	<p>Community Leadership and Libraries Committee</p> <p>12 June 2018</p>
<p>Title</p>	<p>Update on annual refresh of Barnet Community Safety Strategy</p>
<p>Report of</p>	<p>Cllr Reuben Thompstone</p>
<p>Wards</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>Status</p>	<p>Public</p>
<p>Urgent</p>	<p>N/a</p>
<p>Key</p>	<p>N/a</p>
<p>Enclosures</p>	<p>Appendix 1: Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) 2018/2019 briefing</p> <p>Appendix 2: Press release following the publication of the Quality and Impact Inspection: The effectiveness of probation work by the London Rehabilitation Company (CRC)</p> <p>Appendix 3a: Governance structure of Barnet Safer Communities Partnership (BSCP)</p> <p>Appendix 3b: Membership list of the BSCP (June 2018)</p> <p>Appendix 3c: London Crime Reduction Board governance structure</p>
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Summary

BSCPb is a statutory partnership set up under Section 5-7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The board includes senior officers from the Council, MPS, Fire Brigade, Public Health, Victim Support, CommUnity Barnet, Middlesex University, National Probation Service (NPS), Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) and Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board.

BSCPb are required to work together to protect their communities from crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse. The duty includes producing a local borough Community Safety Strategy setting out how the partnership will respond to local issues and conducting an annual strategic crime needs assessment that measures impact, trends and supports the annual review of the local strategy.

Attached as appendix 1 is the 2018/2019 MOPAC assessment of local crime trends and proposed priorities for the partnership to focus on. Barnet, in consultation with the Borough Chief Superintendent, has agreed with MOPAC that the focus will remain on non-domestic abuse – violence with injury, burglary and an additional priority of anti-social behaviour (ASB).

Since the drafting of the strategy in 2015 there have been a number of strategic, policy and operational changes that have taken place which the strategy now needs to reflect, this includes a greater emphasis on the Safeguarding of vulnerable adults and children and to ensure the strategy considers the findings and recommendations of the recent Barnet OFSTED inspection.

This report sets out the key changes/additions required to the strategy in order to ensure the strategic approach meets the future emerging trends of crime and ASB in Barnet and the future strategic and operational landscape.

Although the BSCPb has the overall statutory governance of the partnership strategy, the changes proposed are being shared with the Community Leadership Committee (CLC) for members to comment and endorse the council's support and commitment to the proposed areas.

Officers Recommendations

- 1. Members to note and provide comments on the contents of this report.**
- 2. Members to confirm their support of the revised objectives and outcomes set out in section 1.8 of this report, table 2 and table 3.**

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1 Since the development of the 2015-2020 Community Safety Strategy there have been a number of local, regional and national strategic, policy and operational changes relating to how we respond to crime and disorder.

Therefore, it is necessary for BSCPb to review the current strategy and ensure it is in line with these changes.

1.2 Examples of national include:

- Serious and Organised Crime Strategy (Home Office March - 2015)
- Modern Crime Prevention Strategy (Home Office - March 2016)
- Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy (Home Office – October 2016)
- Serious Violence Strategy (Home Office – April 2018)
- New Drug Strategy to Safeguard vulnerable and stop substance misuse (Home Office- July 2017)
- Drug Strategy (Home Office - July 2017)
- Counter-Extremism Strategy (Home Office - October 2015)
- Hate Crime Action Plan (Home Office – October 2016)

1.3 Locally these changes include:

Safeguarding of Children and young people involved with or impacted by crime and anti-social behaviour

- Following the Barnet OFSTED inspection, BSCPb has reviewed the strategic objectives set out within Barnet's current Community Safety Strategy and have agreed to an additional objective focussing on violence, vulnerability and criminal exploitation. The partnership will also continue to have a greater focus on the safeguarding of vulnerable adults and children across the outcomes set out in the strategy, supported by the collection of specific data and information that will be shared with the Safeguarding Adult Board and the Safeguarding Children Partnership.

Environmental Crime

- The increase in unlawful encampments and environmental crime such as fly-tipping also indicate that moving forward there needs to be an increased partnership focus on preventing environmental crime, focussing on the areas where there is persistent enviro crime and ASB, working with partners to deliver localised interventions that balance prevention and enforcement.

Enforcement

- Following the introduction of the council's Corporate Enforcement Policy in 2016 there has been an increased effort to deter individuals from committing environmental crime therefore reducing the unnecessary service demands and costs across the partnership having to respond to repeat incidents. Therefore, the partnership needs to utilise all available tools and powers to prevent and deter offending and repeat offending of crime and ASB, including domestic violence. The use and impact of enforcement will be monitored by the partnership. Reducing offending will result in reduced incidents of crime and a reduction in the victims subjected to crime.

Continued focus responding to violence against women and girls

- New Barnet Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) strategy launched in 2018 which better represents the council's focus to deliver the right services at the right time to Victims of domestic abuse and to ensure a greater focus on safeguarding vulnerable adults and children who are in households where there is domestic abuse. There is also a greater focus on the way in which the partners respond to perpetrators i.e. as well as considering the criminal route, considering interventions that encourage behaviour change or utilising broader tools and powers that prevent repeat offending.

Currently there are two live domestic homicide reviews taking place which, when completed, will provide further learning and recommendations to the partnership in the way we respond to domestic violence.

Closer working with the councils Regulatory Services delivered by Re and Barnet Homes

- To sustain the good partnership working with Re and Barnet Homes with the wider Safer Communities Partnership – the Director of Regulatory Services of Re and the Head of Housing Management at Barnet Homes are now statutory board members.

Increased focus on the role of public health within the Safer Communities Partnership

- Mental health and substance misuse continues to be a cross cutting issue that affects victims, offenders, children and young people. It adds to the vulnerability of the individuals who are victims of crime and in a majority of cases hinders the ability of offenders to change their behaviours (it can also add to their vulnerability). With Public Health now being a part of the council there are positive opportunities to strengthen the joint working and achieving some positive outcomes. Barnet Community Safety Team will work closely with Barnet Public Health to develop the joint working to ensure areas such as substance misuse and mental health are responded to across the partnership.

Police Borough Command Unit(BCU) merger with Barnet, Harrow and Brent

- A separate report has been presented to this committee detailing the police BCU merger, therefore this report will not repeat the information contained in that report. For ease a link to the published report is provided at the end of this report as background information. The BCU merger brings along with it some challenges but also some opportunities for the local partnership to

work differently and where required for us to improve our joint working. The new police priorities are now better aligned to the work of the Safer Communities Partnership i.e. the MOPAC 7¹ no longer exist.

