

CITY OF LONDON POLICE: OFFICIAL - RECIPIENT ONLY

Safer City Partnership Strategy Group

Review Period

August – October 2019

City of London Police Update

Supt Helen Isaac

City of London Police (Communities & Partnerships)

November 2019

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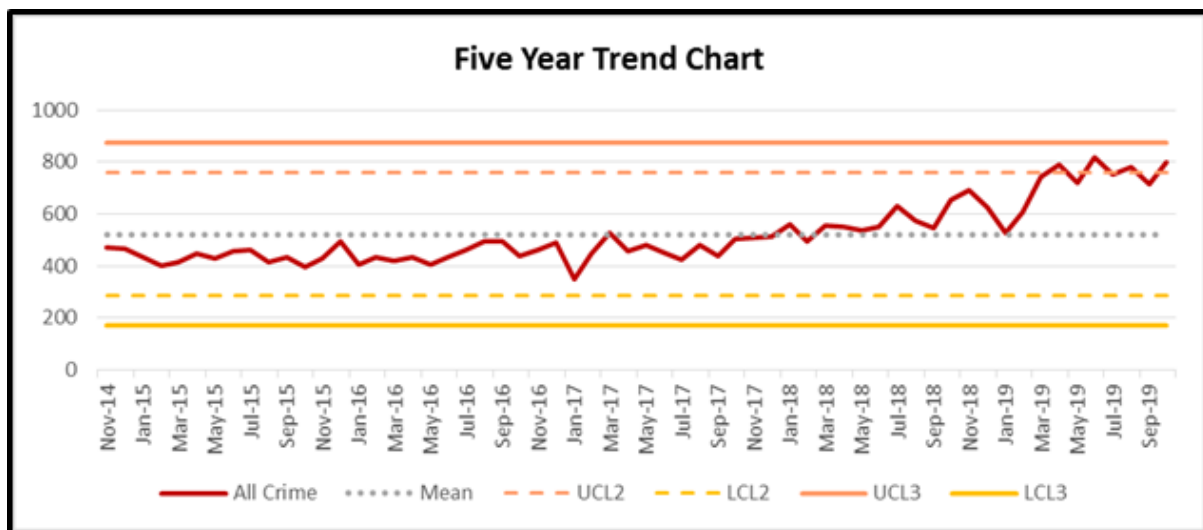
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The City of London experiences relatively low levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. This reflects the efforts of the City of London Police, the City of London Corporation and many other partners.

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:

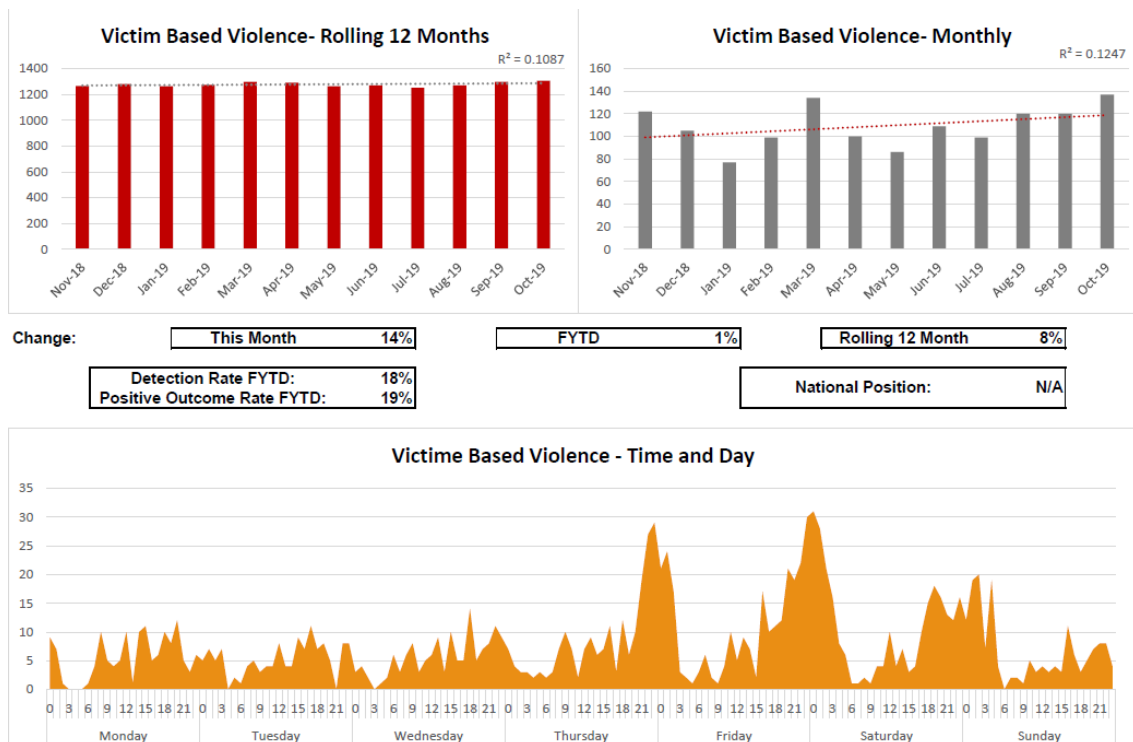
- **Violence Against the Person** – to protect those who work, live or visit the City from crimes of violence.
- **Night Time Economy Crime and Nuisance** – to promote the City as a safe place to socialise.
- **Acquisitive Crime** – we will work to protect our businesses, workers, residents and visitors 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.



Since March 2018 'All Crime' levels have consistently been above the five year average; suggesting a sustained performance change is taking place. The increase this month has taken levels back outside the first control limit.

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Violence Against the Person



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Victim Based Violence as a whole is not increasing at the same rate as acquisitive crime but Violence without Injury is showing a significant increase across both the rolling 12 months and the financial year to date.

