

SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD

Friday 21 January 2022, 10.00 am

Hendon Town Hall, The Burroughs, London NW4 4BQ

AGENDA

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Safer Communities Partnership Board

Minutes of the meeting held 10.00 am on 22 10 2021 **AGENDA ITEM 2**
Hendon Town Hall, The Burroughs, London NW4 4BQ

Board Members present:

Cllr Jennifer Grocock	Chairman
Chief Inspector Ed Baildon	Metropolitan Police
Declan Khan	Assistant Director, Counter Fraud, Community Safety & Protection, London Borough of Barnet (LBB)
Matt Leng	Community Safety Manager, LBB
Richard Norfolk	Reducing Offending Partnership Manager, LBB
Ben Norfolk	Data Analyst, LBB
Clair Green	Executive Director, Assurance, LBB
Fiona Bateman	Independent Chair, Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board
Koreen Logie	National Probation Service
Luke Kwamya	Head of Public Health Commissioning, LBB
LaToya Ridge	Victim Support
Judi Dumont-Barter	Inclusion Barnet
Ray Booth	Barnet Mencap
Karen Lingwood	Domestic Abuse Consultant, LBB
Karen Popley	Head of Intervention and Planning, Children's Services, LBB
Radlamah Canakiah	VAWG Strategy Manager, LBB
Cezar Tan	Youth Justice Service Manager, LBB
Chris Kelly	Partnerships and Engagement Lead, Children's Services, LBB

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

The Chairman welcomed all to the meeting.

2. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the meeting held on 23rd July 2021 were approved as a correct record.

3. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence had been received from:

- Dr Tamara Djuretic – Director of Public Health, LB Barnet
- Tina McElligot – Director Early Help and Children's Social Care Services, LB Barnet

4. MATTERS ARISING

None.

5. SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY 2021 - 2025

The Board received a report from the Community Safety Manager, LB Barnet, Matt Leng which provided an update on the development of Barnet's Community Safety Strategy 2022 – 2027. The Board was requested to note the update and comment on the findings of the Community Safety Strategic Crime Needs Assessment.

The Board noted the next steps in the finalisation of the Strategy and the co-dependency with the Mayors' Policing and Crime Plan (2017 – 2021) refresh which could have an impact on the adoption timetable. It was reported that it was expected that consultation on the draft Strategy would in early January 2022 with implementation from 1st April 2022.

The Board noted the update on the development of Barnet's Community Safety Strategy for 2022 – 2027.

6. PERFORMANCE UPDATE (Q2 2021/22)

The Board received a performance update covering the period June to August 2021 which included data showing trends pre-Covid. The Assistant Director, Counter Fraud, Community Safety & Protection, LB Barnet, Declan Khan, and Acting Chief Inspector for Partnership, Metropolitan Police, Ed Baildon, presented the report.

Chief Inspector Baildon reported that partners were currently planning for the seasonal increase in residential burglary associated with longer nights. It was agreed that a review of offending rates should take place in 6 months' time to review whether interventions had reduced rates in children and adults.

Action: Richard Norfolk

The Board was informed that the current data would show a large percentage increase in crime figures across most areas. However, it was noted that this would be against a much lower baseline due to the impact of Covid on crime rates. The Chairman queried whether ward level data was available. Mr Leng advised that it was but suggested that the Board needed to decide how detailed the reporting data should be. He agreed to discuss with the Chairman how information could be reported in the future.

Action: Matt Leng

Chief Inspector Baildon advised the Board the during the Covid lockdown Anti-Social Behaviour had increased and residential burglaries had decreased. In terms of comparative data, it was suggested that 2019 should be used as a baseline.

Judi Dumont-Barter, VCFS Representation Lead, Inclusion Barnet, asked whether any diversionary work had been taking place with young black males. Mr Leng

reported that there was but agreed that this could be reported back with more information.

Action: Matt Leng/Tina McElligot/Cezar Tan

The Board noted the Q2 2021/22 Performance Update as set out in the report and above.

7. UPDATE ON THE MAYOR'S OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME (MOPAC) LONDON CRIME PREVENTION FUND (LCPF) PROJECTS

Matt Leng updated the Board on the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) Projects funding allocation for Barnet. He reported that the total grant award had been £344,000 with an additional £10,000 to fund safeguarding boards. Hate crime projects had been allocated £30,000 and anti-social behaviour projects £139,000.

The Chairman queried whether there would be any additional police officers allocated to Barnet. Chief Inspector Baidon reported that there had been an increase of 150 across the North West Basic Command Unit (BCU) covering Barnet, Brent, and Harrow. He reported that there were an additional two officers covering Colindale and noted that there may be some reconfiguration when the new ward boundaries came into effect in May 2022. The BCU were working on the specific details. The Board was informed that there would be an increased in town centre teams across the BCU. The initial focus would be on Wembley and Harlesden as these were areas with the highest levels of harm and violence. At present, there would two Inspectors, six Sergeants and 48 Police Constables across the BCU. It was noted that Harrow would not see any increase in police numbers.

The Board noted the MPOAC LCPF Projects update as detailed above.

8. FAMILY SERVICES - YOUTH JUSTICE BOARD UPDATE

The Board considered the Family Services Update as set out in the agenda.

Youth Justice Board Update

The Youth Justice Service Manager, LB Barnet, Cesar Tan, provided an update on Youth Offending:

- In terms of First Time Entrants (FTEs) Barnet had outperformed London and nationally.
- The young people in custody rate had decreased from 0.27 > 0.05 from April 2017/18 to June 2020/21.
- A second Youth Offending Service (YOS) Residential Programme had been completed and one of the 2019 cohort had become a mentor.
- A Criminal Behaviour and Knife Crime Prevention Order Protocol had been developed in response to changes in law to promote joint working and engagement in support for young people who carry knives.
- Eight new Community Panel Volunteers had completed 12-week training on Referral Order Panel Meetings and Restorative Justice Conferences.

- Reparation partnerships had been developed with Barnet Libraries, Town Centre Regeneration Teams, Flower Bank and Finchley Central Ink Project.
- A second Whiteboard Project has been completed focusing on Restorative Justice and Reparation.
- Parents and young people have been attending Barnet's statutory Youth Offending Team Management Board meetings sharing lived experience to support service development.

The Board agreed that there should be a dip sample of two youth offending cases to understand if interventions had successfully prevented custody.

Action: Cezar Tan

Adolescents and Young Adults at Risk of Exploitation and Violence

The Partnerships and Engagement Lead, Children's Social Care, LB Barnet, Chris Kelly, provided an update on child exploitation, serious youth and adult violence. He reported that there had been a reduction in child sexual exploitation concerns, but an increase in gang-related activity (e.g. county lines). Exploitative relationships were also an area of focus for the team. It was reported that there had been two serious offences in public open spaces and the team was reviewing the community engagement approach in the light of those incidents. The Board noted that there was a high proportion on ethnic minority involvement in these incidents.

The Chair of the Adults Safeguarding Board, Fiona Bateman, noted that the Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan covered high-risk adults and children. She added that an area of focus should be children abusing parents which had been increasing in prevalence and was a complex area involving the Community Safety Team, Police, Adult Social Care, and the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub. Matt Leng advised the Board that identifying data sources could be challenging but agreed that a report would be brought to the next meeting on this issue.

Action: Tina McElligot/Radlamah Canakiah

Fiona Bateman suggested that a joint 'Lunch and Learn' workshop on the increase in child parent abuse should take place which should be open to all Board Members.

The Chief Executive, Mencap Barnet, Ray Booth, questioned whether risk factors include disability. Mr Tan advised that special educational needs were considered as part of work with young people.

Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls

The Board was informed that domestic abuse rates per 1,000 population up to the end of May 2021 were the second lowest in London. It was noted that there had been an increase in the Sanction Detection Rate from 13.3% in 2019 to 14.9% in 2020. The Chair noted that in the 12 months to June 2021 there was a SDR of 11.2% down from 15.5% a year prior which was a concern. Chief Inspector Baildon advised that he didn't have the data breakdown available but undertook to review this and report back to the Board.

Action: Chief Inspector Baildon

It was noted that the roll-out of Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA) training would be completed by June 2022.

The Board noted that Family Services Update as set out in the report and as detailed above.

9. DRAFT VAWG STRATEGY AND DA AND VAWG ACTION PLAN

The Domestic Abuse Consultant, Family Services, Karen Lingwood, provided an update on the development of the Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy 2021 – 2024.

Fiona Bateman requested that the role of the Adults Safeguarding Board be expanded in the Strategy. She added that more data were needed on adults with care and support needs. Karen Lingwood advised the Board that Family Services employed a data analyst who used data from multiple sources. Fiona Bateman suggested that there should be a task and finish group on financial and economic concerns.

Action: TBC

The Board approved the draft Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy 2021 – 2024 and Action Plan the next steps as outlined in the report.

10. NORTH WEST BCU POLICE UPDATE

Chief Inspector Baildon provided a verbal update on the North West Borough Command Unit (BCU). He reported that the police had increased tactical work around VAWG in response to the Sarah Everard murder. Work in this area would increase around Wayne Cozens' trial date as there was expected to be more focus on this issue.

The police had been working with licensed premises on rolling out the 'Ask for Angela' initiative for women who feel unsafe, vulnerable, or threatened. Fiona Bateman asked how data was being used across the partnership locally to keep women safe. The Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy Manager, Radlamah Canakiah, reported that this was part of the VAWG Strategy and Action Plan. She added that the partners were piloting the Street Safe initiative. It was noted that some more proactive work was required in this area to improve awareness.

Action: TBC

It was noted that the A5 corridor was a focus of police work for the BCU as it cut across the three boroughs of Barnet, Brent, and Harrow.

The Board noted that there was expected to be an increase in activity over Halloween and Bonfire Night.

As referred to at item 7 above, police recruitment had been ongoing. The BCU were approaching their capacity of additional officers. It was noted a recent change to the police recruitment policy meant that it had been closed to those who lived outside the M25 to make the force more representative of the communities it served. The Board was informed that there the force had some aspirational targets relating to the recruitment of women and black and ethnic minorities.

The Chairman questioned whether enhanced vetting checks were being considered following the murder of Sarah Everard by a serving police officer. Chief Inspector Baildon reported that this was currently an area of focus for the police.

Judi Dumont-Barter commented that there had been an increase in the normalisation of sexual behaviours in young people. Chief Inspector Baildon advised the Board that the Safer Schools Officer attended schools to speak about sexting and noted that there was a general trend towards a more sexualised society.

The Board noted the North West BCU update as set out above.

11. SUBSTANCE MISUSE, ROUGH SLEEPING AND DRUGS AND ALCOHOL SERVICES PERFORMANCE REPORT

The Head of Public Health Commissioning, LB Barnet, Luke Kwamya, provided an update on performance in relation to substance misuse, rough sleeping, and drug and alcohol services. He reported that there had been an increase in the number of self-referrals, but fewer from criminal justice. It was noted additional funding had been received from the public health grant for rough sleeping, drug and alcohol treatment, and crime and harm reduction.

Judi Dumont-Barter commented that it was her experience in other boroughs that there had been an increase in rough sleeping. Matt Leng commented that during lockdown there had been an effort to keep rough sleepers off the street and this had been supported by proactive patrols. Luke Kwamya reported that there was a team who targeted vaccines for homeless people.

The Board noted the update on performance in relation to substance misuse, rough sleeping, and drug and alcohol services as set out in the report and above.

12. FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Noted.

13. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

None.

14. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

21st January 2022, 10:00 hrs.

21st January
2022

Safer Communities Partnership Board

Performance Dashboard – Up To November 2021

AGENDA ITEM 5

Data Collection

The data from this report is collected from the following sources:

Crime Data:

<https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/crime-data-dashboard/>

Special Crime Data:

<https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/hate-crime-dashboard/>

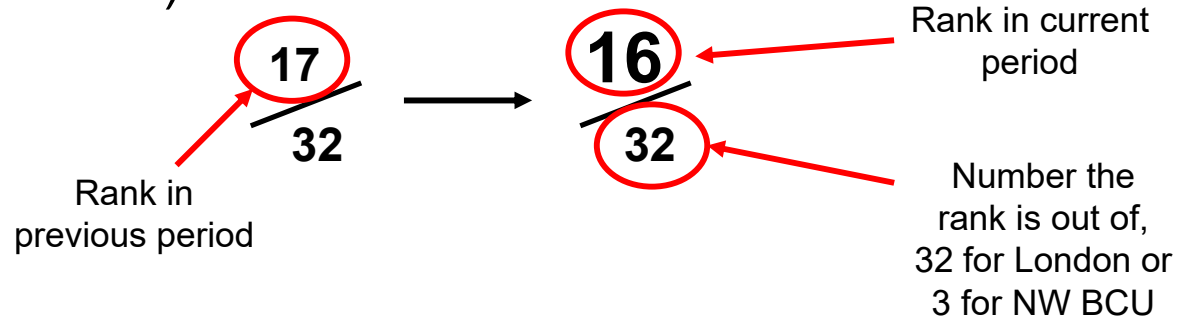
ASB Data:

<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/crime-dashboard>

Repeat ASB Data is gathered from the Metropolitan Police on request.