Reducing offending

- Organisational changes in the National Probation Service, the introduction of the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) to manage non-statutory offenders, changes in the way offenders are managed have impacted on performance and local partnership working. The impact of this has also been felt in Barnet. Appendix 2 of this report is a press statement issued following the publication of the HMIC inspection report in March 2018. The inspection findings included:
 - **Protecting the public:** The inspectors found the quality of public protection work was variable and not of an acceptable standard overall. Inspectors also noted that the evidence suggested the CRC was not treating child safeguarding work as a priority.
 - **Reducing re-offending:** Inspectors found the quality of work was not acceptable. Findings showed that the quality work was close to the national average for those CRC's that were inspected. Although that level of performance is not in itself acceptable.
 - **Abiding by the sentence of the court:** The quality here was acceptable overall – with the exception of poor supervision of unpaid work orders – and most individuals abided by the conditions of their sentence.

Dame Glenys added 'Critical relationships with local strategic partners suffered under the CRC's previous operating model, but CRC leaders are taking the opportunity now to re-energise these essential networks.'

Barnet Community Safety Team are working closely with partners especially the MPS, NPS and CRC to ensure locally we have effective partnership working in place to manage offenders, especially those who re-offend.

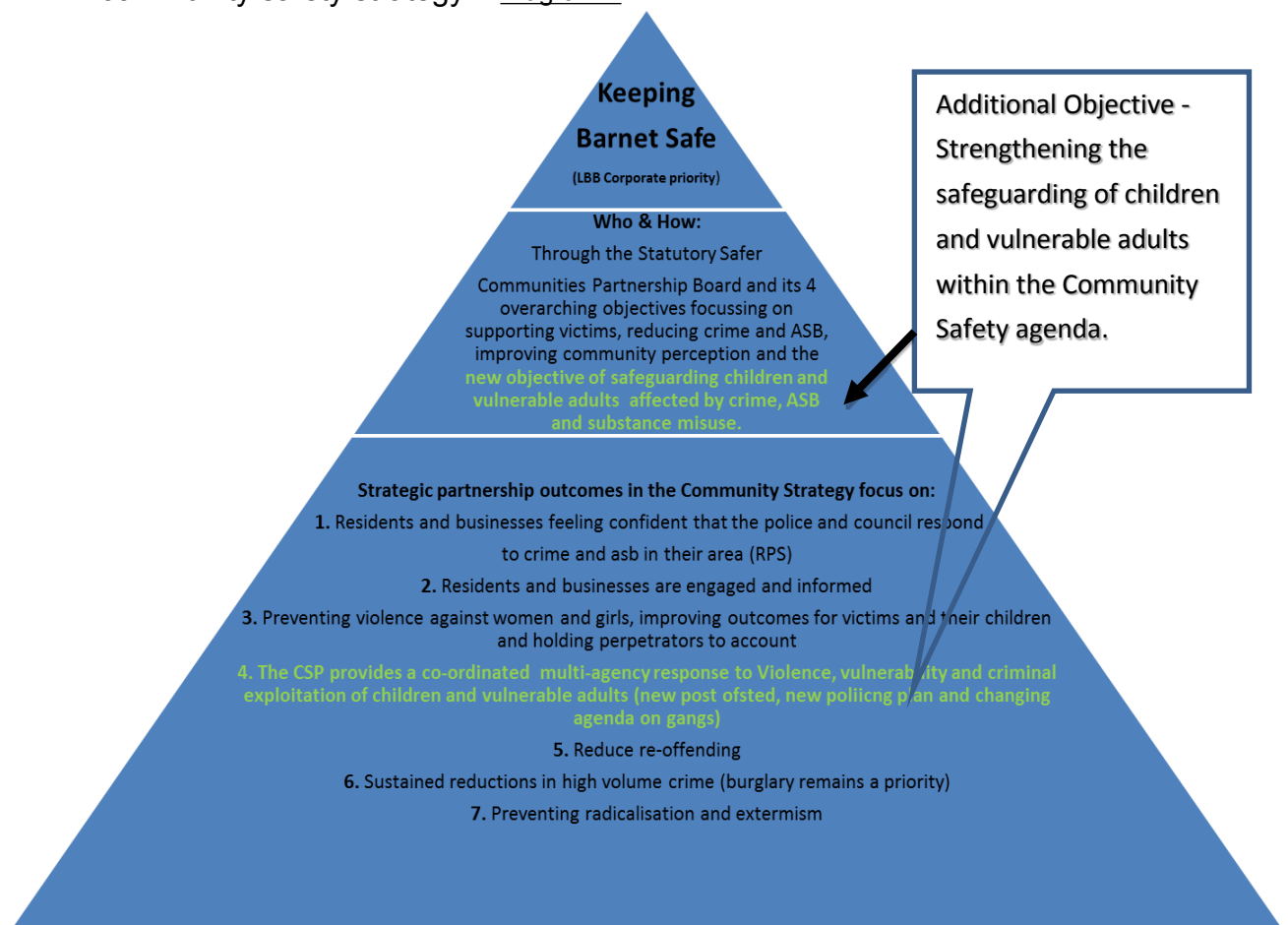
- 1.4 The partnership has a clear governance structure in place to ensure the commitments in the strategy are delivering across the partnership – a diagram showing the governance structure for BSCP is attached as appendix 3a, the membership of the board (appendix 3b) and the governance structure of the London Crime Reduction Board appendix (appendix 3c).
- 1.5 Currently Barnet's 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 Insert the MOPAC 7 list

To support the delivery of these objectives, the partnership has committed that 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.

- 1.6 Diagram 1 shows the golden thread from the council corporate plan commitment to keep Barnet safe through to the delivery of the borough community safety strategy. Diagram 1



- 1.7 Table 1 below sets out the proposed additional objective to the current Community Safety Strategy.

Table 1: Proposed additional objectives and outcomes

The strategy has 4 overarching objectives which will include the following new objective.		
	Stated in the 2015-2020 strategy	Proposed additional objective
Objective 4	No objective 4	Barnet Safer Communities partnership ensures the safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults affected by crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse.
The strategy has 7 outcomes, these will include the following new revised outcome		
	Stated in the 2015-2020 strategy	Proposed redefined outcome
Outcome 4	The Partnership work effectively to respond to serious violence and youth crime	Barnet Safer Communities Partnership provides a co-ordinated multi-agency response to Violence, vulnerability and the criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults.

