

MEETING

SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD

DATE AND TIME

FRIDAY 23RD JULY, 2021

AT 10.00 AM

VENUE

HENDON TOWN HALL, THE BURROUGHS, LONDON NW4 4BQ

TO: MEMBERS OF SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD (Quorum 3)

Chairman: Cllr Jennifer Grocock

Vice Chairman: Representative of Metropolitan Police

Partners:

Community Safety Manager, London Borough of Barnet (LBB)

Barnet Homes

Barnet Reducing Offending Partnership Coordinator

Chair, Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board

Assistant Director, Counter Fraud Operations, Community Safety and
Community Protection

Director of Family Services, LBB

Director of Public Health, LBB

Director of Assurance, LBB

Inclusion Barnet

Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board

London Fire Brigade

Metropolitan Police

National Probation Service

North Central London CCG

North West London Magistrates Court

Re

Victim Support

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: Gareth Greene 020 8359 7039

ASSURANCE GROUP

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ORDER OF BUSINESS

Item No	Title of Report	Pages
1.	Welcome and Introductions	
2.	Minutes of Previous Meeting	5 - 12
3.	Apologies for Absence	
4.	Matters Arising	
5.	Performance Update (Q4 2020/21 (for information) and Q1 2021/22)	13 - 18
6.	Family Services - Youth Justice Board Update Q4 and Q1 Update on Serious Youth Crime Reduction Plan – North Central London CCG	19 - 52
7.	North West BCU Police update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board Metropolitan Police – verbal update	
8.	London Accommodation Pathfinder Project Update on London Innovation and Improvement Alliance's Accommodation Pathfinder Project and Business Plan	53 - 60
9.	Barnet Boundary Review	61 - 72
10.	Barnet Integrated Offender Management Summary Update and Performance Report	73 - 84
11.	Prevent Strategy Update	85 - 98
12.	Update on the Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project	99 - 142
13.	National Probation Service Verbal update on unification.	
14.	Forward Plan	
15.	Any Other Business	

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Safer Communities Partnership Board

Minutes of meeting held on 22 January 2021
Virtual Meeting

AGENDA ITEM 2

Board Members Present:

Cllr Roberto Weeden-Sanz
(Chairman)

Superintendent James Rawlinson, Head of Neighbourhood Policing, North West
Borough Command Unit, Metropolitan Police

Ellen Cheshire, Inclusion Barnet

Peter Clifton, Community Safety Manager, LBB

Tamara Djuretic, Director of Public Health, LBB

Adam Breyer, Senior Probation Officer, National Probation Service, Barnet, Brent and
Enfield

Matt Leng, Community Safety Manager, LBB

Tina McElligot, Director for Early Health and Children's Social Care, LBB

Ben Norfolk, Community Safety Team Data Analyst, LBB

Richard Norfolk, Reducing Offending Partnership Coordinator, LBB

Reshma Hirani, Hate Crime Reporting Project, Barnet Mencap

Diane Russell, Senior Probation Officer

Ray Booth, Chief Executive, Barnet Mencap and Chair of Access to Justice Sub Group

Kauser Mukhtar, Contracts and Partnerships Manager, London Community
Rehabilitation Company

Fiona Bateman, Independent Chair, Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board.

GregTerefenko, Head of Housing, Barnet Homes

Radlamah Canakia, Barnet Homes (VAWG Lead)

Luke Kwamya, Head of Public Health Commissioning, LBB

Emma Phasey, Public Protection, LBB

Declan Khan, Head of Counter Fraud Operations, LBB

Apologies

Clair Green, Director of Assurance, LBB

Kevin McKenzie, London Fire Brigade

Kathryn Hunt, National Probation Service

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Ellen Cheshire represented Inclusion Barnet on behalf of Caroline Collier. Greg Terefenko, Head of Housing attended for Barnet Homes. Adam Breyer, Barnet Probation attended on behalf of Kathryn Hunt.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from Clair Green, Director of Assurance, London Borough of Barnet (LBB), Kathryn Hunt, National Probation Service and Kevin McKenzie London Fire Brigade.

3. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

Approved.

4. MATTERS ARISING

Peter Clifton confirmed all followed up. Agreed to send a written update on them.

5. PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO DOMESTIC ABUSE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG)

Mr Clifton presented an update on the Barnet Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy, including the key priorities, summary of activities and a breakdown of actions, as well as a section on the measures in place to ensure business continuity during the pandemic.

- Lot of focus over last year to ensure business continuity of domestic abuse services across the partnership
- A Communications campaign 'At Home Should Not Mean at Risk' had been highlighted again.
- There had been a fourfold increase in domestic abuse MARAC (multi-agency risk assessment conference) meetings to improve speed of cases being progressed.
- Allocations of independent DV advocates had been reviewed over the past 18 months to ensure that these provide the best possible support. The provision of service or link up with mental health services had been increased, including one in Barnet Hospital (Springwell Centre).
- Business continuity remains at the forefront for the next year ahead, resulting in delayed some of the strategic work timescales. The launch of the refresh of the Domestic Abuse and VAWG Strategy would be around September 2021, with a report to the SCPB in the summer of 2021.
- Services would be recommissioned in September 2021. The Domestic Abuse Board is looking for opportunities to improve the allocation of independent domestic abuse advocates, and to increase provision to early help services delivered through the local authority.
- There would also be an increase on focus on intergenerational domestic abuse.

Mr Clifton noted that the Domestic Abuse Strategy Coordinator would circulate a feedback form to Board Members in the next few weeks and the team would be grateful of input on this. In addition the communications campaign would be shared with the Board.

The Chairman noted that Barnet is seeking 'White Ribbon' Accreditation, and he declared an interest by virtue of the fact that he is a White Ribbon Ambassador. He asked whether an update on how the Council is meeting these requirements could be brought to the Board. Mr Clifton noted that the Domestic Abuse Strategy Coordinator has carried out this work and a report would be brought back in early 2021.

Ms Bateman noted that the Safeguarding Adults Board had been keen to stress that intergenerational domestic abuse is a significant issue nationally, which had exacerbated under lockdown. The Board is keen to be involved in working alongside the Community Safety Team and VAWG Group in highlighting the needs of adults with care and support needs. The Board had also been focused on providing information and support to

informal carers to help them get support before any element of 'carer strain' arises, and would shortly publish a review on the harm that can be caused unintentionally in informal situations. Ms Bateman would provide an update at the next meeting.

Action: Ms Bateman

Mr Booth enquired whether good use is being made of carer's assessments to try to understand what is happening in potential domestic abuse situations and to provide support. This had been focused on in the Domestic Homicide Review several years ago. Mr Clifton agreed to review this and bring it back to the Board with a response.

Action: Mr Clifton

Ms McElligot reported that she had received additional funding for domestic abuse work which is available for one year only. She asked for ideas around short-term work that has long term sustainability potential.

Mr Clifton suggested some work with the perpetrator change programme may be useful as the Board had been looking at how to increase capacity. Also, resource was needed around intergenerational domestic abuse, mental health and substance misuse services. The Chairman asked the Board to think about this and contact Ms McElligot outside the meeting.

Action: All

.

6. APPROPRIATE ADULTS SERVICE FOR BARNET RESIDENTS

Ms Bateman presented her paper.

Ms Bateman noted the Met Police had notified the Safeguarding Adults Board about this issue in 2017. An appropriate adult is required by law where an individual who may have additional needs is taken into custody. Unfortunately, it is difficult to collect data on this and the police are not able to commission the service as it must be an independent service. No other statutory body is required to commission such a service for adults, but in respect of young people, the local authority is responsible for commissioning the service.

Barnet has been fortunate in being well cared for by the voluntary service over many years with appropriate adults' services though there had been some issues with access to volunteers in a timely manner during lockdown.

Ms Bateman expressed her thanks to Sean Almeida of the Met Police for manually reviewing custody records and looking at the issues this raises in adults with a vulnerability. He has reviewed 99 cases; 77% of those required provision of appropriate adult service from a paid-for service. But no one organisation has agreed to meet the funding. During lockdown, of 99 individuals, over 30 vulnerable adults had to wait for over three hours, often much more, for an appropriate adult.

Ms Bateman noted that the issue had been brought to the Safeguarding Adults Board numerous times and she had set out two alternative options in the report. Adult social care has significant funding pressures and could not help but would continue to monitor this and look for a long term sustainable solution.

The Chairman suggested investigating how other Councils deal with the issue. Ms Bateman and Mr Clifton agreed to explore options and report back to the Board.

Action: Ms Bateman, Mr Clifton

7. FAMILY SERVICES UPDATE

Ms McElligot spoke to her slides. Funding had been agreed for the Troubled Families Programme to continue, and Barnet had performed well with a 92% attachment target for 2020/21.

There had been some disruption to face-to-face contact in relation to youth offending during the pandemic, and also delays in court hearings. The Youth Offending Team (YOT) had been working hard throughout the pandemic and was still seeing children and young people face to face. The 'digital divide' had become more apparent during this time which could result in young people falling out of education as this a risk indicator for them committing further offences.

Data from the Youth Justice Board to 2019 revealed that Barnet was lower than the London and national averages for first time entrants into the criminal justice system.

31 young people had been involved in out of court disposals to December 2020 in Barnet. The work had been scrutinised by the Met police BCU Panel which includes representatives from MOPAC and the Youth Justice Board, and feedback had been that there was good evidence of multi-agency working and Barnet was put forward as an example of good practice.

A smaller number of individuals had reoffended after community orders had been given. This smaller group does have a more complex range of needs and tends to reoffend more frequently, so this is an area the team is working on.

There are a wider range of disposals for young black people, including custody, which is disproportionate to children from other ethnic backgrounds, and this is relative to the gravity index of their offending. A piece of work is being undertaken in NCL by the Directors of Children's Services on the disparities in criminal justice outcomes of black and minority ethnic children. This is being led by the London Boroughs' Youth Offending Service Leads and other members who are co-opted in.

Ms McElligot reported that another development is around reducing the criminalisation of looked-after children, by introducing a protocol for care providers, the police and multi-agency partnerships to try to reduce the criminalisation of young people in the care system, given the high proportion of adults in custody that have care experience in their background.

The London Borough of Camden is leading a piece of work with the West London Alliance to provide alternatives to secure accommodation for young people, with the first property to be in Barnet. This is focused in particular on young people from BAME backgrounds. Each unit will house up to five young people as an alternative to custody. A further update will follow for the Board later in 2021.

The next draft Youth Justice Plan is currently being shared with the members of the YOT Management Board and would be signed off later in the year. The final draft would be brought to the SCPB for sign off.

Mr Kwamya enquired whether Barnet's resources for young people are also engaged, such as to tackle problems around cannabis use. Ms McElligot responded that the team has good links into substance misuse services. A number of young people are referred to these services but the take-up could be improved. She added that support to encourage take-up would be welcome. Mr Kwamya offered to feed this back.

Action: Mr Kwamya

Ms Bateman reported that the Adult Safeguarding Board and Children's Partnership are looking to set up a Transitional Safeguarding Task and Finish Group. A Professional Young People's Forum on 23rd March will be discussing transitional safeguarding and she hoped to receive feedback from young people on the issues they think might need to be addressed. Ms Bateman stated that it would be helpful to discuss this with Ms McElligot after the forum.

Action: Ms Bateman, Ms McElligot

8. BARNET REDUCING OFFENDING GROUP UPDATE ON THE NEW LONDON INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT (IOM) FRAMEWORK

Richard Norfolk presented his slides.

The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Framework is a new process for managing persistent offenders. The new system has no single national governance but can be set up according to local circumstances. MOPAC has introduced the London IOM Framework to encourage consistency across London with the new model going live in January 2021.

The refreshed Barnet IOM operating model used over the last three years is well placed to meet the demands of the new London model. The new London IOM Framework:

- Aims to reduce disproportionality
- Maintains focus on priority of acquisitive offences including burglary and robbery
- Promotes focus on persistent and violent offenders
- Increase focus on identification and measurement of risk of violence
- Has evidence-based performance monitoring and evaluation by MOPAC analysts
- New selection criteria - streamlining the process for identifying potentially eligible cases. Monthly list produced by NPS and MOPAC and sent to each Borough
- Introduced regular and reliable measurements showing impact of effectiveness
- Pilot of integrated IT platform (ECINS) used already in Barnet
- Long term vision for building and testing pan-London evidence base of how to reduce persistent offenders.
- Renewed focus on youth-to-adult transition
- Reintroduction of referral process; weekly co-location
- Agreement of local priority crimes
- Partnership Sharing Agreement.

Mr Norfolk noted that this reflects how Barnet has been operating over the past three years so there will be very little change.

9. NORTH WEST BCU POLICE UPDATE

Detective Inspector Rawlinson provided a verbal update.

Covid-19 had massive impact on policing since March 2020 with operational challenges. The police had reviewed operations throughout and had not stopped providing any services. Some services such as Safer Neighbourhood Boards and Ward Panels had moved to virtual meetings.

The police had worked closely with partners, particularly local authorities. Mr Khan, Mr Leng and Mr Clifton had been invaluable during this time, providing daily contact points on enforcement and legislation. The police also meet weekly with Barnet's senior leadership team on issues relating to the pandemic.

For the Met police operational resilience has been an issue, with some staff having to shield. At the most 22% of officers have been away from work due to Covid/self-isolating but response to crimes had been maintained. Staff are having to change ways of working and buildings had had to be adapted, and risk assessments carried out.

The Met in Barnet has introduced Operation Fortify to move to an enforcement approach where needed.

The police have been providing extra support for vaccination centres to ensure that vulnerable residents can safely receive their vaccinations.

Colindale Police Station is undergoing major refurbishment so currently Harrow Police Station is being used for custody for Barnet. The work should be completed by summer 2021. Colindale's front police station counter may need to also be temporarily moved for a few weeks but would remain open 24/7.

The BCU has an increased number of police officers, with 1481 out of 1499 posts filled. This included an increase in filled vacancies and also an increase in the number of posts. The BCU is supporting the work undertaken by the Home Office on underrepresented groups and is keen for local police officers to reflect the local community.

DI Rawlinson reported that the following week, Chief Superintendent Sara Leach returns from maternity leave. Spt Louis Smith would revert to Headquarter Superintendent. Spt Tanya Martin, new Response Team Superintendent, would join the BCU and DI Rawlinson would revert to CI Neighbourhoods. He and possibly also Spt Martin would attend SCPB meetings.

The BCU has a small team of officers, led by Inspector Wazeem Safraz, who will be putting the London Mayor's Action plan to improve confidence for black communities in particular, into action in the NW BCU. Details would be presented to the SCPB.

The BCU would conduct a review of the Safer Neighbourhood Boards over the next few months. These drive scrutiny of policing and the governance of these is important to get right.

Barnet's Ward Boundary Review in 2022, from 21 to 23 Wards would have an impact on the BCU, with discussions to follow. Currently there are 2 DWOs and one PCSO.

The Chairman asked whether crime had reduced during the pandemic overall. DI Rawlinson responded that robbery patrols continued and burglars continued to be arrested. Crime had tended to shift towards anti-social behaviour (ASB) which includes

Covid breaches. There had been reductions in major crime types, burglary and robbery in particular.

The Chairman noted that the new Wards would have two Members rather than three as they would cover smaller areas. He enquired whether information was available on how these might operate, such as from neighbouring Boroughs. DI Rawlinson responded that this is due to be considered but most Boroughs have three-Member Wards.

The Chairman expressed his congratulations for Mr Oxenham who was recognised in the New Year Honours List for his work as a Special Constable in Barnet for several decades.

10. PERFORMANCE UPDATE

Mr Clifton presented his slides. He reported that the main impact of the pandemic in Barnet had been a reduction in burglary, robbery, knife and gun crime. There had not been a major reduction in violent crime.

There had been a significant increase in reports of ASB, largely due to Covid breaches.

Levels of domestic abuse are being closely monitored. There had been no spike in Barnet in reported figures, but there had been a slight reduction. The team is aware that with lockdown such an underreported crime could be further underreported. The team is working on the assumption of increased risk to victims and focusing on this area during the pandemic.

The Chairman stated that it is pleasing that the domestic abuse sanction and detection rate has increased for the first time in a while. He asked how this had been achieved and how it could be continued.

Mr Clifton responded that work was being carried out by the Domestic Abuse Board, with the police as key members, including training, and the reversal of the trend with increased sanction and detection rate was positive. DI Rawlinson noted that the increase of police officer numbers had helped meaning cases could be progressed more rapidly. Unfortunately victims often did not wish to proceed with prosecution but the new Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO) power means that conditions can still be imposed on perpetrators if that is the case.

11. WORK PROGRAMME/ITEMS FOR NEXT MEETING

Noted.

12. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

The Chairman noted that the April meeting would be cancelled if the GLA election goes ahead, as the meeting would be within purdah. A notification would follow.

Note: the April meeting has been cancelled.

Next meeting: 23 July 2021.

The meeting finished at 10:27 hours.

Safer Communities Partnership Board

23rd July 2021

Performance Dashboard

Barnet Community Safety Team

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



Overview dashboard	page 3
Violent crime and ASB dashboard	page 4
Glossary	page 5

Overview dashboard

		Recent 5 Months	Recent 12 months (to May 2021)		Peer comparison	Monthly exceptions (unusually high or low volume)			
RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Volume (Jan21 - May21)	Change vs. previous yr.	Volume	Change vs. previous yr.	London rank (Per Population)	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21
Burglary	● •Decrease in rolling 12 months •Decrease in last 3 months vs. one year ago	1013	-10%	2696	-15%	20/32	●	●	V
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'.	818	-7%	2187	-13%	28/32	●	●	V
Burglary - business and community	●	195	-22%	509	-21%	16/32	●	●	V
Robbery	● •Sharp decrease in April 2020 and has stayed relatively low since	216	-54%	670	-48%	9/32	●	●	●
Violent crime (VWI)	● •3rd lowest of all 32 London Boroughs	824	-15%	2127	-8%	3/32	●	●	●


*1 Peer comparison: based on rates per 1000 population. Rank 1 = best (i.e. lowest rate)

Knife and gun crime


RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Current rolling 12 months (to 01/06/2021)	One year ago	Change vs. previous year	Date period covered
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Decrease vs. previous year 	23	59	-61%	12 months to 01/06/2021
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increase vs. previous year 	10	5	100%	12 months to 01/06/2021

Domestic Violence - Violence with injury

Recent 12 months performance

RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Barnet SD Rate (12 months to 01/06/2021)	Barnet SD Rate (one year ago)	Volume (12 months to 01/06/2021)	Change vs. previous year
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in SD rate 	11%	16%	729	7% increase

Anti-social behaviour

RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Number of Repeat ASB calls to 01/06/2021	Change vs. previous year	(Total ASB calls in period)	Date period covered
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increase in repeat ASB calls •Increase in total ASB calls 	468	57% Increase	81,619 (up 21% from 67,426)	12 months to 01/06/2021

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 – Jul to Sep (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 September 2019 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 the other 32 London 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).
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

Questions?

Ben.Norfolk@barnet.gov.uk



Family Services

AGENDA ITEM 6

Document control	
Document title	Family Services Community Safety Partnership Board
Document description	Overview Report 2020/21
Document author	Tina McElligott Director Early Help & Children's Social Care Services

Version control	
Document production date	July 2021
Document currency	V1
Document version	1
Version notes	

1. Report Overview

This report provides an overview of four distinct areas of delivery that sit under the umbrella of Family Services and cross into community safety, these are:

- Supporting Families Programme (formerly Troubled Families Programme)
- Youth Offending & Reducing Re-Offending
- Child Exploitation, Serious Youth & Adult Violence
- Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls

The report provides the Community Safety Partnership Board Chair with a summary background to each area of delivery setting out key aims and objectives and the progress being made against these. The report will highlight national initiatives, local innovation and current/future challenges to delivery.

2. Supporting Families Programme (formerly Troubled Families Programme)

Phase 1 of the Troubled Families Programme (TFP) was launched in 2012 with the aim of achieving ‘turnaround’ in the lives of 120,000 families identified as meeting two or more ‘problem’ domains set out in the table below. A keyworker approach was prescribed to ‘grip’ whole family problems and coordinate agency involvement. Phase 2 was backed by an additional £900m of central government investment to expand on Phase 1 and achieve ‘significant and sustained’ progress for 400,000 families with multiple/high cost problems across England. The attachment criteria/headline problems were expanded by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) with an additional requirement to demonstrate ‘significant and sustained progress’ over a minimum six months.

In 2020/21 Phase 2 was extended to allow time for a transition to a new operating framework, this was further extended into 2021/22 as services had been significantly disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic. The operating model was renamed the Supporting Families Programme (SFP), in Barnet the service is named Families First. The table below sets out the criteria, attachments and payment by results (PbR) achieved

Table. 1

PHASE	PERIOD & ATTACHMENT CRITERIA	LBB ALLOCATION & PBR
PHASE 1	2012 – 2015	705
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • children who are out of school • children involved in crime and/or anti-social behaviour • parents who are out of work 	100%
PHASE 2	2015 – 2020	2,592
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents and children involved in crime and anti-social behaviour • Children who have not been attending school regularly • Children who need help, including those in the early years • Adults out of work or at risk of financial exclusion and young people at risk of worklessness • Families affected by domestic violence and abuse • Parents and children with a range of health problems 	100%
EXTENDED PHASE 2	2020 - 2021	372
		100%
INTERIM PHASE	2021 - 2022	370
		Q1 31%

The developing SFP framework renews focus on the importance of bringing services together around families to deliver whole family interventions earlier. The future of the SFP intends to revise the national outcomes framework and plan, support data transformation, networking and practice learning across areas in partnership with the Early Intervention Foundation; funding beyond March 2022 has not yet been confirmed. In previous years, Service Transformation Grant (STG) funding has been aimed at embedding whole family/system working & reducing demand for reactive services.

Barnet has used the STG to fund integrated working across the partnership through seconded posts from Probation (Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour), Education Welfare (School attendance), Job Centre Plus & Welfare Advisors (Adults out of work), RISE Mutual domestic abuse services for victims/perpetrators and child to parent violence (Family Violence), Change Grow Live, Substance Misuse and Health Services (Health). The Probation secondee is no longer in post due to the impact of national probation service reorganisation; a Housing secondee post has also now been created to support prevent homelessness. The secondees are linked to services delivering support to families, attending the multi-agency Early Help Panel and 0-19 Early Help Locality Advisory Boards to support information sharing, interventions and service planning. The secondees further deliver training and provide specialist advice and consultation sessions with the children's workforce. This approach is supporting cultural change in the way agencies work together and aims to create a sustainable partnership model for future delivery.

3. Youth Offending & Reducing Re-Offending

Barnet Youth Offending Services is integrated with Early Help and Children's Social Care delivery. Early Help lead on Out of Court Disposal (OOC) delivery and statutory youth offending order's are managed within the Youth Offending Service. The team benefits from co-located/integrated multi-agency support including police, school nursing, probation, speech & language therapists, forensic psychologist and educational psychologists, substance misuse and sexual health services. Barnet's Youth Justice Plan 2021 – 2023 has been developed by the YOT Management Board, which is a statutory multi-agency Board that meets quarterly to oversee the implementation of the Plan and the effectiveness of YOT services. The YJ Plan is here:

https://www.barnet.gov.uk/sites/default/files/022345_youth_justice_plan_2021_web.pdf

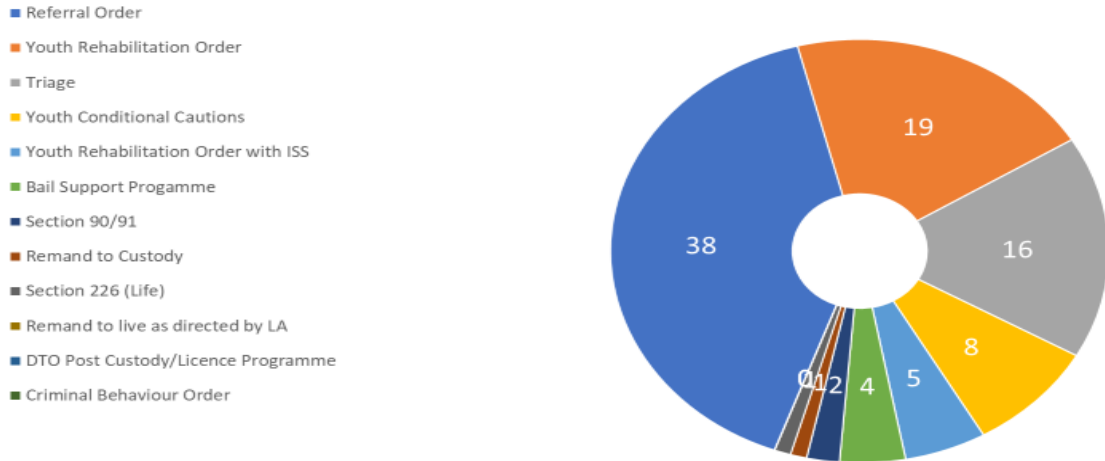
The 2021-23 YJ Plan sets out the achievements of the service over the past two years and the ambition of the multi-agency partnership in driving 8 key priority areas over the coming two years, which are:

- **Strategic and Operational Multi-Agency Leadership**
- **Keeping Children and Young People at the Centre**
- **Tackling disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System**
- **Prevention and Diversion**
- **Reducing Re-Offending**
- **Protecting the Public**
- **Recognising and Responding to Child Exploitation and Serious Youth Violence**
- **Resettlement and Transitional Safeguarding**

3.1 Young people in the Youth Offending System

Fig.1

- At June 2021, a total of 90 young people were receiving youth offending interventions representing 0.09% of the child population living in Barnet
- 74 were open to the Youth Offending Team
- 16 were open to 0-19 Early Help Services receiving Triage Interventions



As Triage, Referral Orders, Youth Rehabilitation Orders & Youth Conditional cautions account for over 80% of interventions. Covid-19 has created some delay in processing offences and as the backlog clears there has been a slight increase in the volume of young people allocated for Out-of-Court Disposal interventions and community sentences over the period March–May 2021.

