METROPOLITAN POLICE TOTAL POLICING

LONDON COUNCILS

MAYOR OF LONDON
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

Transport for London

London Problem Orientated Partnerships Awards 2015

Application form

Please ensure that you have read the guidance before completing this form. *By making an application to the awards, entrants are agreeing to abide by the conditions laid out in the guidance.* Please complete the following form in full, within the stated word limit and ensuring the file size is no more than 1MB. Failure to do so will result in your entry being rejected from the competition.

Completed application forms should be e-mailed to **TPHQ Mailbox - POP Awards.** Or, if outside the MPS, to: **TPHQMailbox-.POPAwards@met.police.uk**

All entries **must** be received by 9am on **10th July 2015**. No entries will be accepted after this time/date. Any queries on the application process should be directed to Sarah Burrell (MPS POP Unit) on 0207 161 0956.

Details of application

Title of the project: Clapham Night Time Economy

Which award are you submitting this entry for (you may only enter the project for one award): Safer Communities Award

Contact Information

Name of OCU/agency/CDRP/CSP: LX - Lambeth

Name of one contact person with position and/or rank
(this should be one of the authors): Inspector Richard Holliday

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Name of endorsing senior representatives(s): Chief Inspector Roy Smith

Name of organisation, position and/or rank of endorsing senior representatives(s): MPS (LX) Chief Inspector - Partnership.

Full address of endorsing senior representatives(s): Brixton police station, 367 Brixton Rd Brixton SW9 7DD

Please tick box to indicate that all organisations involved in the project have been notified of this entry (this is to prevent duplicate entries of the same project): ☒

Section 1: Summary of Application

What was the Problem you identified and were trying to solve? Describe in no more than 400 words.

Clapham High Street and surrounding areas were experiencing a noticeable increase in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Violence with Injury Offences. This was mostly occurring as a result of the dispersal of Night Time Economy (NTE) patrons.

Due to these reasons Clapham High Street has remained a priority for Lambeth borough and local residents had also raised the night-time economy issues as a local priority. The issues are directly linked to the egress of patrons, either of their on volition or by ejection, from the venues onto the high street and then remaining in the area, or attempting to enter other venues.

The Licensing and Night Time Economy Team at Brixton police station needed to tackle this burgeoning criminality and ASB, especially as the burgeoning Violence With Injury (VWI) rates were a MPS-wide MOPAC7 priority.

The clear problem was the lack of joined-up working; cooperation between the police, the local business community and other stakeholders. This included problems not only identifying, engaging with and dealing with drunk and/or anti-social subjects who had been ejected from the area, but also communicating these issues between the venues. Similarly, there was a lack of consistency in how venues implemented their door policy and how rigourous the were.

To that end, the Licensing and Night Time Economy Team devised and implemented an innovative and holistic programme to deal with these issues under the leadership of Sergeant Tony Jarred. This included working very closely with the Safer Lambeth Business Crime Reduction Partnership (BCRP), This Is Clapham Business Improvemtn District and other partners.

The intention was to unite the disparate strands of the Clapham crime prevention community and to unite them with a clear strategy and methodolgy for delivering a uniform, consistent and professional approach to managing the night-time economy. One particular aim was to achieve this by empowering the stakeholders with the information and tools they needed to make a difference.

Section 2: The SARA Process - Describe in no more than 4000 words over all 4 sections.

Scanning: Possible points you should cover:
(A). Specify the problem, together with any evidence for it, (e.g. number of incidents, recorded crimes, community meetings)
(B). What harm is the problem causing

In October 2014, the Metropolitan Police Service began Operation Equinox to target an unacceptably high number of violent crimes (termed 'Violence with Injury (VWI) Offences) being committed in certain ward areas across all the 32 London boroughs. This operation was also under the over-arching MOPAC 20-20-20 challenge to cut MOPAC7 crime (violence with injury) by 20% by 2016. Clapham High Street straddles two wards - Ferndale and Clapham Town. Ferndale is one of the most statistically violent wards in London. When taken as a separate entity, Clapham High Street shares the issues of both wards - high numbers of licensed premises and high VWI, ASB and drug offences. The Clapham Town ward has the third highest number of licensed premises on the borough; the second highest number of violence with injury and public order offences during night time economy hours - second only to Coldharbour Ward, which covers Brixton Town Centre (see below section for full statistical analysis).

