

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Safer City Partnership Strategy Group Review Period May – July 2019

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

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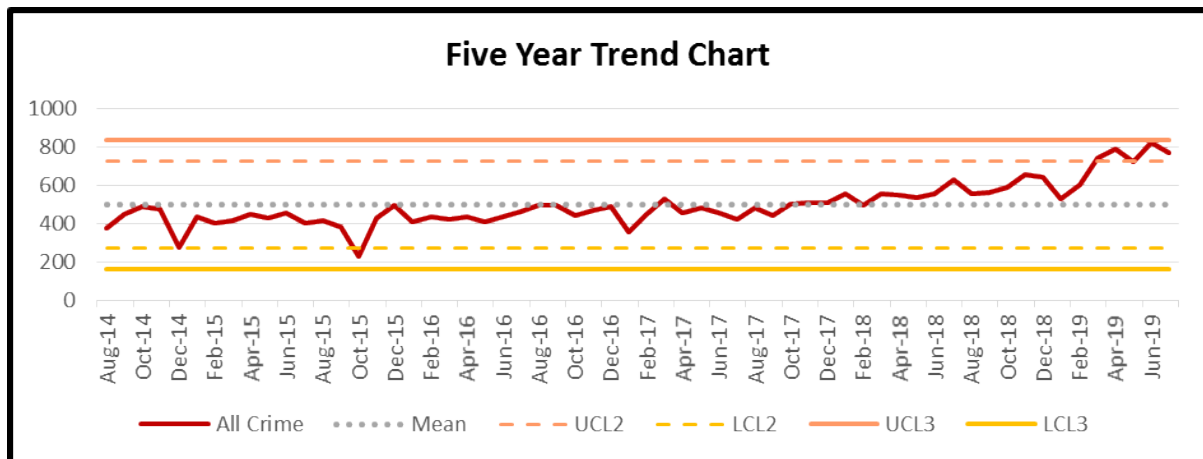
The City of London experiences relatively low levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. This reflects the efforts of the City of London Police, the City of London Corporation and many other partners.

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:

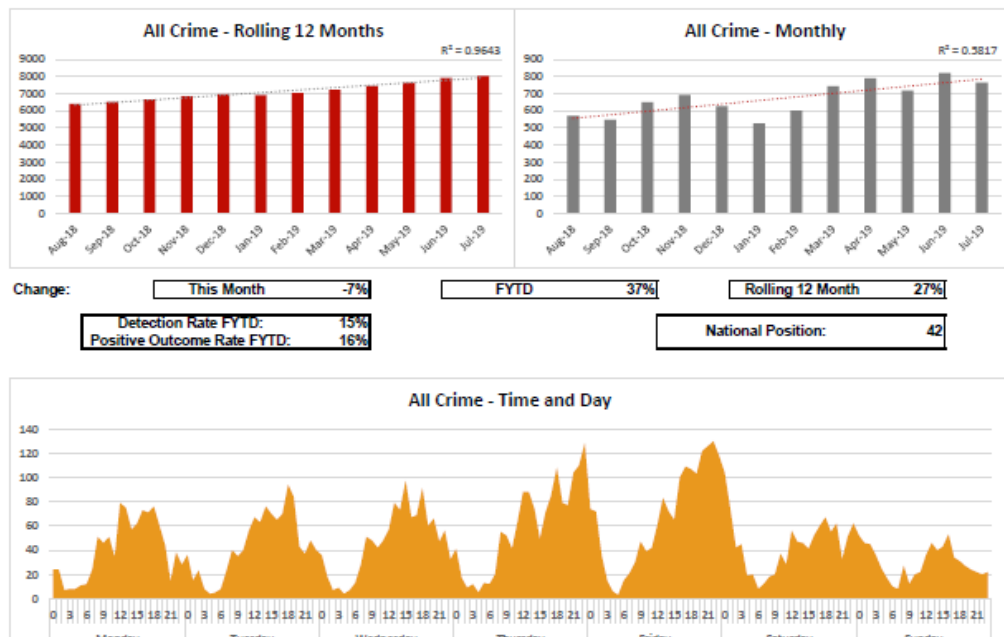
- **Violence Against the Person** – to protect those who work, live or visit the City from crimes of violence.
- **Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance** – to promote the City as a safe place to socialise.
- **Acquisitive Crime** – we will work to protect our businesses, workers, residents and visitors 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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On two occasions in April and June 2019, levels of 'All Crime' have gone beyond the control limit lines. Since March 2018 'All Crime' levels have consistently been above the five year average; suggesting a sustained performance change is taking place. In July there was a small reduction.

All Crime Summary



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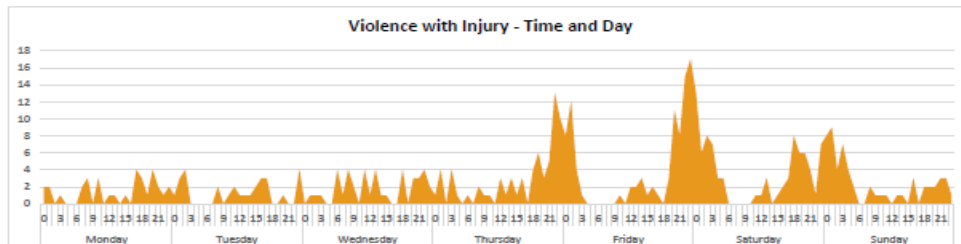
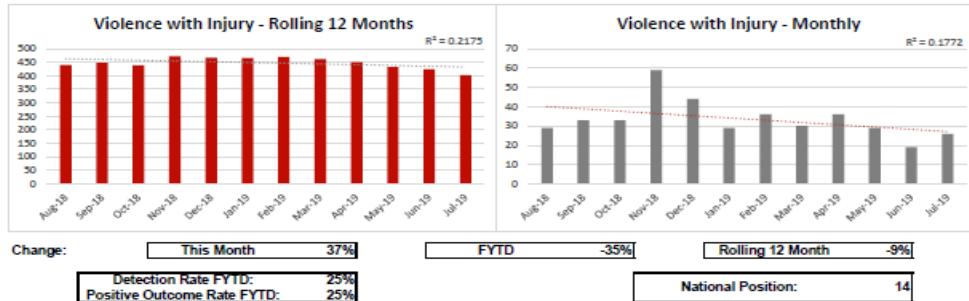
Across all crime reported there has been an increase of 37% for the FYTD, with a spike in June. In July a reduction of 7% was recorded. Within the City the peak days for offences occurring are Thursday and Friday, escalating in the evening/early hours of the morning on both days. The weekend days of Saturday and Sunday have noticeably lower levels of crime than weekdays.