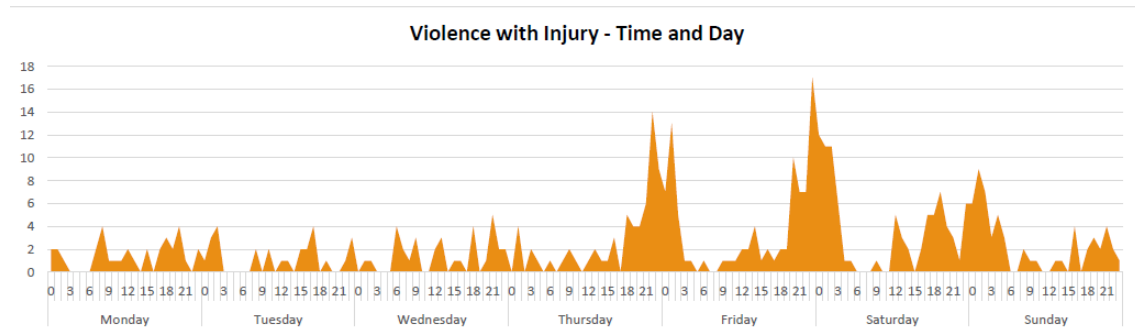
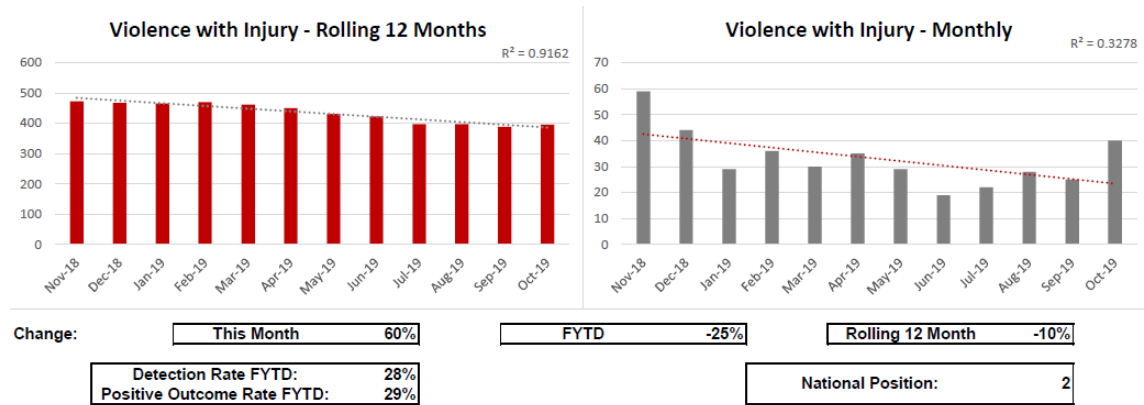
For the month of October both Violence with Injury and Stalking and Harassment saw unusually high levels of reporting.

Some of this increased level of reporting could be due to good work the licensing team have been doing with door staff in the City encouraging and empowering them to eject those people from licensed premises who are causing problems. They have also been encouraged to actively report any injuries received or given and there has been great success in improving relationships and professionalism amongst door staff particularly at Dirty Martini on Bishopsgate.

When looking at the types of crime included in the Violence without Injury category for the financial year to date common assault remains the highest volume offence recorded; accounting for 84% of all Violence without Injury crimes (n=361).

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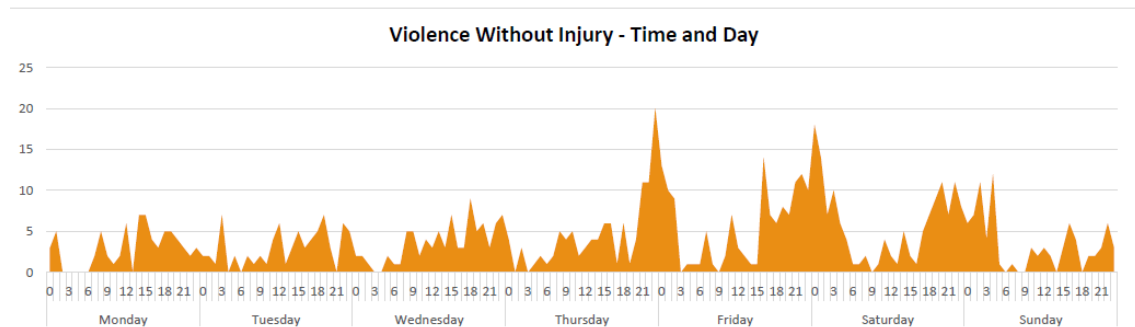
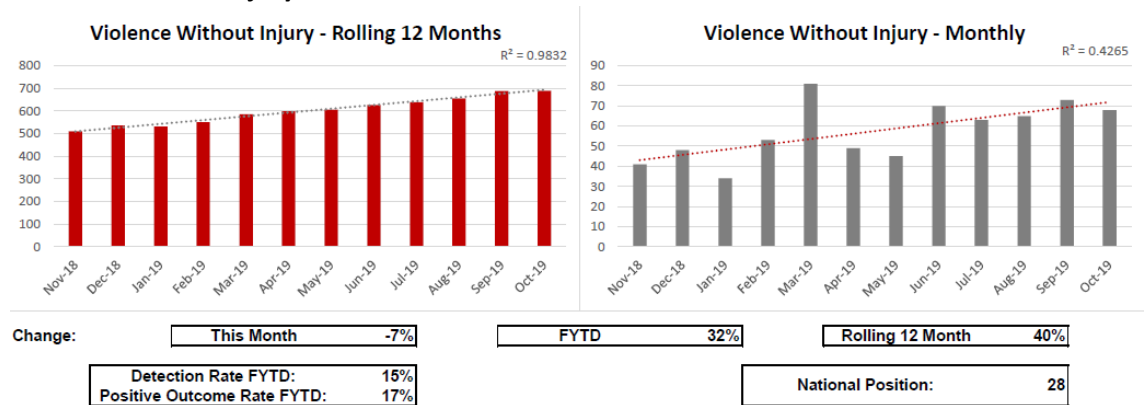
Violence with Injury



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Violence without Injury



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Violence August: 142 VAP offences (including Robbery, and Sexual Offences) in August – an increase of 28 offences (24.6%) from July. Sexual Assault (+10, +500%) and Common Assault (+11, +21.6%) both demonstrated substantial increases.