- 1.8 The revised strategic objectives and outcomes proposed are as follows:

Table 2: Proposed Strategic Objectives 2018-2020

1	To provide a victim centred approach to victims of crime and anti-social behaviour.
2	To maintain reductions in crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse.
3	Improve the perception of Barnet as a safe place to live, work and visit.
4	The Safer Community partnership ensures the safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults affected by crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse.

Table 3: Proposed Strategic outcomes 2018-2020

1	Residents and businesses feel confident that the police and council respond to crime, ASB and substance misuse in their area.
2	Residents and businesses are engaged and informed about the action taken to respond to crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse in their area.
3	The Safer Communities Partnership prevents violence against women and girls, improves outcomes for victims and their children and holds perpetrators to account.
4	The Safer Communities Partnership provides a co-ordinated multi-agency response to violence, vulnerability and the criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults.
5	Sustained reductions in offending and re-offending.
6	Sustained reductions in high-volume crime types (for Barnet this will be Burglary).
7	The Safer Communities partnership supports the boroughs diverse communities by ensuring there are effective and wide-ranging partnerships in place between the local authority, statutory and non-statutory partners, community groups and faith institutions that help mitigate risks from terrorism, extremism and hate crime.

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 To ensure Barnet Community Safety Partnership continues to deliver against emerging needs, trends, statutory, strategic and policy requirements (local, regional and national).

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

- 3.1 Do nothing – this would result in the common objectives agreed by the community safety partnership being out of date, not responding to local need, not addressing the findings of the Barnet OFSTED inspection and therefore not prioritising the safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults. This option is not recommended.
- 3.2 Revise the strategic objectives, outcomes and activities set out in the Community Safety Strategy to ensure it meets local challenges, changes and in line with local, regional and national policy and strategy. This is the preferred option.

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1 Barnet Community Safety Strategy to be revised and presented to the Safer Communities Partnership Board for sign off and publication.
- 4.2 Actions within each outcome of the strategy to be revised and a refresh of the performance measures collected to evidence the delivery of the strategy.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 5.1.1 The Council's Corporate Plan 2015-20 sets out the following strategic objectives:

That Barnet Council, working with local, regional and national partners, will strive to make sure that Barnet is the place:

- Of opportunity, where people can further their quality of life
- Where responsibility is shared, fairly
- Where people are helped to help themselves, recognising that prevention is better than cure
- Where services are delivered efficiently to get value for money for the taxpayer.

- 5.1.2 The implications of the decisions set out in this report will ensure effective delivery by the statutory local crime reduction partnership and support the commitment set out in the corporate plan: that Barnet will be amongst the safest places in London, with high levels of community cohesion, and residents feeling safe.

5.2 Resources (Finance & Value for Money, Procurement, Staffing, IT, Property, Sustainability)

5.2.1 The Safer Communities Partnership oversees the budgets for:

- The commissioning of services that support the delivery of the Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy
- The Community Safety Public Spaces CCTV service
- The MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund projects

The tables below provide an outline of each of these budgets.

5.2.2 Table 4: Budget for Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls

Item	Annual budget
DVA MARAC Service	£57,080
DVA Refuge services	£206,285
DVA Advocacy Services	£298,285
DVA Perpetrator programs	£113,308
VAWG Strategy delivery and coordination, and spot purchasing	£106,537
Total	£781,495

5.2.3 Community Safety Public Spaces CCTV Service

The annual budget for the delivery of the Community Safety Public Spaces CCTV service is £817,350.

The 2014/15 – 2019/20 transformation of the Community Safety CCTV delivery model set out to deliver equipment and infrastructure upgrades and improvements at zero net costs with the capital outlay being repaid in full, from revenue contributions over the 5 years. Table 5 below outlines the current progress to date and projected position of the Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay (RCCO) repayments.

Table 5: CCTV Budget

Item	Annual budget
RCCO funding for CCTV and ANPR upgrades provided in 2014 (to be repaid by end 2018/19)	-£912,000
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay (RCCO) repayment from revenue savings made up to the end of 2016/17	£519,000
2017/18 RCCO repayment from revenue savings	£141,000
2017/18 repayment from savings delivered through ANPR project savings (successfully delivered under budget)	£71,069
Projected 2018/19 repayment £180,250	£180,931
Projected remaining RCCO repayment balance at end of 2018/19 £0	£0

5.2.4 Barnet's London Crime Prevention Fund (MOPAC funded)

The MOPAC funding streams for local authority community safety work constitutes what MOPAC has designated the 'London Crime Prevention Fund' (LCPF). For the current funding cycle Barnet secured a funding allocation amounting to **£784,643** for the two-year period covering 2017/18 and 2018/19.

The allocation is being used to fund a number of community safety projects in Barnet which will contribute to delivering on the Barnet Safer Communities Strategy Priorities and the 2015-2020 Corporate Plan Vision for 2020 – that Barnet will be among the safest places in London.

The MOPAC LCPF funding for the current funding cycle is set out in the table 6.

Table 6: MOPAC LCPF Funding – Barnet

Item	2017/18 funding allocation	2018/19 funding allocation
Barnet Safer Communities community engagement and hate crime reporting project	£20,000	£30,000
Enhanced multi-agency case cohort intelligence project	£60,000	£60,000
Enhanced Reducing Re-Offending Partnership Framework	£55,000	£55,000
Victim Support and CS MARAC – Antisocial behaviour project	£35,000	£32,237
Gangs and SYV intervention project	£150,000	£150,000
Substance Abuse Project - Young people	£49,000	£0
Substance Abuse Project – Adults	£88,406	£0

5.3 Social Value

- 5.3.1 This report is about addressing crime, ASB and substance misuse and therefore improving social conditions in Barnet.

5.4 Legal and Constitutional References

- 5.4.1 S6 of Crime and Disorder Act 1998 ('the 1998 Act') places a statutory duty on responsible authorities (including local authorities, the Police, Probation Trusts, and Fire and Rescue Authorities) to formulate and implement strategies for the reduction of crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour), for combating the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances; and for the reduction of reoffending.
- 5.4.2 The BSCP is a Community Safety Partnership set up in accordance with the requirement of the section 5 Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended by section 108 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009.
- 5.4.3 Under s.17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, it is also a duty of the Council (and other partner agencies, including Police, Fire & Rescue, GLA, TfL) when exercising its functions to have due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour), misuse of drugs, alcohol

and other substances and re-offending.

