

MEETING

SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD

DATE AND TIME

FRIDAY 27TH OCTOBER, 2017

AT 10.00 AM

VENUE

HENDON TOWN HALL, THE BURROUGHS, LONDON NW4 4BQ

TO: MEMBERS OF SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD

Chairman: Councillor David Longstaff

Board members:

Simon Rose, Metropolitan Police
Jon Dickinson, LB Barnet
Kiran Vagarwal, LB Barnet
Tina McElligott, LB Barnet
Jon Dickinson, LB Barnet
Jamie Blake, LB Barnet
Aveen Gardiner, Community Rehab
Company
Clare Ansdell, National Probation
Service
Steve Leader, London Fire Brigade

Jamie Keddy, MOPAC
Roger Kemp, Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board
Dr Simon Harding, Middlesex University
Tim Harris, North West London Magistrates
Julie Pal, CommUNITY Barnet
Caroline Birkett, Victim Support
Laura Featley, Department for Work and
Pensions
James Armitage, Re
Bridget O'Dwyer, Barnet CCG

You are requested to attend the above meeting for which an agenda is attached.

Andrew Charlwood – Head of Governance

Governance Services contact: Tracy Scollin 020 8359 2315 tracy.scollin@barnet.gov.uk

Media Relations contact: Sue Cocker 020 8359 7039

ASSURANCE GROUP

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Item No	Title of Report	Pages
1.	Welcome and Introductions	
2.	Apologies for Absence	
3.	Minutes of Previous Meeting	5 - 10
4.	Matters Arising	
5.	<p>Focus on Offenders - NPS and CRC</p> <p>Update from the NPS and CRC on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance overview • Follow up to the North Quadrant HMIP inspection • Recent developments • Horizon scan • Other updates 	
6.	<p>Community Safety Strategic Assessment</p> <p>Update to the Board on the findings from the Barnet Community Safety Strategic Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance • Trends and patterns • Key findings 	11 - 30
7.	<p>Update from MOPAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-commissioning and Pan-London Commissioning • New MOPAC strategies and timelines • Joint working with SCPB in future – what does this look like • MOPAC's future expectations re funding 	
8.	<p>Substance Misuse services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on links between Substance Misuse Services outcomes and Partnership strategic priorities • Future delivery of Substance Misuse Services 	31 - 40
9.	<p>Update from Family Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance • Troubled Families • Safeguarding • Serious Youth Violence • Youth Offending and Gangs (young people) 	41 - 48

10.	Performance Dashboard	49 - 54
11.	Proposed items for next SCPB: January 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress report on funding (Prevent, VAWG, MOPAC) • Presentation of VAWG Delivery Plan and Performance Management • Analytical work to support the Partnership – programme and progress of work • Responding to ‘Wicked Problems’ and Joint Tasking (police and CST) • New policies/strategies impacting on Community Safety • Future landscape – including new policing plan and other emerging strategies across the Partnership • Briefing on the Council’s regulatory services 	
12.	Any Other Business	
13.	Date of Next Meeting Friday 26 January 2018, 10:00-12:00 hrs	

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Safer Communities Partnership Board

Minutes of meeting held on 21 July 2017
Hendon Town Hall, The Burroughs, London NW4 4BQ

AGENDA ITEM 3

Minutes

Board Members Present:

Cllr David Longstaff (Chairman)	London Borough of Barnet
Kiran Vagarwal	London Borough of Barnet
Jamie Blake	London Borough of Barnet
Simon Rose	Metropolitan Police
Claire Ansdell	National Probation Service
Steve Leader	London Fire Brigade
Bridget O'Dwyer	Barnet Clinical Commissioning Group
Dr Simon Harding	Middlesex University
Julie Pal	Community Barnet

Also Present:

Seppy Golding	London Borough of Barnet
Sharon Kuman	Metropolitan Police
Sharon Dearman	Victim Support
Karolina Bober	Victim Support
Amanda Lunness	Community Rehabilitation Company
Anika Cosgrove	Restore London
Carol Beckford	Restore London

1. INTRODUCTION, APOLOGIES AND MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Chairman of the Safer Communities Partnership Board, Councillor David Longstaff, welcomed all attendees to the meeting.

Apologies for absence had been received from Jamie Keddy, MOPAC.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 28 April 2017 be approved as a correct record, subject to the amendment in minute item 1 to show Jamie Keddy as representing MOPAC and not the National Probation Service.

2. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS STRATEGY 2017-2020

Kiran Vargwarl (Strategic Lead for Community Safety) presented the draft Domestic Violence and Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2017 – 2020. She outlined the governance structure that would support delivery of the Strategy and highlighted that referrals could be made between Boards, Forums and Groups where appropriate.

Partners were requested to nominate appropriate representatives to sit on the Boards, Forums and Groups detailed in the Strategy document.

The Board agreed the Strategy and endorsed the objectives set out in the Barnet's Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2017-2020.

3. VICTIM SUPPORT ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR PROJECT ANNUAL REPORT

Karolina Bober, Senior Service Delivery Manager, Victim Support presented the Barnet Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Project End of Year Report 2016/17. She reported that there had been a decrease in the number of referrals from the MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) with an associated increase in referrals directly from the police, Barnet Homes and the Community Safety Team. She reported that 118 referrals had been received against a target of 60.

The Board questioned whether Victim Support provided help for elderly victims of distraction burglary. Ms Bober reported that staff had been trained, but that there wasn't currently a specific project relating to this. It was noted that there were links to GP's in relation to these types of cases.

Board Members noted that referrals were made from Victim Support to services provided by partner agencies including drug and alcohol services, fire safety and CommUNITY Barnet.

The Board noted the update and agreed the following:

1. Ensuring that the Community Safety Team are focussed on hate crime;
2. Victim Support being requested to provide team briefings to partner organisations on services provided; and
3. Victim Support maintaining a focus on referrals to partner organisations where appropriate.

4. UPDATE FROM THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Steve Leader, the London Fire Brigade Barnet Borough Commander, provided an update on Barnet Borough fire performance and key issues.

In relation to performance, it was reported that community safety measures were performing well, but some indicators were below target relating to: primary fires – injuries; outdoor rubbish fires; fires in buildings that are not dwellings; and shut in lift releases.

Emerging trends were:

- Primary fires had been increasing, particularly in shop units with residential accommodation above. In these cases, residents of dwellings had suffered from smoke inhalation and were therefore included as casualties even though the injuries were minor; and
- There had been a focus on high rise buildings following the Grenfell Fire.

Mr Leader reported that key challenges were:

- A continuing focus on fire safety in high rise buildings and diversion of resources to support that work;
- Linking between agencies to identify vulnerable people who represented a high fire risk, such as drug and alcohol dependents, people with severe disabilities or hoarders.

The Board noted the update and requested that up to four fire safety key performance indicators be added to the dashboard including one relating to referrals to the Fire Brigade from partner agencies.

5. PREVENT STRATEGY UPDATE

Matt Leng, Community Safety Manager, LB Barnet provided an update on the Prevent Strategy. He reported that:

- Partners had been holding monthly meetings with Middlesex University;
- 148 GP's had been prevent trained at a recent conference;
- 456 staff in partner agencies had been prevent trained;
- The Community Safety Team had implemented a secure IT system for liaison with partners; and
- A public building audit had taken place assess for target hardening.

The Board were reminded of the five Prevent Strategy objectives which were:

- Partnerships;
- Risk Assessments;
- Prevent Action Plan;
- Staff training; and
- Use of local authority resources

The Board were informed that Home Office funding 2016/17 had been £139,937 (for projects relating to Mosque Engagement and Web Guardians and to fund a Prevent Co-ordinator post) and £184,116 would be available for the following in 2017/18:

Prevent Co-ordinator
Prevent Education Officer
Community Co-ordinator

He reported that next steps were:

- Development of an Executive Summary; and
- Creation of a Prevent Strategy KPI dashboard.

The Board noted the Prevent Strategy update.

6. UPDATE FROM FAMILY SERVICES

Tina McElligott, Assistant Director of Family Services, LB Barnet provided an update on Family Services.

Ms McElligott delivered a presentation which detailed child data as at June 2017 and an overview of the Barnet:

- Under 18 CSC/Gang profile;
- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) profile;
- Missing Children profile;
- Troubled Families Programme;
- Youth Offending;

- REACH (multi-agency team to wrap-around children at high risk of CSE, Gangs and Missing); and
- Strategic Oversight.

Responding to a question from the Board, Ms McElligott agreed that a disproportionate number of children missing in care were from black and ethnic minority backgrounds.

The Board noted the update and requested that consideration be given to which Family Services key performance indicators could be added to the partnership performance dashboard.

7. RESTORE LONDON BRIEFING

Anika Cosgrove and Carol Beckford were in attendance to deliver a presentation on Restore London, a pan-London victim focussed restorative justice service.

The presentation outlined the definition of restorative justice, the benefits to victims and the benefits to offenders. The drivers for a new approach were outlined along with the 'hub and spoke' model that would be delivered in London.

The Board suggested that Restore London could liaise with Victim Support Barnet to ensure that there was a joined-up approach.

The Board noted the presentation.

8. LONDON CRIME PREVENTION FUND (LCPF) - DEVELOPMENT OF CO-COMMISSIONING MODEL

The Board received an update on the London Crime Prevention Fund development of a co-commissioning model. It was noted that the co-commissioning fund would be released in two tranches and MOPAC would soon be seeking expressions of interest for Tranche 1 which would be focused on four priority areas:

1. Child sexual exploitation
2. Sexual violence
3. Female offending
4. Youth offending

The Board noted that Barnet were considering a multi-borough bid, but were likely to miss the deadline for the first tranche. Officers would circulate details to Board Members for Tranche 2.

9. PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD

Chief Superintendent Simon Rose presented the Performance Dashboard as at May 2017. He reported that there had been a significant increase in robbery which would be kept under review. In relation to Anti-Social Behaviour it was reported that there had been a small increase, but noted that the classification of incidents meant that this was open to interpretation.

In relation to repeat burglary victims, Chief Superintendent Rose informed the Board that police had been visiting those most affected and were undertaking target hardening. Of the 500 victims approached by the police around 400 had accepted support and there had only been one repeat victim from those supported.

Robbery had seen an increase in prevalence and this would continue to be monitored. It was noted that the recent trend in moped robberies could be contributing to this increase.

The Board noted the update and requested that a presentation be delivered to the next meeting on burglary and prevention with a focus on victims.

10. FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME

The Board considered the future work programme as set out in the agenda and agreed the following items to be considered in 2017/18:

1. Report on Child Sexual Exploitation, Gangs and Domestic Violence.
2. Report on Community Rehabilitation Company (including Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) and Adult Offender Management.
3. Future Landscape – including:
 - Community Safety Update
 - Drugs
 - Policing and Crime
 - MOPAC (Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime)
4. Revised Multi-Agency Performance Dashboard.
5. MOPAC Update on Pan-London Commissioning.

The Board agreed the work programme as set out above.

11. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

The Chairman noted that that Barnet had been offered the opportunity to participate in a Deferred Prosecution Study, a diversion programme for those at risk of violent re-offending. Detailed proposals would be reported back to the Board in due course.

The meeting finished at 12.30pm

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AGENDA ITEM 6

ITEM _		
Report Name:	Community Safety Strategic Assessment	
Meeting:	Safer Communities Partnership Board	
Meeting Date:	27 th October 2017	
Enclosures:	-----	
Report Author:	Peter Clifton 16 th October 2017	
Outcome Required:	Information Only: Decision Required: Feedback/comments required: X	<input type="checkbox"/>
Restricted	No	

Summary

This report provides the Safer Communities Partnership Board with a summary of the findings of the annual Community Safety Strategic Assessment.

The Strategic Assessment is an annual review of the patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour. The strategic assessment fulfils the partnership responsibility under sections 5,6, and 7 Of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to conduct an annual review of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder. The findings of the Strategic Assessment (together with results from consultation exercises) will help inform the 2017/18 refresh of Barnet's 2015-2020 Community Safety Strategy.

The 2015-2020 Community Safety Strategy is produced and delivered in line with the statutory duty under S6 Crime and Disorder Act 1998 the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership ('BSCP' or 'the Partnership') produces and implements a partnership strategy for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. The Strategy focuses on working in partnership with our local community, businesses and partners; supporting victims of crime, managing offenders to reduce their reoffending and directing partnership resources to the high crime.

Recommendations

1. That the Safer Communities Partnership Board note and comment on the findings of the Community Safety Strategic Crime Needs Assessment.
2. That the Safer Communities Partnership Board note the progress made by the Safer Communities Partnership on delivering the 2016/17 objectives of the Community Safety Strategy.

Introduction

- 1.1.1 In line with the statutory duty under S6 Crime and Disorder Act 1998 the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership ('BSCP' or 'the Partnership') produces and implements a partnership strategy for reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.
- 1.1.2 The 2015-2020 Barnet Community Safety Strategy focuses on working in partnership with our local community, businesses and partners; supporting victims of crime, managing offenders to reduce their reoffending and directing partnership resources to the high crime and ASB areas in the borough.
- 1.1.3 The statutory duty also includes the production of an annual strategic crime needs assessment which analyses performance of the strategy and seeks to understand any changing or emerging crime and trends.
- 1.1.4 This report provides a summary of the initial findings of the annual strategic crime needs assessment, the emerging issues and the annual update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board on the progress made in delivering Barnet's Community Safety Strategy.

Background context

- 1.1.5 The BSCP is a statutory Community Safety Partnership set up under Section 5-7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Partners are required to work together to protect their communities from crime and help people feel safer, work out how to deal with local issues like anti-social behaviour, drug and alcohol misuse and reoffending and annually assess local crime priorities, consulting with partners and the local community about how to deal with them.
- 1.1.6 Sections 5, 6 and 7 of the act stipulates that the responsible authorities for a local government area must formulate a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area and must carry out an annual review of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder.
- 1.1.7 The Community Safety Strategic Assessment is the annual review of crime levels and patterns and will inform the 2017/18 refresh of the 2015-2020 Community Safety Strategy and supporting action plan. As well as considering patterns of crime and disorder the assessment also considers the implementation of the 2015-2020 strategy against the 2016/17 priority objectives within that strategy.

Strategic Priorities

1.2.1 The 2015-2020 Community Safety Strategy has three overarching objectives:

- To provide a victim centred approach to victims of crime and anti-social behaviour.
- To maintain reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour.
- To improve the perception of Barnet as a safe place to live, work and visit.

1.2.2 In order to work towards these objectives the Partnership committed that in 2015/16 it will work towards the following outcomes:

1. Residents and businesses feel confident that the police and council respond to crime and ASB in their area.
2. Residents and businesses are engaged and informed about community safety and the action we have taken in their area.
3. Victims of Domestic Violence and Hate Crime are confident in reporting incidents and the Partnership intervenes to prevent repeat victimisation.
4. The Partnership will work to reduce Serious Youth Violence with a focus on young people as victims and offenders.
5. Sustained reductions in re-offending.
6. Sustained reductions in Burglary and other high volume crime types, such as: Violence with Injury, Robbery, Theft of Motor Vehicle, Theft from Motor Vehicle, Theft from Person, Criminal Damage
7. Effective and wide-ranging partnerships are in place between the local authority, statutory and non-statutory partners, community groups and faith institutions, to help mitigate risks from terrorism and extremism and to support the boroughs diverse communities.

Summary findings of the Strategic Crime Needs Assessment

1.3.1 The following areas are covered in this summary:

- Barnet's overall crime rate and long term trends
- Crime levels in the last 12 months
- Performance, trends and key partnership activity for each of the 7 priority objectives of the Safer Communities partnership strategy

Overall crime rate and long term trends

1.3.2 Barnet is one of London's safest boroughs with a low crime rate. In the last 12 months¹ there were 68 crimes per 1000 residents in Barnet, which was 8th lowest rate of total crime per person out of all 32 London boroughs. The rate of violent crime is even lower: Barnet had the 3rd lowest rate of violent crime with 5.9 Violence with Injury offences per 1000 population. The overall rate of crime in Barnet per 1000 population is 23% lower than the London average.

1.3.3 Over the last 5 years² Barnet has achieved an overall 21% reduction³ across the MOPAC7⁴ crime types. This includes over 1500 fewer burglaries per year (a reduction of over 30%), over 700 fewer robberies (reduction of 61%) and over 1200 fewer Theft from Motor Vehicle offences (34% reduction), over 150 fewer Theft Of Motor Vehicle offences (15% reduction).

Crime levels over the last 12 months⁵

1.3.4 In addition to having a low rate of crime, during the last performance year⁶ there were 590 fewer burglaries in Barnet than a year ago (equating to a reduction of 15% - the largest reduction in London) and a 159 fewer robberies (equating to a reduction of 26%, again the largest reduction out of all London boroughs).

1.3.5 During 2016/17 alone there was a 5% reduction in the MOPAC7 crime types in Barnet – a larger reduction than any other London borough.

¹ The 12 months to March 2017

² 2011/12 vs. 2016/17

³ As at March 2017

⁴ MOPAC7 Crime types: Burglary, Criminal Damage, Robbery, Theft from Motor Vehicles, Theft of Motor Vehicles, Theft from a Person, Violence with Injury

⁵ Figures based on the rolling 12 months to March 2018

⁶ 12 months to March 2017

1.3.6 The table below shows the volume of different crimes in Barnet during 2016/17 compared to 1 year ago and 5 years ago.

	2011/12	2015/16	2016/17	% change vs. one year ago	% change vs. 5 years ago
Robbery	1199	622	463	-25.6%	-61.4%
Theft From MV	3602	2372	2360	-0.5%	-34.5%
Burglary	4912	3878	3297	-15.0%	-32.9%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	956	701	809	15.4%	-15.4%
Criminal Damage	2361	2256	2190	-2.9%	-7.2%
Theft From Person	692	622	695	11.7%	0.4%
Violence with Injury	1539	2179	2229	2.3%	44.8%

Delivering the Community Safety Strategy

Priority: Residents and businesses feel confident that the police and council respond to crime and ASB in their area.

Performance and trends

- 1.4.1 In the last 12 months⁷ there were 9198 ASB reports made to the police, this is up from 8237 in the previous year (an approximate 10% increase). Of those calls 221 were in relation to repeat cases, an increase of 17% from the previous year. It should be noted that the increase during the last 12 months comes after a number of years of successive reductions in ASB reports.