Temporal Analysis: Peak nights were Thursday, Friday and Saturday (57, 50.4%) with peak hours between 2000-0000 and 0100-0400. Bishopsgate remains a repeat locations for violence.

Violence Sept: 148 VAP offences (including Robbery, and Sexual Offences) in September – an increase of 6 offences (4.2% increase) from July. Sexual Assault (10) Common Assault (61) and Sexual Assaults (11) licensed premises has seen a decline in reported offence in September with Common Assault: 44 offences (including 1 racially aggravated). 28 offences involved staff (either as suspects or victim) and 6 offences 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. This may see an increase in upcoming months due to work Christmas outings.

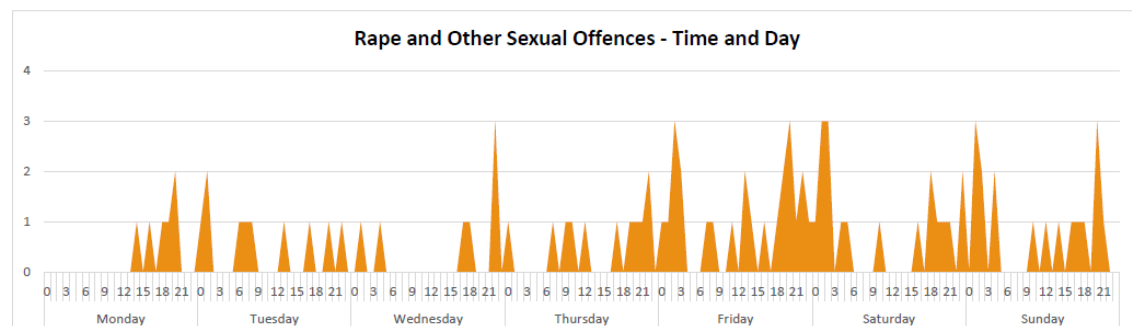
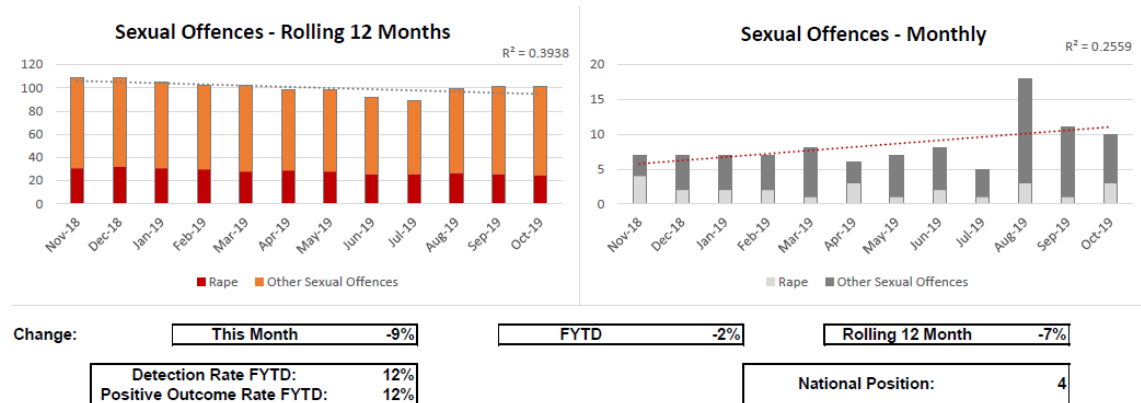
Temporal Analysis: Peak nights were Thursday, Friday and Saturday with peak hours between 2000-0000 and 0100-0400. Bishopsgate remains a repeat locations for violence. South side of City had most reported offences in Licenced premises.

Violence Oct: 154 VAP offences (including Robbery, and Sexual Offences) in October –an increase of 23 offences (17.6%) from September which was primarily due to increased reporting of ABH (+14, 77.8%). Common assault reporting remained consistent and continues to present the largest proportion of VAP offences reported (57 offences, 37.0%)

Temporal Analysis: Temporal Analysis: Peak nights continue to be Thursday, Friday and Saturday (and to a lesser extent Sunday) with the majority of offending occurring with NTE hours – particularly between 1900-0300. Bishopsgate remains a repeat location for violence.

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Sexual Offences



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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 2% reduction of reported offences for the financial year to date (9% 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 August: 463 acquisitive crimes in August – a decrease of 15 crimes (-3.2%) from July. Large reductions (-10, -90.9%) have been observed in gym thefts (theft other) since July and distraction thefts (theft from person) have decreased substantially since April (-65 offences, - 89.04%). The reduction in gym thefts is believed to be as a result of the significant arrest of John FLETCHER 01/12/1973 for 13 City offences. Moped and Pedal Cycle snatches are continuing to increase, with a significant rise since in August.

Temporal Analysis: Bishopsgate and Gracechurch St were the most common locations, however a new pattern of snatches have been observed around Moorgate, London Wall, Barbican and Liverpool Street. Peak times for snatch offences are typically 2200-0000, however recent offences have been occurring between 0300-1000, with Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays the peak days for offending.

Acquisitive Sept: 411 acquisitive crimes (excluding criminal damage) in September – **a decrease of 52 crimes** (-11.23%) from August. Large reductions have been observed in distraction thefts (theft from person) & gym thefts (theft other). However **all types of snatches** were prevalent in September and intelligence gathering continues.

Temporal Analysis: Bishopsgate, Gracechurch St & Fenchurch St were the most common locations. Peak times for snatch offences appear from 1700hrs to 2200hrs (36%), with peak hours being 2000hrs (10%). Peak days have been between Thursday, Friday to Saturday (51%) with Friday being the most common day (18%).