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Violence Against the Person

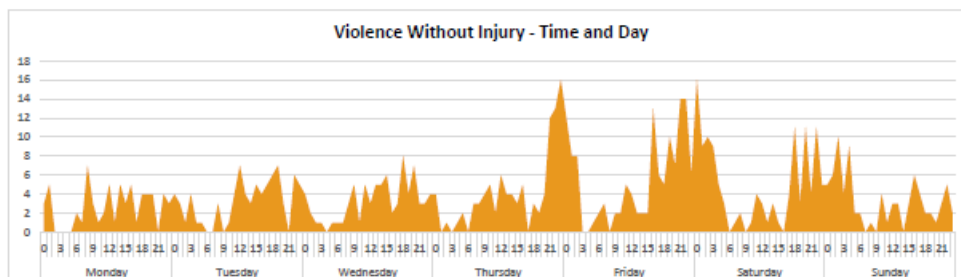
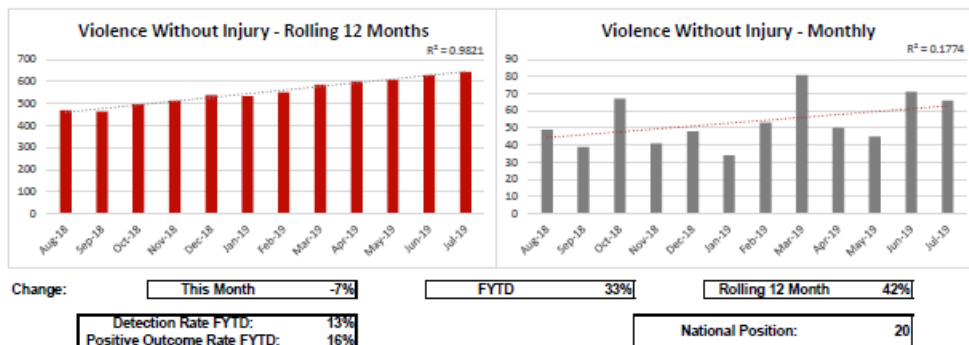
Violence with Injury

Violence with Injury Summary



Violence without Injury

Violence Without Injury Summary



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Violence May: 75 VAP offences in **May** – a decrease of 37 offences (-32.2%) from April. Decrease in Common Assaults (-12, -30%), ABH (-6, -24%), Robbery Business (-5, -83.3%) and Malicious Comms (-5, -83.3%).

Temporal Analysis: Majority of offences occur during NTE hours (54.2%) – peak nights were Thursday or Sunday. Peak hours were between 2300-0100. Bishopsgate remains a hotspot.

Violence June: 132 VAP offences (including Robbery, and Sexual Offences) in **June** – an increase of 48 offences (+57.1%) from May. Overall decrease in Assault with Injury (fall in number of ABH and GBH with intent) but there was an increase in GBH without Intent (+5, 500%). Violence without Injury offences increased by 105.9% - primarily due to an 83.9% increase in Common Assaults. Assaults on Police and Emergency Workers (+11, 1100%) and Robbery Personal (+8, 88.9%) also significantly increased.

Temporal Analysis: 66.3% of offences in June occurred during NTE hours – peak nights were Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Peak hours were between 1900-2000 and 2200-2300. Bishopsgate Ward remains a hotspot – no specific repeat venues identified.

Violence July: 122 VAP offences (including Robbery, and Sexual Offences) in **July** – a decrease of 13 offences (-9.63%) from June. Decrease in Robbery Personal (-6, -33.3%), Robbery Business (-3, -60%) and GBH without Intent (-5, -100%). Assaults on Emergency Staff (Police and LAS) fell compared to July – however increase in Assaults on Prisoner Custody officers (+5, 500%) observed due to late reporting of incidents at CCC in June. Increase in ABH (+11, 110%).

Temporal Analysis: Peak nights were Thursday and Friday particularly between the hours of 2100-0000. Bishopsgate/King William Street/Gracechurch Street remain repeat locations for violence – no specific repeat venues identified.

Assault Profile

FIB have completed a profile looking at the last 6 months of assaults. There was a 17.6% increase in offending over last 6 months compared to previous 6 months (+46 offences). 11 offences (3.6%) included in last 6 month performance did not occur within the time period but were created late due to either delay in reporting or raised under HOCR.

60.4% of offences occurred during NTE hours (1800-0600) with offending highest on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights (accounting for 43.2% of all offences). Peak hours for offending were 1500-1700 and 2000-0200 (particularly 2100-0100 which accounts for 28.2% of all offences).

The Bishopsgate area is a hotspot for common assault with Bishopsgate and Liverpool Street being repeat street locations. Most incidents were related to staff members being assaulted - predominantly inside licensed or retail premises (n=101); 47 were domestic (partner/family) assaults; 24 related to altercations between individuals working together (either in the workplace or at social events); 19 allegations of assault by staff (predominantly licensed premises staff or taxi drivers –with the majority being counter allegations) and 10 road rage incidents. 127 offences could be not classified based on free text-searching.

