (potential victims and locations of violent offending). These are supported by enabling measures to improve data sharing, gathering, and analysis.

Lastly, this strategy recognises that, to maintain low levels of serious violence, the City needs to be more proactive in identifying and mitigating risks that may emerge as the City changes in the medium-term – with a growing night-time economy, larger hotel and student populations, and changing volumes and patterns of footfall. A new dedicated cross-organisational 'future risks group' will focus on issues such as these. The overarching aim of this strategy is to reduce volumes of current serious violent offending and prevent the emergence of new types of serious violent offending in the City of London.

¹ Chief Officers of police, fire and rescue authorities, Integrated Care Boards, Local Health Boards, local authorities, youth offending teams and probation services

Section 1 – Local context and summary of needs assessment analysis

Context

The City of London occupies 1.1 square miles in the heart of London. It is the smallest local authority in Britain and the smallest police force area, with a uniquely small residential population of c. 8,600 and a uniquely large temporary worker population of over 600,000 a day, alongside millions of visitors a year. The analysis of risks and trends in local serious violence in this section is a summary of our more detailed strategic needs assessment, which is published separately. This strategy aligns with the priority in the City of London Corporation's current Corporate Plan that 'people are safe and feel safe' in the City.²

Risk factors

The City's residential population is, in general, significantly less deprived across income, education, employment, and health indices than national averages. Serious violence risk factors relating to children, youth offending, social care, and people on probation are likewise low. The City has negligible (<5) resident adult offenders monitored by the probation service or resident children who have cases with the Youth Justice Service. Risk factor data on substance misuse and domestic abuse rates in the resident population is more mixed, but again underlying volumes of people in drug treatment, or cases considered annually by the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), are very low (<50 and <10 respectively).

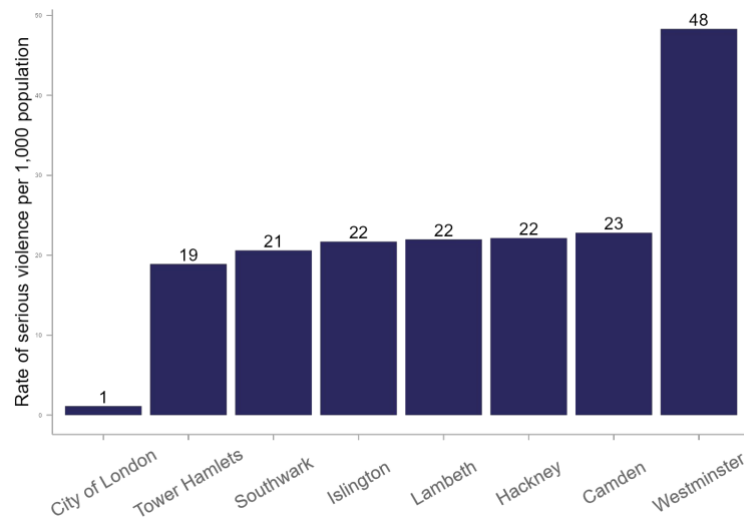
Because the City's residential population is so small, this deprivation and risk factor analysis provides only a very partial indication of the risk of serious violence in the City. The small number of residents, along with generally low levels of identified risk, also means that a traditional whole-system public-health approach to reducing violence – such as measures on education, youth diversion, housing and employment – is of limited relevance in the City. At present, the vast majority of both victims and perpetrators of violence are non-resident.

² <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/about-us/plans-policies/corporate-plan> Note that the City is currently developing a new Corporate Plan

Overview of crime – violent offending in context

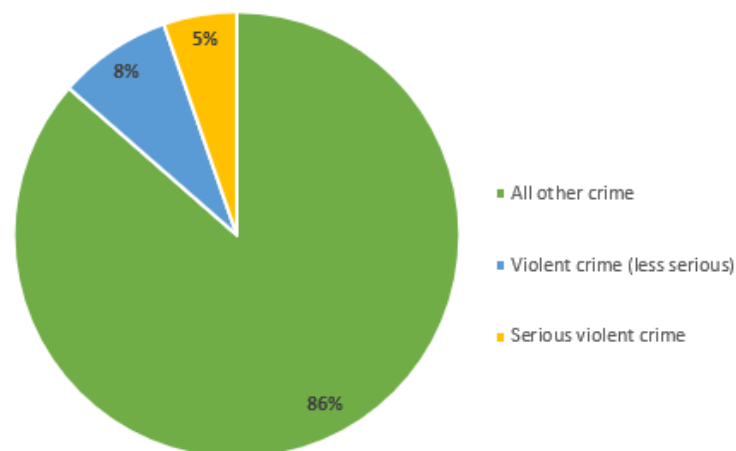
The City of London is in absolute and (compared against the workday population) relative terms the safest area of its size in London and one of the safest in the country, with an effective crime rate of 0.0016 per person per month.

Figure 1 – Comparison of London borough rates of serious violence per 1,000 people, 2022/23



As Figure 1 above shows, the City also has the lowest rates of serious violent crime in London by a wide margin. Within this, there are very few incidents of the most serious violent crimes such as homicide (<1 a year on average), rape (<25 a year), and knife- or firearm-enabled violence (<27 a year). Figure 2 below shows that, within our local definition³, total serious violent offending accounts for c. 5% of all crime in the City.

Figure 2 – Shares of violent and serious violent offending against all crime – 2022/23

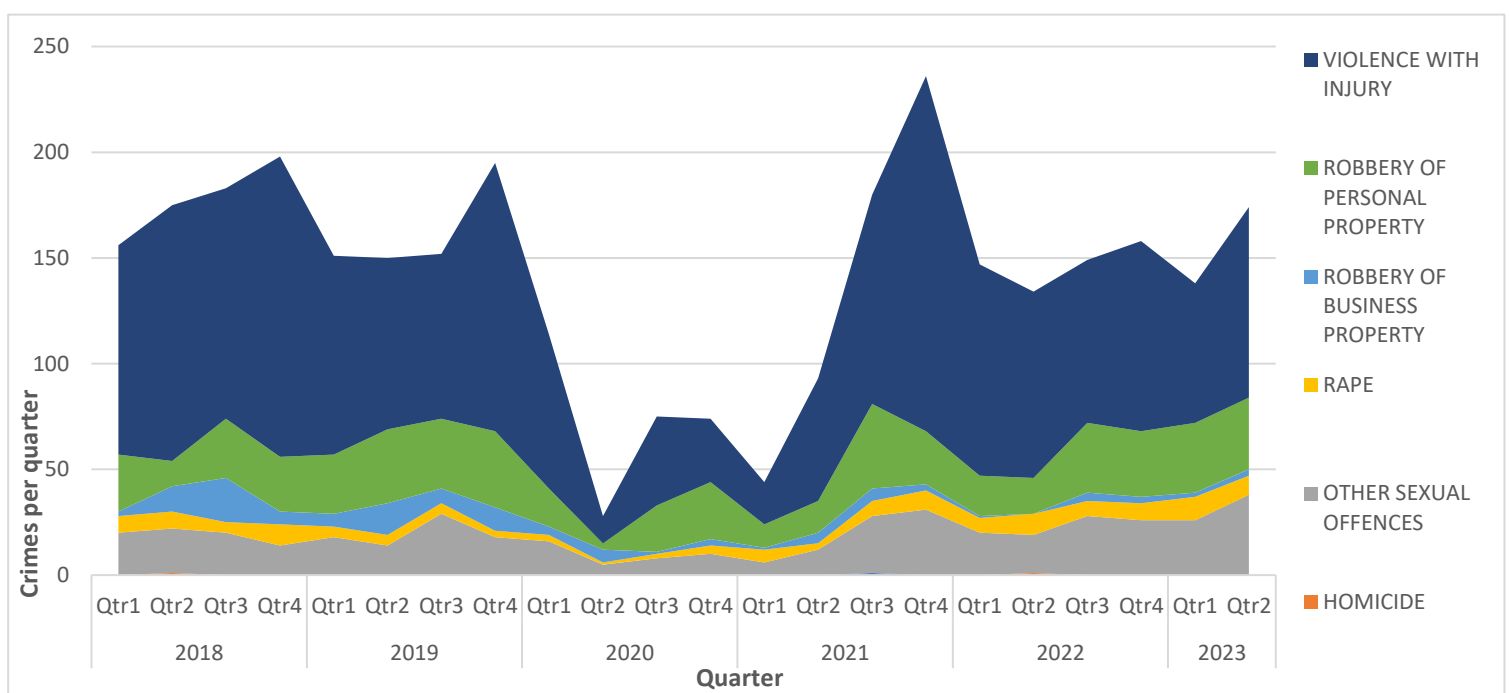


³ See *Performance Framework* annex for full definition. Note that the City has adopted a comparatively wide definition of serious violence, hence the comparatively large share of violence defined as ‘serious’ in Figure 2.

Focus on serious violent crime

The most significant driver of serious violence in the City is the night-time economy (NTE), with which over two-thirds of all recorded City crime (violent and non-violent) is associated. Three-fifths of violent crime occurs in peak NTE periods of Thursday – Saturday, 4pm-2am⁴, and three (out of 27) ward areas - those with the busiest night-time economies - account for a third of all recorded serious violence. It is important to emphasise that, compared to neighbouring areas, the City has a significantly safer night-time economy and that these figures demonstrate that in the context of otherwise low volumes of local crime, the NTE accounts for an outsize share of offending.

Figure 3 – Summary of volumes of serious violence in the City of London – 2018 to July 2023



As Figure 3 shows, by a substantial margin the commonest type of local serious violence (within the City’s definition of the term⁵) is violence with injury offending, which account for three-fifths of recorded serious violence. These are principally assaults, without weapons, occasioning actual bodily harm (c.70% of violence with injury offences, about 60 a quarter) or grievous bodily harm (c.10% of offences, about 6 a quarter). Volumes have fluctuated in recent years – mainly due to lockdowns – but are currently in line with pre-Covid levels.

Volumes of sexual violence remain low but proportionately large increases have been seen in recent years. Volumes of reported rape offences for Q1 and Q2 2023 are 25% (+4

⁴ The City’s definition of ‘night time’ hours starts from 4pm, instead of the more widely-used 6pm, to account for the City’s prevailing post-work drinking hours

⁵ See *Performance Framework* annex for full definition

offences) higher than the equivalent period in 2018, other sexual offences are 56% (+23 offences) higher. While further analysis is needed, this is most likely due primarily to increased reporting rather than increased incidence. A similar trend, likely with similar explanation, has been seen with domestic abuse reports although volumes are again low with c.50 reports a quarter. Increased reporting of both these offences has also been observed nationally.

An area of concern is assaults on security staff, which research suggests are under-reported, although we lack robust data on the scale of this issue in the City or on whether unreported offences would fall within our definition of serious violence.

Though the above figures demonstrate that volumes of serious violence remain comparatively low, in the context of low overall crime levels any incidents of incidents of serious violent offending can have significant effects on public perceptions of safety. This underscores the importance of continuing to reduce all instances of serious violence.

Community views

While there are gaps in our understanding of the views of City communities, which this strategy seeks to address, available survey evidence shows that the City is generally perceived as very safe and that night-time safety is a priority (although it ranks lower than, for example, anti-social behaviour). In a recent survey conducted by the City of London Corporation, only 5% of residents and visitors did not agree that the City is safe.

The most recent community survey conducted by the City Police found, in sentiment analysis, that visible policing presence in the night-time economy and CCTV presence are positively associated with feeling safe. It found that worries of being a victim of crime mainly relate to non-violent crime, specifically phone thefts and bag-snatching.

A more targeted independent survey examining women's perceptions of safety found that women are less likely to view the City as safe – 17% disagreed that they personally felt safe in the City and 48% disagreed they felt safe after dark. In common with the City Police's survey, a visible policing presence, lighting, and CCTV coverage were cited as positive interventions.

Summary of the conclusions of our strategic needs assessment

- A) The very small size of the City's residential population, as well as generally low levels of risk identified within it, mean that **the strategy should focus on reducing threats and vulnerabilities associated with the City's much larger transient populations** – who constitute the vast majority of victims and perpetrators of local serious violence.
- B) **The strategy's measures should be proportionate to the comparatively low rates and volumes of serious violent offending in the City**, while recognising that these are high-harm offences. In the context of limited available resources, and other significant local priorities such as reducing neighbourhood crime and the City's counter-terror work, the strategy should be careful not to over-allocate scarce resources to this issue.
- C) **The strategy should focus on the night-time economy with which the majority of reported serious violence in the City is associated**. Alongside this, the City needs to deepen its understanding of community views, improve data-sharing between partner agencies, and closely monitor assaults on security staff, and retail crime more generally, to address issues of under-reporting.
- D) **The strategy should include a focus on sexual violence and domestic violence**. There have been numerically small but proportionally significant increases in reports of some violent sexual offending, which are among the highest-harm types of serious violence seen in the City and where responses have an important link to trust and confidence in policing. Available survey evidence also demonstrates that women feel less safe in the City than other groups. Lastly, the importance of tackling violence against women and girls has been recently underscored by its inclusion as a national threat in the latest Strategic Policing Requirement.
- E) **The strategy should improve the City's forecasting and identification of medium-term risks around serious violence**. The City lacks a detailed, integrated, understanding of how medium-term changes – such as the expansion of leisure, culture, and night-time economy sectors, growth in hotel and student accommodation, and associated growing and changing footfall patterns – may change the landscape of serious violence risks. We need to be more forward-looking in identifying and mitigating emerging areas of risk.

Summary of the City of London's current approach to reducing serious violence

This is the City of London's first dedicated strategy on serious violence, so while public and private sector organisations are currently delivering a wide range of violence reduction activity, it has not previously been within an overarching strategic framework. However, the current approach largely aligns with the priority areas identified in this strategy as activity is already focussed on the night-time economy, and there are multiple local initiatives targeting sexual violence and violence against women and girls more broadly.

The City Police deliver hotspot policing focussed on known higher-risk areas, while its Specialist Operations directorate leads complex investigations, including cross-border pursuit of Organised Crime Groups supplying illicit drugs, a pilot addressing offending linked to mental health, and tackling offenders and supporting victims of sexual and domestic violence through a dedicated Public Protection Unit. The City Police also operate a Partnership and Problem-Solving Hub that focusses on repeat offenders, victims, and locations. The British Transport Police maintain a high-visibility presence in Liverpool Street station (the City's busiest night-time transport hub), conduct regular plain-clothes operations in stations and on trains terminating in the City, and work in close partnership with the City Police.

This core policing work is supported by Operation Reframe: a partnership initiative that brings together the City Police, the Corporation's night-time economy functions (lighting, cleansing, anti-social behaviour and safeguarding), and a wide range of external organisations including night-time guardians, the Samaritans, and St John's Ambulance. This initiative seeks to build trust and confidence, improve the pursuit of perpetrators, and create safer spaces in the local night-time economy, all with a specific focus on tackling violence against women and girls.

The City Police are closely integrated into the Corporation's licensing operations, supporting engagement with licensed premises and ensuring a coordinated approach to monitoring crime volumes and risk. The Corporation operates a 'traffic light' system monitoring the safety and operational standards of all City licensed premises, and the local 'Safety Thirst' scheme accredits those that have implemented best practice and adopted responsible management approaches.

The Corporation convenes local public and private sector partners in the Safer City Partnership (SCP) to address local crime and disorder priorities including serious violence – further detail on the SCP is set out later in this document. The Corporation's community safety team is also currently overseeing the SCP's 2018-2023 strategy to reduce violence against women and girls. At working level the City Police, multiple Corporation teams, and

public sector partners identify and support vulnerable individuals through the community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) and a vulnerability working group.

