

Safer City Partnership Strategy Group

Review Period

February – April 2019

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

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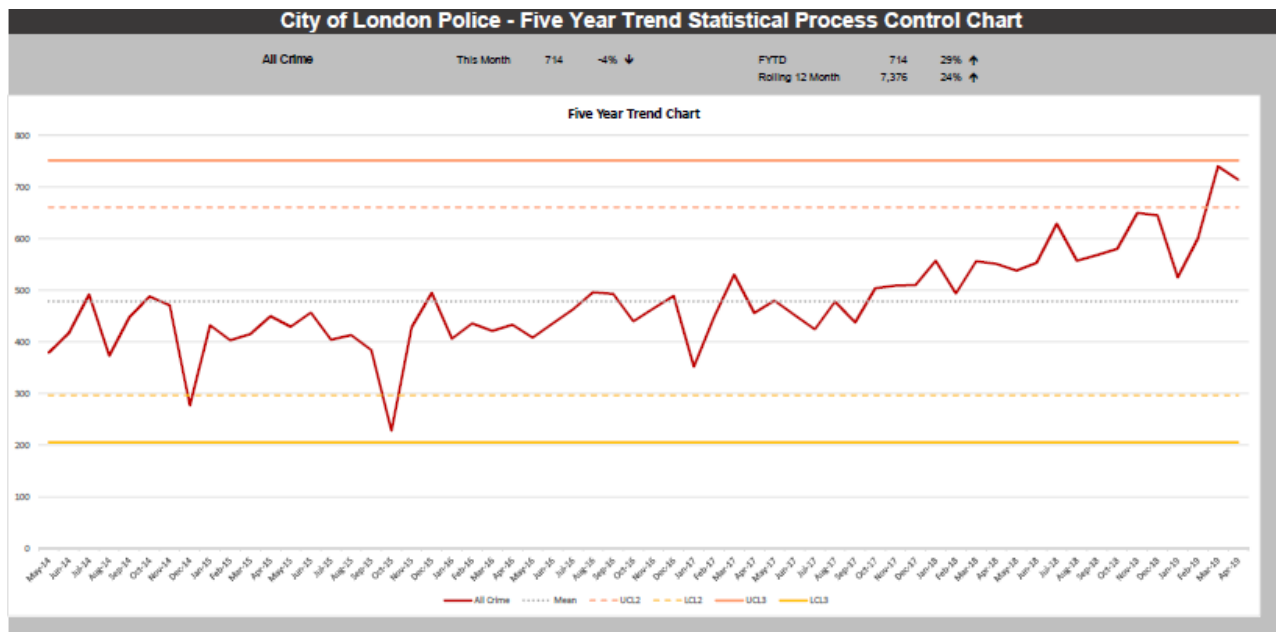
The City of London experiences relatively low levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. This reflects the efforts of the City of London Police, the City of London Corporation and many other partners.

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.

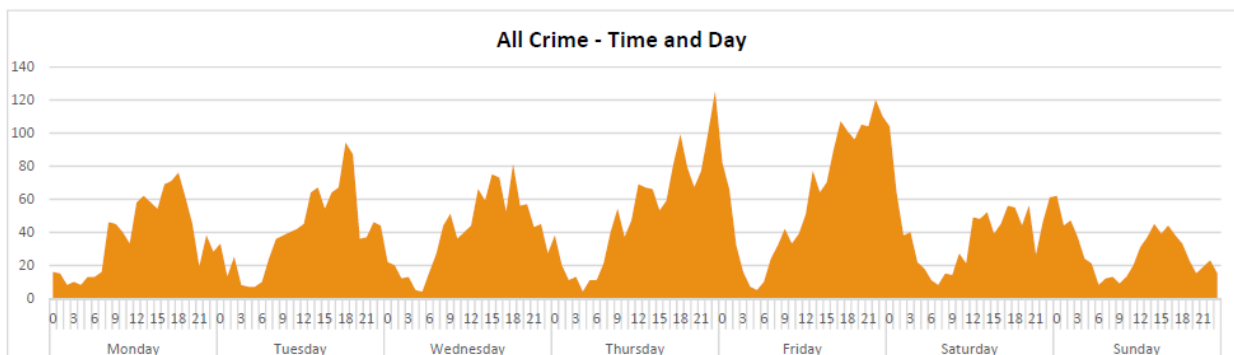
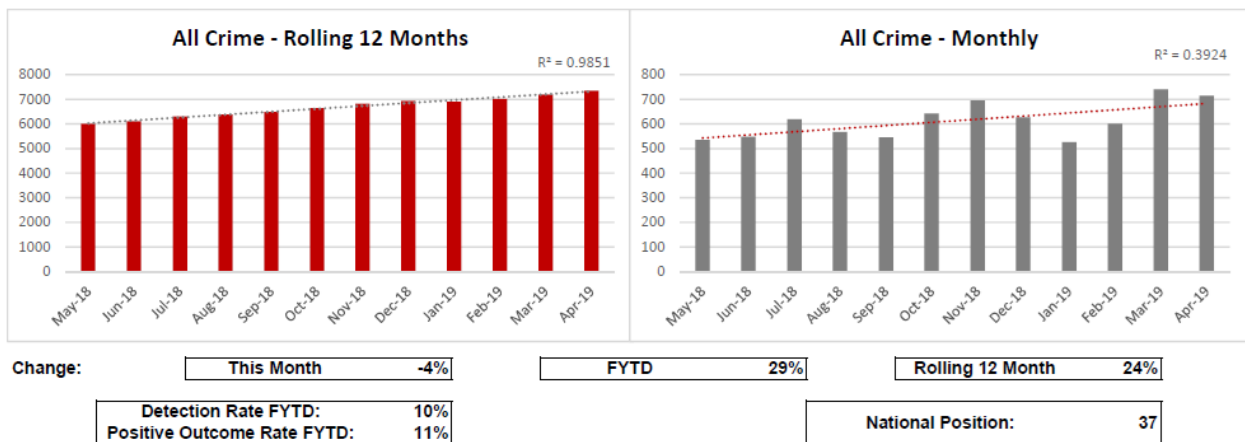
This report identifies five main priorities, linked to the Safer City Partnership Strategic Plan:

- **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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All Crime Summary



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Across both City of London Police and the Borough of Westminster in the last three years all crime has roughly risen by a third, showing a slightly larger percentage increase in Westminster over the last three financial years than in the City (35% compared to 32%).