5.4.4 Under section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 every local authority shall ensure it has a crime and disorder overview and scrutiny committee with power to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge of crime and disorder functions and to make reports or recommendations to the local authority or its executive with respect to the discharge of those functions. The Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009 complement these provisions and are supported by Home Office guidance. Barnet operates a committee system form of governance and consequently does not have a system of overview and scrutiny committees save for the statutory Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee. However, the duty to perform crime and disorder scrutiny remains a requirement in committee system authorities. As such, Barnet have elected that the Community Leadership Committee will be the committee responsible for discharging responsibilities relating to the scrutiny of crime and disorder matters.

5.4.5 Article 7 section 7.5 in the Council's constitution sets out the responsibility for functions of the Community Leadership Committee which include, responsibility for civic events, community safety, emergency planning, registration and nationality service, grants to the voluntary sector.

5.5 Risk Management

5.5.1 Risk Management across the Safer Communities Partnership is built into each project, service, commission. The annual refresh will consider the emerging risks to the way in which the partnership delivers on Community Safety and escalate these to the Safer Communities Partnership Board.

5.6 Equalities and Diversity

5.6.1 Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 sets out the public-sector equality duty to which the authority must have due regard. The Council's public-sector equality duty is set out in s149 of the Equality Act 2010:

5.6.2 A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to —

- a. Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
- b. Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- c. Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

5.6.3 The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender

reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex and sexual orientation.

5.7 Corporate Parenting

5.7.1 The council has a duty, under Section 10 of the Children Act 2004, to promote cooperation between local partners to improve the wellbeing of young people in the area. This includes:

- physical and mental health and emotional wellbeing
- protection from harm and neglect
- education, training and recreation
- the contribution made by young people to society
- social and economic wellbeing

5.7.2 Relevant partners include the police, probation services, the NHS, schools and further education providers. These partners also have a duty to cooperate with the local authority in turn.

5.7.3 The participation of partners in work to promote the wellbeing of all children and young people is vital, and it's important that they understand the specific needs of children in care so that this can be taken account of in their plans.

5.7.4 Council alone cannot provide all the support that a child in care needs, and all local services have a responsibility to keep children safe and well. Elected members, employees, and partner agencies all have a collective responsibility for providing the best possible care and safeguarding for children who are looked after by the council.

5.7.5 Guidance on the Act highlights that the corporate parenting is a 'task' that must be shared by the whole local authority and partner agencies.²

5.7.6 The review of the Community Safety Strategy has considered the Safeguarding of Children and ensure this is embedded across the delivery of the outcomes.

5.8 Consultation and Engagement

5.8.1 The Barnet Residents' Perception Survey (RPS) shows that residents consider crime to be one of the top three issues that they are most concerned about. This council run survey includes questions on resident's views on the council's performance and engagement as well as having questions focused on specific service areas. Barnet Safer Communities Partnership will continue to monitor the results of the RPS as will do the Community Leadership Committee through the Commissioning Plan and agreed performance indicators.

² The Children Act 1989 guidance and regulations Volume 2: care planning, placement and case review

6. BACKGROUND PAPERS

6.1 COMMITTEE REPORTS

Community Leadership Committee 21st June 2017

Agenda item 7 “*London borough of Barnet Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2017-2020*”

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s40298/london%20borough%20of%20barnet%20violence%20against%20women%20and%20girlsvawg%20strategy%202017-2020.pdf>

Community Leadership Committee 6th September 2017

Agenda Item 10 “*Community Safety Strategy - Annual Review and Refresh / Crime and Disorder Scrutiny*”

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s41920/Update%20on%20the%20annual%20strategic%20crime%20needs%20Assessment.pdf>

6.2 Other Useful information

MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/mopac_police_and_crime_plan_2017-2021.pdf

Modern Crime Prevention Strategy (Home Office):

www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-crime-prevention-strategy

Prevent Duty (Home Office):

www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance

Serious and Organised Crime:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/serious-and-organised-crime-strategy

MOPAC Knife Crime Strategy 2017

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/mopac_knife_crime_strategy_june_2017.pdf

MOPAC Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2018-2021

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/vawg_strategy_2018-21.pdf

Quality and Impact inspection: The effectiveness of probation work by the London Community Rehabilitation Company

<https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation>

Appendix 1: MOPAC briefing on local volume crime priorities for 2018/2019

1. Introduction

The Mayor's Police and Crime Plan performance framework consciously moved away from city wide targets to enable local solutions to local problems based upon evidence. The framework incorporates London wide priorities with a focus on high harm crimes and wider issues that affect all of London, alongside local volume crime priorities chosen by local authorities in partnership with local police.

London wide priorities were set as follows:

- Sexual offences
- Domestic Abuse
- Hate Crime
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Weapon based (both knife and gun crime)

In addition, a London wide priority focus on **ASB** was included. The volume crimes for consideration as local priorities were identified as crimes that account for approximately 60% of all recorded crime. These are:

- Burglary
- Common Assault
- Criminal Damage
- Robbery
- Non-domestic abuse related Violence with Injury
- Harassment
- Theft from person
- Theft from shops
- Theft from Motor Vehicle

As we approach the second year of this approach this briefing highlights the current performance of your chosen local volume priorities from 2017/18, the performance of other volume crimes and seeks to offer recommendations for the focus of local volume priorities (plus ASB) in the coming financial year. To develop this analysis and to support the local decision making MOPAC has developed a renewed [Crime Dashboard](#) focussed on Local volume crime priorities. This may assist problem solving and performance management at a local level.

At the start of 2017/18, Barnet chose the following as local volume crime priorities:

- **Non-Domestic Abuse VWI**
- **Burglary**

Level of offending from the two chosen volume crime priorities have continued to increase in recent months; increasing by 5% since April 2017. Offending based on a 12-month rolling basis

has over a long period remained below the long-term average; however, in recent months offending has increased and levels are now at the long-term average.

2. Increase in recorded crime – the national context

Across England and Wales, crime as recorded by the police is increasing. The latest comparable figures (twelve months to September 2017) shows that total recorded crime – excluding fraud - in England and Wales increased by 15% compared to a year earlier. For London (excluding the City) this increase was 5.4%. However, in comparison to the levels of recorded crime in the period to September 2014, recorded crime in England and Wales has increased by a third – with London having seen increases of 14%.

