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Safer City Partnership Strategy Group Review Period November – January 2019

City of London Police Update
T/Chief Inspector Jesse Wynne
City of London Police (Communities & Partnerships)
February 2019

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

Working together we contribute to maintaining the City as the world's leading financial and business centre as well as being an attractive place to live socialise and visit. Since its establishment the Safer City Partnership has played a key role in reducing crime and other harm.

This report identifies five main priorities, linked to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan:

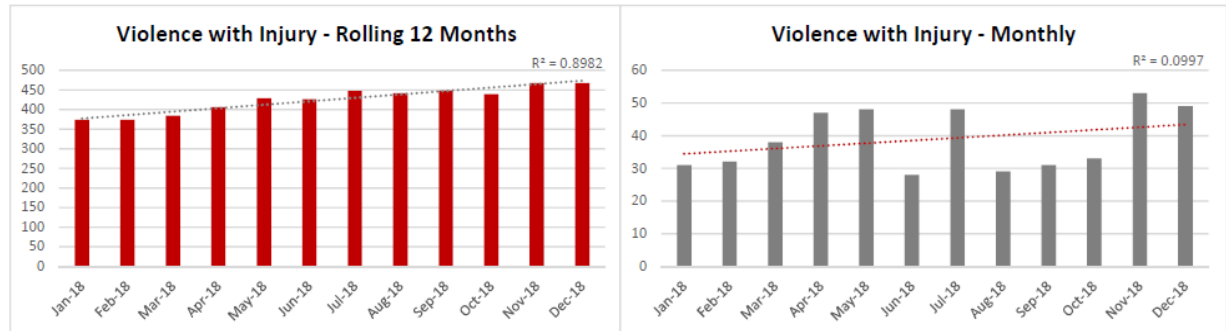
- **Violence Against the Person** – to protect those who work, live or visit the City from crimes of violence.
- **Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance** – to promote the City as a safe place to socialise.
- **Acquisitive Crime** – we will work to protect our businesses, workers, residents and visitors from theft and fraud with an emphasis on cyber-crime.
- **Anti-Social Behaviour** – To respond effectively to behaviour that makes the City a less pleasant place.
- **Supporting the Counter Terrorism Strategy through Delivery of the Prevent Strategy** – To challenge radicalisation and reduce the threat posed to the City.

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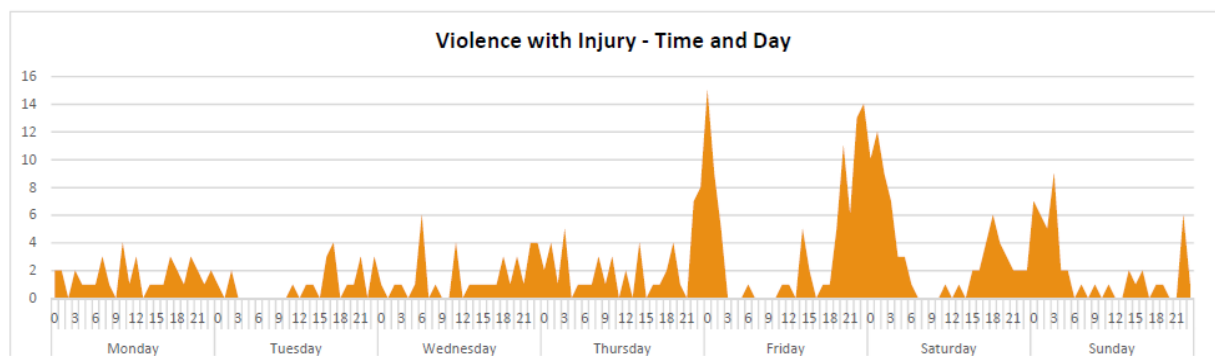
Violence Against the Person

Violence with Injury

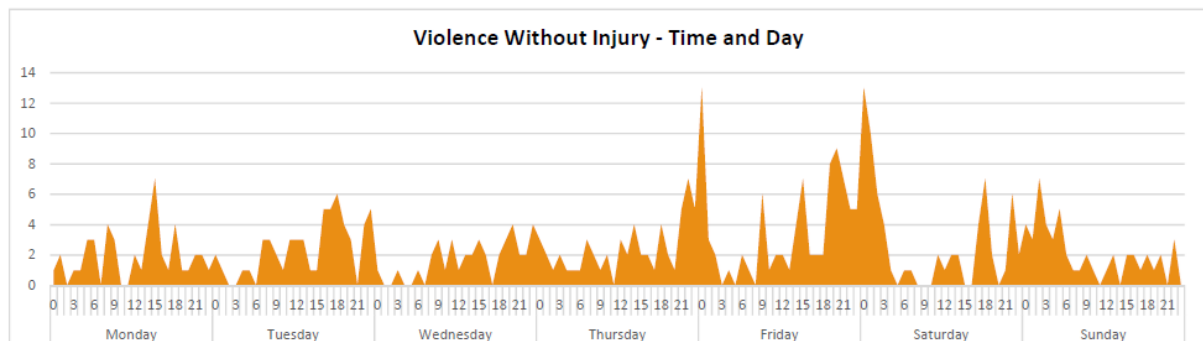
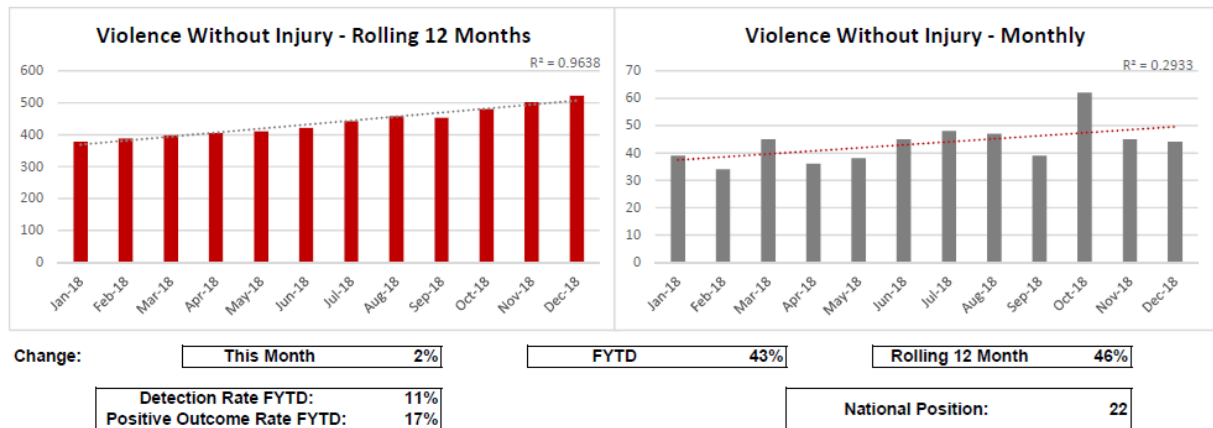
Violence with Injury Summary



Change:	This Month	-9%	FYTD	30%	Rolling 12 Month	30%
	Detection Rate FYTD:	17%			National Position:	38
	Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	19%				



Violence Without Injury Summary



Violence with Injury

There has been an increase of 30% compared to the previous 12 months for this crime category. The 12 months graph still demonstrates a strong increasing trend for this crime type which has been demonstrated consistently over the past 12 months. The monthly breakdown graph shows that although there is an increase it's not as strong as the rolling 12month trend graph. The spike for November is the highest volume recorded in the last 12 months and it was expected that this could increase further due to the natural increased expected for this category in December. Despite this when comparing December to the previous month there has been a decrease of -9%. As with all crime this could be a natural decrease based on the unexpected spike of crime in November.