Within the City the biggest strides of this increase can be seen from July 2018 onwards- particularly noticeable on the Rolling 12 Month graph, with the individual months of October and November 2018 and March 2019 showing large peaks.

Over the last three years CoLP has had on average 513 crimes a month, Westminster has on average 4,737.

Within the City the peak days for offences occurring are Thursday and Friday, escalating in the evening/early hours of the morning on both days. The weekend days of Saturday and Sunday have noticeably lower levels of crime than weekdays.

In terms of crime levels, footfall and strength of policing response the borough of Westminster is a very different area to the City of London, we are a low crime area mainly frequented by a working population with an increasing night time economy. Westminster has a much higher level of crime, many more high profile sites and whilst also a largely working population a much higher level of residents and tourists than in the City.

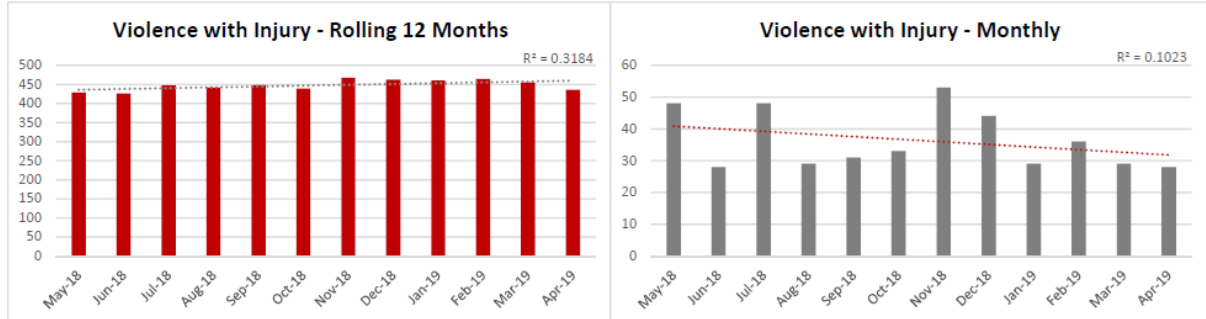
When comparing home office recordable crimes across all police forces in England and Wales 42 forces saw an increase in 2018 compared to 2016 with the overall change being an increase of 24%.

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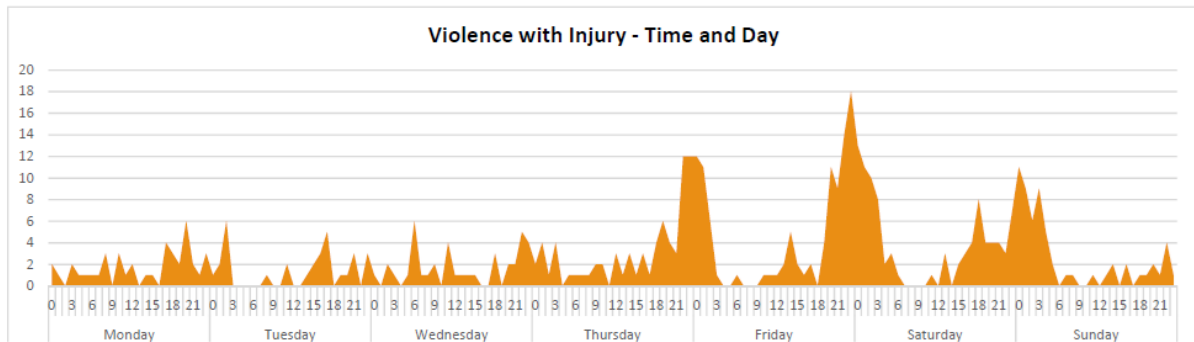
Violence Against the Person

Violence with Injury

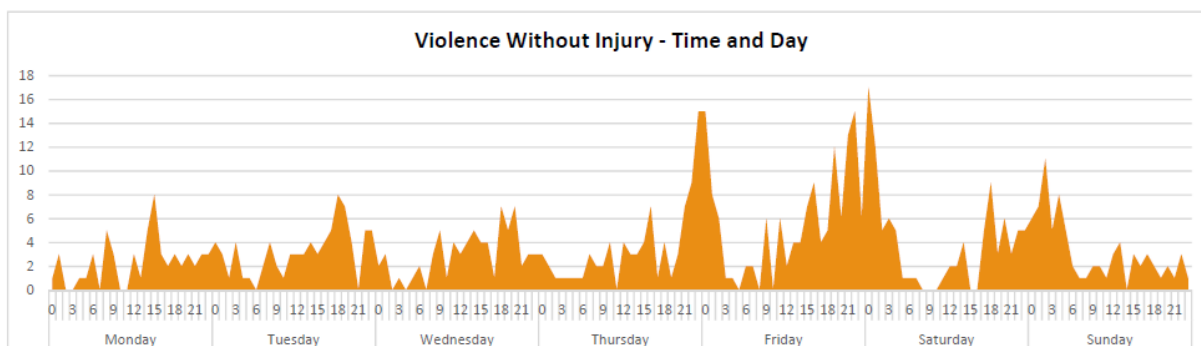
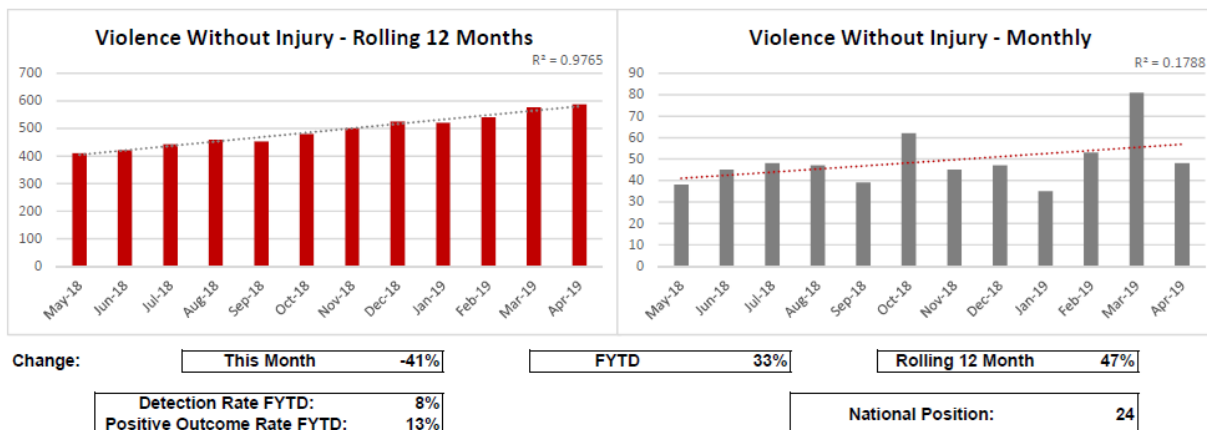
Violence with Injury Summary



Change:	This Month	-3%	FYTD	-40%	Rolling 12 Month	9%
	Detection Rate FYTD:	14%			National Position:	41
	Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	14%				



Violence Without Injury Summary



Violence with Injury

Looking at monthly totals Violence with Injury offences have maintained more of a consistent level across the past three years than other offence types, on average there have been 34 offences reported each month with noticeable peaks occurring in December 2016, December 2017 and November 2018.