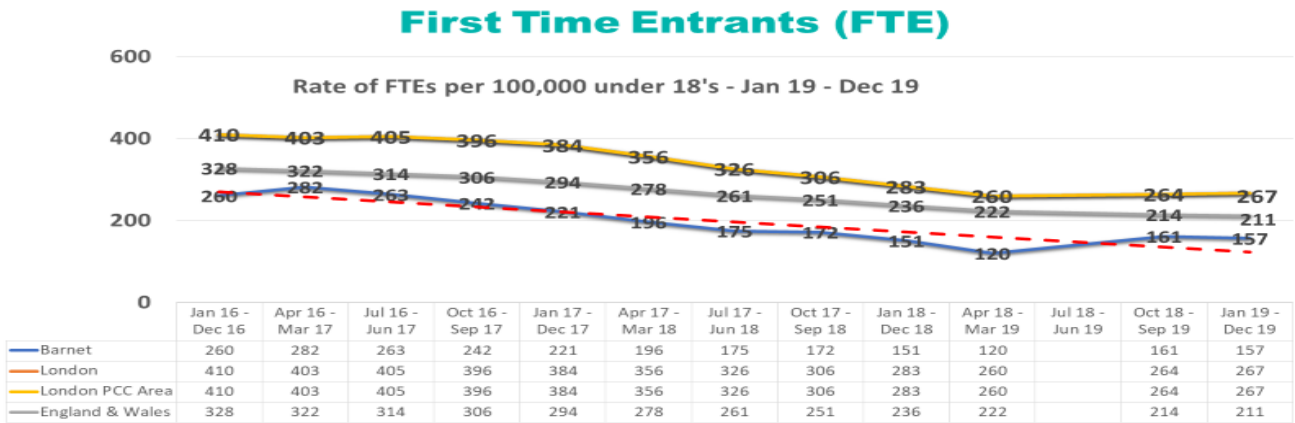
3.2 Out of Court Disposals (OCD's)

There are a number of effective diversion and prevention schemes including Community Resolution and Operation Turning Point alongside Barnet's 0-19 Early Help Service which receives referrals via a well-established OCD Panel. Barnet delivers effective OCD's, practice is regularly scrutinised by the Northwest London Basic Command Unit Metropolitan Police Scrutiny Panel attended by senior representatives from MOPAC, Youth Justice Board, HM Court & Tribunal Service and Crown Prosecution Service, where the quality of joint-decision making at Barnet's OCD Panel has been found to be sound with good evidence of agency attendance, recording of decisions and plans set out for young people. Barnet's OCD processes and standards have been recognised as good practice and have been shared with the Youth Justice Board for wider dissemination via the YJB Resources Hub.

3.3 First Time Entrants (FTE)

Barnet has maintained lower volume of First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice system than statistical neighbours, London and the rest of England for a sustained period, this is set out in Fig 2. The effectiveness of OOC interventions supports this positive trend.

Fig 2.



Youth Justice Board (YJB) data for FTE (taken from PNC) shows a 39% reduction falling from 260>157 over the period Jan to Dec 2016 to Jan to Dec 2019.

Barnet’s FTEs per 100,000 rates continues to outperform London (PCC area), YOT statistical neighbours and National (England and Wales) rates.

Nationally., the number of FTEs (aged 10-17) has fallen by 84% when compared with year ending December 2009. Children accounted for 11% of all FTEs to the criminal justice system in the year ending December 2019, compared to 26% in the year ending December 2009.

The proportion of FTE’s receiving a caution has fallen from 89% > 54% in the last 10 years which reflects changes to Out of Court Disposal approaches for 10 – 17-year-olds



Young people open to the Youth Offending Team are more likely to have committed offences of violence against the person (inc. knife possession), robbery, drug possession & supply and theft offences which has a direct correlation to group offending and criminal exploitation. They are also more likely to have adverse childhood experiences (ACE’s) including exposure to domestic abuse, parental offending/substance misuse and mental health needs and structural inequalities. Family Services investment in early help services, including mental health services and the aligned multi-agency Strategies for 0-19 Early Help, Vulnerable Adolescents and Youth Justice aim to identify and intervene early with those at the greatest risk of entry into the criminal justice system to minimize the risk of problems escalating.

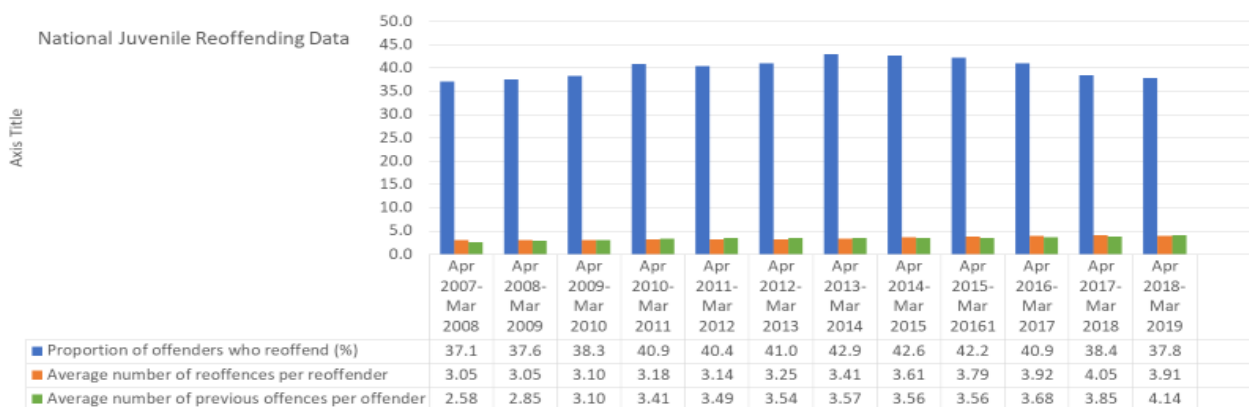
3.4 Reducing Reoffending

The binary reoffending rate is calculated as the percentage of offenders with a proven re-offence in the reporting period (12 months). The national data is set out in Fig 3.

Fig 3.

Barnet Youth Reoffending Rates

- National Youth Justice binary rate data (2008–2019) suggests 37.8% of young people who offend go on to commit a proven further offence within 12-months.
- In Barnet the binary rate is 32%
- The national data suggests that the average number of reoffences per offender is 3.91
- In Barnet the rate of reoffending per young person decreased (2.59 >1.06) owing to a small number of young people committing a high number of reoffences



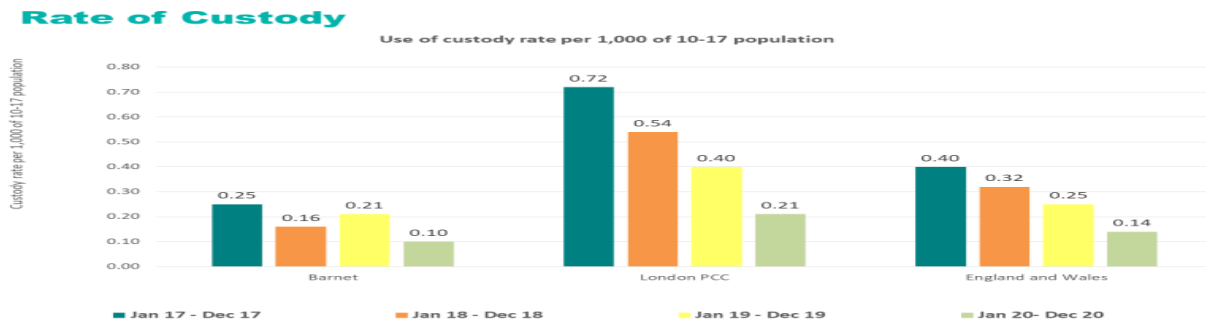
Barnet has lower rates of reoffending the rest of London and England. Multi-Agency Planning Panel contributes to recidivism by identifying additional needs and barriers to engagement, this enables coordinated approaches from the multi-professional system. Enforcement strategies such as warning letters, the use of Child Planning Review Meetings (CPRM) and Compliance Panel Meetings are held with parents/carers when young people fail to attend appointments which encourages engagement and desistance.

The YOS engage young people in a range of activities aimed at building resilience, these have included residential (pre-pandemic), reparation activities in community projects i.e. Flower Bank the Clitterhouse Farm Project and have co-produced materials with young people for other young people, an example of this can be seen here: [The YOT Experience - Barnet Youth Offending Team - YouTube](#). Young people and their parents have shared feedback and./or participated in statutory YOT Management Board meetings.

The YOS use Restorative Justice (RJ) approaches, including RJ Conferences with victims of crime, these are a powerful way of empowering victims to explain the personal impact of offending and for young people to acknowledge their experience, take responsibility and make amends.

3.5 Custody

Fig 4.

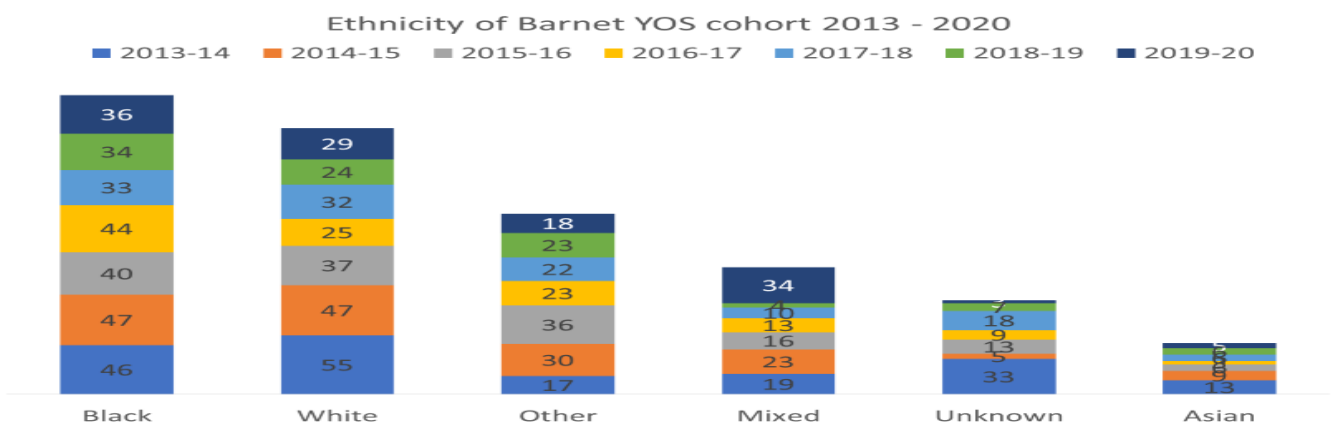


YJB data for young people in custody has decreased marginally from 0.21 > 0.10 for the period Jan 2019 - Dec 2020
Barnet's Custody rate continues to be lower than the London PCC Area and National levels for England and Wales

Barnet YOS undertakes comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessments and has stringent Intensive Supervision & Surveillance (ISS) Bail Support Packages and strong partnership working which has created confidence in the Court in handing down community sentences as alternatives to Custody. Fig 4 above shows that Barnet is consistently lower than London and the rest of England. The YOS continue to utilise the Resettlement and Transition work with Her Majesty's Prison & Probation Service (HMPPS Youth Custody Service) and attendance at the local Resettlement and After Care Panel (RAAP) is helping to ensure all young people leaving custody have a smooth transition to the community at the end of a custodial sentence. The London Accommodation Pathfinder (LAP), led by London Borough of Camden, is developing new provision as an alternative to custody for London children, the first new provision will be launched in Barnet by the end of 2021, it will have 5 beds for young people aged 16/17 years, the accommodation aims to reduce the over-representation of Black young people in the secure estate so will be prioritized for this group. The LAP is a Youth Justice Board Pathfinder with national importance as it is expected to inform new practice across England

3.6 Disproportionality

Fig 5



The ethnicity data for Barnet YOS demonstrates a significant rise in young people from mixed ethnicities. Whilst the volume of young people of a Black ethnicity has fallen over the past six years its has not fallen as significantly as the volume of young people from a white ethnicity
 There is work taking place across London to tackle the disproportionality of racially minoritized young people in the criminal justice system, locally work to reduce exclusions of Black children from education is underway

3.7 Integrated Offender Management and the Reducing Reoffending

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) and the Reducing Reoffending portfolio transferred to Family Services in May 2021. The London IOM framework was updated in January 2021 with the aim of:

- ✚ Reducing the disproportionately high level of reoffending committed by the most persistent offenders and so reduce the impact on victims and communities;
- ✚ Promoting a consistent focus across London on persistent, violent offenders;
- ✚ Maintaining a focus on priority acquisitive offences;
- ✚ Demonstrating the impact and effectiveness of this work and generate an evidence base for what works in this area. reducing reoffending.

The IOM delivery approach is locally informed and bespoke to offender management needs. The transfer of the IOM/Reducing Reoffending portfolio improves alignment with Youth Justice provision supporting youth to adult transitions and a seamless interface with Serious Youth and Adult Violence.

The IOM Panel manages referrals to the service and is comprised of police, probation, drug and alcohol services, regeneration and skills & employment officer, housing and mental health services; it meets monthly. Information sharing agreements are in place and a secure cloud based inter-agency information sharing platform has been introduced (ECINS) which allows for rapid information sharing and collaborative case management.

The Barnet Reducing Offending Delivery Action Plan (BRODAP 2018-2022) oversees the implementation and progress of IOM and sits under the Barnet Reducing Offending Strategy and reports to the Reducing Reoffending Delivery Group which reports to the Community Safety Partnership Board.

The BRODAP has 6 strategic priority themes set out below:

- **Staffing and co-location** – Re-establishment of multi-agency colocation of IOM officers, including police and probation – **complete**
- **Partnership Information Sharing** - Seamless information sharing between the different agencies in IOM to support the identification of offenders, assessment of criminogenic needs, and to coordinate an effective inter-agency intervention plan - **complete**
- **Cohort selection process** - Use of a secure, multi-agency information sharing platform at the IOM panel meetings to record the sharing of information, assessment of risk, and plan of actions. (ECINS is recommended as the solution for this requirement - **complete**
- **Re-establishment of Resettlement Referral Pathways** - Including accommodation. Employment training and education, mental health, physical health, substance misuse and social needs. – **on target**
- **Development of KPI's** - To provide a clear picture of the activity of the IOM, the effectiveness of the referral pathways, and the impact the programme is having on reducing reoffending – **on target**
- **Adoption of updated IOM OP Model, Terms of Reference** - To underpin a shared approach to IOM across all the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership agencies – **on target**

Quarterly reports for reducing reoffending are provided to the Community Safety Partnership Board.

4. Child Exploitation, Serious Youth & Adult Violence

Barnet has a well-established delivery framework aimed at tackling child sexual and criminal exploitation and serious youth violence. Barnet's Vulnerable Adolescents Strategy 2020 – 2022 sets out 7 strategic priorities for the multi-agency partnership:

- ❖ Multi-Agency Leadership
- ❖ Engaging Children & Young People
- ❖ Tackling Disproportionality
- ❖ Predict & Prevent
- ❖ Identify and Intervene
- ❖ Disrupting and Stopping perpetrators
- ❖ Transitional Safeguarding

The VA Strategy and action plan are developed and monitored quarterly by the Vulnerable Adolescents Community Partnership (VACP) statutory partners, key stakeholders and voluntary sector providers. A report on progress against the strategy is provided to Barnet Safeguarding Children Partnership Performance & Quality Assurance sub-group. The strategy and Vulnerable Adolescents Report (2018 – 2020) report can be found here

<https://thebarnetscp.org.uk/bscp/professionals/vulnerable-adolescents>.

Barnet has successfully bid for multiple grants in partnership with voluntary sector providers which has enabled innovation, preventative and targeted delivery approaches.

- **Home Office – Trusted Relationships Project (2018 – 2022)** LB Barnet in partnership with Art Against Knives, Growing Against Violence & MAC-UK. Preventative school based educational programme focused on knife crime, grooming, social media, exploitation alongside community place-based nail bars and music labs.
- **Youth Endowment Fund – Sibling Mentoring Fund (2019 – 2021)** LB Barnet in partnership with St Christopher's, focused on preventative and diversionary mentoring for younger siblings of adolescents involved in, or at risk of being involved in the criminal justice system
- **MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) – Parent Champions (September 2020 – March 2021)** LB Barnet in partnership with Young Barnet Foundation and Khulisa. A short term programme to engage parents from racially minoritized communities caring for children at risk of exploitation, gangs and serious youth violence to become parent champions and deliver parenting training and/or take on advocacy and parent representation roles in strategic forums. Almost 100 parents from the west of the borough were reached during the six-month period engaging in on-line and community-based events, 16 have agreed to undertake the Empowering Parents Empowering Communities parenting training being delivered via 0-19 Early Help Services
- **MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) – Reducing Exclusions (2019 – 2022)**, LB Barnet 0-19 Service have recruited detached youth workers to build trusted relationships and support young people to remain in education where there is a risk of exclusion.
- **MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) – Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) Mentoring Project (2020 – 2022)**, Saracens are providing mentoring support to young people attending the PRU to reduce the risk of exploitation by criminal gangs.

Children’s Social Care Services developed the REACH Team in 2017. REACH is a statutory social work team that is supported by dedicated family support, mental health, educational psychology and speech and language therapy professionals. The team work with young people who are assessed as being at a high risk of going missing and being exploited or being involved in serious youth violence or offending. REACH work intensively with young people and their wider families and support systems to reduce the risk of family breakdown, keep young people safe, reduce missing episodes, educational exclusions and offending using Adolescent Mentalisation Integrated Therapy (AMBIT) approach. The team has been successful in reducing missing episodes, improving school attendance and supporting young people to remain living with their families.

The Vulnerable Adolescent Team oversee Child Exploitation & Missing (CEAM) risk assessments which are completed for all young people who come to notice as being at risk of exploitation or who are reported missing. Children who go missing from home and care are tracked and monitored via Return Home Interview’s provided by St Christopher’s for children placed out of the borough and by the 0-19 Early Help Service for children living in Barnet. Barnet’s missing children protocol can be found here:

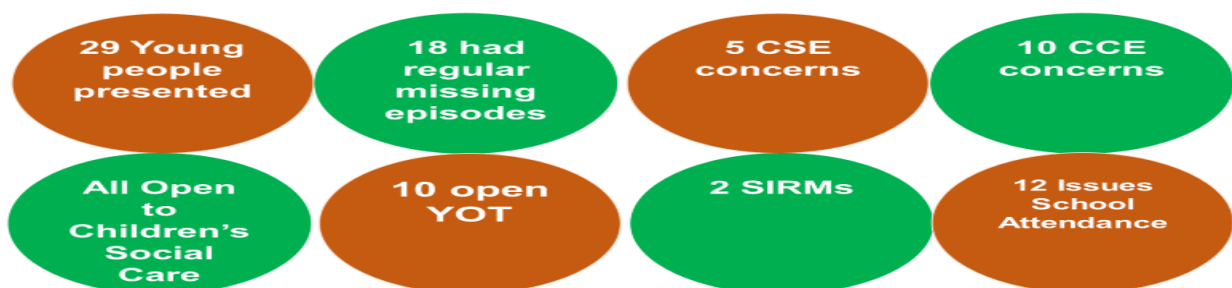
https://thebarnetscp.org.uk/assets/1/barnet_missing_children_protocol_revised_2018.pdf

High risk young people are subject to further oversight at Vulnerable Adolescents at Risk Panel (VARP) through which patterns of concern and thematic risk is further escalated to Strategic MACE (multi-agency child exploitation) to plan disruption activities. The effectiveness of these fora is subject to regular multi-agency thematic audit and service user engagement is integrated with quality assurance activity to ensure feedback supports the development of the service

A snapshot of VARP activity June 2021 is detailed below: (Fig 6)

Vulnerable Adolescents at Risk Panel (VARP)

- VARP oversees between 25-35 young people, with around 18 – 22 young people reviewed each month. Below is the June snap shot

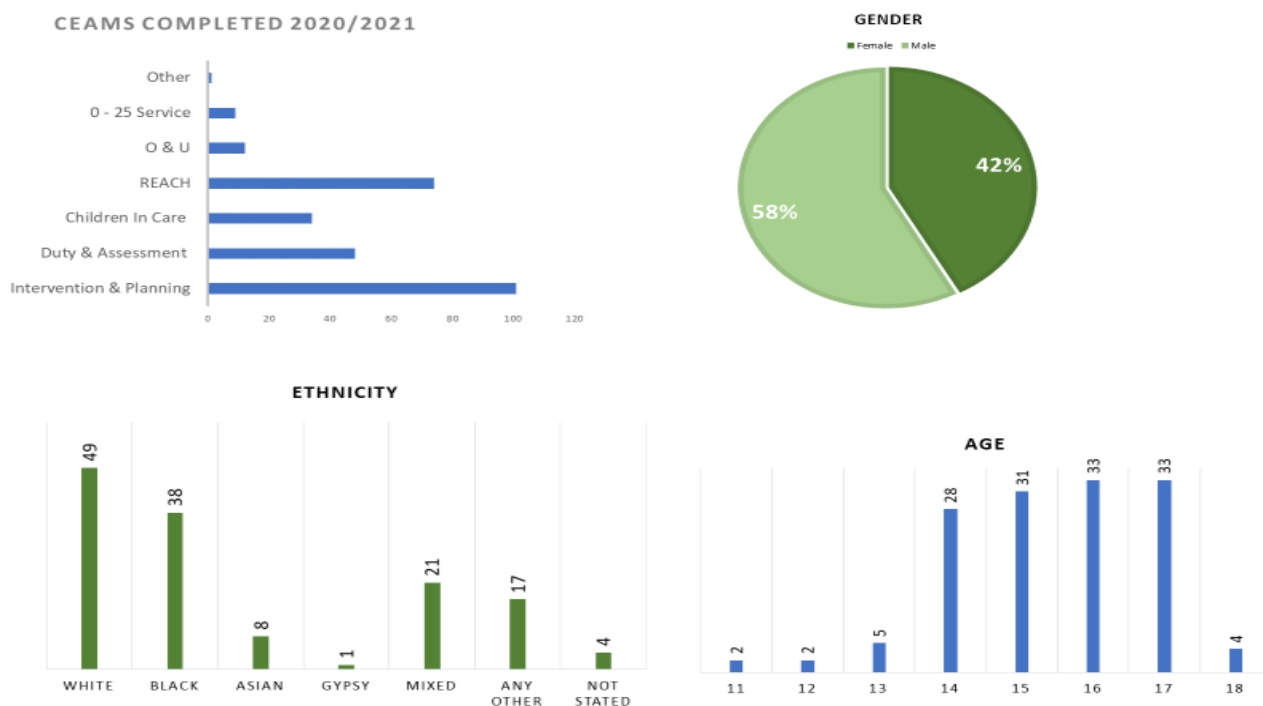


The Serious Incident Response Protocol sets out how incidents of serious violence are responded to, ensuring information is shared promptly to facilitate rapid safety planning arrangements. The Protocol is in development to reflect recent changes in management arrangements for serious adult violence and will form part of a wider serious incident protocol for the council.

The vulnerable adolescents team collate data to monitor trends and activity across the borough, this enables risk scoring and targeted responses to young people, communities and school environments where risk is escalating. The data is used to inform the Annual Vulnerable Adolescents Report and captures age, ethnicity, gender and the size and scale of the problem.

Fig 7

Child Exploitation & Missing (CEAM) Risk Assessments 2021/21



The VA Team lead on community awareness raising and professional learning events, act as point of liaison between grant funded projects, schools/colleges and the community and produce a quarterly newsletter is that is circulated through the Barnet Safeguarding Children Partnership. In May 2021, the Serious Adult Violence workstream transferred to Family Services and now sits alongside the VA Team, which will support the development of Transitional Safeguarding arrangements for young people aged 19-25 and ensure there is stronger correlation between exploitative relationships between older and younger individuals engaging in violence in the community so they can be disrupted.

5. Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG)

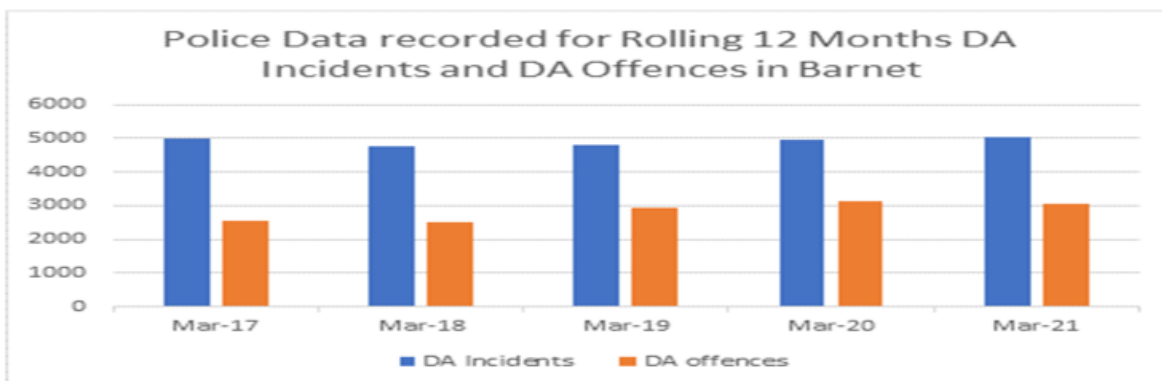
Domestic abuse and VAWG transferred from Community Safety to Family Services in May 2021, the delivery is now co-located with Children’s Social Care, Assessment, Intervention & Planning Service with the aim of ensuring

a strong focus is maintained on safeguarding, recognising the impact of domestic abuse on children and disrupting cycles of abuse for future generations.

VAWG Strategies are developed and monitored by the VAWG Delivery Group. The 2021 – 2023 Strategy is currently in draft and will go out to public consultation before planned sign off in September 2021. The draft currently sets out the following strategic priorities:

- ❖ **Improve the safeguarding of victims/survivors of domestic abuse, their children and other vulnerable members of the household**
- ❖ **Reduce underreporting of domestic abuse**
- ❖ **Ensure perpetrator risk management plans reflect the victims needs through communication/consultation with survivor services, and the interventions commissioned evidence its effectiveness in reducing the harm to victims and their families, including repeat victimisation.**
- ❖ **Tackle new evolving and emerging crimes against women and girls in the borough**

Fig 8



- Barnet’s rate of domestic abuse incidents in Barnet is 7.6 per 1000 population (12 months to March 2021). This is the 2nd lowest rate of all 32 London boroughs.
- There were **782** domestic abuse violence with Injury offences recorded by the police in Barnet in 2020/21 (a decrease of **3.2%** compared to the previous year).
- In 2020, for violence with Injury domestic abuse offences, **118** suspects were identified and proceeded against by police. This equates to a Sanction Detection Rate of **14.9%**, up from **13.3%** the previous year
- Over the last 12 months (2020/2021) the domestic abuse MARAC has received 477 referrals of high risk cases of domestic abuse (against 363 in 2019/20) with 403 children in the households (against 238 in 2019/20). The number of families with children were 218 (against 154 in 2019/20).
- Repeat rate for Barnet DA MARAC 2020/21 is 50/477 = 10.5%
- Over the last 12 months in 2020/21, The Barnet Domestic Abuse Advocacy and Support Service received 1357 new referrals against 1360 in 2019/2020

The table below sets out the number of domestic abuse incidents and offences over the past 5 years. The notable percentage increase in domestic abuse offences could be demonstrative of victims being better supported to assist in

the prosecution of offenders. There is a small decrease in the percentage of incidents that became offences over the period of the Covid-19 pandemic although domestic abuse offences rose.

Table 2 .

ROLLING 12 MONTHS	MARCH 2017	MARCH 2018	MARCH 2019	MARCH 2020	MARCH 2021
DA INCIDENTS	5013	4757	4815	4960	5023
DA OFFENCES	2556	2528	2933	3146	3037
% OF INCIDENTS THAT BECOME OFFENCES	51%	53%	61%	63%	60.5%

There are several funding streams for domestic abuse provision, these currently include:

- DWP (£22k) Reducing Parental Conflict Workforce Development Grant, this will be used by the early help system to provide training to the children’s workforce during 2021/22.
- GLA (£100k) Minerva House, Barnet Homes to deliver Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation during 2021/22
- LBB has agreed a one-off uplift of £100k, the VAWG Delivery Group have agreed to use this for the following:
 - o Extending child to adult DA work to include the transitional cohort (i.e. where the child is 18+ years old) and adult child/parent DA
 - o IDVA Training and YIDVA Training to statutory and VCS providers working in front line roles with women and young women aged 16+: Training a core group of professionals (25-30) in an accredited IDVA/YIDVA course.
 - o Provide an ISVA role to Children’s Services
 - o Communications plan to prevent violence against women in Barnet

On 3 June 2021, the Home Office announced a third round of ‘Safer Streets’ funding, a pot of £25m (maximum bid £550k) is available for 2021/22 aimed at improving the safety of public spaces, in particular for women and girls. Bidding is open to PCC’s and Local Authorities and there is a requirement for mandatory consultation with the VAWG sector, schools and colleges. The bidding window closes on 15 July 2021

Barnet has also bid, with Brent and Enfield for Home Office funding to address significant gaps in culturally appropriate provision of perpetrators of domestic abuse in minoritised and/or marginalised groups. It is a multi-faceted bid with provision for heterosexual men, female perpetrators (who may also be victims), child to parent abuse/violence, familial domestic abuse intervention, and support for victims; a decision is awaited.

Three domestic abuse contracts are currently subject to procurement, these are Advocacy, Refuge and Perpetrator contracts. The current providers are Solace and RISE; contracts were due to expire on 31 August 2021 but have been extended to 31 March 2022 to allow for re-procurement activity.

The Domestic Abuse Bill received Royal Assent on 29 April 2021. GLA funding of £36k has been made available to support the implementation of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 Act by delivering training across the partnership and supporting the embedding of this into the new Strategy.

The Act provides for:

- ✓ A legal definition of domestic abuse which incorporates a range of abuses beyond physical violence, including emotional, coercive or controlling behaviour, and economic abuse.
- ✓ New protections and support for victims ensuring that abusers will no longer be allowed to directly cross-examine their victims in the family and civil courts, and giving victims better access to special measures in the courtroom to help prevent intimidation – such as protective screens and giving evidence via video link.
- ✓ New powers for police including Domestic Abuse Protection Notices providing victims with immediate protection from abusers, while courts will be able to hand out new Domestic Abuse Protection Orders to help prevent offending by forcing perpetrators to take steps to change their behaviour, including seeking mental health support or drug and alcohol rehabilitation.
- ✓ A new offence of non-fatal strangulation, extending an offence to cover the threat to disclose intimate images, and clarifying the law to further clamp down on claims of “rough sex gone wrong” in cases involving death or serious injury.
- ✓ Extending the controlling or coercive behaviour offence to cover post-separation abuse
- ✓ Recognising children as victims if they see, hear or experience the effects of abuse
- ✓ Establish in law the office of Domestic Abuse Commissioner and set out the Commissioner’s functions and powers
- ✓ Places a duty on local authorities in England to provide support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in refuges and other safe accommodation
- ✓ All eligible homeless victims of domestic abuse automatically have ‘priority need’ for homelessness assistance
- ✓ Places the guidance supporting the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (“Clare’s law”) on a statutory footing

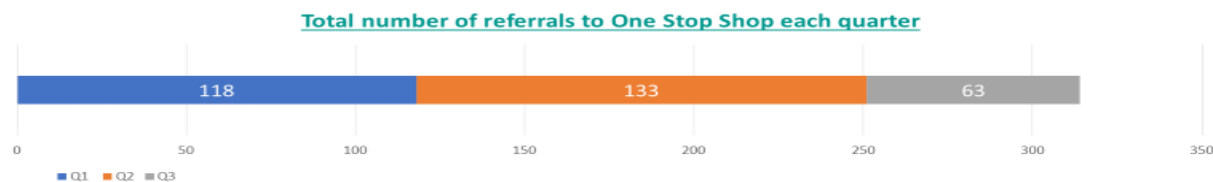
Safer Streets: a key ambition of the VAWG Delivery Group in 2021 is to make public spaces safer for women and girls. Following the tragic murder of Sarah Everard a leaflet was produced for every household in Barnet signposting to information, support and services. The Strategy will reflect this in considering developments of public spaces into useable space for women and children through community space-based projects.

Data for domestic abuse services (Solace and RISE) is detailed below, the Q4 data for 2020/21 is not fully available which means whole year reporting is not possible at this time, a full year report will be provided in September 2021, alongside Q1 and Q2 2021/22 data.

The volume of referrals between April – December 2020 is noted below:

Fig 8

Domestic Abuse Referrals- April-December 2020/2021



- There was an **11% increase** in the number of referrals from Q1 to Q2
- The number of referrals then **decreased** in Q3 by **53%**

Total number of referrals to SOLACE each quarter	Q1	Q2	Q3
New Service Users	146	181	155
DASH Risk assessments & Safety advice given	192	259	274
High risk cases receiving IDVA service	37	44	46
Referred to Safeguarding Adults service	5	3	2
Total Service Users Leaving the Service	98	127	191

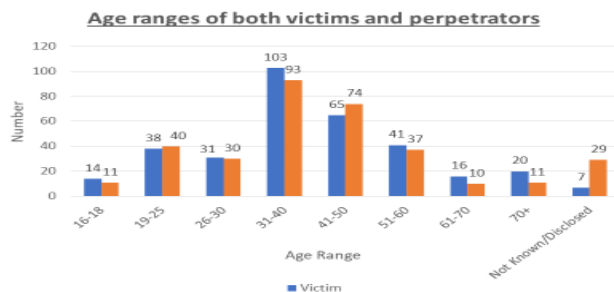
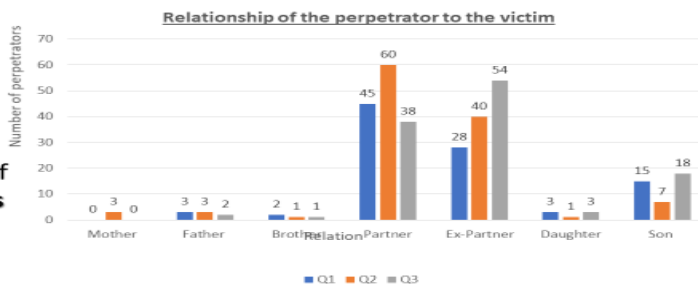
In Q1-Q3 2020/2021:

Solace Women’s Aid received a total of **1,021** referrals
 The majority of referrals were from Family, Friends or self-referrals or via DA MARAC/Police
 The main ethnic background of service users are white British
 The majority of service users is 31-50 years
 Forced Marriage and Honour Based Violence victims account for 1.5% (n=17) of referrals in the period
 Children on Child Protection Plans account for 3.8% (n= 39) of referrals in the period

Fig 9.

DA & VAWG Perpetrators: April-December 2020/2021

- **351** perpetrators
- Majority aged between **31-40**
- **93%** of perpetrators were **male**
- Number of female perpetrators increased from **8 > 11 in Q2/3**
- **143 perpetrators were current partners** of their victims followed by **122 perpetrators were ex-partners**
- **40** perpetrators were a male child of the victim (trend noted in MARAC during Covid-19) increasing **7 > 18 over Q2/3**
- A total of **104** perpetrators have **mental health issues** increased from **30 > 44 in Q2/3**
- **56 perpetrators engaged in the RISE perpetrator programme**
- **70 new** service users entered the RISE programme
- The majority of perpetrators engaged in the RISE perpetrator programme are aged between **26 – 50**



3.1 Focus: Behaviour change and 3.3 Focus: Mental Health 17

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Family Services

Update for Safer Communities Partnership

July 2021

Barnet Supporting Families Programme Brief (Families First)

Barnet achieved 100% turnaround for the 372 families allocated to the Supporting Families Programme in 2020 - 2021.

The 2021 – 2022 allocation is 370, in Q1 115 claims were submitted representing 31% of the total claims target

Families attached to the SF Programme are worked with across the whole children’s system, including the Youth Offending Team, Early Help and Children’s Social Care Services. The ‘keyworker’ role is integrated into business as usual and progress against the child’s Plan informs outcomes achieved and PbR claims

The evolving SFP has a renewed focus on the importance of bringing our services together around families to deliver whole family working through earlier intervention and coordinated delivery of services.

In Barnet, the SF Programme funds 0-19 Early Help Practitioners and Secondees from Health, Substance Misuse, Education Welfare, Job Centre Plus, Domestic Abuse and Welfare Rights Advisors continue to progress to successful outcomes. The Probation secondee has now left due to national reorganization of Probation Services, a new Housing secondee post has been created to support the Homelessness Reduction Act (2018). The approach offers hands-on practical support to families with a lead professional for the Team Around the Family.

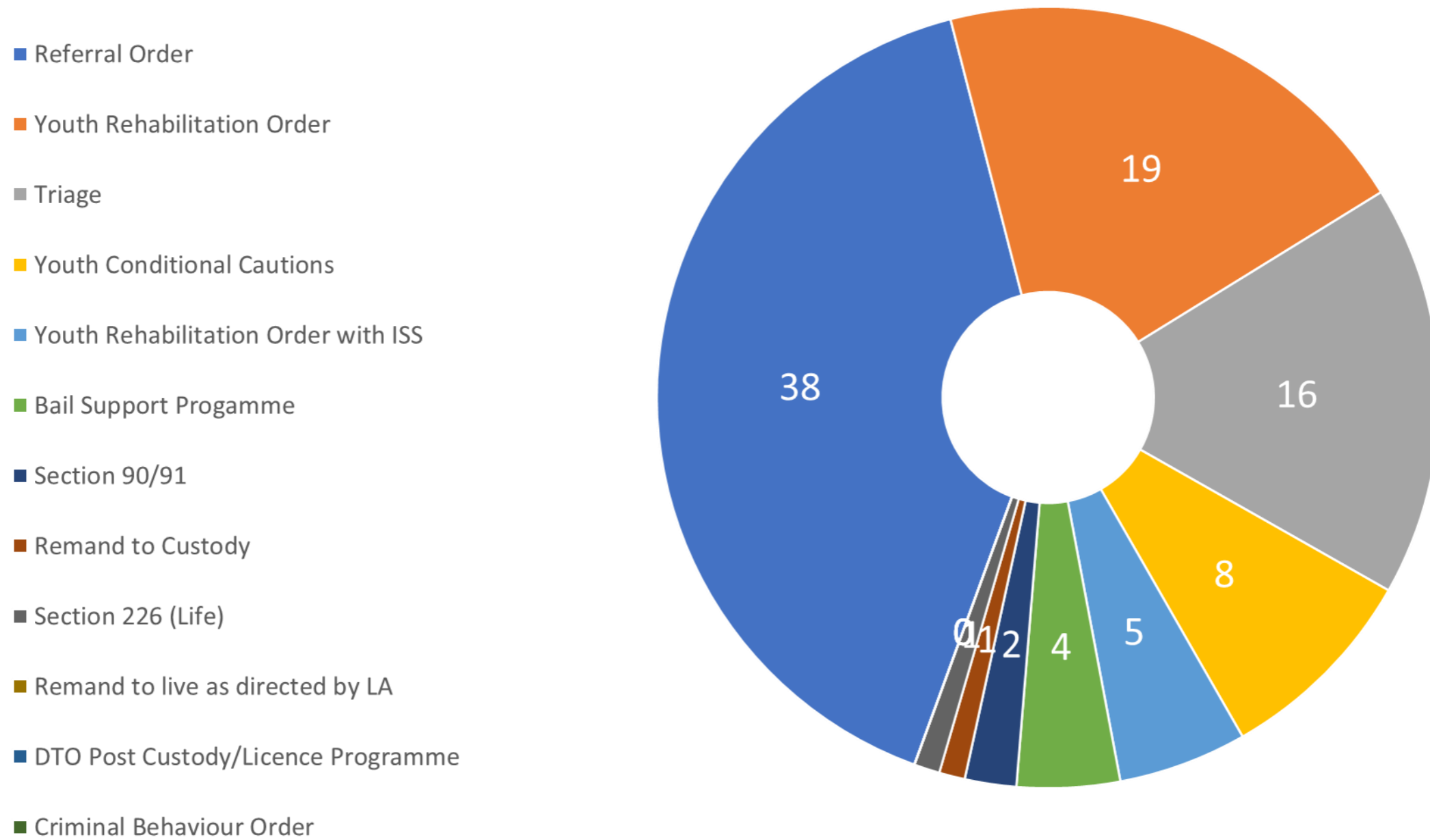
The future of the SFP intends to revise the national outcomes framework and plan, support data transformation, networking and practice learning across areas in partnership with the Early Intervention Foundation; funding beyond March 2022 has not been confirmed

Quarter	Target	Actual Submission	% Achieved
Q1	97	115	119%
Q2	91		
Q3	91		
Q4	91		

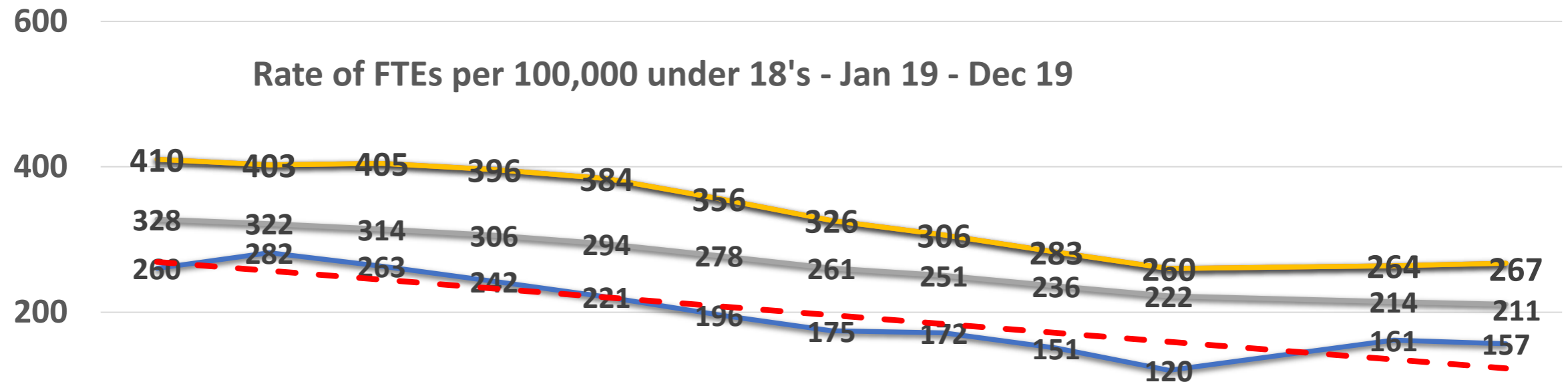
Barnet Youth Offending Service

Q4 & Q1 2021

- At June 2021, a total of 90 young people were receiving youth offending interventions representing 0.09% of the child population living in Barnet
- 74 were open to the Youth Offending Team
- 16 were open to 0-19 Early Help Services receiving Triage Interventions



First Time Entrants (FTE)



	Jan 16 - Dec 16	Apr 16 - Mar 17	Jul 16 - Jun 17	Oct 16 - Sep 17	Jan 17 - Dec 17	Apr 17 - Mar 18	Jul 17 - Jun 18	Oct 17 - Sep 18	Jan 18 - Dec 18	Apr 18 - Mar 19	Jul 18 - Jun 19	Oct 18 - Sep 19	Jan 19 - Dec 19
Barnet	260	282	263	242	221	196	175	172	151	120		161	157
London	410	403	405	396	384	356	326	306	283	260		264	267
London PCC Area	410	403	405	396	384	356	326	306	283	260		264	267
England & Wales	328	322	314	306	294	278	261	251	236	222		214	211

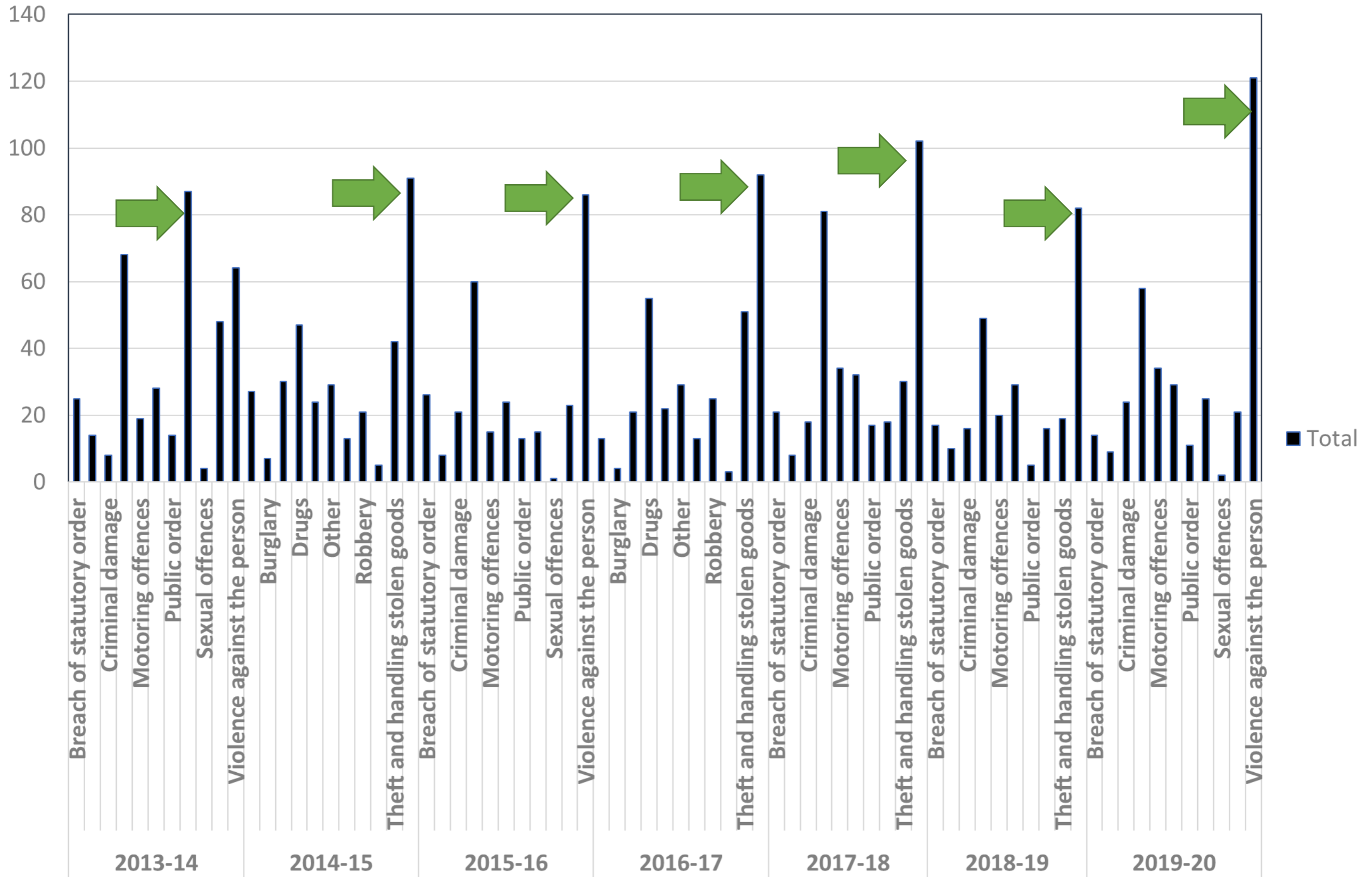
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Nationally, the number of FTEs (aged 10-17) has fallen by 84% when compared with year ending December 2009. Children accounted for 11% of all FTEs to the criminal justice system in the year ending December 2019, compared to 26% in the year ending December 2009.