The latest MPS figures for the calendar year 2017 indicate that recorded crime across the capital has increased to over 820,000 offences – an increase of 7.5% on 2016.

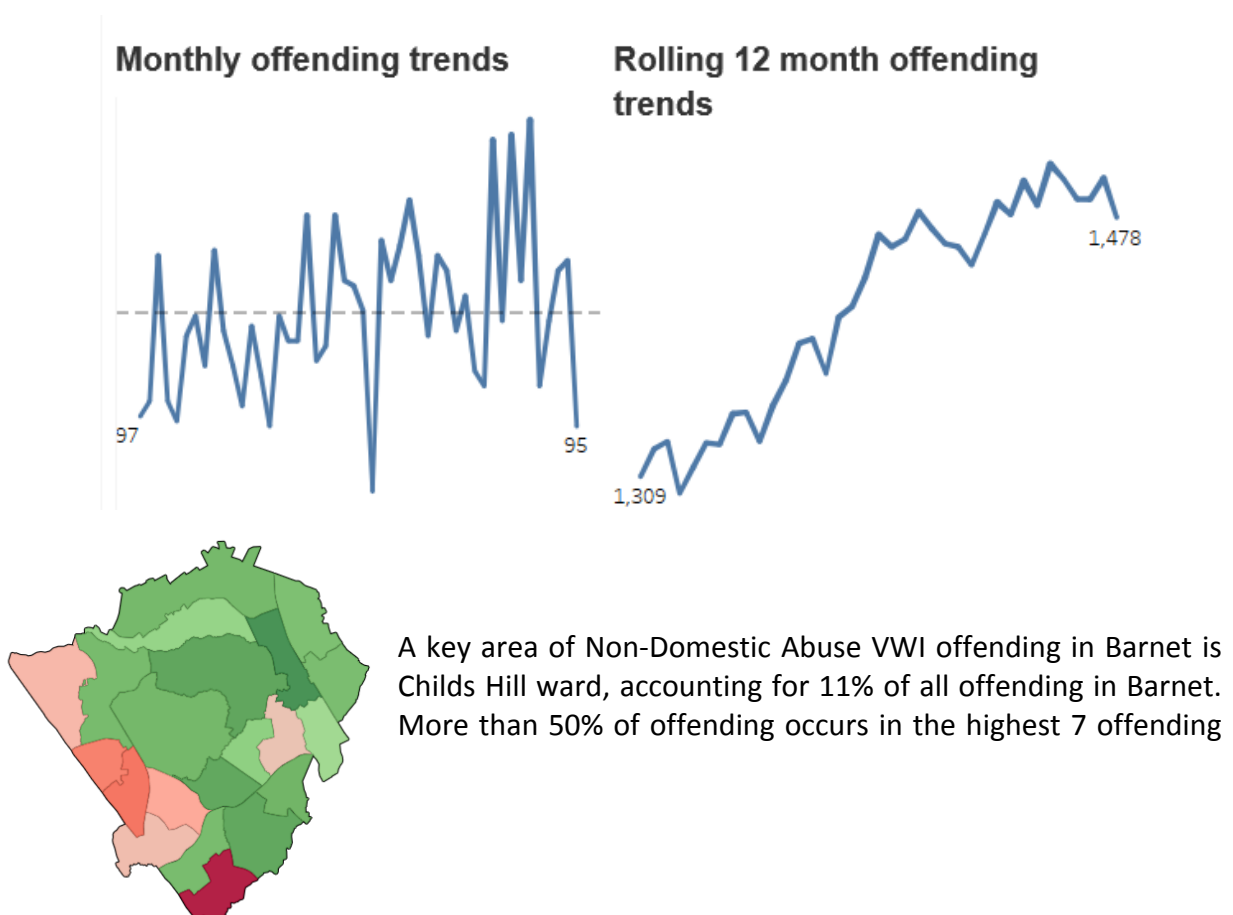
3. Considerations

For 2018/19 we ask that Barnet consider maintaining their current local volume crime priorities.

4. Current Performance against Local Priorities

4.1 Non-Domestic Abuse VWI

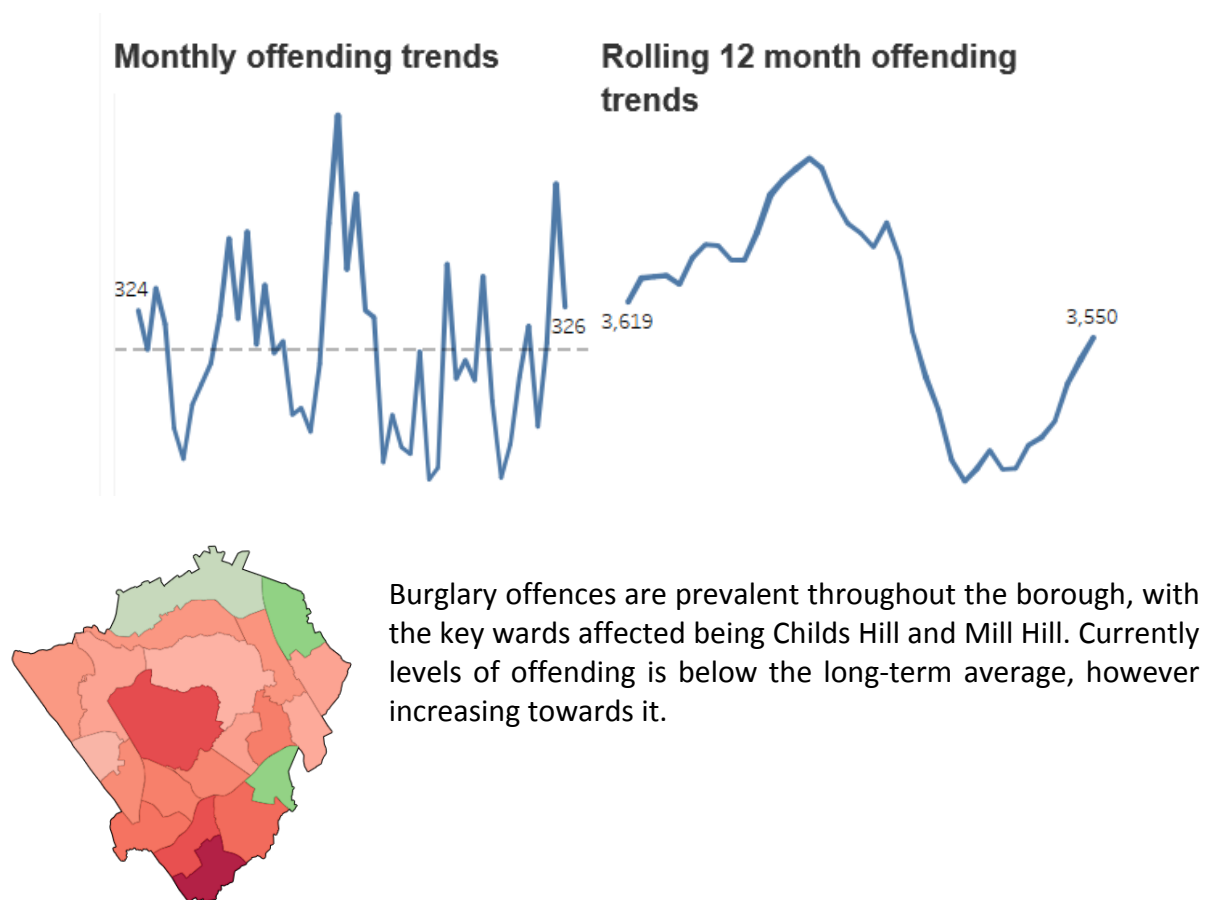
Non-Domestic Abuse VWI offences make up 6% of all offending in Barnet. Since April 2017 offending levels have remained unchanged. Above average offending in the borough has occurred in four of the last seven months. Level of offending compared to the previous year has also remained unchanged.