Key partnership activity

- 1.4.2 The Barnet Safer Communities Partnership has continued to develop working across the police, council and other partner agencies in order to deliver a coordinated response to cases involving persistent anti-social behaviour. Barnet's model of delivering these co-ordinated services to victims and local communities experiencing anti-social behaviour has a strong focus on:
- Keeping victims informed
 - Identifying and addressing the behaviour of offenders
 - Implementing area based interventions to provide short, medium and long term solutions and deploying resources across the partnership at the right time – when the ASB is taking place
- 1.4.3 In order to facilitate and drive this work Barnet Community Safety Team runs a multi-agency problem solving panel which meets regularly to review the most persistent and complex ASB cases – This panel is known as The Community Safety Multi-agency Risk Assessment Case Conference (CS MARAC).
- 1.4.4 The panel is co-chaired by the Community Safety Team and the Police and is made up of a core group of officers from across the partnership which includes:
- Barnet Community Safety Team; Police; Family Services (Youth Offending Service, Social Care, Youth Service), Family First and a representative from schools, Housing (Council and other Social Landlords), Barnet Homes, National Probation Service (NPS), Victim support and Mental Health Services.
- 1.4.5 In addition to this, during 2017 the Safer Communities Partnership has commissioned and launched an inter-agency secure partnership ASB information sharing system called ECINS. This system has the advantages that the other Safer Communities Partnership organisations (i.e. police, Barnet Homes etc.) have access to the system for secure information sharing and inter-agency case management.

⁷ To June 2017

Priority: Residents and businesses are engaged and informed about community safety and the action we have taken in their area.

Performance and trends

- 1.5.1 Overall there is a high level of community cohesion in Barnet and 82% of residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live⁸ (compared to a comparative figure of 80% in London on average). Most residents are confident that the police and council are working effectively to tackle crime and ASB: 67% of residents consulted in the *Autumn 2016 Residents Perception Survey* confirmed that they are confident that the police and council are working effectively to deal with Anti-social behaviour, up 1% from spring 2016, and up 3% from autumn 2015.
- 1.5.2 In relation to individuals victims of anti-social behaviour the Barnet Victim Support ASB project provides one to one support to victims of cases being managed through the Community Safety MARAC. During 2016/17 this project provided support to over 70 victims of anti-social behaviour, with over 95% saying that they would recommend the service to others. During Q4 of 2016/17 the satisfaction rate increased to 100% with all victims supported feeding back that they would recommend the service to others.
- 1.5.3 Improving the perception of Barnet as a safe place to live, work, study or visit in is one of the three strategic objectives set out in the 2015-2020 Community Safety Strategy. Despite falling crime rates over the last five years, crime continues to be one of the top three priorities for residents ('crime' being the second highest concern overall in the Spring 2017 residents perception survey.⁹

Key partnership activity

- 1.5.4 We recognise that given the new ASB powers, it is imperative that victims of anti-social behaviour and local residents and business are provided with information, support, guidance, and are kept informed about the actions being taken to address ASB issues affecting them.
- 1.5.5 The Barnet Safer Communities Partnership has commissioned Victim Support to deliver a local "ASB and Victim Support Project" with the aim of supporting victims and witnesses of anti-social behaviour (ASB) and keeping them informed of the actions being taken.
- 1.5.6 The Victim Support Project Officer is a core member of the Barnet Community Safety MARAC. The direct referral of cases from CS MARAC to the Victim Support ASB project has helped to reduce the time taken for victims of anti-social behaviour to receive support.

⁸ Barnet Residents Perception Survey Spring 2017

⁹ With 32% of residents responding that they consider crime to be in their top 3 issues they are most concerned about

- 1.5.7 The project delivers more intensive work with individuals already identified as vulnerable victims as this is an invaluable additional tool to support those victims and help resolve cases more effectively. A project worker coordinates the activities of support work provided. Additionally Restorative Justice Panels are used as one of the interventions to support victims alongside mediation and casework support.

Priority: Victims of Domestic Violence and Hate Crime are confident in reporting incidents and the Partnership intervenes to prevent repeat victimisation.

Performance and trends

Domestic Violence and Violence against Women and Girls

- 1.6.1 Between 2012 and 2016 the annual volume of reported Domestic Violence and Abuse incidents (calls to police about DVA) in Barnet rose from 3503 to 4990 per year. Of those calls, the number which resulted in crimes being recorded (DVA Offences) rose from 1125 to 2523 per year. This increase followed a similar trend to that seen in other areas of London and across the country. A possible reason for the increase in reports is the concerted effort at the national, London and borough level to raise awareness about and encourage reporting of DVA as well as ensuring reports are recorded and responded to appropriately.

Hate Crime

- 1.6.2 Instances of racist and religious hate crime have been increasing over the past year. In the last 12 months there were 717 reported Racist and Religious Hate Crimes, up from 552 a year ago (this increase reflects the overall London increase seen over the same period). Following the referendum there was an increase in reported racist and religious Hate Crime nationally and in London. Barnet also experienced an increase in the rate of reported racist and religious Hate Crime in the two week period following the referendum but by the third week levels had dropped back to pre-referendum levels.
- 1.6.3 Overall, Barnet's reported incidence of racist and religious Hate Crime remains considerably below the London average. However the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership recognises that Hate Crime is, both locally and nationally significantly underreported.

Key partnership activity

Domestic Violence and Violence against Women and Girls

- 1.6.4 Partner organisations¹⁰ the borough work together to respond to VAWG with the aim of preventing it and reducing the harm it causes to victims, their families and the wider community. This work has included:
- Barnet Council continue to fund specialist services for victims of DVA and VAWG; this includes refuge provision, IDVA Service and the Domestic Violence MARAC.

¹⁰ Including Barnet Council, Police, Clinical Commissioning Group, Public Health, National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Company, Health providers, and voluntary and community groups.

- Between April 2016 and December 2016 Solace Women's Aid received 890 referrals to Barnet's IDVA service, 40 referrals for our refuge service and our DV MARAC, delivered by Hestia, received 226 referrals with 211 children within these households.
- During the same period 569 perpetrators were charged with 374 perpetrators cautioned (66% of total charged - in line with the rest of London overall).
- Barnet council commission RISE to deliver an adult and young people's perpetrator service to support perpetrators in changing their behaviour. In 2016/2017 the programme received 42 referrals.
- In September 2015 Barnet Homes worked with partners including Victim Support, Jewish Women's Aid, Solace Women's Aid, private solicitor firms, Barnet Magistrate and Cyber Care set up Barnet's One Stop Shop (OSS), a drop in service for early intervention and advice for victims of DVA and VAWG. Since September 2015 to 30 March 2017, the OSS has responded to 433 cases.

1.6.5 During 2016/17 the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership has developed a new 2017-2020 VAWG Strategy.

1.6.6 The Strategy, Barnet's Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) strategy 2017- 2020, has been developed to take into account regional, national and international commitments, expected standards relating to the Violence against Women and Girls agenda, and the feedback received through a consultation and engagement exercise held locally between February and May 2017.

1.6.7 A partnership focus is a central element to the strategy and is underpinned by the following partnership objectives.

- 1.6.8 The four partnership objectives are:
- i. Preventing Violence against women and girls
 - ii. Improving outcomes for victims and their children
 - iii. Holding perpetrators to account
 - iv. Enhancing joint working practices between agencies

Hate Crime Awareness

1.6.9 The Barnet Safer Communities Partnership recognises that the underreporting of Hate Crime is a long standing issue. To encourage more victims and witnesses of Hate Crime to report incidents, during 2016/17 local Hate Crime reporting centres have been set up across the borough as part of a joint initiative lead by the Safer Communities Partnership Board and Safeguarding Adults Board working together with and local voluntary and community

organisations. The centres provide an alternative way for victims to report Hate Crime to trained staff and victims can receive information and advice about the support available to them.

- 1.6.10 In order to build on this work, the Safer Communities Partnership has secured funding from the MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund for the next two years which will be used to strengthen the partnership approach to tackling hate crime by supporting the joint work of the Safer Communities Partnership Board, Safeguarding Adults Board and Barnet MENCAP to raise awareness, encourage reporting and improving access to justice for victims

Priority: The Partnership will work to reduce Serious Youth Violence with a focus on young people as victims and offenders.

Performance and trends

Overall trends in reported levels of Violent Crime

- 1.7.1 Since 2014 onwards there has been a significant increase in reported violence with injury (VWI) in Barnet – this trend has been in line with the London wide trend, and it is believed changes in reporting and recording practices have contributed significantly to this – as a result VWI is around 45% higher¹¹ than the 2011/12 baseline.
- 1.7.2 Over the last 12 months the upward trend appears to be slowing down – with a 2% increase in Violence with Injury compared to a year ago. It is important to note that Barnet remains one of the safest boroughs in London with the 3rd lowest rate of violent crime with injury per 1000 population out of all 32 London boroughs.

Trends in Serious Youth Violence

- 1.7.3 Barnet is one of London's safest boroughs in which to live and work with the 3rd lowest rates of violent crime in London. However, although small in number there have been some significant issues in terms of gangs and serious youth violence. As at June 2017, 92 young people in Barnet were being supervised by the Youth Offending Team and of these 60% are believed to be gang-involved.
- 1.7.4 Over the last 12 months (to March 2017) there have been reductions in Serious Youth Violence, knife crime and gun crime:
- 12% reduction in Serious Youth Violence (from 218 offences to 191)
 - 8% reduction in knife crime (from 347 offences to 318)
 - 6% reduction in gun crime (from 79 to 74)

Key partnership activity

- 1.7.5 The Safer Communities Partnership has secured funding for partnership initiatives aimed at keeping young people safe (£150k per year for two years secured from the MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund to support preventative school engagement work and Family Services REACH Programme which aims to prevent young people from becoming involved in gangs in family, school and community settings.