The proportion of FTE's receiving a caution has fallen from 89% to 54% in the last 10 years which reflects changes to Out of Court Disposal approaches for 10 – 17-year-olds

Offence Type 2013 – 2020



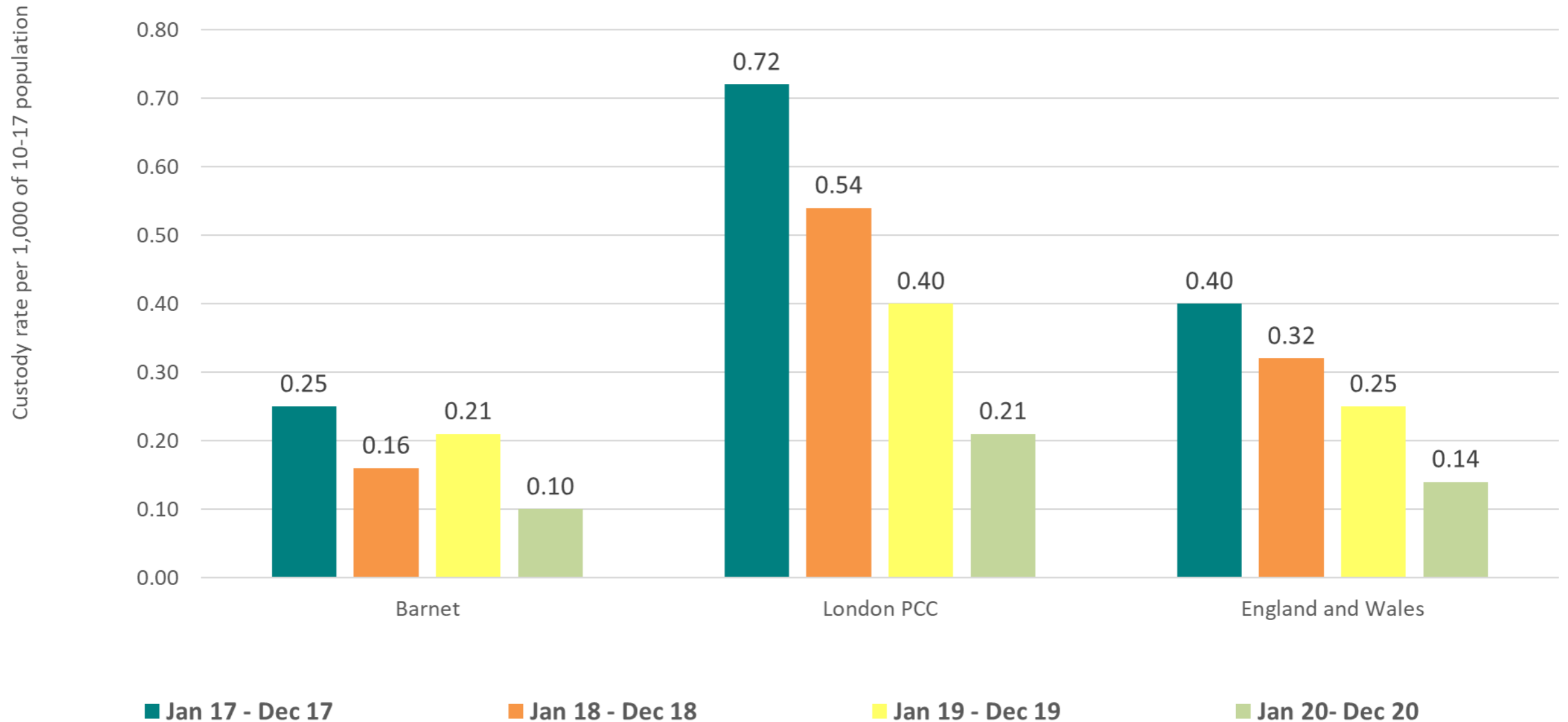
Barnet Youth Reoffending Rates

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- In Barnet the binary rate is 32%
- The national data suggests that the average number of reoffences per offender is 3.91
- In Barnet the rate of reoffending per young person has decreased from 2.59 >1.06



Rate of Custody

Use of custody rate per 1,000 of 10-17 population

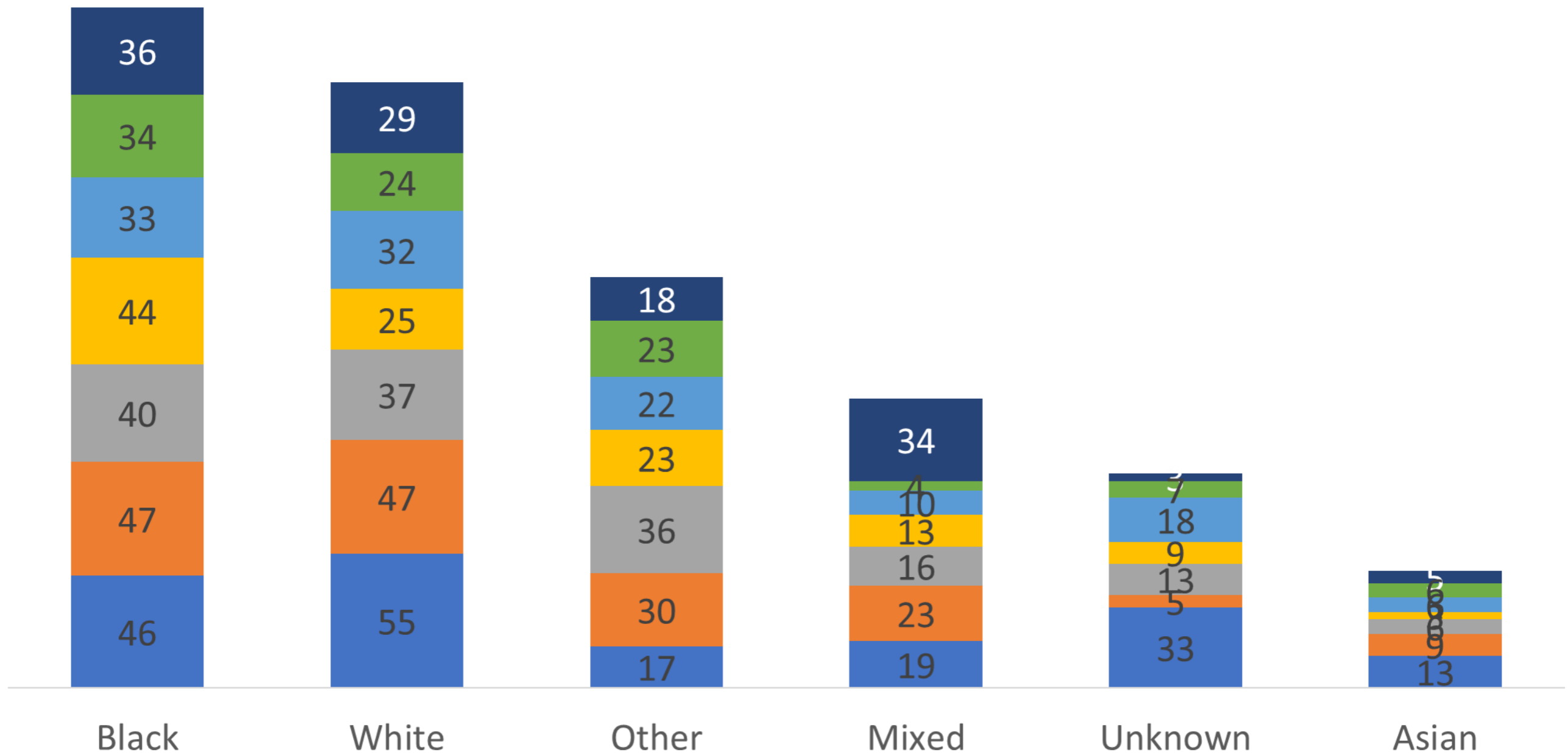


YJB data for young people in custody has decreased marginally from 0.21 > 0.10 for the period Jan 2019 - Dec 2020

Barnet's Custody rate continues to be lower than the London PCC Area and National levels for England and Wales

Ethnicity of Barnet YOS cohort 2013 - 2020

■ 2013-14
 ■ 2014-15
 ■ 2015-16
 ■ 2016-17
 ■ 2017-18
 ■ 2018-19
 ■ 2019-20



The ethnicity data for Barnet YOS demonstrates a significant rise in young people from mixed ethnicities. Whilst the volume of young people of a Black ethnicity has fallen over the past six years its has not fallen as significantly as the volume of young people from a white ethnicity

There is work taking place across London to tackle the disproportionality of racially minoritized young people in the criminal justice system, including London Accommodation Pathfinder. Locally there is work underway to reduce exclusions of Black children from education

Adolescents at Risk of Exploitation & Violence

Vulnerable Adolescents at Risk Panel (VARP)

- VARP oversees between 25-35 young people, with around 18 – 22 young people reviewed each month. Below is the June snap shot

**29 Young
people
presented**

**18 had
regular
missing
episodes**

**5 CSE
concerns**

**10 CCE
concerns**

**All Open
to
Children's
Social
Care**

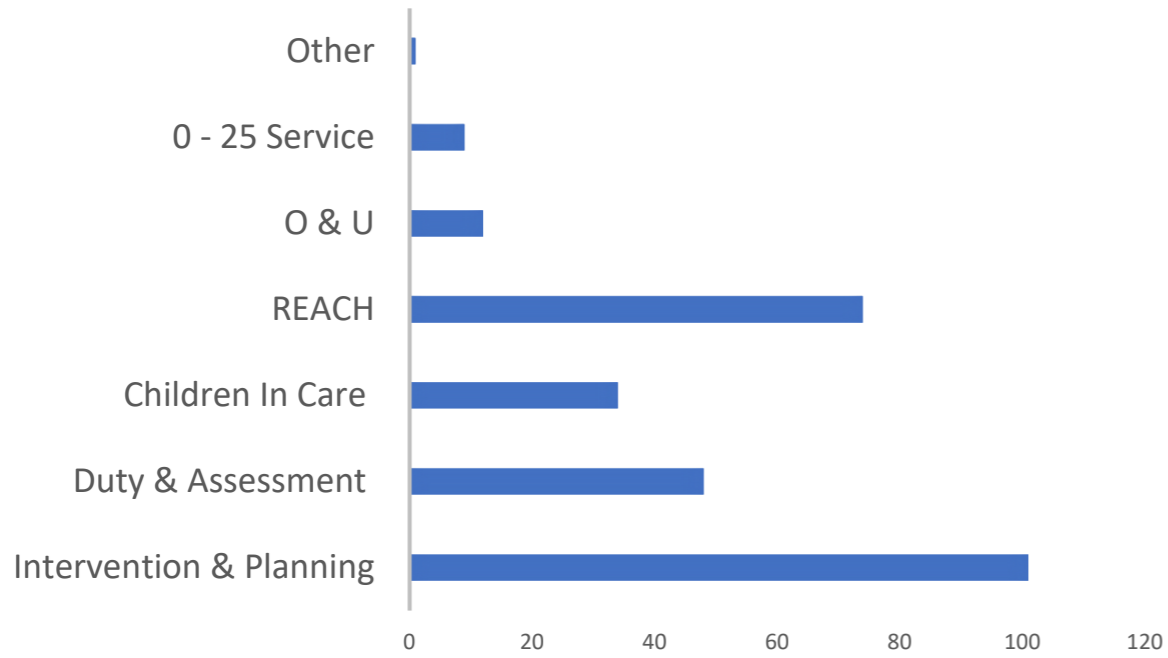
**10 open
YOT**

2 SIRM's

**12 Issues
School
Attendance**

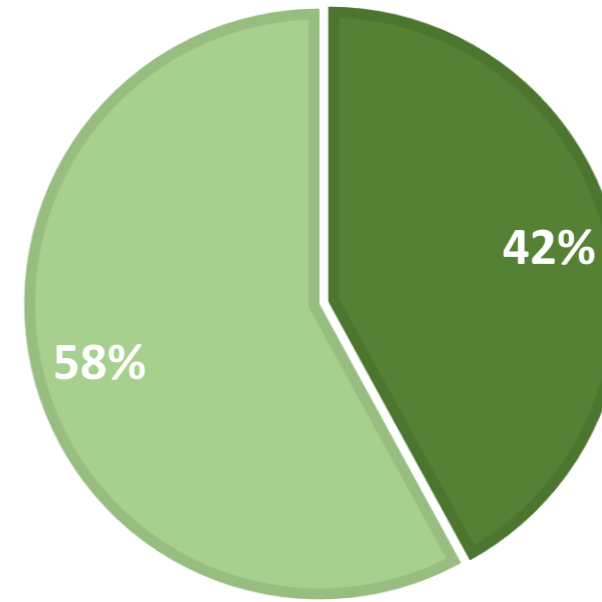
Child Exploitation & Missing (CEAM) Risk Assessments 2021/21

CEAMS COMPLETED 2020/2021

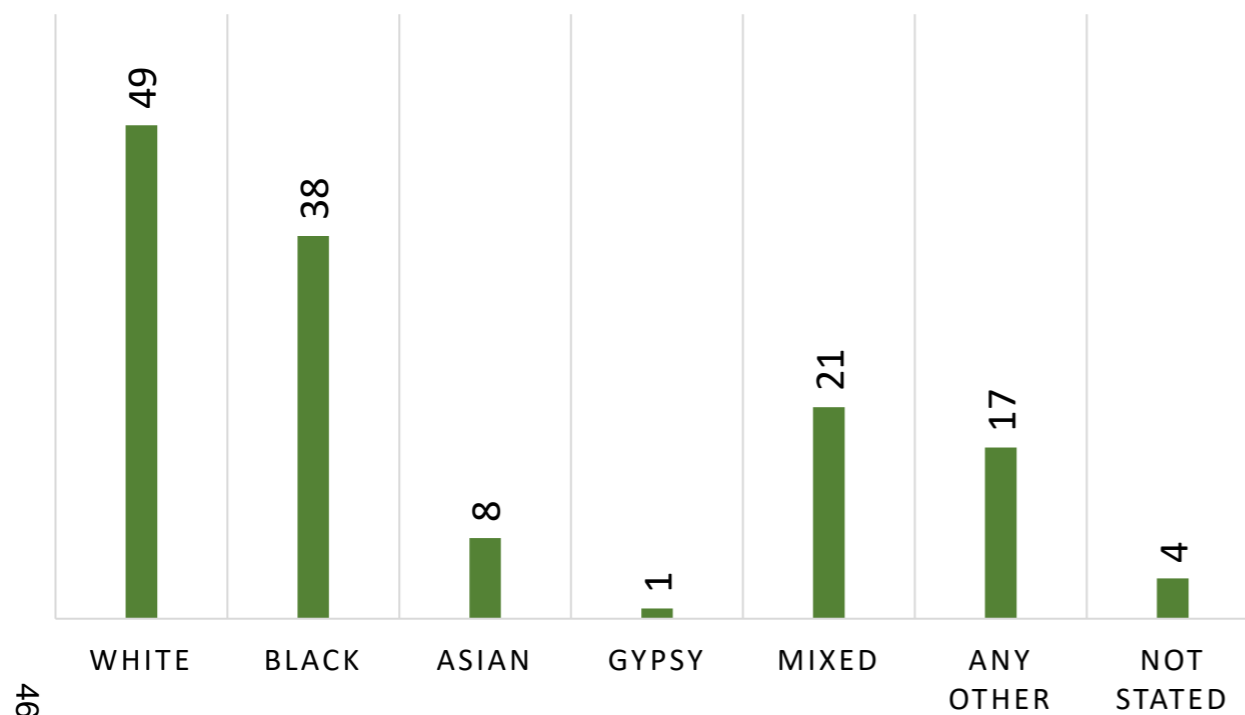


GENDER

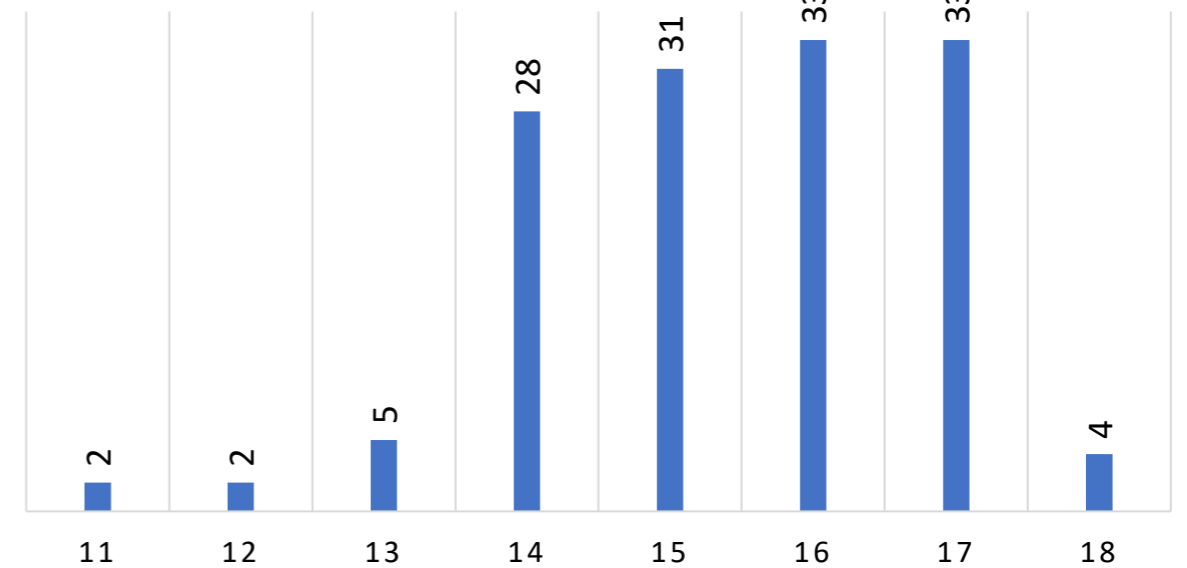
Female Male



ETHNICITY



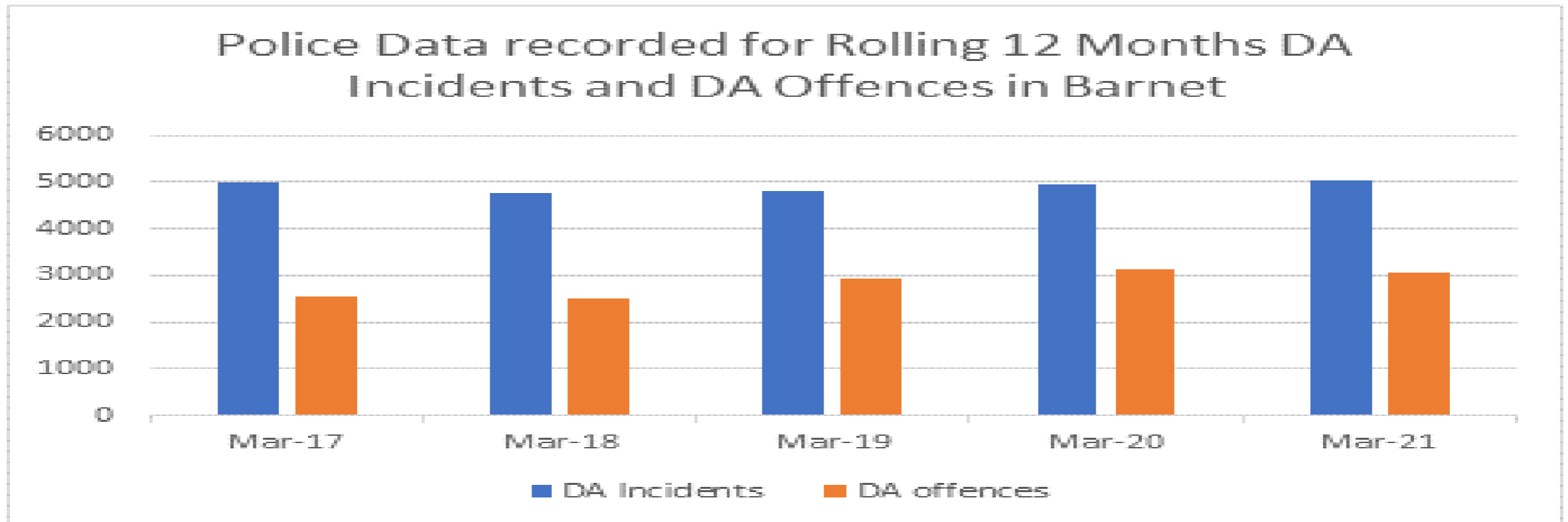
AGE



Interventions

- **Alongside REACH – statutory social work team, Children’s Social Care & 0-19 Early Help Services delivered by the local authority there are a number of key grant funded projects tackling child exploitation and serious youth violence**
- **Home Office – Trusted Relationships Project (2018 – 2022)** LB Barnet in partnership with Art Against Knives, Growing Against Violence & MAC-UK. Preventative school based educational programme focused on knife crime, grooming, social media, exploitation alongside community place-based nail bars and music labs.
- **Youth Endowment Fund – Sibling Mentoring Project (2019 – 2021)** LB Barnet in partnership with St Christopher’s, focused on preventative and diversionary mentoring for younger siblings of adolescents involved in, or at risk of being involved in the criminal justice system
- **MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) – Parent Champions (September 2020 – March 2021)** LB Barent in partnership with Young Barnet Foundation and Khulisa. A short term programme to engage parents from racially minoritized communities caring for children at risk of exploitation, gangs and serious youth violence to become parent champions and deliver parenting training and/or take on advocacy and parent representation roles in strategic forums. Almost 100 parents from the west of the borough were the six month period engaging in on-line and community based events, 16 have agreed to undertake the Empowering Parents Empowering Communities parenting training being delivered via 0-19 Early Help Services
- **MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) – Reducing Exclusions (2019 – 2022),** LB Barnet 0-19 Service have recruited detached youth workers to build trusted relationships and support young people to remain in education where there is a risk of exclusion.
- **, MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) – Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) Mentoring Project (2021 – 2022)** Saracens are providing mentoring support to young people attending the PRU to reduce the risk of exploitation by criminal gangs.
- Whilst existing provision is comprehensive and the local authority is also working alongside local community and grassroots organisations, a key challenge is the sustainability given the short term nature of funding opportunities.