A key part of the City's approach to tackling and preventing crime is partnership and collaboration with the private sector. The City of London Crime Prevention Association – comprised of over 300 members of the City's security, safety, and emergency response communities – is represented in our Safer City Partnership and is delivering specific initiatives within this strategy. Measures are also being delivered in partnership with the Safer Business Network, which is already delivering the rollout of WAVE and Ask for Angela training to the City's hospitality sector.

As such, in addition to these specific collaborations this strategy has a wider ambition to deepen partnerships with the private and civil society sectors, recognising that this is vital to tackling serious violence in our unique local context.

Our strategy

Our strategy is defined by the three priority areas identified by our analysis of place, need, and risk on serious violence: the night time economy, sexual and domestic violence, and threats from a changing City. A fourth group of measures on data sharing, analysis, and information-gathering act as enablers of progress across all three priorities.

Our approach does not entail a significant shift in the core operational response of the City Police or the activity of the City Corporation and its statutory public sector partners. Instead, it aims to make incremental improvements by reducing threats of serious violence – through measures that target perpetrators, and vulnerabilities to serious violence – through measures that target potential victims and potential locations of these offences.

Enabling measures on data sharing, analysis, and information gathering

- We will improve data sharing between the City Police and partner organisations of the Safer City Partnership, underpinned by a new Data Sharing Agreement and with a specific focus on health data. Our ambition is to ensure that ambulance callout and hospital admission data are routinely incorporated into the City Police's hot-spotting analysis and patrol tasking in the Night-Time Economy, and to improve the sharing of mental health information.
- Through the City Police's new survey platform we will conduct more regular and more sophisticated surveying of workers and visitors about night-time economy safety, informing risk analysis for tasking and our overall understanding of perceptions of safety.

- We will fund a part-time analyst in the Safer Business Network to collect, analyse, and map data from across the City business community on crime, with a focus on violence against women and girls, building a more detailed picture to inform operational responses and interventions, and the overall risk picture.
- The data sharing and survey changes listed above will also help build a better picture of sexual offending and community attitudes towards it, again supporting more targeted tasking and operational responses.

Priority area #1 – Violence in the night-time economy

Our first priority is to reduce serious violence associated with the City’s night-time economy. We aim to deliver this by ensuring the operational response and day-to-day tasking of the City Police and partner organisations are informed by comprehensive data and risk analysis, mitigate risk by operating a robust and responsive licensing regime, and implementing other targeted preventative initiatives.

The City Police and local partners are already focussed on the night-time economy, and the specific areas of higher crime within it (Bishopsgate, Monument, Broad St) so there is not a need to significantly change our current approach. The measures set out here aim to increase the effectiveness of existing interventions rather than reinvent them, address specific known operational issues, take proportionate additional steps on visible presence and prevention which we know to be effective, and deepen our engagement with the worker and business communities who are the most at-risk groups.

Measures that target threats

- We will expand the use of community safety patrolling in the night-time economy, providing a visible security presence to deter potential perpetrators of serious violence and improve incident identification and response where offences occur.
- Informed by better data sharing and analysis we will, over the course of 2024, conduct an assessment of the current uniformed presence and deployments in the night-time economy. This will examine options including increased use of Special Constables and more frequent deployment of the Operation Reframe initiative.

Measures that target vulnerabilities

- As part of a cross-borough initiative funded from the Safer Streets Fund, we will help establish a partnership problem solving team, led by the Safer Business Network and involving Southwark, Westminster, and Lambeth councils to identify and respond to crime and disorder issues, including those linked to the night-time economy, focussing on crime hotspots on and around inner London bridges.

- We will continue to operate a robust ‘traffic light’ system for licensed premises and over 2024 will assess options to strengthen this further, including the merit of mandatory instillation of ID scanners in under-performing venues.
- We will reinstitute the ‘Safety Thirst’ scheme to promote safer practices in licensed City venues.
- We have funded a trial reintroduction of the Taxi Marshalling scheme at Liverpool Street Station, providing an additional safe option for travel home from the City during night-time economy hours.

Priority area #2 – Sexual violence and domestic violence

Our second priority is to reduce sexual and domestic violence. We aim to deliver this again by improving analysis and information-gathering, taking specific action to incrementally improve operational responses, and again deepening collaboration and engagement with businesses and workers who make up the large majority of victims and are at higher risk of victimisation. As a significant proportion of sexual offences are related to the night-time economy, measures under priority #1 will also contribute to reducing these offences.

These proposals build on the Safer City Partnership’s existing Violence against Women and Girls strategy, which has already set out comprehensive measures on raising awareness, improving training and learning, improving support services, and strengthening partnerships. We are publishing a separate victims strategy which will set out plans to improve outcomes and experience for victims, including of violence against women and girls, so this document focuses on plans for data, operational responses, collaboration, and prevention, rather than the support provided after offences occur.

Measures that target threats

- We will implement Operation Soteria Bluestone in the City Police to improve investigations and prosecutions for rape and serious sexual offences.
- We will expand the use of Touch DNA to gather more offender information on sexual violence offences and further improve investigative outcomes.
- We will undertake a short review of drink spiking offending in the City, considering the merits of a more focussed response including specifically the issuing of drink spiking test kits to officers.
- We will increase police engagement with the City hotel sector to improve identification of hidden harms in this area.

- We will undertake a detailed review of the City Police’s capabilities to tackle violence against women and girls against those set out in the new 2023 Strategic Policing Requirement, which now lists this as a national threat.
- We will explore options for the local implementation of the Project PIPA behavioural change programme for perpetrators of domestic abuse to improve rehabilitation and prevent repeat victimisation.
- We will scope options to implement Project Vigilant, to disrupt predatory behaviour in the night-time economy

Measures that target vulnerabilities

- We will fund a full-time Business Engagement Officer in the Safer Business Network to work across the City Police, City Corporation and business and worker communities to monitor emerging trends, improve coordination of responses, and promote the rollout of anti-violence-against-women-and-girls initiatives including Ask for Angela, Safe Havens, and the Employers Initiative on Domestic Abuse (EIDA).
- The City of London Corporation will also seek to become a leading ‘Beacon’ member of EIDA and further promote uptake of the initiative throughout its business engagement.

Priority area #3 – A changing City

Our third priority is to ensure that we maintain low overall rates and volumes of serious violent offending by being proactive in identifying and responding to threats and risks that may emerge as the City changes in the medium-to-long term – such as from a growing night-time economy, higher overall footfall and changing footfall patterns from visitors and tourists, and larger populations of hotel guests and students.

We will deliver this by establishing a regular ‘future risks group’ within the Safer City Partnership. It will focus on:

- Bringing together the City Corporation’s plans and ambitions for change with survey and census data to provide a holistic overview of the future shape of the City, and assess where this poses risks for crime and policing
- Building on the above, we will improve the sharing and analysis of medium-term projections between the City Police, City Corporation, and statutory and business partners where relevant, to produce more detailed medium-term demand projections, including for serious violent offending
- With partners, ensuring that overarching policy and strategy documents such as future Policing Plans, Force Management Statements, and Safer City Partnership strategies take full account of any identified risks and demand projections

To support this work, the City will seek to commission a detailed assessment of the City's licensing landscape to understand how it has changed in recent years, the future direction of change, and risks this may pose to crime linked to the night-time economy.

Monitoring and evaluation

A performance framework setting out the metrics we will use to track our priorities is set out in an annex to this strategy.

The City's partnership structure for delivering the Serious Violence Duty – governance, roles and responsibilities, funding

The City of London's strategic needs assessment and strategy have been developed by, and will be implemented by, the Safer City Partnership – the name of our local community safety partnership. The City of London policing area (the geographical boundary of this strategy) and local government area are the same – the Square Mile – so there is an inherent alignment in pre-existing structures for developing and delivering this Duty. This strategy has been coordinated by the City of London Police Authority (the local PCC equivalent) and City of London Police.

The Safer City Partnership is composed of the City of London Police, representatives from across the City of London Corporation, partners from local NHS and public health, probation, and fire and rescue services, and a local business and security sector representative from the City of London Crime Prevention Association. As such, the Safer City Partnership's membership already mirrors the statutory partners set out in the Serious Violence Duty legislation, and it incorporates pre-existing links to local safeguarding arrangements such as the community MARAC. The City has no prisons and no current cases with the local Youth Justice Service, so these authorities are not regular partners in the Partnership, though the Youth Justice Service has been consulted on this strategy.

It meets quarterly, with three sub-committees – focussed on priorities of serious violence, anti-social behaviour, and reoffending – meeting more regularly. The serious violence sub-committee will be the working-level delivery group for the strategy. The SCP is overseen by the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee, composed of elected Members of the City's Court of Common Council (the local authority executive body).

The majority of measures set out in this strategy have only administrative costs and will be funded by a combination of existing budgets and, where relevant, Home Office grant funding to implement the Serious Violence Duty. The City of London has funded measures with additional resource cost from the Police Authority team budget and the Safer City

Partnership's Proceeds of Crime Act allocations. These budgets, alongside Late Night Levy revenues, are the identified funding streams available for the SCP to deliver the Duty.

As required by the PCSC Act 2022, this strategy will be reviewed annually to decide if new actions are required or a revised strategy needed. As such, at this point there is no set duration for how long this strategy will be in place.

Performance Monitoring Framework	
Priority	Metrics
Reduce serious violence in the night-time economy	Volume of serious violence offences* in night-time economy hours** (Q)***
	Volume of serious violence offences occurring in licensed premises (Q)
	Arrests for serious violence (Q)
	Hospital admissions from City for knife/sharp instrument wounds (Q)
	Number of outstanding high-harm suspects for serious violence offences (Q)
	Location heatmap of serious violence offences in night-time economy hours (A)
	Positive outcome rate for serious violence offences (A)
	Victim satisfaction for handling of serious violence offences (A)
	Proportion of survey respondents citing night-time economy as a crime / policing priority (Q)
Reduce sexual and domestic violence	Licensed premises with Red / Amber / Green rating under City traffic-light monitoring scheme (Q)
	Volume of sexual and domestic violence offences (Q)
	Location heatmap of sexual and domestic violence offences (A)
	Positive outcome rate for sexual and domestic violence offences (A)
	Victim satisfaction for handling of sexual and domestic violence offences (A)
Proportion of survey respondents citing violence against women and girls as a crime / policing priority (Q)	
Proactively identify and mitigate emerging risks and threats of serious violence	N/A – Progress will be monitored by ensuring that medium-term risk forecasts and demand projections are included in major publications where relevant, and through close scrutiny of the relative shares of constituent serious violent offences of our local definition.

(Enablers) Improve data sharing, analysis, and information gathering

N/A – Progress will be monitored by qualitative reports to the Duty implementation group. The Safer Business Network measure will, as a POCA-funded initiative, be subject to separate monitoring and evaluation.

* For the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty the City of London has adopted the following definition of serious violence:
“homicide, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, personal robbery, threats to kill and violence against property caused during the commission of one of these offences, any sexual violence and domestic abuse, and notifiable knife and firearms offences”

**City-specific definition of 4pm – 6am

***(A) = annual metric, (Q) = quarterly metric, (M) = monthly metric

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Strategy Boards & Committee:	Date:
Safer City Partnership Strategy Board	29/01/2024
Subject: Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan 2022-2025 implementation progress, focused on tackling serious acts of discrimination including Hate Crime, Violence Against Women and Girls and Safeguarding and supporting high risk and vulnerable children and adults from harm.	
Report of: Judith Finlay, Director of Community and Children’s Services, City of London Corporation	For Information
Author: Valeria Cadena, Community Safety Manager, City of London Corporation	
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>The purpose of this report is to provide partners and the public an update on the Safer City Partnership Strategy implementation through the progress of the action plans in the areas of tackling serious acts of discrimination including Hate Crime, Violence Against Women and Girls and safeguarding and supporting high risk and vulnerable children and adults from harm.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Recommendation</p> <p>Partners are asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note the report 	

Main Report

Background

1. The Safer City Partnership (SCP) Strategy 2022-2025 was agreed at the end of 2022 and 7 priorities were decided in the plan. The SCP since then had a revision and re-structure proposed by the City of London Corporation (City Corporation) legal team.
2. New legislation introduced in 2022/2023 affected the direction and responsibility of the SCP priorities. Central Government introduced a 10-year

plan and a group responsible for drugs misuse, the 'Combating Drugs Partnership' and therefore the SCP statutory priority toward tackling substance misuse linked to crime and disorder, have now been moved to the City and Hackney Combating Drugs Partnership.

3. Central government introduced the Serious violence Duty at the end of 2022, with a request to create a new strategy in 2023. The SCP has given this area special priority in order to complete the Serious Violence strategy in time for the first meeting in 2024.
4. Two priorities are led by long established groups. Safeguarding and supporting high risk and vulnerable children and adults from harm is led by the Safeguarding Children Partnership Board and the Safeguarding Adults Partnership board. Violence Against Woman and Girls (VAWG) is led by the VAWG Strategic Delivery Group.
5. The SCP strategic delivery groups are responsible for the implementation of the SCP strategy, and with new priorities, three new groups were created. The Antisocial behaviour, Serious Violence and Reoffending delivery groups. These areas were given special priority by the SCP strategy board as they needed more support from senior officers in comparison to the established groups.
6. This report gives the public an update regarding the strategy implementation of three priorities 'tackling serious acts of discrimination including Hate Crime, Violence Against Women and Girls and safeguarding and supporting high risk and vulnerable children and adults from harm.'
7. The other three priorities have their own individual reports.

Current Position

Tackling serious acts of discrimination including Hate Crime

8. The Hate Crime Implementation Plan in appendix 1 show progress on the actions initially marked and the individual agencies who were responsible for that progress. Hate crime numbers in the Square Mile are exceptionally low with the police being the only agency who received reports of Hate Crime in the last few years.
9. The plan aimed to increase reporting of hate crimes, improve police response and victim support, and build community confidence. Actions to increase reporting include communication campaigns, establishing referral processes, and training for staff. Outcomes are being tracked through Hate Crime reports and sanctions.
10. For police response, they are exploring use of community resolution and restorative justice to improve victim satisfaction.

11. For victim support, they are raising awareness of services, updating referral processes, and ensuring victims have access to support information.
12. To build confidence, the City Police are utilizing CCTV and patrols to support evidence gathering and prosecution, as well as updating online information.
13. Progress is being tracked through key performance indicators such as the number of community resolutions, sanctioned detection rates, and unreported crime rates.
14. Key partners in delivery include the City of London Police, British Transport Police, the City of London Corporation, and Victim Support.
15. Overall, the plan takes a collaborative, victim-focused approach to tackling hate crime through improved reporting, response, support, and community engagement.

Reduce and Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

16. The VAWG Implementation Action Plan in appendix 2, shows considerable progress and completion of most the actions and the positive work individual agencies have been doing. In the City of London, we have a multi-agency approach to preventing and responding to VAWG. This response is coordinated by the City of London VAWG Strategic Delivery Group, who meet quarterly and are accountable for the City of London VAWG Implementation Action Plan.
17. The 2023 plan aimed to contribute to three objectives. Firstly, people are prevented from becoming victims of VAWG, secondly, people affected by VAWG have access to support services and lastly perpetrators of VAWG are held to account. Key partners listed within the plan include the City of London Corporation, the City of London Police, Victim Support, and other agencies working to tackle VAWG.
18. Regarding objective one, significant effort has been made to ensure that teams within the City of London Corporation and City of London Police are adequately trained in VAWG related topics, have knowledge and confidence to respond to VAWG and prevent it from occurring. Training has been embedded within several teams within the Department of Community and Children's Services and other training has been made available to the wider staff population within the Corporation. The City of London Police have embedded regular training for all officers focused on domestic abuse and vulnerability.
19. Teams that have responsibility for people have been requested to provide regular data to compliment the picture and understanding of the scale and context of VAWG in the Square Mile, the City of London Police continue to provide data on the VAWG related incidents, which provides an analysis on the VAWG activity and what we see in the City. Areas of need can be

determined, and new projects can be initiated. Consequently, we can prevent VAWG from occurring and individuals becoming victims of it.

