2016 Annual Security Report
Statistics for 2013, 2014, and 2015
London Global Academic Center
Report on Security and Safety at NYU London


The utmost safety of our students, faculty, staff and visitors is a top priority for New York University. We are dedicated to maintaining an academic site where learning excels in an environment unencumbered by safety concerns or fear for personal well-being.

Although the area surrounding the site has a low violent crime rate, crime prevention remains a high priority. NYU does its part to ensure the safety of its students and employees. The local police force, a closely screened and well trained staff and the students themselves all share in the responsibility of making NYU London a safe place to study, work and live.

Security and Safety

NYU London utilizes contractual security personnel who do not have police designation at both the Academic Centre, which is located at #4/5/6 Bedford Square, and at the two leased residences. The companies that provide security personnel, Shield Security and Interr, have been carefully vetted by the University to ensure that the standards enjoyed by the students at the NYU campus in New York City are met. Security personnel receive professional Security Industry Authority (SIA) training and qualifications, as well as bespoke training from their employer. Representatives from the companies regularly meet with site administrators to discuss issues and ways to improve the services provided. NYU London site staff provides inductions for new security personnel and updates training as required.

Site Administrators maintain a dialogue with local police stations, the Metropolitan Police Counter-Terrorism Unit and the United States Embassy to foster good working relationships with these organizations.

Students are advised to exercise the same caution and judgement in London that they would do in New York or in any other major conurbation.

At the pre-departure orientation students receive before arriving at NYU London, and then immediately upon arrival, students are advised during a mandatory orientation meeting about the emergency resources at their disposal in London, as well as key information about their personal safety and security and how to avoid being a victim of crime in London. Students are provided with a copy of the NYU London Handbook, which features emergency telephone numbers, how and to whom to report incidents, advice about personal safety, and crime prevention tips. Students are also offered opportunities upon arrival to take walking tours in London to orientate them in their new environment and familiarize them with to local facilities and key services. The University encourages students, faculty and staff to promptly report all incidents to the
individuals previously listed as well as to the local police if a crime took place. Short term programme students are also given advice about security and safety and procedures for reporting crime during their on-site orientations.

NYU London also encourages students to make full use of the NYU Traveler online system so that their travel schedules can be checked against any potential issues at destination countries and through which they can receive up to date travel advisories.

**Safety Alerts and Emergency Notification**

In the event that an emergency, criminal act or other event that necessitates notification to the student population occurs, students receive information from site administrators via a number of sources—emails to all students, group meetings/forums, flyers posted around the NYU London academic centre and residences. The format for any such communication with students will always be discussed with staff at NYU in advance. All incident reports are forwarded to the NYU Public Safety Department in New York City where the appropriate incidents will be reflected in the annual security report for the site.

**Security and Access Control in University Housing**

In 2015, a majority of students lived in NYU London’s two residences—Byron Court and Guilford House. Both residences have plaques by the main entrance that they are NYU residences.

**Byron Court** and **Guilford House** each have a single main entrance. Access control procedures are almost identical at both residences.

Students are provided with keycards to open the front door (as well as to the door to their assigned apartment) which is otherwise locked at all times. Once inside the building, students have to show their ID cards to security staff members, who enforce site access and are located at the front desk in the reception area 24 hours a day (except when conducting patrols). At Byron Court, a second guard patrols the area outside the residence during the night hours of Thursday, Friday and Saturday; this is to try to ensure that students in the vicinity or returning to the residence behave appropriately for a quiet residential area. ID cards for students and faculty are produced by Card Services at NYU. Visitors and guests must report to reception and sign the visitors’ book.

Deliveries are handled by reception staff. Surveillance cameras are located throughout the communal areas of the residence. Footage is monitored by security staff and is recorded for possible future use in investigations.

Problems are usually reported to reception and from there directed to the appropriate member of staff.

There are a number of non-NYU affiliates living on the first floor of the Byron Court residence; they are private tenants who have lived in the building for many years.

Students can report maintenance problems using an online maintenance form. Private contracts have been set up with external security and housekeeping providers. Students can also seek help with any other problems from the full-time Residential Life Assistants who work and reside in the buildings, or from student Resident Assistants (RAs). The number of RAs varies each semester, depending upon
interest. Residential staff have a duty rotation for 24/7 coverage of the residences; this supplements the usual emergency contact number held by all students.