Across the three years there has been a 21% increase (n=81) within the City, the lowest level of increase amongst the crime types considered in this report. Offences generally occur on a Thursday or Friday evening with levels being very low Monday to Wednesday suggesting most offences are likely to be linked to the night time economy. The majority of offences in this category over the last 12 months were assaults occasioning actual bodily harm.

The current decreasing trend has been accompanied both locally and nationally by an increase in Violence without Injury offences.

Violence Without Injury

Over the 2018/19 financial year Violence without Injury has shown one of the most significant increases across all crime types (+46%, n=182). The three year increase is slightly smaller at 38% (n=161), on average over this period there has been 39 offences a month.

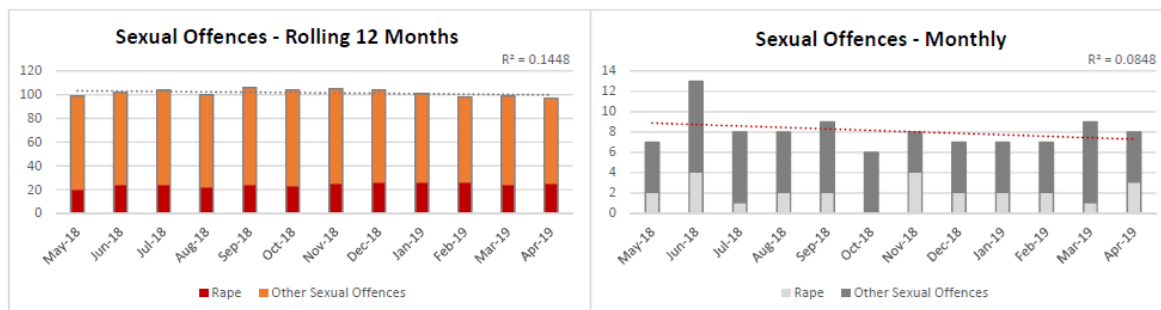
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The increase is noticeable from December 2017 onwards on the Rolling 12 month graph, there was a particular peak in March 2019 and a smaller one in October 2018. Similar to Violence With Injury offences generally occur on a Thursday or Friday evening and could be fuelled by alcohol consumption. Over the past 12 months most offences in this category are common assaults.

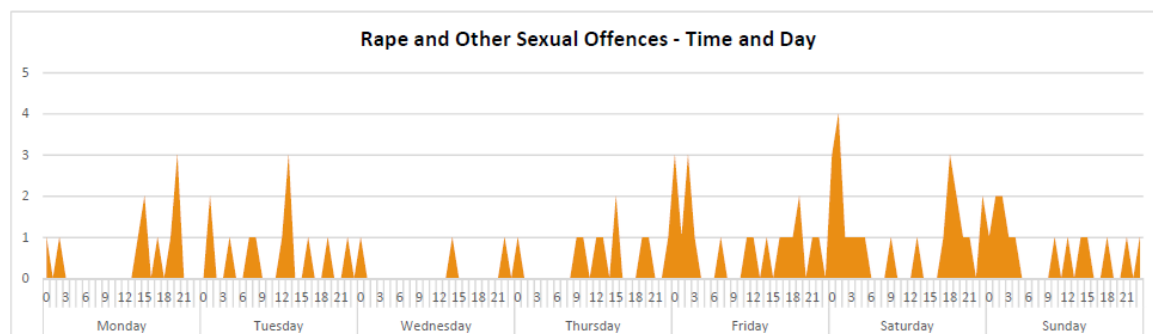
Nationally, improvements in crime recording have had an impact on the level of police recorded violent crime since 2014 with increases likely to continue as implementation of improved recording is rolled out and embedded across forces.

Sexual Offences

Rape and Other Sexual Offences Summary



Change:	This Month	-11%	FYTD	-20%	Rolling 12 Month	4%
	Detection Rate FYTD:	13%			National Position:	30
	Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	13%				



Rape & Sexual Offences

The number of reported rapes and sexual offences in the city is generally quite low which can sometimes make comparisons misleading as a small numerical change can lead to a large percentage change. For example there has been an increase of 38 reported offences between 2016/17 and 2018/19 in the City but this is a percentage change of 62%.

On average over the last three years there has been 7 offences reported each month, generally this is comprised of 5 offences classed as other sexual offences and 1 or 2 rape offences. The Rolling 12 month graph shows an increasing trend starting in September 2017 and higher levels being

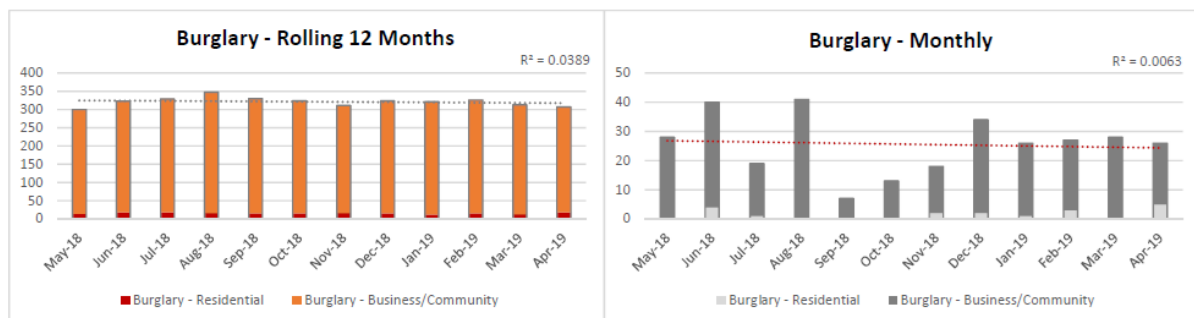
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maintained throughout 2018 but decreasing in current months. There was a particular spike in reporting in June 2018.