20. Opportunities to learn more about VAWG have been widespread within the City of London Corporation, to encourage all staff to talk about it and increase their awareness, hopefully reducing stigma amongst the workforce and encouraging the Corporation to become confident interveners when encountering gender-based violence.
21. Focus has been made on licensed premises and hotels, and partners such as Victim Support have been instrumental in producing resources to be shared with them on domestic abuse, vulnerability, and the services available to those who find themselves a victim of crime while living, working, or visiting the Square Mile. The City of London Police delivered a forum with representation from several City hotels, where information on many matters relevant to their industry and how they can prevent VAWG was provided. This contributes to the first objective in that VAWG is prevented.
22. The City of London Corporation have been working closely with Safer Business Network, to implement two of their initiatives within the Square Mile. Firstly, the introduction of their e-toolkit, an online training package that can be put in place for staff within businesses and the hospitality sector, teaching on Ask for Angela and vulnerability. The Safer Business Network have received POCA (Proceed of Crime Act) funding from the City of London Corporation to support the development of this. The second project involves the City of London Corporation leading the way within the Square Mile with registering many of its buildings as 'Safe Havens', whereby buildings and the reception and security staff undergo rigorous training to provide a safe space for anyone in need or vulnerable, preventing VAWG from occurring by providing safe spaces for those who encounter problems or feel unsafe. The Safer Business Network will begin training and testing the facilities of the City of London Corporation buildings in spring this year and the aim is for local businesses and premises to follow suit.
23. At the end of 2023, an important campaign was launched focused on reducing VAWG and harassment in the night-time economy. This campaign focused on using key sharp messages in the form of physical assets and digital pieces, which are displayed within licensed premises, Corporation buildings and businesses, aimed to directly reach perpetrators, educate them, and tackle misogynistic behaviours that often lead to VAWG.
24. To achieve objective two, effort has been made to ensure voluntary sector services are kept up to date with new VAWG related policy and procedures, but most notably, training opportunities. Similarly, partnership with local services have been utilised, and arrangements have been made to work together to train front-facing teams in other areas within VAWG that training is not as regularly provided in. The advantages of this are that the services delivering the unique support are the ones training other professionals and this means that the training can be bespoke and relate directly to the context of the Square Mile. It has served as an effective way for teams to network and

find ways in which they can better their services through joint approaches and shared goals.

25. The City of London Police continue to run Operation Reframe, aimed to reduce VAWG occurring in the night-time economy. Statutory and voluntary partners join for a multi-agency presence in the City during the evenings of Operation Reframe, this provides public with opportunities to connect with the local police, local authority, other services and provides reassurance to those frequenting the City. A reminder of the services available and the humans behind them, encouraging people to access the services available and contributing to the second objective.
26. A service shared between the City of London Corporation and Police focused on reducing victimisation and preventing homelessness has gone through a refresh and series of changes to ensure it fulfils its aims and has a smoother and more efficient operation. This scheme ensures that victims of VAWG and domestic abuse are provided with support to make their property safer, with physical amendments being made, for example home security features. This scheme should be ready to start in early 2024.
27. In respect of the third VAWG objective, the actions in the plan relating to holding perpetrators to account focus largely on creating ways in which messages can attract the attention of perpetrators to encourage behaviour change. The campaign focused on tackling misogyny in the night-time economy aims to speak to perpetrators, call out their behaviour and educate them on what constitutes harassment. This campaign aimed to create a hostile environment for perpetrators in the Square Mile.
28. To conclude, the 2023 VAWG Implementation Action Plan has brought about a lot of innovative projects, training events and opportunities for multi-agency work to work towards the goal of achieving the three core aims outlined in the City of London VAWG Strategy. Through the training, ongoing spreading of information and knowledge and the continuous effort to bring partners together and apply knowledge gained into the community work, the City is a safer place for women and girls to live, work, study, and visit. Where VAWG does occur, agencies and the public are better placed to respond, and we build a more resilient community locally and wider. Looking to the future and in the creation of the 2024 Implementation Action Plan, successes and shortcomings will be considered, and the everchanging scope of VAWG will impact the new areas of need and the actions required in 2024.

Safeguarding and supporting high risk and vulnerable children and adults from harm

29. The implementation of this aim is led by the Safeguarding Adults Partnership Board and the Safeguarding Children Partnership Board as the areas in the plan are preexisting areas of responsibility for these boards. This refers to Appendix 3.

30. The plan covers child sexual exploitation, county lines, modern slavery, radicalisation, and cuckooing. All actions in the action plan have been completed except for two, both linked with training and will be delivered in 2024.
31. For CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation), actions focus on training, developing processes, disrupting perpetrators, and supporting victims. Progress is tracked through sanctioned detection rates.
32. For county lines, the plan centres on awareness training and contributing to the pan-London approach to identify and disrupt activity.
33. On modern slavery, the priority is increasing awareness through the City's modern slavery working group.
34. To address radicalisation, the plan details delivering training, closing down spaces for extremists to operate, and supporting vulnerable individuals through Channel panels. Efforts have been made to ensure that frontline workers and schools are trained in spotting the signs of radicalisation, with mandatory training being introduced in the City of London Police force. Likewise, the City of London Police and Corporation have worked together to increase this training amongst Corporation staff. In 2023, a review of the Prevent standard operating procedure took place. This ensured there were meaningful referral pathways for those identified being at risk of being drawn into terrorism and that the police and City of London Corporation deal with Prevent referrals in a way that mitigates risks and brings positive outcomes.
35. For cuckooing, goals include training partners to recognise issues, supporting victims, and bringing perpetrators to justice.
36. Key partners in the delivery of this action plan are the City of London Police, Corporation - including Community Safety and Children's Services, City & Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership, and housing providers.
37. The plan takes a collaborative approach across agencies to train staff, disrupt criminal activity, safeguard vulnerable people, and increase community confidence.
38. Performance is tracked through indicators like training numbers, detection rates, Channel Panel referrals and outcomes.
39. Overall, the plan aims to protect vulnerable people in the Square Mile from various forms of exploitation through joint partnership working.

Strategic Implications

40. All the work noted in this report contributes to the SCP's strategic aims:
 - Tackling serious acts of discrimination including Hate Crime

- Reduce and Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls
- Safeguarding and supporting high risk and vulnerable children and adults from harm.

Conclusion

41. This report has outlined some of the initiatives that have taken place over 2023, through events, training and awareness raising. We have worked in partnership to achieve the SCP strategic aims for the 2022 – 2025 Strategic Plan.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Tackling Serious Acts of Discrimination and Hate Crime 2023 Strategic Implementation Action Plan
- Appendix 2 – Prevent and Reduce Violence Against Women and Girls 2023 Strategic Implementation Action Plan
- Appendix 3 - Safeguarding and supporting high risk and vulnerable children and adults from harm 2023 Strategic Implementation Action Plan.

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Appendix 1

City of London Tackling Serious Acts of Discrimination and Hate Crime Strategic Implementation Action Plan 2023 Safer City Partnership

This action plan has been developed in line with the City of London Hate Crime Strategy.

KEY:

- CoLP - City of London Police
- DCCSS - City of London Corporation, Department of Community and Childrens Services
- BTP - British Transport Police

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Action	Owner	Completion Date	Red, Amber, Green	Impact and Outcome
<p>Increasing the reporting of hate crimes to the police leading to better-sanctioned detection rates.</p> <p>1. Develop communications around support services to engage with and promote to the community.</p>	CoLP DCCSS	Ongoing	<p>National Hate Crime Awareness Week took place in October 2023. During which CoLC, CoLP & BTP held three drop-in stalls at community centres, with literature about hate crime, the different organisations who can support victims and how hate crime can be reported.</p> <p>The City of London Police have created a comprehensive page with definitions of what is hate crime, how to report to all different agencies and how to report to the police.</p>	<p>Feedback from the public was supportive and members of several minority groups were spoken with.</p> <p>A review of the 2023 event has been conducted and areas for greater footfall will be identified before the 2024 Hate Crime Week.</p> <p>How to report hate crime City of London Police</p>
<p>2. Establishing multi-agency processes for sharing</p>	DCCS	August 2023	<p>Hate Crime cases/ reports will be referred to the monthly Community MARAC panel.</p>	<p>By referring of victims of hate crime to the Community MARAC will ensure</p>

information about victims and perpetrators of hate crime so that appropriate interventions, including potential tenancy action against perpetrators, and support packages for victims can be provided.				the right, tailored and appropriate support will be provided to the victim, improving public confidence in the CoLC & CoLP policies and procedures.
3. Offer training for Corporation staff on hate crime.	DCCS	Ongoing	A training provider have been identified to facilitate Hate Crime training (especially to frontline staff). DCCS are currently developing a training package to be rolled out across the Corporation in 2024. Bystander training was offered to all corporation staff to help people know how to intervene in a situation while keeping themselves safe.	Keeping out staff informed unable us to respond to the public.
Increased confidence and victim satisfaction in police response. Exploring the use of solutions such as community resolution and restorative justice for hate crime victims.	CoLP	Ongoing	CoLP is currently advocating the use of community resolution and restorative justice, however, there are difficulties with the implementation operationally. Suspects often fail to admit to wrongdoing which results in a low number being brought to justice or the victim having to endure a lengthy court process. A community resolution requires the perpetrator to admit guilt and provide restitution to the victim, often a face-to-face or written apology. This can provide the victim with closure about the incident and can be used as evidence of prior behaviour, should the perpetrator act similarly in the future.	Through the work of restorative justice and out of court disposals the Colp s trying to change the mentality of perpetrators to prevent future offenses.
Improving victim support and reducing repeat victimisation. 5. Increase awareness of support available for victims.	Victim Support	2023	Victim Support has created the Victim Support Vulnerable Victims Service which provides support for anyone living, working, studying and has been a victim of a crime in the City of London.	People and communities are learning and understanding the role and capability of Victim Support, which

			<p>A poster & referral form about the VVA service has been developed and circulated.</p> <p>Victim Support are also providing several drop-in sessions for City of London police to raise awareness of the Victim Support service and how they can refer victims.</p> <p>They have also attended Social Services and City Connections team meetings and upcoming Guildhall University freshers fair to promote support.</p>	will increase the number of referrals to their service.
6. Raise awareness internally on how to make referrals to Victim Support	DCCS	Ongoing	<p>Victim Support have created a poster regarding Vulnerable Victims Service, CST will display these in communal areas.</p> <p>The referral form has been circulated to internal departments.</p>	Through raising awareness internally victims will be referred to their service, further supporting them.
<p>Increase awareness of support services available for victims of hate crime.</p> <p>Develop a list of support services to engage with and promote to the community.</p>	COLP	Ongoing	The City Police has created a comprehensive page with all the support services as well as reporting services in their website. Most of the charities names in the page can provide support as well as receive reports of Hate Crime.	Support will be provided to the victims, improving public confidence in the CoLP policies and procedures.
8. Review and update hate crime webpage on CoLP website with relevant, up to date information for the public to access.	DCCS	Ongoing	The COLP website has been updated including information of external agencies that provide support, receive reports and explanation and definitions of Hate Crime.	Our communities have the resources they need to understand Hate crime and report it to the right channels.
<p>Increasing the variety of reporting routes available for victims and witnesses of hate crime.</p> <p>9. Review and update hate crime webpage on CoLC</p>	DCCS	2023	New structure of the Community Safety web pages has been developed, work is being undertaken regarding content and updated information on how to report issues along with updated list of support agencies	Often victims, especially the vulnerable, do not want to or do not feel confident to report hate crimes.

<p>website with relevant, up to date information for the public to access.</p>				<p>In having up-to-date web pages, we are ensuring the most current advice and guidance is available to the public.</p>
<p>Increasing community confidence in the local police, council and partners.</p> <p>10. Using our resources such as CCTV and Community safety patrols to support the police in gathering evidence and prosecuting offenders.</p>	<p>CoLP DCCS</p>		<p>The City Corporation community patrol service provides useful evidence of all activity they find in their patrols. The Patrols will be expanding in 2024 to cover night time economy activity and the activity in City Bridges.</p> <p>The City Police is requesting POCA funding for additional resources to operate CCTV cameras.</p>	<p>Increasing community confidence in the local police, council and partners</p>
<p>11. Police gathering insight and evidence into any on street hate crime occurring.</p>	<p>CoLP BTP</p>		<p>British Transport Police conduct Hi Vis patrols and plain clothes patrols at our hotspot locations, for Liverpool Street on trains and main concourse area of station are the hotspots.</p> <p>They have also been utilising social media to highlight good arrests or good court results relating to Hate crime incidents.</p>	<p>Increasing community confidence in the local police,</p>

Appendix 2

City of London Prevent and Reduce Violence Against Women and Girls 2023 Strategic Implementation Action Plan Safer City Partnership

KEY

- City of London Corporation (COLC)
- City of London Police (COLP)
- Violence against women and girls (VAWG)
- City of London Corporation Department of Community & Children’s Services (DCCS)
- Domestic abuse (DA)
- City of London (COL)

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This action plan has been developed in line with the City of London VAWG Strategy and Domestic Abuse (DA) Bill.

Action	Owner	Completion Date	Red, Amber, Green	Impact and Outcome
1. Achieve the DA Housing Alliance accreditation.	COLC DCCS	2024	Due to challenges with staff resources within the Housing Department, this action is going to be transferred to the VAWG Strategic Implementation Action Plan 2024 .	To be moved to 2024 plan
2. Training to be embedded within all teams that have responsibility for people in the City, included but not limited to following teams: Housing, Social Care, Pollution, Police,	COLC DCCS, COLP	Ongoing	COLC DCCS provided DA & Risk Assessments (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference & DA Stalking and Harassment Risk Assessment) training sessions on 26/07/23 and staff from Social Care, CoLP Public Protection, Homelessness/ Housing Teams and Thames Reach Outreach Team attended. COLP are delivering a series of SafeLives DA Matters training sessions for their officers and Vulnerability Training. The Vulnerability Training covers Cyber DA, using a national package	Feedback from participants showed that upon completion of the training most respondents selected 'Strongly Agree' to feeling more confident and knowledgeable after the training in recognising and responding to DA. The statistics were the same for the question regarding how useful the

Rough Sleeping services.			created by the COLP and also covers trauma informed policing, enabling staff and officers to identify when they need to support to ensure service delivery for victims.	<p>training will be to their role/service/group.</p> <p>COLP provided data to show that 733 officers since April 2023 when it launched, have been trained. It is a national programme, designed by SafeLives and approved by the National Police Chief's Council, 92% of delegates feel they will be able to provide a better, more informed service to victims following training. 94% said they would recommend it to others.</p> <p>Data also shows that the second phase of Vulnerability training was launched in May 2023, with 41 officers and staff trained since then. 91% found the training useful.</p>
3. Production of an annual assessment to monitor changes in people and help us take data informed decisions.	Police Authority Board	2024	Due to challenges with staff resources, this action is to be moved to the VAWG Strategic Implementation Action Plan 2024 .	To be moved to 2024 plan
4. Members of the COL VAWG Delivery Group to provide data to complement the data analysis and picture of what we are seeing for the City.	All	Ongoing	COLP, Victim Support and COLC DCCS Department of Community & Children's Services, have provided statistics for VAWG related incidents, referrals, and cases in the last 12 months.	Members of the VAWG Delivery Group have a better understanding of what is the scale of the problem in the City and are able to focus their work in the areas of need. The statistics provided have been delated below in the Key Performance Indicators breakdown.
5. Engage with internal staff networks within COLC, providing awareness sessions to	COLC DCCS	Ongoing	A Bystander Interventions to Challenging Gender-Based Behaviour training session was delivered in December 2023 and made available for all COLC staff to attend. As well as this, a session focused on Female Genital mutilation (FGM) and the new City and	Staff in COLC are better informed and have a better understanding of issues around DA and VAWG.