Over the past year there has been a number of targeted patrols by officers directed by FIB and this also includes licensed premises checks where officers ensure they use Body Worn Cameras for all checks they complete. The Patrol Sergeant is also was expected to visit the top 3 licensed premises on a Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening.

This decrease experienced in December could highlight the impact of the Christmas campaign and increased police presence on the streets maximising opportunities for early intervention in drunk and/or disorderly behaviour before it escalates to these levels. In previous years while there have been slight drops for public disorder in December violence with injury generally doubles from levels seen in November so this is a change from that pattern.

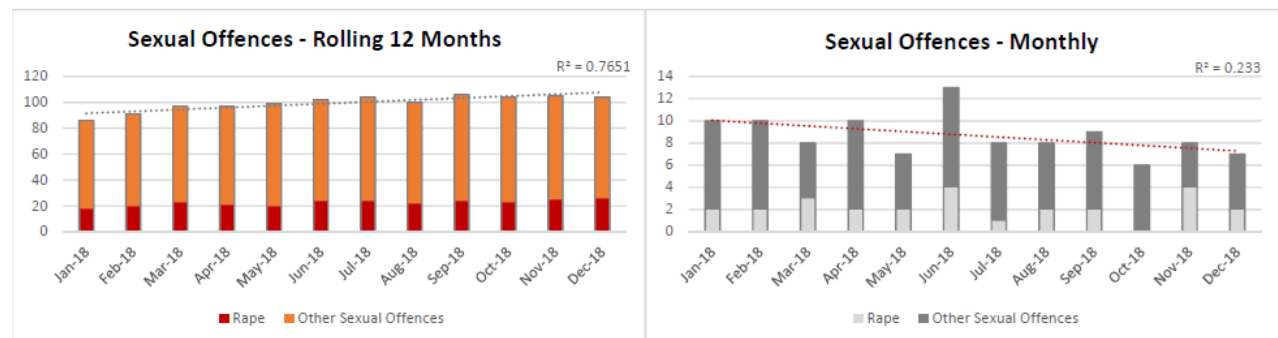
Violence Without Injury

There has been an increase of 46% compared to the previous 12 months. The rolling 12 months graph demonstrates that there is still a strong increasing trend for violence without injury. As with 'Violence with Injury' figures are slightly variable and the only peak is experienced in October. However the figures broken down by month show quite a consistency with this category. The concern is that these now normal figures are much higher than the volumes experienced over the previous 12 months.

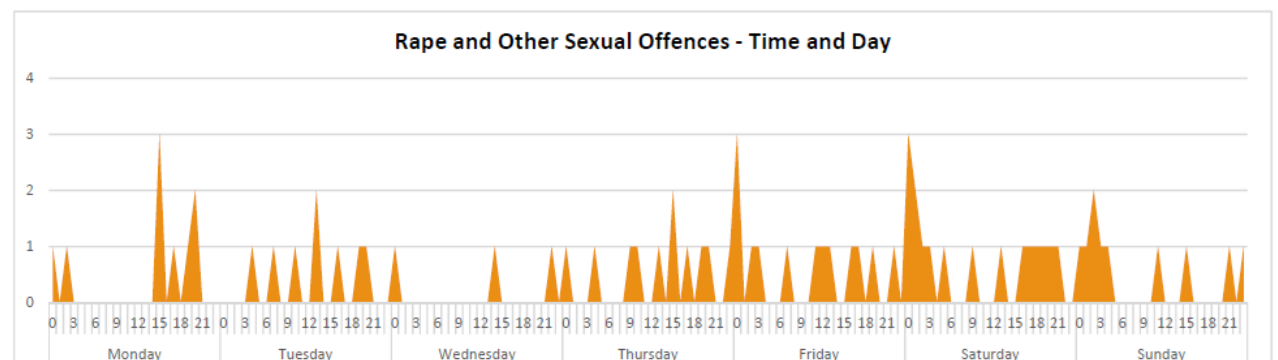
The decrease from November to December that was experiencing for Violence with Injury was not experienced for this category. There was an increase of 2% suggesting that violent crimes in December tended to be of a less serious nature which would be consistent with the number of arrests outlined for drunk and disorderly as presented earlier in the report.

Sexual Offences

Rape and Other Sexual Offences Summary



Change:	This Month	-22%	FYTD	13%	Rolling 12 Month	36%
	Detection Rate FYTD:	10%			National Position:	41
	Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	10%				



Rape & Sexual Offences

For 'Rape' the rolling 12 month figures demonstrate there has been an increase of 63% this is an increase of 10 crimes compared to the same period last year. The rolling 12 month graph does not show a strong increasing trend as figures are quite consistent. This is not demonstrated in the monthly

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breakdown graph where figures are variable. There were 0 offences recorded in October and the highest volumes experienced were in June and November where 4 crimes were recorded.

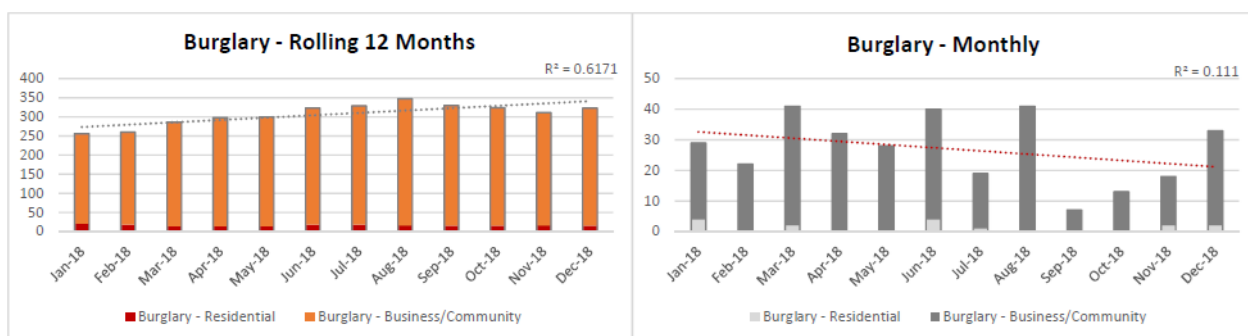
For 'Sexual offences' there has been an increase of 30% compared to the rolling 12 months previously. The rolling 12 months demonstrates an increasing trend this could be due to the large spike experienced in June where 12 offences were recorded.