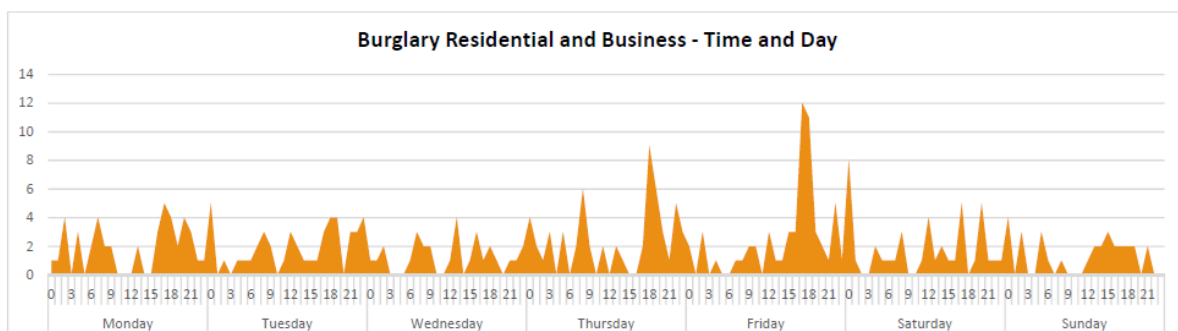
Some of the recent increases in this category could be attributed to greater publicity related to police investigations of non-recent rape and sexual offences and movements such as #metoo encouraging people to come forward and report both recent and non-recent offences.

Acquisitive Crime

Burglary Summary



Change:	This Month	-7%	FYTD	-19%	Rolling 12 Month	3%
	Detection Rate FYTD:	0%			National Position:	43
	Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	0%				



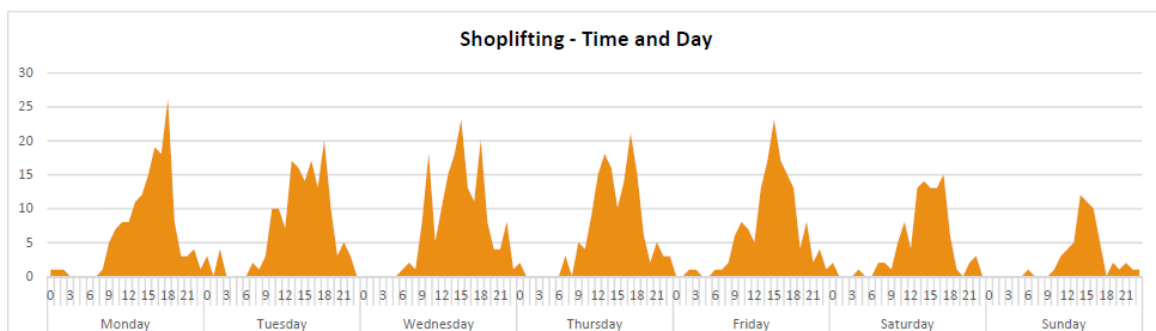
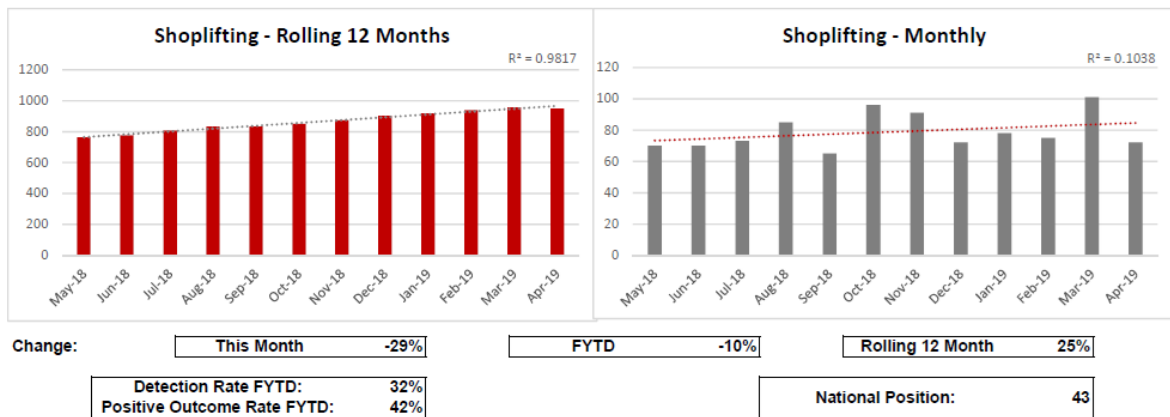
Burglary

Due to the low level of residential properties in the City the vast majority of our Burglaries are community or business related (95%) which makes comparisons to Westminster problematic as roughly 43% of their recorded burglaries are residential. City burglaries are predominantly targeted at commercial office buildings where offenders can commit multiple offences in a short space of time due to multiple companies sharing the same office building.

Different to the other crime types burglaries currently appear to be decreasing after peaking in June to October 2018 (driven by high volume months in March, June and August 2018). The overall increase over the last three years is 25% (n=62), we have on average 23 burglaries a month.