wards. Other noteworthy areas of offending include Colindale, Burnt Oak, and Hendon wards in the west of the borough. Currently the levels of offending in Barnet for Non-Domestic Abuse VWI is above the long-term average level.

4.2 Burglary

Burglary offences in Barnet has increased by 4.1% in the last 12 months, and has remained above the MPS average level for 4 of the last 7 months. Burglary offending makes up 13.2% of all crime in Barnet, and the borough remains ranked 1st in the MPS for this crime type.



5. Other Volume Crime in Barnet

Total Notifiable Offences in Barnet have increased by 5% over the last 12 months and remained consistently positioned at 13th for TNO across the 32 London boroughs.

From the suite of high volume crimes, identified during the development of the Police and Crime Plan (from which local priorities were chosen) the below indicates their varying influence on total crime.

Volume Crime – Barnet:

Crime Rank	Crime Type	% of all borough TNO	London Rank
1	Total Burglary	13.2%	1
2	Harassment	11.2%	9
3	Theft from MV	9.0%	5
4	Criminal Damage	7.9%	15
5	Common Assault	7.9%	17
6	Theft from Shops	6.1%	11
7	Non Domestic VWI	5.5%	20
8	Theft Taking of MV	3.9%	15
9	Theft Person	2.7%	13
10	Robbery – Personal Property	2.2%	20

	Last 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	% Change	London Rank
Total Notifiable Offences	26,914	25,722	4.6%	13

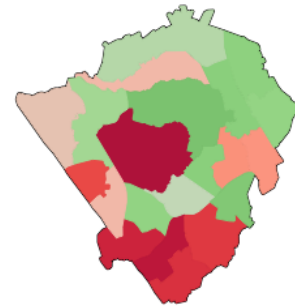
Harassment offences have increased largely due to changes in the classifications that constitute the harassment grouping. This has affected the recording of this across all boroughs.

6. Emerging trends and volume areas

From the priority crimes identified by Barnet (Non-Domestic Abuse VWI and Total Burglary) and the emerging trends identified below, it is clear that the biggest generator of crime in Barnet seems to be Childs Hill ward. This ward is a long established priority ward for Burglary and similar crimes in the borough.

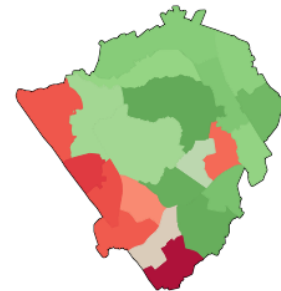
Theft from MV – 9% of all TNO

Theft from MV offences in Barnet have increased by 6% in the last 12 months and is the 3rd highest in volume in the borough. Offending has remained above the MPS average for four of the last seven months, and Barnet remain in the top 5 MPS boroughs for this offence. Offending is more prevalent in the south of the borough, and key areas include Mill Hill, Golders Green and Childs Hill.



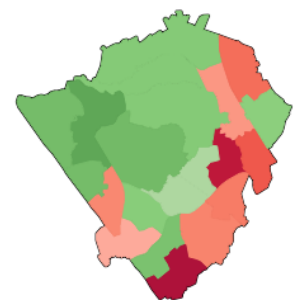
Common Assault – 7.9% of all TNO

Common Assault offending shows a slight upwards trend in Barnet, with an increase of 10% in the last 12 months, remaining above the MPS average level in all the last 7 months. Key areas of offending in the borough are the south west wards, in particular Childs Hill.



Theft taking of MV – 3.9% of all TNO

Taking of MV offences have increased by 27% in the last 12 months, with some spikes in offending and have remained above the MPS average level in all the last seven months. Offending is more prevalent in the east of the borough, and key wards are Woodhouse and Childs Hill.



7. Next Steps

In order to agree the local priorities for 2018/19, please review and consider this information with colleagues and with your senior leaders.

A copy of this pack has been sent to your borough commander. The commanders have been asked to get in touch with you to discuss these priorities and to ensure they agree with what is being discussed. Each borough will have separate priorities including those whose command has merged under the new BCU model.

Should you wish to widen the conversation on priorities, this data pack can also be shared with your SNBs and CSPs. It can also be used to inform any subsequent Community Impact Assessments undertaken in the borough. Ideally, by concentrating on the same crime volume crimes throughout the borough a clear problem-solving strategy can be developed and delivered to lessen the impact of these crimes.

The final local priorities must be agreed and submitted to MOPAC no later than **23rd March 2018**, and will be published on MOPAC's website on 3rd April.

To inform MOPAC of your decisions regarding your local priorities for the period 2018/19 please send the information to your SPOC – For Barnet this is Jamie Keddy.

MOPAC officials will be in touch in the coming weeks to discuss local priority setting further – do let us know if there are specific people you need to talk to from your side.