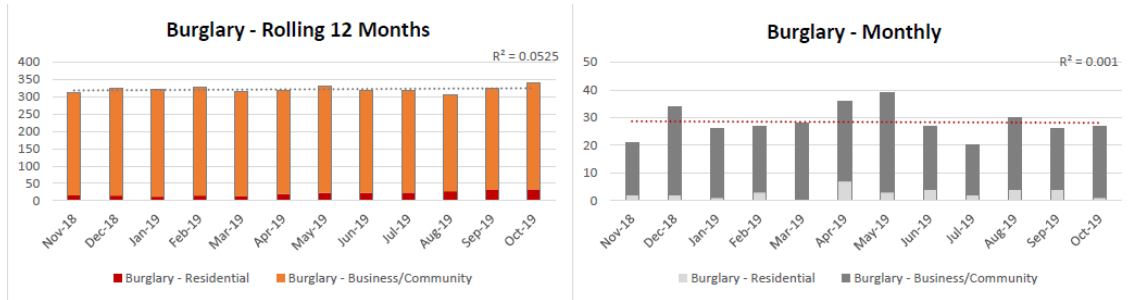
Acquisitive Oct: 487 acquisitive crimes in October –an increase of 76 crimes (+18.5%) from September. Large increases have occurred in various acquisitive crime types such as gym thefts (24 in Oct VS 3 in Sept), distraction thefts (16 in Oct VS 10 in Sept) and pedal cycle snatches (36 in Oct VS 20 in Sept). Gang nominals including those from the EASH CASH gang are likely offenders for snatch offences. Increase in gym thefts can be partially attributed to the 14 thefts committed by Jishnu KODALI 10/02/2000 who worked at the Nuffield Health UBS Branch.

Temporal Analysis: Broadgate Circle (gym theft), Aldersgate Street (TFMV, distraction theft), Bishopsgate (snatches, burglary, gym theft), London Wall (snatches) and Silk Street (snatches) were amongst common locations for acquisitive crime in October. Peak times for all offences appear to be around: 1800hrs. Peak days have been WEDNESDAYS.

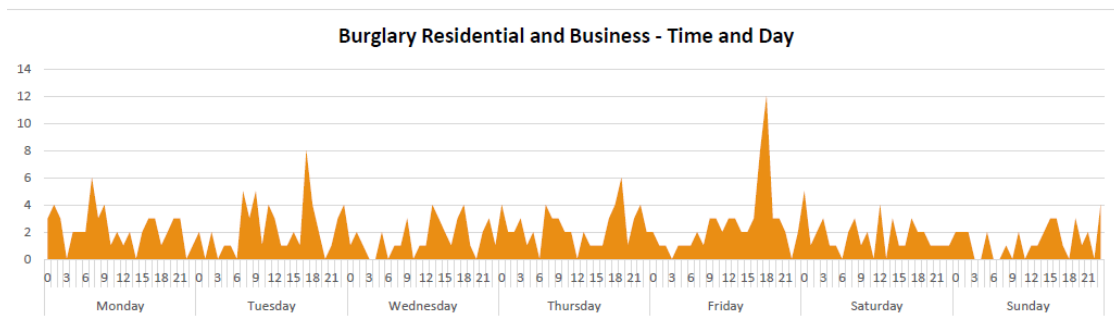
Crime reduction plan

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 continues to be a focus for analysis and police response via daily taskings.

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Change:	This Month	4%	FYTD	15%	Rolling 12 Month	6%
	Detection Rate FYTD:	11%			National Position:	8
	Positive Outcome Rate FYTD:	11%				



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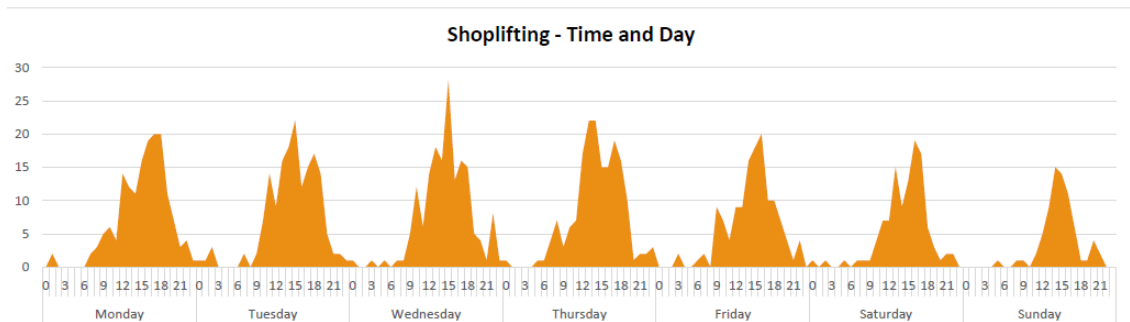
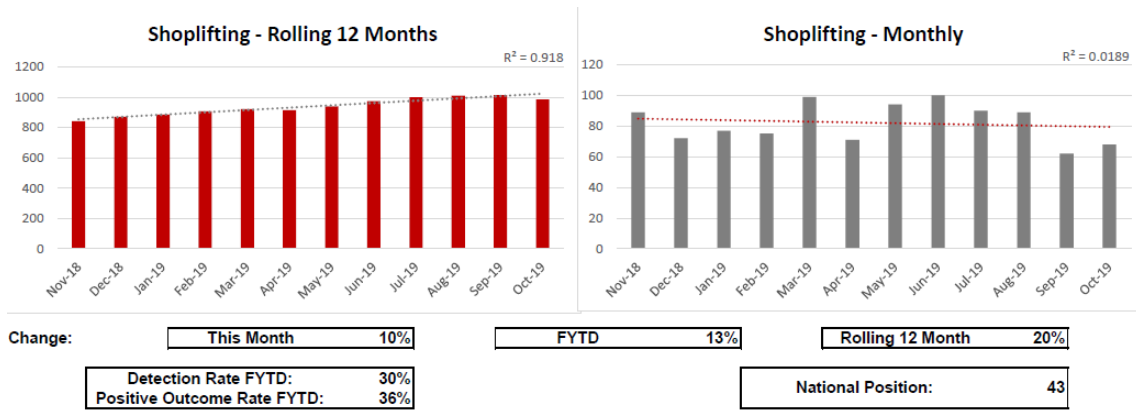
Report current to: 07/11/2019

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 an increase of 15% in burglary offences reported in the FYTD. The peak time for offending is a Friday evening.