PPU and Crime have been completed a week of action in October as part of 'Operation Makesafe' to raise awareness for hotel staff on prevention techniques for hotel staff as trends were indicating that hotels were being identified as key locations.

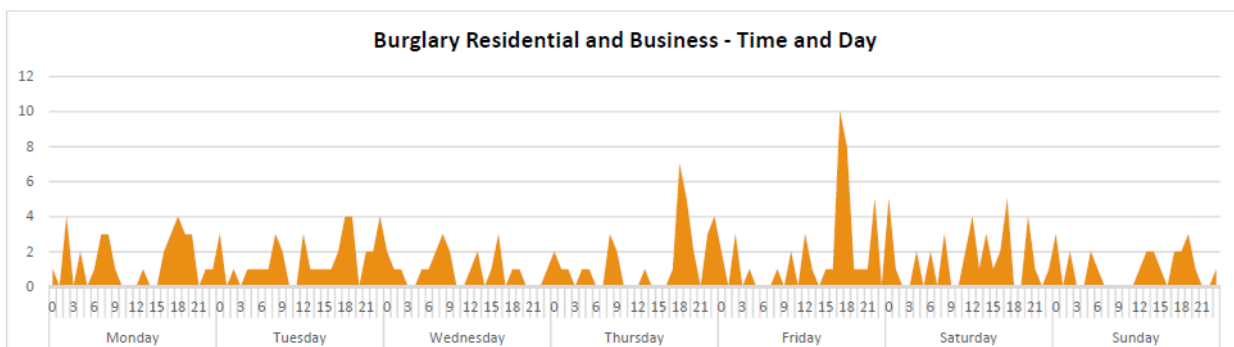
With the national movement of #metoo campaign there could be an increased confidence in reporting crimes of this nature to the police. Analysis of the crime survey of England and Wales provide a national overview of confidence but responses for the City are grouped with the Met (explained above). Corporate Communications have also commissioned a community survey which will also address the public (People who specifically work or Live in the City) and ask them about their confidence in reporting to specifically City of London police and also how safe they feel in the City. This survey is currently running at the moment but until these results are available analysis could be completed on the CSEW data to provide an indication.

Acquisitive Crime

Burglary Summary



Change:	This Month	65%	FYTD	20%	Rolling 12 Month	32%
	Detection Rate FYTD:	15%			National Position:	43
	Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	15%				



Burglary

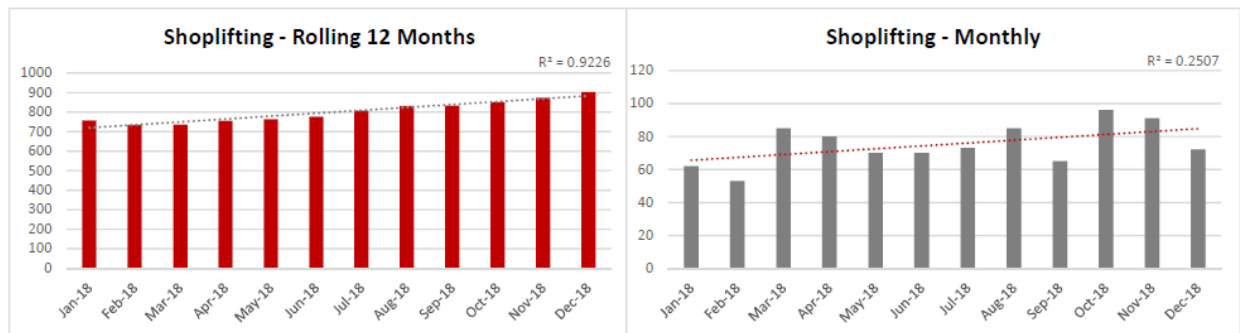
There has been a -6% decrease in burglary residential compared to the 12 months previously. The number of residential burglaries remains low in the City and this is likely to be due to small number of residential properties.

There is a strong increasing trend demonstrated for 'Burglary Business/Community' when looking at the rolling 12 month graph. However, after a decrease in September, October & November and despite the increase in December this is becoming less significant. Commercial offices remain the top targeted locations via forced entry and forced magnetic locks. Offenders are able to commit multiple offences due to the high volume of companies with offices inside each building. In the past 12 months a full Burglary profile has been completed by FIB and CID have been actively targeting known nominals.

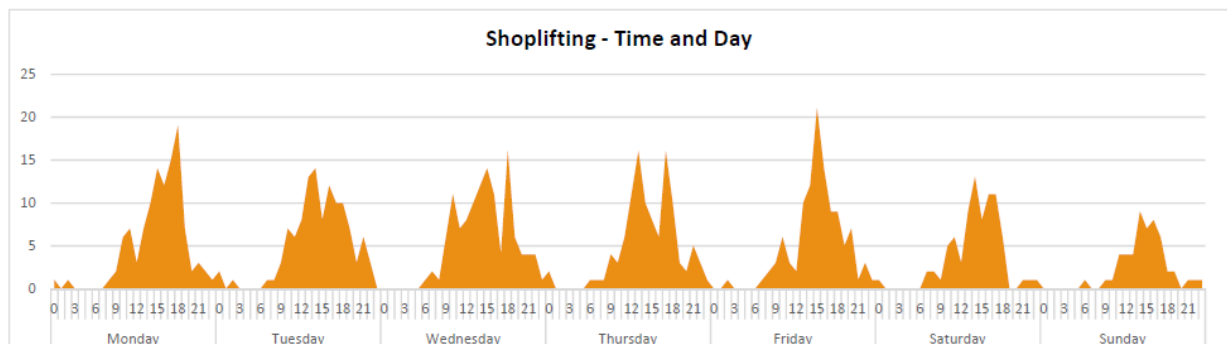
There has been a 72% increase in business/community burglary this month (an extra 13 offences taking the total for December to 31). With office buildings generally empty over the Christmas period this is somewhat expected as there is more opportunity for offenders, this trend may continue in to January as more people return to work and perhaps become aware of further offences.

Crime outline that there are not many outstanding burglary suspects at present but once any new offenders have been identified a day of action is being considered.