NYU London has access policies for the two residences, which are enforced and managed locally. The main entrances for the buildings are both on main streets. Security staff conducts regular patrols within the residence hall corridors and communal areas throughout the day and night. Security staff also handles deliveries. There are no peepholes on main apartment doors. Daytime visitors and guests have to sign in with security staff in the presence of the resident they are visiting to gain access to the building. Students must complete overnight guest forms in advance and have their roommate(s) sign them before overnight guests are permitted.

NYU London, working with staff at NYU, contracts for additional bed spaces to accommodate the rest of the programme participants (140-175 per semester) at privately owned residences. During the Spring 2015 semester, NYU London utilized the NIDO King’s Cross residence, situated on Pentonville Road, and the Unite residence in Woburn Place facility in Bloomsbury. In Fall 2015, NYU London students were housed at the Urbanest residence facility on Canal Reach, just north of King’s Cross station.

All buildings have a single entrance which can only be accessed with a keycard. Security staff is posted in the lobby area at a reception desk. NIDO and Unite employ security, maintenance and housekeeping staff. Upon making a maintenance request, students agree to permit maintenance staff to enter their rooms to carry out repairs. Students can seek help with any other problems from staff who work on site during set office hours. Additionally, NYU London has a member of the Student Life staff (and one student RA) living on site in each building to assist students with any problems or emergencies.

The three residence providers are responsible for developing and enforcing access control policies. The main entrance to each building is off the main street, and the doors to enter the buildings are accessible 24/7. Once inside the lobby area, there are swipe card mechanisms to enter the main building and to use the lifts. Security staff is stationed at the front desk 24 hours a day, except when called away for emergencies, but the front desk is always manned. There are multiple security monitoring rooms, with CCTV outside and inside of the building. Regular patrols are carried out within the residence hall corridors and communal areas throughout the day and night. Security staff also handles deliveries. Daytime visitors and guests have to show identification and sign in with security staff in the presence of the resident they are visiting to gain access to the building.

Security and Access at Campus Facilities

NYU London Academic Centre

The NYU London Academic Centre contains central administrative staff offices, classrooms, student facilities, and faculty offices. During the semesters, the Academic Centre is open Monday through Thursday from 8:00 a.m. until midnight, on Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Saturday and Sunday from noon to 5:00 p.m. (with extended hours during the exam periods).

The front door to the Academic Centre is kept closed during the opening hours. Security personnel are located at the front desk in the reception area. Access to the facility is achieved either through swipe card entry with validated NYU ID card or through alerting the front desk staff by the outside buzzer and the

NYU Wellness Exchange

+1-212-443-9999

NYU’s Wellness Exchange provides a single point of access to the University’s many programs and services that are available to address the varied health and mental health needs of students. The Wellness Exchange can be contacted 24 hours a day, seven days a week by dialing 39999 from any New York City campus phone or 212-443-9999 from other phones.

Students can find contact information and more at the Wellness Exchange’s Website, at www.nyu.edu/life/safety-health-wellness/wellness-exchange.html

By contacting the Wellness Exchange, students can be put in touch with the most appropriate of a wide range of professionals to help them address day-to-day challenges as well as any other crises they may encounter, including depression, suicide concerns, sexual assault, anxiety, alcohol or drug dependence, sexually transmitted infections, relationship concerns, and eating disorders. The Wellness Exchange is also available for students who just need to talk or are concerned about a friend. All NYU community members—parents, friends, administrators, faculty, staff—are encouraged to call the Wellness Exchange if they have concerns for any NYU student or want to learn of resources.
staff activating a door release after obtaining satisfactory identification. Visitors and guests must report to reception and sign the visitors’ book. Guests then receive a pass, which they are required to wear at all times when in the building. Deliveries are handled by reception staff. Surveillance cameras are located in the reception area and throughout corridors on all floors. Footage is monitored by reception staff during opening hours, and outside of opening hours images are monitored remotely by Shield Guarding Company. The main entrance door is locked when the facility is closed, and an alarm is set.

Problems are reported to the reception desk staff and from there directed to the appropriate member of staff. The desk is always staffed during opening hours and the reception desk telephone number is provided to students as an emergency number.