Domestic Abuse & Violence Against Women & Girls

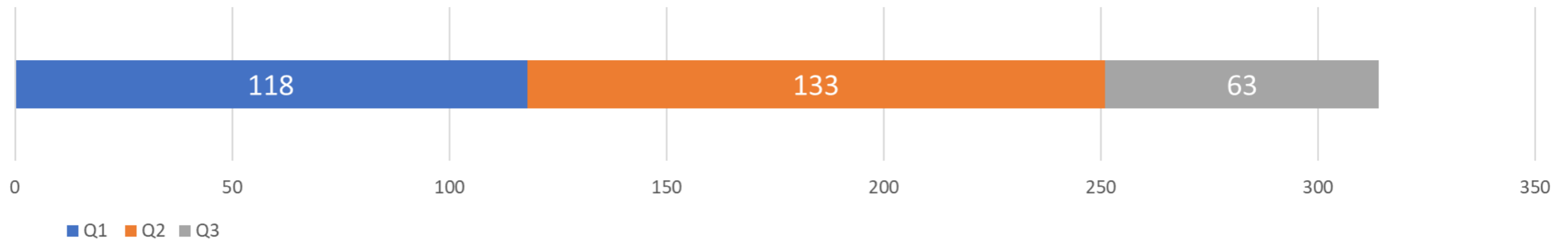


- Barnet's rate of domestic abuse incidents in Barnet is 7.6 per 1000 population (12 months to March 2021). This is the 2nd lowest rate of all 32 London boroughs.
- There were **782** domestic abuse violence with Injury offences recorded by the police in Barnet in 2020/21 (a decrease of **3.2%** compared to the previous year).
- In 2020, for violence with Injury domestic abuse offences, **118** suspects were identified and proceeded against by police. This equates to a Sanction Detection Rate of **14.9%**, up from **13.3%** the previous year
- Over the last 12 months (2020/2021) the domestic abuse MARAC has received 477 referrals of high risk cases of domestic abuse (against 363 in 2019/20) with 403 children in the households (against 238 in 2019/20). The number of families with children were 218 (against 154 in 2019/20).
- Repeat rate for Barnet DA MARAC 2020/21 is $50/477 = 10.5\%$
- Over the last 12 months in 2020/21, The Barnet Domestic Abuse Advocacy and Support Service received 1357 new referrals against 1360 in 2019/2020

Domestic Abuse Referrals- April-December 2020/2021

(Q4 data not currently available)

Total number of referrals to One Stop Shop each quarter



- There was an **11% increase** in the number of referrals from Q1 to Q2 (Q4 data not currently available)
- The number of referrals then **decreased** in Q3 by **53%**

<u>Total number of referrals to SOLACE each quarter</u>	Q1	Q2	Q3
New Service Users	146	181	155
DASH Risk assessments & Safety advice given	192	259	274
High risk cases receiving IDVA service	37	44	46
Referred to Safeguarding Adults service	5	3	2
Total Service Users Leaving the Service	98	127	191

In Q1-Q3 2020/2021:

Solace Women's Aid received a total of **1,021** referrals

The majority of referrals were from Family, Friends or self-referrals or via DA MARAC/Police

The main ethnic background of service users are white British

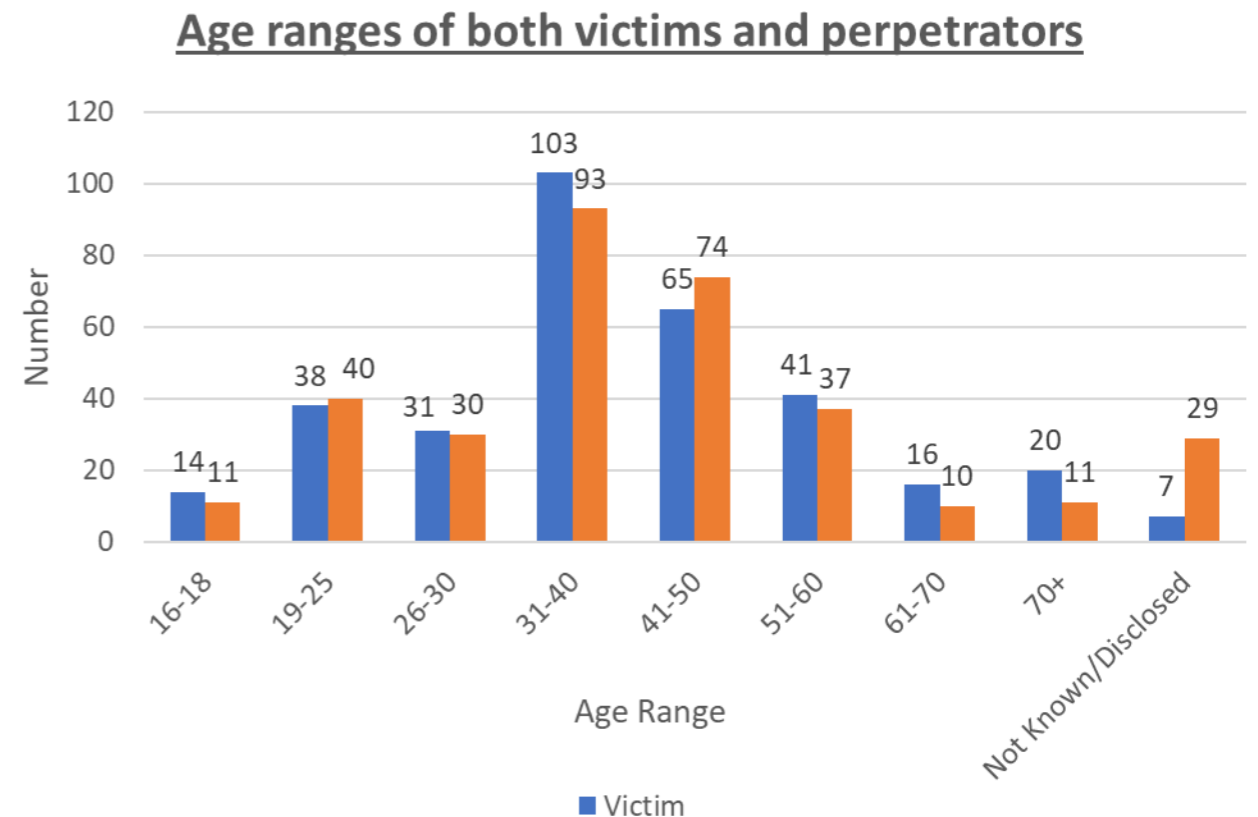
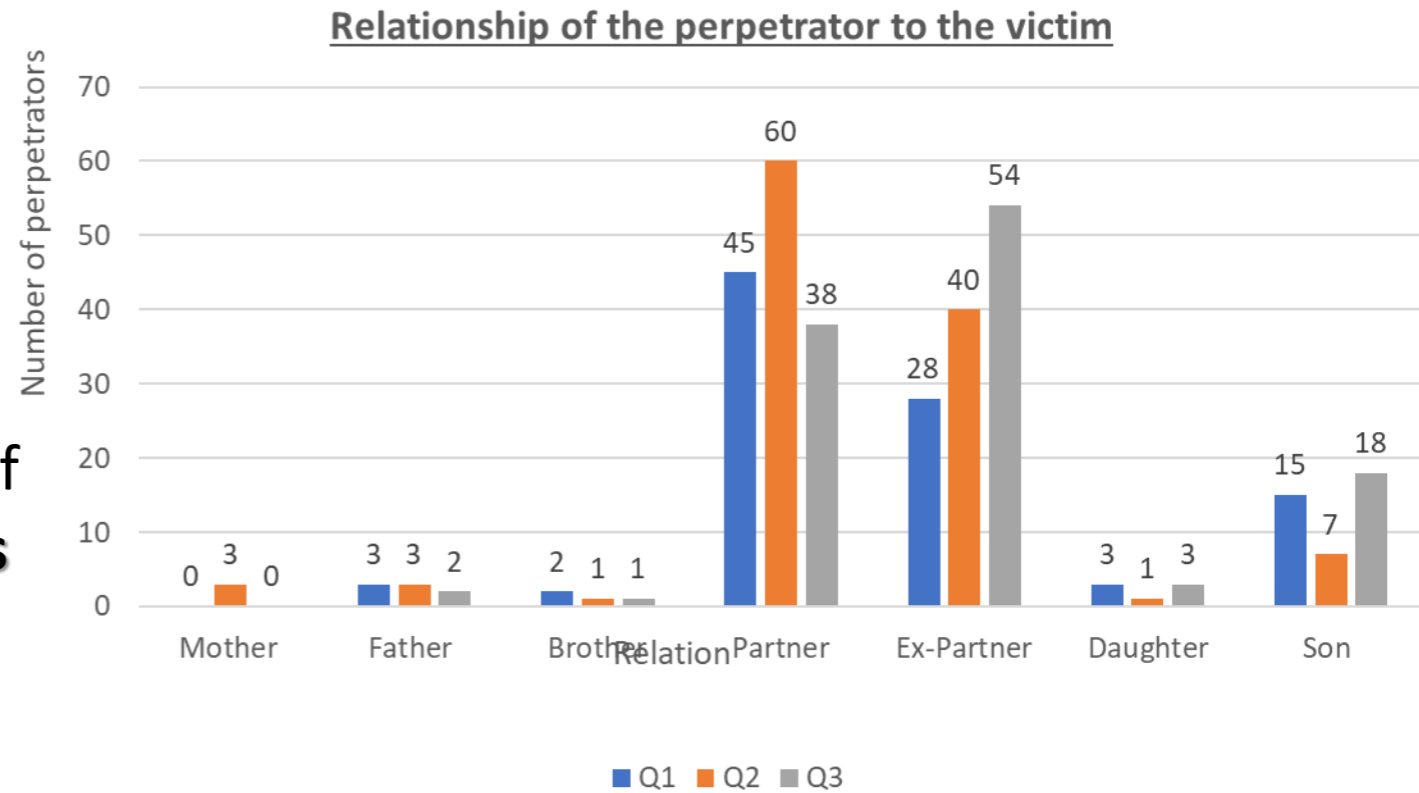
The majority of service users is 31-50 years

g Forced Marriage and Honour Based Violence victims account for 1.5% (n=17) of referrals in the period

Children on Child Protection Plans account for 3.8% (n= 39) of referrals in the period

DA & VAWG Perpetrators: April-December 2020/2021

- **351** perpetrators
- Majority aged between **31-40**
- **93%** of perpetrators were **male**
- Number of female perpetrators increased from **8 > 11** in Q2/3
- **143** perpetrators were current partners of their victims followed by **122** perpetrators were ex-partners
- **40** perpetrators were a male child of the victim (trend noted in MARAC during Covid-19) increasing **7 > 18** over Q2/3
- A total of **104** perpetrators have **mental health issues** increased from **30 > 44** in Q2/3
- **56** perpetrators engaged in the RISE perpetrator programme
- **70 new** service users entered the RISE programme
- The majority of perpetrators engaged in the RISE perpetrator programme are aged between **26 – 50**



Challenges & Next Steps

- ❑ Building stronger and coordinated responses to incidences of violence in the community
- ❑ Addressing sustainability of Vulnerable Adolescents grant funded programmes
- ❑ Public consultation of VAWG Strategy
- ❑ Safer streets for women & girls
- ❑ Integrating YOS/IOM for whole system reducing reoffending approach
- ❑ London Accommodation Pathfinder development
- ❑ Tackling disproportionality
- ❑ Implementing Domestic Abuse Act 2021

LONDON ACCOMMODATION PATHFINDER (THREE- YEAR PILOT)

Matthew Knights

AGENDA ITEM 8



OUR VISION

Alternative to custody where possible for London children aged 16 and 17, and for those turning 18 during placement. Improving outcomes for children and innovation is at the heart of the pilot project.

We want to change the narrative and stop the revolving door of children going in and out of custody.



WHY WE NEED TO DO THIS!

- ▶ London has too many children custody – more than twice as many as other parts of England and Wales
- ▶ Over three quarters of children in custody are from a Black or Minority Ethnic (BAME) background
- ▶ Our work in London will develop new provisions as an alternative to custody for 20 children aged 16-17 with integrated partnership support
- ▶ Our work will be shared and promoted across London and nationally to influence provision and practice and improve outcomes for children

THE DELIVERY MODEL (STILL IN DEVELOPMENT)

- ▶ Four 5-unit services, one in each quadrant of London (North, East, South and West)
- ▶ Psychologically informed environment recognising the importance of both the home and support delivery promoting the development of meaningful and transformative relationships. (using local authority resources such as Family group conferencing, Multi Systemic Therapy or equivalent to support with transition.
- ▶ High levels of supervision from a multi-disciplinary team with risk management procedures in place
- ▶ Mental health crisis support including trauma, emotional and behavioural needs, bereavement, low self-esteem, relationships, mood disorders, self-harm and suicide prevention
- ▶ Skills and employability support to deliver traineeships, apprenticeships and tuition and qualifications in functional skills and ICT subjects.
- ▶ Active engagement activities personalised to each individual such as specific BAME interventions to increase self identify, sport, gaming or art building confidence and self esteem
- ▶ Life skills through accredited programmes comprising of workshops focussing on essential skills such as managing your own home, money, paying bills etc.
- ▶ Legal support from major legal firms to address legal issues in relation to the family, welfare, immigration or employment.

WITHOUT THE PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS THE PROJECT WILL NOT BE SUCCESSFUL!!!



THE LEGAL ROUTES

1. Remand package – to avoid an episode of a child going into secure accommodation. (Child must be Remanded into the Local Authority Care)
2. Youth Rehabilitation Order – as a direct alternative to a custodial sentence. (Child must have a Residence Requirement)

Electronic Monitoring (GPS tag), Exclusion Zones and Intensive Supervision and Surveillance can be attached to any of these orders.

The placement does not have to be for the whole period of the court order or licence but of sufficient length and intensity to address the needs and risks of the child.



HOW WILL THE PROPERTY IN HAMILTON ROAD NW11 BE MANAGED

- The property will be staffed by a minimum of two LAP staff 24 hours a day / 365 days a year.
- Core support services will occur between 0900-1900 on weekdays where staffing numbers will be higher, but a minimum of two staff, including waking night staff, will be present outside of these hours.
- Property will include installation of CCTV monitoring the property to the entrance and garden area; this is for the purpose of supervising access to the property and image capture will not cover any public area or neighbouring property.
- The fences in the gardens will be extended to add extra privacy to the residents.



HOW WE WANT TO ENGAGE WITH RESIDENTS AND PARTNERS IN BARNET

- The local police/SNT to visit the property and support the staff to build the relationship with the children
- The staff will have regular structured meetings with the Police SNT and join and participate in the local ward meetings.
- The immediate neighbours to the property will be provided with a 24 hour a day contact telephone number.
- Monthly residents meeting with the accommodation manager and local police to continually assist and engage residents
- Barnet Youth Offending Service will support with additional resources (reparation etc..)

What can your organisation do to help ensure the Pathfinder is successful and safe?

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Barnet's Wards are changing from May 2022

How will this affect your organisation?

- Two-councillor wards
- Three-councillor wards

AGENDA ITEM 9

Background

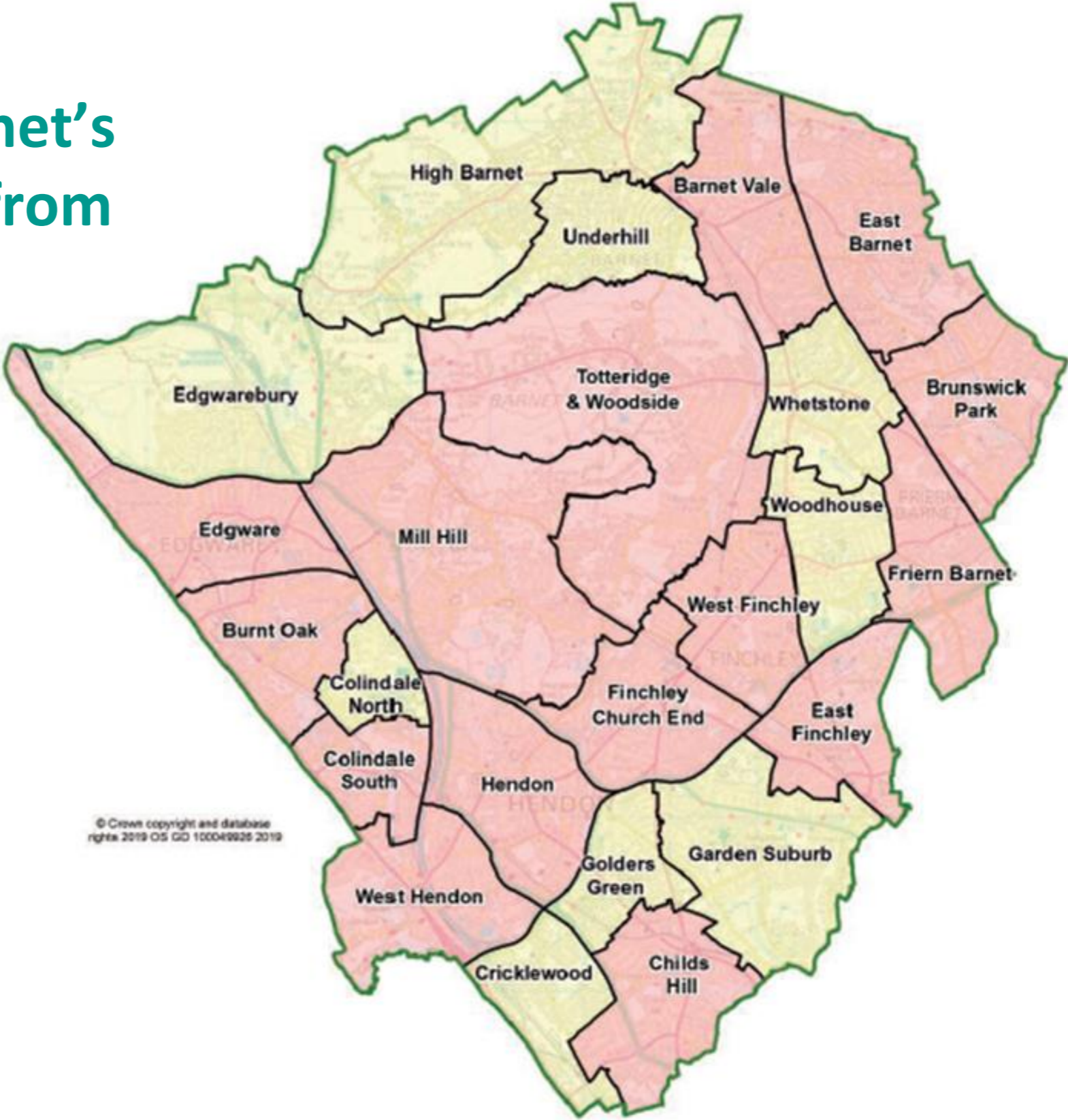
- Between May 2018 and January 2020, the **Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE)** carried out a statutory review of the London Borough of Barnet's electoral arrangements.
- The last review of the borough's ward boundaries was in 1999, since then Barnet's population has grown significantly (and will continue to do so).
- The LGBCE review set out to:
 - **Establish electoral equality** - *all councillors representing approximately the same number of electors*
 - **Promote community identity** - *strong ward boundaries that represent communities*
 - **Allow effective and convenient local government** - *coherent wards with good internal transport links.*

LG BCE review - final outcomes:

- Barnet will continue to be **represented by 63 councillors**
- Number of wards increased **from 21 to 24 wards**
(15 three-councillor wards and 9 two-councillor wards)
- **Every ward has boundary changes** (none remain exactly as now!)
- New electoral arrangements **will come into effect** at the Local Government elections on **5 May 2022**.

London Borough of Barnet's new Ward boundaries from 5 May 2022

- ❖ New wards: *Barnet Vale, Cricklewood, Edgwarebury, Friern Barnet, Whetstone*
- ❖ *Coppetts, Oakleigh, Hale* will no longer exist
- ❖ Colindale becomes *Colindale North and Colindale South*
- ❖ *Totteridge* becomes *Totteridge and Woodside*



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Two-councillor wards
 Three-councillor wards

Current and new ward arrangements

Existing Ward Arrangements		
	Ward Name	Number of Councillors
1	Brunswick Park	3
2	Burnt Oak	3
3	Childs Hill	3
4	Colindale	3
5	Coppetts	3
6	East Barnet	3
7	East Finchley	3
8	Edgware	3
9	Finchley Church End	3
10	Garden Suburb	3
11	Golders Green	3
12	Hale	3
13	Hendon	3
14	High Barnet	3
15	Mill Hill	3
16	Oakleigh	3
17	Totteridge	3
18	Underhill	3
19	West Finchley	3
20	West Hendon	3
21	Woodhouse	3
	TOTALS	63

Recommended Ward Arrangements		
	Ward Name	Number of Councillors
1	Barnet Vale	3
2	Brunswick Park	3
3	Burnt Oak	3
4	Childs Hill	3
5	Colindale North	2
6	Colindale South	3
7	Cricklewood	2
8	East Barnet	3
9	East Finchley	3
10	Edgware	3
11	Edgwarebury	2
12	Finchley Church End	3
13	Friern Barnet	3
14	Garden Suburb	2
15	Golders Green	2
16	Hendon	3
17	High Barnet	2
18	Mill Hill	3
19	Totteridge & Woodside	3
20	Underhill	2
21	West Finchley	3
22	West Hendon	3
23	Whetstone	2
24	Woodhouse	2
	TOTALS	63

What will the changes mean for the Council?

- **Electoral Services**
 - Polling places and polling districts must change to serve the new Wards
 - Electoral Register to be updated (as published by Ward and Polling District)
 - Delivery of local elections (for example - Count arrangements) to be revised
- **Governance and decision making**
 - Proportionality; member and political party engagement affected
 - Area based committees, Resident Forums revised to reflect new arrangements
- **Operational delivery of services**
 - Delivery of services by ward areas - for example Street Cleansing?
- **Insight - Data collection and comparison by ward**
 - For example - Public Health (COVID19 reporting is currently Ward based)
- **Resident and stakeholder engagement**
 - Raising awareness of the changes - many residents will be in a different ward!

Timeline

Key Activity	Date	Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliamentary approval of London Borough of Barnet (Electoral Changes) Order 2020 (after 40 sitting days) 	16 Sept 2020	The Order became legislation for the new electoral arrangements in Barnet.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitution & General Purposes Committee 	4 Oct 2021	Presenting 1 st draft of new polling district and polling places – for CGP Committee discussion and feedback
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation on proposed polling places and polling districts 	Oct-Nov 2021	Public consultation inviting comments on the proposed polling places and polling districts for the new wards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitution & General Purposes Committee 	6 Jan 2022	Final polling district and polling places report – for CGP committee final approval.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of Register 	1 March 2022	Publication of register in time for Local Election 5 May 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government Elections Polling Day 	5 May 2022	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Council 	May 2022	Following the local elections, new councillors will be allocated to committees

What will the changes mean for service development and delivery?

- **Delivery of operational services and processes** based around wards, localities or Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) **will need to be reviewed**
- **Partnership or commissioning arrangements** may need to be revisited if ward or 'Place' based
- **Ward based intelligence gathered** and used to inform future policy or service development will need **comparison of old verses new**
- **Services delivered area based operating model** (e.g. on the 3 parliamentary boundaries) to allow a more balance split of workload, **will need to be revised**
- **Local and national reporting comparisons** could be impacted year to year
- **New Ward boundaries potentially splitting regeneration** and new build development sites

How will your organisation be affected?

- Consider the implications of the new ward arrangements in your organisation, in terms of:
 - Governance arrangements
 - Operational delivery
 - Use of ward-based data insight and comparisons
 - Ward based local area profiles i.e. population, identify issues to plan delivery of services, etc.
 - Ward councillors will change – mix of 2 and 3 councillors representing the different wards

New warding arrangements are coming!

Be prepared:

- Speak to your services/teams about the ward changes and identify possible areas of impact
- Discuss what needs to happen in preparation for the new wards
- Think about what information/support/insight you may need to implement the changes
- Develop a plan of activity to deliver the changes
- Don't leave it too late!

Useful Websites:

- Local Government Boundary Commission England - www.lgbce.org.uk/barnet
- Barnet Council - www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/electoral-review-barnet-ward-boundaries

Further information

- **Barnet Council Project Lead to implement the new warding arrangements:**
 - Emily Bowler, Head of Assurance and Business Development (emily.bowler@barnet.gov.uk)
- **Electoral Services**
 - John Bailey, Head of Electoral Services (john.bailey@barnet.gov.uk)
- **Governance**
 - Andrew Charlwood, Head of Governance (andrew.charlwood@barnet.gov.uk)
- **Barnet Council Insight and Intelligence Team**
 - Yogita Popat, Head of Organisational Insight and Intelligence (yogita.popat@Barnet.gov.uk)

Barnet Integrated Offender Management Summary Update & Performance Report:

July 2021

- Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is a Multi-Agency Non-Statutory national framework for managing persistent/violent offenders.
- IOM features strongly in the soon to be published MOPAC Police & Crime Plan 2021-2025.
- HM Govt Neighbourhood Crime IOM Dec 2020 & HMPPS National Op Guidance April 2021.
- In 2020 IOM reviewed by HMIP/HMICFRS who jointly found that IOM needed refreshing, highlighting potential benefits of more collaborative working, using existing resources to reduce offending and make cost savings.
- In response MOPAC, MOJ & the H.O reviewed existing IOM practices & launched an **'Updated Operating Framework - London Integrated Offender Management, Managing Persistent, Violent Offenders'**, in January 2021.
- The main changes being the addition of OASys Violence Predictor score (OVP) 30%+, monthly automated referrals from Probation and the use of ECINS to over see management & to capture performance data.

- Barnet's IOM continues to deliver bespoke interventions to reduce re-offending – On average working with c.100 persistent/violent offenders, reducing proven reoffending by c.20%.
- The current Barnet IOM operating model is well placed to meet the demands of the new London IOM framework as there is a close alignment between existing Barnet practice and the new MOPAC/MOJ London IOM framework.
- The new model made reference to several areas of best practice including
 - Attendance of H.O Resettlement partners; Housing, DWP, Mental Health, Drugs/Alcohol, YOS/transition worker etc .. At monthly Multi-Agency IOM Panel Meetings.
 - Effective case management of IOM cases (ECINS – Secure partner info sharing and performance/outcome measurement.)
 - YOS transitions into adult Probation/IOM.
 - All included within service delivery of Barnet's IOM.

Why is the new framework needed?

The key drivers for change within London are:

- The number of IOM eligible cases has grown by **39% between 2013 and 2019.**
- Violent offending within IOM has increased by **30% over the same period.** (Identifying Organisation to work with Adult Violent Offenders.)
- The previous London IOM Op Model did not take into account risk of violence, the effectiveness or impact and did not provide a reliable system for consistent decision making across London.

IOM Cohort eligibility criteria:

Offenders that have both

- An OGRS two year score of 75%+ or 50%+ with a Robbery or Burglary offence in the past 2 years whilst they were in the community (Unchanged) **And**
- An OVP 2 year score of 30%+ (New)
- In general, this criteria addition will exclude lower risk acquisitive only offenders and allow more focus on existing IOM cases with more serious acquisitive offences and repeat violence.
- The updated IOM selection criteria eligibility of the **YOS** individual will remain a combination of factors including; OGRS two year score of 75%+ or %50%+ with a Robbery or Burglary offence in the past 2 years, whilst out in the community, an OVP of 30%+, consideration of Barnet local priority crimes, YOGRS, ASSETT+, ROSH Score **and** Offender Manager Professional judgement.