Anti-social Behaviour (specifically around drink, drugs and public order offences) and working in partnership to counteract violence against the person (specifically around licensed venues and fast-food outlets) are current neighbourhood priorities for the Clapham Town ward, set by the ward panel at the turn of this year. This is clear indication that local residents are concerned by the impact of the NTE issues. The night-time economy has an impact on a wide range of group. Local residents who have to deal with the noise pollution, low-level criminal damage and litter from NTE; commuters - Clapham is a main bus thoroughfare, has a mainline train station and three tube stops on the northern line; similarly it is a main traffic thoroughfare, which brings its own safety issues for having large numbers of revellers - also linked to this is the issues and inherent risks of the minicab industry in the area, which inevitably attracts unlicensed and uninsured minicabs; local business, both NTE and non-NTE who have responsibility towards their staff and property; as well as the disparate groups that make up a local community, not least the cost to the local authority and emergency services due to the impact of consumption of alcohol; Clapham Common has traditionally attracted various groups, including leisure activities, the homeless population, the gay community and tourists. Clapham Town Centre has the classic combination of high amounts of vulnerable (mainly through drink and relative affluence) victims, offenders, drawn from both people who are entrenched in criminality and those to who criminality is exacerbated and catalysed by drink and drugs; and, location - the density and proximity of so many licensed premises, retail premises, transport links and residential areas, make Clapham a heady mix for MOPAC7 offences. The policing responsibility is shared between the neighbourhood policing team and the licensing and NTE team.

Analysis: Possible questions you should cover:
(A). What methods, data and information did you use to analyse the situation? If you used partner information and or community intelligence to understand the problem, please make mention of this.
B). What were the particular characteristics around victims. Offenders, locations and times that caused the problem to occur.

Following the corporate focus on Operation Equinox, the MPS's crime statistics, along with partner agency statistics (including local authority and NHS) were scrutinised to analyse the extent of the issue in Clapham High Street. The top thirty wards for VWI offences were identified, which included two in Lambeth; Coldharbour and Ferndale (which includes a large portion of Clapham High Street). Analysis of the top 25 premises (by incidents reported) showed that one of these was within Clapham Town ward. This, alongside the considerable number of Night Time Economy venues - and related incidents - led to the ward becoming a priority for Operation Equinox and it was included within the remit of the operation on a local level. Clapham Town ward has the third highest numbers of licensed premises in Lambeth.

WARDS	NUMBER OF LICENSED PREMISES
Bishops	220
Brixton Hill	52
Clapham Common	63

Clapham Town	107
Coldharbour	116
Ferndale	68
Gipsy Hill	44
Herne Hill	57
Knights Hill	45
Larkhall	67
Oval	101
Prince's	82
St Leonards	73
Stockwell	59
Streatham Hill	38
Streatham South	32
Streatham Wells	43
Thornton	10
Thurlow Park	45
Tulse Hill	31
Vassal	24
Total	1377
Average	65.6

The following analysis only includes offences committed in night-time economy hours (20:00 to 06:00). An analysis of violent offences (Common Assault, ABH and GBH) occurring between 20:00hr and 06:00hrs shows that those areas with a busy night-time economy suffered the highest numbers of recorded crime. Clapham Town Ward suffered the second highest violent crime rates on the borough with 135 offences reported, which was more than double the ward average of 66.

Examining these offences in Clapham Town Ward, it was clear that the majority occurred during the weekend with 93 of the 135 happening on a Saturday night or a Sunday morning, the busiest period for licensed premises in the area. There is also a marked increase in offences after midnight, common in NTE areas.

Similarly, Clapham Town Ward suffers a far higher rate of public order offences than either surrounding

wards or the borough average. There were 31 offences reported, compared to a borough average of 14 and only 7 such offences in neighbouring Clapham Common Ward during the period.

The patterns of increase of VWI offences at specific times on the weekend is reflected in public order offences and drugs offences too.

Data provided from Public Health, on behalf of the London Ambulance Service (LAS) showed that Clapham Town Ward had the second highest incidence of Alcohol Illness treated by the LAS in both the 8-17 year olds and 18 -25 year olds across Lambeth. Clapham Town Ward also has the 5th highest incidence of TFL Alcohol-related Disturbance.