Notes Before We Start

- The lower the ranking the better Barnet is doing when compared with other boroughs across London on in the North West Borough Command Unit (NW BCU).



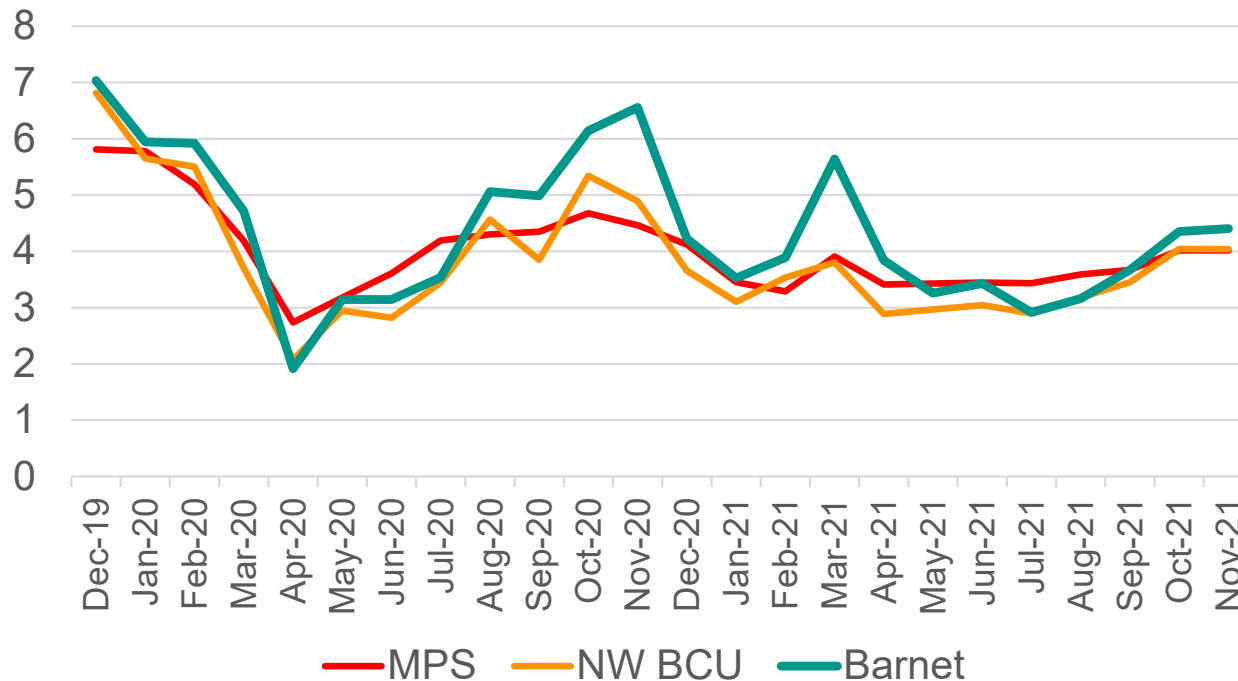
- Knife crime has previously been reported on as under 25s and non-DV only, this report will note all knife crime with injury which will give a higher number than previous.

Burglary - Residential

In the 3 months of September to November 2021 there were **511** cases of residential burglary in Barnet

Trend

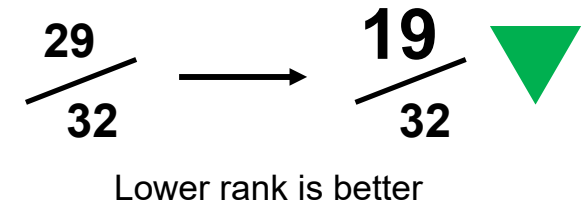
Residential Burglary per 1,000 Population



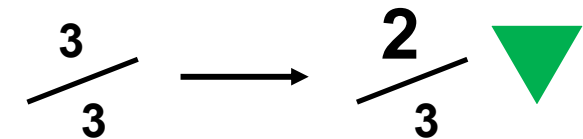
There were **1903** cases of residential burglary in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2021. In the 12 months prior there were **2362**. This is a decrease of **19.4%**

3 Month Performance

MPS Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



NW BCU Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



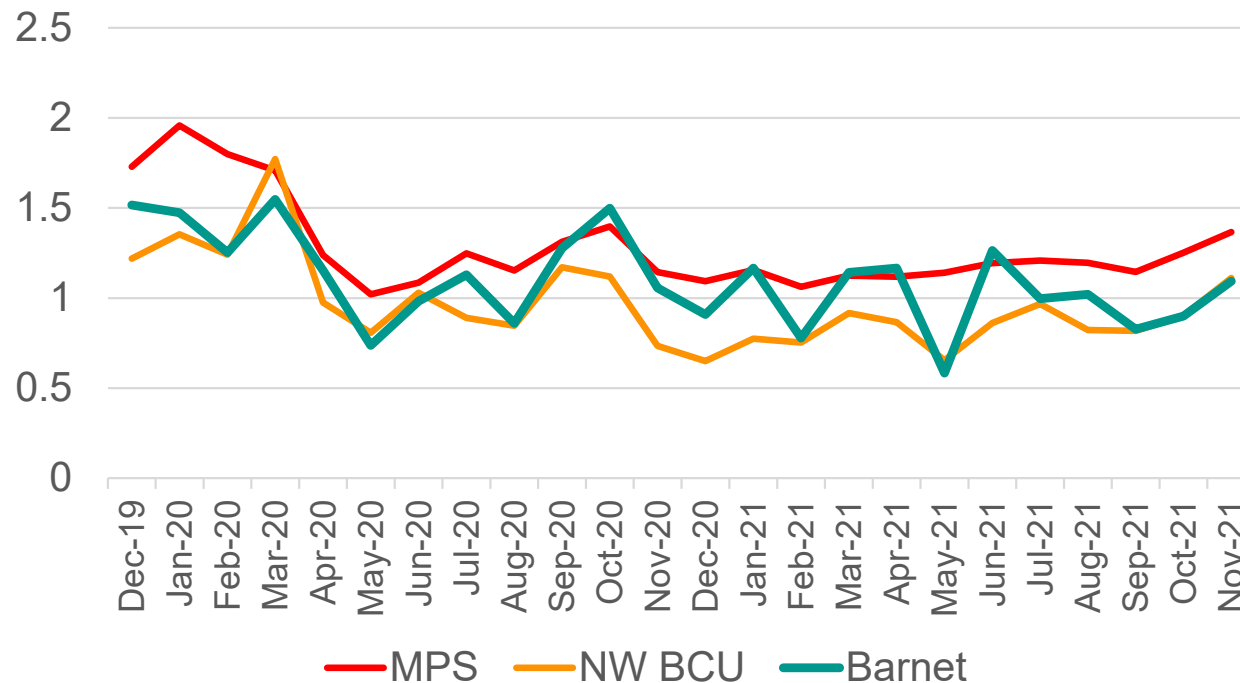
There were **511** cases of residential burglary in the 3 months of September to November 2021. In the same period 12 months prior there were **720**. This is a decrease of **29.0%**

Burglary - Commercial

In the 3 months of September to November 2021 there were **116** cases of commercial burglary in Barnet

Trend

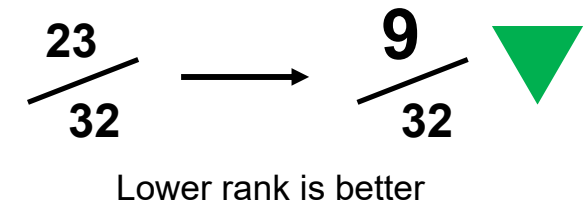
Commercial Burglary per 1,000 Population



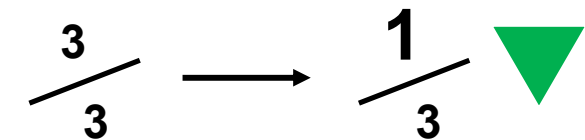
There were **487** cases of commercial burglary in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2021. In the 12 months prior there were **589**. This is a decrease of **17.3%**

3 Month Performance

MPS Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



NW BCU Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



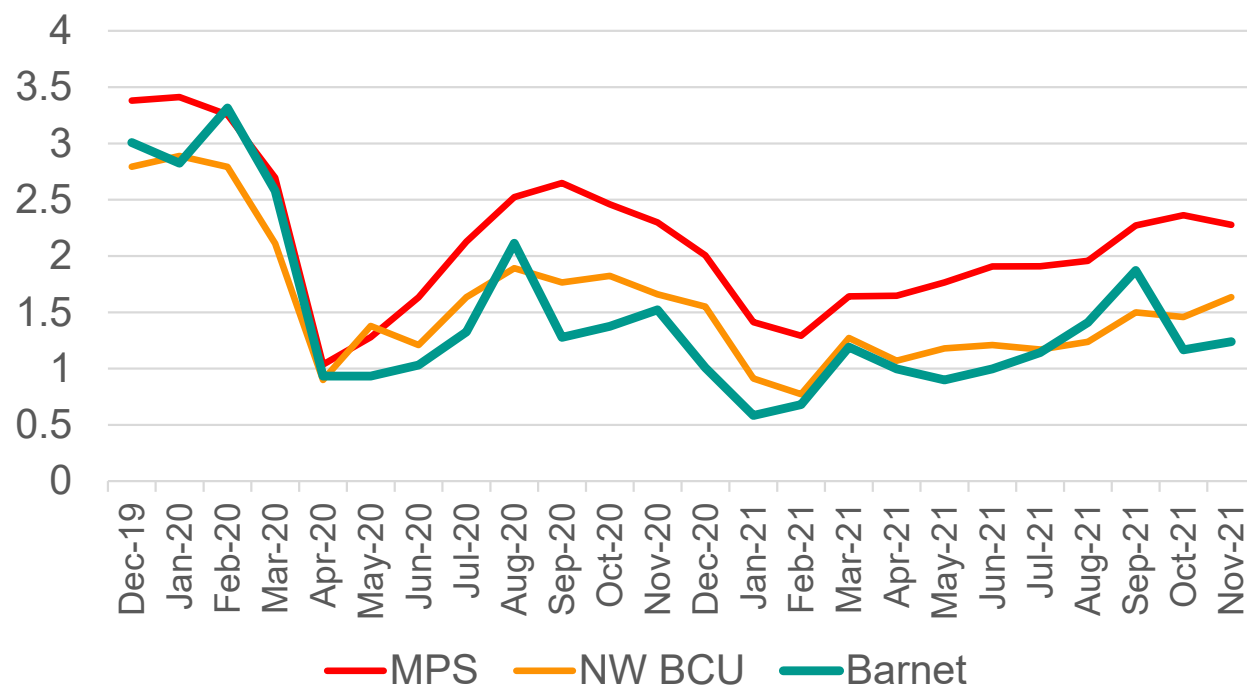
There were **119** cases of commercial burglary in the 3 months of September to November 2021. In the same period 12 months prior there were **156**. This is a decrease of **25.6%**

Robbery - Personal Property

In the 3 months of September to November 2021 there were **176** cases of personal robbery in Barnet

Trend

Robbery (Personal) per 1,000 Population



There were **542** cases of personal robbery in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2021. In the 12 months prior there were **904**. This is a decrease of **40.0%**

3 Month Performance

MPS Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.

$$\frac{7}{32} \longrightarrow \frac{12}{32} \blacktriangle$$

Lower rank is better

NW BCU Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.

$$\frac{1}{3} \longrightarrow \frac{2}{3} \blacktriangle$$

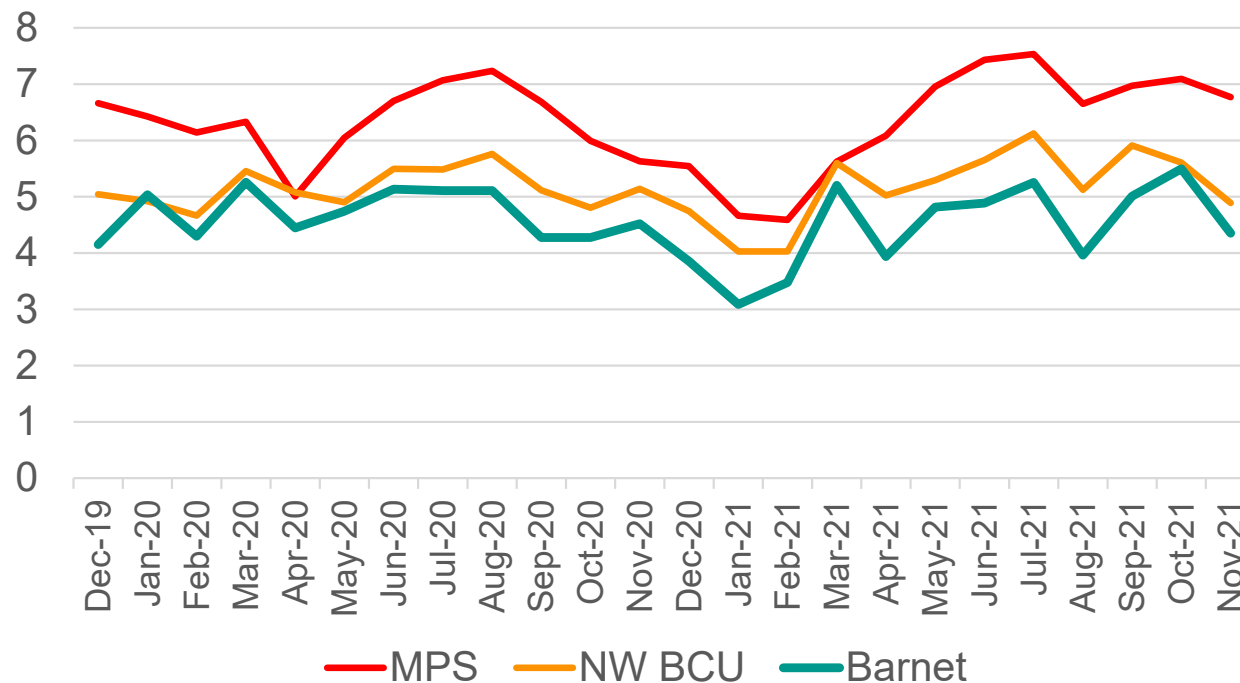
There were **176** cases of personal robbery in the 3 months of September to November 2021. In the same period 12 months prior there were **170**. This is an increase of **3.5%**