- The focused management of persistent/violent offenders IOM means that those offenders that choose not to engage get arrested or breached more quickly.
- The frequency & seriousness of the offending is reduced.
- The Criminogenic Needs of Barnet IOM Offenders in order of requests for support;
 - Accommodation
 - Drugs/Alcohol & Dual Diagnosis – Change, Grow & Live.
 - Mental Health
 - Department of Work & Pensions – Benefits/ETE/Finance.
 - Thinking & Behaviour
 - Lifestyle
 - Attitudes
 - Emotional Well being
 - Relationships

IOM Offender Demographics

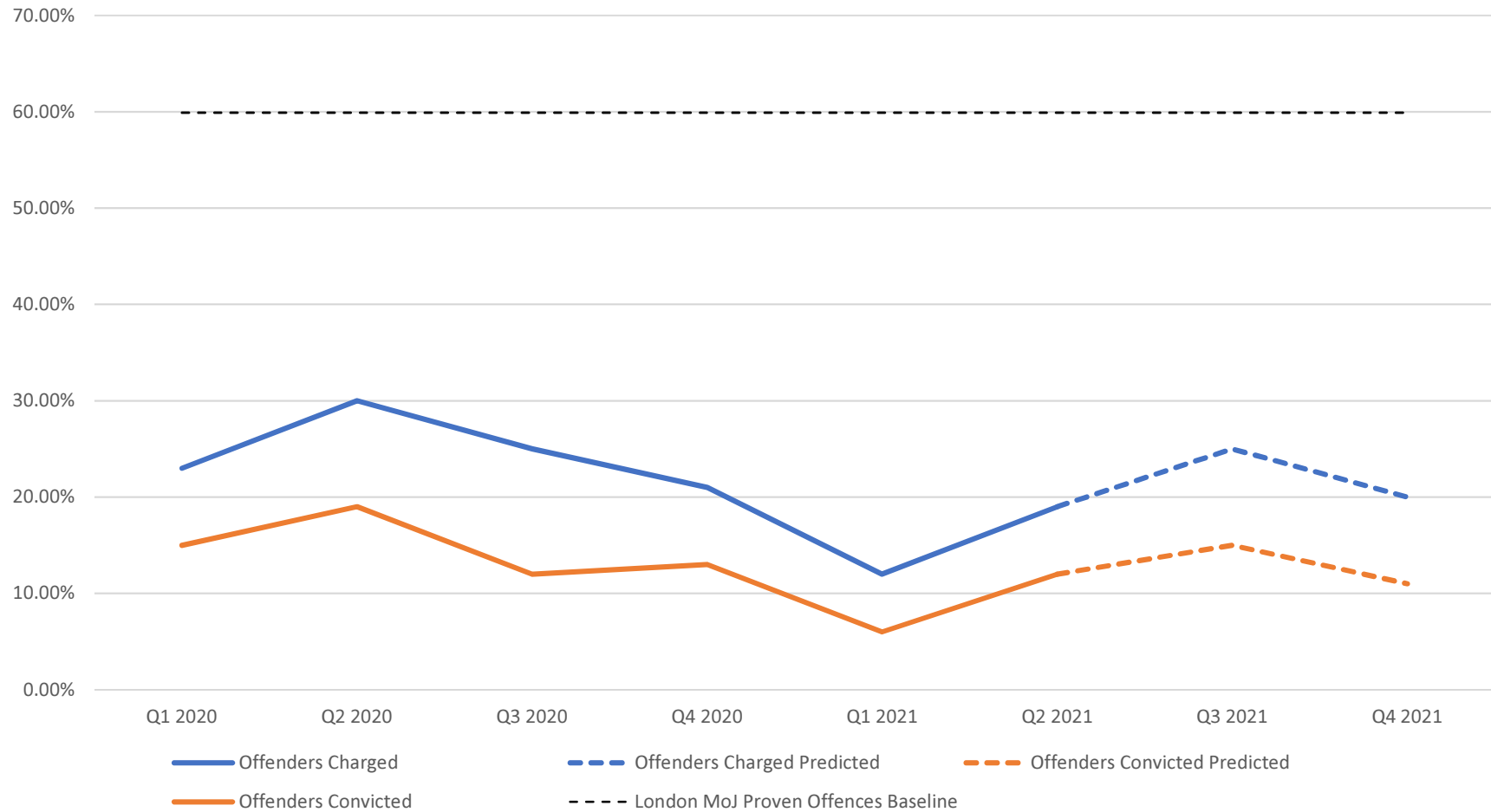
Male	90
Female	7
Black	30
Asian	3
Unknown	4
White	60
Under 18	6
18-24	16
25-34	40
35-49	13
50+	4

Barnet IOM Cohort

Quarter	Offenders in Cohort	Offenders Charged	Offenders Charged During Cohort	Offences
Q1 2020	88	23	23	84
Q2 2020	95	30	29	116
Q3 2020	96	25	24	66
Q4 2020	102	21	21	66
Q1 2021	87	12	12	115
Q2 2021	97	19	19	54
Police IOM IDIOM Risk Matrix	Red = 35	Amber = 16	Green = 9	Blue = 19
Statutory Offenders = 82		Non Statutory Offenders = 15		

- Adults released from custodial sentences of less than 12 months have a proven reoffending rate of **59.9%**. This is a **decrease** of 2.8 percentage points from the same quarter in the previous year.
- Adults released from sentences of less than or equal to 6 months had a proven reoffending rate of **62.1%**, which is also a **decrease** of 2.7 percentage points compared to the same quarter in the previous year.
- Through a combination of focused enforcement & supportive interventions Barnet IOM have been able to reduce the reoffending rate of this prolific/persistent & violent group of adult offenders to **35%**, a **reduction of 24.9%**.

Comparison of Offenders Charged/ Convicted



IOM Cost of Crime Savings
 Cohort Performance Comparison, 12 months before IOM selection, whilst
 on cohort & after deselection from cohort

	Before		During		After	
Offenders	Total Cost of Crime	Total Number of Offences	Total Cost of Crime	Total Number of Offences	Total Cost of Crime	Total Number of Offences
279	£6,809,153	2158	£10,662,180	3071	£1,829,150	561

Any questions ?

Barnet Council Reducing Offending Partnership Lead, Family &
Children's Services.

email: Richard.Norfolk@barnet.gov.uk

Annual Update on Delivery of the Prevent Duty

23 July 2021



Title	<p>Barnet Prevent Update including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the Barnet Prevent risk assessment • Performance in relation to Prevent training delivery. • Update on Home Office Prevent Funding for Barnet in 2020-2021 • Emerging government strategies, policies, and developments impacting on Prevent delivery.
Meeting	Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board
Wards	All
Status	Public
Urgent	No
Outcome required	Information Only
Enclosures	<i>None</i>
Officer Contact Details	<p>Sam Rosengard (Prevent Coordinator) Tel: 0208 359 3323 / Sam.rosengard@barnet.gov.uk</p>

Summary

This report will provide the Community Safety Partnership with an overview of the Barnet Prevent Risk Assessment, and an update on Prevent delivery in 2021-2022. The report includes information on the rollout of training in 2020-21 in light of the impact of Covid 19 and information about project delivery in 2021-22. A summary of emerging government strategies, policies, and developments impacting on Prevent delivery is also included in the report.

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

The Prevent duty aims to safeguard individuals away from supporting or becoming involved in terrorism. Prevent is a key part of the UK's counter terrorism strategy CONTEST. In December 2017, the Barnet Prevent Strategy was launched with the overriding objective:

'to keep the people of Barnet safe by accurately identifying people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and/or violent extremism and to safeguarding children and adults by providing early intervention to protect and divert people away from being drawn into terrorist activity'

This report will specifically update the Safer Community Partnership Board on the following:

- Overview of the Barnet Prevent risk assessment and revised Action Plan.
- Performance in relation to Prevent training delivery.
- Update on Home Office Prevent Funding for Barnet in 2020-2021.
- Emerging government strategies, policies, and developments impacting on Prevent delivery.

2. Barnet Counter Terrorism Risk Assessment

- 2.1 The Prevent Coordinator has liaised with local SO15 (Counter Terrorism Police Unit) inspector to develop Barnet's submission to SO15 command for the annual Counter Terrorism Local profile submission in December 2020. In developing the submission, local partners were asked to contribute to the annual submission with relevant local risk information via the Barnet prevent Delivery Group which met in November 2020.
- 2.2 The highest volume of Prevent referrals received continues to be in relation to concerns about Daesh/Al Q'aeda inspired extremism. The level of referrals of this kind has remained consistent for the past two years.
- 2.3 Since the Covid 19 lockdown in the Spring of 2020, Barnet has seen an increase in referrals where vulnerable individuals have expressed extreme right-wing views and are assessed to be vulnerable to radicalisation. These referrals include concerns about anti-Semitic, Islamophobic, racist and anti-immigrant ideologies.
- 2.4 Barnet has also seen an increase in referrals where there are concerns in relation to vulnerable individuals where there is no clear ideology present. These types of concern related to individuals who have displayed an interest in school shootings or in some cases where racist, Islamophobic and/or anti-Semitic views are present but where the individual's beliefs do not fit into a clear ideological system.
- 2.5 Mental health issues continue to feature in a significant number of cases referred to Channel. Almost one third of individuals referred to Prevent in the past 12 months had a

diagnosed mental illness. In addition, 83% of adults who reached threshold for discussion at Panel had an accompanying concern (although not necessarily diagnosed) in relation to poor mental health.

- 2.6 19 vulnerable individuals were referred to Prevent and met the threshold for further assessment and possible intervention via the Barnet Channel Panel process. Of those people referred:
- 100% were male
 - 53% were adults and 47% were young people
 - concerns in relation to Daesh/Al Q'aeda inspired extremism featured highest.
 - there was a significant increase in referrals where concerns in relation to extreme right wing ideologies or where there was a mixed, unclear, or unstable ideology.
 - concerns re: poor mental health featured in 83% of cases referred. Of these cases, 53% were already known to mental health services.
- 2.7 Barnet has 394,000 residents with 38.7% of the population being from Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups. Barnet has the highest recorded level of anti-Semitic hate crimes based on raw data (recorded crimes from November 2018 to November 2020) as recorded in the Met Police Hate Crime Dashboard. This is consistent with the fact that Barnet hosts the largest Jewish community in the UK. Barnet is home to one fifth of all Jewish people residing in the UK according to the Board of Deputies of British Jews.
- 2.8 Barnet has the largest Chinese population of any London Borough. In the Spring of 2021, the local authority was made aware of concerns within the Chinese community in relation to verbal abuse and hate crime fuelled by anti-Chinese conspiracy theories regarding the origin of the Coronavirus.
- 2.9 The Prevent Coordinator continues to engage with a broad range of community and voluntary sector agencies through the Communities Together Network, Barnet Multi-Faith Forum and through other networking opportunities such as hate crime awareness week.

3. Update on Strategic Delivery of Prevent

- 3.1 Channel is a voluntary programme which focuses on providing support and early intervention to safeguard children and adults identified as being at risk of being drawn into terrorism or extremism by:
- Identifying the individuals at risk
 - Assessing the nature and extent of that risk
 - Developing the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned.

The Channel Panel is chaired by a Barnet Community Safety Manager and is a multi-agency panel. Panel members act as SPOCs (Single Points of Contact) for their organisations. As such they will be expected to raise awareness around this agenda

within their work areas and they provide advice and guidance to practitioners within their organisation.

- 3.2 The Barnet Channel Panel has consistent participation from the Barnet SO15 Police Team, Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), CCG Adult Safeguarding Lead and the Barnet, Enfield, and Haringey Mental Health Trust Prevent Lead staff.
- 3.3 The strategic Barnet Prevent Delivery Group met four times in 2020 in line with the groups' terms of reference. The Delivery Group continues to enjoy high levels of participation from all relevant workstreams and external organisations operating in Barnet. In the past year the Delivery Group has received updates on Prevent project delivery, the engagement of the Prevent Education Officer with education providers, updates from the Community Engagement Coordinator and Hate Crime Coordinator regarding local issues that may impact on community tensions. The Delivery Group has been briefed on the local risk assessment and the Multi-Agency Action Plan by the Prevent Coordinator
- 3.4 The Prevent Coordinator has provided quarterly updates to the Barnet Chief Executive Officer regarding Prevent delivery. Updates have also been provided in the past 12 months to the Safeguarding Children Board and Safeguarding Adults Committee
- 3.5 Thirteen Channel Panel meetings were held in 2020-21 with high levels of attendance from all partner agencies. This has been achieved despite reduced face to face contact because of the Covid 19 pandemic. Case management panels have been successfully implemented online utilising Microsoft Teams. There has been no decline in participation from any of the partners highlighted above
- 3.6 Following the initial Covid 19 lockdown in 2020, referrals and Prevent related contacts reduced significantly as professionals were having significantly reduced contact with vulnerable individuals. It is noted that during this period, senior Police and safeguarding officials raised concerns nationally that there were concerns that vulnerable people were spending longer periods online unsupervised increasing the risk of online radicalisation. Referrals increased steeply from October 2020 onwards.

4. Performance on the training of Council Staff and Partnership

- 4.1 The Prevent Multi-Agency Action Plan outlines the statutory duty to provide training to ensure that Barnet Safeguarding and Partnership staff are able to recognise signs that an individual may be vulnerable to being radicalised, and able to respond appropriately to reduce that risk. The Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) provides information and guidance that enables staff to fulfil their duties within the Prevent Duty.
- 4.2 The Barnet Prevent Coordinator and the Prevent Education Officer have reviewed and updated the local WRAP training package to highlight concerns in relation to online radicalisation. This followed concerns expressed in relation to online radicalisation nationally by senior Policing officials.

- 4.3 Due to the Covid 19 outbreak, lockdowns and the impact of the pandemic on staff, training opportunities were reduced in 2020. Following the initial lockdown, the Home Office Prevent training package was promoted to staff in Family Services, Barnet Homes and Regional Enterprise. It has not been possible to confirm the number of staff completing the online package as the package does not provide managers with confirmation of completion. From July 2020 onwards, Prevent WRAP training was adapted to be delivered on MS Teams, the local authority's approved forum for staff training. Attendee numbers are monitored and collated by using MS Teams now.
- 4.4 Since July 2020 WRAP training has been delivered to Barnet children's Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), Barnet Adults MASH, the National Probation Service (Barnet). Additionally, one session was delivered to 'Inclusion Barnet' and a session was delivered to the safeguarding champions at Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust. SO15 Police have regularly taken part in Prevent training delivery alongside the Prevent coordinator.
- 4.5 The Prevent Coordinator has been offering monthly sessions to Family Services. In total, nine sessions have been delivered with more than 100 staff attending within Family services. Feedback received has been positive. Monthly sessions have also been offered to Family services since January 2020. Three sessions have been delivered with over 50 staff in attendance.
- 4.6 Four awareness raising briefing sessions were delivered by a project provider which specialises in engaging vulnerable people at risk of radicalisation in relation to extreme right-wing ideologies. The sessions were delivered by former far right-wing extremists who had historic experience of radicalisation. These sessions were well attended, and feedback was highly positive.
- 4.7 The Prevent Coordinator took part in the "Online Hate, Harassment and Extremism" online community engagement session during Hate Crime Awareness Week. The participants asked the question "*Are Hate Groups Still Active during the Pandemic?*". *The Panel included the Hate Crime Coordinator, Barnet Community Engagement Officer and the Founder of Exit UK who delivered a briefing on far-right extremism online. The session was attended by representatives from community and faith groups in the borough.*
- 4.8 The Prevent Education Officer (PEO) delivers Prevent training to Primary and Secondary schools in Barnet and provides regular advice on Prevent issues to designated safeguarding leads and other teaching staff. The PEO also delivers sessions to school pupils at assemblies and other school settings as requested. These sessions raise awareness in relation to online radicalisation and the narratives and conspiracy theories promoted by extremist groups.
- 4.9 All NHS trusts and Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust deliver Prevent training internally to staff. The Prevent Coordinator has received confirmation that the Trusts are meeting their targets for training delivery.

5 Update on Home Office Prevent Funding for Barnet in 2021-2022.

- 5.1 The Home Office undertakes an annual assessment of national risk in relation to radicalisation and counter terrorism and this informs decision making around Prevent funding. Barnet has received funding for two dedicated Prevent posts, the Prevent Coordinator and the Prevent Education Officer. Barnet was also allocated funding for projects for 2021-2022. Projects have been identified and commissioned for delivery before the end of March 2022 to address local risks identified in the local risk assessment.
- 5.2 The following Projects have been identified and commissioned for delivery before the end of March 2022 to address local risks identified in the local risk assessment.
- A Community Engagement project to assist the local authorities in better understanding the scale of far right wing sentiment in the locality through engaging sections of the community most likely to be vulnerable to radicalisation utilising specialist online research and community engagement exercises on the ground. This will inform our local delivery plan to address the identified needs and vulnerabilities in our community.
 - A project will be delivered in schools and offered to community groups which is designed to challenge anti-Semitic and Islamophobic rhetoric and stereotyping that emerge in the context of debates about the conflict in Israel and Palestine. This project supports students in discussing the issues arising from the conflict with the help of Israeli and Palestinian volunteers.
 - Sessions will be delivered to teaching staff, professionals and volunteers by a project that delivers presentations by former far right-wing extremists to raise awareness of the tactics used by extremists to radicalise vulnerable individuals.
 - Staff training project to upskill professionals with practical tools and techniques to build young people's resilience to potential exploitation by gangs and extremist groups. Sessions provide first-hand, lived experiences of victims and perpetrators to increase awareness of the issues faced by those vulnerable to exploitation.
 - Project for teaching professionals and youth workers on conspiracy theories and extremism, and how to support young people in and out of the classroom to build resilience to fake news, conspiracy theory and related extremist ideologies.
 - Train the Trainer sessions for teaching and other professionals on the rise of the far right and the impact of mixed, unclear, and unstable ideologies that have increased in Prevent referrals.
- 5.3 A core part of Prevent delivery is providing ongoing training and support to professionals as well as others who may be able to support or identify those that are vulnerable to radicalisation. During the current pandemic most trainings had moved to virtual online delivery however, there may be opportunity for face to face delivery for some schools'

sessions over the next year. Consideration is being made as to whether this training can be delivered through MS Teams to School Leadership teams.

6. Emerging government strategies, policies, and developments impacting on Prevent delivery

Regionalisation Consultation

- 6.1 The way the Prevent programme is implemented and supported in local areas can vary from region to region and from authority to authority, with further differences influenced by population, area covered and allocated resources. For the large part of six years since the Prevent Duty came into effect in 2015, around 40 local authorities have received specific Prevent funding from the Home Office. These areas (including Barnet) have been identified as priority areas and local officers were often employed by the local authority to support borough based Prevent delivery that was designed and delivered to the needs of that borough. The prioritisation process occurs annually, and areas can be deprioritised, while other non-prioritised areas can qualify for prioritisation and the Prevent programme attracts if their risk profile increases.
- 6.2 Barnet has remained a priority borough since it was prioritised in 2016 and has received funding for both posts and in some years project funding as well. This had consisted of a single post of a Prevent Coordinator and since 2017 a Prevent Education Officer post. The level of funding allocated is based on a yearly assessment process carried out by the Home Office and the result of this assessment will reflect the amount of money allocated to each area.
- 6.3 Early in 2020 the Home Office began a consultation process with a view to regionalise Prevent delivery where areas will be clustered together both priority and those that were marked as nonpriority. During these consultation processes there were several cluster models that were explored but many of the proposed models would take away the localised nature of the existing Prevent delivery model. As the consultation process had a stated goal of “providing greater flexibility and sustainability; and a model that is best suited to the evolving threat”, many fed back that removing the localised nature of such delivery may not achieve the said objectives.
- 6.4 Since the end of the consultation process, in February 2021, the Home Office has informed that the existing local delivery model based on borough based delivery would continue but they will be further creating a network of ‘Regional Advisors’ who will support local areas who do not receive Prevent funding and do not have dedicated Prevent staff. The Home Office has also advised that ‘Local Authorities in funded areas, and in receipt of Home Office funding for Prevent provisions, will be unaffected by this Regionalisation’.
- 6.5 The Home Office has further advised that Regional Advisors will be funded and employed by the Home Office and they will operate across allocated regions to support those areas. They will be tasked with monitoring performance and bringing consistency across these non-funded areas that they cover. The Home Office aims to recruit one adviser per each of the following areas, East Midlands, West Midlands, Wales, South East, North East, East of England, South West and North West.

Independent Review of Prevent

- 6.6 During the passage of the Counter Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 on 12 February 2019, the government committed to carrying out an independent review of Prevent. The report, including any recommendations of the review, must be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, as required by the act.
- 6.7 William Shawcross was appointed as the new Independent Reviewer of Prevent on 26 January 2021. The independent review will consider the UK's strategy for protecting people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and will make recommendations for the future. An updated Terms of Reference for the Review were published on 22 March 2021.
- 6.8 The Review will critically examine and report on the government strategy for supporting people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism as set out in CONTEST, June 2018. The [Terms of Reference](#) and the [ways of working page](#), both published in March 2021, provide more detail on the scope of the Review, and the way in which it will be carried out. The Review of Prevent will look at the effectiveness of the Government's strategy to protect vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism. It will also make recommendations for the future.
- 6.9 The reviewer announced a call for evidence at the end of March 2021 with a deadline for submissions to be sent no later than 26 May 2021, so this is now closed. The Independent reviewer had asked to hear a broad range of opinions, expertise, and experience from those who can offer an insight into what Prevent means, how it works, and how it affects individuals, organisations, and communities.

This includes:

- those working to deliver Prevent locally and nationally
 - those responsible for implementing the statutory Prevent Duty, for example health care professionals, schools, and higher education institutions
 - civic groups and charitable organisations
 - research and academic institutions with an interest in Prevent
- 6.10 The Prevent Coordinator will be consulting with local partners via the Barnet Prevent Delivery Group to carry out a review of Prevent delivery locally. This will allow partners to comment on what is working well in terms of local Prevent delivery while giving the opportunity to highlight areas for improvement and development. This consultation will take place over the autumn.

7. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 The recommendation is for the Community Safety Partnership to note the contents of the report and to raise any relevant questions.

8. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

8.1 N/A.

9. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 N/A.

10. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

10.1.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

That Barnet Council Corporate Plan for 2019 to 2024 aims to achieve the following outcomes for the borough focus on place, people, and communities:

- A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in
- our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected
- safe and strong communities where people get along well

The effective implementation of the Barnet Prevent Action Plan and the implementation of the recommendation in this report supports Barnet in achieving 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.

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

10.2.1 The Prevent Coordinator and the Prevent Education Officer posts are funded through Home Office Grant Agreements which is refreshed annually. All projects identified for delivery in 2021-2022 will be funded directly by the Home Office. All proposed projects have been approved. As such, there are no financial implications arising from the recommendations of this report.

10.3 Social Value

10.3.1 Not relevant in this report

10.4 Legal and Constitutional References

10.4.1 The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 contains a duty on specified authorities to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This is also known as the Prevent duty (12th March 2015).

[Prevent duty guidance - GOV.UK](#)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

The Prevent Duty is re-affirmed in the Government's Counter Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST) published in 2018 which can be accessed here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest-2018>

The Home Office produced revised Channel Guidance which was published in 2020. The guidance can be accessed here:

[Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-duty-guidance-protecting-people-vulnerable-to-being-drawn-into-terrorism)

10.5 Risk Management

10.5.1 Risk management varies according to the different initiatives. The partnership or appropriate agencies are made aware of risks and actions to mitigate the risk are agreed and put in place. There is always risk that the partnership may not achieve the targets set due to factors outside its direct control – however there is strong partnership working in place enabling agencies to identify and highlight risk and be open to addressing the risk collectively.

10.6 Equalities and Diversity

10.6.1 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:

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

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex and sexual orientation.

The London Borough of Barnet Prevent Strategy 2019-2024 and the services delivered as part of this strategy take into account the protected characteristics to ensure services are accessible and fair to all sections of the community.

10.7 Corporate Parenting

10.7.1 Prevent training is currently being rolled out to teams across Children and Young People Services, including teams responsible for supervising looked after children. In recent months, WRAP sessions have been delivered to staff in the Onwards and Upwards (corporate parenting) team, the Fostering & Adoption Team and Children in Care teams to ensure staff are aware how to refer concerns where a child is assessed to be vulnerable to radicalisation. In recent months, cases of concern have been referred appropriately which indicates that the process is embedded.