¹¹ In the 12 months to March 2017

1.7.6 The Community Safety Team has worked with partners including Family Services and the Police to produce a profile of CSE cases in Barnet. The findings of the analysis have been used to inform the prevention and enforcement strands of the CSE strategy.

Priority: Sustained reductions in re-offending.

Performance and trends

- 1.8.1 The proven adult reoffending rate is 19.6%¹², which represents a 3.5 percentage point reduction in reoffending compared to a year ago.

Key partnership activity

- 1.8.2 During 2016/17 the Barnet Integrated Offender Management program continued to demonstrate a reduction in the offending rate of its cohort members in comparison to period prior to joining cohort: Delivering reductions in offending rates of approximately 40%.¹³
- 1.8.3 Alongside the IOM, the Safer Communities Partnership has provided MOPAC funding for the Young Persons substance misuse intervention project and the Adults substance misuse intervention projects. These projects aim to reduce substance related offending through a combination of the provision of targeted education, advice, early intervention, one to one and group work programs, targeted psycho-educational support, family support interventions and intervention delivery.
- 1.8.4 In order to further develop the co-ordinated partnership approach to the management of offenders, the Safer Communities Partnership has secured funding from the MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund for a Barnet Reducing Reoffending Partnership Coordinator (RRPC). The focus of the RRPC is on:
- Developing effective working relationships with internal and external partners, key stakeholders and the wider Criminal Justice System and related bodies.
 - Developing a model of best practice partnership work to reduce re-offending within the borough of Barnet.
 - Developing referral pathways between key partner agencies including mental health providers, physical health, housing, domestic abuse services, and substance misuse services and Education/Training/Employment providers.
- 1.8.5 Specific pieces of work already delivered by the Reducing Reoffending Partnership coordinator include:

¹² For the 12 month period to March 2015 (Ministry of Justice proven reoffending rates are reported with a time lag due to the methodology of the measure).

¹³ Based on offending rate of cohort members compared to their average offending rate in 12 months prior to joining the programme

- Joint work with CRC and NPS to improve Mental Health referral pathway – training workshop session on referral options and processes delivered (April and June 2017).
- Integrated Offender Management Team Information Sharing Agreement revised and updated.
- Work with CRC to link the IOM team with the new ECINS partnership information sharing platform.
- Working with CRC, NPS and Public Health to develop the substance misuse pathways – in particular relating to prison releases as the post prison release engagement rate with substance misuse treatment in Barnet is lower than the national average.

Priority: Sustained reductions in Burglary and other high volume crime types.

Performance and trends

- 1.9.1 Reducing Burglary in Barnet is recognised as a top priority: there are now over 1500 fewer burglaries happening in Barnet every year than there were five years ago.
- 1.9.2 However burglary remains the only major volume crime which occurs in Barnet at a rate well above the London average (the burglary rate per 1000 population in Barnet is 22% higher than London's). Over the last 12 months¹⁴ Barnet has had the 8th highest rate of burglary¹⁵ with the burglary occurring at a rate 8% higher than the London average.
- 1.9.3 During 2015/16 Barnet had the highest rate of residential burglary of any London borough, by 2016/17 the reductions in burglary in Barnet had resulted in Barnet falling to the 5th highest rate out of the 32 boroughs and having a lower rate than 3 of the surrounding five boroughs. Despite the significant reduction achieved, reducing residential burglary further remains a key priority.

Key partnership activity

- 1.9.4 The Barnet Safer Communities Partnership, which includes the council and police, have been working together to prevent burglary and to catch and convict those involved in committing burglaries:
- The MetTrace Project: Under the MetTrace project the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership has deployed 'MetTrace' crime prevention technology in over 15,000 households. The SmartWater® technology to date has had a 100% conviction rate in court and has been proven to reduce burglaries by 85%.
 - Targeted crime prevention advice: This year Barnet Police have provided crime prevention advice to over 1000 homes which have previously targeted by burglars
 - Neighbourhood Watch: The Council and police work closely with Barnet Borough Watch, who have delivered crime prevention events and across the borough and has trained over 400 watch coordinators to deliver crime prevention training to their local neighbourhoods.

¹⁴ To March 2017

¹⁵ 8.66 per 1000 population vs. London average of 7.99

- 1.9.5 To build on the successes achieved and further reduce the number of burglaries in Barnet, Barnet council and police have implemented a joint project to expand the Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) camera coverage across the borough. The cameras which are now live are monitoring the key routes in Barnet 24 hours a day. These cameras will help prevent crime involving vehicles and will provide information and evidence to catch and convict offenders.

Priority: Effective and wide-ranging partnerships are in place between the local authority, statutory and non-statutory partners, community groups and faith institutions, to help mitigate risks from terrorism and extremism and to support the boroughs diverse communities.

Update

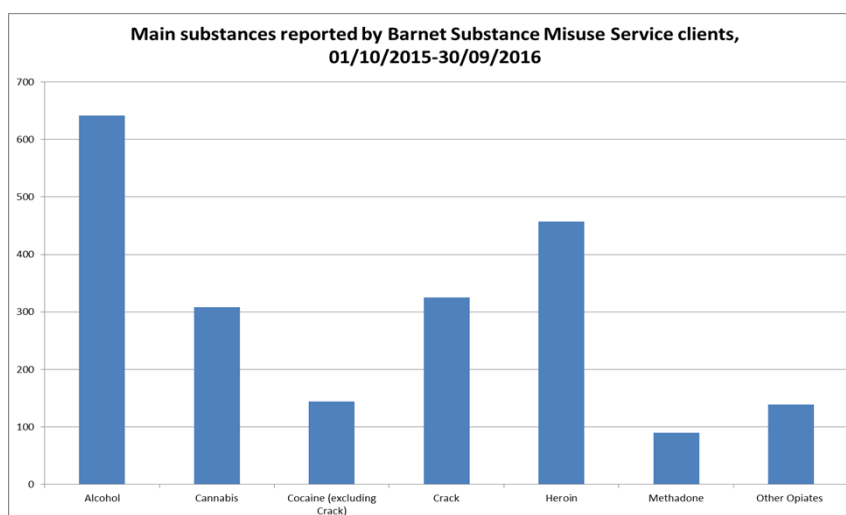
- 1.10.1 The Community Safety Team has overseen the work of the Prevent Working Group and has, with the Prevent Coordinator, managed the delivery of the Prevent Partnership action plan.
- 1.10.2 Once adopted the new Barnet's Prevent Forward Strategy 2017- 2020 will replace the draft Prevent Forward Strategy 2015 – 2018. The new strategy has a focus on integrating the Prevent Framework across the council and partnership within our existing frameworks.

Organisational Change

- 1.11.1 The last 24 months have seen a number of organisational and structural changes across different Safer Communities Partnership organisations and against a backdrop of changing demand patterns and resources constraints.
- 1.11.2 This includes the on-going Met Change programme with which the Metropolitan Police have been assessing different options for change, including a model (currently being piloted in some parts of London) that would see a sharing of services and resources across policing boroughs.
- 1.11.3 Another area of significant change has been in Offender Management, with probation services now delivered in London by the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC), National Probation Service (NPS). Further work is required to develop the joint working with the CRC, NPS, Police, and Barnet Council; and to establish clear support pathways for offenders especially in relation to mental health where there is an identified need.

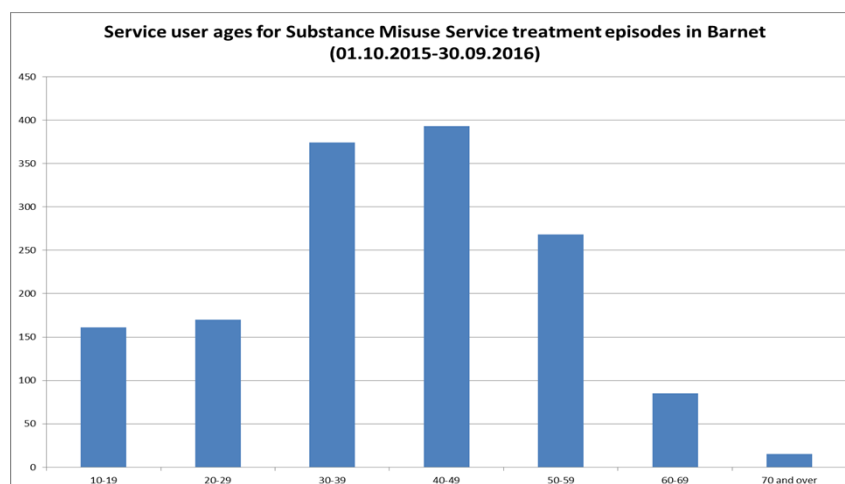
Drug and alcohol treatment in Barnet provides a positive return on investment both financially and socially by reducing costs to health, Criminal Justice System (CJS) and other sectors and reducing harms to individuals, families and communities. The link between crime and drug/alcohol misuse is well established and by their very nature, clients within the CJS are some of the most complex and have multiple health, social and criminogenic needs. Given the prevalence and associated health and crime issues, it is in the interests of local strategic partners to work steadfastly to ensure drug and alcohol treatment is effective and good value for money in the long term.