Violence with Injury

In the 3 months of September to November 2021 there were **611** cases of violence with injury in Barnet

Trend

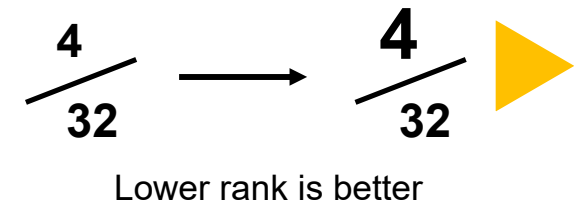
Violence with Injury per 1,000 Population



There were **2192** cases of violence with injury in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2021. In the 12 months prior there were **2292**. This is a decrease of **4.4%**

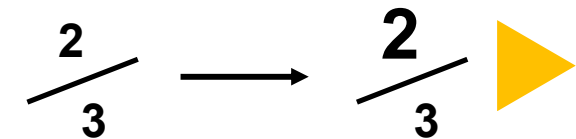
3 Month Performance

MPS Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



Lower rank is better

NW BCU Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



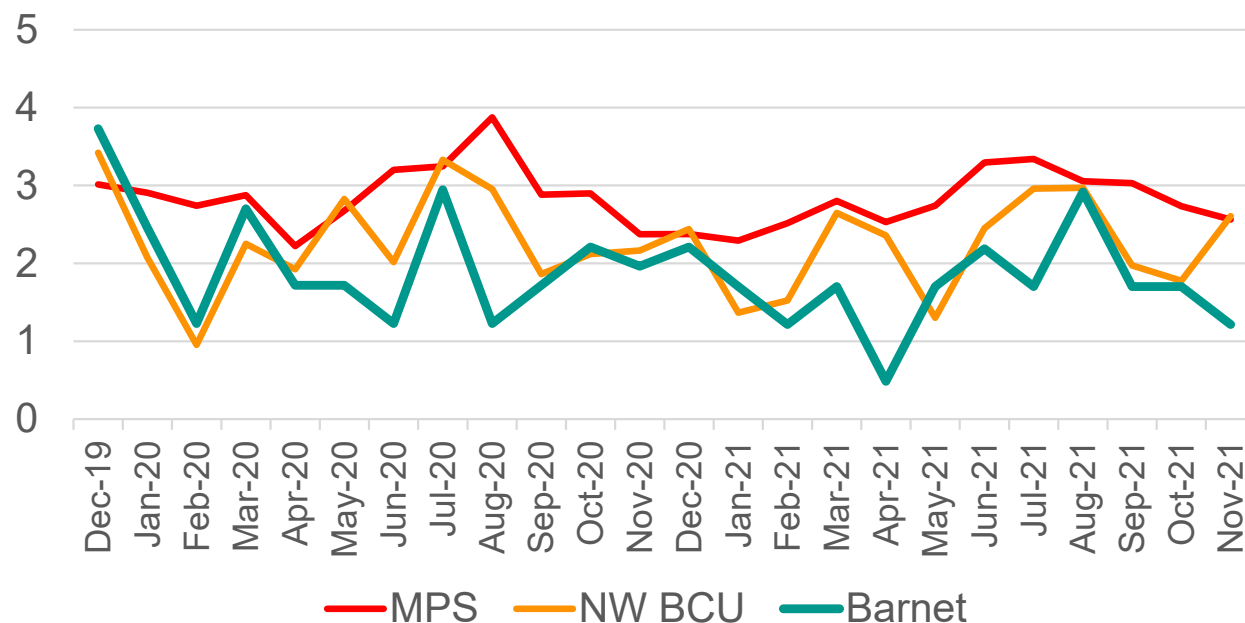
There were **611** cases of violence with injury in the 3 months of September to November 2021. In the same period 12 months prior there were **532**. This is an increase of **14.8%**

Knife Crime With Injury

In the 3 months of September to November 2021 there were **19** cases of knife crime with injury in Barnet

Trend

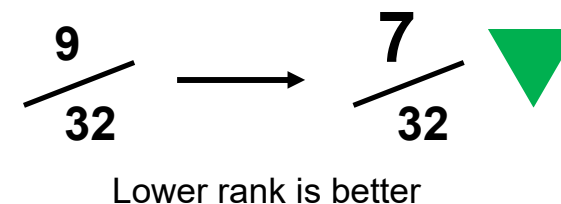
Knife Crime with Injury per 1,000 Population



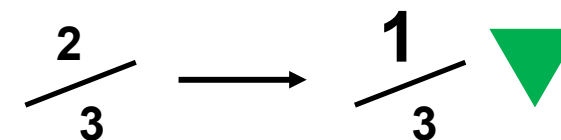
There were **84** cases of knife crime with injury in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2021. In the 12 months prior there were **101**. This is a decrease of **16.8%**

3 Month Performance

MPS Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



NW BCU Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



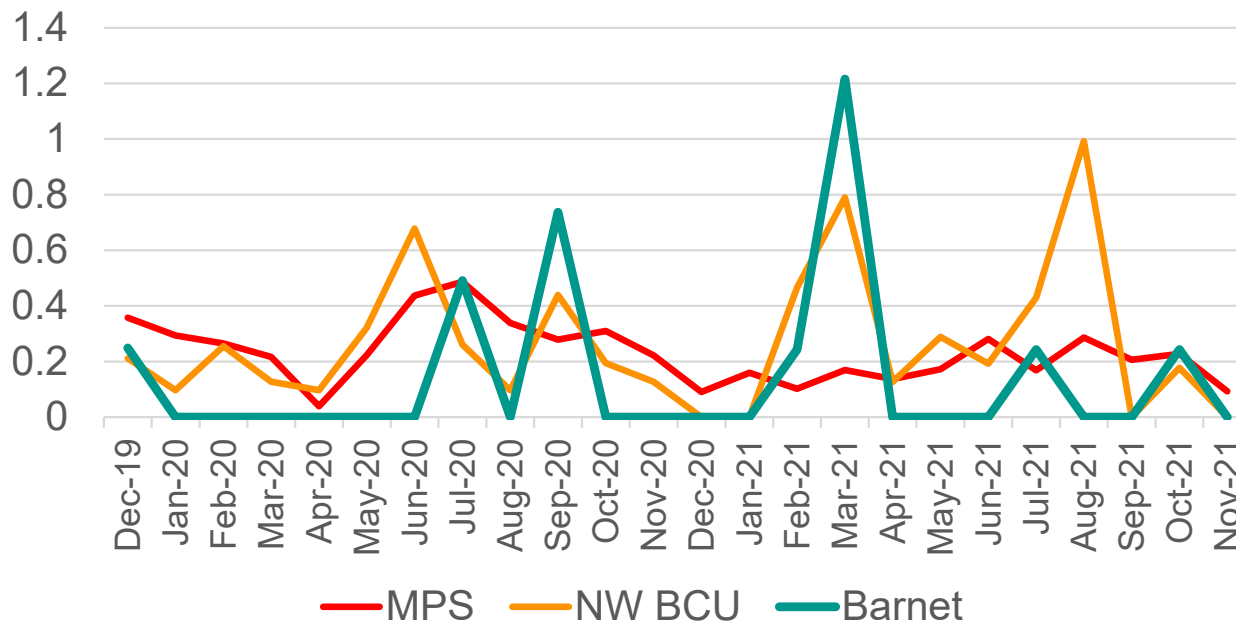
There were **19** cases of knife crime with injury in the 3 months of September to November 2021. In the same period 12 months prior there were **24**. This is a decrease of **20.8%**

Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged

In the 3 months of September to November 2021 there was 1 case of gun crime lethal barrelled discharged in Barnet

Trend

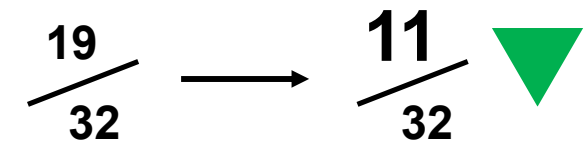
Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged per 1,000 Population



There were **8** cases of gun crime lethal barrelled discharged in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2021. In the 12 months prior there were **6**. This is an increase of **33.3%**

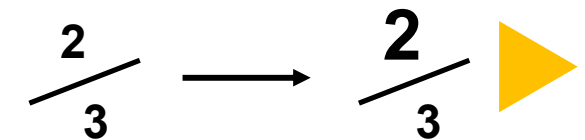
3 Month Performance

MPS Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



Lower rank is better

NW BCU Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



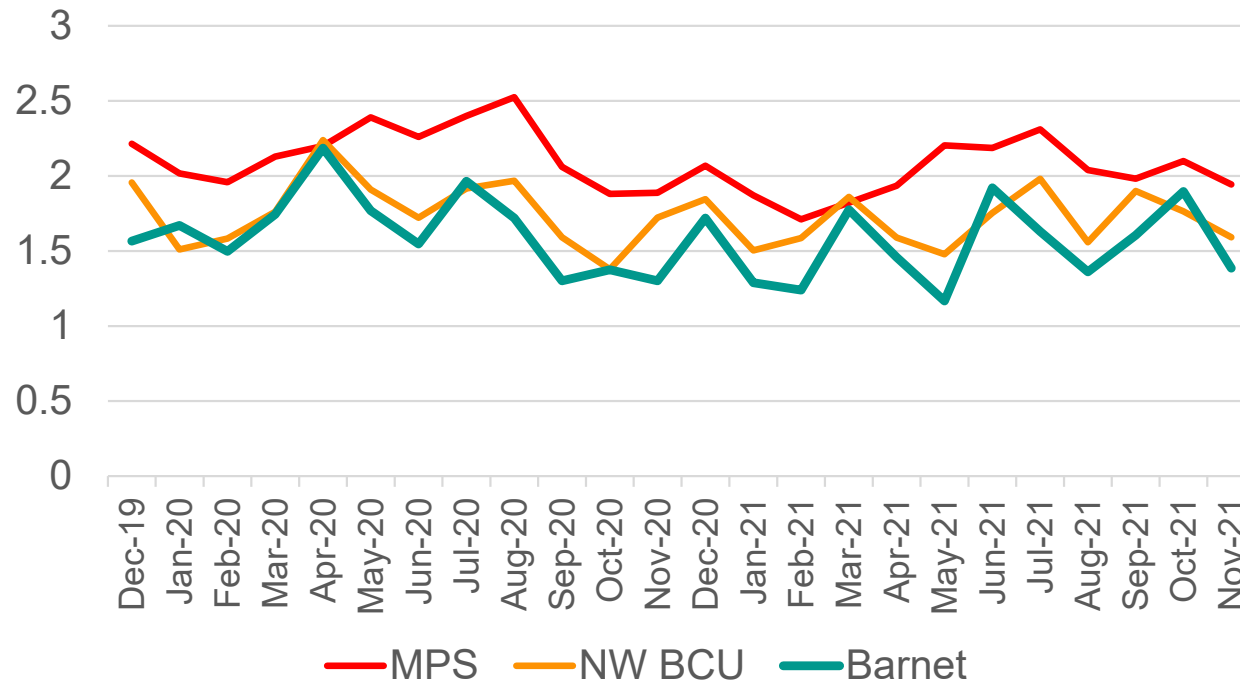
There was **1** case of gun crime lethal barrelled discharged in the 3 months of September to November 2021. In the same period 12 months prior there were **3**. This is a decrease of **66.7%**

Domestic Abuse VWI

In the 3 months of September to November 2021 there were **201** cases of domestic abuse VWI in Barnet

Trend

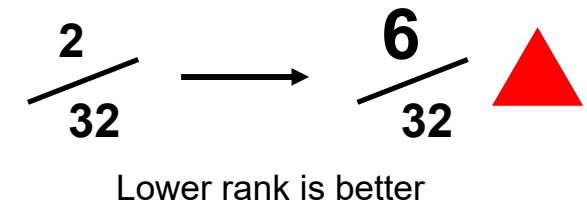
Domestic Abuse VWI per 1,000 Population



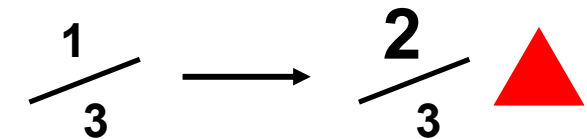
There were **758** cases of domestic abuse VWI in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2021. In the 12 months prior there were **799**. This is a decrease of **5.1%**