<p>develop their understanding of VAWG/DA.</p>			<p>Hackney FGM Protocol took place. This is part of the efforts to mark the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence 2023.</p>	<p>In the feedback provided, all respondents gave a score of 3 or 4 on the scale of 1-4 when answering 'do you feel more confident / knowledgeable after this training in recognising and responding to DA?'. 70 attended the Bystander Interventions session from all departments within COLC. 15 attended the Female Genital Mutilation session from all departments within COLC. This has provided employees who usually would not have access to learning about VAWG, the chance to deepen their understanding and knowledge of the area.</p>
<p>6. Working with hotels to ensure their staff know how to respond to Child Sexual Exploitation/ DA/ Sexual Violence/ Modern Slavery.</p>	<p>COLP & Victim Support</p>	<p>September 2023</p>	<p>COLP held a forum for all the hotels in the COL in September 2023. Information was provided to the hotels by the Safer Business Network on Ask for Angela, drink spiking and vulnerabilities. The Specialist Operations will be running Operation Makesafe in October 2023 following the forum.</p> <p>Victim Support have provided information regarding DA services, referral pathways and specialist support available for victims, to hotels in the COL. This includes physical posters and leaflets being distributed to all 49 hotels in the City.</p>	<p>Hotels are better informed and prepared to respond to incidents of crime. Representatives from various hotels attended, which ensures that hotels in the COL are engaged with the training opportunities provided and get up to date information that is relevant for them to operate safely.</p>
<p>7. Delivering a campaign to raise awareness of sexual harassment and abuse in the night-time economy.</p>	<p>COLC DCCS & COLP</p>	<p>November 2023</p>	<p>A campaign named Don't Cross the Line has been created by COLC DCCS together with VAWG representatives at Hackney and Tower Hamlets, aimed to tackle misogynistic behaviours in the night-time economy, it was launched in November during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence 2023. COLP have signed up to the Women's Night Safety Charter. Licensed premises have been asked to sign-up under the Safety Thirst Scheme, providing a toolkit to businesses and championing tackling VAWG. A larger working group is being created to ensure momentum and promote new ideas.</p>	<p>People and communities are learning and understanding what sexual harassment is. Continuous work is being done by COLC and COLP to raise awareness of sexual harassment and abuse in the night-time economy. Both the Don't Cross the Line campaign and the Op Reframe are ongoing and not time limited, therefore the promotion of them and</p>

			Operation Reframe continues to run.	the messaging is ongoing and very impactful due to their long-lasting presence. They continue to become more widely known. Recently there was a partnership where Op Reframe used the Don't Cross the Line campaign as a key theme for their event. This ensured Police officers within different teams learnt about the campaign and took it to the streets.
8. Deliver training to licensed venues on sexual harassment and abuse in the night-time economy. This includes WAVE and Ask for Angela training.	COLC DCCS & COLP	Ongoing	COLP held a forum on 24/10/23 for licensed premises which included information on Ask for Angela from the Safer Business Network, drink spiking and vulnerabilities. A Local Policing Forum has been established to cover training for licensed venues around harassment and abuse, starting the 24th of October. The COLP will be discussing the Code of Good Practice and the Safety Thirst award scheme run by the Corporation of London. Vulnerability training will also feature as part of this forum's agenda. On 16/01/24 COLP will be delivering WAVE and Ask for Angela training for licensed premises, including those of which recently failed Ask for Angela tests.	Licensed premises are better resourced on how to respond to crime. Several representatives from various licensed premises attended, which ensures that licensed venues in the COL are engaged with the training opportunities provided and get up to date information that is relevant for them to operate safely.
9. GPs within the catchment area for COL residents to receive DA training and information about the COL MARAC and how to refer.	COLC DCCS & Victim Support	Ongoing	The Neaman Practice were invited to take part in DA & Risk Assessments (MARAC & DASH) training sessions being delivered on 26/07/23 by COLC DCCS. Early Help has provided further contact details for management of this practice and they have been sent information produced by Victim Support regarding specialist DA services and referral pathways.	Health practitioners in the COL are better informed and supported on how to respond to DA. Neaman Practice have been provided with up-to-date information via several channels regarding DA and relevant referral routes and local support services. This supports them in working with victims of VAWG.
10. Training to professionals on the DASH risk assessment, high risk factors and when a COL MARAC referral should be	COLC DCCS	July 2023	DA & Risk Assessments (MARAC & DASH) training session delivered on 26/07/23 by COLC DCCS. Many officers and staff attended from both COLC and COLP. COLC DCCS have got access to the Hackney DA Intervention Service online training site too where staff can sign up for various training sessions.	Feedback from participants showed that upon completion of the training the majority of respondents selected 'Strongly Agree' to feeling more confident and knowledgeable after the training in recognising and

	made. (Understanding needed on the different threshold of COL MARAC to other London Boroughs).				responding to DA. The statistics were the same for the question regarding how useful the training will be to their role/service/group.
Page 57	11. The following agencies to have information publicly available on VAWG support services: GPs, hospitals, schools, children's centres, family planning/ sexual health services and COLC buildings/ offices.	COLC DCCS & Victim Support	Ongoing	The Neaman Practice were invited to take part in DA & Risk Assessments (MARAC & DASH) training sessions being delivered on 26/07/23 by the Department of Community & Children's Services. Victim Support have provided information to local services regarding DA specialist services, referral pathways and support available for victims. Victim Support also attended the Guildhall Freshers fair in September to deliver posters/ leaflets with this information and the same poster has been displayed in the COLC buildings/ offices, including community centres, and has been shared with the housing estates staff.	The public have increased access to information on DA and VAWG. The display of information in COLC buildings leads to all visitors and residents being better informed on DA and the support that is readily available. The information indicates that as a Local Authority the COLC are aware of DA and VAWG. These posters and the promotion of the services within different streams, helps to reduce stigma faced by victims and reinforce the message that there is support available.
	12. Review the COLC DA policy to ensure it is up to date.	COLC HR	Ongoing	The COLC HR updated the DA & Stalking Policy to be in line with the latest legislation. The policy will be reviewed again in 2025, as per internal procedures. The Remembrances department keeps the departments informed when private members bill and legislative changes occur which might mean the policies need reviewing and changing.	COLC staff are safeguarded and have access to support within the workplace when it comes to DA and stalking. COLC HR are aware of the need for reviewing the DA and Stalking policy, and take guidance from Remembrances if these need changing in order to provide the best catered support to COLC employees.
	13. Updates on legislative changes to be presented at the VAWG Delivery Group.	COLC DCCS	Ongoing	Legislative changes are shared with the group as and when the Department of Community & Children's Services deem it relevant. In May 2023 VAWG Delivery Group meeting invite, update on legislation was shared 'New Standards for DA Perpetrator Interventions'. Any further legislative changes that should be shared with the group will be.	COL VAWG Delivery Group members are provided with up-to-date information on new legislation to inform their work and knowledge.

<p>14. Promote the Safety Thirst accreditation for licensed premises, increasing awareness of VAWG and getting more businesses to sign up to it. This includes the promotion of the Women's Safety Charter.</p>	<p>COLC Environment Department</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>This action will be transferred to the VAWG Strategic Implementation Action Plan 2024. Due to the Covid Lockdown Safety Thirst was stopped but will be reinstated in 2024.</p>	<p>To be moved to 2024 plan</p>
<p>15. Children's Social Care to be aware of the Continuum of Needs Model when working with families with children and DA and/or sexual violence is identified as a risk factor.</p>	<p>COLC DCCS</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>DCCS now use the Pan-London matrix for applying thresholds which fully includes DA and sexual violence.</p>	<p>Children living within households where DA is occurring are better protected and supported. This ensures that Children's Social Care are using the most up to date and appropriate approaches when working with cases of DA and sexual violence.</p>
<p>16. Ensure that the 'Duty to Refer' process is well advertised within the City and wider services and explore if previous training provided to the Housing teams can be reopened for other teams within the COLC.</p>	<p>COLC DCCS</p>	<p>January 2024</p>	<p>DCCS advise on the use of Duty to Refer verbally to other professionals and they have an option for Duty to Refer on their online system. They also have a page dedicated to it on the City's website. The e-learning team are locating the previous training that was available, with the aim of opening it up to other teams within COLC. A recent Duty to Refer presentation was provided to the COL VAWG Delivery Group at the meeting on 21/08/23. The duty to refer form was circulated to the group also.</p>	<p>The Duty to Refer prevents victims from being retraumatised by having to go through their situation with a Homelessness Advice Officer additional to the frontline service they have already disclosed the information to. This ensures they only have to go through their experience once and then if they require housing support the information can be provided within the Duty to Refer form, so that the Homelessness Team already have it and do not need to go through it again with the victim unless completely necessary.</p>
<p>17. Work with schools within the COL to ensure they have access</p>	<p>DCCS</p>	<p>November 2023</p>	<p>Victim Support presented at the Headteachers' Forum in November on their Children and Young People service.</p>	<p>Children and young people are better supported if they are living within a household where DA and/or VAWG is</p>

<p>to training related to VAWG and are kept informed on the local authority offer.</p>			<p>DCCS provided information to the schools about the recent Bystander Interventions to Challenge Gender-Based Behaviour training and Understanding Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) training that was delivered to COLC staff. Information about the Victim Support Vulnerable Victims Advocate service have also been shared to the schools via the Schools Weekly newsletter. Schools in the City have access to the training programmes provided by the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership. DCCS are currently commissioning training through INEQE to cover some of the new duties in the Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) guidance 2023 around online safety and filtering/ monitoring on IT equipment.</p>	<p>occurring. COL schools staff now have more information and understanding about VAWG and what support is available to them and children/young people locally. Headteachers have also been introduced to the service manager of a direct and appropriate local service for children and young people. This information can be filtered down within the schools to other teaching and pastoral staff.</p>
<p>18. Clear referral pathways and regular contact in place between the COL Schools and the COLP Public Protection Unit.</p>	<p>COLP</p>	<p>January 2024</p>	<p>COLP will be implementing Operation Encompass in 2024, upon completion of police training happening in January 2024. This operation is aimed to ensure all children experiencing DA receive timely support in their school. Training was delivered in October 2023 to officers and any safeguarding leads.</p> <p>This action to be carried over to the 2024 Strategic Implementation Action Plan until it is completed.</p>	<p>To be moved to 2024 plan</p>
<p>19. Collaboration with commissioned service Thames Reach to ensure that staff are trained to respond to disclosures and incidents of VAWG.</p>	<p>COLC DCCS</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Thames Reach attended the DA & Risk Assessments (MARAC & DASH) training sessions on 26/07/23 delivered by DCCS. Thames Reach have also been sent an email by Victim Support with relevant information on the service they provide and other Pan-London services.</p>	<p>The homeless community are better supported in relation to DA and VAWG. Thames Reach staff have attended 2 out of the 3 VAWG related training sessions provided in 2023 for COL professionals. There is ongoing effort to include Thames Reach in any training related to VAWG and DA that can help them have up to date knowledge and understanding of this area, to inform their work with rough sleepers and have knowledge of local services and referral pathways. This also helps COLC DCCS to understand fully the scope of DA/VAWG within the rough sleeping context.</p>

<p>20. Promote the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership training.</p>	<p>City & Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership, DCCS</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>COLC DCCS have regular contact with trainers from the Hackney DA Intervention Service who provide support with the delivery of live training sessions to COLC staff.</p>	<p>In 2023, the Hackney DA Intervention Service provided 3 training sessions to COL professionals. In total, almost 160 employees from COLC, COLP and commissioned services have received some form of VAWG related training from this service which has been coordinated by the DCCS Community Safety Team.</p>
<p>21. To create a script for Adult and Children's Social care to use when doing initial assessment. To ensure they know what questions to ask and to ensure they are not missing out important information.</p>	<p>COLC DCCS</p>	<p>January 2024</p>	<p>Social Care teams have been trained on DA and the DASH risk assessment. DASH is a tool for practitioners who work with adult victims of DA in order to help them identify those who are at high risk of harm and whose cases should be referred to a MARAC meeting in order to manage their risk. This action is no longer necessary.</p>	<p>9 members of DCCS Adult and Children's Social Care have received training on this tool in 2023. The Community Safety Team attended a team meeting and invited these teams to the MARAC and DASH training provided in July 2023.</p>
<p>22. Engaging businesses to promote support for people experiencing DA. (London Domestic Homicide Review Case Analysis and Review indicates in 54% of those type of cases employers knew abuse was happening).</p>	<p>COLP, COLC DCC & Victim Support</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>COLP regularly facilitate training by Safer Business Network to licensed premises regarding Ask for Angela and vulnerability training. COLP have delivered bespoke business engagement events where they have been requested, or in response to particular VAWG policing problems. Op Reframe and Professionalism & Trust organised a community engagement day for Paternoster Square that included an input to the Paternoster Security Council.</p> <p>COLC DCCS have provided the City Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) with information from Victim Support regarding DA specialist services, referral pathways and support available to victims. DCCS are supporting Aldgate Connect BID to produce a campaign aimed at businesses role in tackling DA & VAWG. This campaign is called 'Safer Paths' and will be launched approximately Spring 2024. This action to be carried over to the VAWG Strategic Implementation Action Plan 2024.</p>	<p>The WAVE and Ask for Angela training continues to promote the message around vulnerability and the prevalence of VAWG in the public setting. By keeping this message alive and training professionals in the City on this, we also contribute to them taking this knowledge and understanding into their own lives, recognising their own vulnerabilities and where they could be a victim. Similarly, the work with the BIDs contributes to spreading messages with the businesses and engaging them with updates and campaigns working to eliminate VAWG.</p>

<p>23. Engaging the police, voluntary sector and businesses with the work of Latin American Women's Rights Service (LAWRS) and educating them on the 'unheard workforce' that exists in the City. The night-time economy brings this group additional challenges as the nature of the employment of this workforce is unsociable hours.</p>	<p>LAWRS</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>LAWRS to put on a training session regarding improving the safety of the NTE workforce, which includes Latin American women. Details of the City BIDs have been shared by the Department of Community & Children's Services with LAWRS to ensure that local businesses are aware of this workforce and to utilise the BIDs as direct contact/ links with the businesses. This action to be carried over to the VAWG Strategic Implementation Action Plan 2024.</p>	<p>To be moved to 2024 plan</p>
<p>24. Voluntary sector staff know where to refer or signpost individuals for support.</p>	<p>COLC DCCS & Victim Support</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Victim Support have provided information regarding DA services, referral pathways and specialist support available for victims, to commissioned services and voluntary sector services.</p>	<p>Voluntary services now have an increased understanding of the local support available for victims of DA. Communication with these services has also led to increased knowledge of the support and training available from DCCS.</p>
<p>25. Agencies to contribute to a multi-agency approach to support individuals involved with sex workers.</p>	<p>Open Doors</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Open Doors to provide a training session on 17/01/24 to front-facing staff working in the City. Open Doors also presented on their service, what they offer and the unique vulnerabilities their clientele have, at the VAWG Delivery Group meeting in August 2023.</p>	<p>Frontline practitioners and COLP have clearer and deeper understanding of those engaging with e work and their unique needs and challenges. This provides front-facing professionals an opportunity to learn about this topic and meet the service working within the City to support those within this industry.</p>
<p>26. Raise awareness of Operation Reframe and regular reporting of incidents related to VAWG occurring in the night-time economy.</p>	<p>COLP</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>COLP have shared the results of Operation Reframe with the Licensing Committee and the Police Authority Board. Results have also been sent to the Cheapside Business Alliance for their newsletter. COLP Communication Team will also be publishing more on Operation Reframe.</p>	<p>Op Reframe is heavily advertised and the successes are shared internally and externally.</p>