Measuring the things that matter

A Safer London
A focus on **volume** and **high harm** priorities
(MOPAC in consultation with MPS and Local Authorities)

Mandatory High Harm priorities

Action plans & problem solving
Trajectory and monitoring
Some volume may go up
Repeat victimisation decrease

Sexual offences, Domestic Abuse, Hate Crime, Child Sexual Exploitation, Weapon based (*Knife & Gun*)

ASB plus Two volume Priorities

Provision of tools (borough & ward: rank, trends, peaks)
Problem solving action plans (locally driven, geographically focused (i.e., vulnerable areas).
Annually refreshed

Local priority may be evidenced by:
Theft (from MV, shops, person), Non DA VWI, Common Assault, Harassment, Burglary dwelling, Criminal Damage, Robbery person

A Better Police Service for London
(MPS)

Active monitoring & reporting – looking for improvements within:

- Victim Satisfaction with police service (MOPAC's User Satisfaction Survey)
- Improve public perceptions towards the police (MOPAC's Public Attitude Survey)
- Challenge the inequalities in Satisfaction & public perceptions (i.e., BAME present lower perceptions)
- More representative Police workforce (More BAME/ More female recruitment)
- Police officers/staff treated with fairness and respect by colleagues (MPS Staff Survey)

A Better CJS for London
(CJS / MPS)

Active monitoring & reporting – looking for improvements within:

- Reduce *offending behaviours* of targeted cohorts (i.e., offending, frequency, severity)
- Better service for victims (i.e., VCOP compliance – victims kept informed and referred to services)
- Improve victim satisfaction with the service they receive through the courts (**new survey for London**)

MOPAC will continue to routinely monitor *all recorded crime* & ensure action

* Supporting the performance framework will be a richer programme of research and analysis into the priorities. Topics will be developed in collaboration with MOPAC, MPS and key stakeholders.

Measuring the things that matter – London priorities

Keeping children and young people safe

Active monitoring & reporting – looking for improvements within:

- Reduce young people's chances of becoming victims of crime
- Reduce the number of first-time entrants to the criminal justice service
- Reduce the number of knife crimes – by volume and numbers of repeat victimisation
- Reduce the number of gun crimes (including discharges)
- Encourage more victims of Child Sexual Exploitation to come forward and report

Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls

Active monitoring & reporting – looking for improvements within:

- More domestic abuse victims to come forward / reduction in repeat victimisation
- More victims of sexual violence to report / reduction in repeat victimisation
- Work with the CJS to reduce the rates of attrition in cases of violence against women and girls as they progress through the criminal justice process
- Encourage more victims of harmful practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM), 'honour'- based violence and forced marriage to come forward and report

Standing together against extremism, hatred and intolerance

Active monitoring & reporting – looking for improvements within:

- Encourage more victims of hate crime to come forward and report
- Reduce the level of repeat victimisation
- Reducing the rates of attrition in hate crime as they progress through the criminal justice process
- Improve the level of satisfaction of victims of hate crime with the service they receive from the police and criminal justice service

Appendix 2

Press release following the publication of the Quality and Impact Inspection: The effectiveness of probation work by the London Rehabilitation Company

London Community Rehabilitation Company - notable improvement from a very low base but much still to do

The company running probation services for nearly 30,000 offenders in London has made clear and at times impressive progress since an inspection in 2016 disclosed numerous problems, a new inspection report has found.

However, in some key areas of work, the improvement means the London Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) has only reached national average standards which in themselves are unacceptably low, according to the report published by HM Chief Inspector of Probation, Dame Glenys Stacey.

The 2016 inspection covered north London only. The 2017 inspection was pan-London and scrutinised far more cases. Dame Glenys said the London CRC had used the 2016 recommendations as a catalyst for change, moving from an operating model which grouped offenders in London-wide cohorts, according to age and gender, to a more traditional approach based on local teams, working with local agencies.

As in all inspections, HMI Probation applied key tests for the London CRC in its work with offenders:

- **Protecting the public.** Here, inspectors found the quality of public protection work was variable and not of an acceptable standard overall. The report noted: “The CRC has made clear progress since 2016 and the quality of work is improving but it is still not satisfactory. Senior managers acknowledge that they are still implementing effective risk management arrangements...In too many cases, there was an inadequate response to public protection concerns, and too few included interventions focused on protecting those at risk of harm.” Inspectors noted that the evidence suggested the CRC was not treating child safeguarding work as a priority.
- **Reducing reoffending.** Inspectors found the quality of work was not acceptable. “We found significant improvements in several aspects of practice but, overall, services did not sufficiently support rehabilitation. Our inspection findings showed that the quality of

work was close to the national average for those CRCs that we have inspected. Although that level of performance is not in itself acceptable, this is impressive progress in a short period of time.” A greater proportion of people were receiving specialist services (interventions) than in 2016, though this still fell short of being satisfactory.

- **Abiding by the sentence of the court.** The quality here was acceptable overall – with the exception of poor supervision of unpaid work orders – and most individuals abided by the conditions of their sentence. The CRC took appropriate action in response to non-compliance, and undertook enforcement when appropriate in most cases. Contact levels were also generally satisfactory. Dame Glenys said that, with the more conventional model, “Londoners under probation supervision are now being seen, and seen sufficiently regularly, in the main.”

The London CRC still relied “too much for comfort” on agency staff and was in the middle of a large-scale performance improvement project. However, it was now turning its attention to two other key tenets of good probation services: local strategic partnerships, and the range of specialist services (interventions) required to make a real difference to people’s lives and prospects.

Dame Glenys added: “Critical relationships with local strategic partners suffered under the CRC’s previous operating model, but CRC leaders are taking the opportunity now to re-energise these essential networks.”

Inspectors noted that the consistent provision of specialist services is particularly difficult in London, where the funding and other priorities of 32 individual boroughs and the Mayor’s office can differ. However, the CRC had “well-developed” plans to increase the range and quality of its rehabilitative services.

Overall, Dame Glenys said:

“Individual caseloads have reduced when compared with those we saw in North London a year ago. We gauge that staff morale is better overall. And... we are in no doubt that the quality of work has improved from a very low base, and is still improving. Public protection and rehabilitative work are still not good enough, but rehabilitative work is at least comparable in quality to the average in other CRCs we have inspected. That is not acceptable – as that average is itself unacceptable, in our view – but it is a notable improvement and achievement for this CRC and its staff. There is much more for this CRC to do, but it has made significant progress over the last year.”