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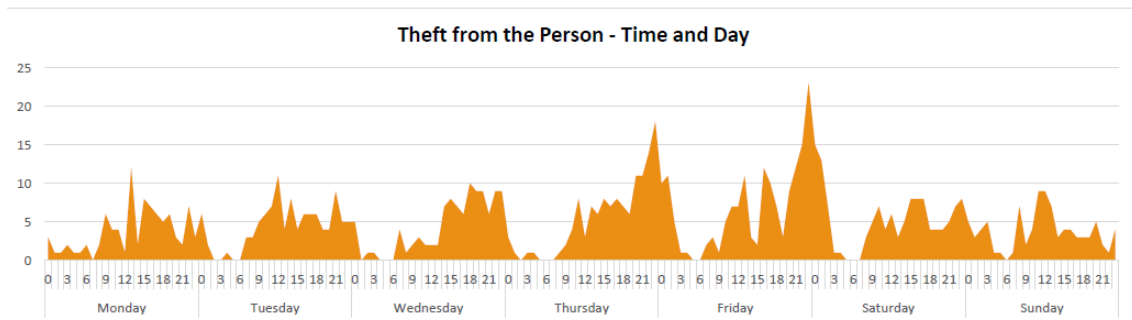
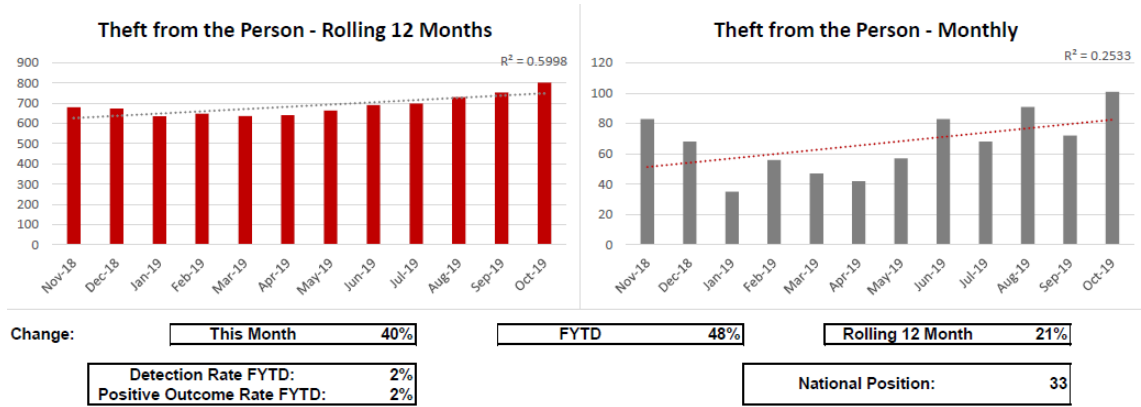
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Shoplifting

There has been an increase in offending of 13% for the financial year to date, although offences have declined after the spike seen in June.

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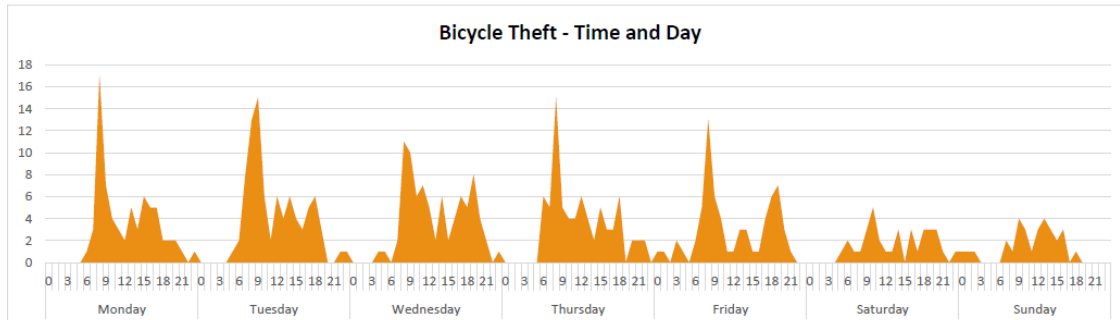
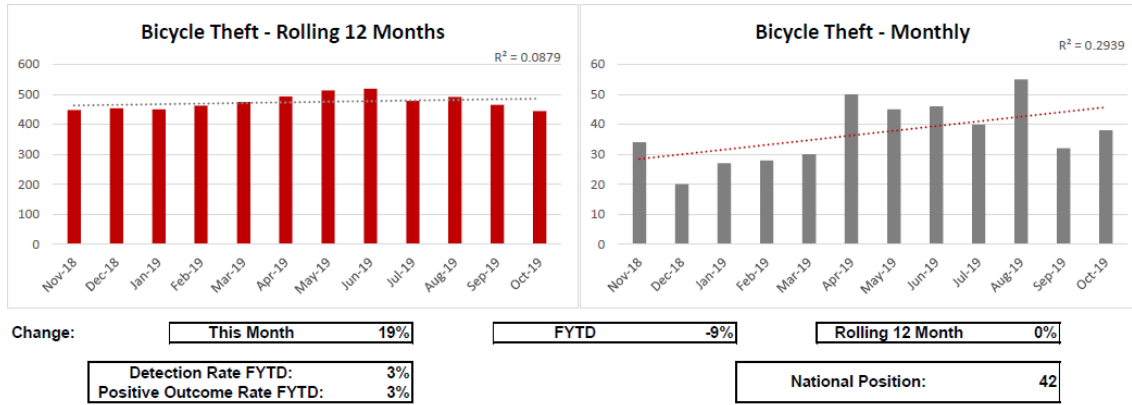
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Theft from the Person

Offences have increased for the FYTD by 48% with a 40% spike in offences in October.

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Bicycle Theft

Bike thefts increased in October by 19% and are now showing a 9% decrease 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 so offences should fall over the coming months.