27. Develop an information pack for services working with those within the hidden homeless population, which would help women in this population find support, advice and resources.	COLC DCCS	November 2023	The packs have now been distributed by COLC DCCS. The packs are for partners and stakeholders, each with different information in regarding the services and support available to those rough sleeping including DA support. The City BIDs have been asked to share these packs and information with businesses.	Organisations and businesses have an increased understanding of the challenges those living on the streets are going through as well as where the support is, so that they can signpost those sleeping rough to the right services. DA support is also included.
28. Gold Book subscription to be gained for Community Safety Team and Homelessness Team within COLC DCCS so that refuge information and vacancies are accessible to effectively assist victims into safety.	COLC DCCS	July 2023	This has been completed. Both teams now have access to the Gold Book.	The Homelessness Advice Team can now advise clients having understood what refuge options are available, making their advice and support better catered to the clients' individual needs and situation. DCCS Homelessness Team have confirmed that within the first month of having access they used the Gold Book 4 times, this is positive as before gaining access they would have not been able to look at refuge options for clients and know where has vacancies at that specific time. This can inform their support in terms of housing advice.
29. Redeveloping and refreshing the Sanctuary Scheme referral pathway. This scheme reduces repeat victimisation by improving home security and prevents homelessness.	COLP & COLC DCCS	2024	COLC DCCS are in the process of determining the responsibility for some of the processes within this scheme. Once these have been decided the scheme can begin again. This action will be carried forward onto the VAWG Strategic Implementation Action Plan 2024.	To be moved to 2024 plan
30. Campaign aimed at perpetrators encouraging	COLP & COLC DCCS	November 2023	A campaign named Don't Cross the Line was created by COLC DCCS together with VAWG representatives at Hackney and Tower Hamlets, aimed to tackle misogynistic behaviours in the night-time	Perpetrators are engaged by the messaging which relates directly to them. This confronts perpetrators

perpetrators to take responsibility for their actions.			economy, It was launched in November during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence 2023. COLP continue to run Operation Reframe, and a recent engagement event for this focused on consent. A highly visible operation was conducted, involving 67 people and police officers from various units across the force. Leaflets were distributed with wording to the effect of 'sex without consent is rape'. This encourages would-be perpetrators and those consuming alcohol on a 'night out' to be considerate of their actions. A communications campaign was launched alongside this on social media.	directly, hoping to entice behaviour change. The key messaging for the Don't Cross the Line campaign was perpetrator focused aiming to create a hostile environment for perpetrators of VAWG. This is so that the blame is not placed on victims and how they should avoid being attacked, instead the focus was on reaching perpetrators directly and eliminating VAWG by tackling the day-to-day misogynistic behaviours.
31. Commission access to perpetrator programmes.	COLC DCCS	October 2023	COLC DCCS Social Care have identified appropriate services for accessing where there is a perpetrator who is a resident of the City and where there are children within the household. MOPAC will be commissioning perpetrator programmes for Pan-London, this is following new legislation for out of court disposals.	This ensures that DCCS are perpetrator focused and provide perpetrators opportunities to change their behaviour if they are willing to engage and want to change.
32. COLP to deliver training and awareness workshops to their staff on Domestic Violence Protection Orders and Domestic Violence Notice Orders to increase the use of these orders.	COLP	Ongoing	COLP provide all new officers inputs on Domestic Violence Protection Notices and Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPN/DVPO). COLP also provide DA Matters Training, DVPOs and DVNOs are mentioned within this training. However, COLP as a force tends to use bail and evidence-led prosecutions more than these orders. Bitesize DA Matters sessions are being arranged for uniformed officers in Local Policing, and these can include a specific input around DVPOs and DVNOs if desired.	COLP are providing training on these orders and high numbers of officers are taking part. 733 officers and staff were trained in 2023. This ensures that police officers recognise where orders can be used to prevent victims of DA experiencing further abuse.
33. Work with the Civil and Family Courts, and COLP to ensure that protection orders are being monitored.	COLP	Ongoing	COLP Protection Orders are monitored via flags on their NICHE platform, and the Police National Computer (PNC) will be updated.	Protection Orders are being closely monitored via COLP's secure system. This ensures that victims are being closely monitored and protected by the police.
34. Challenge the courts if they don't provide separate waiting rooms	COLP	Ongoing	COLP DA cases are heard at Westminster Court, which already has separate waiting areas for victims and perpetrators. An Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) is in place at the	A separate waiting room ensures that victims are not forced to go through any further trauma while at court

in the courts for victims and perpetrators of DA.			Court, to ensure victims and suspects wait separately. Standing Together work at the court to support victims.	having to see the perpetrator in close vicinity.
35. Ensure that the Judicial training is up to date for DA and VAWG.	COLC DCCS	January 2024	An enquiry has been made by COLC DCCS with the Judiciary College in November 2023, awaiting a response. Action to be moved to the 2024 Strategic Implementation Action Plan.	To be moved to 2024 plan

Performance Management Framework		Violence Against Women & Girls Strategic Implementation Action Plan 2023		
Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Data Source	Performance	Narrative
People are prevented from becoming victims of VAWG	Number of teams in COLC in receipt of VAWG training.	COLC DCCS	In 2023, one MARAC and DASH training session was provided to 5 teams, 35 members of staff in total.	Various teams from different departments within the COLC have undertaken VAWG related training, leading to a safer workplace where people feel more able to intervene if they witness gender-based violence.
	Number of VAWG/DA training sessions made available to professionals in COLC and COLP.	COLC DCCS & COLP	MARAC and DASH training made available for COLC staff once in 2023 in person but available on more than one other occasion online. COLP DA Matters Training made available to COLP officers, 733 officers and staff have been trained. Vulnerability Training also made available, 413 officers and staff trained.	COLC DCCS have ensured that there are more alternative and more informal learning opportunities for staff to learn about VAWG which differ from the general regular sessions available. This ensures that new themes and changes to

				the nature of VAWG are being discussed.																
People affected by VAWG have access to support services	Number of referrals to Victim Support (IDVA).	Victim Support/London Victim & Witness Service	In Q4 2022-2023, 7 referrals were received. In Q1 2023-2024, 1 referral was received.	This shows that referrals to the IDVA service are being made and that professionals are recognising where the support of an IDVA would benefit a victim. This is positive as the IDVA can provide specialised support for what they have experienced.																
	Number of referrals to Victim (IDVA) that were supported.	Victim Support/ London Victim & Witness Service	In Q4 2022-2023, 5 referrals were supported by the IDVA. In Q1 2023-2024, 1 referral received support from the IDVA.	While the numbers are low in Q2, this could be because the victim moved out of the area to another borough or area and accessed support from a different IDVA service local to them.																
Perpetrators are held to account	Number of VAWG related crimes and number of reported crimes that resulted in a sanctioned detention.	COLP	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>COLP Data</th> <th>Number of VAWG Occurrences</th> <th>Number of VAWG Occurrences with suspect linked</th> <th>Number of VAWG Occurrences where perpetrator was charged for direct VAWG offence</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>540</td> <td>371</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>389</td> <td>268</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>929</td> <td>639</td> <td>42</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	COLP Data	Number of VAWG Occurrences	Number of VAWG Occurrences with suspect linked	Number of VAWG Occurrences where perpetrator was charged for direct VAWG offence	2022	540	371	24	2023	389	268	18	Total	929	639	42	The number of those perpetrators who are charged remains low however this is an issue that we see across the country. The reliance of evidence is key, and in the City there has been a focus on preserving evidence and protecting a crime scene in COLPs recent forums for licensed premises and hotels in particular. There is also a need to support victims throughout the
			COLP Data	Number of VAWG Occurrences	Number of VAWG Occurrences with suspect linked	Number of VAWG Occurrences where perpetrator was charged for direct VAWG offence														
			2022	540	371	24														
			2023	389	268	18														
Total	929	639	42																	

				<p>criminal justice process, where they lack support they may drop charges or not feel confident enough to go through with the process for fear of further traumatising.</p>																		
	<p>Number of perpetrators accessing perpetrator programmes.</p>	<p>COLC DCCS</p>	<p>In the last year, Early Help referred one family to 'For Baby's Sake' programme because of exposure to DA.</p> <p>Children's Social Care number of households where Domestic Violence was present is detailed below:</p> <p>Totals 2022: 5 2023: 2</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1014 703 1778 863"> <thead> <tr> <th>Row Labels</th> <th>Child victim - Domestic Violence</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1014 900 1778 1054"> <thead> <tr> <th>Row Labels</th> <th>Parent/ Carer victim - Domestic Violence</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1014 1091 1778 1203"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Other person in household victim - Domestic Violence</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Row Labels	Child victim - Domestic Violence	2022	3	2023	1	Grand Total	4	Row Labels	Parent/ Carer victim - Domestic Violence	2022	2	Grand Total	2		Other person in household victim - Domestic Violence	2023	1	<p>Perpetrator programmes are voluntary programmes, therefore it needs the willingness of the family/person to take the offer.</p>
Row Labels	Child victim - Domestic Violence																					
2022	3																					
2023	1																					
Grand Total	4																					
Row Labels	Parent/ Carer victim - Domestic Violence																					
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	Other person in household victim - Domestic Violence																					
2023	1																					

Appendix 3

City of London Safeguarding and supporting high risk and vulnerable children and adults from harm 2023 Strategic Implementation Action Plan

Safer City Partnership

KEY

- City of London Corporation (COLC)
- City of London Police (COLP)
- City of London Corporation Department of Community & Children’s Services (DCCS)
- City of London (COL)
- Child sexual exploitation (CSE)
- Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB)
- Child criminal exploitation (CCE)
- Child missing education (CME)
- Multi-Agency Child Exploitation group (MACE)
- Counter terrorism (CT)
- City & Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership (CHSCP)

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Action	Owner	Completion Date	Red, Amber, Green	Impact and Outcome
Child Sexual Exploitation				
1. Develop communication with	CHSCP	September 2023	This is complete and can be accessed via the CHSCP link below.	Victims of CSE are supported through succinct and clear processes, and

professionals around spotting the signs of CSE and understanding how to make referrals.			chscp City & Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership	their needs are understood by professionals working with them. Professionals in the City can now access information, resources and guidance on the CHSCP platform to ensure that victims of CSE are provided the best support and professionals are aware of the referral pathways and procedures they must take.
2. Develop a CSE profile for the City.	COLC DCCS & COLP	September 2023	The CSE Profile has now been created.	COLC and COLP are better able to understand CSE and therefore support victims. This helps professionals within COLC DCCS to understand the scale of CSE, the indicators of its occurrence, likelihood, and the methods to tackle it.
3. Work with schools to ensure they have access to training and resources related to CSE, that can be shared with Pupils and Parents in City Schools as appropriate.	Education Safeguarding Forum	Ongoing	COLC DCCS have an overview of the KCSIE guidance, schools are responsible for making sure that these topics are covered. They should be covering these topics in PSHE. Every school in the City is different (most are independent) and therefore they will all have different curriculums. Schools in the City have access to the training programmes provided by the CHSCP. They also occasionally coordinate bespoke training when there is a specific need. COLC Education are currently commissioning training through INEQE to cover some of the new duties in the KCSIE guidance 2023 around online safety and filtering/monitoring on IT equipment.	Schools teaching and pastoral staff have access to learning opportunities on CSE and can recognise and understand CSE better. City School pupils and parents are better safeguarded from CSE/CCE online through schools undergoing training to cover the new duties on safety and filtering on school IT equipment.
4. Work with schools to improve our responses to links of CSE linked with CME.	Education Safeguarding Forum	Ongoing	There are now regular meetings (every half term) and strategic monitoring of attendance. Awareness of CSE will be built into this.	Schools are better able to recognise and respond to incidents that relate to CSE and CME. COLC responses to CSE linked to CME are more succinct and dynamic, with clear and effective communication channels within the schools and between the schools and

				local authority, to ensure the schools and COLC DCCS tackle incidents jointly, without duplication and without increasing risks. Situations can be carefully monitored jointly.
5. Ensure a clear referral pathway into safeguarding.	COLC DCCS	September 2023	The threshold of needs document in City website ensures a clear referral pathway. Support for children and families through Early Help - COL More specifically to CSE, the following link is available: Child Sexual Exploitation - COL	Incidents of CSE are dealt with quickly and confidentially via effective and coherent referral processes. This helps mitigate risks and safeguard vulnerable children.
6. Disrupt and prosecute those who are engaged in CSE activity.	COLP	Ongoing	COLP have three trained officers who can run devices through CAID (Child Abuse Image Database) – and CYPISIS have two trained officers. This system locates IP addresses associated with IIOC (Indecent and prohibited images of children) There have been 5x referrals to COLP from NCA CEOP via CAID since 2021. Awaiting further information on these referrals.	Incidents of CSE occurring in the City are being reported to COLP and consequently this disrupts perpetrators tracks and ability to continue offending, leading to increased protection of children from CSE.
7. Continue to deliver Operation MakeSafe within hotels.	COLC DCCS & COLP	Ongoing	Operation MakeSafe was run in October 2023 following a forum held by COLP for City hotels in September 2023.	Hotels feel more confident in recognising CSE/CCE and their staff have the skills to protect vulnerable children, provide public reassurance and enhance the safety of those staying in the hotels. Should they suspect suspicious behaviour or activity they know the process in which they should follow which can lead to the disruption of CSE/CCE.
8. Provide information to hotels to better inform them of CSE.	COLC DCCS & COLP	Ongoing	COLP held a forum for all the hotels in the COL in September 2023. Information was provided to the hotels by the Safer Business Network on Ask for Angela, drink spiking and vulnerabilities.	Hotels are better informed and prepared to respond to incidents of crime, in particular incidents around CSE and violence against women and