During 2015, responsibility for all aspects of facilities management were transferred from an outsourced provider, Kier Group Services, to NYU London’s own in-house Facilities Management department which is responsible for all aspects of health and safety, fire alarms, emergency procedures, etc.

During 2015, security at the Academic Centre was reviewed locally and in collaboration with NYU’s Office of Public Safety, resulting in a number of changes to enhance security technology and services. Changes included increased and enhanced CCTV coverage; plans for a new ID card entry system; and a new “Shelter in Place” policy. In addition, “Operation Griffin” presentations were made to staff and faculty by the Metropolitan Police Counter Terrorism Unit to enhance security awareness.

In March 2015, NYU London combined its contracts for closed circuit television (CCTV) maintenance and intruder alarm maintenance across all three of its buildings—the Academic Centre and the two residences—to Frontline Security Systems (FSS) for a more consistent support service. FSS came recommended by the Office of Public Safety, NYU New York.

School of Oriental and African Studies
At the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), located at the University of London, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, NYU London occasionally uses a large theatre for one required class. Some NYU London students take a small number of classes at SOAS as well.

The front door to the SOAS facility is closed but not locked during opening hours. Access is achieved when student and faculty ID cards are shown to security staff members, who enforce site access and are located at the front desk in the reception area. SOAS is responsible for developing access policies and also for enforcing them, as well for security technologies, maintenance protocols, and procedures for accepting deliveries, guest access, and all other policies pertaining to the use of the academic building. Any problems are usually reported directly to reception staff at SOAS, or to a member of staff at NYU London to resolve with SOAS via Security (part of Estates and Facilities) on 020 7898 4900.

King’s College London
At the King’s College London, Franklin Wilkins Building at Stamford Street, NYU London rents a laboratory for Physics class.

The front door to the facility is closed but not locked during opening hours. Security personnel staff the front desk in the reception area, but they do not ask to see any ID. King’s College is responsible for developing access policies and also for enforcing
them, as well as for security technologies, maintenance protocols, procedures for accepting deliveries, guest access, and all other policies pertaining to the use of the academic building. Any problems are usually reported directly to reception staff at King’s College or to a member of staff at NYU London to resolve with King’s via their 24 hour security desk at Stamford Street: 020 7836 5454 ext. 3806.

The NYU London Facilities Department carried out a full review of health, safety, and security at this site during 2015 and is satisfied it is a safe environment for our students.

**Birkbeck College, University of London**

NYU London rents laboratory space for Biology classes at Birkbeck College, University of London, Malet Street.

The front door to the facility is closed but not locked during opening hours. Security personnel staff the front desk in the reception area, but they do not ask to see any ID. Birkbeck College is responsible for developing access policies and also for enforcing them, as well as for security technologies, maintenance protocols, procedures for accepting deliveries, guest access, and all other policies pertaining to the use of the academic building. Any problems are usually reported directly to reception staff at Birkbeck College or to a member of staff at NYU London to resolve with Birkbeck via their 24 hour desk at Malet Street: 020 7631 6031 ext. 6301.

**University College London**

At University College London (UCL), Christopher Ingold Building at Gordon Street, NYU London rents laboratory space for Chemistry classes.

The front door to the facility is closed but not locked during opening hours. Security personnel staff the front desk in the reception area check IDs and sign in those without UCL ID. UCL is responsible for developing access policies and also for enforcing them, as well as for security technologies, maintenance protocols, procedures for accepting deliveries, guest access and all other policies pertaining to the use of the academic building and laboratory spaces. Any problems are usually reported directly to reception staff at UCL, or to a member of staff at NYU London to resolve with UCL. UCL security is available 24/7 at 020 7679 2108.

**Senate House**

NYU London students have use of the Senate House library facility and the program occasionally uses the Beveridge Hall theatre space. The Tisch London program uses classroom space here. The front door to the facility is closed but not locked during opening hours. Security personnel staff the front desk in the reception area but they do not ask to see any ID. Senate House is responsible for developing access policies and also for enforcing them, as well as for security technologies, maintenance protocols, procedures for accepting deliveries, guest access and all other policies pertaining to the use of the academic building. Any problems are usually reported directly to reception staff at Senate House, or to a member of staff at NYU London to resolve with Senate House via their 24 hour desk at Malet Street: 020 7862 8500.