3 Month Performance

MPS Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



NW BCU Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



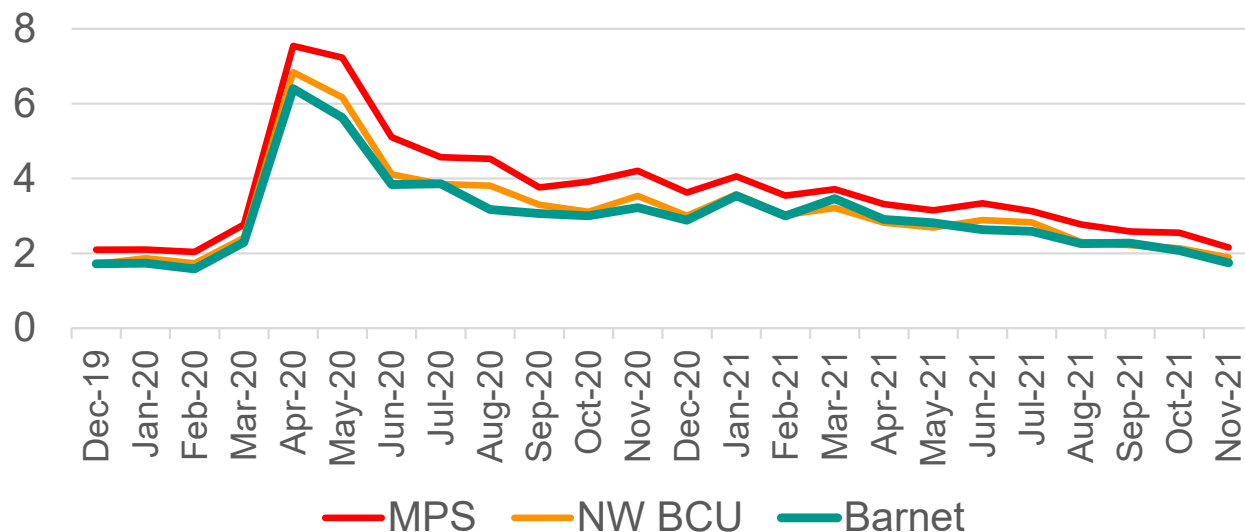
There were **201** cases of domestic abuse VWI in the 3 months of September to November 2021. In the same period 12 months prior there were **162**. This is an increase of **24.1%**

Anti-Social Behaviour Calls

In the 3 months of September to November 2021 there were **2508** calls regarding ASB in Barnet

Trend

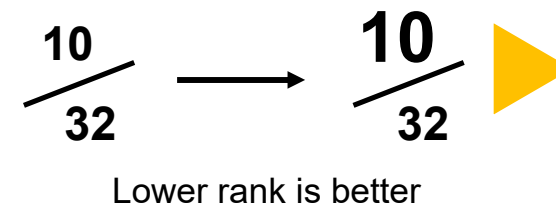
ASB Calls per 1,000 Population



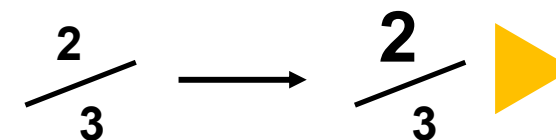
There were **13,222** calls regarding ASB in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2021. In the 12 months prior there were **16,062**. This is a decrease of **17.8%**

3 Month Performance

MPS Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



NW BCU Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



There were **2508** calls regarding ASB in the 3 months of September to November 2021. In the same period 12 months prior there were **3782**. This is a decrease of **33.7%**

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Family Services

AGENDA ITEM 6

Document control	
Document title	Family Services Report for Community Safety Partnership Board
Document description	Q3 Report 2021/22
Document author	Tina McElligott Director Early Help & Children's Social Care Services

Version control	
Document production date	January 2022
Document currency	V1
Document version	1
Version notes	

1. Report Overview

This report provides an overview of:

- Supporting Families Programme (formerly Troubled Families Programme)
- Youth Justice Services
- Violence & Vulnerability Action Plan
- Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls

The report provides the Community Safety Partnership with an overview of activity and/or key developments across the four domains of delivery. The report will highlight national initiatives, local innovation and current/future challenges to delivery and supplements the power point presentation and other documents as relative to these domains to the Board.

2. Supporting Families Programme

Slide2

Barnet Supporting Families Programme Brief (Families First)

Barnet continues to deliver against the outcomes of the Supporting Families Programme and have exceed claim submission targets each quarter.

Q4 targets are expected to be met

The new Supporting Families framework will begin on 1 April 2022 for a further 3 years (2022- 2025). The government has announced an additional £200m of funding to help up to 300,000 more families facing multiple issues access whole -family support which equates to a 40% uplift in funding for the programme by 2024-25.

Barnet's funding allocation and targets for the new programme are awaited

Quarter	Target 388	Actual Submission	% Achieved
Q1	97	115	119%
Q2	97	104	107%
Q3	85	86	101%
Q4	83		
Total		305	

BARNET
LONDON BOROUGH

2.1 The Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities has proposed a new framework for the Supporting Families Programme in 2022- 25. With 10 proposed outcomes, replacing the previous 'problem domains'; these are:

- Good School Attendance /Behaviour
- Good mental health
- No/managed substance misuse
- Good Early Years development
- Financial Stability
- Secure Housing
- Good family Relationships
- Children safe from abuse or exploitation
- Safe from Domestic Violence
- Families Diverted from crime

2.2 Continuous employment has been removed and regression checks have been simplified with two regression checks at point of claim which are, no re-referral accepted into early help or children's social care since case closure (minimum of 6 months) and attendance for every child is above 90%* for 2 consecutive terms

3. Youth Justice Services

- 3.1 On 17 December, Barnet Youth Justice Services received an inspection announcement for the week of 14 – 18 February 2022. Barnet Youth Justice Services previous Short Quality Screening (SQS) inspection was undertaken in June 2014, there were two recommendations: for assessments and plans to be reviewed when children’s circumstances change, and that managers should ensure that staff are able to use the electronic recording systems to a sufficient standard. The service and the recording system have evolved considerably since this time.
- 3.2 The Inspection of Youth Justice Services will examine three domains of practice, each of which is scored Outstanding, Good, Requires Improvement or Inadequate.
- 3.3 **Domain 1:** Examines the Governance and leadership of Youth Justice Services (YJS). Section 39 Crime and Disorder Act 1998 placed a duty on each local authority, acting in cooperation with statutory partners (police, the Secretary of State, probation and health), to establish Youth Justice Services (Youth Offending Teams or YOT) in their area. Barnet’s Youth Justice Matters (YOT Management Board) is the statutory partnership board through which YJS in Barnet are given strategic direction to prevent offending by children. The inspection will look at the vision and effectiveness of the YJS partnership in driving delivery of forward-looking, high-quality evidence-informed services that are personalized and take into account children’s diverse needs and protected characteristics: race, age, disability, gender, sexuality, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, marriage or civil partnership and religion or belief. This domain also examines staffing, information and facilities, case management systems and data
- 3.4 Barnet’s vision and arrangements for delivery of Youth Justice Services is set out in the Youth Justice Plan 2020 – 2022. [022345_youth_justice_plan_2021_web.pdf \(barnet.gov.uk\)](#). Barnet YOS have also developed a Desistance and Diversity Action Plan which is an appendix to the Youth Justice Plan.
- 3.5 **Domain 2.** Examines post-court supervision of young people in the community, it will examine the quality of risk, safety and wellbeing of young people being supervised in the community and the quality of intervention towards desistance. 17 young people sentenced to orders in the community between May and August 2021, including Youth Rehabilitation Orders with Intensive Supervision and Surveillance

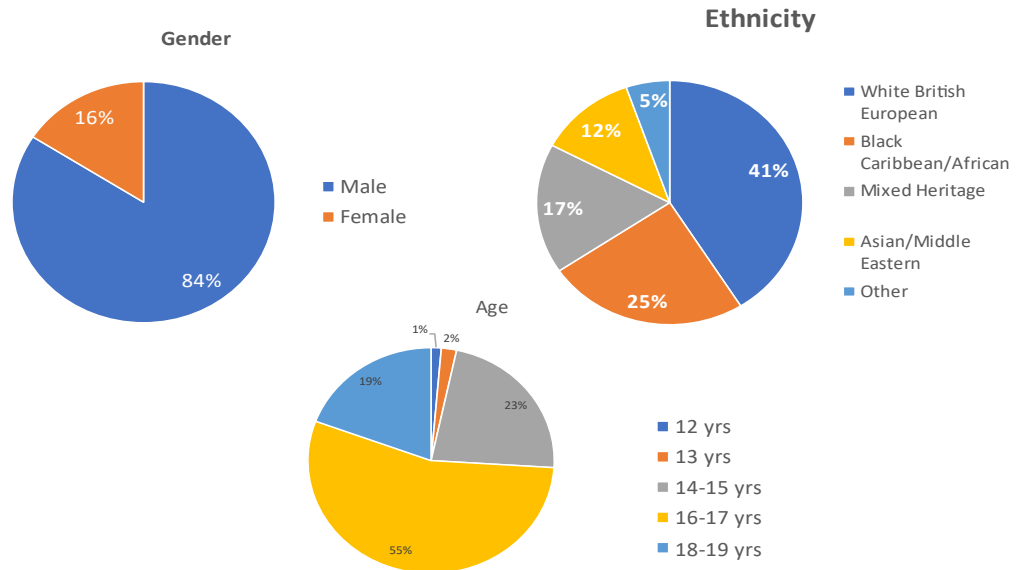
- 3.6 **Domain 3.** Examines Out of Court Disposals, there has been a change in inspection of OOCB standards which previously judged joint working with the YOS and Police, the judgement is now based on policy and provision of OOCB work and its effectiveness in promoting diversion and sustainable desistance. 17 young people subject to Youth Cautions and Youth Conditional Cautions between September and December 2021 will be selected, community resolutions and other OOCB's where YOS has been asked to provide an assessment or intervention may also be selected.
- 3.7 Diversity is explicitly explored with consideration as to how services meet individual needs, including protective characteristics. This is not part of the composite score, but an overall score of Outstanding could not be given if this area is judged as Inadequate.
- 3.8 There is also a **resettlement standard** which will examine the quality of services provided to young people in custody and out on license. The domain has a stand-alone score which does not impact on the overall score of the YOS Inspection, however an Inadequate judgement would mean an overall Outstanding score would not be given. In this domain, up to six young people, sentenced or released between February and November 2021 will be reviewed.
- 3.9 During the Fieldwork Week (14-18 February), a Day 1 presentation will be given to the Lead Inspector by the Chair of YJ Matters Board, board members will also meet with the Lead Inspector separately. Caseworkers will meet with inspectors throughout the week. Feedback will be sought from the Chair of the Youth Bench and from children, young people and families.
- 3.10 The final sample will be confirmed on 10 February. The draft report is not received until 2 May 2022 and following factual accuracy amendments will not be published until 30 May 2022. The local authority has two weeks to create an improvement plan in relation to any recommendations.

YOT Interventions January 2021 – December 2021

- 3.11 During January 2021 – December 2021 there were 151 young people aged between 12 – 19 years in contact with Barnet’s Youth Justice Services. There were 24 females, representing 15% of the cohort, and 127 males.

Slide 6

YOS Demographics January – December 2021



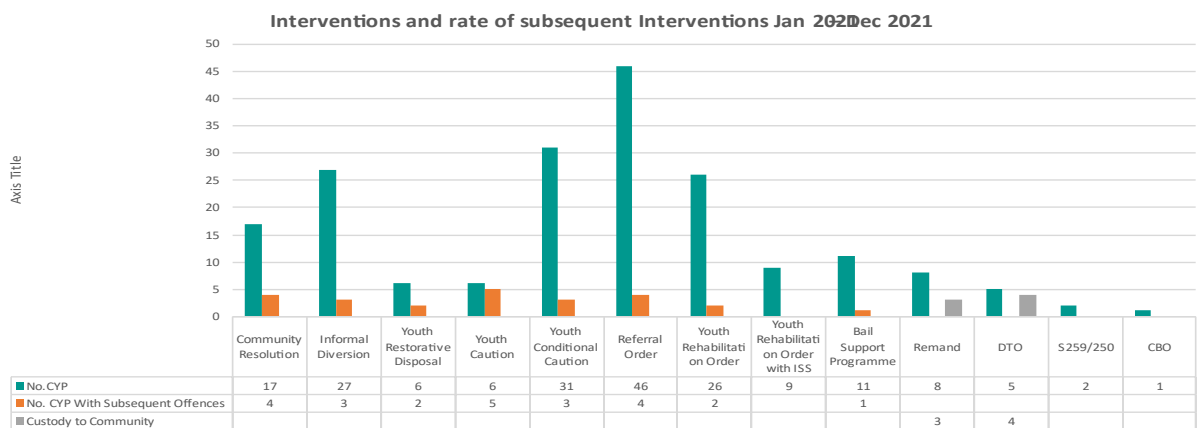
- 3.12 In total 62 (41%) young people were from White British/European backgrounds, 37 (24.5%) from Black Caribbean/African backgrounds, 26 (17%) from mixed racial backgrounds, 18 (12%) from Asian/Middle Eastern backgrounds and 8 (5%) from Other backgrounds.
- 3.13 The report focuses on interventions provided to young people in a range of age cohorts over the period January 2021 – December 2021. In total there were 151 young people subject to 200 Out of Court and Post-Court and/or custodial interventions. 31 young people (YP) were subject to more than one Youth Justice (YJ) intervention, with 80 interventions having taken place between them.
- 3.14 The subsequent intervention data needs to be read with caution, as the data is for one year only it does not provide an accurate indicator of post-intervention offending i.e. some interventions will have started later in the year or be on-going and some YP will have had prior

interventions. The data does support the reported lower than London and National Re-Offending rates that have been consistently reported in Barnet over the past 3 years.