			<p>This event was primarily aimed for hotels and security personnel. 9 hotels attended on the day.</p> <p>This event will run annually going forward.</p>	<p>girls. Representatives from various hotels attended, which ensures that hotels in the COL are engaged with the training opportunities provided and get up to date information that is relevant for them to operate safely.</p>
9. Promote training opportunities to the agencies in the partnership through the CHSCP.	CHSCP	Ongoing	<p>The SAB commissions a package of training for frontline line staff working across the City and Hackney on a yearly basis. In 2023, the Board commissioned 8 different safeguarding courses delivered quarterly. Courses are promoted through different channels, including the SAB bulletin, as well as routine emails to the SAB as well as the wider partnership.</p>	<p>Professionals have knowledge to safeguard vulnerable people. Professionals are provided the necessary training to safeguard children from CSE, as well as increase their knowledge in other safeguarding related areas.</p>
County Lines				
10. Develop and distribute communications materials to help people identify County Lines activity.	DCCS CHCSP MACE	Ongoing	<p>A monthly newsletter is sent to members of the Training, Learning and Development teams to cascade through their departments. This will include materials such as County Lines information. The CHSCP also provide training on CCE and County Lines.</p>	<p>Professionals are kept up to date with the latest County Lines news and updates as well as provided with information and learning on it. This contributes to the scope of County Lines and its context within the City being understood by professionals. This can lead professionals to better recognise and respond to it.</p>
11. Contribute to a Pan-London approach to identifying County Lines activity taking place in the City.	COLP	Ongoing	<p>British Transport Police (BTP) have a Home Office funded unit that deals with identifying County Lines activity. The City has a presence for county lines activity, however, it is transitory so the main response is led by BTP or the Metropolitan Police Service.</p>	<p>County Lines is disrupted in the City and wider London. The presence of County Lines in the City is monitored and disrupted by BTP.</p>
12. Disrupt and prosecute those involved in County Lines in the City.	COLP	Ongoing	<p>Because the City is a unique policing environment, there isn't always the response that other forces nationally have in place. A lot of offenders will move through the City but we may not own them or the associated investigations. Places like Liverpool Street Station are transport links for County Line activity, but these are</p>	<p>Those involved in County Lines in the City are disrupted and held to account. At present the occurrence and risks around County Lines are being monitored by BTP, who have established procedures in place to tackle it efficiently.</p>

			policed by BTP. There has been no specific activity that has fallen to COLP.	
Modern Day Slavery				
13. Increase awareness of Modern Slavery in the City through COL Modern Slavery Working Group.	COL Modern Slavery Group	Ongoing	There was a Corporate audit with the Senior Leadership Team as to who will be taking ownership of this area. The Corporate Audit took place in May 2023 which made a number of recommendations. These recommendations are now being considered at the Executive Leadership Board. An update on what decisions have been made if any about how to take these forward is due imminently.	Victims can be better supported if professionals in the City are better equipped with the knowledge around Modern Slavery and how to handle situation where it is suspected or confirmed.
Radicalisation				
14. Provide training on spotting the signs of safety for radicalisation amongst frontline workers and schools as per our obligations under the Prevent Duty.	COLP	Ongoing	<p>Within CoLP, mandatory internal Prevent training has been launched this year for all COLP officers and staff, and regular Prevent inputs are also provided for transferees, new starters and new recruits.</p> <p>Connect Futures are a specialist company who provide training/workshops for professionals as well as youth groups/schools, on a range of topics including Prevent related issues. COLP worked with Connect Futures to provide workshops for all City schools and our police cadets on the subject of 'Fake News and Extremism'. Students were encouraged to question and critically engage on the topic of fake news, conspiracy theories and extremism, both online and offline, and look at how perception can be manipulated.</p> <p>COLP have also supported the COLC DCCS to train front-facing Corporation staff, including Housing Estates staff and Tower Bridge staff.</p>	COLP officers can recognise where individuals might be vulnerable to radicalisation, as well as the Prevent process and know what actions to take in these situations. School pupils in the City are equipped to recognise extremism and how their perception can be manipulated, leading to increased awareness of radicalisation.
15. Close down spaces for extremists to operate in COL.	COLP	Ongoing	COLP will act upon and deal appropriately with any information that comes to their attention in this area, whether this relates to local residents or to individuals that live elsewhere, that are meeting at, using or working at premises or locations in the City.	Opportunities for extremists to operate within the City are closed down and a hostile environment is created for them. COLP Prevent officers are fully equipped to deal with Prevent referrals and will work to

				safeguard individuals that are vulnerable to radicalisation.
16. Ensure that there are meaningful referral pathways for those identified as being at risk of being drawn into or supporting terrorism.	COLC DCCS	Ongoing	The Prevent Standard Operating Procedure recently been reviewed. This document clarifies the referral pathways and processes.	COLC DCCS have clear procedures and guidance in place for the Prevent duty, and for incidents whereby an individual has been identified as being at risk of becoming radicalised. Coherent and clear procedures lead to the quicker and more successful handling of a Prevent case, mitigating the risks of them being radicalised.
17. Support individuals who have been identified as being vulnerable through the COL Channel Panel and provide support to them.	COLC DCCS	Ongoing	COLC DCCS has the capacity to operate Channel Panel meetings both hybrid and virtually and liaises with partners accordingly should a referral come to attention.	Any cases of individuals who have been identified as being vulnerable to radicalisation, are taken through the Prevent/Channel Panel process confidentially and with a focus on reaching the best outcomes for the individual as possible.
18. Support Counter Terrorism Policing through information sharing and operational responses in enforcing action against those suspected of planning terrorist attacks, being members of a proscribed organisation, or seeking to radicalise others.	COLP	Ongoing	Prevent and Pursue now work in the same office, under the same Inspector and collaborate together to share information and intelligence to partner agencies and Police forces. COLP have direct access to sensitive intelligence systems and a 24-7 on call function which allows us to respond quickly to any report that may be of CT threat/harm or risk. CT officers ensure front line officers and staff understand their duty and the importance of counter terrorism awareness and directed CT patrols using Project Servitor as a proactive deterrent.	Cohesion between the Prevent and Pursue teams leads to better communication and understanding of the scale and nature of suspected terrorism and radicalisation in the City.
Cuckooing				
19. Support partners including Housing and Social Care to understand issues around cuckooing and	COLC DCCS	In progress	Training needs were flagged to raise awareness of Cuckooing which will also encompass County Lines and drug dealing. Focussing on recognition that the person being cuckooed is a victim, links to modern day slavery and the duty to report.	Despite the number of cases of Cuckooing being low, this does not necessarily mean it is not happening, and professionals need to be trained to learn the indicators of Cuckooing,

to build this into practice with correct referral routes.			There are options available to the Corporation and the police to use closure orders to protect the victim. Dates for training are still to be confirmed.	so that they can recognise where it could be occurring and how to respond to this in the safest way for the victim.
20. Work with those who are victims of Cuckooing to help them access support and exit the situation safely.	COLC DCCS	Ongoing	As of the end of 2023, there were no recent cases within the COL, but DCCS are aware of the correct referral process to the CCM (City Community MARAC) Should they arise.	Victims are supported to be relieved of the situation quickly. Processes are in place should a Cuckooing situation arise, ensuring that any potential victim receives the support they require as and when the situation occurs. The processes in place provide reassurance to the public that the Local Authority have a strategy to dealing with Cuckooing.
21. Work with COLP and others, using a full range of tools and powers, to bring those who would seek to cuckoo properties to justice.	COLC DCCS & COLP	Ongoing	There are no current cases of Cuckooing in COL.	This is positive for the City and focus can be put into the prevention of Cuckooing occurring and recognising what is positively contributing to the current lack of Cuckooing.

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Performance Management Framework		Vulnerability Strategic Implementation Action Plan 2023		
Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Data Source	Performance	Narrative
Child Sexual Exploitation	Percentage of recorded CSE crimes with a sanctioned detection.	COLP	Awaiting data.	
	Number of practitioners in receipt of awareness training.	COLC DCCS & COLP	Number of City of London Corporation professionals not confirmed, however CHSCP provide regular training on	Professionals in the City have access to training on this topic and are equipped with the

			Child Sexual Exploitation available through their platform.	knowledge to respond Child Sexual Exploitation.
County Lines	Number of children missing from care who are flagged as being at risk of County Lines.	COLC DCCS	Year to date missing occurrences (potentially same person): 4 Year to date assessments where child missing was a factor: 0 Year to date assessments where gangs were a factor for the child: 2	The missing occurrences statistics do not only include occurrences linked to County Lines, however it shows the small scale of occurrences altogether.
	Number of practitioners in receipt of awareness training.	COLC DCCS	Number of City of London Corporation professionals not confirmed, however CHSCP provide regular training on County Lines and Child Criminal Exploitation available through their platform.	Professionals in the City have access to training on these two topics and are equipped with the knowledge to respond to County Lines and Child Criminal Exploitation.
Modern Slavery	Number of modern slavery referrals resulting in a positive outcome.	COLC DCCS	Awaiting data.	
	Number of practitioners in receipt of awareness training.	COLC DCCS	Number of City of London Corporation professionals not confirmed, however CHSCP provide regular training Modern Slavery available through their platform.	Professionals in the City have access to training on this topic and are equipped with the knowledge to respond Modern Slavery.
Radicalisation	Number of frontline practitioners in receipt of radicalisation training.	COLC DCCS & COLP	Whole police force as this is now mandatory. Two teams within COLC DCCS trained, plus Tower Bridge staff.	The ongoing efforts to train COLC DCCS practitioners and other front-facing staff increases their ability to recognise where someone might be vulnerable to radicalisation and the speed of which support and intervention can take place.

	Percentage of cases exiting Channel with a positive outcome.	COLC DCCS	100% positive Channel success in past 12 months.	Engagement between the agencies involved, COLC DCCS, COLP, the Home Office Intervention Provider and the subject is strong, therefore increasing the subject's engagement with the process.
Cuckooing	Number of practitioners in receipt of awareness training.	COLC DCCS	Lack of training to practitioners – training need recognised and plans in motion for this to be completed.	Practitioners have recognised they do not have up to date training and therefore this will be provided in 2024.
	Number of premises identified as being cuckooed returned to safe tenancy.	COLC DCCS & COLP	There have been no cases of cuckooing in 2023	Cases in the City in previous years have been zero or no higher than one.

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PRIMERA

Safer City Partnership

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January 2024

Agenda Item 9

Placemaking

Partnerships

Sustainability

What is a BID?



In the UK, a Business Improvement District (BID) is a business-led and business funded body formed to improve a defined area



Established under central government legislation in 2004, BIDs are public-private partnerships bringing together businesses and local authorities



The BID legislation allows for a large degree of flexibility and as a result BIDs vary greatly in 'shape', size and income



The average size of a BID is 300-400 businesses, with some of the smallest having fewer than 50 and the largest at 2,500



Annual income is typically £200,000-£600,000 but can be less than £50,000 per annum or over £2 million



Why do we need BIDs in urban communities?

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Retain competitive edge

Contracting public purse

Leverage investment and growth

Distinctive combination of business sectors

Development pipeline and economic growth

Work with neighboring BIDs on bigger issues

London BIDs...

- More than 70 established BIDS in Greater London
- Across the UK £130m of levy income is invested by BIDs each year and 35% of that is raised by London BIDs
- In the City of London five BIDs (all managed by Primera) generate a levy income of around £9 million per annum
- **Page 80** In Westminster BIDs are investing more than £100m over 5 years, placing the private sector in a vital position and playing a crucial role in the future shape of the city
- BIDs are the glue that pull areas and communities together – creating a shared vision
- In London's CAZ, BIDs are driving ambitious strategic agendas and support the resilient city of the future



Primera key stats...

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Covers over 650
hectares across
central London

Over 3000 levy
paying businesses
represented

Approximately
1 million
employees
work across
our footprints

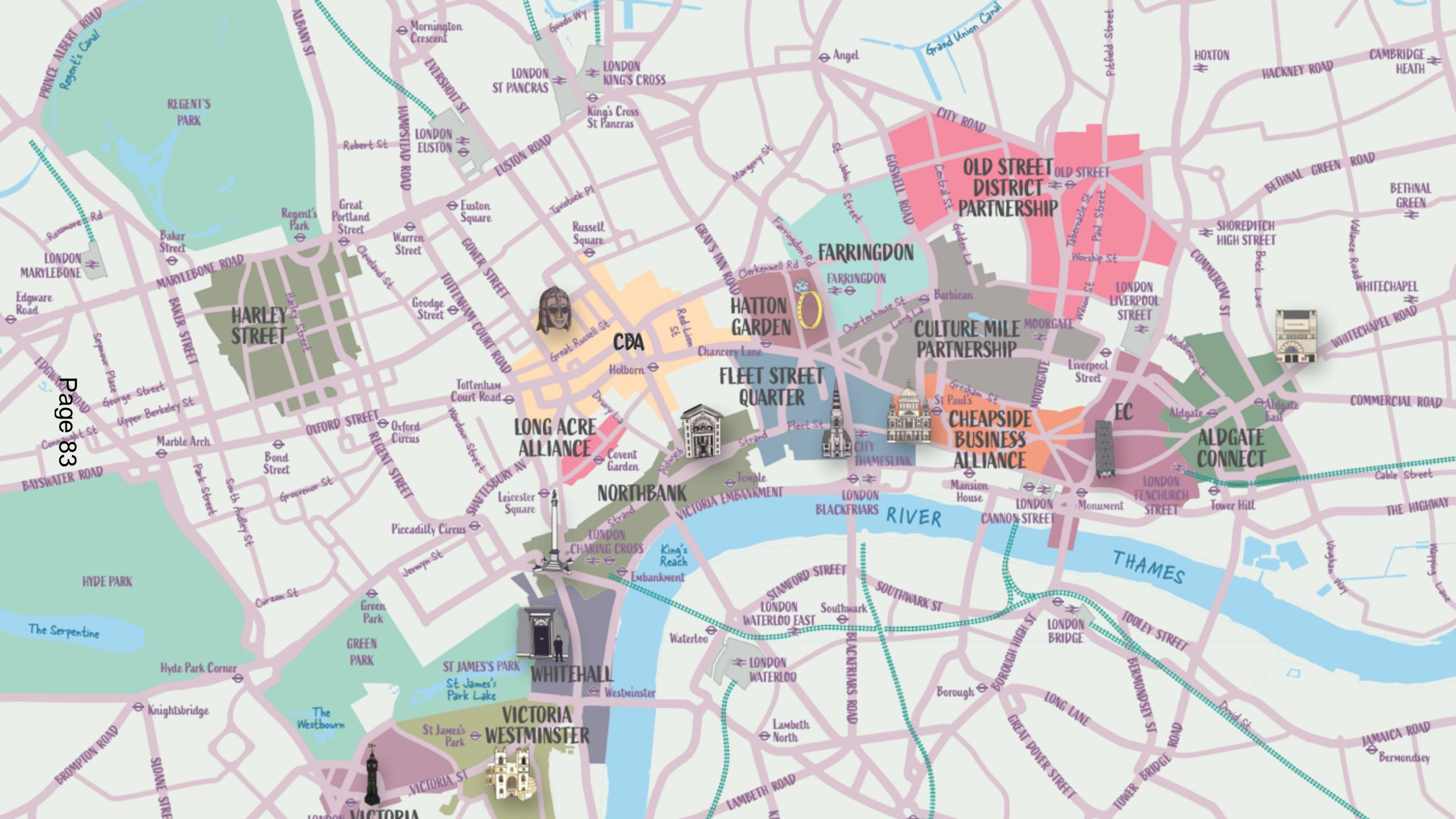
Over £80m raised
across our 12
London BIDs

Primera's BIDs...