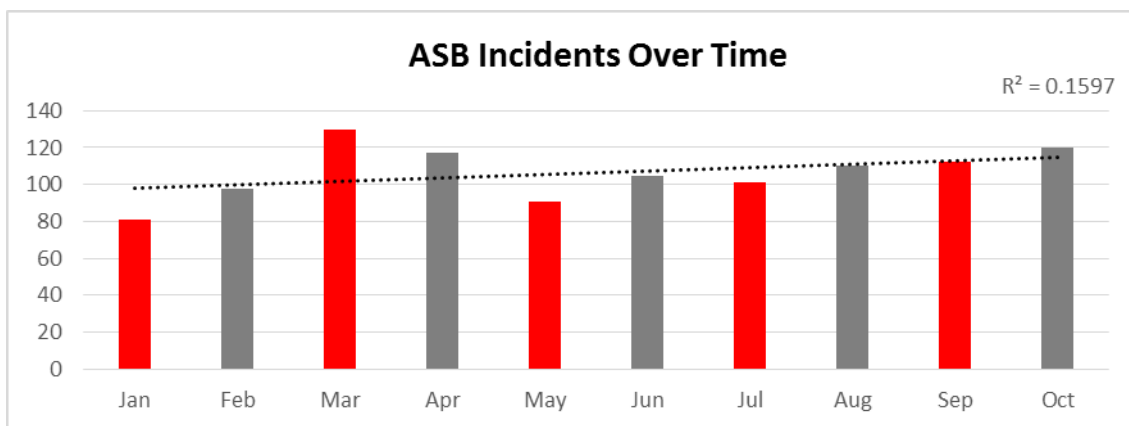
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Data Highlight Report August - October 2019

a. Key Findings

- In the current period incidents have occurred most commonly on Wednesdays and Fridays and in the late afternoon/ early evening between 21:00-23:59. When both time and day are considered there are peaks for Wednesday and Thursday lunch times
- There is a slight upward trend currently being demonstrated in the number of ASB incidents recorded each month with incidents increasing marginally month on month in the current period.
- The most common issues raised are rough sleepers blocking entrance points, individuals refusing to leave public transportation, begging in and around shops and transport hubs and groups of young people on skateboards and bicycles causing a nuisance.

b. ASB Incident Data by Month



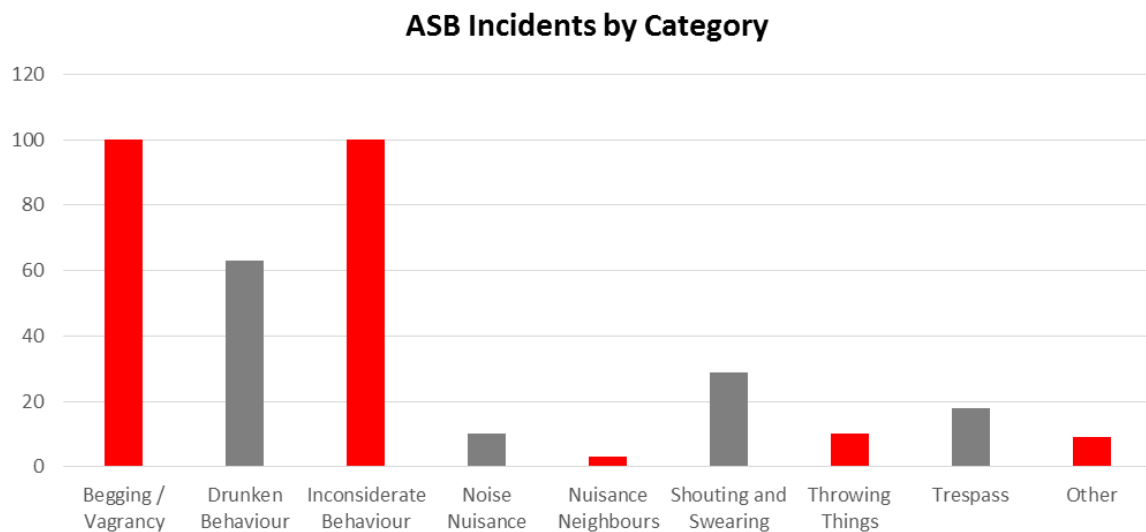
Month (2019)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Incidents	81	98	130	117	91	105	101	110	112	120

The number of ASB incidents recorded each month has been steadily increasing over the last three months, averaging 114 incidents a month compared to 99 for the previous three month period.

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

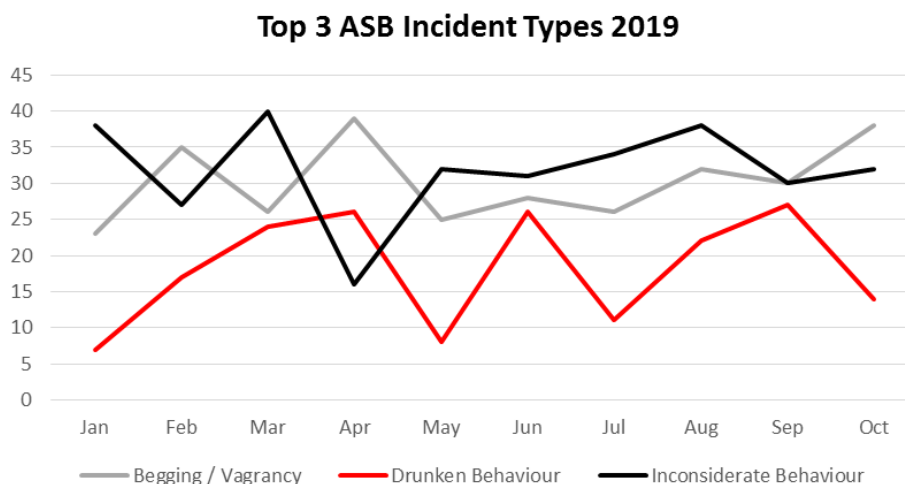
c. Data Breakdown August – October 2019

i. 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 100 incidents for both categories. The third most recorded are ASB incidents for **Drunken Behaviour**; where there were 63 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.



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 has seen an increase in October.