Alcohol Illness treated by London Ambulance Service

AGED 8 -17	2	out of 21 wards	AGED 18- 25	2	out of 21 wards
AGED 26 - 39	3	out of 21 wards	AGED 8 - 39	3	out of 21 wards
AGED 18+	2				

As mentioned above, this statistical analysis, when coupled with drink, drugs and the melting pot of victim/offender/location means that Clapham Town Centre carries with it a significant amount of risk for the local community and multi-agency stakeholders trying to manage it. This is unlikely to be an issue that will

be eradicated, as the NTE is a vital part of the wider local economy and local residence and transient population will seek NTE activities in their leisure time, so the challenge to Lambeth police and partners is to set a systematic strategy for mitigating risk and managing the problems.

Response: The response section should relate to your analysis and deal with the underlying causes of the problem re-occuring. It should look to provide a sustainable response where the benefits will remain AFTER police have withdrawn their resources. As such it should probably use partners
(A). Possible points you should cover:
What solution(s) did you implement and why

The response of Lambeth police's Licensing and Night Time Economy Team, together with the help of the BCRP, BID and local business community, was one of a culture-change predicated on information sharing and a holistic approach to professionalising and standardising a number of strands that were already in place. These can be described as follows:

Weekly Street Briefing - Working closely with the Clapham BID and the BCRP, the team instigated and delivers a weekly street briefing every Friday for all licensed venues at 'The Hub' (https://lambethnews.wordpress.com/2013/01/15/new-clapham-hub-making-nightlife-safer/), where officers and stakeholder representitives discuss crime patterns and issues in the area. There is a two-way flow of information sharing, where criminal intelligence is disseminated to police in a safe environment, the ethos of the initiative moving away from 'need to know', towards 'dare to share'. The team are at the forefront of encouraging stakeholders to join the local BCRP and also to use the BCRP's radio system. This is a stand alone radio system, funded via the BCRP that door staff can use to speak to each other (for instance, regarding a recently ejected patron), it is also monitored by police. The majority of high street stakeholders are now members of the BCRP.

BCRP Intranet Site, weekly Briefing Document and fortnightly BCRP Report - BCRP produce an intranet site, weekly briefing document and fortnightly report. Members can share information and intelligence on the site, which is assessed and disseminated to the police via CRIMINT by BCRP Manager, James Barrett on CRIMINT, subject to a Service Level Agreement regarding sharing practices. This has engendered a culture of trust and respect between the police and partners. In the two months prior to this submission, there have been twenty disclosures. A redacted example of the Briefing Document is shown below:

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SAFER LAMBETH BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP

Venue: Name: Signatory:

BRIEFING DOCUMENT

This document provides you a gallery and details of the latest offenders that have come to notice in the Lambeth area. All BCRP members are urged to flag incidents using their BCRP Radios and upload incidents to the secure Intranet system.

Crime updates: 23 theft person in 4 weeks in Clapham– peak times Sat/Sun 22:00 – 04:00 hrs – phones and wallets taken from people in licensed premises. 23 VWI offences in last 4 weeks – 22:00 – 04:00 hrs. 7 non-domestic burglaries in last 4 weeks.

This briefing document is intended for members of Safer Lambeth BCRP only. To comply with Data Protection Principles, data should not be disclosed to any non-signatory either directly or indirectly. Once you have received the latest briefing document, please destroy the previous issue by either shredding it or returning it to a member of the Safer Lambeth team. If this document is found, please return to: Safer Lambeth BCRP, Ivor House, 1 Acre Lane, Brixton, SW2 5TB. ALL IMAGES ARE ON THE CLAPHAM DISC SYSTEM. PLEASE REPORT CRIME/ASB TO LAMBETH POLICE VIA THE 999/101 NUMBERS.

Linked to this is the fortnightly BCRP Briefing Document, which lists members and their status, documenting radio usage, data sharing and CRIMINT submissions. This not only updates stakeholders with BCRP activity, but also provides ongoing assessment of its effectiveness.

Metropolitan Special Constabulary - Lambeth police have invested in and committed to their MSC officers in 2015. This includes funding a full time police sergeant as MSC liaison under the overall supervision of a regular Inspector. The previous MSC supervisory team transferred and a new MSC Inspector was brought in, to improve the visibility and productivity and ensure training and participation was improved. One idea that came out of this overhaul was to have the MSC 'own' the policing

Clapham at the weekend, augmented by other regular officers. This has led to the enthusiasm, competence and confidence of the officers grow immeasurably and has given a consistent and productive police presence to the area. MSC hours are up, more MSC officers are signed off as single patrol and the officers have become a regular and welcome fixture among the local community.