3.15 The chart below sets out the volume of interventions as measured against subsequent interventions. The data review does not suggest that all subsequent interventions are at a higher tariff i.e.5 of the 6 young people subject to Youth Caution interventions received a subsequent Out of Court Disposal (OCD)

Slide 6

Interventions



3.16 The young people in the cohort are aged between 12 – 19 years. At the lower end there are two white males, both aged 12 and made subject to Youth Conditional Cautions in November 2021 and at the upper end one 19 year-old Black male subject to a Detention Training Order post-custody license programme.

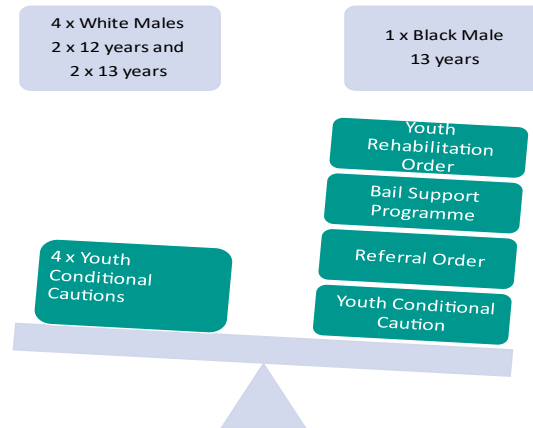
12 & 13 Year Old's

3.17 As noted above there are 2 males aged 12. There are 3 males aged 13 years, 2 of which are of a White ethnicity, both are subject to a Youth Conditional Caution. The other male is of a Black Caribbean background, he has been subject to four YJS interventions over the reporting period including a Youth Conditional Caution, A Referral Order, Bail Support Programme and

a Youth Rehabilitation Order. The young person is in the care of the local authority and is considered to have high levels of vulnerability and risk.

Slide 8

12 – 13 Year Olds in the Youth Justice System



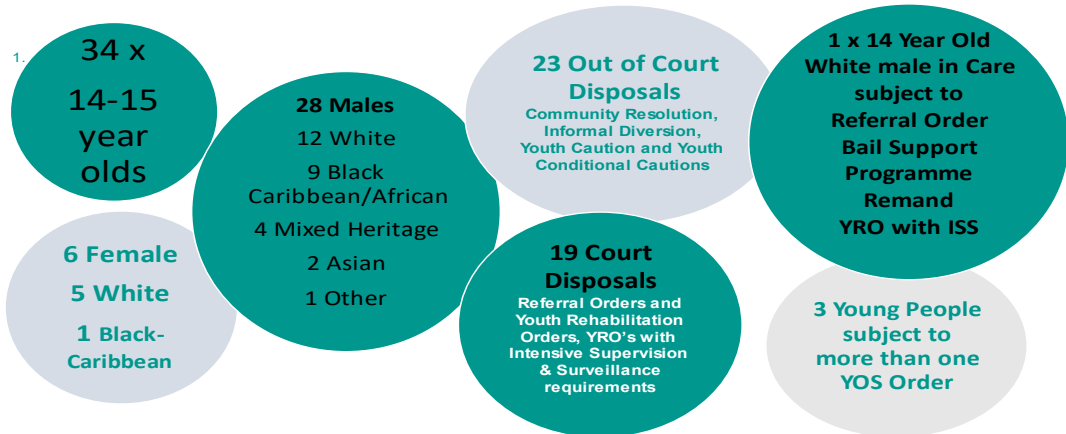
There are **five** young people in this age group **4 White** boys and **1 Black Caribbean** boy, the latter of which received four separate YOS Interventions during March -November, the young person is a **Child In Care** with a range of high risk needs and vulnerabilities

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14-15 year Old's

- 3.18 There are 34 young people aged between 14-15 years. There is an increased rate of offending in this age group and includes girls as First Time Entrants who are mainly of a White ethnicity. 54 % of the male cohort are from racially minoritised groups. 64% of interventions for this cohort are Out of Court Disposals, although repeat offending in this cohort is low, with just 3 young people *notwithstanding data limitations in the reporting period. There is one 14-year-old from a White background was subject to Referral Order, Bail Support Programme, Remand and Intensive Supervision & Surveillance interventions between March and December 2021; he is in the care of the local authority.

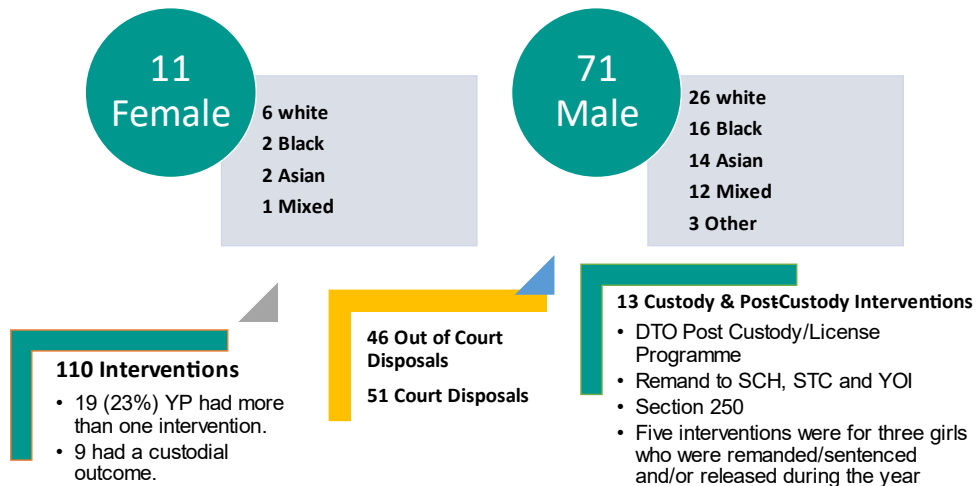
14 – 15 Year Olds in Youth Justice System



16 & 17 Year Old's

3.19

16 – 17 Year Olds in Youth Justice System



3.20 There are 82 young people in this age group representing 54% of the YJS cohort in the reporting period. Males account for 84.5% of the cohort and 63% are from racially minoritised backgrounds. There were 110 YJS interventions with this age cohort over the year including 46 Out of Court Disposals, 51 Court Disposals and 13 custody/post custody interventions. Re-offending in this group is highest of all age ranges with 1 in 4 receiving a subsequent intervention. 11 (13%) of the YP subject to a subsequent intervention were initially handed down an O OCD. 9 (10%) of the YP had a custodial intervention in the year of these were three girls who were detained and/or released during the year.

18 & 19 Year Olds

3.21 There are 29 young people in this age group who received 38 interventions over the period Jan – December 2021. Of these, 7 are young women and 22 are young men. 10 are white, 7 Black, 8 mixed, 1 Asian, 2 Other. 13 Out of Court Disposals, 20 Court Disposals and 5 custody and post-custody interventions (DTO Post Custody/Licence Programme, DTO Post Custody/Licence Programme, Remand to STC and YOI.),

3.22 6 Young people had more than 1 intervention, including one young person who received a Criminal Behaviour Order.

4. Violence, Vulnerability & Exploitation

4.1 Due to a need to focus on the Local Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan, the annual report for Adolescents at Risk will be presented at the next Safer Communities Partnership. This will coincide with the ending of the Home Office 4-Year Trusted Relationships Project against which a project report will be provided.

4.2 The MOPAC Local Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan has been developed in partnership with key agencies including police, probation and community sector partners. The final draft of the Local Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan has been circulated to core membership of the Safer Communities Partnership for further comment and/or contributions. At time of this report there has been no further additions to the Action Plan which is presented to the Safer Communities Board 21 January 2022. The Plan is due for submission to MOPAC on 31 January 2022 following agreement of the SCPB having final oversight of the document ahead of final sign off by the Chief Executive, Lead Member and Borough Commander. **Appendix 1**

- 4.3 The Action Plan has 32 actions across 7 key areas; governance, analysis and enforcement, reducing access to weapons, safeguarding and educating children and young people, working with communities and neighbourhoods to reduce violence, supporting victims of violence and vulnerability and positive diversion from violence
- 4.4 The Action Plan weaves together existing partnership arrangements and aims to strengthen these and alongside new arrangements to improve oversight, coordination and collaboration within the partnership and alongside communities and schools. The actions set out in the Plan will be regularly monitored for progression towards the expected outcomes at the Safer Communities Partnership Board.

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

- 5.1 The public consultation of the Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2021 – 2024 ended on 20 December 2021. The consultation feedback is shared as a separate report to the Safer Communities Partnership for consideration. **Appendix 2**
- 5.2 The final and approved Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy will be launched in March 2022. The VAWG Report for Q4 – Q3 2020/21 is at **Appendix 3**

2021/22		Name	Organisation	Role	Key Local Strategic Documents that support violence reduction		
ACTION PLAN	Cllr Jennifer Grocock	Member		CSP Chair			
	John Hooton	Local Authority		Chief Executive			
SENIOR LEADERSHIP	Cllr Daniel Thomas	Member		Local Authority Leader/Mayor			
	Sarah Leech	MPS		BCU Commander			
LEADERSHIP	Chris Munday	Local Authority		Executive Director of Children's Services			
	Tamara Djuretic	Local Authority		Director of Public Health			
	Clair Green	Local Authority		Director of Assurance			
	Peter Curtin	London Fire Brigade		Borough Commander London Fire Brigade			
	Koreen Logie	Probation Service		Area service Lead Officer			
	Elliott Sweetman	Local Authority		Local Authority Housing Director			
	Declan Khan	Local Authority		Head of Counter Fraud, Community Safety &			
	Tina McElligott	Local Authority		Director Early Help, Children's Social Care, Violence & Vulnerability			
	Neil Marlow	Barnet Education & Learning Service		Director School Improvement			
	LaToya Ridge	Victim Support		Local Senior Operations Manager			
Roger Kemp / Amlan Ghoshal	Safer Neighbourhood Board		Chair/Vice-Chair				
Zoe Garbett	Clinical Commissioning Group		Partnership lead				
Fiona Batemen	Barnet Adult Safeguarding Partnership		Independent Chair				
Richard Norfolk	Local Authority		Reducing Offending Partnership Coordinator				
Reshma Hirani	Local Authority		Hate Crime Reporting Coordinator				
Ray Booth	Barnet Mencap		Chief Executive				
Judi Dumont-Barter	Community Voluntary Sector		VCS Representation Lead, Inclusion Barnet				

Ref	Theme	Action No	Actions	Outcomes	Named CSP Lead	Lead organisation	Start date	End date	Supporting organisation(s)	Progress	Comment	Document Reference(s)	Risk
GOVERNANCE	1		The Safer Community Partnership Board will have a standing item on Knife Crime and Violent Offending	Accurate and comprehensive information about the level of violent crime and its effects on the community will be shared at a strategic officer level			01/02/22	31/03/23	CST/MPS/Probation/PH/CCG/VCS				
				Members of Barnet's Safer Communities Partnership (or CSP) will have a clear line of sight to local issues enabling strategic level contributions to planning and partnership actions to prevent and manage incidents of violence in the community									
				The CSP will be equipped to scrutinise and evaluate the impact of local strategies, plans, services and activities aimed at reducing knife crime and violent offending									
				Local learning from good practice in tackling violence can be considered for wider dissemination			01/02/22	31/03/23	Safeguarding Children & Adults Partnerships				
	2		Local Multi-Agency Meetings, Forums & Panels to tackle Violence and Vulnerability will effectively interface to share information, coordinate prevention, planning and disruption activities	Local Multi-Agency Strategies, Policies and Plans will be aligned, with clear and outcome focused objectives aligned to the outcomes of the Violence & Vulnerability Action Plan	Tina McElligott	FS	01/02/22	31/03/23	CST/MPS/Probation/PH				
				Local Partnership Daily Violence Grip Meetings, Serious Adult Violence (SAV) Panel, Serious Incident Response Meetings, Vulnerable Adolescents at Risk Panel (VARP), Strategic Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE), Vulnerable Adolescents Community Partnership, CS MARAC and the Resettlement & Aftercare Panel will share a 'golden thread' of intelligence to inform partnership planning	D/Supt Ray Keating	MPS	01/02/22	31/03/23	Probation/ FS/ CST				
				North West Basic Command Unit (NW BCU) Daily Partnership / Local Daily Violence Grip Meetings will review emerging intelligence and information from across the partnership enabling preventative and reactive steps to be taken the partnership to mitigate identified risk.	D/Supt Ray Keating	MPS	Implemented Summer 2021	31/03/23	Probation/ FS/ CST				
				Risk Panels will continue to meet regularly to maintain oversight of individuals at risk of harm, violence and exploitation, ensuring wider familial and community based systems are well understood. Themed issues will be rapidly identified and responded to using the Victims, Offenders, Location and Themes, (VOLT) framework	Tina McElligott	FS	Implemented	31/03/22	MPS, Probation, IOM, CST				
			Fortnightly Community Safety Integrated Group (CSIG) will coordinate responses between key stakeholders and the Police to share intelligence of incidents and risk of incidents in the borough to ensure coordinated planning for public safety in community spaces	Declan Khan	CST	Implemented	31/03/23	Probation/ FS/ CST/PH/CCG					

