

## CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

<b>Committee(s):</b> Licensing Committee – For Information	<b>Date(s):</b> 16/07/2019
<b>Subject:</b> Violent Crime from Licensed Premises	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report of:</b> Chief Superintendent Maleary	<b>For Information</b>
<b>Report author:</b> T/Chief Inspector J Wynne	

### Summary

This is a report from the City of London Police for the Licensing Committee to update on crimes committed linked to Licensed Premises from April – June 2019.

### Recommendation(s)

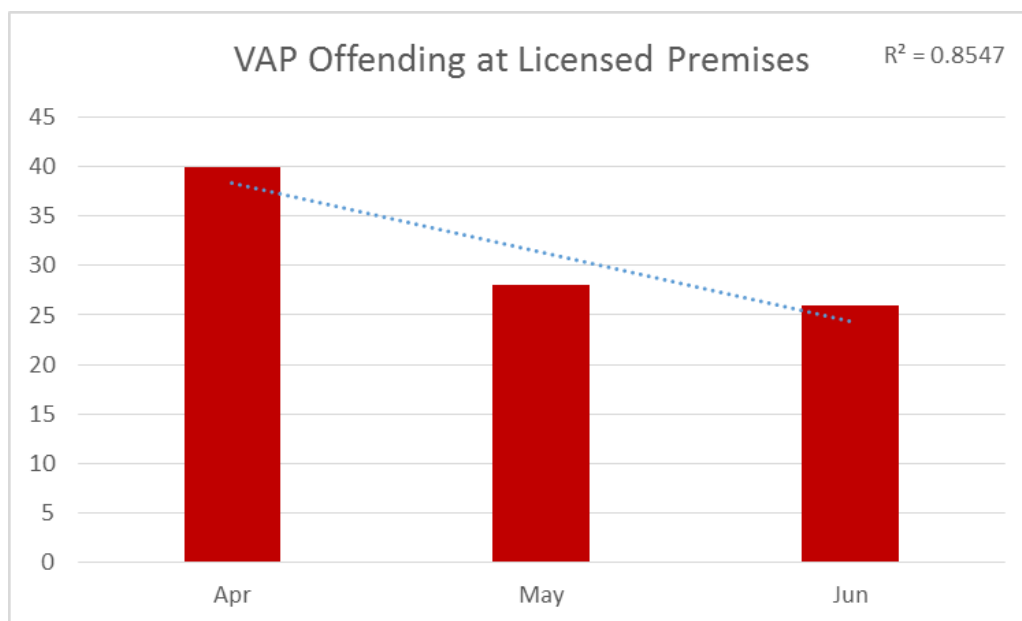
- Note the report.

### Main Report

#### Current Position

##### Violence against Persons

Violence against Persons (VAP) offences linked to Licensed Premises between April 2019 and June 2019 have been examined – there have been 94 offences in or outside Licensed Premises. 40 offences in April, 28 in May and 26 in June – indicating potentially decreasing levels of incidents at Licensed Premises.



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The number of offences does not include those where individuals involved in VAP crime (victim or offender) have been drinking at City Licensed Premises prior to an offence at a different location, this is despite alcohol consumption at these venues undoubtedly playing a role in these offences. It should also be noted that on some occasions, disputes that had started inside of Licensed Premises has escalated into incidents of violence away from the venue following both parties ejection.

In all months, the majority of VAP offences at Licensed Premises are Common Assaults. The increase in VAP reporting in April can be attributed to an increase in the number of reports of drink-spiking, robbery (both robbery business and robbery personal) and racially aggravated common assault.

VAP offending in Licensed Premises is typically during NTE hours (1800-0600) – accounting for 76.6% of all offences. **Thursday, Friday and Saturday** nights account for 54 offences (57.4%) of VAP at Licensed Premises. with the peak hours of **1800-1900**, **2000-2200** and **0000-0100** accounting for 31 offences (33.0%).

Stats Class Description	April	May	June
Assault - S18 - GBH grievous bodily harm with intent	1	2	0
Assault - S20 - GBH Grievous bodily harm without intent	0	0	1
Assault - S39 - Common assault	16	14	17
Assault - S47 - AOABH assault occasioning actual bodily harm	6	4	5
Assault with intent to resist arrest	0	1	0
Cause administer poison with intent to injure / aggrieve / annoy	1	1	0
Cause taking / receiving of dangerous / noxious thing	2	0	0
Racially / religiously aggravated assault occasioning ABH	1	1	0
Racially / religiously aggravated common assault	4	1	0
Robbery - Business	5	2	0
Robbery - Personal	2	0	0
Sex - Rape a woman 16 years of age or over - SOA 2003	1	1	0
Sex - Sexual assault on a female - SOA 2003	1	1	2
Voyeurism additional offences (upskirting)	0	0	1

MO Sexual Assaults & Rape Offences: 7 offences over the period in question - including 2 rape offences which were based at hotels where there was no pre-existing relationship between victim and offender, and where alcohol is believed to have been a significant factor. 4 of the sexual assaults involved female members of staff (bars, restaurants) as victims – 2 in which the offender was a customer and 2 in which the offender was a colleague (with the sexual assault being part of an ongoing pattern of behaviour). Sexual Assaults MO consisted primarily of touching (groping, slapping) over clothes in buttocks/inner thigh/genitals area.