Cumulative Impact Zone - The Licensing Team have also reconsulted on the Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ). Drawn from part on the Licensing Act 2003, it allows the team to say that an area has too high a density of Licensed Premises and gives police a power to rebut applications, unless the applicant can prove that their application will have no 'Cumulative Impact' on intoxication, crime or the number of people in the area. This is a work in progress, but is indicative of the breadth of options being considered to improve the NTE environment in Clapham.

Breathalyser Pilot - Clapham is also being used as the site for a new breathalyser pilot. Licensed premises are provided a calibrated breathalyser device (an 'AlcoBlow'), funded by police, as a tool to assist them and their staff in identifying persons who are too intoxicated to gain access the premises. Some premises breathalyse randomly whilst others use the device to justify a decision they have already made. While there is no legal limit set, anyone in excess of 70microgrammes of alcohol per 100 ml of breath (double the drink drive limit), was identified as a good practice level to define 'drunk'. The venue make the entry decision, which does not override police officers exercising any other licensing powers. Thus far, this is not a licensable condition but will be recognised as good practice and has been encouraged by police and partners. The pilot is ongoing and while there was some initial reticence concerning police agendas, participating venues have provided positive feedback. There have been few issues caused by patrons asked to undertake the tests and no refusals.

Safer Clapham - The progress made by the Licensing and NTE Team and partners has led to the instigation of a Safer Streets initiative in Clapham, to consolidate and augment the existing initiatives. Between 12/03/14 and 12/03/15 Clapham Town ward and Ferndale ward combined accounted for nearly 16% of Lambeth's non-DV VWI offences, out of a total of 21 wards and the trend is that these occur during NTE hours. Local residents also raised concerns regarding the noise and litter caused by the queuing and dispersal systems at venues.

As a consequence of consultation, the venues agreed to provide, on Friday and Saturday nights (or identified events), two or more SIA for high visible patrols and to act as a "Safer Clapham" marshals during their normal dispersal time including, drinking-up time, soft close time and after closing time. A co-ordinated presence near venues; reminding patrons to leave the area quietly; assistance with egress and transport; and deter ASB in the form of urinating, excessive noise, vehicle sounds, etc. This was in conjunction with increased usage of the BRCP radio system; observations by Lambeth Council CCTV; and presence of Operation Equinox police officers, including MSC. High-visibility policing to reassure local residents.

This will be trialled for six months from Friday 8th May 2015. The marshals will engage with all the night time economy licensed premises in the Clapham High Street area moving on patrons causing nuisance or anti social behaviour; if successful, this trial will move to phase 2 after three months, widening the reach in the area. They will be directed by a new full time patrol warden's supervisor (see below) which will be employed by the Clapham BID and at the weekly street briefing that take place at the hub directed by the Licensing and NTE Team.

Street Wardens Scheme - This Scheme will be run by Clapham BID and will work along side the venues supplying a warden based patrol of one SIA supervisor and three SIA staff. The warden's role will be:

1. Provide a constant visibility on the streets to members and visitors
2. Identify and disrupt anti-social behaviour
3. Detect, deter and report criminal activity

4. Gather intelligence for further multi-agency enforcement action

Responsibilities and Deployment -

Police

- Deploy officers on Operation Equinox, Neighbourhood Policing Team, Emergency Response Team, and Metropolitan Special Constabulary.
- Licensing Officer and/or MSC Police supervisor to use BCRP radio
- Uniformed colleagues expected to enter licensed premises to carry-out walk-throughs in order to detect/deter crime.
- Robust enforcement of dispersal powers. Details of those dispersed shall be supplied to the BCRP.
- Improved communication with venues and leading the co-ordination of the Safer Clapham scheme

CCTV

Lambeth is embarking ambitious initiative of information sharing with CCTV, led by Chief Inspector Roy Smith and Lambeth Council. The main element of this initiative is to allow the police to have remote access to the council's CCTV cameras in the Grip and Pace Centre. This technology also facilitates Licensing and NTE Team officers to have remote access to local CCTV via hand-held mobile devices and tablets.

Clapham Bid, Business Crime Reduction Partnership and Police

- Provide bespoke, branded, hi-vis jackets to venues
- To devise a 'training' programme and consultation platform for deployment.
- Direct wardens and marshals to hotspot locations to deter ASB and Crime.
- Leaflet printing and delivery for taxi drivers/users reminding them about vehicle noise, etc in residential streets.
- Crime prevention events during the year, including special events.