10.8 Consultation and Engagement

10.8.1 Consultation was undertaken with the stakeholder groups as follows:

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- The Chief Executive Officer for Barnet has been engaged through quarterly briefing papers which have provided regular updates on delivery of the Prevent Action Plan.
- The Council Management Team have received bi-annual updates on progress on Prevent delivery through update reports delivered to the Council Management Team (Assurance) meetings – formerly the Strategic Commissioning Board Assurance meetings.
- The Prevent Delivery Group has met quarterly and provided updates to the local Barnet partnership on Prevent and Community Engagement issues.
- Annual Prevent update reports and briefings are provided to the following boards:

Board	Area of Focus	Frequency	2021-2022 Prevent updates
Barnet Council Management Team / CEO Update Report	Council progress on meeting duty	Quarterly until April 2019 – Now reduced to bi-annual.	Most recent update: April 2021 Next Update August 2022
The Safer Communities Partnership Board	Partnership action and inter-agency working to respond to local risk	Annually	Most recent update: July 2021 Next Update July 2022
The Children Safeguarding Board (Executive committee)	Safeguarding Children and educational services	Annually	Most recent update: October 2020 Next Update October 2021
The Health and Wellbeing Board	Mental health	Annually	Most recent update: 24th January 2019 Next Update Date to be confirmed by the Prevent Coordinator
The Adult Safeguarding Board	Vulnerable adults	Annually	Most recent update: February 2021 Next Update February 2022.

10.9 Insight

10.9.1 Not relevant in this report.

11. BACKGROUND PAPERS

11.1.1 Papers which inform this report:

- a. The Counter-Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST) 2018
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest-2018>
- b. The Revised Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales (2015)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>
- c. Barnet Prevent Strategy
<https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/housing-and-community/community-safety/radicalisation.html>
- d. Counter Extremism Strategy (2018)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-extremism-strategy>
- e. Building a Stronger Britain Together
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/building-a-stronger-britain-together>

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Safer Communities Partnership Board

AGENDA ITEM 12

23 July 2021

Title	Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project Update
Report for	Councillor Grocock
Meeting	Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board Friday 23 July 2021
Enclosures	Appendix A: Barnet Hate Crime Strategy 2020- 2024
Wards	All
Status	Public
Urgent	No
Outcome required	Safer Communities Partnership Board to note the contents of the report and confirm the approval of the attached proposed Barnet Hate Crime Strategy 2020-2024.
Officer Contact Details	Sam Rosengard, - <i>Prevent Coordinator and Hate Crime Lead</i> Sam.Rosengard@barnet.gov.uk Tel: 0208 359 3323 Reshma Hirani – <i>Community Hate Crime Reporting Coordinator</i> Reshma.Hirani@barnetmencap.org.uk

Summary

This report provides an overview and update of the Barnet Hate Crime Strategy 2020-24 and the actions and outcomes achieved in relation to delivering the strategy to the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board. The Board is asked to confirm approval of the Hate Crime Strategy 2020-2024.

1. Why This Report Is Needed

- 1.1 Barnet Council and Police are committed to working together with residents and communities in Barnet to tackle Hate Crime. Barnet's Safer Communities Partnership Strategy includes tackling Hate Crime as one of its priorities. The Safer Communities Partnership will continue working

together with partners and the community to tackle Hate Crime and seek to address under reporting.

- 1.2 The Barnet Hate Crime Strategy 2020-2024 has been adopted by the Access to Justice Group (a subgroup of the Safer Communities Partnership Board and the Adults Safeguarding Committee). The report will provide an overview of the strategy which is attached as Appendix A. The Safer Communities Partnership Board are invited to review and comment on the strategy document.
- 1.3 This report also provides an update on the work being undertaken to tackle hate crime in Barnet, and the progress of the Barnet 'Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime' Project which aims to: increase people's confidence to report Hate Crimes in Barnet; improve the support for victims of hate crime; and raise awareness of how to report hate crime in Barnet.

2. Update on the Development of Barnet's Hate Crime Strategy 2020-24

- 2.1 In early 2020, the Barnet Hate Crime Lead developed a Hate Crime Strategy document in consultation with the Barnet Access to Justice Group, the Barnet Community Safety Team and the Barnet Hate Crime Reporting Coordinator.
- 2.2 The Strategy was reviewed by the Access to Justice Group members and was approved following a partnership consultation in September 2020. It was agreed that the Hate Crime Strategy and Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project would be overseen by the Access to Justice Group and performance will be monitored on a quarterly basis. It was also agreed that the strategy will be presented to the Safer Communities Partnership Board for sign off in July 2021.
- 2.3 The Hate Crime Strategy has the overriding objective to "*To keep the people of Barnet safe by reducing hate crime in the borough. This will be achieved by increasing people's confidence to report hate crimes in Barnet; improve the support for victims of Hate Crime; and raise awareness of how to report Hate Crime in Barnet while safeguarding the most vulnerable in the community who are impacted*". There are seven key action areas attached to the strategy listed below:
 - Delivering evidence based multi-agency response to Hate Crime through Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board.
 - Utilising the Metropolitan Police Hate Crime Dashboard and through engaging the local partnership, to maintain ongoing assessment of risk locally including specific details re: hot spot areas in the borough that may require proactive intervention and additional resource to tackle hate crime.
 - Implementing the Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project to increase awareness of the impact of hate crime. This action includes delivering training to professionals, community groups and volunteers.
 - To expand the cohort of Hate Crime Reporting Centres to include sections of the community that may be vulnerable to hate crime and may lack the confidence to report crimes or seek support due to cultural, language or other issues.
 - Through ongoing risk assessment, respond speedily where evidence emerges that a specific section of the community is vulnerable to increased hate crime utilising the local Partnership and Safer Neighbourhood Police colleagues to provide assurance and information to encourage hate crime reporting.
 - Ensuring that all agencies in Barnet are mindful of the impact of hate crime upon vulnerable children and adults who may be victims of other forms of abuse and may require a tailored support package.

- Through engagement with community partners including Inclusion Barnet, Barnet Mencap and the Barnet Multi-Faith Forum, to identify and respond to all forms of hate crime that emerge within Barnet.

The Hate Crime Coordinator and Hate Crime Lead will report on progress in relation to delivery and implementation of the strategy through quarterly updates to the Access to Justice Community Group and annual updates will be delivered to the Community Safety Partnership board.

- 2.4 The Hate Crime strategy reflects the fact that hate crime can impact upon vulnerable individuals with additional safeguarding needs such as disabilities and poor mental health. It is therefore appropriate that the Adults Safeguarding Committee maintains oversight of the strategy alongside the Safer Communities Partnership Board.

3. Update on delivery of the Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project

National Hate Crime Data and Trends During the Pandemic

- 3.1 In 2019/20 the Metropolitan Police recorded 105,090 hate crime offences across England and Wales. Almost three-quarters of those were racially motivated. Over 76,000 reported hate crimes linked to race and religion. In incidents where the victims' religion was recorded:

- 50% were targeted against Muslim people; and
- 19% were Anti-Semitic.

- 3.2 Hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation increased by 19% to 15,800. Hate crimes linked to transgender identity rose by 16% to 2,500. Disability hate crime rose by 9% to 8,500.

- 3.3 The Metropolitan Police Assistant Commissioner reported to the London Assembly in October 2020:

“The rise in hate crime is being driven in part by general frustration among the public during the pandemic and also possibly as a result of people with mental health conditions not being able to access support services during the pandemic.”

“Arguments over the use of coverings were leading to people hurling racist abuse. It seems that the vast majority of race crimes that we are seeing now, relate to what might be described as localised neighbourhood disputes, or strangers abusing people in the street... Someone will challenge someone about the use or not of a face mask, and then in the course of that interaction will then use racist language.”

- 3.4 The Home Office report on trends during the pandemic showed that racial hate crime jumped significantly during the Black Lives Matter protests. During the lockdown in March, April and early May 2020 offences dropped, but in June and July the number of racially or religiously aggravated offences increased. Victim Support also reported it had seen “significant spikes” in hate crime victims seeking support in June and July.

- 3.5 The Home Office publishes Hate Crime figures for England and Wales in October each year. Data for 2020/2021 will be reported in October 2021.

- 3.6 During the pandemic, Police and monitoring groups also reported a rise nationally of hate crime towards people that appear of Chinese or South-East Asian origin following the outbreak of COVID-19. From January to March 2020, Police recorded 267 incidents including racially aggravated assaults, harassment, malicious communications and criminal damage. This was three times higher than that period in the previous two years.
- 3.7 Hate Crime monitoring groups including Community Security Trust also reported a reduction in face-to-face assault, but an increase in **Online Hate Crime**. This included for example, hijacking of Zoom calls and other video-conferences, e.g. live streamed Synagogue services.
- 3.8 GALOP (the anti-LGBT hate crime and domestic violence group) reported an increase in online anti-LGBT hate crime; hijacking of drag queen performances and targeting of LGBT+ support organisations.
- 3.9 Agencies reported an increase in hate crime where the victim knows the perpetrator, known as **Interpersonal Hate Crime**, for example “Neighbour Disputes”. CST reported that out of the 86 anti-Semitic incidents reported to them in April 2020, ten (12%) were classed as interpersonal: the victim and offender have some kind of relationship to each other. Nine of these involved neighbours or housemates and the other, a landlord/tenant:

“with people having to spend more time at home and frustrations building at life in lockdown, pre-existing localised tensions are potentially heightened. With fewer external outlets, these can spill into hate speech directed at those close by.”

Hate Crime Data for Barnet

- 3.10 Table 1 below shows the updated number of hate crime offences in Barnet as recorded on the Metropolitan Police Dashboard. The figures for Anti-Semitism and Islamophobia offences are included within the total figure for Race and Religion but have also been documented separately for information.

Table 1.

Category of Hate Crime	2021 May	2021 (Jan-Apr)	2020 Full Year	2019 Full Year	2018 Full Year	2017 Full Year
Race and Religion	137	233	794	824	738	702
- Anti-Semitism	48	44	128	180	193	127
- Islamophobia	4	4	20	35	26	67
Disability	4	8	15	18	14	23
Homophobic	6	25	66	70	35	48
Transgender	0	2	3	6	5	3

- 3.11 The table shows an increase in Racist and Religious hate crime offences in May 2021. In particular there were 48 Anti-Semitic incidents recorded in the borough of Barnet in May 2021 (as compared to 44 from January to April). It is thought that this rise in incidents was in connection with the escalation of violence in Israel and Palestine. The incidents are being investigated by the Police.
- 3.12 The reported incidents include an attack on a Rabbi Rafi Goodwin near his synagogue in North London. Two men have been charged for this offence. Four men have also been arrested and bailed after passengers in a convoy of cars covered with Palestinian flags were reported to use Anti-Semitic offensive language at Jewish people on Sunday 16th May. The convoy started in St. John's Wood and drove through Golder's Green in Barnet, which is the borough with the largest Jewish population.
- 3.13 Nationally, Community Security Trust (CST) reported a 500% increase in Anti-Semitic incidents since the conflicts at the Aqsa Mosque in East Jerusalem. This has included the spreading online of hateful posts and conspiracy theories about Israelis and Palestinians. CST recorded 116 incidents in the 11-day period from 8th May, compared to 19 incidents in the 11 days before. The total national figure for reported incidents for the month of May is still being processed and verified. Of the 116 reports in early May, 34 were online abuse, 82 were offline and mainly verbal abuse, although four were violent.
- 3.14 Tell Mama, the Anti-Muslim hate crime monitoring group recorded a 430% rise in reports of anti-Muslim hate incidents between 8 and 17 May, compared to 13 in the week of 1 to 7 May.
- 3.15 CST and Tell Mama have released statements in response to the rise in reported incidents. In Barnet, the Barnet Multifaith Forum together with local faith leaders issued a statement supporting a call for peace. Further community engagement initiatives are being arranged (see below).
- 3.16 In March 2021 (prior to the escalation of violence in the Middle East), there were 116 antisemitic incidents reported to CST nationally, an increase from the 105 recorded in February. The gradual rise in reported antisemitism, from 85 incidents in January to 105 in February, and 116 in March, is reflective of a trend that CST has observed since the outset of the pandemic: words and actions of anti-Jewish hate have climbed in correlation with the loosening of lockdown restrictions.
- 3.17 CST reported that this surge was largely due to two spates of graffiti recorded in the capital, one across North and Northwest London and the other in East London. The perpetrator placed far-right posters in Barnet and Haringey that included depictions of the 'Happy Merchant': a heavily stereotyped cartoon of a Jewish man greedily rubbing his hands together. The other incidents involved an offender active in Tower Hamlets and Hackney, spraying various accusations of "Zionist" power on public property. This is a version of the antisemitic conspiracy theory that Jews control the world. CST has been liaising with Police to identify both serial offenders.
- 3.18 A Lunch and Learn Session is to be held in July with members of the Safeguarding Adults Board. The online workshop will focus on the *Impact of Antisemitism and Islamophobia on Adults at Risk* and will include discussion of external events including the recent conflict in the Middle East. The session will be delivered by the Prevent/Hate Crime Lead and the Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator, and a full presentation will be given by Stop Hate UK, a national

organisation working to challenge all forms of Hate Crime and discrimination, based on any aspect of an individual's identity.

3.19 The **Barnet Safer Transport Team** has recorded the following incidents on buses, trains and at stations and bus stops this year:

- January to March 2021 – No incidents; this was possibly due to the national lockdown and colder weather.
- April 2021 – 2 racially aggravated incidents; 1 passenger to passenger verbal abuse on a bus and 1 passenger to bus driver verbal abuse at a bus stop.
- May 2021 – 4 incidents; 1 incident of racially aggravated spitting at driver on a bus; 2 incidents of racist verbal abuse at drivers; and 1 anti-Semitic incident between students on a bus.
- June 2021 – 5 incidents; 1 passenger to bus driver racial abuse at a bus stop; 1 passenger to passenger verbal racial abuse on a bus; 1 passenger to bus driver racial abuse on a bus; 1 racially aggravated spitting at driver on a bus; and 1 anti-Semitic incident between students on a bus.

3.20 The Safer Transport Team is part of the Metropolitan Police, Barnet Road and Transport Command which works in collaboration with the Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project. The Safer Transport Team continues to deliver the following initiatives in response to hate crime incidents across the borough:

- Arrange increased patrols on identified bus routes and at bus stations at peak times.
- Independent Travel and Safety Training for Vulnerable Adults: This takes place at a bus station and on a local bus and focuses on training for vulnerable adults on how to travel safely and what to do if an incident takes place, including reporting of disability hate crime and hate crime against vulnerable or elderly adults. Travel Safety Training has been arranged for July/August 2021.
- Hate Crime Awareness and Reporting: This takes place each month under Operation Rachat. Police Community Safety Officers coordinate Hate Crime Reporting Information Stands at identified bus stops and stations across Barnet. The outreach events are aimed at allowing residents to speak to Police Community Support Officers and raise any concerns about hate crime issues in the community. Officers speak to residents, offer hate crime reporting information and register Hate Crime Reporting Champions under the Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project. In 2021 the team engaged with 65 residents. This included attendance at Edgware Mosque in June 2021 where Police Community Support Officers engaged with 35 members, offering information on the support available to report racist and religious hate crime.

4. Update on delivery of Hate Crime Reporting Training Workshops for Staff

4..1 From January to May 2021 Staff Training workshops continued to take place online via Microsoft Teams due to Covid 19 restrictions. The Hate Crime Reporting Co-ordinator has delivered the following staff training workshops:

- Barnet Carers Centre
- Barnet Council MASH Team
- Barnet Council Planning Team
- The Barnet Group - Outreach Barnet and Sheltered Housing
- Middlesex Association for the Blind
- Good Neighbours Scheme
- Barnet Citizens Advice Bureau
- Middlesex University Media Department Faculty and Film Students

4.2 The figures for previous years can be seen in the attached Schedule.

4.3 Training frontline staff and volunteers within the borough has been identified as a key outcome of this project. Staff including carers and key workers can support vulnerable adults to speak-out, report hate crime and access appropriate support. Feedback and data has shown that workshop attendees feel more confident in identifying and reporting hate crime following workshops. Reporting Centres have also recorded more incidents following staff training and refresher workshops.

4.4 The Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project will offer staff training to the following organisations in 2021:

- Solace
- Age UK
- MIND in Barnet
- New Citizens Gateway
- GP Federated Social Prescribers Network
- Barnet Council Teams: Family Services; Community Safety Team and Anti-Fraud Officers and Barnet Homeless Outreach Teams.

5. Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project - Community Engagement and Awareness Raising activity.

5.1 Hate Crime Awareness Week will take place in October 2021 and the project will be arranging a number of community events including Hate Crime Awareness Raising Stands across the borough, as done in previous years. The project will collaborate with its usual partners including Barnet Mencap, Inclusion Barnet, CST, Community Barnet, Middlesex University and the Metropolitan Police. Details of events will be circulated later this year and the project would welcome support from our Councillors and Community Safety representatives.

5.2 In October 2020, Hate Crime Awareness Week events were taken online due to the pandemic. Two Webinars were held for Barnet staff and residents.

5.3 The first Webinar focused on Safeguarding and Hate Crime and asked, "*Are we Recognising and Reporting Hate Crime against the Vulnerable?*" The Webinar included presentations on Safeguarding and Disability Hate Crime and covered issues such as Financial Abuse,

Targeting Homes, Grooming and Online Bullying against Vulnerable Adults. The Webinar was attended by **36 people** via Microsoft Teams.

- 5.4 The second Webinar focused on Online Hate, Harassment and Extremism and asked the question “*Are Hate Groups Still Active during the Pandemic?*”. With guest speakers from Facebook, ISD Global and Exit UK the discussion centred around how to detect online hate and extremism and protect our communities using new reporting technology. The Webinar was attended by **30 people on Zoom, 50 people via livestream** on Facebook and the recording had over 80 views.
- 5.5 During the pandemic, sign-up to the **Hate Crime Reporting Champion Scheme** was moved online so that Barnet residents and visitors could register safely and remotely. This is accessed via a dedicated Hate Crime Awareness Week webpage, which will be kept updated with news and information about workshops and awareness raising events. This online facility will continue, but following the easing of covid restrictions, public community awareness raising events will resume and residents will be encouraged to visit information stands and register in person to become Hate Crime Reporting Champions.
- 5.6 In 2021 **8 people** registered to become Hate Crime Reporting Champions. The figures for previous years can be seen in the attached Schedule.
- 5.7 In response to the increase nationally of **Anti-Chinese Hate Crime**, the Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project arranged focused engagement work with Barnet residents. In March 2020, just prior to the first national lockdown a meeting was held at the Barnet Wellbeing Hub in Hendon for members of **Meridian Wellbeing**. This primarily included older members of the Chinese Mental Health Association, some of whom had concerns about Anti-Chinese Hate Crime at the start of the pandemic. Short presentations were given by the Hate Crime Reporting Co-ordinator, the Barnet Council Hate Crime Lead and the Metropolitan Police, Safer Neighbourhood Team. Members were encouraged to report incidents and a route for reporting was established so that elderly and vulnerable residents could have support in reporting Anti-Chinese hate crime to the Police.
- 5.8 In November 2020 the Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator delivered a follow-up awareness raising session via Zoom for members of **Meridian Wellbeing**. This again included older members of the Chinese Mental Health Association. The online session was attended by **34 people** and highlighted the importance of reporting all race hate crime to the Police, whether current or earlier in the year. The Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator reminded members that there was a line of communication between a representative of Meridian Wellbeing and the Barnet Council Community Safety Team so that members could report hate incidents via this route if they could not or did not want to speak with the Police in the first instance.

6. Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime – Hate Crime Reporting Centres

- 6.1 In 2020, four new organisations joined the network of Hate Crime Reporting Centres in Barnet. These are: Middlesex University; Barnet Hill Academy; Barnet Multifaith Forum; and Trinity Church/Christians Against Poverty. These organisations were selected based on the work that has been done in collaboration with them over the past two years. Each new centre will receive information resources (leaflets, posters and contact cards) to display at their sites

and information to put online on their websites. Staff will also be invited to attend a training workshop run by the Hate Crime Reporting Co-ordinator.

- 6.2 All existing Hate Crime Reporting Centres continue to operate effectively and continue to represent a diverse cross-section of the community.

7 Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime – Current Initiatives

Hate Crime and Restorative Justice

- 7.1 The Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project continues to collaborate with “**Why Me?**” – an organisation which provides **Restorative Justice Services** to victims of crime. Victims of disability hate crime who report incidents through Barnet Mencap are offered restorative justice as a resolution. This is hoped to be particularly helpful in Neighbour Disputes, where the victim of hate crime knows the perpetrator. In 2020 restorative justice was offered to 3 victims, in addition to support with reporting to the Police, but no referrals were made.
- 7.2 In 2021 the Project has continued to offer Restorative Justice to victims and this has been extended to victims referred via Barnet Council Adult Social Care and the Learning Disability Service.
- 7.3 The project is also working with Why Me? and Middlesex University Media and Film Department to produce a short film about disability hate crime and restorative justice as a possible resolution. The short film will be produced by Middlesex University Media and Film students and will feature interviews with some of Barnet Mencap’s clients who have encountered disability hate crime.

Safe Places Scheme

- 7.4 The project is also re-launching the **Safe Places Scheme** across Barnet. This was originally run by Inclusion Barnet, however, is now under the Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project as part of the Community Safety focus. The re-launch ties in with the lessening of lockdown restrictions.
- 7.5 During the pandemic residents with learning disabilities, physical disabilities, autism, Down Syndrome, Cerebral Palsy and other conditions were required to shield due to related complex medical health issues. Others, including many with mental health conditions chose to shield through fear and anxiety. This in turn led to increased isolation and loss of confidence at being able to visit public community areas of the borough. It also led to reduced access to health services, including mental health and wellbeing groups, recreational activities, educational/learning opportunities for people with learning disabilities, autism, and mental health conditions.
- 7.6 As Covid restrictions ease people with learning disabilities and autism will be encouraged to reintegrate into the community. The Safe Places Scheme will provide support for those who have been adversely affected by the lockdowns. Vulnerable adults can be encouraged to access health, wellbeing and recreational public sites and centres with the knowledge that there are designated Safe Places in the Community where they can seek assistance if they are feeling lost, confused, disorientated or anxious.

- 7.7 The project has identified that many of the original places are now not the most convenient locations, for example many Libraries need a membership card and there is not always a staff member present and Bus Stations do not always have TFL staff present.
- 7.8 The Hate Crime Reporting Coordinator is carrying out a review of new and more suitable locations for Safe Places across the borough. An Easy-Read Questionnaire has been designed and is being circulated to Learning Disability Providers and Mental Health Services including Inclusion Barnet, MIND, Larches, Dimensions, Community Focus, Hft and Barnet Mencap clients. A focus group will also be held with Barnet Mencap clients to identify cafes, community centres and other locations where clients visit and where they feel they would be comfortable in asking for help if they were lost, fearful or anxious whilst out in the community. Once suitable sites, venues and organisations have been identified and agreed, staff will be trained in Learning Disability Awareness and Hate Crime Reporting.
- 7.9 The Safe Places Scheme will be re-launched over the summer and promoted via community engagement, social media and by partner organisations. Sites will be regularly monitored by the Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator under the Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project and updates will be provided in further reports.

8 National Developments in Relation to Hate Crime

Anti-LGBT+ Hate Crime in 2020

8.1 GALOP (the LGBT+ anti-violence organisation) has produced two reports on LGBT+ Hate Crime during 2020. The first document reports that LGBT+ people continue to face high levels of online abuse. From a survey drawn of 700 LGBT+ people in the UK, the results showed that:

- 8 in 10 LGBT+ people had experienced online abuse.
- Among those targeted, 5 in 10 had experienced online hate more than 20 times. 1 in 5 had experienced more than 100 incidents.
- in 10 were threatened with physical violence and 4 in 10 received death threats or threats of sexual violence.
- As a result, 4 in 10 people used their online accounts less, while 2 in 10 removed LGBT+ information from their profiles or left social media sites altogether.
- Less than half reported their experiences to social media platforms, and less than 1 in 10 reported to the police.

8.2 The GALOP Report set out recommendations including:

- Increased guidance on where and how victims can report online hate content.
- A review of existing legislation and its effectiveness in combatting online hate crime.
- Increase in specialist support services for people impacted by online anti-LGBT+ abuse.
- A faster and improved police response to investigating online anti-LGBT+ hate speech/crime.
- A proactive response from social media companies to combat online anti-LGBT+ hate speech/ crime.
- Regulation that values free speech while ensuring the removal of unacceptable hate speech.

8.3 The second report focuses on **Transphobic Hate Crime** and reports that in the UK. Key findings are listed below:

- 4 in 5 respondents had experienced a form of transphobic hate crime.
- 1 in 4 had experienced transphobic physical assault or threat of assault.
- Nearly 1 in 5 had experienced transphobic sexual assault or threat of sexual assault.
- in 10 said that their daily routine was affected by transphobia causing them to have fear of leaving the house.
- Only 1 in 7 respondents reported their experience to the Police, with 7 out of 10 feeling that the Police could not help them.