The below graph provides a snapshot of the main substances reported by WDP Barnet Substance Misuse Service clients during 1.10.15 to 30.9.16. However, there are a number of other substances reported and which treatment is also delivered i.e.: MDMA (Ecstasy), Amphetamines, Benzodiazepines, Hallucinogens, solvents and other prescribed/non-prescribed drugs.



Please note: each client can report up to three main substances during a treatment episode and some clients undergo more than one treatment episode during a year.

The below graph illustrates the age range served by WDP Barnet Adult and Young People's Substance Misuse Service. As can be seen in the graph, the largest age group in treatment is 30 years to 49 years. The national picture shows that substance misuse is on the rise in older adults due to an ageing population and the "baby boomers" approaching older adulthood. It is estimated that substance misuse will double between 2001 and 2020 in adults over 65 years and is related to increased mortality and morbidity¹.



Barnet Adult Substance Misuse Service

<http://www.wdp.org.uk/find-us/london/barnet-0>

Opiate and/or Crack Cocaine use

According to the most recent Public Health England (PHE) data², Barnet has seen an increase in its drug using population (age 15-64 years) since the previous estimate in 2011/12:

	2011/12	2014/15
Opiate and/or Crack Cocaine Users (OCU)	1,492	1,668
Opiate users	1156	1,390 Male: 1,390 Female: 226
Crack Cocaine users	857	1,030

Opiates are defined as a group of drugs including heroin, methadone and buprenorphine. An “OCU” is defined as a client presenting with opiates and/or crack cocaine as their main, second or third drug recorded at any episode during their latest treatment journey. Please note: the case definition focuses on the ‘use’ of opiates and/or crack cocaine rather than the misuse of these drugs or addiction to either drug. The case definition does not include the use of cocaine in a powder form or the use of any other substances such as amphetamine, ecstasy or cannabis³.

Barnet’s estimated rates of OCU prevalence by age is highest in persons aged 35- 64 years, followed by those aged 25-34 years. The estimated rate of Opiate use in Barnet is highest in persons aged 35- 64 years, followed by those aged 25-34 years.

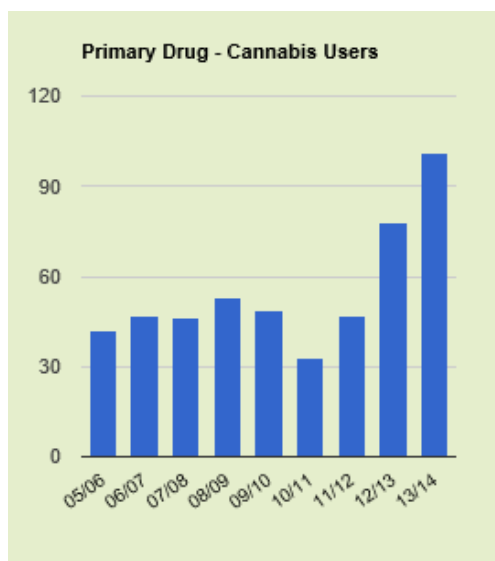
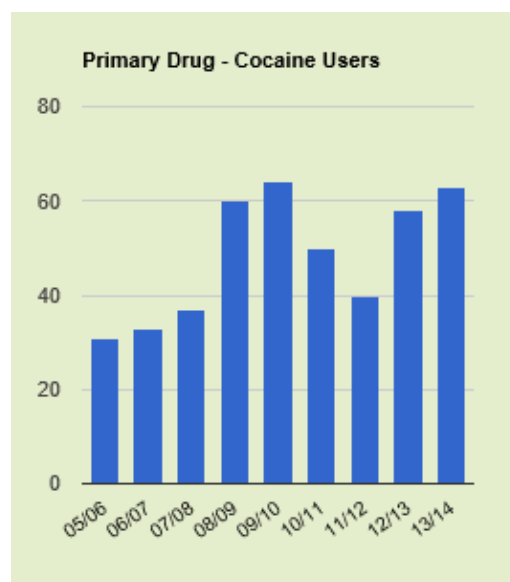
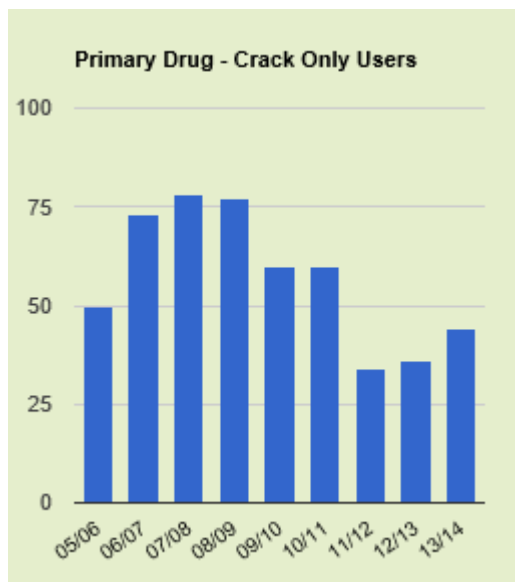
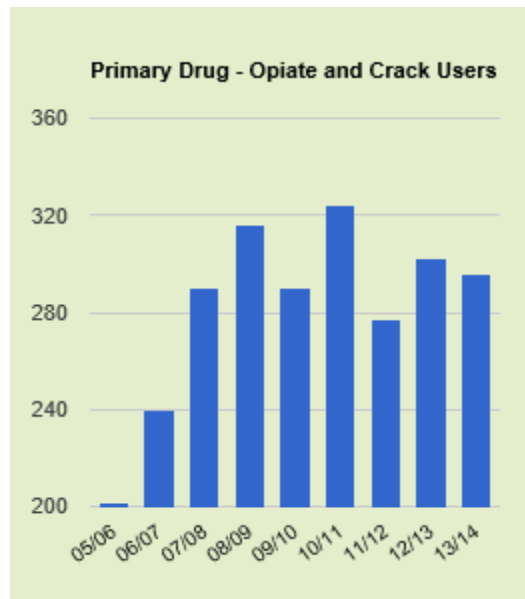
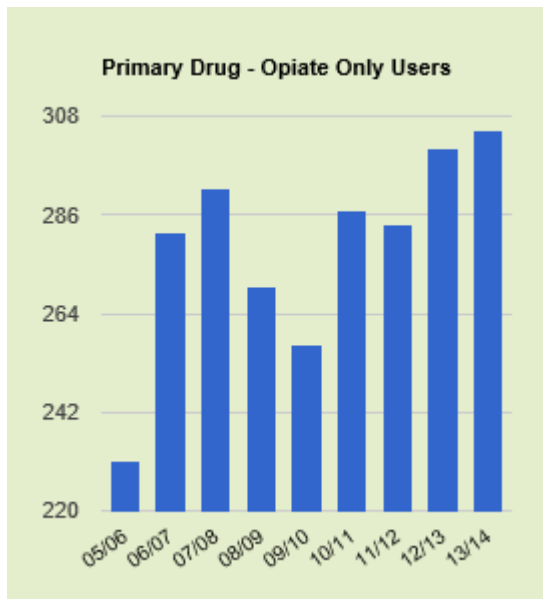
Local Authority Estimates of estimated number of children who live with adult opiate users and the estimated number of adult opiate users who live with children will be released by PHE later in 2017.

Alcohol

According the most recent PHE estimates, Barnet has 3,114 residents who are dependent on alcohol and PHE will shortly be publishing estimates of children living in a household with an adult with alcohol dependence⁴.

Five Year Estimates of Alcohol Dependent Population	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	3042	3057	3040	3095	3114

The National Drug Treatment Monitoring system (NDTMS)⁵ provides access to national statistics about Drug and Alcohol Misuse Treatment. The below NDTMS published data illustrates Barnet’s Adult Substance Misuse Service’s treatment population. The graphs below show the trend of the Barnet treatment population between 2005/06 and 2013/14.



Most recent local data:

Number of adult clients in treatment	2017/18: (Q1)	799
Number of individuals assessed in a CJS setting	2016/17	192
Number of individuals referred for Drug Rehabilitation Requirements	2016/17	47
Number of individuals referred for Alcohol Treatment Report	2016/17	34

What we have done

WDP Barnet Adult Substance Misuse Service delivers the treatment and recovery pathway from two Hubs in Edgware and Finchley. There is also a range of satellite sites such as sexual health clinics, GPs and pharmacies to increase engagement for those individuals who may not wish to attend a Substance Misuse Service. Priority areas of satellites and outreach work have been towards areas of known need, such as the Dollis Valley Estate and Graham Park Estate. WDP also provide a dedicated team to jointly work with CJS partners from police, probation (CRC and NPS), the courts and prison service:

Custody: a previous process of custody having to call WDP to complete a Required Assessment has been replaced with a diary system. This new arrangement is still being embedded and WDP are in continued communication with Colindale Custody.

Targeted individuals via CMARC: joint work with probation and police resulted in a 'hard to reach' individual (previous erratic engagement) proactively engaging with WDP. As a result of flexible joint working, the individual received treatment and adhered to the order of attending WDP.

Known problematic substance misuse/offending individuals - WDP jointly work with the police to focus on individuals/groups such as street drinkers. An operation at Church End has resulted in positive outcomes with the majority of the street drinkers in treatment and a homeless person obtaining accommodation.

Known problematic substance misuse/offending areas:

Burnt Oak: WDP have conducted outreach with the police in various capacities including working directly on the street and offering pre-booked appointments to individuals. From evaluating this model, individuals conveyed that police presence (even though plain clothed) was a barrier to engagement and WDP are now undertaking work with local community based projects.