Ref	Theme	Action No	Actions	Outcomes	Named CSP Lead	Lead organisation	Start date	End date	Supporting organisation(s)	Progress	Comment	Document Reference(s)	Risk
ANALYSIS & ENFORCEMENT	1		Community Safety Strategic Assessment to be updated/developed to identify causal factors, local context and vulnerabilities and an analysis of violent offending in the local area	The CS Strategic Assessment will inform strategic planning, service delivery and commissioning across the partnership for children and adults at risk of violence	Tamara Djuretic	PH	01/01/22	30/07/22	MPS, CST, CCG, FS, Probation, VCS & BELS				
				Public health approaches to violence reduction will be targeted at those most at risk in the local community									
	2		Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV), wider public health data, social media intelligence, local drugs markets and local rescue and response county lines analysis, plus any other relevant local authority data i.e. Children Social Care, CST is used to reduce violence	Information gathered from key service delivery arms and stakeholders will inform strategic assessment, planning and delivery	tbc	CCG	01/03/22	31/03/23	MPS, CST,FS,				
				Information shared will inform regular and accurate reporting to inform and shape partnership focus, planning and activities to reduce violence in the borough	Tina McElligott	FS	01/02/22	31/03/23	MPS, CST, CCG, FS, Probation, VCS & BELS				
	3		MPS BCU lead for Violence (D/Supt for Local Investigations strand) will chair monthly Tactical Tasking Coordination Group (or local equivalent) meetings with local authority reps and BCU strands, supported by MPS Met Intelligence, to provide a Tactical Assessment with a review of existing taskings and recommendations for future taskings	Violence Intelligence Briefings will identify hotspot locations and task partnership services in the targeting of offenders and risk management of community spaces.	D/Supt Ray Keating	MPS		31/03/23					
	4		Local risk management meetings will have agreed, effective and collaborative approaches to identify and intervene with habitual knife carriers	The Police will be notified of persons that would be appropriate for Knife Crime Prevention Orders (KCPO)	D/Supt Ray Keating, Cezar Tan, Matt Leng	CST/FS	01/01/22						
				A local list of KCPO's will be produced and maintained for monitoring and oversight in Serious Adult Violence Panel, Vulnerable Adolescents at Risk Panel, Resettlement & Aftercare Panel, CS MARAC, to ensure operational acknowledgement of KCPO's ensuring that any suspected breaches are escalated to the Police.	D/Supt Ray Keating	MPS	01/02/22	31/03/23	YJS, FS, Police				
	5		NW BCU will continue to design and implement pan MPS violence initiatives such as the Summer Violence Plan, Autumn Nights and Winter Nights which are pan-strand and done in consultation / support of partners.	Partnership tactical delivery is coordinated across MPS, Probation, Health and FS and informed by analysis of local information sources. The correlation between Domestic Abuse (DA) and community violence will be better understood through bi-annual Community Safety/Domestic Abuse MARAC chairs forums that will share data, themes and learning across delivery areas	Tina McElligott	FS/CST	01/01/22	31/03/23					
				Public events calendar will be centrally coordinated, regularly updated and shared to support proactive multi-agency planning and clear, effective public safety measures for community based events including large scale community events i.e. Barnet Summer Festivals.	D/Supt Ray Keating	MPS							
	6		Police tactical plan to be maintained to record, monitor and review key police tactical interventions and activity in support of the Violent Crime Task Force and local Violence Suppression Unit. If using 4P's the different elements to read across into this partnership plan -MPS hotspot analysis to be shared with partners and subject of further analysis to support bespoke interventions -Problem Orientated Policing to be undertaken in key identified hotspots, collaborating with local authorities, housing providers, landowners, businesses and residents -Disruption of gangs to have SRO/LRO for each BCU and have partnership input and analysis as required	NW BCU Violence Suppression Unit will continue to provide an excellent level of policing within the boroughs most high harm areas and co-ordinate their activities with external asset when deployed to the BCU, such as the Violent Crime Task Force syndicates or the Territorial Support Group.	D/Supt Ray Keating	MPS	01/12/21	31/03/23					
NW BCU POP (Problem Orientated Policing) Champions will design and deliver POP plans to the highest level. Thematic hotspot mapping will be produced and shared with local authority partners by MPS analysts, using at the point of the monthly TTCG. The BCU proactive team will be focused on reducing the threat posed by high offenders through the development of intelligence.				D/Supt Ray Keating	MPS								
			Thematic days and weeks of action will take place in respect of violence, e.g., specific patrols in respect of Violence Against Women and Girls, efforts to identify outstanding violent offenders from CCTV and the arresting of outstanding / wanted domestic violence offenders.	D/Supt Ray Keating	MPS	01/12/21	01/03/23	MPS/CST/BELS/ FS, CCG/ Probation					

Ref	Theme	Action No	Actions	Outcomes	Named CSP Lead	Lead organisation	Start date	End date	Supporting organisation(s)	Progress	Comment	Document Reference(s)	Risk
		7	Compile and keep under annual review a gang profile for the borough, including mapping of county lines activity.	NW BCU's Violence & Gangs Co-ordination Hub (VGCH) will assess and share daily violence intelligence with key partners to track and grade gangs and gang members within a centrally co-ordinated matrix. The VGCH will conduct visits and offer diversion to young people identified as at risk of gang influence in partnership with all other BCU teams, especially schools officers.	D/Supt Ray Keating	MPS	01/12/21	31/03/23	MPS/ CST/BELS/FS, CCG/ Probation				
				Partners in education, VCS, health and adult services, alongside placement teams, local residential homes, foster carers, housing and wider partners are able to identify potential areas of risk and swiftly refer and/or signpost to support and advice through the provision of regular multi-agency briefings and mailshots informed by analysis of Barnet's gang profile	Tina McElligott	FS	01/02/22	01/03/22	MPS/ CST/ BELS/ FS/CCG/ Probation				
Ref	Theme	Action No	Actions	Outcomes	Named CSP Lead	Lead organisation	Start date	End date	Supporting organisation(s)	Progress	Comment	Document Reference(s)	Risk
	REDUCING ACCESS TO WEAPONS	1	Develop an agreed joint programme of actions to remove weapons and provide reassurance including Trading Standards initiatives (e.g. knife or corrosive substance test purchases)	The sale of knives and/or corrosive substances to young people in Barnet will be reduced through Operation MakeSafe activities i.e. Police Cadets test purchasing the sale of knives from shops and businesses in Barnet	D/Supt Ray Keating	MPS	01/09/22	31/09/2022	FS, CST				
				The streets of Barnet will be safer with less availability and access to weapons hidden in public spaces through enhanced and coordinated Police and Community Safety weapons sweeps of public spaces, particularly in advance of public events and in known violence hotspot areas in the borough.	Declan Khan	CST	01/04/22	31/03/23	MPS/Barnet Homes/CST, FS,				
				Estate managers, refuse collectors and housing providers will be informed and equipped to support risk management activities through a programme of CST/Police-led information sharing and briefings on local risks, gang profiles and community tensions	Declan Khan	CST	01/04/22	31/03/23	MPS/Barnet Homes/ CST/ FS				
				Increased access for members of the public to dispose of weapons through an annual knife bin/amnesty programme focused in areas across the borough where knife enabled offences are higher	Declan Khan	CST	01/04/22	31/03/23	MPS/Barnet Homes, CST, FS,				
				Weapons can be safely disposed of without repercussions at public events through pop up installations	Declan Khan	CST	01/04/22	31/03/23	Barnet Homes, CST, FS,				
Ref	Theme	Action No	Actions	Outcomes	Named CSP Lead	Lead organisation	Start date	End date	Supporting organisation(s)	Progress	Comment	Document Reference(s)	Risk
	SAFEGUARDING & EDUCATING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	1	A clear partnership response to identifying, assessing and responding to extra-familial harm is documented within a safeguarding partnership strategy; tools to effectively deliver the strategy are available to practitioners and professionals.	The Early Help CEAM (Child Exploitation and Missing) tool will support assessment and the development of Early Help Assessments for young people at risk of extrafamilial harm The CEAM tool will support statutory safeguarding strategy discussions about the risk of harm to children from extrafamilial contexts	Tina McElligott	FS	Implemented	31/03/23					
		2	Ensure education settings are safe inclusive places to learn, that build young people's resilience and have a trauma informed approach, and Children and young people have safe spaces/routes for them to speak to teachers around any concerns related to violence and vulnerabilities.	Schools will have access to violence prevention programmes that support student/staff/parent understanding of extra-familial violence and the support that is available i.e. Growing Against Violence, Parent Champions	Neil Marlow	BELS/FS	01/12/21	31/03/23	MPS/ CST/ BELS/ FS, CCG/PH/ Probation				
				Schools will be proactively engaged in Community Impact Meetings following incidents of community violence to consider and respond to collective trauma and ensure effective and timely communications to parents and students	Neil Marlow	BELS/ FS	01/12/21	31/03/23					
				The Orion and Saracens schools will pilot the Community Responders Project delivering First Aid Training to Year 10 students and providing safe local community hubs and spaces where young people can share their views about safety and risk perception with trusted adults	VCS	The Orion School, Saracens	01/04/22	31/03/23	FS				
		3	Schools to include youth violence within their safeguarding plans in accordance with Safeguarding Children and Young People in Education from knife crime (2019) Ofsted guidance	School will have effective safeguarding policies relating to serious youth violence and knife crime	Neil Marlow	BELS	01/08/22	01/09/22					
				Schools will have an effective safeguarding audit tool to manage risk of knife crime	Neil Marlow	BELS	01/04/22	31/03/23					
				First Aid Trauma Training will be delivered to community leads in the NW9 area via the Community Responders Project in collaboration with Orion Goldbeaters, and Saracens Schools.	VCS	FS	01/04/22	31/03/23	BELS, The Orion, Saracens				
		4	Early Help Partnerships to share intelligence that enables appropriate and timely responses to developing tensions and effective monitoring	Safer Schools and school liaison officers will contribute to risk assessments and planning in Early Help Child Exploitation and Missing (CEAM) meeting.	Tina McElligott	FS	13/12/21	31/03/23	MPS				
				0-19 Early Help Locality Advisory Boards will have representation from the School Liaison Officers and feedback will be shared with DSL's and Head Teachers through regular briefings	Tina McElligott	FS	01/03/22	01/04/22	MPS				
		5	Schools and academies exclusions policies to reflect the practice set out in DfE statutory guidance. School exclusions (including managed moves) to be minimised by creation of inclusive settings and support services that enable young people to participate in education, employment and training, with	Barnet's Preventing Exclusion programme will reduce exclusions of Black and other racially minoritised groups of children from education and promote more diverse and inclusive school environments.	Neil Marlow	BELS	01/11/21	31/03/23					
				The Pupil Referral Unit mentors and support for pupils at risk of exclusion or pupils will support resettlement of Black boys into school through the reducing exclusions for Black boys project and recovery, renaissance and reset project	Neil Marlow	PRU / FS: 0-19 Early Help							
				The Equality Exclusion and Attendance Board will effectively monitor, identify and challenge patterns of inequality and disproportionate exclusion affecting racially minoritised students in local education arrangements	Neil Marlow	BELS	01/11/21	31/03/23					
		6	Work with parents and carers, especially those deemed to be vulnerable, to effectively engage young people in diversionary activities and education and prevent harm, using a culturally competent trauma informed approach.	Regular community events will facilitate awareness raising and enable open dialogue aimed at listening and supporting trusted relationships and confidence between statutory services and community sector providers/local communities	Tina McElligott	FS, Police, CR Project	ongoing	31/03/23	YJS, 0-19, BEL's				
				Parent Champions developed through the Khulisa project will take an active role in supporting other parents to respond to extra-familial harm	VCS	FS: 0-19 Early Help	01/04/22	31/03/23	BEL,s FS,				
				Parents and Carers will have information and access to a range of safe spaces and youth activities during school holidays provided through schools	Tina McElligott	BELS, FS: 0-19 Early Help	3x per year, ahead of holidays	31/03/23	BELS, FS, VCS				
		7	Universal and targeted evidence-based programmes delivered across schools, including as part of PSHE offer (new SRE curriculum from September 2020), based on local safeguarding issues and trends, with mechanisms in place for partners within borough and across London to support schools to assess quality and impact,	The current PSHE and SRE curriculum will be reviewed and recommendations to will be made to reflect local needs	Neil Marlow	Public Health/BELS	01/01/22	31/03/23					
				Year 5 students will be supported to stay safe from cyber bullying, exploitation, knife crime and to develop positive identity through a Pilot of targeted programmes and additional support and advice to the PSHE and SRE delivery	Neil Marlow	FS: 0-19 Early Help	08/12/21						
				Exploitation, Knife carrying, and social media sessions will be delivered to Year 6 students and above through the Growing Against Violence programme	Neil Marlow	BELS /GAV	Implemented	21/07/22	GAV				
		8	Deliver training across the multi-agency workforce on safeguarding children and adults from extra-familial harm and ensure agencies are clear on data sharing requirements; drawing as necessary on the ICO gangs checklist https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/in-your-sector/police-justice/processed-gangs-information-a-checklist-for-police-forces/	Partners in education, VCS, health and adult services, alongside placement teams, local residential homes, foster carers, housing and wider partners are able to identify potential areas of risk and swiftly refer and/or signpost to support and advice through the provision of regular multi-agency briefings and mailshots informed by analysis of Barnet's gang profile			Ongoing						
				Learning will be disseminated across the multi-agency partnership in Adults and Children's Services via both the children and adults Safeguarding Partnerships in response to learning from rapid reviews, Child Safeguarding Practice Revs and/or national thematic reviews as appropriate to extrafamilial harm and violence	Tony Lewis/Fiona Bateman	Barnet's Safeguarding Children & Adult Safeguarding Partnerships	08/12/21						
				Extra-familial harm training is provided to the workforce and Barnet's risk assessment tools (CEAM & 0-19 CEAM) are understood, embedded and effective at safeguarding children from extra familial harm and confident to share information	Tina McElligott	FS							
				Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL) and Head teachers will be equipped with knowledge and awareness of local issues and provided with information about what to do and how to escalate concerns through training delivered by Police, Community Safety and the Adolescents at Risk lead	Neil Marlow	BEL's /FS	01/06/22						
Ref	Theme	Action No	Actions	Outcomes	Named CSP Lead	Lead organisation	Start date	End date	Supporting organisation(s)	Progress	Comment	Document Reference(s)	Risk