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Shoplifting Summary



Shoplifting

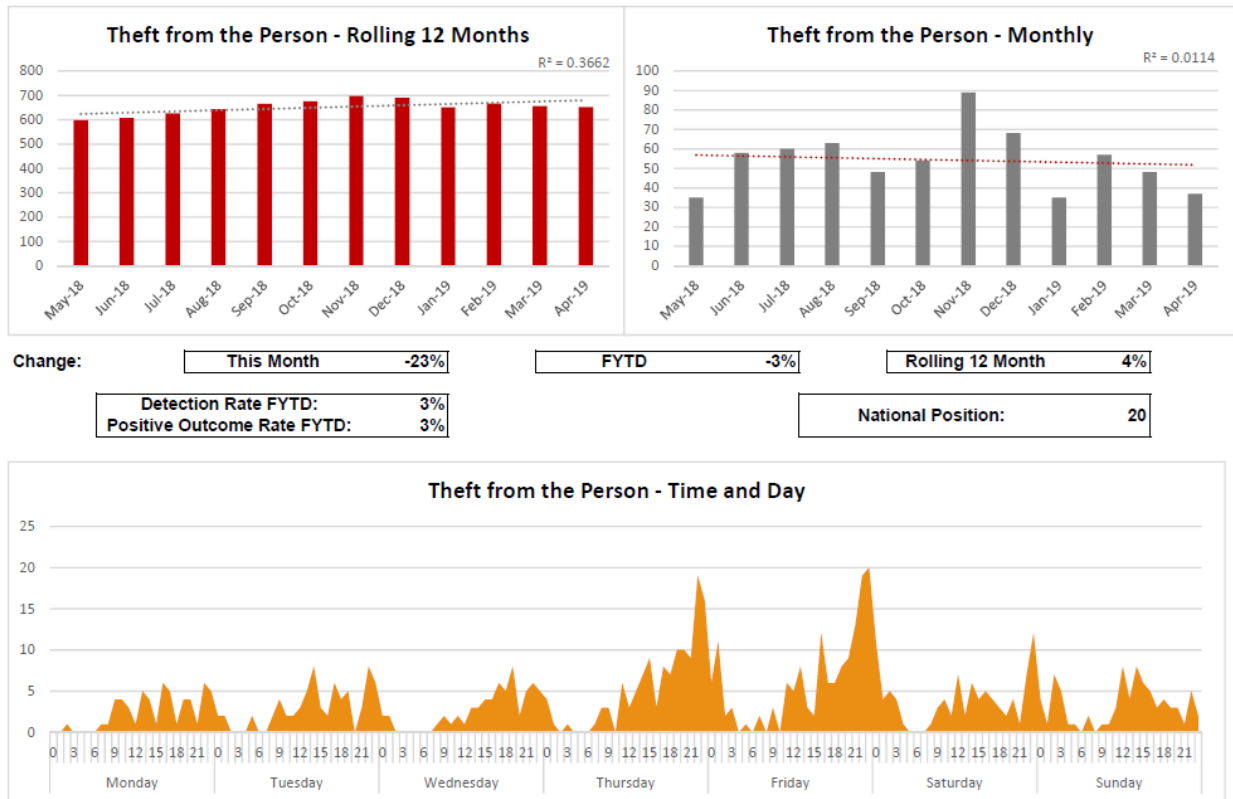
Over the last three years there has been a 32% increase in shoplifting offences in the City (n=229) with the biggest increase being between 2017/18 and 2018/19. The increase is particularly noticeable from March 2018 onwards, with peaks in October 2018 and March 2019.

Recently crime have been working with security guards at local businesses to improve relationships, training and target hardening, this may have contributed somewhat to the increase as it improved reporting from shops such as TK Maxx and Holland and Barrett. As a high volume crime shoplifting has been a focus of the patrol strategy increasing police presence in key areas.

On average over the last three years there are 66 shoplifting crimes reported each month, occurring mostly in the afternoon to early evening of a Monday or Friday.

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Theft from the Person Summary

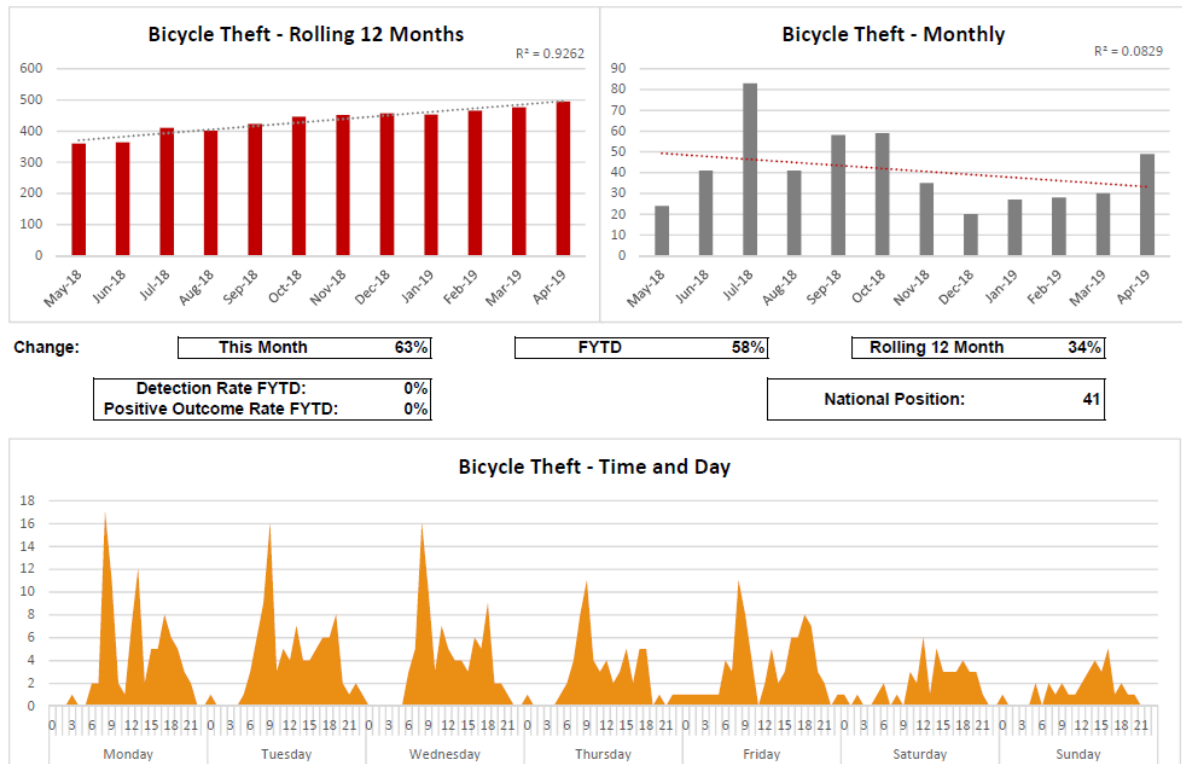


Theft from the Person

On average 46 Theft From Person offences are recorded in the City each month and over the last three years this has increased by 41% (n=189). The increase for these type of offences happened between 2016/17 and 2017/18, levels are particularly high between November 2017 and January 2018. So far in 2019 levels have been lower than last year.

Recent trends effecting both Theft from Person and other theft offences are increases in distraction thefts and gym thefts. The distraction thefts tend to involve offenders working in groups distracting victims by asking them for directions or placing a map, a note begging for money, or a newspaper, on their table or in front of their face before stealing items such as mobile phones and wallets. Gym thefts tend to be taking place in male locker rooms and targeting those lockers with a standard padlock or keypad which can be bypassed.