Colindale: Gang and glamour substance misuse - WDP have designed a model incorporating the Barnet Young People's Drug and Alcohol Service (Barnet YPDAS) which involves initially joining the police on patrol and information gathering and sharing. Once an individual has been identified, part of their Court Order will be to engage with WDP which may be a substance awareness course or more structured treatment intervention.

Prisons: Recently published PHE restricted data has highlighted the national and local gap between those receiving treatment for a substance misuse problem in prison and continuing treatment in the community once released. WDP have worked extensively to improve communication/prison release engagement which has resulted in a current rise in the number of prisoners engaging with treatment directly from prison. By ensuring a flexible presence, prisoners are able to speak with the WDP Prison Link Worker which creates therapeutic relationships and breaks down some of the apprehensions about attending community treatment.

Drug alerts and local information system

Media reports and other warnings regarding new and/or novel, potent, adulterated or contaminated drugs have increased over the last decade. These reports are often inaccurate, rarely confirmed by toxicology tests and may sometimes be counterproductive to public health messages intended to reduce drug-related harms and deaths. In line with PHE guidance, WDP Barnet Substance Misuse Service has established a Professional Information Network (PIN) to respond to immediate risk that uses consistent and efficient processes for sharing/assessing information. Warnings will be issued where needed and help ensure high quality, effective information rapidly reaches the right people. Although the primary aim of a drug alert is to inform people who use drugs of an immediate risk, an equally important aim of an LDIS is to inform professionals⁶.

Members of the Barnet SCPB are an essential part of the LDIS and to ensure membership is up to date, are requested to send an e-mail marked 'Professional Information Network' with their contact details, title and department to WDP Service Manager: Bevan Kay: Bevan.kay@wdp.org.uk.

Drug Related Deaths (DRDs)

As a result of the national rise in drug-related deaths reported in 2015⁷, PHE convened a national inquiry in partnership with the Local Government Association to investigate the causes and what could be done to prevent future premature deaths. Recommendations included:

- easy to access treatment services, especially to those currently not being reached
- sharing learning between services who have contact with those at high risk
- improving information recorded and transferred between agencies
- intervening following non-fatal overdoses
- support improved access for people who use drugs to broader physical and mental health care services
- supporting the provision of naloxone (emergency antidote to opiate overdose)
- promoting better links with coroners

The Office for National Statistics⁸ also recently published its latest statistical bulletin on drug poisoning and Barnet has also seen a rise in the number of drug related deaths:

3 Years	Barnet DRDs
2012-14:	14
2013-15:	23
2014-16	30

Although the rate of DRDs in Barnet is similar to the London and national rate, more work is required to further reduce the number of preventable deaths. Most DRDs are among people not in treatment and a priority for Barnet Substance Misuse Service is to continue to increase engagement into treatment and to sustain treatment, which is a protective factor.

The PHE guidance also provided examples of local practice in investigating and reviewing the causes of a DRD. WDP Barnet Substance Misuse Service is currently establishing a multi-agency local review process to investigate and learn lessons from DRDs. The aim of the DRD Panel is to increase understanding of the factors contributing to drug and/or alcohol related deaths and reduce the risk of further drug and/or alcohol related deaths occurring in the borough. The purpose of the Panel:

- Multi-agency review of all identified and notified drug and/or alcohol related deaths in Barnet

- Identify learning points from each case
- Make recommendations on actions to be taken to reduce the risk of further drug and/or alcohol related deaths.
- Disseminate learning points and actions plans to partners and providers of treatment services across the boroughs.

Relevant Members of the Barnet SCPB are an essential part of this Panel and WDP Service Manager will send an invitation in the near future. The SCPB is asked to support this initiative.

Naloxone

Naloxone is an emergency antidote to opiate overdose that blocks opioid receptors to counteract the effects of opioid drugs such as heroin, methadone, fentanyl and morphine. Naloxone reverses the life-threatening effects of an overdose such as depressed breathing and is injected directly into the body so is quick to take effect⁹. WDP Barnet Substance Misuse Service provide Naloxone (including overdose training) to identified individuals/carers/family members and are also liaising with Pharmacies (who provide a Needle and Syringe Exchange Programme) and Barnet's Homeless Agencies as being homeless is also a risk factor for DRDs. However, Naloxone is just one way to try to reduce a drug-related death and as mentioned earlier, a whole package of measures needs to be considered to prevent overdoses and other causes of drug-related deaths.

Members of the Barnet SCPB are asked to consider and ensure their Services are identifying and referring individuals who require substance misuse treatment.

Members of the Barnet SCPB are asked to consider their Service's requirement for substance misuse training. To discuss training requirements, please contact WDP Service Manager: Bevan Kay: Bevan.kay@wdp.org.uk.

WDP Barnet Young People's Drug and Alcohol Service (Barnet YPDAS)

<http://www.wdpyoungpeople.org.uk/barnet-young-peoples-drug-and-alcohol-service/>

Young people can enter specialist substance misuse services with a range of problems or vulnerabilities relating to their substance use such as having mental health problems, being Looked After, having a NEET status (Not in Education, Training or Employment) or wider factors that can impact on their substance use such as self-harming, sexual exploitation, offending or domestic abuse¹⁰.

A new Service provided by WDP commenced on 1st September 2016 with an innovative outward looking model to strengthen mainstream services and deal with lower level issues rather than meet all drug and alcohol related needs in-house. Special attention is given to Young People who have wider vulnerabilities and to enable greater engagement. Barnet YPDAS is fully outreach across the borough so young people can meet where they feel most comfortable. The Service has the following priorities:

- To identify and educate.
- To prevent and deter
- To treat

By providing:

- support to young people at appropriate, accessible locations at appropriate times such as evenings or weekends
- prevention work for young people who are at increased risk of developing a drug and/or alcohol drug problem

- support to parents and carers of young people using drugs and/or alcohol
- joint working and co-location with the Youth Offending Service (YOS) and the Police to safeguard young people and disrupt drug related criminal activity
- support to clients up to the age of 24 year to avoid the 'cliff-edge' of support at 18 years
- bespoke training to multiple agencies involved in the welfare of young people

What we have done:

Since the start of the new Barnet YPDAS, referrals have been increasing. Comparing Q1 last year and this year, referrals have almost doubled.

Year	QTR	Referrals
2016/17	Q1	36
2017/18	Q1	64

Referrals from education are currently outweighing referrals from Youth Offending Service and this is reflective of the emerging national picture⁹. This trend is potentially positive as it suggests young people are increasingly receiving substance misuse interventions at an earlier stage. The main substance reported by young people in treatment is cannabis with alcohol being the second most cited substance; this is again reflective of the national picture.

At 2017/18 Q1: Barnet YPDAS had 90 young people receiving treatment which is a 13% increase from previous year's Q1 data. The Service has continued to deliver preventative work across the borough including bespoke multi-agency training and recent re-engagement work at Barnet A&E has resulted in an increase in referrals to the Service which was historically low.

Barnet YPDAS are co-located at the YOS and since 1.4.17, have received 25 referrals. Barnet YPDAS also undertakes joint planning with YOS to deliver group work sessions around drug dealing and has delivered substance misuse training to YOS Panel members. To reinforce multi-agency working and sharing of information, Barnet YPDAS has increased its representation at the Youth Justice Board, Gangs meeting and Risk and Vulnerability meeting.

Barnet YPDAS are currently delivering a Parenting Programme (5 session) for parents whose children are affected by drug and alcohol.

Although nationally, the proportion of young people reported by specialist services as having problems with Novel Psychoactive Substance (NPS) rose for the second year (from 5% in 2014-15 to 6% in 2015-16), it is still relatively small¹¹. Young people attending the Barnet YPDAS have started to report use NPS but currently, as with the national picture this is at a very low level.

The majority of young people presenting to specialist substance misuse services have other problems or vulnerabilities related to their substance use and this is reflected in the amount of multi-agency work that Barnet YPDAS undertake and the wide range of agencies that refer into the Service.

Members of the Barnet SCPB are asked to consider and ensure their Services are identifying and referring young people who require substance misuse treatment.

Members of the Barnet SCPB are asked to consider their Service's requirement for young people's substance misuse training. To discuss training requirements, please contact WDP Barnet YPDAS Service Manager Tanya Lisak: tanya.lisak@wdp.org.uk

¹ <http://www.bgs.org.uk/home-1/newsletter/march-2017/mar17-substance-misuse>

² <http://www.nta.nhs.uk/facts-prevalence.aspx> Estimates of the prevalence of opiate use and/or crack cocaine use (2014/15)

³ <http://www.cph.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Estimates-of-the-Prevalence-of-Opiate-Use-and-crack-cocaine-use-2014-15.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.nta.nhs.uk/facts-prevalence.aspx> - "Estimates of Alcohol Dependence in England based on APMS 2014, including Estimates of Children Living in a Household with an Adult with Alcohol Dependence") and <http://www.nta.nhs.uk/facts-prevalence.aspx>

⁵ <https://www.ndtms.net/default.aspx>

⁶ <http://www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/phe-drug-alerts-and-local-drug-information-systems.aspx.pdf>

⁷ <http://www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/phe-understanding-preventing-drugs.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/drugmisusedeathsbylocalauthority>

⁹ <http://www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/phe-take-home naloxone for opioid overdose aug2017.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.ndtms.net/Publications/downloads/Young%20People/young-people-statistics-from-the-national-drug-treatment-monitoring-system-2015-16.pdf>

¹¹ Young people's statistics from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, PHE

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AGENDA ITEM 9

Family Services

Document control	
Document title	Family Support Community Safety Partnership Report
Document description	Family Services Quarterly Update to Community Safety Board
Document author	Tina McElligott, Operational Director Family Services
Contributors	Clive Seall, Youth Offending Service Manager Matt Boxall, Performance Christopher Kelly, CSE & Missing Children Strategic Lead

Version control	
Document production date	October 2017

Contents

Introduction

Barnet Child Data

Youth Offending Data, Themes & Issues

Child Sexual Exploitation & Missing Children

Troubled Families Programme

1. Introduction

This report provides highlight data on Family Services that cross cut with Community Safety . The report seeks to share information, highlight risk issues, good practice developments and promote shared knowledge, engagement and strategic ownership across the partnership in prevention approaches and the management children's safety in their communities.