Shoplifting Summary



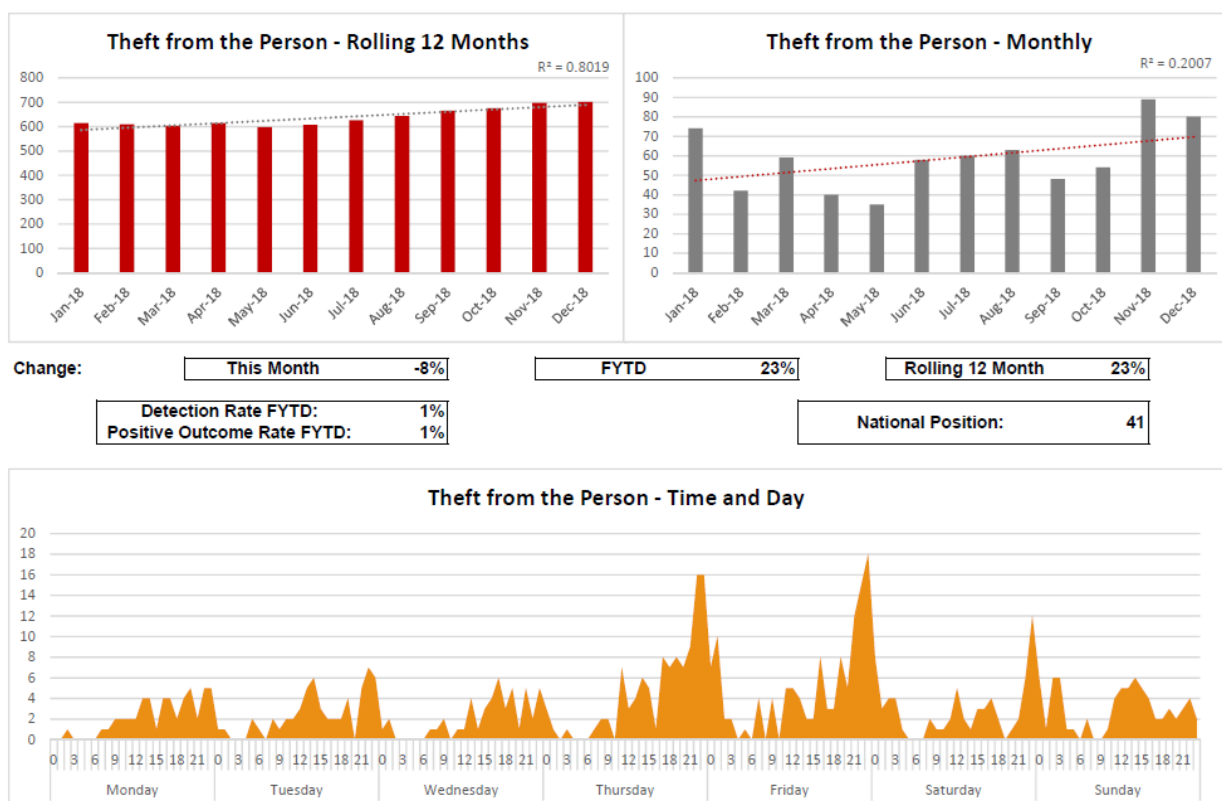
Change:	This Month	-21%	FYTD	31%	Rolling 12 Month	18%
	Detection Rate FYTD:	25%			National Position:	39
	Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	30%				



Shoplifting

There has been an 18% decrease in shoplifting in December, this is likely due to a combination of factors such as many shops in the City being closed over the Christmas period and the work that continues to encourage understanding and training amongst security guards at local businesses. The trend over both the monthly and rolling 12 month period however still shows an increase so it is possible levels will rise again in January.

Theft from the Person Summary



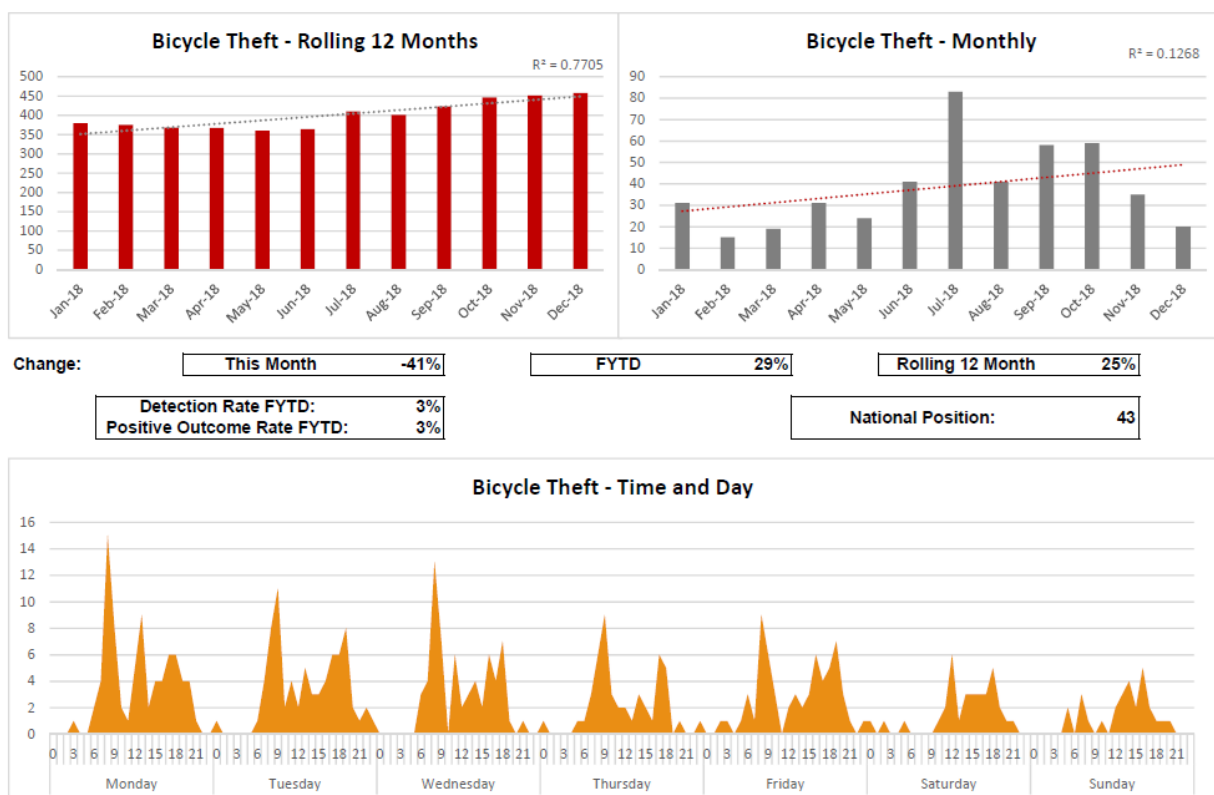
Theft from the Person

There has been an increase of 23% for theft from the person compared to the previous rolling 12 months. The rolling 12 months graph demonstrates a strong increased trend for this category which is experienced in the monthly breakdown graph but not as significant. As with other crime types there has been a spike experienced in November and although figures decreased (-8%) the second spike was in December.