The majority of offences consisted of either punching and/or pushing –however spitting, grabbing by throat, kicking pulling hair, throwing items including drinks, head-butting and slapping have also all been observed in lesser number over the last 6 months.

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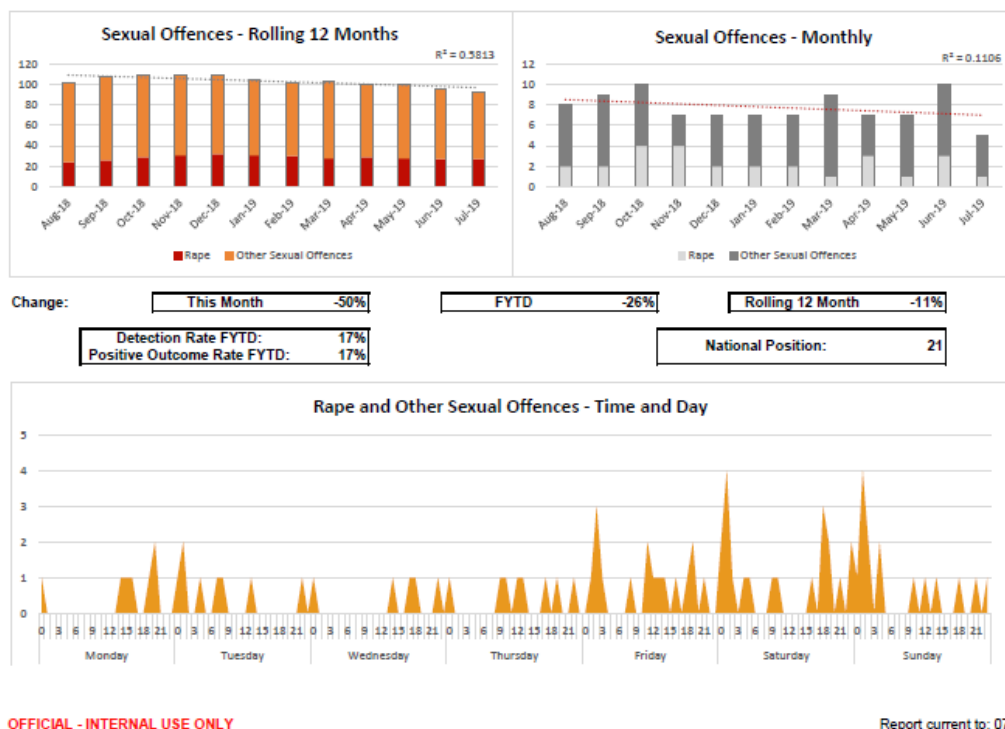
Alcohol and, to a lesser extent, Domestic Abuse and Drugs are the most commonly recorded causation factors linked to Common Assault.

Common assault remains the most common offence recorded in the violence without injury category and is strongly impacting the overall 'Violence without Injury' category.

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



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. There has been a 26% reduction of reported offences for the financial year to date (11% reduction on the rolling month), with the peak days for offending Friday, Saturday and Sunday during NTE hours.

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Acquisitive Crime

Acquisitive May: 446 acquisitive crimes (excluding criminal damage) took place in **May** – a decrease of 51 offences (-10.3%) from April (497). Increases in theft other (pickpocketing & bag thefts) & theft from person were observed in May, with **distraction thefts reaching over 50 offences**. Increases were also seen in pedal cycle theft & pedal cycle snatches. A large reduction in moped snatches continues.

Temporal Analysis: Bishopsgate (18%), Cheapside (14%), Fenchurch St (11%) were the most common locations - Bishopsgate commonly reported theft / pickpocketing offences, whilst shoplifting was prevalent in Cheapside & Fenchurch St. THURSDAYS continue to be the peak offence for acquisitive crimes (20%). Peak times are around 1800hrs (10%) and between 1200 – 1500hrs (36%).

Acquisitive June: In **June** a total of 537 acquisitive crimes took place (excluding criminal damage). This is an increase of +91 crimes (+20.4%) from May which had 446. Increases in theft other (pickpocketing & bag thefts) & theft from person, bicycle theft and shoplifting were observed in June. However only 30 Distraction thefts were reported in June. Increases were typically seen for theft of bags from licensed premises, pickpocketing and gym thefts (18 in June). Only 1 moped snatch was reported during this period.

Temporal Analysis: Bishopsgate (20%), King William Street (8%), Gracechurch St (7%) were the most common locations. Bishopsgate commonly reported theft / pickpocketing offences, whilst shoplifting was prevalent in King William Street & Gracechurch Street. THURSDAYS continue to be the peak offence for acquisitive crimes (20%). Peak times are around 1200hrs (8%), especially between and 1200 – 1500hrs (28%). Offences were also common around 1800hrs to 2100hrs (24%).