1	Key stakeholders to engage young people and local communities alongside VCS providers to build engagement and capacity	Community engagement activities and events will held in collaboration with local communities and VCS providers, including faith groups	Declan Khan	CST/FS	01/04/22						
		Community Impact Meetings arising from serious incidents will consider public health approaches to supporting communities affected by violence in Barnet.	Tina McElligott	4 Front, Youth Realities, Colindale Community Trust, Orion & Saracens Schools	01/04/22	31/03/23	FS, MPS				
		The Community Responder Project in the NW9 area will develop a plan that supports the identification and reduction of incidents of violence in the local area. The project will build community capacity in responding to incidents of violence in the community and provide learning to other local authority areas	VCS	4 Front, Youth Realities, Colindale Community Trust, Orion & Saracens Schools	Ongoing	31/03/24	FS, YJS, CST, MPS				
	2	Community Tensions Monitoring - Community Impact Assessment by MPS to be shared with and informed by CSP partners so it is based on multi-agency data	Forums will be available to the community to share concerns with the CST and FS about concerns in local areas i.e. NTP ward meetings .	D/Supt Ray Keating	MPS	Ongoing	31/03/23	None			
			Community Impact Assessments will be redacted to enable sharing across agencies to strengthen multi agency community support to reduce tensions.	VCS	4 Front, Youth Realities, CCT, Orion, Saracens	01/04/22	31/03/23	FS			
	3	Facilitate community involvement in Stop & Search - including the monitoring of S60 by community representatives. This action should set out what the local arrangements are.	Community Responders Project will provide opportunities for increased information sharing and testing of improved community collaboration	Tina McElligott	FS	01/01/22	31/03/23	VCS			
			The impact of Stop and Search, community liaison and management of community tensions will be considered	D/Supt Ray Keating	MPS	01/01/22	31/03/23	CST/VCS/FS			
			The YJS Management Board will maintain oversight and drive actions in response to Stop and Search activity affecting CYP across the borough	Tina McElligott	FS	01/06/22	01/09/22	MPS/VCS			
	4	Develop a local partnership response to serious violence critical incidents, making use of the VRU CSP Serious Incident Toolkit where appropriate. Consider applying to the VRU critical incident fund, for a small one off funding grant to directly support communities in the aftermath of a serious incident of violence.	A Stop and Search Community Panel, will bring together Police, CST, YJS and FS with community leads and CYP to review stop and Searches that occur and to challenge disproportionality	VCS	FS	01/02/22	31/03/23	MPS, YJS, CST, Health			
			Community Responder project will enable community leads and existing VCS organisations to use their existing relationship with the community in the NW9 Area, and in partnership coproduce localised planning to reduce further incidents of violence	VCS	VCS	Implemented	31/03/23	FS/CST/MPS			
			The Serious Incident Response Meeting Protocol will support community impact meetings to agree the community support required using trauma informed approaches, public safety measures and the type and level of communication needed with schools, communities and non statutory partners in response to incidents of violence in the community	Tina McElligott	FS	01/04/22	01/10/22	FS, YJS, VA			

Ref	Actions											Risk
Theme	Action No	Actions	Outcomes	Named CSP Lead	Lead organisation	Start date	End date	Supporting organisation(s)	Progress	Comment	Document Reference(s)	RAG status
SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AND VULNERABILITY Ensuring co-ordinated referral and support to victims and those who are vulnerable	1	Consult on and agree a best practice and common Youth Violence risk assessment and management framework	Establish a framework to disseminate through briefings and training events to embed in council-wide and partner practice	Tina McElligott	FS	01/12/21	01/09/22	MPS, YJS, Health, BEL's, CST, Probation				
			The Child Exploitation and Missing (CEAM) tool (and Early Help CEAM Tool) will be continually developed to provide the multi agency contextual framework in which, exploitation, youth violence and extra familial harm is identified, assessed and managed	Tina McElligott	FS	01/02/22	31/03/23	VCS, Health, BELS, MPS				
	2	All victims of violence and those vulnerable to exploitation, are referred to appropriate support i.e the London Victim and Witnesses Service which supports victims and witnesses of crime in London to cope and recover from their experiences.	Victims will receive timely and proportionate help that enables recovery from trauma and injury	D/Supt Ray Keating	MPS	01/02/22	01/02/22	FS/Probation/CST				
			Restorative Justice Conferences will provide opportunities for mediation, apology, direct and indirect reparations between victims and perpetrators .	Tina McElligott	FS	01/02/22	Implemented	MPS				
			Victims aged 18+, where the perpetrator is known to the Probation Service, will receive statutory support from the London Victim Contact Scheme	Koreen Logie	Probation	01/04/22	31/03/23	Victim Support				
	3	Provide front line staff within partner agencies with trauma and attachment training, in order to support practitioners working with young people to understand the 'Trauma Informed Approach'. This approach informs staff of how trauma in early life may affect current behaviour.	The children's workforce and wider partners will be cognisant with victim support and the principles of Trauma Informed Approaches,	Tina McElligott	FS:BICS	01/05/22	01/06/22	VCS				
			Practitioners working directly with children and young people, including adults, will be competent to apply trauma informed approaches in assessments, intervention and planning activities	Tina McElligott	FS: Adolescents at Risk	01/01/22	31/03/23					
			BICS will influence victim focused trauma informed responses at VARP	Tina McElligott	FS:BICS	01/04/22	31/03/23	FS/PH/CCG				
	4	Implement My Choice Programme	REACH (Adolescents at Risk Social Work Team) will commission additional resource that provides for trauma informed training and tools to support adolescents open to Children's Social Care Services access timely and highly specialised support	Tina McElligott	FS: REACH	01/01/2022	31/03/24					
	5	London Trauma and A&E centres to provide safeguarding information to local partnerships through an agreed referral mechanism and hence maximise opportunities for "teachable moments" and rapid service referral/support	The importance of emphasising the young persons lived experiences will continue to be promoted, and reinforced through audits, quality assurance and case reviews .	tbc	CCG	01/01/22	31/03/23	FS				
			Safeguarding training incorporates serious youth violence and staff are trained on the importance of recognising, responding and timely referral to Social care/police of any known incidents of SVV or any assault with a weapon. Screening tools for are used for assessment of young people presenting with assault in the ED.	tbc	CCG	01/01/22	31/03/22					
			Northwick Park Hospital have embedded a Serious Youth Violence worker from St Giles Trust to provide support at Northwick Park Hospital to those who present with serious youth violence injuries. The lead from the pilot has a understanding of processors and understands how to link into existing community services within Barnet. The assigned youth workers make contact when a Barnet Young person becomes a patient.	tbc	CCG	01/02/22	31/03/23	FS				

Ref	Actions											Risk
Theme	Action No	Actions	Outcomes	Named CSP Lead	Lead organisation	Start date	End date	Supporting organisation(s)	Progress	Comment	Document Reference(s)	RAG status
	1	Children & Young People will be offered a range of prevention and diversionary services and activities delivered by 0-19 Early Help Services and Community Voluntary Sector providers at home and in school and community settings	Out of Court Disposals will be used to engage young people in positive activities aimed at reducing involvement in offending behaviours	Tina McElligott	FS : Early Help Services	Implemented		MPS, YJS, FS, SAV				
			Positive activities will provide children and young people with opportunities to build trusted relationships with adults and pro-social peer relationships									
			Develop a local schedule of intervention options taking account of available services, including these in the VRU Diversion Directory. Include referral to the Your Choice CBT programme, where that is an appropriate option									
	2	Young People involved in violent crime will be offered a range of diversionary activities and programmes delivered through the multi-agency partnership of Barnet's Youth Justice Services	Young people will be supported through 'child first' principles and provision of activities that are aimed at diversion and desistance from offending, building positive self-esteem and providing opportunities for personal growth Barnet YJS Residential Programme .	Tina McElligott	FS: Youth Justice Services	Implemented						
			YJS programmes including Old Bailey Project (No Knives/Better Lives), Flower bank, Men's Shed, Wipers Programme (focusing on racially minoritized young people), RAP, St. John Ambulance, Weapon Awareness sessions- "Behind the Blade," Problem Solving, Offending Behaviour sessions, Consequential Thinking- "Think before you Act," Healthy and Safe Relationship, Drugs and Substance misuse, Police Rights and responsibilities sessions and the AQA Award Scheme will be available and utilised to divert young people from violent offending									
			Restorative Justice Conferences will provide opportunities for mediation, apology, direct and indirect reparations between victims and perpetrators .									

POSITIVE DIVERSION FROM VIOLENCE
 Recognising that children and young people should be offered interventions which help them move away from criminality

			Young people are encouraged to become local mentors for other young people										
3	Adults involved in violent crime will be offered diversionary support and services through Probation and Integrated Offender Management		All eligible People of Probation who have been convicted of a knife crime offence to be referred to the Safer streets Programme. Knife Crime or Domestic Abuse GPS tagging to be used for all People on Probation in scope for either of the MOPAC/MOJ pilots to reduce the risk of violent reoffending Probation Service to ensure that all People on Probation identified as habitual knife carriers are subject to appropriate restrictive control measures (requirements and licence conditions) and suitable structured interventions In cases where there is a conviction of violence all People on Probation suitable for an Offending Behaviour Programme should have one included as a licence condition or as a requirement of their community order e.g.; Resolve, Building Better Relationships, Making Amends	Koreen Logie	Probation	Implemented							
			The new London IOM framework, which focuses partner agencies on persistent, violent offenders who pose at least a medium risk of violent reoffending as the core/fixed IOM cohort, will be used to proactively manage local, priority offender and make best use of shared IOM resources and share information.	Richard Norfolk	FS: Reducing Reoffending	Implemented							
			IOM and Probation leads will have ensure individuals involved in violent offending are supported to access targeted interventions aimed at reducing future offending	Koreen Logie	Probation	Implemented							
			Probation Service bespoke license conditions for violent offenders will include opportunities for training, employment, education and housing and to complete interventions within the new probation model specifically related to reducing the risk of violence, weapon offending and improved personal well-being.	Koreen Logie	Probation	Implemented							
			All People on Probation, subject to Community Orders or licence supervision and where there a conviction for violence and an identified criminogenic need, to be referred to Commissioned Rehabilitative Services (CRS) for support with Accommodation, ETE, Emotional Wellbeing, Substance Misuse & Debt/finances advice.	Koreen Logie	Probation	Implemented	01/10/22	FS, MPS					
4	Pre-court and post conviction violent crime offenders to be provided with bespoke community sentence interventions		The SAV lead and CS (ASB lead) will work and liaise with court report writers to review bail addresses and make recommendation if the address flags for any contextual reason.	Tina McElligott	FS:SAV	Implemented							
			SAV Lead / RAAP will review the pre-release list and undertake checks, Probation will refer such cases to SAV panel or RAAP (Where relevant) which will maintain a partner overview of the operational plan.	Tina McElligott	FS:SAV	Implemented							
			The SAV Lead will routinely liaise with court report writers to discuss sentencing options, and what services and support can be built into a plan.	Tina McElligott	FS:SAV	Implemented							
5	Use the MPS DIVERT programme to support referrals from police custody to local providers to support education, employment, training (will be rolled out to all BCUS in 2021).	DIVERT coaches based in police custody suites will provide diversionary intervention programmes for 18-25 year olds who are being detained for violence to reduce reoffending by helping young adults into education, training and employment.	D.Supt Ray Keating	MPS	Current / Ongoing	31/03/23							