The peak times for theft from the person to occur is Thursday and Friday evening between 21.00-23.59. This is likely to be due to victims experiencing the NTE and having things such as handbags, laptops and phones being stolen from licensed premises. As with the robbery the trend identified around pedal cycle thefts being used rather than mopeds for snatches would impact this category also (depending on the nature of the offence).

There has been a recent spate of distraction thefts in pubs and coffee shops, FIB is putting together a profile around this and crime squad have increased their presence around potential offence locations.

Bicycle Theft Summary



Bicycle Theft

There has been an increase of 25% for bicycle theft compared to the previous 12 months. The rolling 12 months graph demonstrates a strong increasing trend however this is only slightly reflected in the monthly breakdown. November and December are seeing much smaller volumes and this has decreased dramatically this month dropping 41% (14 less offences), this may in part be due to less people cycling in to the City over the Christmas period but could also reflect good work from Operation CICLEY which includes a prevent campaign with communities and the recent distribution of D-Locks to those cyclists with poor locks in November. Across the financial year the peak time for cycle crime occurring is in the early morning Monday through Wednesday, this could reflect the time that bikes are parked up and left and as such the earliest point from which they could have been stolen and not necessarily the time the offence occurs. The cold weather could also be impacting as this is known to be a seasonal crime.

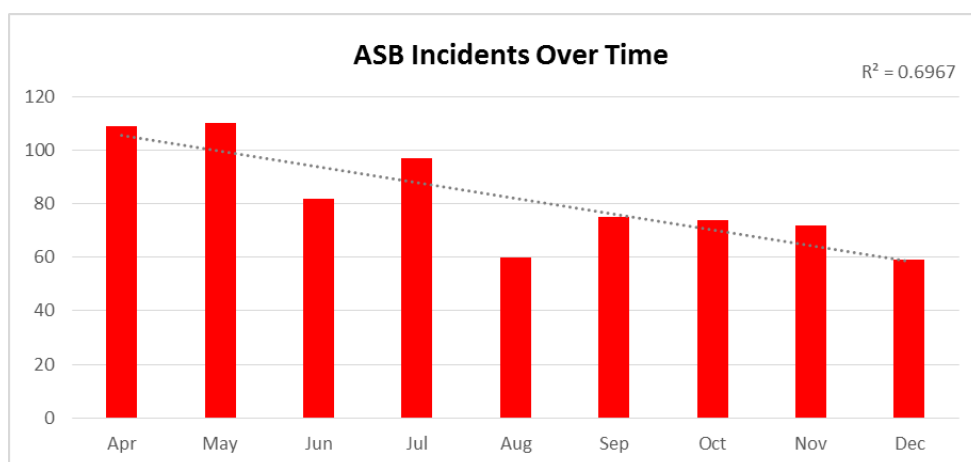
Anti-Social Behaviour

Data Highlight Report October - December 2018

Key Findings

- This quarter incidents have occurred most commonly on Mondays, Thursdays or Fridays and in the late afternoon/ early evening between 15:00-20:59, this is a return to a more usual pattern after the summer months and longer evenings shifted incidents later in the day.
- There is a general downward trend to the number of incidents reported, this could continue in the coming months as there is a move to record incidents where police are not the primary investigators on the corporation ECIN system instead of on NICHE.
- The percentage of reports with an outcome recorded against them has increased noticeably.

ASB Incident Data by Month



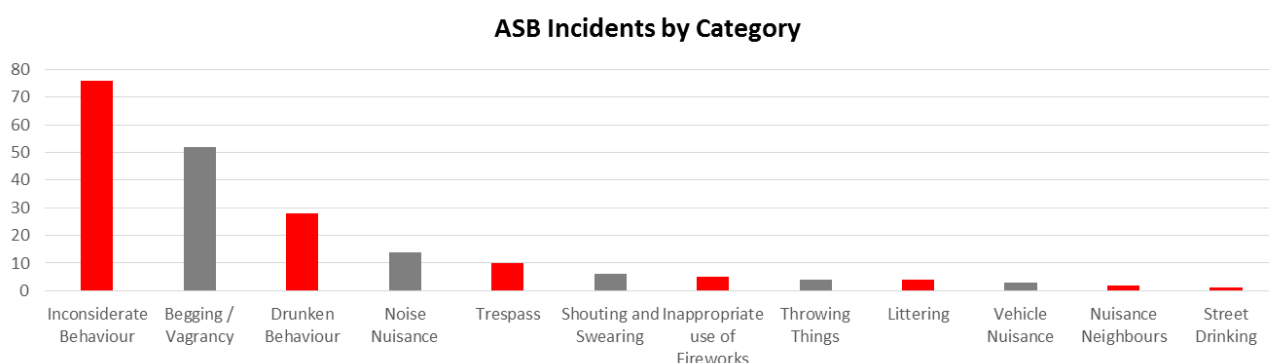
Month (2018)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Incidents	109	110	82	97	60	75	74	72	59

The number of ASB incidents recorded each month has continued to decrease in Quarter 3 dropping to the lowest level seen so far this financial year in December. There is a general downward trend across the year so far. Nationally forces are seeing a drop in ASB as public order increases through new recording practices, we are also seeing this increase which could account for some of the smaller numbers. There has also been a drop in all crime for December so this may be a pattern reflected in the ASB figures.

Please note these figures may appear different to those previously reported due to the ongoing work around recording of ASB incidents but are correct with the system at the time of extraction on 17th January 2019. They may change again going forward so should be treated as indicative of the general picture and not absolute. This report only covers those occurrences where both the local qualifier and stats class are input as ASB related.

Data Breakdown October – December 2018

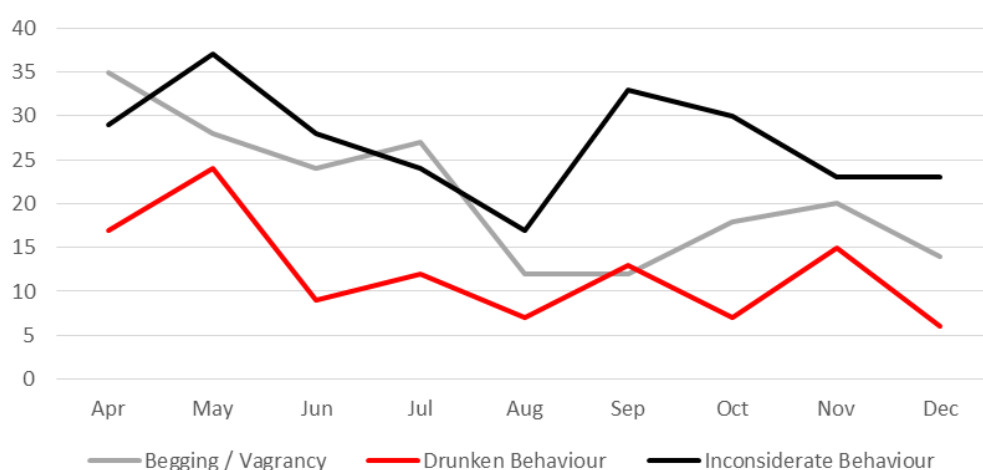
Highest Recorded Categories of ASB



The above graph demonstrates that **Inconsiderate Behaviour** and **Begging/ Vagrancy** are the categories with the highest number of ASB incidents recorded. There were 76 incidents for inconsiderate behaviour and 52 for Begging/ Vagrancy. The third most recorded are ASB incidents for **Drunken Behaviour**; where there were 28 such reports. These three categories remain the most common from the previous report.