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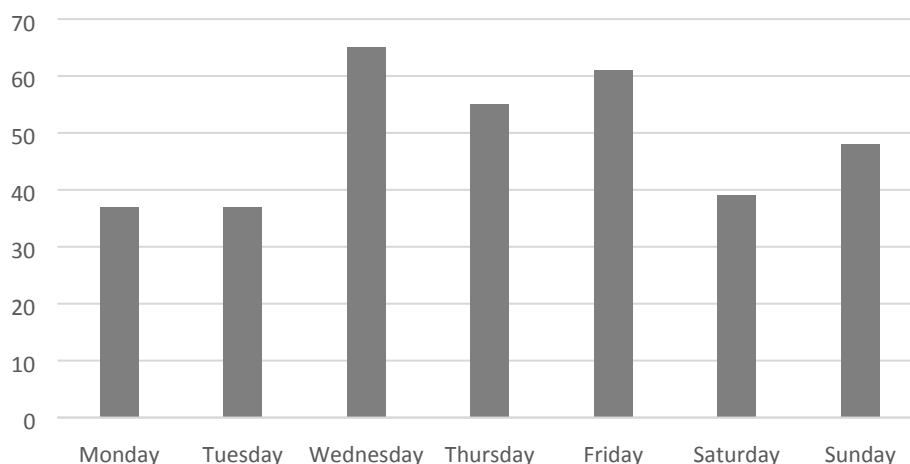
Inconsiderate behaviour incidents have conversely decreased over the last three months having peaked in August. Drunken behaviour reports peaked in September and were lower than expected in October.

Key issues reported in this period for inconsiderate behaviour included incidence of lone males refusing to leave buses or groups of youths skateboarding with a smaller number of issues around inconsiderate cycling or drug taking. For begging and vagrancy the most common issue was rough sleepers blocking access or exit points from buildings and often accumulating large amounts of rubbish or urinating in public, there has been a notable increase in reports of begging this period – particularly with young female offenders.

ii. Days of Week

On average there have been four ASB incidents reported a day in the current period. Incidents are more commonly reported on Wednesdays and Fridays. Monday and Tuesday are the days with the least number of incidents reported.

ASB Incidents by Day of Week

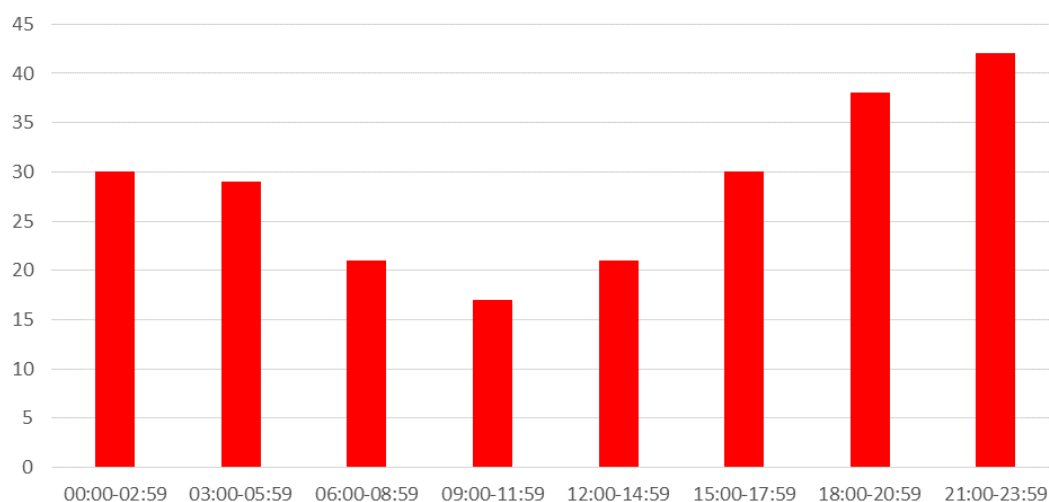


iii. Time of Day

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 late afternoon into the evening peaking between 21:00-23:59. Reports drop off after 06:00 with few being reported in the morning. When both time and day are looked at peaks occur on Wednesday and Thursday lunch times with most incidents relating to homeless individuals blocking access.

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ASB Incidents By Time of Day



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	

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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			
Hub 11 – January 2019	1	5	1		
Hub 12 – 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		
Hub 19 – September 2019	4	1		1	

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Hub 20 – October 2019			1		
Hub 21 – November 2019	11		2	1	1
Total	179	54	29	7	2

A review of Operation Luscombe has been undertaken by FIB and findings are reported to this Board later in the agenda.

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.

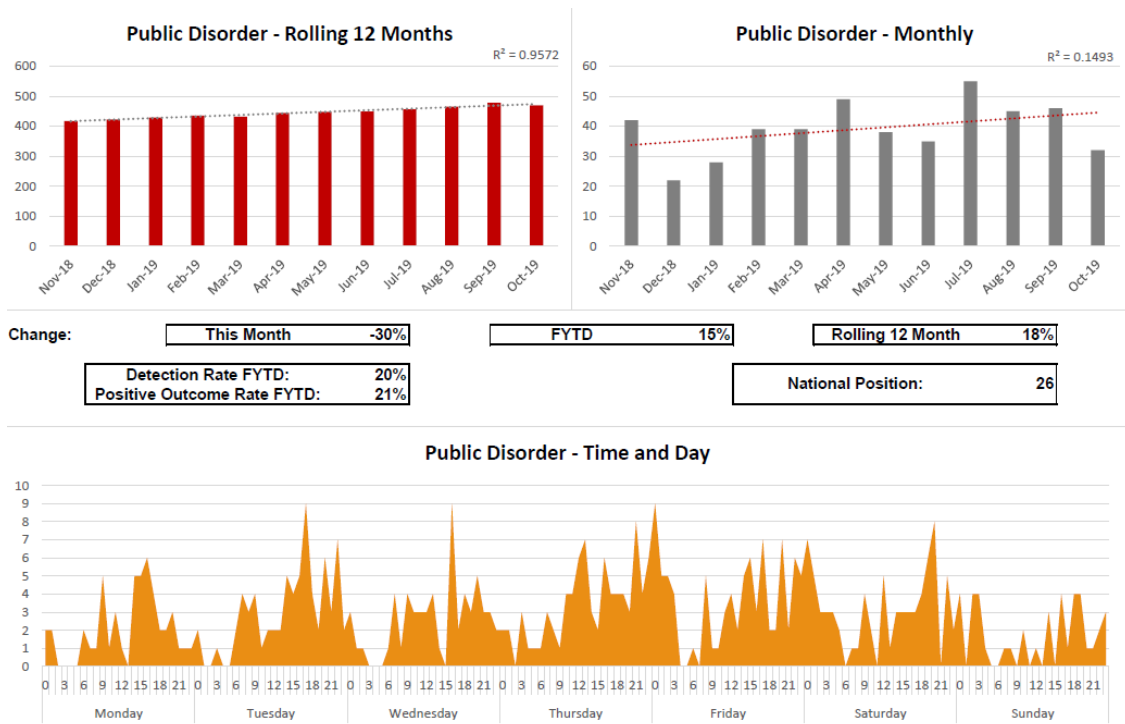
As can be seen from the statistics below, when a MHST Nurse was present, 37 S136s were avoided.