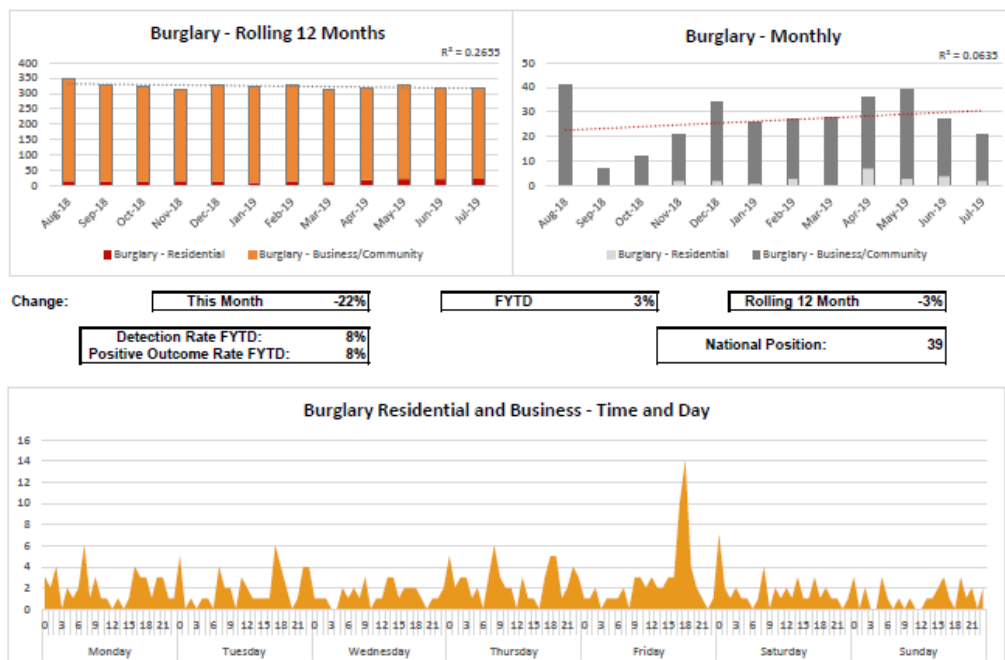
Acquisitive July: 478 acquisitive crimes (excluding criminal damage) in **July** – a decrease of 69 crimes (-12.6%) from June. Decreases in theft other (including gym thefts), theft from person (including distraction thefts), bicycle theft, commercial burglary and shoplifting were observed in July. Distraction thefts have decreased substantially since April – July had 17 offences compared to 72 in April (-76.39%). Gym thefts have fluctuated over the last few months –with the decrease from June to July believed to be as a result of the significant arrest of John FLETCHER 01/12/1973 for 13 City offences. TUNDRA offences (bag thefts from licensed premises) however saw an increase from 55 to 61 offences in July.

Temporal Analysis: Bishopsgate and Gracechurch St were the most common locations - Bishopsgate commonly reported theft other/theft person offences (including snatches) whilst shoplifting was more prevalent in Gracechurch Street. Peak times for offending where Monday-Friday 1300-1500 AND Wednesday-Friday 2000-2300.

Crime reduction plan

In response to the increases in Victim Based Acquisitive Crime, a Crime Reduction plan has been in operation since July, as some crime areas have reduced others have risen and there are a number of operations currently in place and directing resources daily in response to the latest reporting and intelligence. Victim based acquisitive crime is currently a focus for analysis and police response via daily taskings.

Burglary Summary



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Report current to: 07/08/2019

Burglary

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.

There has been a reduction of 3% in burglary offences reported in the FYTD. The peak time for offending is a Friday into the early hours of Saturday morning.

Shoplifting Summary



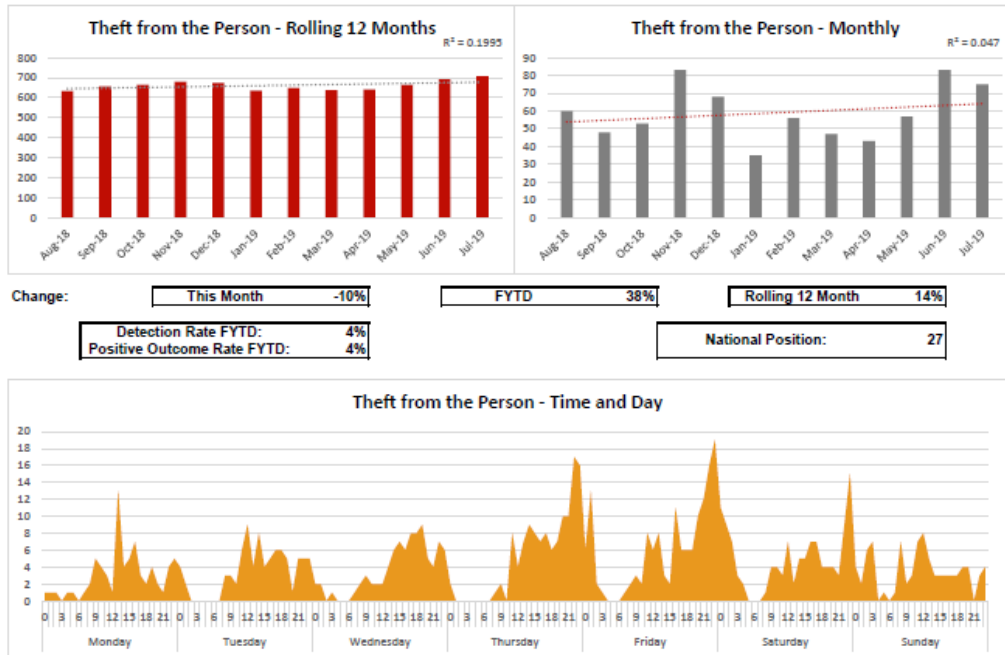
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Report current to: 07/08/2019

Shoplifting

There has been an increase in offending of 27% for the financial year to date, although for the month of July an 11% decrease was recorded after the spike seen in June.