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

Top 3 ASB Incident Types April-December 2018



Inconsiderate Behaviour

The graph above shows the trend of ASB incidents for the financial year to date. There are on average 27 inconsiderate behaviour incidents a month. Qualitative analysis was completed on the incident summaries and the common themes are highlighted below in order of prevalence within the category.

➤ Youths

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- **Bicycles:** The most common complaint in this category is groups of youths causing intimidation, they are commonly reported on bicycles and/or skateboards potentially risking damage to street furniture or weaving in and out of traffic. Locations of gatherings repeatedly mentioned were the Barbican and Castle Baynard Street Tunnel, in the tunnel particularly there are reports of them intimidating other cyclists and drivers by blocking the path/road and causing them to stop.
- **Refusal to leave:** Commonly assistance is requested by bus drivers for passengers refusing to alight. Similar issues have occurred at businesses (including hotels) or with cab passengers.
- **Gambling games:** Incidents refer to London Bridge as the venue with Romanian nationals commonly linked to this activity. There was also a report of someone selling peanuts on the bridge without a licence.
- **Drug use:** A number of complaints were made of people taking drugs in doorways, corridors or alleyways by local residents or workers who were being impacted by this behaviour.

Outcomes

There are 52 outcomes are recorded against the 76 **Inconsiderate Behaviour** ASB records (68%). The majority (22) are complete with no suspect identified or passed on to another agency for investigation primacy (11). Other outcomes used include community resolution (2), formal action not in the public interest (5), unresolved (7), victim declines (3) and finally named suspect but investigation not in public interest (2).

Begging/Vagrancy (Op Luscombe)

Incidents recorded as begging and vagrancy increased in October and November before dropping again in December, there have been on average 21 reports a month so far this financial year.

- **Rough Sleepers:** The majority of reports in this quarter relate to the presence of rough sleepers, usually in residential blocks or outside shops blocking an entrance or fire exit. There were also a number of reports of homeless people blocking entrances and heckling staff and customers at shops during the day.
- **Begging:** There were a number of reports of individuals sitting on the street with a cup begging, this is usually outside transport hubs such as Liverpool Street and Bank.

Outcomes

Outcomes have been recorded for 41 begging/vagrancy incidents (79%). This is the category of ASB incidents that has seen the most positive outcomes with eight resulting in a community resolution.

Twenty have been passed to another agency for investigation, ten have no identifiable suspect and three have been closed as it was deemed formal action was not in the public interest.

Many of these outcomes have been a result of Operation Luscombe (to deal specifically with begging):

Total issued	Green	Orange	Red	Blue	Breach	CBO
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Hub 1 – May (1) 2018	31					
Hub 2 – May (2) 2018	20	3				
Hub 3 – June (1) 2018	16	10	1			
Hub 4 – June (2) 2018	13	9	6	1		
Hub 5 – July 2018	6	3	1			
Hub 6 – August 2018	3	2				
Hub 7 – September 2018	9	1	1			
Hub 8 – October 2018	4	1	1	1		
Hub 9 – November 2018	10	1	1	1		
Hub 10 – December 2018	7	1			2	TBC
Hub 11 – January 2019	1	5	1		2	TBC
Total	120	36	12	3	4	Awaiting Court Hearing

Process:

Stage 1 – Initial ‘Green’ intervention ticket and invitation to a joint partnership working ‘Hub’. Hub to be organised bi-weekly.

Stage 2 – Re-offenders will be given a ‘Yellow’ intervention invite and a CPN. There will be a requirement to attend an intervention hub.

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Stage 3 – Re-offenders will be issued with a 'Red' intervention full CPN. This will be for breach of condition on the CPN.

Stage 4 – Re-offenders will be dealt with by means of summons or arrest and a CBO application 'Blue'.

Drunken Behaviour

Incidents relating to drunken behaviour spiked in November this quarter and were quite low in October and December. Again this may not be a true picture of incidents as drunkenness could also be recorded in other ASB categories such as shouting and swearing, inconsiderate behaviour and street drinking.

The themes of recorded incidents here were;

- **Refusal to leave:** Most reports this quarter refer to drunken individuals or groups refusing to leave a location, ranging from licenced premises to fast food restaurants, buildings with public foyers or transport vehicles.
- **Aggressive Behaviour:** Individuals becoming abusive and aggressive or fighting in the street as a result of intoxication

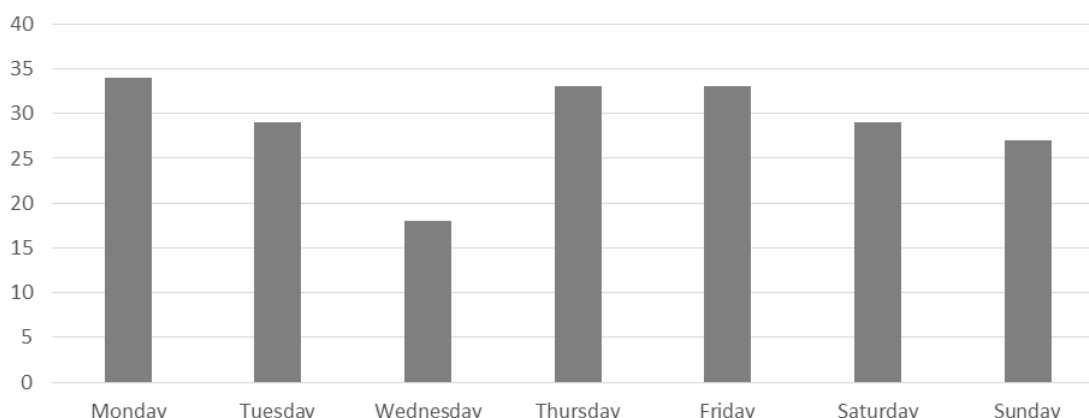
Outcomes

Most Drunken Behaviour ASB incidents have an outcome (16, 57%), two are however marked 'UU unresolved'. There has been one penalty notice for disorder in relation to a male refusing to pay his bar tab and then becoming aggressive with both bar and door staff. In other cases no further action was taken due to the following reasons; formal action not in public interest (4), no suspect identified (7) and other body investigating (2).