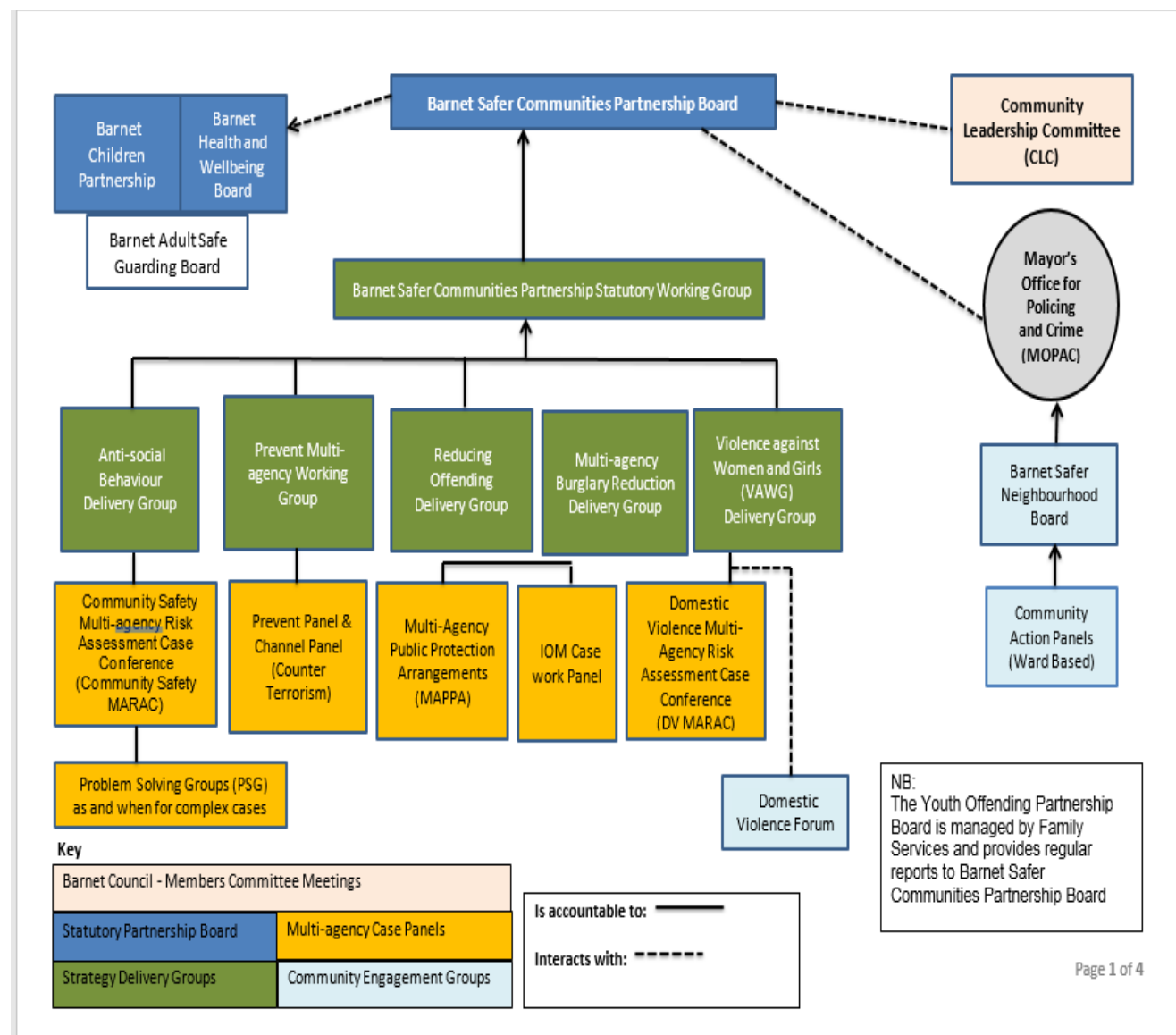
– ENDS –

Notes to editors:

1. The report is available at www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation at 00.01 on Thursday 8 March 2018
2. This is the second HMI Probation inspection of probation services delivered by the London Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). The first (in 2016) examined the work delivered by both the London CRC and the National Probation Service (NPS) (London division) across eight boroughs in the north of the capital.
3. Because of concerns about the quality of work at that time, particularly the work of the CRC, HMI Probation undertook to revisit London the following year. In 2017, it inspected the work of the two organisations separately, across the whole of London. The NPS inspection was published in January 2018 and is here - <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/inspections/londonnps/>
4. The London CRC has the largest number of individuals under supervision of all the 21 CRCs in England and Wales. The CRC is owned by MTCnovo, a company created specifically to own CRCs. The company comprises an American parent company (Management and Training Corporation) and a new UK-based company (novo). In the United States of America, MTC manages private prisons and provides services to help people learn new academic, technical and social skills. In England, MTCnovo also owns a neighbouring CRC, Thames Valley.
5. CRCs supervise medium and lower-risk offenders. The London CRC was supervising around 29,400 people (18% of the national CRC caseload) in 2017^[1].
6. For further information please contact John Steele, HMI Probation Chief Communications Officer, on 020 3334 0357 or 07880 78745, or at john.steele@justice.gov.uk

^[1] Offender Management Caseload Statistics as at 30 June 2017, Ministry of Justice.

Appendix 3a: Safer Communities Partnership Governance Structure



Appendix 3b: Membership of the Safer Communities Partnership (June 2018)

- **Cllr Reuben Thompstone**
- **Simon Rose**, Detective Chief Superintendent (Borough Commander), Metropolitan Police
- **Jamie Blake**, Strategic Director, Environment Commissioning Group
- **Kiran Vagarwal**, Strategic Lead, Safer Communities
- **Tina Mcelligot**, Assistant Director, Family Services
- **Katie Morgan**, Head of Stakeholders and Partnerships North West London CRC, Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)
- **Clare Ansdell**, Head of Service for Barnet, Brent and Enfield, National Probation Service
- **Steve Leader**, Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade, London Fire Brigade
- **Tamara Djuretic**, Director of Public Health, Public Health
- **Roger Kemp**, Chairman, Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board
- **Tim Harris**, North West London Magistrates
- **Julie Pal**, CEO, CommUNITY Barnet, CommUNITY Barnet
- **Laura Featley**, Borough Relationship Manager, Department for Work and Pensions
- **James Armitage**, Director, Re
- **Stuart Coleman**, Head of Housing Management, Barnet Homes

Appendix 3c

Governance and Strategic Partnership for London Crime Reduction Board