8.4 The Report goes on to state that: *“LGBT+ hate crime is disproportionately on the rise in the UK; Recorded transphobic hate crime has doubled in the last three years – and we know from this report that only 1 in 7 trans people are reporting their experiences. This is reflected in the escalating scale, severity and complexity of hate crime cases we are supporting at Galop. Whilst the need for support and practical assistance to people facing transphobia is clear, accessible service provision for trans people facing hate crime is patchy or non-existent in most areas. Faced with this huge level of unmet need, we need leadership within communities, councils, government and police to recognise transphobia, challenge it, and provide specialist services for those targeted, in order that trans people can lead safe, happy and fulfilled lives that are free from abuse and violence.”*

8.5 The Report sets out Recommendations including:

- Greater funding to develop specialist support and assistance for people recovering from transphobic violence and abuse. This includes community-based trans social and support services.
- Action to improve police response to reports of transphobic hate crime and increase confidence in the police within trans communities.
- Reduce the waiting time for trans people in need of health care and more training to NHS staff so they can provide appropriate care to trans people.
- Take action to challenge and reduce transphobic prejudice within the mainstream press and on social media.

The Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project will review the concerns set out in both reports and work towards reviewing and if necessary, addressing these concerns in Barnet. As the pandemic restrictions lessen, community engagement work will be planned and delivered where appropriate.

9 Law Commission Review

9.1 In December 2020 the Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator attended the Law Commission’s Q&A on Reforming Hate Crime Laws. The presentation included A brief overview of the way that hate crime laws currently operate in England and Wales, and a series of live presentations, relating to:

- The Law Commissions provisional proposal to extend the aggravated offences to cover all existing hate crime characteristics.

- The Law Commission's provisional proposal to add 'sex or gender' to the characteristics protected by hate crime laws.
- The question of whether the characteristic of 'age' should be protected by hate crime laws.
- The question(s) as to whether any of the following groups/characteristics should be protected by hate crime laws: sex workers, people experiencing homelessness, alternative subcultures, philosophical beliefs.
- The Law Commissions provisional proposals to reform the stirring up offences.

9.2 In February 2021, following the killing of Sarah Everard, discussions around making misogyny (prejudice against women) a hate crime were at the forefront of hate crime review. The Government also proposed that every police force could be instructed to record cases of harassment and stalking as hate crimes where it is believed to be motivated by sex.

9.3 The Hate Crime Review Project is now its Policy Development phase. The Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator will continue to monitor the Review and related events and will feedback any relevant developments for the Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project and Barnet's Hate Crime Reporting Centres.

10. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 This report is seeking the Safer Communities Partnership Board to confirm approval of the Barnet Hate Crime Strategy 2020-24 and to note the progress made in relation to the delivery of the Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project.

11. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

11.1 None.

12. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

12.1 The Hate Crime Coordinator and Hate Crime Lead for Barnet will continue to provide regular updates on delivery of the strategy to the Access to Justice Group.

12.2 Annual updates on performance will be provided to the Adults Safeguarding Committee and Safer Communities Partnership Board.

12.3 Any immediate concerns regarding hate crime or community tensions will be escalated to the Community Safety Manager and Director of Assurance.

13. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

13.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

13.1.1 **The Council's corporate plan 2019-2024 highlights the following strategic objectives:**

One of the main outcomes within the corporate strategy is for Barnet to host safe and strong communities where people get along well together. This includes a commitment to ‘keep Barnet safe’ and ‘Celebrating our diverse and strong communities and taking a zero-tolerance approach to hate crime’

The effective implementation of the Barnet Prevent Strategy and the Zero-Tolerance to Hate Crime Project are essential in achieving these outcomes.

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

13.2.1 The MOPAC funding streams for local authority community safety work constitutes what MOPAC has designated the ‘London Crime Prevention Fund.’ (LCPF). For the financial year 2021/22, the Barnet Community Safety Team has secured £30,000 LCPF funding to support the delivery of the Hate Crime Awareness Project. This funding has been used to commission Barnet MENCAP to provide a Barnet Hate Crime Awareness Coordinator.

13.2.2 The coordinators role is to strengthen the partnership approach to tackling Hate Crime in Barnet 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.

13.3 Social Value

13.3.1 Not relevant in this report.

13.4 Legal and Constitutional References

13.4.1 Section 6 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.

13.4.2 The Barnet Safer Communities Partnership 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.

13.4.3 Under section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 every local authority shall ensure that 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 and Libraries Committee to be the committee responsible for discharging responsibilities relating to the scrutiny of crime and disorder matters.

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

13.5 Risk Management

- 13.5.1 Risk management varies according to the different initiatives. The partnership or appropriate agencies are made aware of risks and actions to mitigate the risk are agreed and put in place. There is always risk that the partnership may not achieve the targets set due to factors outside its direct control – however there is strong partnership working in place enabling agencies to identify and highlight risk and be open to addressing the risk collectively.

13.6 Equalities and Diversity

- 13.6.1 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:

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

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex and sexual orientation.

The London Borough of Barnet Prevent Strategy 2017-2020 and the services delivered as part of this strategy take into account the protected characteristics to ensure services are accessible and fair to all sections of the community.

13.7 Corporate Parenting

- 13.7.1 The Zero-Tolerance to Hate Crime Project includes the offer of hate crime awareness raising sessions to be offered to Children's Social Care staff including those in roles related to

corporate parenting.

13.8 Consultation and Engagement

13.8.1 Consultation was undertaken with the stakeholder groups as follows:

- Local partners were engaged in the development of the Barnet Hate Crime Strategy via the Access to Justice Group which is a subgroup of the Safer Communities Partnership Board and Adults Safeguarding Committee.
- Partners have been engaged through quarterly updates in relation to the Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project.
- The wider crime reduction partnership has received annual updates in relation to the Zero-Tolerance to Hate Crime Project.

13.9 Insight

13.9.1 Not relevant in this report.

14. BACKGROUND PAPERS

14.1.1 None

Appendices attached to this Report:

Appendix A - Barnet Hate Crime Strategy 2020-2024

Appendices attached to this Report:

Appendix A - Barnet Hate Crime Strategy

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Barnet Hate Crime Strategy

2020-2024

London Borough of Barnet

Celebrating our diverse and strong communities and taking a zero-tolerance approach to hate crime.

Barnet Hate Crime Strategy

2020-2024

Celebrating our diverse and strong communities and taking a zero-tolerance approach to hate crime.

1 Introduction

The purpose of this strategy is to reduce hate crime in the borough, to increase people's confidence to report Hate Crimes in Barnet; improve the support for victims of Hate Crime; and raise awareness of how to report Hate Crime in Barnet.

Barnet Council and Police are committed to working together with residents and communities in Barnet to tackle Hate Crime. Barnet's Safer Communities Partnership Strategy includes tackling Hate Crime as one of its priorities – in line with the Barnet 2024 corporate objective of celebrating our diverse and strong communities and taking a zero-tolerance approach to hate crime.

The Safer Communities Partnership will continue working together with partners and the community to tackle Hate Crime and address underreporting. The Partnership Board will maintain oversight of the delivery of the strategy.

2. Hate Crime in Barnet

The population in Barnet as of mid-2018 is 392000. 44.5% of the population identify as White British. This highlights the diversity of the population of Barnet.

Using data from the Met Police Hate Crime Dashboard, the Barnet Community Safety Team Data Analyst completed a comparison of hate crime in relation to local borough population across all 32 London Boroughs. The following information about hate crime within the 2019 calendar year is evident:

- Barnet has the eleventh highest level of racist and religious hate crime in London. 822 offences recorded in 2019.
- Barnet has the highest level of anti-Semitic hate crime in London and the UK (2019).
- The levels of both homophobic and Islamophobic hate crime increased in Barnet between 2018 and 2019.

This information indicated that hate crime features significantly in the borough. The Community Safety Team is aware that hate crime is often under-reported and that a strategy is required to protect residents from perpetrators of hate crime, to raise awareness of hate crime reporting mechanisms in order to encourage hate crime reporting across all communities and to safeguard vulnerable children and adults from the impact of hate crime.

3. Barnet's Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project

In 2016/17 the Safer Communities Partnership Board and Safeguarding Adults Board launched a joint initiative aimed at encouraging more victims and witnesses of Hate Crime to report incidents. Under this initiative, in partnership with local voluntary and community organisations Hate Crime reporting centres were set up across the borough. The centres provide an alternative way for victims to report Hate Crime to trained staff, and for victims to receive information and advice about the support available to them.

To build on this work, the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership secured funding from the MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund for 2020-2021. This resource is being used to fund the Hate Crime Awareness coordinator post, based within, Barnet MENCAP. The role of the coordinator is to lead on driving forward the Barnet 'Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime project' which aims 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.

Project Aims

The main aims of the 'Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime' project are:

- To increase the engagement with community-based groups at a neighbourhood level, building a resilient network of voluntary and community organisations that have increased awareness of crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) affecting their communities and are enabled to work with us to protect the most vulnerable in their communities.
- To support victims of Hate Crime, who may not have the confidence or know how to report incidents to the police or statutory services, so that they can report to a trusted organisation and receive the appropriate advice and support aimed at increasing their confidence in reporting and accessing support services.
- To contribute towards addressing the issue of under-reporting of Hate Crime by increasing the confidence of victims.
- To improve access to justice for disabled people by addressing the links between adult safeguarding and Hate Crime and contributing towards the prevention of repeat Hate Crime against vulnerable adults by improving identification and intervening early.
- To increasing awareness of hate crime and increasing reporting to the Police by delivering staff training on identifying and reporting hate crime and organising community events and specialist workshops.

4. Barnet Council – Hate Crime Strategy Objective

Barnet Council's over-riding objective in implementing the Hate Crime Strategy is:

'To keep the people of Barnet safe by reducing hate crime in the borough. This will be achieved by increasing people's confidence to report hate crimes in Barnet; improve the support for victims of Hate Crime; and raise awareness of how to report Hate Crime in Barnet while safeguarding the most vulnerable in the community who are impacted.'

This will be achieved through implementation of the following priority actions:

Action 1 - Partnerships

Delivering evidence based multi-agency response to Hate Crime through Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board. Operational delivery will be monitored quarterly via the Adult Safeguarding 'Access to Justice' subgroup of the Safeguarding Adults Board, ensuring partners fully own and play a part in reducing hate crime locally, increasing reporting of hate crime and ensuring a robust response to protect victims. (Governance structure is provided in Appendix 2)

Action 2 - Risk Assessment

Utilising the Met Police Hate Crime Dashboard and through engaging the local partnership, to maintain ongoing assessment of risk locally including specific details re: hot spot areas in the borough that may require proactive intervention and additional resource to tackle hate crime.

Action 3 – Raise Awareness and train frontline staff and volunteers to recognise and respond to hate crime.

Implementing the Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project to increase awareness of the impact of hate crime. This includes

- a) Awareness raising sessions for community groups and volunteers and
- b) Training for frontline professionals

This will increase knowledge around hate crime reporting mechanisms and the support available for victims in the borough who may require support in reporting crimes.

Action 4 – Utilising and Increasing Hate Crime Reporting Centres

Expand the cohort of Hate Crime Reporting Centres to include sections of the community that may be vulnerable to hate crime and may lack the confidence to report crimes or seek support due to cultural, language or other issues.

Action 5 – Providing additional support to emerging vulnerable communities

Through ongoing risk assessment, respond speedily where evidence emerges that a specific section of the community is vulnerable to increased hate crime utilising the local Partnership and safer neighbourhood Police colleagues to provide assurance and information to encourage hate crime reporting.

Action 6 – Safeguarding vulnerable children and adults from the impact of hate crime.

Ensuring that all agencies in Barnet are mindful of the impact of hate crime upon vulnerable children and adults who may be victims of other forms of abuse and may require a tailored support package. Agencies will utilise safeguarding and hate crime reporting mechanisms to provide effective support for children and adults at risk.

Action 7 – Engage with the local community to monitor risk

Through engagement with the Communities Together Network and other partners including Inclusion Barnet and the Barnet Multi-Faith Forum, we will identify and respond to all forms of hate crime that emerge within Barnet.

Appendix 1

Useful Contacts

Reporting Hate Crime

If you have been a victim of hate crime please report to the Metropolitan Police via Tel: 101 or

Online: <https://www.met.police.uk/ro/report/ocr/af/how-to-report-a-crime/>

If you are concerned that someone presents an immediate threat, contact the Police on 999.

True Vision Online Reporting:

<https://www.met.police.uk/true-vision-report-hate-crime/>

Barnet Hate Crime Reporting Centres:

<https://www.barnet.gov.uk/directories/hate-crime-reporting-centres>

Safeguarding concerns

If you have concerns that a young person is vulnerable as a result of hate crime, please contact the Barnet Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) in order to make a referral.

Telephone - 0208 359 4066

Email: mash@barnet.gov.uk

If you have any concerns in relation to an adult who you believe may be vulnerable to due to the impact of hate crime please contact the Adults Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub:-

Tel: 020 8359 5000 (9am- 5pm, Mon to Fri), or 020 8359 2000

Email: socialcaredirect@barnet.gov.uk

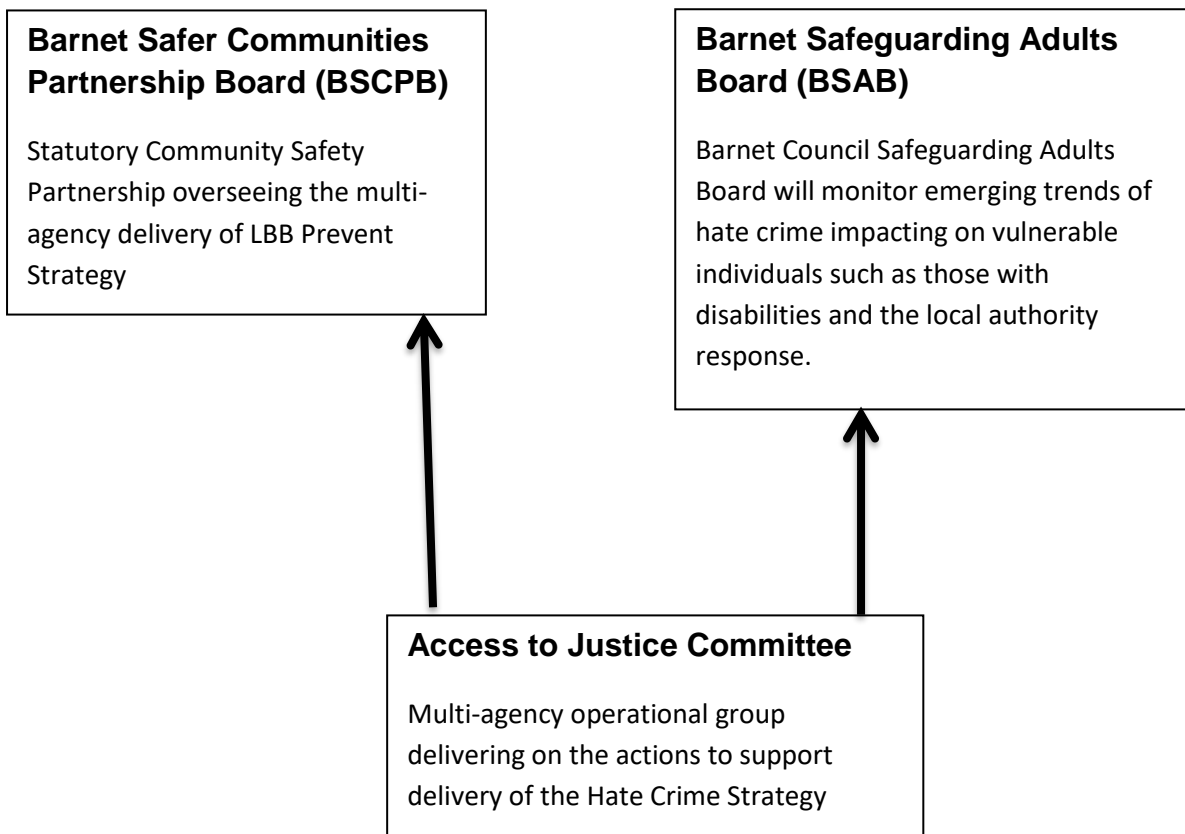
Finding out more about the Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project

If you would like advice, support or further information in relation to hate crime or reporting, please contact the Barnet Hate Crime Reporting Coordinator on:

Tel: **020 8349 3842**

Or email: Reshma.Hirani@BarnetMencap.org.uk

Appendix 2 – Governance Reporting Structure for Barnet’s Hate Crime Strategy



In order to ensure clear governance across safeguarding and other statutory and non-statutory partnership boards, the following partnership boards are updated annually:

- Barnet Safer Community Partnership Board
- Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board
- Barnet Council Management Team (Assurance)
- Members will be updated annually through the Barnet Community Leadership and Libraries Committee.

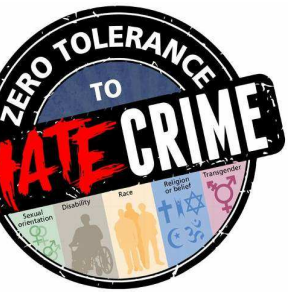
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Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project

Safer Communities
Partnership Board

23 July 2021



Addressing Hate Crime in Barnet

- Barnet Council Hate Crime Strategy focuses on:
 - ***“Building safe and strong communities where people get along well and on taking a zero-tolerance approach to hate crime”***
- Key Objectives:
- How to increase reporting of:
 - Disability Hate Crime
 - Racist and Religious Hate Crime
 - Anti LGBT Hate Crime
- How to support victims?
- Increasing community confidence.
- Improving cross agency working to tackle hate.
- Safeguarding vulnerable adults and children from the impact of hate crime.

National Hate Crime Figures during the Pandemic

- In 2019/20 the **Metropolitan Police** recorded 105,090 hate crime offences across England and Wales.
- Almost three-quarters of those were **racially motivated**
- Over 76,000 reported hate crimes linked to **race and religion**.
- In incidents where the victims' religion was recorded:
 - 50% were targeted against Muslim people; and
 - 19% were Anti-Semitic.
- Home Office publishes Hate Crime figures for England and Wales in October each year. Data for 2020/2021 will be reported in October 2021.

National Hate Crime Figures during the Pandemic

- October 2020 - The Metropolitan Police Assistant Commissioner reported to the London Assembly:
- The rise in hate crime is being driven in part by general frustration among the public during the pandemic and also possibly as a result of people with mental health conditions not being able to access support services during the pandemic.
- Arguments over the use of coverings were leading to racist abuse. He said:
 - *“It seems that the vast majority of race crimes that we are seeing now, relate to what might be described as localised neighbourhood disputes, or strangers abusing people in the street... Someone will challenge someone about the use or not of a face mask, and then in the course of that interaction will then use racist language.”*

Hate Crime during the Pandemic

- **Online Hate Crime and Abuse** - Reduction in face-to-face assault, but an increase in online hate crime, e.g. Hijacking of Zoom calls and other video-conferences, including live streamed Synagogue services.
- **Interpersonal Hate Crime** - Increase in hate crime where the victim knows the perpetrator. This was particularly prevalent in disputes between neighbours.
- **Anti-Semitic Hate Crime** - CST recorded 1,668 antisemitic incidents across the UK in 2020. 41 incidents referenced the pandemic and antisemitic language, e.g. conspiracy theories alleging Jewish involvement in creating and spreading Covid-19.
- Of the 941 incidents recorded across Greater London in 2020, **243 occurred in Barnet, which is home to the largest Jewish population in the UK.** This included graffiti on a children's playground.

Racially Aggravated Hate Crime during the Pandemic

- Start of 2020 saw an emergence nationally of hate crime towards people that appear of Chinese or South-East Asian origin following the outbreak of Covid-19.
- January to March 2020, Police across England and Wales recorded 267 incidents including racially aggravated assaults, harassment, malicious communications and criminal damage.
- Three times higher than that period in the previous two years.

Racially Aggravated Hate Crime during the Pandemic

- In Barnet:
- Graffiti in the East Finchley area in June 2020.
- Reported to the Police and Council and was removed by our Council Street Team.



Reporting Racially Aggravated Hate Crime during the Pandemic (Barnet)

- Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project provided support for our Chinese community including elderly and more vulnerable adults.
- March 2020 - Community meeting at Barnet Wellbeing Hub.
- Members of Meridian Wellbeing invited to discuss any concerns with the Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator, Barnet Council Community Safety Team Hate Crime Lead and local Police from the Safer Neighbourhood Teams.
- September 2020 – Follow-up Webinar hosted by Meridian Wellbeing and with a presentation by Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator.
- Online meeting with over 30 attendees to discuss any new or existing concerns and remind members of the channels for reporting hate crime and the support available.

Barnet Hate Crime Figures



Category of Hate Crime	2021 May	2021 Jan-Apr	2020	2019	2018	2017
Race and Religion	137	233	794	824	738	702
- Anti-Semitism	48	44	129	180	193	127
- Anti-Muslim	4	2	20	35	26	67
Disability	4	8	15	18	14	23
Homophobic	6	25	66	70	35	48
Transgender	0	2	3	6	5	3

Anti-Semitic Hate Crime this year

- 48 Anti-Semitic incidents in Barnet in May 2021, as compared to 44 from January to April – rise in connection with the escalation of violence in Israel and Palestine.
- CST published its Anti-Semitic Incidents Bulletin in April 2021.
- Nationally CST has recorded 116 anti-Semitic incidents in March 2021, 105 in February and 85 in January.
- In **Barnet**, CST recorded 25 incidents in March.
- Data for April and May has not yet been published.

Anti-Semitic Hate Crime this year

- Surge in March 2021 was due to two spates of graffiti across the Capital; one in North London and one in East London.
- Perpetrator placed far-right posters in Barnet and Haringey.
- These incidents are being investigated by the Police.

Barnet Safer Transport Hate Crime Update

- The Metropolitan Police Barnet Safer Transport Team recorded the following incidents on buses, trains and at stations:
- **January to March 2021 – No incidents**
- **April 2021 – 2 racially aggravated incidents**
- **May 2021 – 4 racist and religious incidents**
- **June 2021 – 5 racist and religious incidents**
- The Metropolitan Police Barnet Safer Transport Team continue to: deliver training for Bus Drivers and TfL Staff to encourage reporting of hate crimes, offer safety training to residents and co-ordinate increased patrols on identified bus routes and at bus stations.

Staff Training

- Staff training for **350 staff at 36** organisations within the borough
- Workshops include information on identifying hate crime, encouraging victims to report, learning how to use the online reporting facility to report to the Police and how to explain to victims the procedure for a Police interview.
- Resulted in an increase in reports taken at five Reporting Centres.
- Staff confident to support victims through reporting process and refer/signpost to appropriate organisations.

Staff Training 2020/2021

- 2020 training for staff at:
 - Hendon and High Barnet Job Centres
 - Barnet Council Adult Social Care Team
 - Barnet Homes Contact Centre Team
- 2021 training for staff at:
 - Barnet Carers Centre
 - Barnet Council MASH Team
 - Barnet Council Planning Team
 - The Barnet Group - Outreach Barnet and Sheltered Housing
 - Middlesex Association for the Blind
 - Good Neighbours Scheme
 - Citizens Advice Bureau

Staff Training 2021/2022

Staff Training to be offered to:

- Age UK
- Solace
- MIND in Barnet
- The Network
- Barnet Disability Advisers (DWP)
- GP Social Prescriber Link Workers
- New Citizens Gateway

Barnet Hate Crime Reporting Centres



Barnet Homes

Barnet Mencap

Community Barnet

Community Security Trust

Galop

Hft

Inclusion Barnet

Your Choice Barnet

Barnet Hill Academy

Barnet Multifaith Forum

Middlesex University

Referral and Signposting to Local Organisations

- Victim Support
- Barnet Mencap
- GALOP
- MIND
- Community Security Trust
- Tell MAMA
- Wellbeing Hub
- Meridian Wellbeing





Barnet Safe Places Scheme



- The Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project is re-launching the Barnet Safe Places Scheme.
- As the lockdown restrictions lessen many vulnerable people may feel anxious about being out in the community again.
- The Safe Places Scheme creates a network of organisations where vulnerable adults can access help if they feel lost, anxious or disorientated when out in the community.
- The safe place could be a café, a shop or supermarket, a library, or a community centre.
- Staff can help vulnerable people to phone a family member or carer and/or offer them somewhere safe to wait.
- The Barnet Safe Places Network aims to create a safe and strong community where people get along well and where we take a zero-tolerance approach to crime against our more vulnerable members.

Barnet - Say **NO** to



Community Engagement

- Hate Crime Awareness Week – October 2021
- Hate Crime Reporting Champions
- Hate Crime Bulletins including offer of free workshops
- Barnet Stay Safe Leaflet
- Disability Hate Crime Short Film with Middlesex University Media Students and Barnet Mencap Clients
- Cyber-Bullying Workshop online for Service-Users

Barnet - Say **NO to**



Reporting **Hate Crime**

In an Emergency CALL 999

If it is not an emergency, call 101 or Report Online at:

www.met.police.uk/ro/report/

www.report-it.org.uk

For safety reasons, do not confront those who commit hate crime

Barnet Says: Stop **Hate Crime**

Speak Up, Get Support, Report It