**Policies**

The New York University [Sexual Misconduct, Relationship Violence, and Stalking Policy and Protocols](#), [Policies on Substance Abuse and Alcoholic Beverages](#), the [Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Complaint Procedures](#), the [Student Conduct Procedures](#) and the [Missing Student Notification Policy](#), outlined in the main NYU Campus Security and Fire Safety report, are applicable to all Global Academic...
Centers. During orientation, these policies and site-specific security policies and programs are discussed.

**Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Awareness**

Students are encouraged to remain vigilant and be responsible for their personal safety. Students seeking to report or obtain assistance regarding an incident are advised to contact the appropriate site administrator(s) as indicated in this report.

All incoming students are required to complete a Wellness orientation online component that addresses issues of alcohol and drug use, safety in the city, mental health services, and sexual misconduct before arriving at NYU London, followed by a one hour face to face orientation when they get to the program.

**AlcoholEdu:** All incoming freshman at NYU London are required to complete the two-part, three hour online course, AlcoholEdu for College. The course provides students with information about high-risk drinking behaviors and associated harms, debunks myths about college drinking, and directs students toward tools and resources for staying safe and looking out for friends such as Action Zone Bystander Intervention and the Wellness Exchange hotline. Incoming students are required to complete the first part of AlcoholEdu prior to their arrival in the Fall semester. The second part of the course tests knowledge retention and must be completed six weeks into the Fall term. Failure to complete AlcoholEdu affects students’ spring semester course registration.

**Sexual Misconduct, Relationship Violence, and Stalking Prevention and Awareness**

All students enrolled at each of NYU’s Global Academic Centers completed an interactive, online module that provides education related to sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Students are advised about where to go to receive free and confidential assistance and where to go to make a formal report to the University if they experience this type of violence. The module also addresses the importance of obtaining consent for sexual activity, and bystander intervention. After completing the online component of the module, students participated in active debriefing seminar with local Student Life and Wellness staff during which they can learn more and ask clarifying questions, particularly around issues of obtaining consent for sexual activity.

**The Think About It** online educational program, which is mandatory for all students, helps ensure that students understand their rights and responsibilities in the important area of sexual misconduct. The online educational program is mandatory for the entire NYU student body attending any of the three NYU campuses (New York, Abu Dhabi and Shanghai) or Global Academic Centers. This online course examines the interconnected issues of healthy relationships, substance abuse, and sexual violence, among other topics, through a variety of scenarios and guided self-reflection.

Student leaders are exposed to an additional layer of training with a mandatory Bystander Intervention or Consent Workshop. Through the participation in these workshops and in their roles as leaders, these important lessons will be spread to their peers.
## Campus Crime Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NYU London</th>
<th>On-Campus</th>
<th>On-Campus Residence Halls*</th>
<th>Non-Campus Residence Halls**</th>
<th>Non-Campus</th>
<th>Public Property</th>
<th>Totals***</th>
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* Campus residence halls statistics are a subset of the overall on-campus totals.
** Non-campus residence halls statistics are a subset of the overall non-campus totals.
*** Totals reflect on-campus, non-campus, and public property statistics.

### FOOTNOTES

- There were no hate crimes reported in 2013, 2014, or 2015.
- NYU London did not have on-campus residence halls in 2013, 2014, or 2015.

These statistics capture reports of allegations of the types listed above [including anonymous reports] that have been collated in New York City for the purpose of this report. These statistics do not represent findings of any University investigative or judicial processes.
Appendix A: English Laws Regarding Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

The following is a summary of criminal laws under the English criminal law related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, based upon good-faith research into the existence of such laws.

“Consent” is defined in the Sexual Offences Act 2003, which deals with offences in relation to sexual activity. Section 74 states that for the purposes of this Part, a person consents if he agrees by choice, and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice. The Act goes on to give evidential presumptions about consent. Section 75 states:

If in proceedings for an offence to which this section applies it is proved—
that the defendant did the relevant act,
that any of the circumstances specified in subsection (2) existed, and
that the defendant knew that those circumstances existed,

the complainant is to be taken not to have consented to the relevant act unless sufficient evidence is adduced to raise an issue as to whether he consented, and the defendant is to be taken not to have reasonably believed that the complainant consented unless sufficient evidence is adduced to raise an issue as to whether he reasonably believed it.