MH Street Triage Statistics

Reporting period 1/7/19-30/9/19

Total number of 136's avoided by MHST team	37
Total number of 136's issued whilst MHST on duty	19
Number of 136's issued outside of MHST duty times	17
Total of 136's for this period	36
Total of 136's there would have for this period if there was <u>no</u> MHST	73

Public Disorder



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Public Disorder

Public Order -August: 47 public order offences in August– a decrease of 7 offences (-13.0%) compared to July. Most commonly reported offences were Public Order S4 and S4A words/behaviour (23 offences, 48.9%). 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.

Public Order -September: 31 public order offences in September– a decrease of 16 offences (-34%) compared to August. Most commonly reported offences were Sec 5 (15 offences, 48.3%). 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 stalls

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

Prevent awareness sessions: 19 in total to various business and education establishments

This includes:

Full WRAP training delivered to Golden Lane youth workers

Prevent awareness session delivered to outreach workers for St Mungo's

Prevent training to special constables

Prevent awareness session to 60 teachers at St Paul's Cathedral School

Prevent awareness session to Mansell St Youth workers- future work will be planned to do a session with the young people.

Prevent awareness session with Barbican centre youth workers

Prevent awareness to internal AOJ staff

Prevent awareness session to apprentice welcome day at the Guildhall

Prevent awareness to crime squad

Prevent awareness session to City of London Boys School

Prevent awareness session to tenant liaison officers

Prevent awareness session to Colp Induction day

Prevent awareness session at Pinner's Hall with Project Argus

Prevent awareness session B & E group

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Prevent awareness session Virgin Active gym

Prevent stall and talk at Phillips 66 -200 Aldersgate St, London

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.

Prevent referrals and other actions

The Prevent team have continued working with Prevent referrals over this period.

Below are some of the referrals we have dealt with:

- 1) Previous referral which was closed but subject has returned to the UK and made contact with COLP prevent team, currently is suffering from mental health issues, and was recently stabbed and is on a life support machine, MPS dealing with the case and the PCM has been transferred to Kent. No further actions for City of London Police.
- 2) August 19 male detained under section 136 of the Mental Health Act having been released from custody following a public order offence. Whilst on route to MH suite he expressed views of a concerning nature about satanic worship and that he was a servant of Satan, and spoke via Satan and was seeking forgiveness, officers were concerned about his vulnerabilities. This subject was a previous prevent referral and all paperwork was sent to MPS to review.
- 3) August 19 male jumped into the Thames River by All Hallows Lane and was rescued by RNLI. Subject threatened to jump again and was sectioned under the Mental Health Act. In hospital subject claimed allegiance to the National Front. He stated that he would assault anyone non-white who touched him and that when he was released from hospital he would kill someone. He also used a number of racial slurs and appears to hate anyone non-white.
- 4) INTO University student Middlesex Street, previous prevent referral from June 19, subject left the country and has then returned and was stopped at Eurostar on 24/09/19. Subject travelled from Tunis to Paris and then from Paris to London, via the Eurostar, where he was scheduled 7 at St Pancras. Apparently he said he was coming to the UK to confirm his placement at a London University (unknown which one). He was cooperative throughout and was considered of no CT/DE interest. Intelligence submitted to MPS.

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.

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Community tension- Prevent report in the Guardian newspaper regarding the system we record individuals on (PCM TRACKER), has raised questions in this community as it appears to have gone viral on all social media platforms in a negative way. Reassurance has been provided but residents appear to have negative views on prevent again.

Face to Face Meeting/stalls

Prevent team have done approx. 11 meetings and 21 stalls which are ongoing alongside victim support/communities, such as:

Meeting with Channel chair /Prevent coordinator reference the new national prevent referral form which will be launched in the near future.

Meeting with Exchange Square community manager regarding work they want to get involved with in the community.

Prevent meeting at Exchange Square with wellbeing staff to discuss future prevent events/stalls.

CTLTP day meetings

AMP meeting

Faith forum meeting

Stalls/Engagement

Some of the locations are:

Prevent stall alongside victim support at Bart's hospital x 2 days

Prevent stall at Deutsche Bank roadshow

Prevent stall at One New Change

Prevent stall Golden Lane estate

Prevent stall at Coventry University fresher's fair

Prevent Stall at Standard Chartered Bank x 2 days alongside communities/victim support

Prevent stall at Lloyds banking group

Prevent stall at the Hate Crime Awareness week at the Guildhall

Prevent stall at Salvation Army

Prevent stall at Security Talk at Phillips 66 -200 Aldersgate St, London

Prevent stall at Pinnars Hall with Project Argus

Prevent stall Golden Lane coffee morning

Chancery Lane street festival x 3 days

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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. This work will be ongoing in the force to provide guidance and understanding to officers around prevent.

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 Prevent teams from around the country looking at the best ways for improving professional and best practice.

The Prevent team are also attending channel meetings in other areas of MPS to gain experience.

Ongoing work

- WRAP/Prevent engagement
- Internal and external network meetings
- 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

CT Local Profile (CTLP)

The CTLP meeting was conducted with business/ education establishments in the City of London and the report should be published in Jan 2020 in line with MPS CTLP.

The Prevent team attended the MPS CTLP day on 21st October 2019.

Other Updates

The prevent team are also assisting the domestic violence awareness week and doing face to face engagement with the business community to get more prevent training/stalls in place.

The CTSA team are also introducing Prevent in their events.