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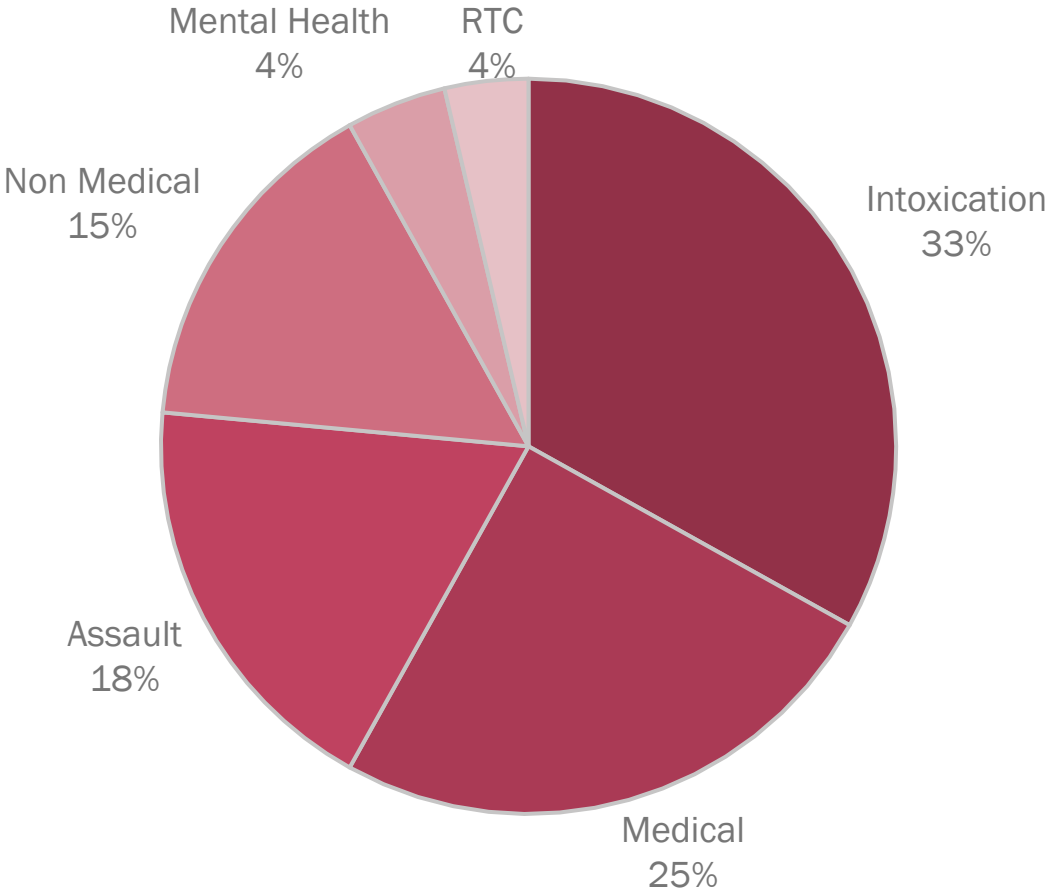
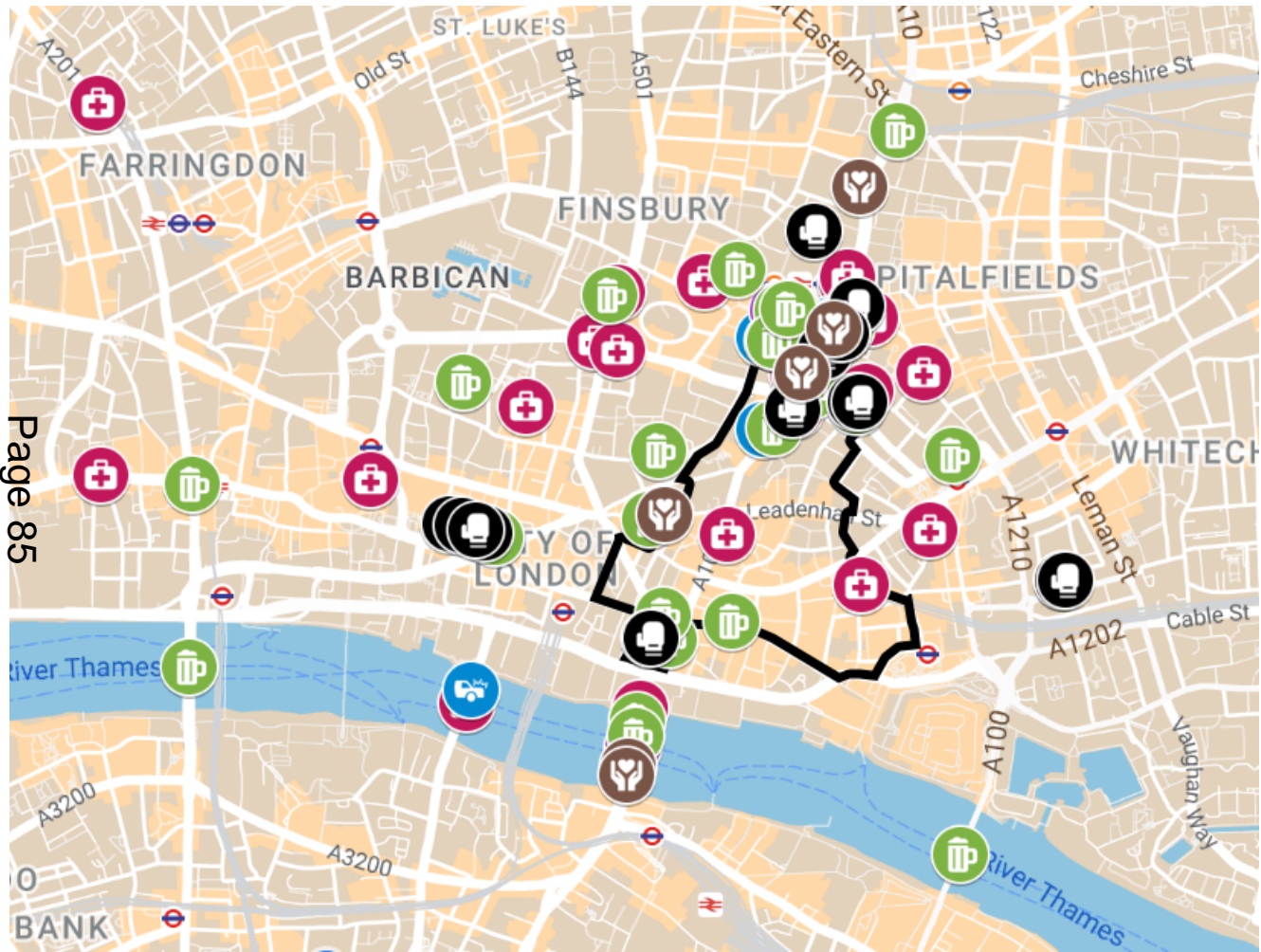
Welfare hub and medic initiative...

- Pilot from 1st Nov to 23rd Dec plus New Year's Eve
- 2 x medics, 2 x security personnel and 2 police officers based at the Hub, 2 x cycle medics and 1 x paramedic in patrol vehicle
- Assisted 136 people, 70% male and 30% female
- 24% of those who used the hub were homeless and seeking medical treatment, shelter or food and drink
- Requests from Police accounted for 71% and 11% from TfL and Network Rail
- 46% sent to hospital
- Approximately 60 ambulance calls avoided

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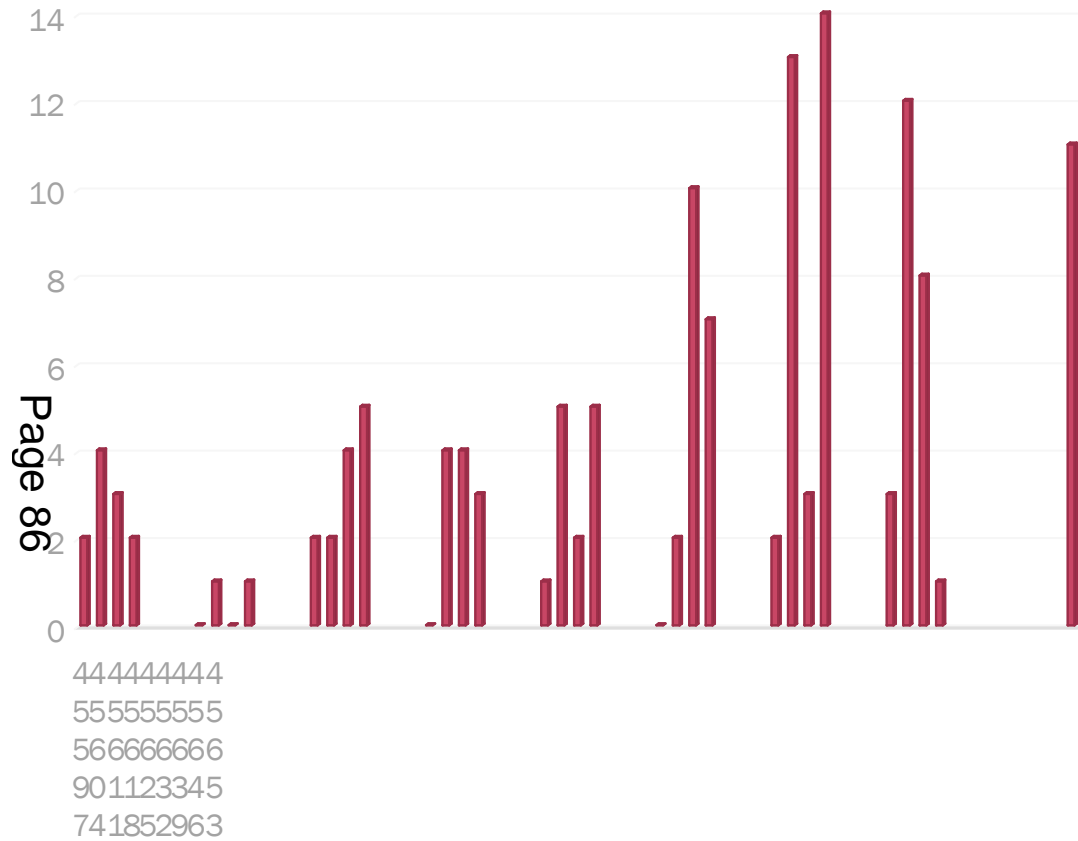


Location and nature of incidents...

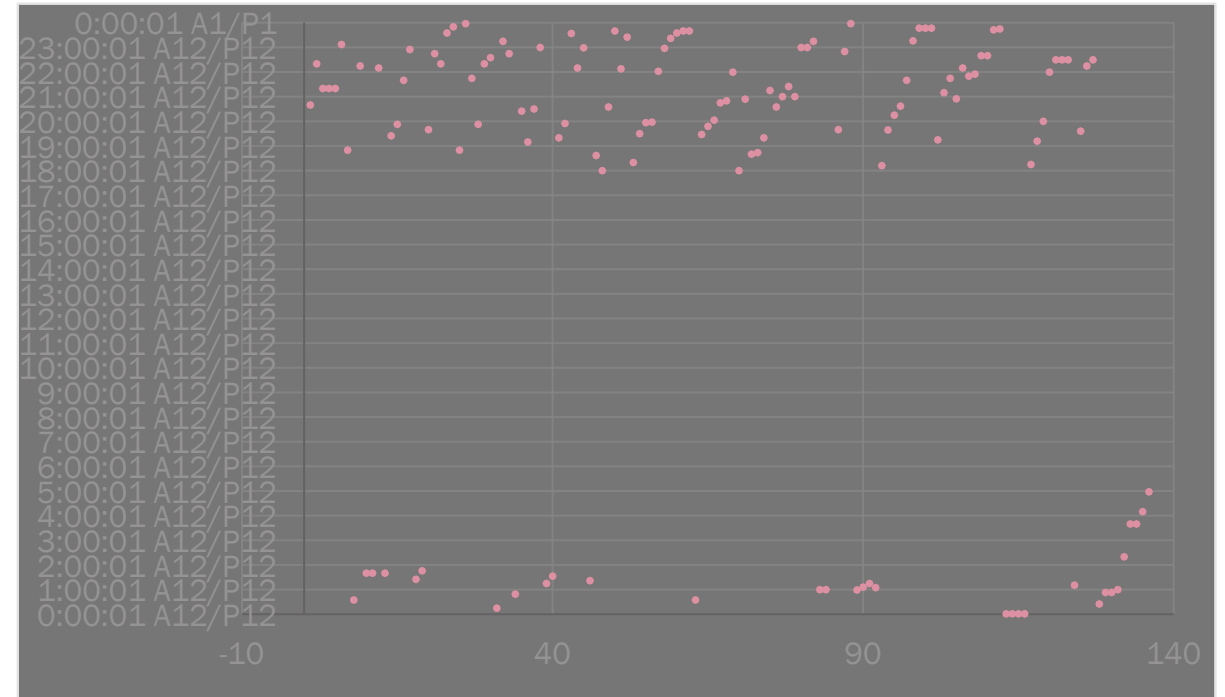


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Date of incidents...



Time of incidents...





SAFER PATH TO WORK

SAFER PATH FOR WOMEN

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SAFER PATH TO BEING... SAFER

SAFER PATH FOR LGBTQ+ PEOPLE

SAFER PATH TO BEING HEARD

What is Safer Paths?

Safer Paths is a collaborative business engagement campaign bringing safety in the City to the people, providing access to resources and information.

It is a long-term initiative that aims to tackle violence against women and girls within the City of London and neighbouring boroughs through a collaborative and engaging communication campaigns.

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Safer Paths Objectives...

- Support businesses offering guidance and advice
- Signpost support opportunities for any vulnerable individuals.
- Highlight nearby safe venues and organisations for anyone feeling unsafe in the City of London.

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• Showcase **#SaferPaths** approved businesses within the City of London that can offer support and guidance.

- Raise awareness of venues who deploy night-time safety schemes – e.g. Ask for Angela, WAVE.
- Reverse the perception of ‘unsafeness’ through careful empowerment messaging.



Early supporters...

- Aldgate Connect Business Improvement District (BID)
- City of London Corporation
- City of London Police
- Tower Hamlets
- Metropolitan Police

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Implementation plan...

- Phase 1 – raise awareness, secure additional supporters, nominate champions, produce awareness booklet and website, agree measures of performance.
- Phase 2 - identify safe hub locations, develop App, launch events programme, explore expansion opportunities .

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Future Proposals...

- Feedback from the City of London Police and TfL on the hub has been extremely positive, we propose to provide spaces in 2024.
- We intend to provide cycle medics throughout 2024 on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings after the successful pilot, with scope for additional funding working with our other City BIDs.
- Continue to fund the intelligence analysis resource to bring together and data from different sources and provide SCP Members with better accuracy and visibility.
- We will once again be part-funding the taxi marshal initiative at Liverpool Street Station, and we would like to explore opportunities to expand to other locations.
- We will continue to offer training and run awareness campaigns for the business community on key safety and security themes.
- Progress phase one actions for Safer Paths initiative.
- We will continue to support existing and new initiatives proposed by Statutory Members of the Safer City Partnership and welcome closer collaboration going forward.



Useful links...

<https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/audio-video/key-facts-figures-nhs>

[Night Time Safety Hub Highlights Edit 1 2.mp4 - Night Time Hub Finals - Frame.io](#)

[Primera: The regeneration specialists \(prime-era.co.uk\)](http://prime-era.co.uk)

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Committee: Safer City Partnership Strategy Board - For decision	Dated: 29 January 2024
Subject: Safer City Partnership POCA funding	Public
Report of: Judith Finlay, Executive Director for Community and Children's Services	For Decision
Report author: Simon Cribbens, Assistant Director – Commissioning and Partnerships, Department of Community and Children's Services	

Summary

This report provides an update on funding held by the Safer City Partnership (SCP) from monies recovered under Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, and that is available to the SCP to allocate to support delivery of its strategic aims. Since the revision of the eligibility and allocation process, five grants – totalling £109k – have been awarded. Funds of £192k remain.

The report includes an Expression of Interest for £78k to support delivery of community patrolling to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour associated with the City's bridge and night time economy.

Recommendations

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.
- Approve:
 - a SCP POCA grant of £78,000 in support of community patrolling to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour
 - an exceptional allocation in excess of the guidance maximum of £50,000

Main Report

Background

1. Delivery of SCP's strategic aims is supported by the work of its partners, and from monies recovered under Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA). This funding provides an opportunity to grant fund projects that can demonstrate how they will deliver to the SCP priorities and secure the impact sought by its Delivery Groups.
2. The process and criteria underpinning the application for, and decision making to award, funding has been revised to ensure greater transparency, accountability and linkage to strategic aims. This includes drawing on the expertise and

resource of the City Corporation's Central Grants Unit to bring the SCP's approach in line with that of other funding streams.

3. The allocation of SCP POCA is decided upon through the SCP Strategy Board meetings. However, it is only the constituent five 'Responsible Authorities' of the SCP (local authority, police, fire, health and probation) that can make the decision on grant funding.

Current Position

4. The SCP POCA fund had reserves of £301k at the beginning of the 2023/24 financial year. Four grant awards have been approved by the SCP. The table below summarises:

	Opening Balance	Allocations	Running Balance
Balance Sheet			
		23/24	
	£	£	£
Safe City Partnership	£301,073.75		£301,073.75
CoLP - Operation Lewis		£29,495.00	£271,578.75
Safer Business Network		£50,000.00	£221,578.75
City of London Crime Prevention Association		£24,000.00	£197,578.75
NYE Stewarding		£5,605.00	£191,973.75
Total	£301,073.75	£109,100.00	£191,973.75
Current Balance	£191,973.75		

5. The allocations have supported activity to raise awareness of and support to those at risk of or victims of violence against women and girls; tackling nuisance cycling; taxi marshalling to prevent ASB in the night time economy; and stewarding at New Year's Eve to prevent ASB and secure a safe environment.
6. There remains £192k of available funding. SCP members have noted the importance of ensuring the allocation of this, and any subsequent resources, remains tightly focused on securing impact related to SCP priorities.