Theft from the Person Summary



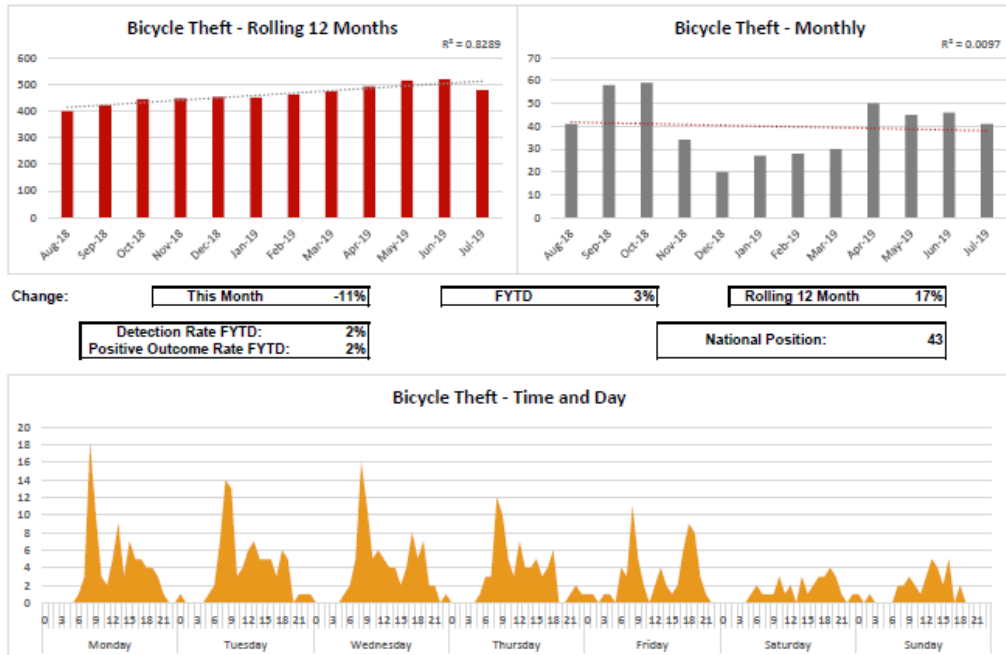
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Theft from the Person

Offences have decreased for July by 10% from the spike seen in June, but theft from the person offences have increased for the FYTD by 38%.

Bicycle Theft Summary



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Bicycle Theft

Bike thefts decreased in July by 11% and are now showing a 3% increase for the FYTD. Statistically the summer months normally see an increase in offending, impacted by weather conditions, school holidays and increased number of people choosing to cycle to work.

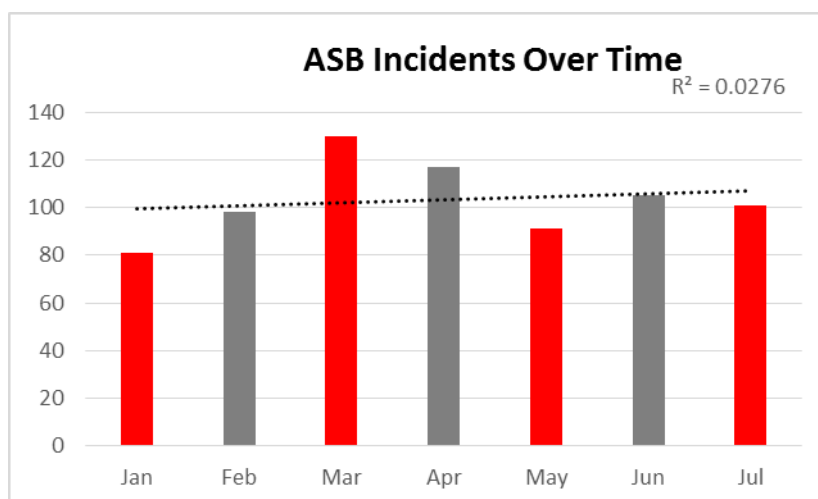
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Data Highlight Report May - July 2019

Key Findings

- In the current period incidents have occurred most commonly on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays and in the late afternoon/ early evening between 12:00-20:59. The peak for Saturdays is in the mid afternoon while for weekdays it tends to be the early evenings.
- There is a very slight upward trend currently being demonstrated in the number of ASB incidents recorded each month but the current three month period has seen less incidents than the three months previous.

ASB Incident Data by Month



Month (2019)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Incidents	81	98	130	117	91	105	101

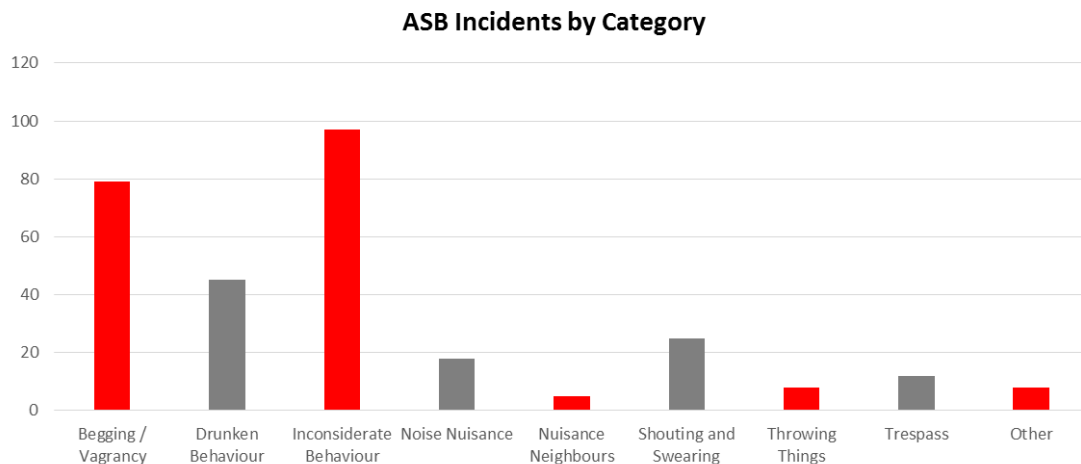
The number of ASB incidents recorded each month has been lower over the last three months than the peak seen in March and April, averaging 99 incidents a month compared to 115 for the previous three month period.

There is a slight upward trend currently but it is not statistically significant.