Bicycle Theft Summary



Bicycle Theft

Across the last three years bicycle theft in the city has risen by 28% (n=106), a slightly lower increase than that seen by all crime. Again though July 2018 seems to be the point where a noticeable increase begins to show on the Rolling 12 Month graph, as an individual month this saw a particular and uncommon increase which will be effecting all the following months on the rolling graph despite levels having been much lower through November 2018- March 2019.

On average over the last three years CoLP has had 33 Bicycle Theft crimes a month.

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Anti-Social Behaviour

Please note – the information below only goes up to December 2018. The Performance Information Unit are currently not producing ASB reports as there is an issue with recording.

This issue was taken to the Crime Standards Board and the data was sent to Crime to fix and apply the agreed process.

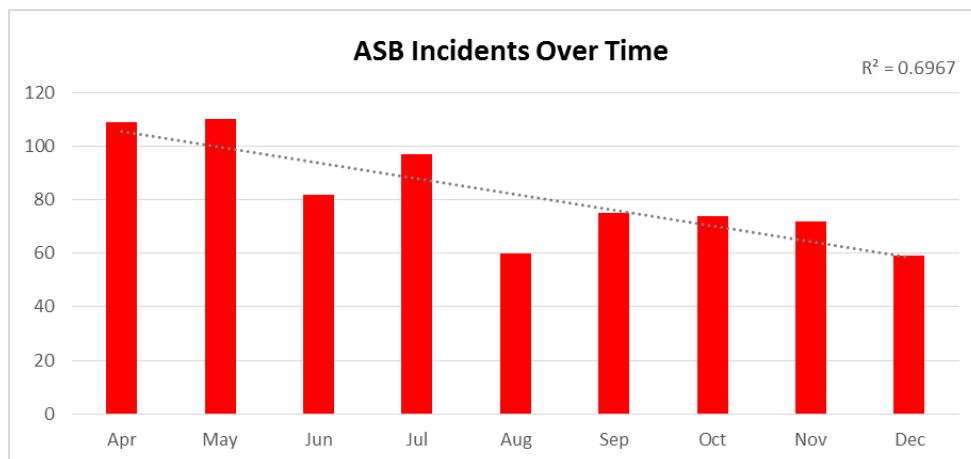
The Police Committee are we have been unable to provide these figures since December.

Data Highlight Report

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

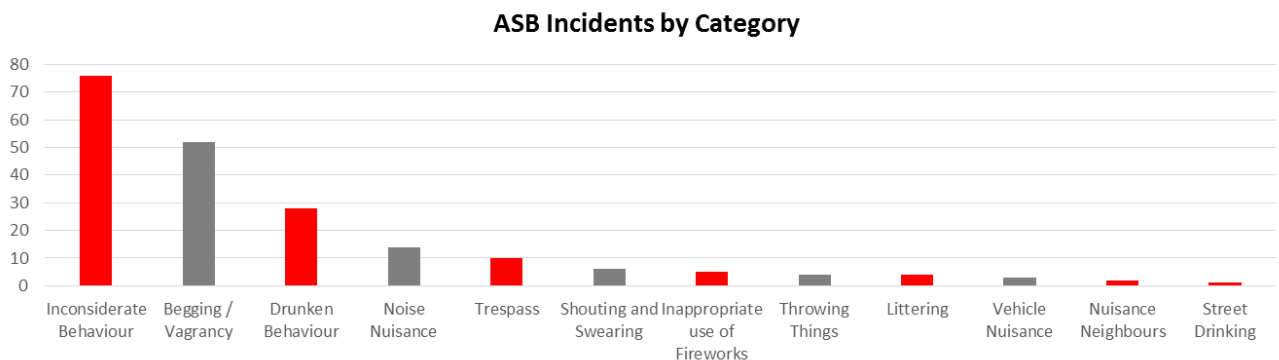
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The number of ASB incidents recorded each month has continued to decrease in Quarter 3 dropping to the lowest level seen so far this financial year in December. There is a general downward trend across the year so far. Nationally forces are seeing 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

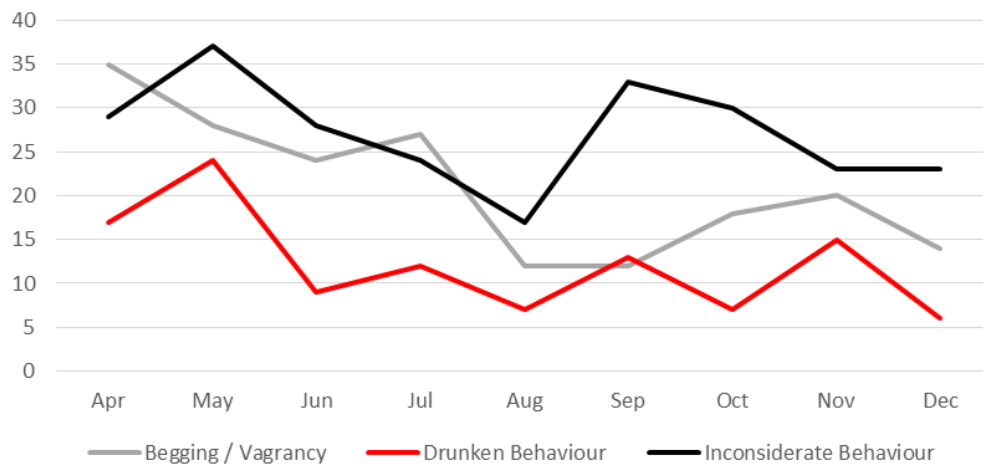


The above graph demonstrates that **Inconsiderate Behaviour** and **Begging/ Vagrancy** are the categories with the highest number of ASB incidents recorded. There were 76 incidents for inconsiderate behaviour and 52 for Begging/ Vagrancy. The third most recorded are ASB incidents for **Drunken Behaviour**; 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.

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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**

- **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.

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- **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	Yellow	Red	Blue	CBO
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		

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Hub 8 – October 2018	4	1	1	1	
Hub 9 – November 2018	10	1	1	1	
Hub 10 – December 2018	7	1			
Hub 11 – January 2019	1	5	1		
Hub12 – February 2019	5	2	2		
Hub 13 – March 2019	8	3	5	2	
Hub 14 – April 2019	1		1		1
Hub 15 – May 2019	4	2			
Total	138	43	20	5	1

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.

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’.