Days of Week

On average there have been two ASB incidents reported a day in the current quarter. Incidents are more commonly reported on a Monday, Thursday and Friday. These three days represent 49% of all incidents, Wednesday was a trough day this quarter with around half the volume of incidents reported on the peak days.

ASB Incidents by Day of Week

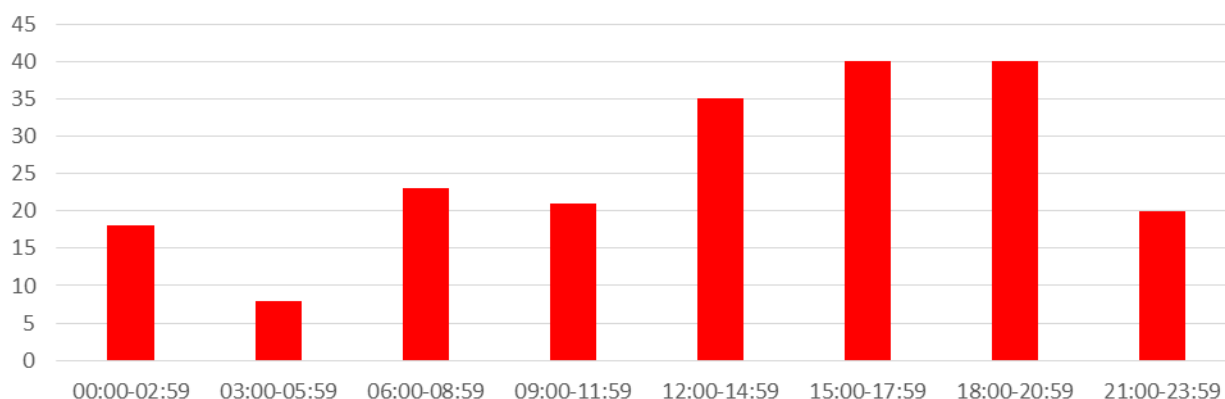


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Time of Day

Reporting of all ASB incidents in the current period are shown in the below graph broken down by three hour periods across the day. Incident reports occur most frequently from the afternoon into the evening peaking between 15:00-20:59. After midnight reports drop off with very few occurring between 03:00-06:00.

ASB Incidents By Time of Day



How the Report Data was obtained

The data obtained in this report was completed using SAP Business Objects and extracting the information from RMS Niche. The search has been built on the criteria provided as a result of the ASB audit – it includes all occurrences where the local qualifier and stats classification are set to ASB.

Mental Health Street Triage

Mental Health Street Triage is a scheme whereby mental health professionals provide on the spot advice to police officers who are dealing with people with possible mental health problems. This advice can include an opinion on a person's condition, or appropriate information sharing about a person's health history. The aim is, where possible, to help police officers make appropriate decisions, based on a clear understanding of the background to these situations. This should lead to people receiving appropriate care more quickly, leading to better outcomes and a reduction in the use of section 136.

If an individual is detained utilising Section 136 of the Mental Health Act, the individual is removed to Health based Place of Safety - Officers/Triage Nurse await ambulance or they are taken by a police vehicle. The District Senior Nurse at the Homerton determines Health based Place of safety, patient transferred to HBPOS where assessed by 1 or 2 Senior Authorised Mental Health Practitioners and a doctor, this is after any A+E visit to assess any wounds or injuries. Admittance will need a team to remove onto ward and ongoing assessment depending on level of care required. Can stay up to 28 days providing constant care if required with ongoing treatment plans.

If referred to General Practitioner, the Triage Nurse will make referral to their GP and the person returned home or left in care of someone who will take responsibility for them.

If referred to Mental Health Crisis Care Team. Triage Nurse will make a referral to the Crisis care team and as above taken home or left in company of who will take responsibility for them.

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If deemed appropriate for Voluntary Attendance via LAS, the Triage nurse sometimes accompanies to smooth process and ease the person into NHS care.

If referred to Home Treatment team. Triage nurse will refer for those who have ongoing issues where a visit at home is more appropriate for the individual.

All referrals and voluntary actions are followed up by the triage nurse these actions save hundreds of hours in resource time for both NHS and Police staff. None of these actions are viable unless a MHST practitioner is present at the time of the encounter.

If an individual is taken to hospital under S/136 without a MHST nurse present, this can take two police officers and a vehicle out of action for on average four hours – effectively half of the shift. When the Response groups are mustering approximately 10 officers, this is effectively 20% of the workforce unable to respond to calls for service whilst they are dealing with the patient at the hospital.

As can be seen from the three month statistics below, when a MHST Nurse was present, 32 S136s were avoided. This equates to approximately 256 officer hours, or the equivalent of 32 days saved. The hourly rate for a police officer including on-costs is £59 per hour equating to £15,000 saved over three months.

MH Street Triage Statistics

For the period 1/7/18 - 31/10/18

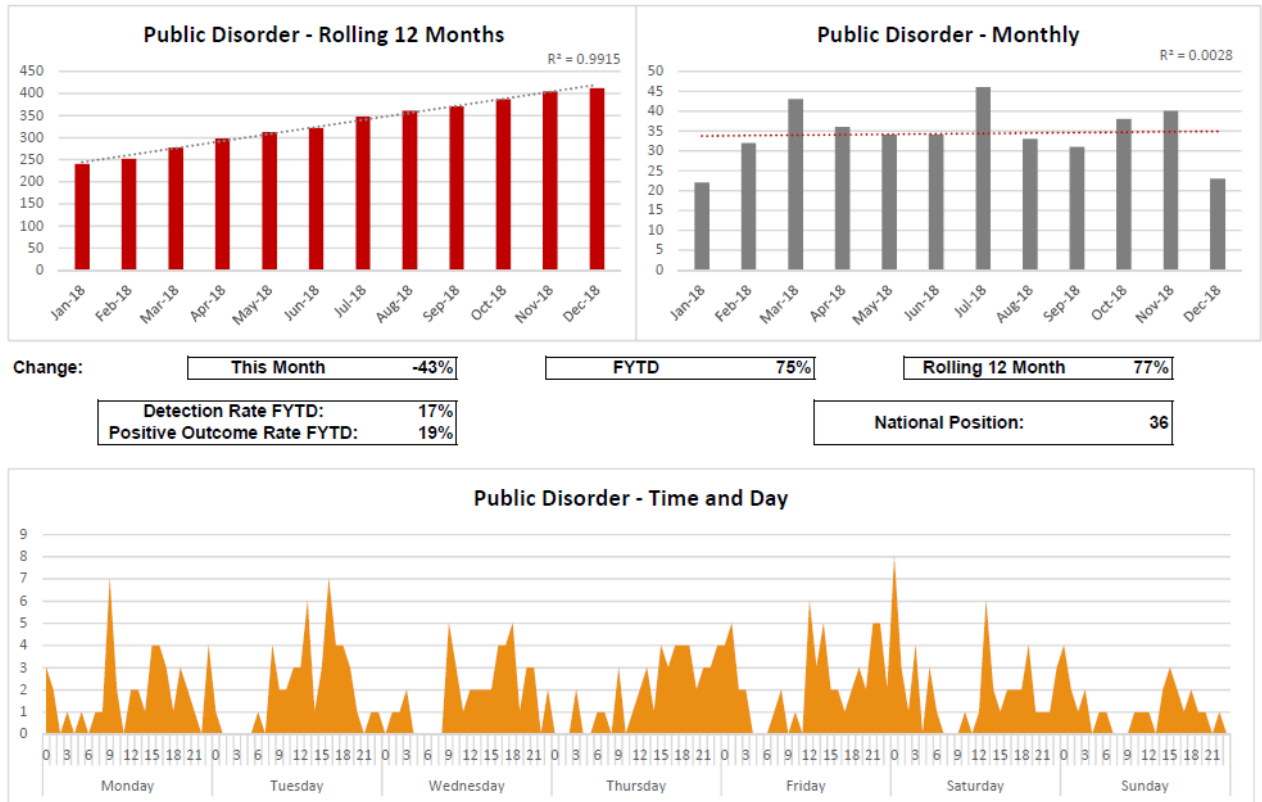
Total number of 136's avoided by MHST team	32
Total number of 136's issued whilst MHST on duty	13
Number of 136's issued outside of MHST duty times	43
Total of 136's for this period	53