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Data Breakdown May – July 2019

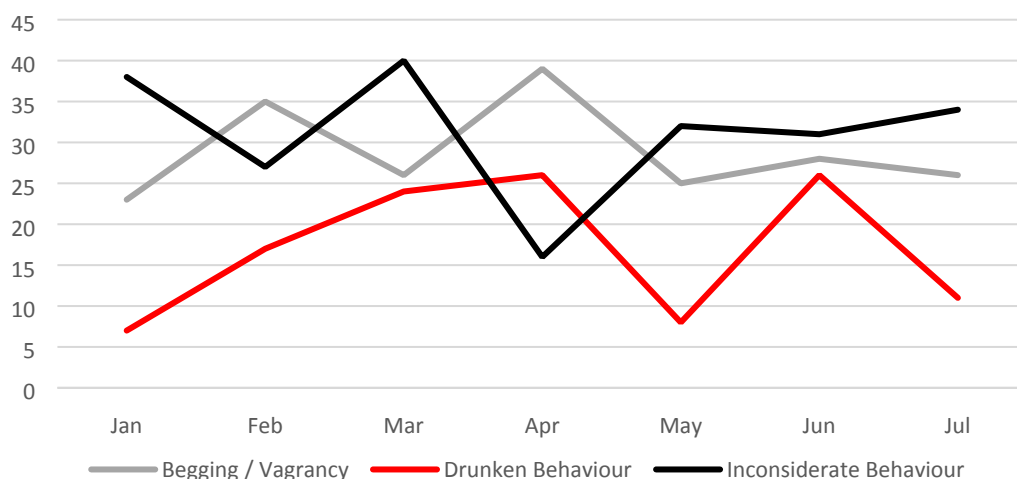
Highest Recorded Categories of ASB



The above graph demonstrates that **Inconsiderate Behaviour** and **Begging/ Vagrancy** are the categories with the highest number of ASB incidents recorded in the current period. There were 97 incidents for inconsiderate behaviour and 79 for Begging/ Vagrancy. The third most recorded are ASB incidents for **Drunken Behaviour**; where there were 45 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 2019



The above graph shows the month by month levels of each of the top 3 categories, begging and vagrancy is following the general trend of ASB incidents and both this and inconsiderate behaviour have remained fairly stable in terms of levels over the last 3 months. Drunken behaviour peaked in

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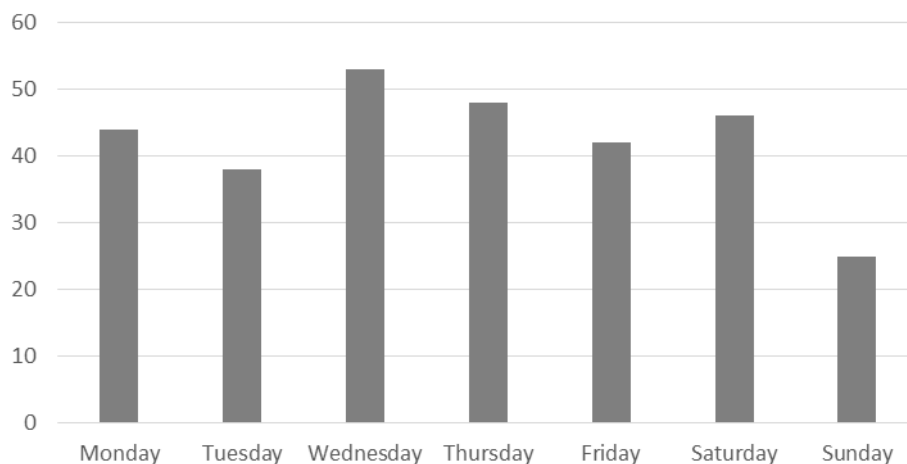
June, however the level recorded in June is more similar to previous months while the lower levels in May and July are unusual.

The main issues being raised are groups of youths on bicycles or skateboards either causing a danger on roads and cycle ways or intimidating the public, groups of people smoking or possibly taking drugs and being noisy, public urination and people refusing to leave public transport and the end of the bus route.

Days of Week

On average there have been three ASB incidents reported a day in the current period. Incidents are more commonly reported on a Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. These three days represent 46% of all incidents, Sunday is the day with the least incidents reported.

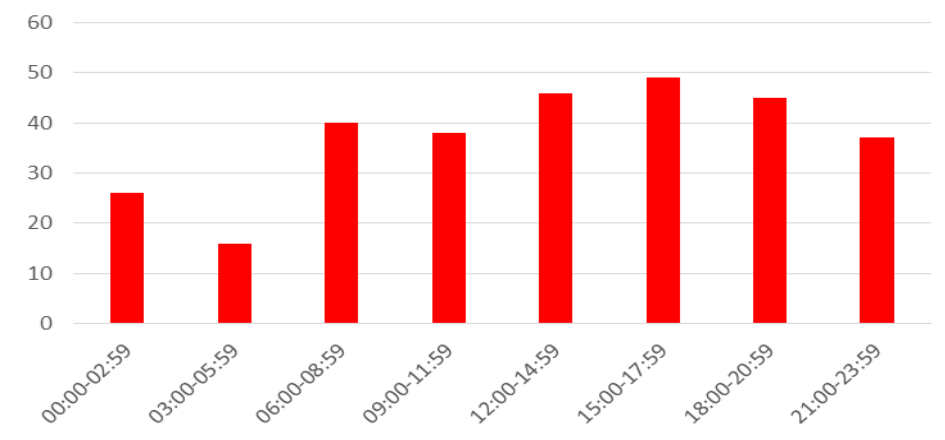
ASB Incidents by Day of Week



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 15:00-17:59. After midnight reports drop off with very few occurring between 03:00-06:00.

ASB Incidents By Time of Day



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Operation Luscombe

Operation Luscombe was set up by the City specifically to deal with begging, one of the top 3 ASB incident types reported.