The circumstances are that—
any person was, at the time of the relevant act or immediately before it began, using violence against the complainant or causing the complainant to fear that immediate violence would be used against him;
any person was, at the time of the relevant act or immediately before it began, causing the complainant to fear that violence was being used, or that immediate violence would be used, against another person;
the complainant was, and the defendant was not, unlawfully detained at the time of the relevant act;
the complainant was asleep or otherwise unconscious at the time of the relevant act;
because of the complainant’s physical disability, the complainant would not have been able at the time of the relevant act to communicate to the defendant whether the complainant consented;
any person had administered to or caused to be taken by the complainant, without the complainant’s consent, a substance which, having regard to when it was administered or taken, was capable of causing or enabling the complainant to be stupefied or overpowered at the time of the relevant act.

In subsection (2)(a) and (b), the reference to the time immediately before the relevant act began is, in the case of an act which is one of a continuous series of sexual activities, a reference to the time immediately before the first sexual activity began.
“Dating violence” is not defined in English law. However, definition of domestic violence and abuse, below, applies to those in an ‘intimate relationship’ such as dating.

“Domestic violence” is not a legally defined term in England, but there is a cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse that addresses controlling or coercive behaviour between those in a domestic setting. The cross-government definition of domestic violence is: any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

Controlling and coercive behaviour is known as ‘domestic abuse’ is defined in the Serious Crime Act 2015. Section 76 of the Act states:

A person (A) commits an offence if—
- A repeatedly or continuously engages in behaviour towards another person (B) that is controlling or coercive,
- at the time of the behaviour, A and B are personally connected,
- the behaviour has a serious effect on B, and
- A knows or ought to know that the behaviour will have a serious effect on B.

A and B are “personally connected” if—
- A is in an intimate personal relationship with B, or
- A and B live together and—
  - they are members of the same family, or
  - they have previously been in an intimate personal relationship with each other.

But A does not commit an offence under this section if at the time of the behaviour in question—
- A has responsibility for B, for the purposes of Part 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (see section 17 of that Act), and
- B is under 16.

A’s behaviour has a “serious effect” on B if—
- it causes B to fear, on at least two occasions, that violence will be used against B, or
- it causes B serious alarm or distress which has a substantial adverse effect on B’s usual day-to-day Activities.

For the purposes of subsection (1)(d) A “ought to know” that which a reasonable person in possession of the same information would know.
For the purposes of subsection (2)(b)(i) A and B are members of the same family if—
they are, or have been, married to each other;
they are, or have been, civil partners of each other;
they are relatives;
they have agreed to marry one another (whether or not the agreement has been terminated);
they have entered into a civil partnership agreement (whether or not the agreement has been terminated);
they are both parents of the same child;
they have, or have had, parental responsibility for the same child.

“Sexual assault” is defined in the Sexual Offences Act 2003. Section 3 of Part 1 of the Act defines sexual assault as the following:

A person (A) commits an offence if—
he intentionally touches another person (B),
the touching is sexual,
B does not consent to the touching, and
A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Whether a belief is reasonable is to be determined having regard to all the circumstances, including any steps A has taken to ascertain whether B consents.

“Stalking” is contained within the Protection from Harassment Act 1997. Section 2A of the Act states the following:

A person is guilty of an offence if—
the person pursues a course of conduct in breach of section 1(1), and
the course of conduct amounts to stalking.

For the purposes of subsection (1)(b) (and section 4A(1)(a)) a person’s course of conduct amounts to stalking of another person if—
it amounts to harassment of that person,
the Acts or omissions involved are ones associated with stalking, and
the person whose course of conduct it is knows or ought to know that the course of conduct amounts to harassment of the other person.

The following are examples of Acts or omissions which, in particular circumstances, are ones associated with stalking—
following a person,
contacting, or attempting to contact, a person by any means,
publishing any statement or other material—
relating or purporting to relate to a person, or
purporting to originate from a person,
monitoring the use by a person of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication,
loitering in any place (whether public or private),
interfering with any property in the possession of a person,
watching or spying on a person.