Venues

- To engage with the project; provide staff
- Provide staff briefings on Friday/Saturday nights or special events
- Engage with BCRP radio and intranet
- maximise use of soft-close techniques e.g. increased internal lighting and 'softening' of music towards closing time
- Conduct enhanced dispersal procedures at the venue
- Within dispersal duties; to deploy staff in hi-vis jackets to static positions at nearby junctions; as per a deployment matrix supplied by Lambeth Police and Bid; with staff maintaining a line of sight with their venue or surrounding roads
- Brief staff in their responsibilities as Safer Clapham ambassadors
- Reinforce good communication skills and discourage any physical engagement with individuals other than in accordance with an individual's rights under Common Law

The proposed benefits of the Safer Clapham initiative are to have a better visible presence on Clapham High Street; provide a safer environment for patrons; reduce crime; reduce victims; prevent criminal for NTE crowds to disperse from the area; prevent criminality in side-streets; increase cooperation between partners; improve local resident confidence; increase proactive participation by venues; provide feedback for partners. The outcome will be measured every three months, by analysing the police crime figure and

complaints made to the local authority. The program will also collate the amount of incidents that are dealt with by each venue, including refusals, dispersals. The project will also measure the amount of intelligence and information that is shared by each venue and use of the BCRP radio and intranet scheme.

Dispersal Powers - Finally, Lambeth has been proactive in the use of the new S35 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 powers and have implemented a bespoke Lambeth form with local maps and copies for the BCRP to monitor its use:

Metropolitan Police Service
Police Dispersal Power
Section 35 ASB, Crime & Policing Act 2014

METROPOLITAN POLICE
Lambeth Borough
PDP
Book 35 (LX)
Police Dispersal Power
Section 35
Anti-social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014

Map 2 – Clapham High Street

Assessment: Possible points you should cover:
(A). What was your evaluation criteria for judging whether your initiative was successful.
(B). What does your data show in terms of this criteria?

The performance of the initiative is monitored in several ways. Firstly, by PC David Brunton from the Licensing and NTE Team, who tracks all of the crimes that occur in the area via the MPS Crime Digest. All CRIMINTS related to the venue and areas in Clapham are also tracked and collated. This ensures date about disperals and subjects are captured as well as any information or intelligence that has been garnered by the door staff and other partners.

The raw data is then used in Joint Licensing Tasking - a three-weekly meeting between all concerned partners at the council. In this multi-agency forum, the information is digested and action taken where appropriate. An analyst at the council then uses this raw data to create the performance review to assess the effectiveness of the initiative. In the three weeks prior to the creation of this document, there was a 31% reduction in overall crime. On the corporate statistics, violence with injury figures for the six months November 2014 to April 2015 showed a general decrease:

However, more than just figures, the success of the initiative should be measure on its innovative and collaborative approach to bringing together all of the various stakeholders and developing tangible and effective working partnerships with them, supporting the corporate objective towards victim-0focused policing and reducing MOPAC7 offences.

The work of the BCRP, BID and local authority should not be underestimated. The have shown a willingness and openness to changing to improve that is commendable, and in many aspects of the overall initiative have been the leaders. The next real test will be to maintain the initiative throughout the traditionally busy summer months, where special events and good weather can play a significant role in social movements and therefore crime patterns.

To provide a qualitative assessment of the issues and to monitor the multi-agency response to these issues, across Lambeth, the BCRP has launched a feedback questionnaire to its members, to gauge confidence in police following the introduction of the wide-ranging measures. these results are due on Wednesday 15th July 2015.

Section 3: Endorsement from your OCU Commander/Business Director

Supporting comments: I fully endorse this application. The work performed by the Licensing and Night Time Economy team, in conjunction with other officers, has played a vital role in reducing the sorts of issues which were causing both residents and visitors unnecessary frustration and disruption.

Name: Ch Supt Richard Wood Rank/Role: Ch Supt

Contact Telephone: 020 8649 2100 Date: 09/07/2015

Checklist for Applicants:

1. Have you read the process and application form guidance?
2. Have you clearly shown which award you are entering for on Page 1?
3. Have you completed all sections of the application form in full including the endorsement from a senior representative?
4. Have you checked that your entry addresses all aspects of the judging criteria?
5. Have you advised all partner agencies that you are submitting an entry for your project?
6. Have you adhered to the formatting requirements within the guidance?
7. Have you checked whether there are any reasons why your project should **not** be publicised to other police forces, partner agencies and the general public?

Once you are satisfied that you have completed your application form in full please email it to **TPHQ Mailbox - POP Awards or TPHQMailbox-.POPAwards@met.police.uk if outside the MPS.**

Good luck!