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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

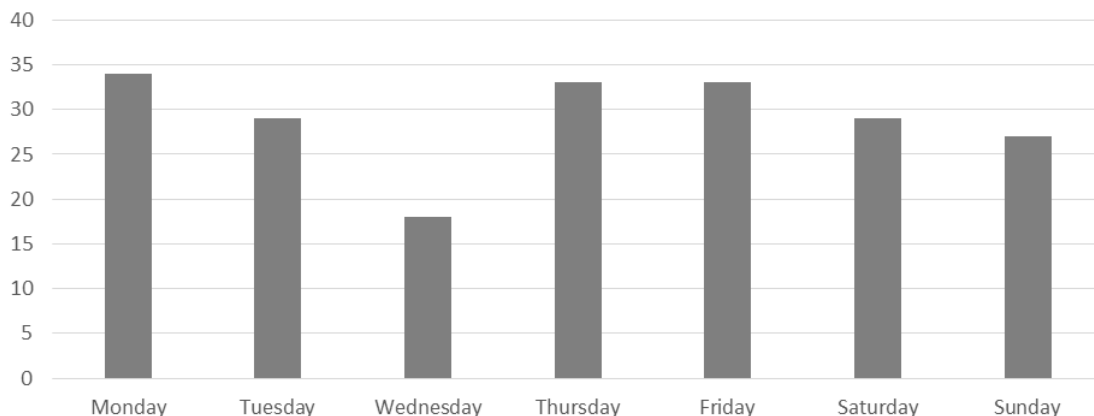
Outcomes

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

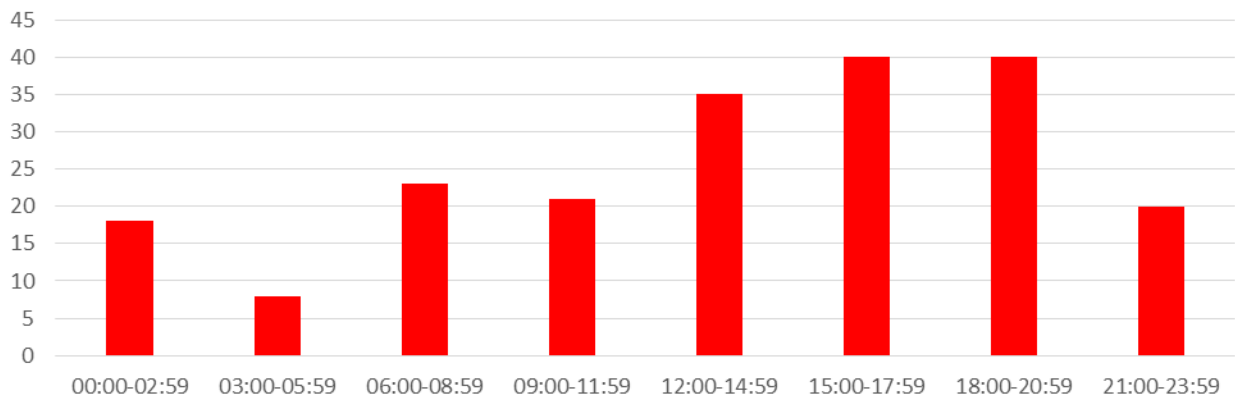


Time of Day

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.

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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.

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

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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.

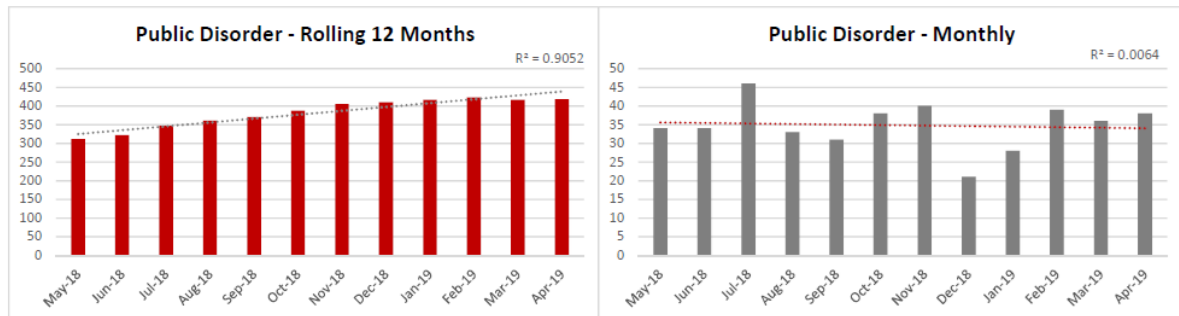
As can be seen from the three month statistics below, when a MHST Nurse was present, 32 S136s were avoided. This equates to approximately 256 officer hours, or the equivalent of 32 days saved. The hourly rate for a police officer including on-costs is £59 per hour equating to £15,000 saved over three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

MH Street Triage Statistics
For the period 1/11/18-31/1/19

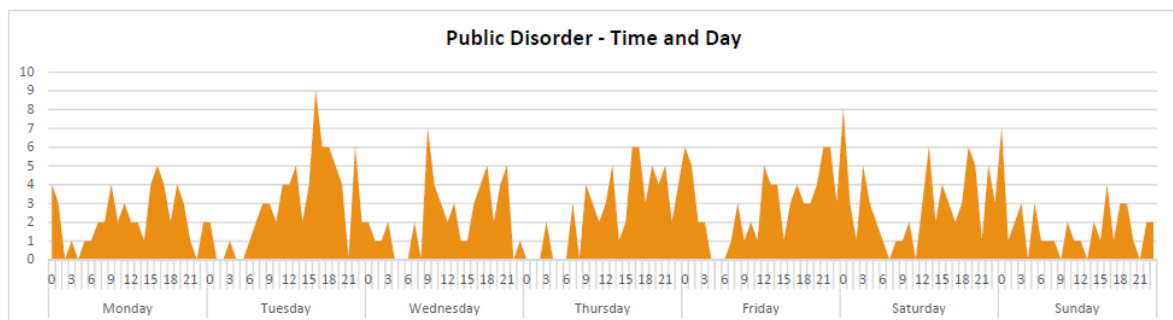
Total number of 136's avoided by MHST team	48
Total number of 136's issued whilst MHST on duty	11
Number of 136's issued outside of MHST duty times	19
Total of 136's for this period	30
Total of 136's there would have for this period if there was <u>no</u> MHST	78
Total number of MH interventions made by MHST	82

Public Disorder

Public Disorder Summary



Change:	This Month	6%	FYTD	6%	Rolling 12 Month	44%
	Detection Rate FYTD:	11%			National Position:	37
	Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	13%				



Public Disorder

Across the last financial year 2018/19 Public Disorder has shown the largest increase across all crime types (+55%, n=151) across the City, there has been a steady increase since February 2018 when looking at the rolling 12 months graph. There have been particular spikes in March, July and November 2018 then a noticeable decrease in December 2018.