2. Barnet Family Services Child Data – September 2017

The Family Service data provides a snapshot of child information and the volume of children and young people accessing targeted and statutory interventions. To note numbers invariably fluctuate over the summer and school term breaks and can also peak following national or local safeguarding incidents. Family Services data is monitored for significant change and measured against statistical neighbours, London and national averages; the data is submitted to the Department for Education routinely.

- 91,600 children and young people living in Barnet (accounting for 23% of population); increasing to 31% for the 0-25 population (122,100)
- 1210 contacts to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) down from 1458 in June
- 720 Common Assessment Framework (CAF's) open in Early Help down from 871 in June
- Outcome measures of CAFs indicate a 90% success rate
- 326 contacts from MASH passed to Children's Social Care (CSC) for statutory assessment up from 277 in June
- 532 Children subject to Children in Need Plans up from 360 in June
- 158 Children subject to Child Protection Plans up from 143 in June (this figure remains significantly lower than 2015-2016 numbers when the number of children subject to Child Protection Plans was consistently over 250)
- Barnet has a lower percentage of children subject to repeat/subsequent Child Protection Plans (14.6%) than statistical neighbours (17.6%)
- 338 Children are in Care down from 347 in June
- 204 Care Leavers down from 313 in June

3. Youth Offending Service - October 2017

There are currently 86 Young People open to Youth Offending Team which is a reduction from 92 reported in June. Over the Q2 reporting period 7 young people have been remanded to custody.

The Youth Offending Cohort is mostly **male (88.4%)**, with young people aged between 15-17 being most prevalent at 81.3%. Just over half of the Youth Offending cohort are from **BAME** backgrounds **(54.7%)** which remains disproportionate to overall Barnet population of children in this age group.

Over half of all young people within the Youth Justice cohort are believed to be gang-involved, which is reflected in the largest types of offences committed which includes the supply of drugs, violent related offences (GBH/ABH) and robbery.

In line with the national picture of Youth Offending, the cohort of young people subject to statutory Orders is smaller, but there is a recognition of an increased level of risk and vulnerability making for increased complexity. Additional support to the statutory multi-agency partnership has facilitated creation of forensic psychologist and educational psychologist roles which allow for stronger needs assessments and focused interventions.

43% of the Youth Justice cohort are assessed as requiring an intensive level of supervision (a minimum of twice weekly)

Young People engaged in Education, Training & Employment (ETE) rate is above the national average of 41% at **60%-70%** and would be higher if alternative education provision in place for many young people was included in the national YOT data set

There is an over-representation of Looked After Children (LAC) open to the service, and both LAC and Gang Involved young people are also over-represented in the **Not** in Education, Employment or Training (**NEET**) who are largely **aged 16+**

Barnet's First Time Entrants (FTE) rate is 293 per 100,000 which is **lower than** both the London (408) and **National** (321) averages. The crime prevention and diversion activities delivered by the Targeted Youth Support Service assist in keeping FTE numbers low.

Recent National Standards Audit **highlighted good practice** in the **quality of assessments, court reports** and the **service delivery** to the court. Barnet's re-offending rates are lower in than the London average and the custody rate is half that of the national average which is demonstrative of the positive work undertaken with young people engaged in Statutory interventions.

The service aims to improve areas of practice, particularly in relation to risk management. The Service Manager has developed Risk Management Panels to ensure a stronger line of sight to high risk young people held within the service and to promote a stronger multi-agency focus in risk and case management

4. Vulnerable Adolescents Sexual Exploitation and Missing (SEAM) Measurement Tool

Child sexual exploitation, like most child protection concerns is rarely a solitary issue, similar to traditional inter-familial safeguarding; concerns are often multi-faceted and interrelated. Complexities and factors that increase vulnerability and risk for a young person experiencing CSE include: experiences of domestic violence, trafficking, anti-social behaviour or involvement with gangs, and going missing.

Research in Practice (2015) suggest that these factors and vulnerabilities do not operate in a liner fashion. It is especially highlighted that there is a significant relationship between gangs, missing and CSE, and that often young people who are vulnerable to exploitation have many underlying vulnerability factors prior to CSE being identified as a concern.

Assessing and measuring risk

Risk assessments are largely indicative rather than predictive; however, if risk assessments are carried out effectively they can be used to identify a basis of intervention to support and reduce the vulnerability factors that contribute to the identified risk that the young person is experiencing.

In September, Barnet adopted the Sexual Exploitation and Missing (SEAM) Measurement tool, (Project Phoenix 2014) as a multi-agency assessment tool which pulls together information from ten vulnerability areas that could be impacting and affecting the young person. These areas are:

Episodes of missing from home/care	Young person ability to identify abusive /exploitive behaviour	<u>Thresho Id</u> The Pan London revised CSE
School/College attendance	Engagement with appropriate services/professionals	
Consumption of controlled substances	Sexual Health	
Parent/carer – Young person relationship	Association with risky peers/adults	
Accommodation	Social media and internet use indicates risk	

protocol was updated in July 2017 and sets out that young people who are thought be subject to exploitation will be referred to Children's Social Care for Child in Need or Child Protection services so they are provided with robust multi-agency investigations of their circumstances and a plan is put into place to safeguard their welfare.

The **S.A.F.E.G.U.A.R.D** mnemonic can be used to determine threshold to consider triggering a strategy meeting and the SEAM process.

Sexual health & behaviour	Concerns of sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy and termination; inappropriate sexualised behaviour
Absent	From school or running away – episodes of truancy or periods of being missing from home or care
Familial abuse	Problems at home – familial sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse, neglect, risk of forced marriage or honour-based violence; domestic violence; substance misuse; parental mental health concerns; parental criminality; experience of homelessness; looked After child
Emotional and physical condition	Thoughts of or attempted, suicide or self-harming; low self-esteem or self-confidence; problems relating to sexual orientation; learning difficulties; poor mental health; unexplained injuries or changes in physical appearance identify
Gangs,	Older age groups and involvement in crime – involvement in crime; direct involvement with gang members or living in a gang-afflicted community; involvement with older individuals or lacking friends from the same age group; contact with other individuals who are sexually exploited
Use of technology, sexual bullying	Evidence of ‘sexting’, sexualised communication on-line or problematic use of the internet and social networking sites
Alcohol & drug misuse	Concerns regarding alcohol and or substance use
Receipt of unexplained gifts or money	Unexplained finances, including phone credit, clothes and money
Distrust of authority figures	Resistance to communicating with parents, carers, teachers, social services, health, police and others

The SEAM enables professional networks to apply scoring to the overall risk and vulnerability of the young person and will lead to the development of a Plan for intervention to address identified vulnerabilities and risks.

Low	Medium	High	Very High
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0 -19	20- 29	30 – 39	40 +
Case will remain managed by CSC team manager and professional network through review strategy meeting processes,		Case will be referred to the Adolescent Vulnerability Panel	Case will be referred to the Adolescent Vulnerability panel, and Assistant Director notified.

Adolescent Vulnerability Panel

All young people scored/assessed to be a high risk than 30 will be referred to the Adolescent Vulnerability Panel (AVP) which takes place monthly and will be chaired by the CSE lead and Detective Inspector of Barnet Met Police with the following functions:

- To provide oversight of all high risk cases, regarding CSE Missing and Harmful
- It will track progress all high risk cases, service deliver and disruption planning regarding identified perpetrators.
- The adolescent vulnerability panel will identify any service gaps, blockages, and also make recommendations to additional resources.
- To look at thematic issues regarding vulnerable adolescents throughout the borough.
- To reflect on collective effectiveness of partnership working and local response to vulnerable adolescents
- Data from the adolescent vulnerability panel will directly feed the MASE which will look at the strategic responses across the partners within the borough.