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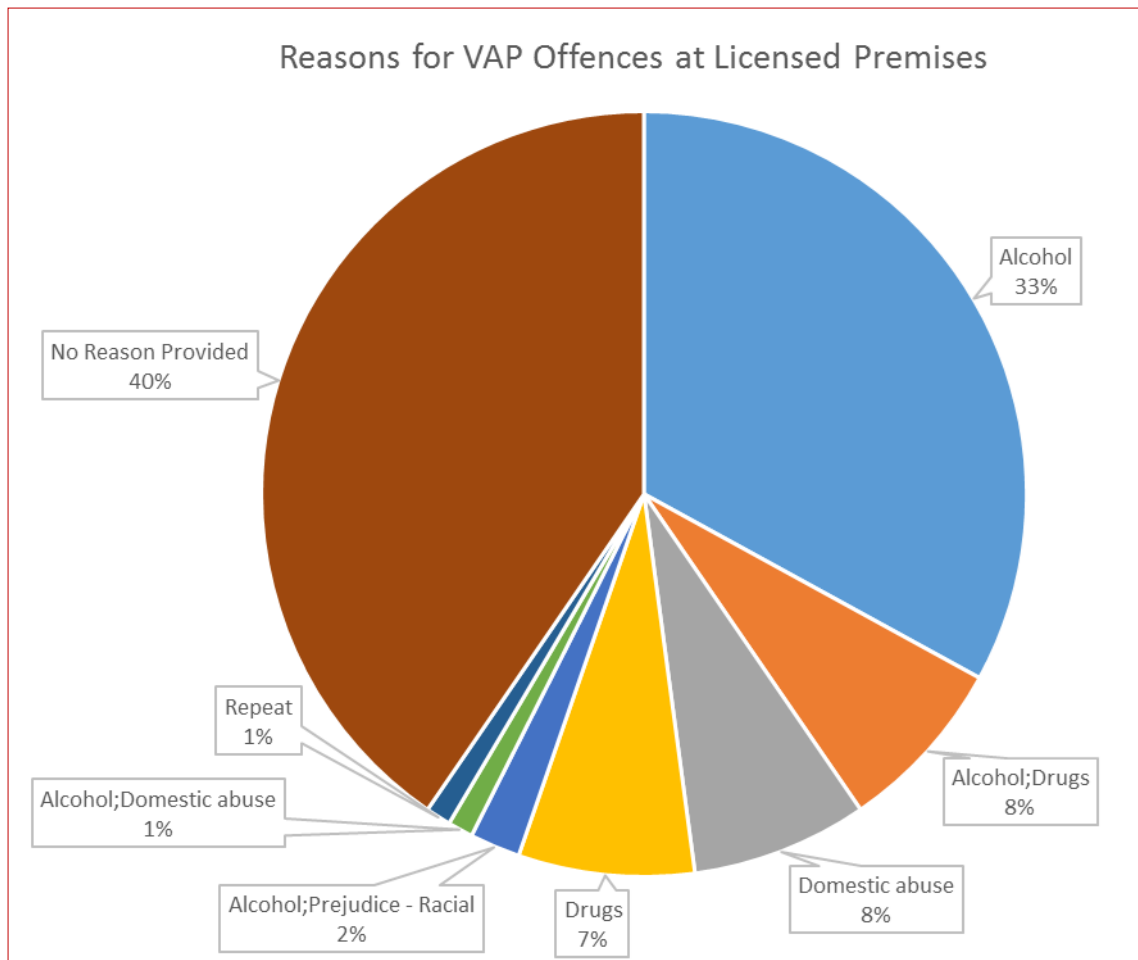
GBH Offences: 4 Offences reported in period – 2 of the offences involved the female offender using a bottle or glass against the victim inside the venue. The remaining 2 incidents involved the male victim being assaulted during disorder involving a large number of offenders. All incidents were stranger assaults. Alcohol has been a factor in all offences with a variety of triggers initiating assaults.

Common Assault: 52 offences (including 5 racially aggravated). 29 offences (55.8%) involved staff (either as suspects or victim) and 8 offences (14.8%) involved domestic partners. The majority of the remaining offences involved victims and offenders who were unknown to one another. Alcohol did appear to again be a contributing factor in the majority of offences. MO is predominantly pushing or punching, however lower levels of slapping, pulling hair, grabbing face/throat, spitting and throwing items all reported.

ABH: 17 offences (including 2 racially aggravated). 6 offences (35.3%) involved staff (either as suspects or victim) – predominantly from retail locations where the staff had attempted to challenge shoplifters. The majority of the offences however involved victims and offenders who were unknown to one another. Alcohol did appear to again be a contributing factor in the majority of offences. MO is predominantly punching, and kicking.

Robbery: 9 offences (including 7 robbery business and 2 robbery personal). Robbery Business offences were primarily at supermarkets and involved 2 types of offenders: shoplifters who become threatening/aggressive when challenged whilst committing offence or large groups of youths on pedal bikes entering store and taking food/drink whilst overwhelming staff due to sheer numbers. No weapons mentioned as involved in any offence. 2 robbery personal offences relate to individuals being assaulted on venues – one in the smoking area of a bar and the other at the entrance of their hotel.

Administering a Substance: 4 offences – all victims attending licensed premises had been consuming alcohol and believed their drink to have been spiked. 75% of victims female. All 4 victims attended hospital – 2 had lost consciousness resulting in transfer to hospital and 2 attended after reporting to police. The sole male victim was found to have consumed ketamine.



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