Comparing 2018/19 to 2016/17 the increase is even more notable at 93% (n=206). There has been an increase in Public Order offences recorded nationally and the ONS believe that this is at least in part due to changes in recording and reporting practices and not just increasing levels of Public Disorder. Across the last three years we have on average 28 public disorder offences a month most of which fall under section 4 offences relating to words or behaviours used causing fear or provocation of unlawful violence.

Comparison with Westminster crime figures

Calendar Year Totals

CoLP

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	2016	2017	2018	Change (2016- 2018)	% Change
All Crime	5386	5583	6956	1570	29%
Bicycle Theft	355	366	459	104	29%
Burglary	247	246	324	77	31%
Public Disorder	242	232	420	178	74%
Rape and Sexual Offences	77	78	104	27	35%
Shoplifting	648	762	901	253	39%
Theft From Person	425	569	690	265	62%
Violence With Injury	399	360	470	71	18%
Violence Without Injury	442	356	535	93	21%

Westminster Borough

	2016	2017	2018	Change (2016- 2018)	% Change
All Crime	50243	57219	63062	12819	26%
Bicycle Theft	1203	1232	1279	76	6%
Burglary	3227	3498	4315	1088	34%
Public Disorder	2582	3197	3251	669	26%
Rape and Sexual Offences	919	1048	1273	354	39%
Shoplifting	4187	4655	4461	274	7%
Theft From Person	6054	8767	10544	4490	74%
Violence With Injury	3369	3669	3606	237	7%
Violence Without Injury	5285	6194	6641	1356	26%

Financial Year Totals

CoLP

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Change (2016/17- 2018/19)	% Change
All Crime	5453	5862	7214	1761	32%
Bicycle Theft	373	368	479	106	28%
Burglary	251	286	313	62	25%
Public Disorder	222	277	428	206	93%
Rape and Sexual Offences	61	97	99	38	62%
Shoplifting	726	736	955	229	32%
Theft From Person	466	602	655	189	41%
Violence With Injury	383	384	464	81	21%
Violence Without Injury	421	400	582	161	38%

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Westminster Borough

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Change (2016/17- 2018/19)	% Change
All Crime	51188	58297	69127	17939	35%
Bicycle Theft	1211	1234	1358	147	12%
Burglary	3135	3810	3234	99	3%
Public Disorder	2699	3268	3327	628	23%
Rape and Sexual Offences	927	1193	1234	307	33%
Shoplifting	4267	4724	4447	180	4%
Theft From Person	6333	9199	12723	6390	101%
Violence With Injury	3451	3554	3777	326	9%
Violence Without Injury	5559	6250	6785	1226	22%

PREVENT

1. Delivering WRAP sessions, meetings and Prevent sessions

We have delivered 3 sessions of the mini wrap to Grange City hotel staff

We have delivered 4 sessions to or WRAP to Sir Robert M^cAlpine Ltd, who are requesting another 4 sessions and would like prevent stalls on their sites, as they have a multi culture work force.

Prevent talk given to charterhouse school as a refresher

PREVENT input over 2 days in BRADFORD, provided a prevent input on what we do in the City to the National Association Of Muslim Police

Ongoing Prevent input to the apprentice at the guildhall x 2 days

Ongoing Prevent input to the COLP induction day/special constabulary

Prevent input to Show lane library staff

Prevent input to Independent advisory group

Ongoing Prevent input to uniform groups/ control room staff.

Prevent input to Sainsbury supervisors who are located at different sites.

Prevent input to around 50 overseas students at Coventry University, Middlesex St.

Meetings

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Prevent met with Bank of England security/vetting officers to discuss future training opportunities

Prevent meeting with security manager or co-operative bank to arrange prevent training for staff.

Prevent team have met up with the Christian faith group forum in the City Denary

Prevent team met with Faiths Forum for London to discuss working with youths in the city.

Attended the Education Safeguarding Forum, gave an input on prevent to safeguarding leads to city and hackney schools.

Attended Coventry University Prevent Steering Group.

Attended a prevent meeting at Northumbria University 110 Middlesex Street where there were prevent leads from other universities, we also have new prevent coordinators for different regions, and COLP have a follow up meeting arranged with our SPOC.

Meeting with Ward Security, they would like Prevent training in Kent but will be CITY based staff- awaiting dates

2. Prevent referrals and other actions

The Prevent team have continued working with Prevent referrals over this period. There has been 7seven referrals so far to date, two City based referral which one is still ongoing. Other referrals have been worked on and then sent to 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. Officer attends on a weekly basis the Islamic women's group, and has a good rapport with them. (However will be mindful for the Month of May 2019 as they may be less people attending due to Ramadan).

4. Face to Face Meeting/stalls

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.

Prevent team have visited WANDSWORTH prison and met with prevent leads, discussed trends /intel etc., as if people from the city did end up in prison it is highly likely they will be in Wands worth prison.

Ongoing prevent stalls alongside victim support at:

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- Aldgate café
- Artisan library
- Shoe lane library
- Salvation Army headquarters
- Bart's hops
- Savills, Fleet Place House
- Fresher's fair Coventry university for around 150 foreign students
- Prevent stall at the apprentice safeguarding day at the GUILDHALL.
- There will be a prevent stall from 1230 noon until 2030 at the city wide residence meetings alongside corporation of London on 8th May 19.
-

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 150 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. Mobile networking group

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.

7. HMIC Inspection

The Prevent team have had 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 in the process of moving to Crime Directorate once staff have had their training
- 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

8. 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

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- 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
- Continue delivering wrap to guildhall apprentice staff

CTLP

SB have stated that they have had a meeting with MPS and we will know follow there guidelines and release dates of CTLP.

BTP will feed into COLP and MPS CTLP.

On 17th July there is a CTLP awareness date at WOOD STREET POLICE STATION, were all the stakeholders will attend and be given information how to feed into the CTLP and what they will get out of the CTLP, which will hopefully raise more awareness around prevent.

Other

- The corporation have employed a person to take on the role of the prevent coordinator /safeguarding officer, however we are waiting for the vetting to be cleared.
- The full time Sergeants role will no longer exist as a full time role, and the officer will be moving in the near future to CTSA office.