Membership of the Adolescents Vulnerability Panel

- Head of Service within Barnet Social care.
- Agencies those are committed to attend the MASE:
- Police (Borough Police, Regional Sexual Exploitation Team, Missing Persons)
- Children's Social Care (Children In Need, Corporate Parenting, Safeguarding and Reviewing Unit)
- Education representative from Cambridge Education
- Health (Sexual Health, CLCH, School nursing, Hospital Accident and Emergency, Mental Health, LAC Health Team, CAMHS)

- Youth Offending Team
- Gangs Unit

In addition where necessary and case relevant;

- Housing
- Community Safety
- Adult Mental Health

The SEAM tool will enhance data collection by routinely collating basic demographics and the 9 areas of vulnerability:

- Sexual Health
- Absence Missing
- Familial/Carer relationship
- Emotional physical health
- Gangs/ Adults who pose a risk
- Use of Technology e-safety
- Alcohol and drug use
- Recognition of exploitative behaviour
- Distrust of authority /professional relationships

The data will link and triangulate with gangs, radicalization, missing and child trafficking data once fully developed which can be reported to the Community Safety Partnership

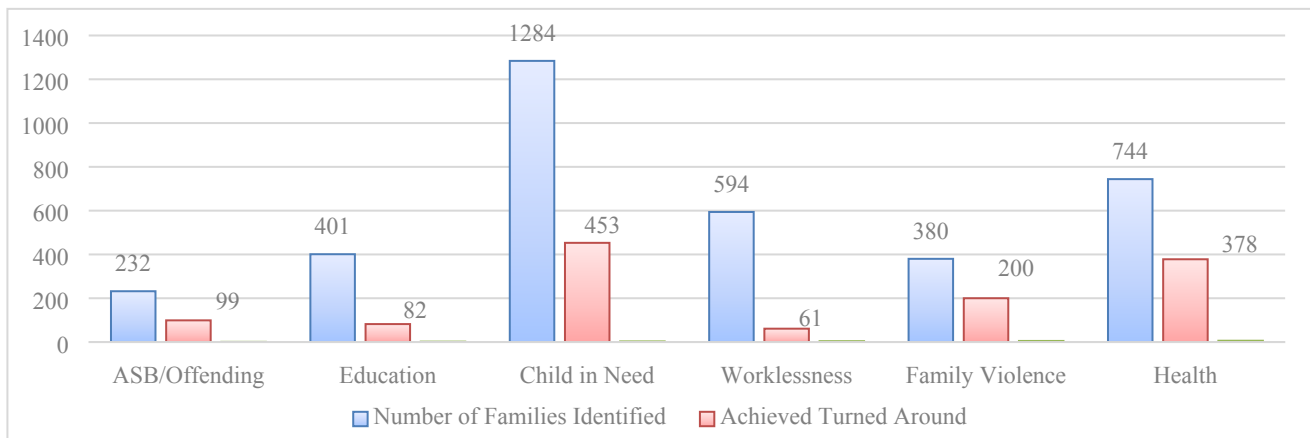
5. Troubled Families Programme

Barnet has agreed to attach, work with and 'turnaround' 2,220 Families by 2020.

At October 2017 **1712** families, representing **77%** of the total cohort, have been attached to the programme as meeting 2 or more of the six headline problems .

- **Crime and ASB** (includes child and adult ASB/offending)
- **Education** (includes children excluded, NEET and headteacher equivalent concerns)
- **Children in Need** (includes early help and children receiving statutory assessments and support)
- **Worklessness** (includes poverty and debt)
- **Family Violence** (includes child on adult and adult on adult violence)
- **Health** (includes child and adult mental health, physical health and substance misuse)

To date **623** Families have achieved 'turnaround'



481 of the families 'turned around' have been identified as having between 2 and 3 problems. Only 5 families with 5 or more problems have achieved turnaround.

Further data analysis is underway to understand the cohort, their problems and what is helping them achieve turnaround.

Forward Plan to refresh of Troubled Families Outcomes Plans with partners and use Service Transformation Grant to develop Partnership Hubs which will support an integrated approach in practice in working with families and in achieving 'turnaround' across multiple problem domains.

Safer Communities Partnership Board

27th October 2017

Performance Dashboard

Barnet Community Safety Team

Crime figures in this report are provisional - to indicate trends and performance



AGENDA ITEM 10

Overview dashboard	page 3
Violent crime dashboard	page 4
ASB, Re-offending, and YOS dashboard	page 5
Glossary	page 6

Overview dashboard - Summary dashboard A


		Recent Quarter		Recent 12 months performance (to Aug2017)		Peer comparison		Monthly exceptions (unusually high or low volume)		
RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Volume (Jun17 - Aug17)	Change vs. previous yr.	Volume	Change vs. previous yr.	Similar group rank	London rank	Aug-17	Jul-17	Jun-17
Burglary	<div></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in rolling 12 months Last quarter slight increase vs. one year ago 	805	3%	3301	-12%	15/15	23/32			
Residential Burglary	Note: Note: MPS definitions of residential and non-residential burglary have changed with the new definition coming into effect Apr 2017. Under the new rules burglaries of sheds in gardens of dwellings are counted as 'residential'.	Jun 2017: 201		Jul 2017: 206		Aug 2017: 231	15/15 30/32			
Burglary - business and community		Jun 2017: 42		Jul 2017: 65		Aug 2017: 60	7/15 8/32			
Robbery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase last quarter Rolling 12 month increase 6th lowest level of all 32 boroughs 	138	20%	584	12%	8/15	6/32			
Violent crime (VWI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3rd lowest of all 32 London Boroughs and 2nd lowest of all 15 peer comparison boroughs Small increase in recent quarter and rolling 12 months vs. one year ago 	593	1%	2263	2%	2/15	3/32			

Violent crime dashboard

	RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Current rolling 12 months (to 8thSep2017)	One year ago	Change vs. previous year	Date period covered
Knife injury victims (aged under 25, non-DV)		•decrease vs. previous year	55	61	-10%	12 months to 08/09/2017
Gun Discharges		•Decrease vs. previous year	7	30	-76%	12 months to 08/09/2017


Domestic Violence - Violence with injury

Recent 12 months performance

	RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Barnet SD Rate (12 months to 11 Oct 2017)	Barnet SD Rate (one year ago)	Volume (12 months to 11 Oct 2017)	Change vs. previous year
Domestic Violence		•Increase in reported DV VWI	28%	35%	784	2.6% increase


ASB, Re-offending, YOS - Dashboard

ASB

RAG	Positive / Negative factors	RPS: Confidence Police and Council dealing with ASB	Change vs. previous period	Number of Repeat ASB calls (to 11Oct17)	Change vs. previous year	(Total ASB calls in period)	
ASB	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increase in repeat ASB calls •Decrease in total ASB calls •Increase confidence in Autumn16 Residents Perception Survey vs. 6 months ago 	Barnet: 67% (Autumn 2016)	1% up	219	7%	8840 (down 0.5% from 8888)	

Reducing Re-offending

Proven re-offending rate


RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Proven re-offending rate (Jan-Dec 2015)	Proven re-offending rate one year ago	Change in points vs. one year ago	
Re-offending rates	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Re-offending rate is lower than the same period in the previous year 	20.2%	22.1%	1.9 percentage points decrease	

Youth Offending

Re-Offending rate after 12 months

First Time Entrants (FTE) Rate Comparison

Other

RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Re-Offending rate after 12 months (Oct14 - Sep15)	Change vs. previous period (Oct13-Sep14)	Barnet's rate vs. other areas	FTE rate per 100k of 10-17 pop. Most recent period (Apr16-Mar17)	Change vs. previous period (Apr15-Mar16)	Barnet's rate vs. other areas	% of young people supervised ETE
YOT 53	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •FTE and Re-offending rate lower than London, Similar area group and national average •Increase in FTE rates and reoffending rate vs. previous period 	1.08	8.9%	London: -25% Stat. Neighbours: -23% National: -14%	293	23%	London: -28% Stat. Neighbours: -23% National: -9%	65%

Term	Explanation
RAG	A red, amber, green flag based on the below criteria: Green – All performance indicators positive Amber – Mixed positive and negative performance indicators Red – All or nearly all performance indicators negative In the report the performance indicators upon which the RAG rating is based on are displayed next to the rating.
Latest Quarter	The most recent three months – Oct to Dec (unless stated otherwise – i.e. if data limitations necessitated a different time period)
Rolling 12 Months Performance	The rolling 12 months is the most recent 12 months (usually up to December 2013 unless stated otherwise). Rolling 12 months performance is the percentage change in the most recent 12 months compared to preceding 12 months (e.g. Jan 2013-Dec 2013 vs. Jan 2012-Dec 2012)
Peer comparison	Ranks Barnet in comparison with other boroughs based on rate of crimes per 1000 population (or in case of residential burglary per 1000 households). For the purposes of this comparison a rank of 1 is the best (i.e. the area with the lowest crime rate).
Similar Group Rank	A peer comparison (see above) comparing Barnet to similar boroughs / areas that have been selected due to demographic similarities (1 is best 15 th worst). * ¹ See at bottom of page for list of the peer areas.
London Rank	A peer comparison (as above) comparing Barnet's rate of crime to the other boroughs in London (1 is best, 32 worst).
ASB	Antisocial behaviour
PAS	Public Attitude Survey – a London wide survey of Londoners opinions carried out on behalf of the Met police, which breaks down results to borough level. Looks at numerous issues including crime, ASB and public confidence
FTE	First Time Entrant rate – rate of first time entrants into the criminal justice system per 1000 young people for a give area

*1, Barnet's 'Most Similar Group' of boroughs (used for peer comparison stats): Metropolitan Police – **Barnet**; Metropolitan Police – **Wandsworth**; Metropolitan Police – **Bromley**; Metropolitan Police – **Harrow** ; Metropolitan Police – **Croydon**; Dorset – **Bournemouth**; Metropolitan Police – **Ealing**; Sussex - **Brighton & Hove**; Metropolitan Police – **Sutton**; Metropolitan Police – **Brent**; Essex - **Southend-on-Sea**; Gloucestershire – **Cheltenham**; Sussex – **Eastbourne**; Metropolitan Police – **Enfield**; Metropolitan Police - **Waltham Forest**