The process is as follows:

Stage 1 – Initial ‘Green’ intervention ticket and invitation to a joint partnership working ‘Hub’. Hub to be organised monthly. This hub is attended by the Police, Outreach, Westminster Drugs Project (WDP), housing, St. Mungo’s.

Stage 2 – Re-offenders will be given a ‘Yellow’ intervention invite and a CPW (Community Protection Warning). There will still 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 CPW.

Stage 4 – Re-offenders will be dealt with by means of summons or arrest and a CBO (Criminal Behavioural Order) application ‘Blue’.

The table below shows the results of Operation Luscombe since it started in May 2018:

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		
Hub 8 – October 2018	4	1	1	1	
Hub 9 – November 2018	10	1	1	1	

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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			
Hub 16 – June 2019	7	3	2		
Hub 17 – July 2019	8	3	1		
Hub 18 – August 2019	11	4	3		
Total	164	53	26	5	1

A review of Operation Luscombe is currently being undertaken by FIB and findings will be reported to the SCP on completion.

Drunken Behaviour

Another of the top 3 ASB types reported is drunken behaviour. Following the success of the use of Colchester's SOS bus during the 2018 England World Cup games and again during the 2018 Christmas Campaign, the SOS bus was deployed twice over the Easter period with the following outcomes:

18/4/19

- 6 attended
- 4x male
- 2x female
- 2 needed first aid = treated
- 1 need medic = treated
- 2 alcohol= fast tracked home in taxi
- 1 needed a safe place to stay for, 3 hours = family member called and picked up

24/4/19

- 5 attended
- 4 x male
- 1x female
- 1 needed first aid = treated
- 2 needed medical support, 1 needed glue on cut= both treated and home by taxi
- 1 M/H, was with us for 1 hour, medical treatment support needed, handed over to Ambulance service, unsafe to use support vehicle

A review of the use of the bus and outcomes will be produced at the end of 2019 in a similar format to that undertaken at the end of 2018.

We are seeking to develop usage further and already have the bus booked for the Christmas period 2019.

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.

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.

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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 statistics below, when a MHST Nurse was present, 163 S136s were avoided.

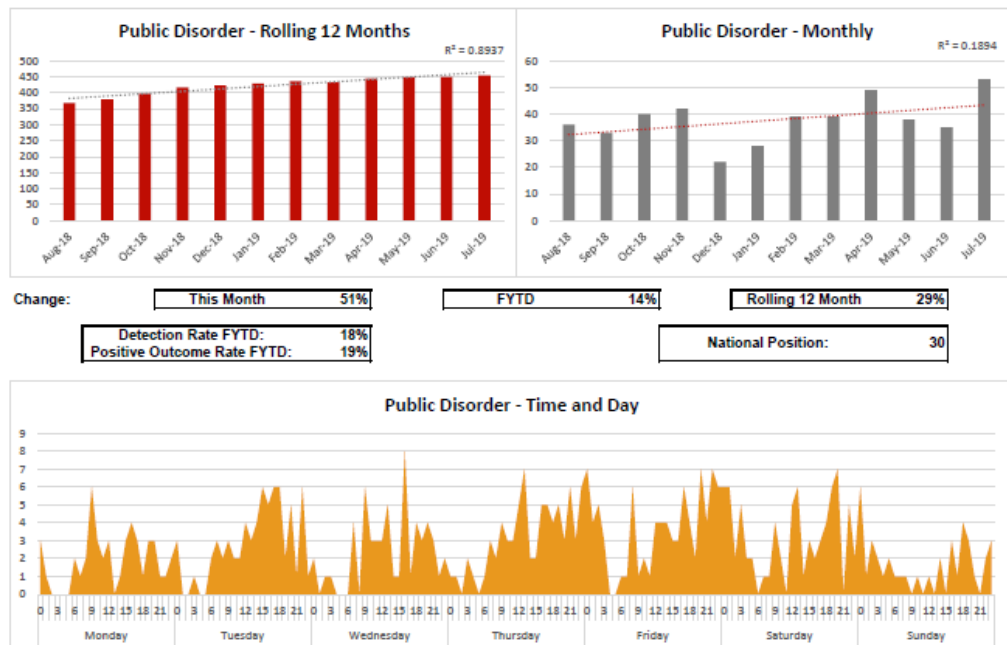
MH Street Triage Statistics

Rolling year period 1/7/18-30/6/19

Total number of 136's avoided by MHST team	163
Total number of 136's issued whilst MHST on duty	47
Number of 136's issued outside of MHST duty times	95
Total of 136's for this period	142
Total of 136's there would have for this period if there was <u>no</u> MHST	305

Public Disorder

Public Disorder Summary



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Public Disorder

Public Order May: 10 protests in May (decrease from 15 in April). 14/05/2019 - Right Wing Support (approx. 200) and Left Wing Counter Protests (approx. 50) for Stephen Yaxley-Lennon's pre-trial hearing at the CCC. Public Order offending (29) fell by 35.6% (-16) – due to decreases in Public Order S2 (-6-40%) and Public Order S2A (-5, -35.7%).

Temporal Analysis: Thursday and Saturday peak days for offending, whilst peak hours were between 0100-0200, 0800-1100 and 1800-2100. Bishopsgate remains a hotspot.

Public Order - June: 31 incidents of public order reported in June. Incidents are not linked or caused by a common denominator. Most common reported offence was S4 words/behaviour- fear unlawful violence (11) the incident at Mansion House involving Green Peace protest was the most common reported location for public order, however this resulted in Nil arrests being made. June saw 10 protests within the City with no repeat locations and no issues.