Proposals

7. The Police Authority Board submitted a bid to the Home Office Safer Streets initiative to respond to issues of crimes and anti-social behaviour on the City's bridges. Although successful, the Home Office has reduced the allocation awarded creating a shortfall and impacting on the planned scope and scale of the community patrolling service it sought to resource.

8. An Expression of Interest (EOI) is appended (Appendix 1) that seeks SCP POCA funding of £78k to address the shortfall in funding. If approved, this element of funding will allow delivery at the scale envisaged but will also create greater flexibility in the deployment of the service. As such the community patrolling secured can be deployed beyond the focus of the City's bridges, to tackle crime and ASB associated with eh night time and day time leisure economy in response to intelligence.
9. The proposed delivery is aligned to the SCP's strategy priority to address "neighbourhood Crime and anti-social behaviour including those linked to the night-time economy."
10. The responsible authorities of the SCP are asked to consider this EOI and decide upon the request for funding.
11. The amount requested is in excess of the funding criteria guidance (appendix 2) of grants in the range of £5,000 - £50,000. If the responsible authorities of the SCP are supportive of the grant application, they are asked to approve an exceptional award in excess of the agreed criteria.

Conclusion

12. The SCP POCA funding provides a valuable resource to support initiatives to further the strategic priorities of the SCP Strategy.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – EOI Community Patrolling
- Appendix 2 – SCP POCA Funding Guidance

Background Papers

Simon Cribbens

Assistant Director – Commissioning and Partnerships

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Safer City Partnership POCA funding criteria

The Safer City Partnership POCA fund guidance

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. It fulfils the relevant duties of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 for certain key public sector bodies – known as responsible authorities - to work as a “partnership” to make places safer.

By working with statutory and non-statutory partners, the SCP works to deliver the priorities set out in in the [Safer City Partnership Strategy 2022-2025](#).

The responsible authorities of the SCP include the City Corporation, the Commissioner of the City of London Police, the NHS North East London Integrated Care Board (ICB), the London Fire Commissioner and London Probation Service.

The SCP has established three Delivery Groups. These groups will identify evidence and intelligence-based responses to specific priority areas:

- Serious violence, and violence against women and girls
- Anti social behaviour and neighbourhood crime
- Reducing re-offending

Funding context

Delivery of SCP’s strategy is supported by the work of its partners, and from monies recovered under Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA). This funding provides an opportunity to grant fund projects that can demonstrate how they will deliver to the SCP priorities and secure the impact sought by its Delivery Groups.

Grants are assessed and administered by the City of London Corporation’s Central Grants Unit (CGU). The CGU will make recommendations for the decision of the SCP. An important element in the decision making of the SCP will be the support of - and engagement with - the relevant Delivery Group.

Grants available

Grants available range from £5,000 to £50,000.

Priority areas

Applications for funding should focus on at least one of the seven priorities of the SCP Strategy 2022-2025:

1. **Reducing Neighbourhood Crime and anti-social behaviour including in the night-time economy**
2. **Tackling substance misuse linked to crime and disorder**
3. **Safeguarding and supporting high risk and vulnerable children and adults from harm**
4. **Violence against women and girls including gendered violence**
5. **Serious violence**
6. **Hate Crime**
7. **Reducing reoffending**

In your application, you must demonstrate the **need** for your initiative, the **means** by which you will deliver it and how you will **demonstrate impact**. You should demonstrate the relevance to - and support of – the relevant Delivery Group.

It is anticipated that the issues requiring a response, and the partners likely to be able to lead in that response, will be identified by the Delivery Groups.

Projects must deliver within the boundaries of the City of London.

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.

Who can apply?

Applications can be received from

- Not-for-profit or voluntary organisations, community groups, charities and community interest companies (CICs) registered with Companies House or the Charity Commission
- Organisations which 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 which provide a free-of-charge and confidential service
- Organisations which provide a service regardless of whether a crime has been reported to the police

Eligibility requirements

- 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 which 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 which illustrate balance of funds and a breakdown of income and expenditure (N.B. organisations which 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 Safer City Partnership 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 Safer City Partnership funding will be subject to assessment or review by the SCP, and will be reported to the City of London Corporation's Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee.

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 Safer City Partnership 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.

Application process

Appended

Assessment criteria

1. The initiative delivers to at least one of the SCP Strategy priorities
2. The initiative is supported by a relevant Delivery Group of the SCP
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

Safer City Partnership POCA funding

Application process

1. **Applications from external organisations and bodies (organisations that are not one of the Responsible Authorities of the SCP):**

NB: Please also read the funding criteria

Step 1: Expression of interest

Submit a completed Expression of interest Form to the relevant SCP Sub Group for the project proposed.

Where the SCP - or member of the SCP Strategy Board - identifies and need that sits outside of the subgroup coverage, it should come initially to the SCP Strategy Board.

Outcome

EOI supported: referred to CGU for application (**Step 2**)

EOI not supported: either no further action, or the applicant is advised to revise their EOI to address issues/deficiencies identified

Step 2: full application

Applicant referred to CGU. CGU provides full application for completion

Application assessed by CGU with recommendations made for consideration by the Safer City Partnership.

The CGU will have up to 8 weeks to fully assess an application and draft a recommendation report

Step 3: SCP decision making

SCP decides to approve or reject the application for funding.

Recommendations and decision making will be made utilising the SCP Strategy Board meetings. However, this shall be a restricted agenda item in that:

- I. *The decision is that of the **SCP only** – meaning the constituent five ‘Responsible Authorities’. In the event of a vote being necessary to determine a decision, only those responsible authorities have voting rights.*
- II. *Where an individual or organisation outside of the Responsible Authorities is involved in a bid, they shall recuse themselves from the decision and decision making*

SCP members shall have the right to delegate the decision making to the chair in the event that further information or clarification is needed to progress a decision.

SCP Approved: referred to Executive Director of Community and Children's services to approve the dispersal of funds by the CGU

SCP Rejected: decision and rationale for rejection fed back to applicant

Step 4: Notification of outcome

CGU informs bidders of outcome.

Where supported, the CGU will seek the approval of the Executive Director of Community and Children's Services to disperse funding in line with approved bid.

2. Applications from Responsible Authorities of the SCP:

Step 1: Expression of interest

Submit a completed Expression of interest Form to the relevant SCP Sub Group for the project proposed.

Where the SCP - or member of the SCP Strategy Board - identifies and need that sits outside of the subgroup coverage, it should come initially to the SCP Strategy Board.

EOI supported: referred to SCP for decision (**Step 2**)

EOI not supported: either no further action, or the applicant is advised to revise their EOI to address issues/deficiencies identified

Step 2: SCP decision making

SCP decides to approve or reject the application for funding.

Recommendations and decision making will be made utilising the SCP Strategy Board meetings. However, this shall be a restricted agenda item in that:

- 1. The decision is that of the **SCP only** – meaning the constituent five 'Responsible Authorities'. In the event of a vote being necessary to determine a decision, only those responsible authorities have voting rights.*

SCP members shall have the right to delegate the decision making to the chair in the event that further information or clarification is needed to progress a decision.

SCP Approved: referred to Executive Director of Community and Children's services to approve the dispersal of funds by the CGU

SCP Rejected: decision and rationale for rejection fed back to applicant

Where supported, the CGU will seek the approval of the Executive Director of Community and Children's Services to disperse funding in line with approved bid.

Safer City Partnership

Expression of interest for POCA Funding

For initial consideration by [please indicate Y/N]

Serious violence and VAWG: N
Anti-social behaviour: N
Reoffending: N
Safer City Partnership Strategy Board: Y

Date of consideration: 29/01/2024

Community Patrolling (mitigating Home Office cut)			
	23/24	24/25	25/26
Cost (£)	0	£78,000	0
<p>Description</p> <p>This funding is sought to fill an unexpected cut made by the Home Office to the grant funding for a cross-borough ‘bridge crime’ initiative. Next year, this grant would have funded expanded community safety patrolling (from existing provider Parkguard Ltd) on and around the City’s bridges to reduce violence, low-level crime, and anti-social behaviour in support of the wider initiative.</p> <p>This £78,000 would help deliver 10-hour patrols 5 days a week by 2 Parkguard officers. The original ‘bridge crime’ initiative that this funding would help deliver had the full support of both the City and Metropolitan Police, and is considered additional to rather than duplicative of existing police patrols on and near the City’s bridges.</p> <p>Note that we are pursuing other mitigations with the Home Office which, if successful, would mean that this funding is not needed from POCA. This bid is submitted as a contingency if those discussions are unsuccessful.</p>			
<p>Impact and need</p> <p>Wards neighbouring the City’s bridges have among the highest volumes of serious violence in the City (Tower = 2nd, Castle Baynard = 3rd, Bridge = 6th), see high and concentrated footfall during the day and at night, and are hotspots for certain types of anti-social behaviour and lower level crime – notably illegal street trading, pickpocketing, and graffiti and lower-level criminal damage.</p> <p>Estimates have not been made on the specific additional impact of community safety patrols on the bridges but, in line with the successful bid, we hope to see reductions in both serious violence, lower level crime, and ASB as a result. The patrols also enable closer partnership working with neighbouring London boroughs and are (alongside police and civil officers) the ‘on the ground’ element of the problem-solving group also set up as part of the ‘bridge crime’ initiative.</p>			
<p>Alignment with Safer City Partnership priorities</p> <p>As above, this aligns with SCP priorities on serious violence and ASB.</p>			

Wider benefits – The City’s bridges are frequently used by people attempting suicide, so we expect additional patrols will contribute to suicide prevention. They should also help deepen our partnership working with neighbouring boroughs and their services on and near City bridges, as well as the private sector (who are involved in the bridge crime initiative via the Safer Business Network)

Lead contact – Charles Smart, Police Authority team, Charles.smart@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Committee(s): Safer City Partnership (SCP)	Dated: 29/01/2024
Safer City Partnership (SCP) – For information	
Subject: Prevent – Violence Against Women & Girls and Domestic Abuse (Taxi Marshalling initiative)	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation’s Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	Contribute to a flourishing society (1)
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	For consideration
If so, how much?	
What is the source of Funding?	POCA
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain’s Department?	For consideration
Report of: City of London Crime Prevention Association (CoLCPA)	For Information / Consideration
Report author: Mr Don Randall MBE, Chair, City of London Crime Prevention Association	

City’s Corporate Plan

Contribute to a flourishing society

1. *People are safe and feel safe.*
2. *People enjoy good health and wellbeing.*
3. *People have equal opportunities to enrich their lives and reach their full potential.*
4. *Communities are cohesive and have the facilities they need.*

Summary

Violence against Women & Girls and Domestic Abuse is increasing locally and nationally with political law enforcement and local authority focus. In partnership with the Corporation of London, City of London Police, BTP, MPS, the City of London Crime Prevention Association, Safer Business Network, the EC-Bid and others, a series of initiatives have been activated to assist in the prevention, detection and reduction of these crimes.

One of these initiatives is to resurrect the historically successful Taxi Marshalling Scheme at Liverpool Street Station every Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings between 22:00 and 01:00/02:00 hrs. The scheme was re-introduced on 2nd November 2023 and, to date, the Taxi Marshals have facilitated 2,913 journeys with total passengers of 5,440 of which 2,760 (50.13%) were female and of this number 30% were lone females. Every passenger is given a qualitative survey opportunity and 99% of the responses received state they feel safer as a consequence of the Scheme. Post the Christmas and New Year period, the passenger footfall has remained consistent.

Recommendation(s)

Members are asked to:

- To note and receive the report and consider extending the project to enable the Taxi Marshalling Scheme at Liverpool Street Station to continue in 2024.
- A further POCA application will be made to cover the 2024/2025 period. Any shortfalls for this current or future year will be met by the partnership.

Main Report

Background

In a collective effort to address the pressing issue of Violence against Women and Girls & Domestic Abuse (Prevent VAWG & DA), a board comprising representatives from Law Enforcement, Security Industry Authority, Security Institute, the Taxi profession, Safer Business Network and others came together under the leadership of Don Randall MBE, the Chair of the City of London Crime Prevention Association (CoLCPA). Their goal was to champion the prevention of P-VAWG & DA and work towards making the city a safer place for all.

Acknowledging the importance and momentum gained by these initiatives, the board succeeded in securing financial support from Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) funding. Following law enforcement liaison, analysis of crime statistics and an independent public survey, the board decided to focus on Liverpool Street Station as Liverpool Street and the night-time economy was highlighted as an area of concern to female respondents. This financial support has played a crucial role in furthering this initiative to foster a safe environment for people working, visiting, residing and socialising in the City of London. This initiative is also designed to support the Corporation's overarching strategy for 'Destination City'.

Current Position

The Taxi Marshalling initiative, supported by the agencies previously referenced, and including The Worshipful Company of Hackney Carriage Drivers and the current Lady Mayoress as its Patron, will financially conclude at the end of January 2024.

Any additional POCA funding will enable the Scheme to continue to mid 2024. As stated, a further POCA request will be submitted for the period 2024/2025.

The initial pilot and continuance of the Scheme is supported by the City of London Police Violent Sub-Crime Committee.

There are two Taxi Marshals present, wearing high viz jackets and are briefed by both the City of London / British Transport Police and work in partnership with Op Reframe, and other various safety initiatives including those sponsored by the EC-BID.

Additional to the quantitative statistics already provided, the following are some examples of the qualitative comments received:

- “Having the taxi marshals helping outside the Liverpool station was the right thing. It literally made me think - great that there are people helping to get a cab, I feel safe. I didn't know such programme existed, I just felt so relieved they were there. I don't have to be extra worried something wrong could happen. Please keep this going. And the two gentlemen who were out there on the night of November 9 were lovely, polite and friendly. Thank you!”
- “Great initiative for a late evening. As a woman on my own there were lots of people bustling for taxis and this brought some order to it. Thanks”
- “Visiting for a long weekend. Travelling back to hotel. Marshalls gave feeling of security and certainty especially having a child in our company.”

There can be no doubt that the Scheme has been highly successful and greatly appreciated by those who have used it and has added to the Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls.

Options

The threat and actuality of violence against women & girls and domestic abuse is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Therefore, this and other collective initiatives need to be continued.

Proposals

The issues of violence against women & girls and domestic abuse will undoubtedly continue. It is strongly believed that the Taxi Marshalling Scheme has added, and will add, to the safety and security of women and girls in the City of London. It is therefore proposed to continue the Scheme in conjunction with other preventative initiatives.

The Scheme is managed on a pro-bono basis by the City of London Crime Prevention Association on behalf of the various supporting organisations.

Key Data

1. Extract from Prevent - Violence Against Women & Girls and Domestic Abuse (P-VAWG and DA) survey results:

- 99% of respondents say they feel safer because of the scheme
- Only 1 in 20 think the City is very safe
- Only 7% feel very safe after dark (significant impact on feeling safe at all ages)
- 53% agree or strongly agree P-VAWG and DA is an issue
- Predominantly Night-Time Economy focus areas were identified – Liverpool Street and Bishopsgate

The P-VAWG and DA survey identified nearly 88% were female of the 500 responders.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

Financial implications - NONE

Resource implications - NONE

Legal implications - NONE

Risk implications - NONE

Equalities implications – NONE

Climate implications - NONE

Conclusion

The Taxi Marshalling Scheme commenced in November 2023 and has been proved to be highly successful in supporting the safety and security of persons working, residing, visiting and socialising in the City of London.

The Scheme partners with a number of other preventative initiatives and is supported by the Corporation of London, law enforcement, and numerous other agencies.

It is requested that the Scheme be extended beyond its initial pilot.

Appendices

None

Background Papers

None

Mr Don Randall MBE

Chairman, City of London Crime Prevention Association

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