Total of 136's there would have for this period if there was <u>no</u> MHST	85
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Total number of MH interventions made by MHST	88
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Public Disorder

Public Disorder Summary



Public Disorder

The rolling 12 months graph demonstrates a strong increasing trend for public disorder crimes in the City. However when looking at the monthly breakdown crime volumes are much more erratic and this trend is not reflected. There were large spikes experienced in March and July and high volumes in the last two months (October and November). When comparing the rolling 12 months there has been a 77% increase compared to 2017 this is likely to mean that although figures are not showing a trend on a monthly basis this year in comparison to last year there has been a very high trend.

It is important to note that this month (December) there has been a decrease of -43% compared to November which is surprising due to December being a month where it would be expected to see high figures for this category. This is due to the associated links with the NTE however both public disorder and Violence with and Without Injury have experienced decreases compared to the previous month. This could be an impact of the Christmas campaign and increased police presence on the streets maximising opportunities for early intervention in drunk and/or disorderly behaviour before it escalates to these levels. There was an increase in drunk and disorderly arrests in December with 21 being the highest monthly level seen all calendar year and significantly higher than the monthly average of 9 arrests which supports this theory. There has also been an increase of 13 crimes (87%) for criminal damage, this could be related to alcohol driven incidents; there are reports of intoxicated

subjects causing damage to vehicles and also inside public houses- this will be explored in more detail in that section.

Over the year public disorder has been highlighted as a crime type consistently experiencing increasing percentage changes and in August the Strategic Intelligence team completed a full report of analysis on the figures from 1st April 2017 and 30th July 2018 and provides a comprehensive review of public disorder crimes during this period. Key findings from the report outline the below types of public disorder that are most common;

- **Homelessness**
- **Drugs/Alcohol**
- **Employment Related**

Bishopsgate is a hotspot location for public disorder which is not surprising due to the number of Night Time Economy (NTE) venues and transport options. There has been a number of patrols in this area by crime squad during the most frequent times that public disorder crimes occur - Thursday late evening and early hours of the morning and a Friday during the same times.

PREVENT

1. Delivering WRAP sessions, meetings and Prevent sessions

- WRAP training to Sainsbury's area managers staff for 20 people
- Prevent team are assisting with a Prevent input at the Paternoster Business Forum on the 1st March
- Meeting with safeguarding team at Guildhall for future safeguarding event.
- Prevent talk at Guildhall North Wing to external visitors providing knowledge of what Prevent is and how it can help.
- Prevent stall at Coventry University for approximately 250, mainly foreign students. Also any safeguarding issues can be discussed due to the knowledge of the Prevent team and their close working with PPU. There was also additional Prevent engagement with other higher education institutes over this period which is business as usual for the Prevent Team.
- Prevent engagements at Shoe Lane Library and St Bart's Hospital to encourage meeting with as many different people across the City as possible.
- Working with Faith Forums and in particular the City Deanery Chapter where the Prevent Team spoke about the work they are carrying out and the other services that the Community Policing Team can assist with.

2. Prevent referrals and other actions

The Prevent team have continued working with Prevent referrals over this period. The main active referral they are dealing with has involved having to travel to Norfolk mental health institute to meet with medical staff to discuss ongoing issues. Many of the other referrals have been worked on and sent to the Metropolitan Police for further action.

3. Internal Women's Network/Islamic Women's Network

Prevent officers have continued supporting some of the various networks to understand the role of Prevent and, for them, have the knowledge and confidence to come forward with any concerns.

4. Face to Face Meeting

The Prevent Team have continued conducting face to face training with staff and officers within the CoLP. It is hoped that this continued work will assist with officers having a better knowledge of Prevent and who to contact with any concerns.

5. Practical Training Package

The Prevent team has produced a practical training package to identify signs of radicalisation and what to do when this occurs. The package is complete and includes a case study, the definition of radicalisation, the aim of the Contest strategy and understanding of the 4 P's and where Prevent sits in the Force. Currently over a 100 people have been trained and will be carrying out this work over this year to ensure as many of the Force are trained as possible.

6. Christmas initiative at Bart's Hospital

Prevent officer working with AMP (Approved Mental Health Professional) have provided 50 Christmas presents to patients in the hospital.

7. Mobile networking group

The Prevent team met with the mobile networking group to have the Prevent referral document uploaded onto the portable mobile working devices. This work has now been completed meaning that officers can fill out Prevent referrals whilst on mobile patrol.

8. HMIC Inspection

The Prevent team have been interviewed for an HMIC inspection on the 14th February 2019. Preparation for this inspection was developed with recommendations from the internal Prevent inspection and the Parsons Green enquiry. A great deal of work was carried out including:

- RAG document now only shows greens and ambers
- Prevent to be moved from Uniformed Policing to the Crime Directorate
- Intranet page shows relevant forms, including an advice guidance including do's and don'ts and pro-forma referral
- PowerPoint training package
- Training plan for the year 19/20
- Lesson plan

9. Regional Meeting

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

Ongoing work

- Delivery of the Safe project to City Businesses
- WRAP/Prevent engagement
- Internal and external network meeting
- Continue face to face meetings
- Continue training staff and officers in the Prevent practical input
- Continue working with City hospitals and libraries
- Work with L&D to provide training on the Custody course.
- Continue working on the RAG report
- Continue attending regional/local meetings