Temporal Analysis: Thursday was the most common day for reported incidents (6) followed by Friday and Saturday (5 each). Peak times identified as around 20:00 hrs-22:00 hrs (6). Followed by 23:00 hrs (3)

Public Order - July: 53 public order offences in July – an increase of 18 offences (+51.43%) compared to June. Increases in Public Order S5 (+5, 500%), Public Order S4 (+6, 60%) and Racially/Religiously aggravated harassment / alarm / distress (+4, 133.3%). No repeat location identified.

Temporal Analysis: Friday was the most commonly reported day for offending. Peak hours for offending were between 1200-1400, 1700-1900 and 2300-0100.

PREVENT

Delivering WRAP sessions, meetings and Prevent sessions

Since May 2019 the Prevent team have jointly carried out the below work:

Prevent awareness sessions: 24 in total to various business and education establishments

City of London Girls School- 120 teachers

St Paul's Cathedral School - 60 teachers

City of London Boys School

Mansell Street youth workers

Barbican Centre youth workers

Golden Lane youth workers

COL tenant liaison officers

Various external business such as: Aviva, Salesforce, British Academy of Jewellery, Ward Security team, Virgin Active gym, Sir Robert McAlpine.

Internal Departments at COLP and COLC:

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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.

Induction days, apprentice welcome days, outreach workers, various uniform and control room groups.

Meetings

Prevent team have attended 19 meetings in relation to prevent work:

The meetings have been with various establishments such as:

City of London councillor for Portsoken Ward- to do future events on Mansell St Estate.

Counter Terrorism Local Profile meetings

Muslim Police Association meetings- ref HAJJ fraud project alongside ECD

Higher education Prevent coordinators

City of London church watchers group

YMCA

Prevent poetry writer

Vulnerability Working Group

Exchange Square

Head of Police training

Prevent referrals and other actions

The Prevent team have continued working with Prevent referrals over this period. There have been 6 referrals so far to date, one City based referral (8 year old) and there has been 6 Intel reports submitted.

Below are some of the referral we have dealt with:

- An 8 year old child made several remarks to another child and concerns were raised about his views, the school made the referral and it was resolved by the school taking ownerships of the child's safeguarding. It was decided by the channel chair who spoke to social services that the best way forward is for the school to monitor the child behaviour, and the school have put in place assemblies looking at diversity and respect as well as PSHE (curriculum) activity looking at difference. The child parents are fully assisting the school. Social services have confirmed while the subject has been previously known to Early Help (as has an older brother), there was no current suggestion that suggested risks around radicalisation.
- Previous prevent referral which was closed but subject has returned to the UK and made contact with COLP prevent team, currently he is under the mental health team, who were

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assessing him, and he was given Temp accommodation in Gillingham. The subject however got stabbed in London in the early hours in July 19, and is on a life support machine. MPS have stated this was a random attack, and that there was no signs it was related to counter terrorism. This case has been transferred to Kent Police.

- Subject attended GP surgery and wanted a letter to say he has no disease etc. to travel, he was unable to provide the GP the institute or course he was going to attend in Kuwait, GP felt he is at risk of Radicalisation.
- GP concerned for subject welfare, he stated that since he went to prison he feels he was radicalised (Islamic) and his visor team did not take him seriously, he recently attended the OLD BAILEY and sat in court listening to the London Bridge inquest and came out and met EDL members which got him angry. Referral sent directly to MPS, COLP updated Visor record, the only link to the City Of London was that he was attending the Old Bailey.
- Family member called and did not want to discuss with the police her concerns, and did not want to leave her details. After reassuring the person they provided me details of her concerns regarding a family looking to travel to Turkey in the next few weeks, and was concerned about the welfare of the children, the Islamic school they are attending and their father has given them new names. The reporter was concerned that they will find out that they have provided details and does not have much trust in the police. Prevent Intel submitted to the force it was related too. Subject reported the matter via ACT line.
- Subject in a MH hospital in London and head of care is concerned for the subject mental state as he wants to go to Afghanistan and kill British soldiers. The head of care is concerned as he is allowed out in the community and he could pose a risk. Prevent referral submitted

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.

The group also attend the EID meal at The Guildhall which they have now attended for the last 2 years with support provided by the prevent officer.

There is a family dispute on the estate between two families and counter allegations have been made. One of the women does attend the weekly women's group and the prevent officers has monitored the situation and explained what a Voluntary interview is to the lady as she did not understand what it was. Prevent officer has spoken to the investigating officer.

Face to Face Meeting/stalls

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Prevent team have done approx. 30 stalls which are ongoing alongside victim support/communities at:

- Salvation Army headquarters
- Bart's hospital
- Fresher's fair Coventry University
- Prevent stall x 2 at City wide residents' meeting Beaufort House
- 200 Aldersgate St
- Guildhall School of music and drama
- Savills - Fenchurch St
- Sir Robert McAlpine
- Artisan Library
- Deutsche Bank
- Golden Lane estate
- Chancery Lane street festival x 3 days
- INTO university Middlesex St
- Standard Chartered Bank
- Lloyds banking group

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 200 people have been trained and we will be carrying out this work over this year to ensure as many of the Force are trained as possible.

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.

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

- 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

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- Continue attending regional/local meetings
- Continue delivering WRAP to Guildhall apprentice staff

CT Local Profile (CTLP)

On 17th July 2019 there was a CTLP awareness date at Wood St Police Station, where all the stakeholders attended and were 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.

A further meeting was held on 8th Aug 19 for the stakeholders who were unable to attend the first meeting.

CTLP questionnaire has been sent out to all stakeholders for them to complete and return to us.

On 25th October 2019 a date has been set for us to have a meeting with the stakeholders and discuss their responses.

The prevent team will also be attending the MPS CTLP day on 21st October 2019.

Other Updates

City of London Corporation have employed a person to take on the role of the Prevent Coordinator /safeguarding officer, her name is Ms Ali Burlington and she is in post.