Theme	MENU OF OPTIONAL ACTIONS TO ADD TO THE ACTION PLAN	
GOVERNANCE	1	Hold an annual Local Leadership event (Elected members, Statutory Officers, CVS and local Businesses) to look at 'wicked issues' to ensure multi-agency response, e.g. Building community trust in statutory services.
ANALYSIS & ENFORCEMENT	1	Use of intelligence led Stop and Search including use of S60 in accordance with NPCC guidance. Intelligence can be fed into the Violence Suppression Units to action.
	2	Local Authority enforcement through use of all enforcement assets to target locations and offenders, for example CCTV, Enforcement Officers, Parking Enforcement, removal of abandoned vehicles
	3	Conduct analysis to understand the disproportionate impact of violence within local communities and groups
	4	Licensing - If a specific venue is identified as being associated with an incident(s) of violence, and it is Licensed (For example a Pub, Nightclub, Betting Shop, etc), seek to contact & utilise the expertise of Local Council & Police Licensing Teams in order to mitigate this risk. These teams can offer a range of partnership & enforcement options in order to improve safety at the venue and reduce said violence. (Potential Enforcement Options include – Review of Licence, Emergency Closure Powers and prosecutions under the Licensing or Gambling Act).
REDUCING ACCESS TO WEAPONS	1	Local process where weapons can be safely disposed of, without repercussions such as knife amnesties or knife bins
	2	Conduct weapon sweeps such as Community Weapon Sweeps, or sweeps by staff or partners agencies e.g LFB, housing providers/estate managers, refuse collectors
	3	Responsible retailer agreements- https://nbcc.police.uk/guidance/knife-retailers-toolkit
	4	Physical improvements of localities to design out opportunities to store weapons
	5	Target Hardening of retailers to prevent shoplifting
	6	Work collaboratively with local authority trading standards teams and conduct U18 and Challenge25 Test Purchase operations.
	7	Partnerships to access the Police Youth and Community Centre Safety Scheme. Phase 2 applications were opened to all BCUs/boroughs.
SAFEGUARDING AND EDUCATING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	1	Intelligence sharing and tension monitoring between education establishments and local authority through named safer schools officers
	2	MPS Youth Problem Solvers (PCs) providing support towards a preventative approach in serious youth violence reduction in 10 priority boroughs. This is reviewed on a quarterly basis, thus ensuring the right boroughs get the right help.
	3	Promote the London Needs You Alive Campaign within local prevention awareness campaigns
	4	Serious Youth Violence an agenda item at local DCS/Headteacher fora at least annually
	5	Promotion of membership of youth organisations e.g. Volunteer Police Cadet Scheme, London Fire Brigade Cadet Scheme, Scouts local voluntary sector organisations
	6	Supporting the transition from Primary to Secondary School, through programmes that introduce year 6 pupils to their new school and provide mentoring and pastoral support (e.g. Stepping Stones)
	7	Support key transition stages in a young person life that can increase their vulnerability (changing schools, returning to education from young offenders institution; leaving care)
	8	Make Premier League Kickz Programme available to PRUs (in those boroughs where the programme operates)
	9	Adoption of a restorative justice approach
	10	Demonstrable consideration by safeguarding and the community safety partnership of parental engagement approach; active strategies for engagement, including socio-education offer, across key partners, especially within schools, PRUs and colleges.
	11	Recognising the key role of parents and carers, and the extensive evidence on benefits of parental support and education, clear socio-education offer on local risks and themes relating to youth violence (in particular, grooming, exploitation and healthy relationships) as part of an effective prevention offer for young people
	12	Support work to promote healthy relationships to help address gender based violence in schools (e.g. VRU Tender programme)
	13	Equalities impact of programmes implemented are assessed and considered to ensure diverse needs of young people, families and communities are responded to contextually, with potential negative impact fully understood.
	14	A clear partnership response to identifying, assessing and responding to extra-familial harm is documented within a safeguarding partnership strategy; tools to effectively deliver the strategy are available to practitioners and professionals as recommended by Ofsted.
	15	Structural issues which contribute to disproportionalities within violence, service access and school exclusions are understood by the partnership, and clear action to address are outlined within key strategic departments and multi-agency plans, as well as public sector equality planning.
	16	Local safeguarding partnerships coordinate efforts to ensure local Early Help processes and referral pathways, and everyone's role within them, are clear and easily accessible to parents/carers, schools, PRUs and college staff.
	17	Adoption/promotion of initiatives (such as a school watch) to promote safe journeys to/from school for children and young people.
	18	Deliver Safety First Blue Light Collaboration (LAS and LFB) to year 8 students in schools covering topics of serious youth violence, CSE and Sexting.
WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS TO REDUCE VIOLENCE	1	Map key communities and leaders, review six monthly.
	2	Consider use of the Business Community Safety Toolkit, to support sharing of good practice between businesses in preparing for or responding to an incident of violence https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/business_community_safety_toolkit_b.pdf
	3	Implement hyper-local neighbourhood initiatives to support community cohesion in areas at high risk of violence. Co-produce with the community, projects within the neighbourhood designed to improve communication with and trust in statutory services, support for young people through mentoring, training and positive activities, enhance the physical layout and take opportunities to design out crime.
	4	Promote Fearless as a crime information source and option for providing information about violence anonymously https://www.fearless.org/en
	5	Develop a communications plan which engages communities in the programme, and supports a reduction in fear of crime through providing honest and positive messages about achievements and reduces risk of stigma and discrimination.
	6	Involve young people within local violence prevention work, through both established forums such as youth councils/parliaments, youth Independent Advisory Groups and informal grassroots pathways including through social media platforms.
	7	Work with communities and other partners in hyper local areas to develop capacity building to support incident response in the community, through robust partnership approach, and to increase trust and collaboration between local communities, stakeholders, key local institutions, and statutory partners. (e.g VRU My Ends, VRU Capacity building programme)
	8	With partners initiate a parents network that communicates on a regular basis to disseminate information about problems/ issues in the borough, to consult with them about contemporary parenting challenges and possible solutions and to ensure no-one feels alone in confronting these challenges.
	9	Police to work with local communities at a ward level, governed by ward panels, with the introduction of a new mandatory ward panel priority that must focus on violence or drivers of violence.
SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AND VULNERABILITY Ensuring co-ordinated referral and support to victims and those who are vulnerable	1	Agree a common Youth Violence risk assessment and management framework. Consult and agree on a best practice based, borough wide, youth violence risk assessment and management framework. Having established a framework disseminate and embed in council and partner practices and processes through training and briefing.
	2	Provide front line staff within partner agencies with trauma and attachment training, in order to support practitioners working with young people to understand the 'Trauma Informed Approach'. This approach informs staff of how trauma in early life may affect current behaviour.
	3	Ensure there is a robust mechanism to identify and manage any risk when young people move to different areas by including effective handover between agencies.
POSITIVE DIVERSION FROM VIOLENCE Recognising that young people should be offered interventions which help them move away from criminality	1	Young offenders to have RO/YRO conditions/requirements tailored to the nature of the violence offending and service provision available locally through the YOT. Reference https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/brave_space_-_knife_crime_toolkit_1.pdf
	2	Work with the Voluntary Community Sector to develop and deliver a range of services that support young people and enhance the overall approach to tackling serious youth violence
	3	Partnership support for Police applications for post-conviction Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBO's) for repeat knife offenders, in order to create better levers for change, by including positive requirements in sentences and orders to support the opportunity for change.
	4	Using the ASB early intervention scheme to deal with people involved in ASB, potentially preventing future criminal behaviour, responding to offending behaviour, increasing intelligence, highlighting safeguarding issues and providing opportunities prior to any enforcement.
	5	Co-ordination between Probation and other partners to ensure robust pre-release plans, in order to provide support for a positive transition from secured estate back into the community.

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Creating a safer Barnet for all

HAVE YOUR SAY on our
draft Domestic Abuse and Violence Against
Women and Girls Strategy 2021-24



Draft Domestic Abuse and Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2021 - 2024

Consultation report

April 2021 – December 2021

LBB Family Services

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The draft Barnet Domestic Abuse (DA) and Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2021-24 sets out how the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership (BSCP) works to prevent and respond to Domestic Abuse and all forms of VAWG. Consultation on the draft Domestic Abuse and Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2021-2024 was carried out between April 2021 and December 2021.

Between April and October 2021, the first phase of consultation took place across the borough. The feedback from this phase of extensive consultation informed the

development of the draft strategy and action plan. The draft documents then went to full public consultation from October 29th to December 20th, 2021.

This report details the recommendations for the final version of the new strategy and action plan which are based on analysis of the full consultation findings across both phases.

1.1 Methodology for the consultation

The consultation consisted of qualitative and quantitative elements. The table below gives an overview to the number of people engaged for each of the different elements of the consultation.

Consultation method	Element	Number of responses/ participants
Qualitative	Survivors	28
	Young people	11
	Practitioners, partners, staff and Council members	110
Quantitative	Online questionnaire	28
TOTAL		177

1.2 Key findings

Detailed below is the summary of the key findings across all elements of the consultation.

1. Title and vision

- a. Majority of respondents agreed with the title and vision
- b. Strong feeling that we must ensure the VAWG focus is maintained in the title to highlight Women and Girl’s experiences
- c. Good support for the inclusive wording throughout the strategy to ensure all victims and survivors feel included, particularly men and boys
- d. Some comments about including what we will do to tackle perpetrators in the vision
- e. Some people felt the vision is too vague

2. Everyone’s business

- a. Across all methods of consultation there was overwhelming comment and support for a borough wide public awareness campaign to include:
 - i. How to spot the signs
 - ii. What to do if you are worried about yourself or someone else
 - iii. Encourage people, particularly men to call out behaviours or attitudes when they see them
 - iv. What constitutes abuse
 - v. Consequences when these crimes are committed

- b. Training for professionals, not just specialist VAWG services, was highlighted as necessary by survivors, young people and partners
- c. Partners were hugely in favour of Barnet workplaces improving their response for staff who are victims and survivors through awareness, training and creating DA/VAWG policies

3. Education in schools

- a. The theme of education as a way of preventing DA and VAWG came up across all consultation groups
- b. Young people told us they prefer workshop style sessions with opportunity for discussion rather than a talk. Ideally, they would like it delivered by outside experts, or even involving young people in delivering sessions, rather than their teachers.
- c. Should be ongoing not one-off sessions, we were told by young people

4. Zero tolerance response to perpetrators

- a. All methods of consultation raised a robust police response as essential
- b. Many people commented on the importance of supporting victims through the process
- c. Increasing confidence in the police response was mentioned in all consultation methods

5. Ensure everyone gets the help they need regardless of gender, race, language

- a. Some respondents felt the strategy document doesn't clearly demonstrate enough that men and boys are included
- b. Recognise and address the additional barriers some people face in reporting and accessing help

6. Measuring success

- a. There was some comment about lack of clarity of the resources that are available to achieve the objectives
- b. There should be more detail about accountability and how the partners will be held to account for the actions
- c. More clarity of what success looks like
- d. The public consultation highlighted it isn't clear who all the partners involved in the partnership are

7. Addressing the root cause

- a. All groups highlighted the need to get men and boys involved in the campaign to call out abuse
- b. Addressing gender inequality was raised by some respondents

8. Safety in the community

- a. Suggestions were made about how to make people feel safer from VAWG in Barnet, with most people stating:
 - i. Streetlights
 - ii. CCTV
 - iii. Increased police presence.
- b. There was recognition that we need to gain a better understanding of how safe or unsafe people feel in Barnet
- c. Awareness about what to do if you experience or witness abuse in Barnet was raised as very important across the groups including 40% of

questionnaire respondents saying they didn't feel confident to take action – most of them feeling too afraid to do so and some saying they didn't know what action to take if they witnessed VAWG in the community

- d. Many people stated that we need to raise awareness about what constitutes abuse.

9. Attitudes – believing and sensitive

- a. Suggestions made that we should include more detail in the strategy of how we will tackle the blame culture of victims
- b. Survivors told us there should be a particular focus on attitude change with Housing and Police

10. Reporting

- a. Recognition of barriers to reporting and how to address them
- b. Reporting routes should be made more public, including routes other than Police. 80% of questionnaire respondents hadn't accessed support with the most common reasons being:
 - i. I didn't know where to get help
 - ii. I didn't feel ready to get help
 - iii. I didn't know I was experiencing DA or VAWG
- c. Training for professionals in key positions was identified such as GP and Schools to help more people spot the signs and ask the right questions

11. Children

- a. Better access to mental health support was identified as key
- b. Schools should be trained to spot the signs
- c. Training for Social Care and replicate best practice identified by some survivors
- d. Particular risk of online grooming for young people to be addressed

12. Migrant victims

- a. Closer work with services who support refugees in Barnet has been identified as an action to help support workers identify VAWG and signpost victims to support
- b. Information should be translated into different languages
- c. Working closely with specialist services and survivors who understand the issues faced was raised by partners

13. Support

- a. Clear pathways of support – what happens if I report or ask for help
- b. Information about who to call – not just online and not just in English
- c. Crisis support is essential, and we heard from survivors about the great support in Barnet that they had received
- d. Survivors also told us it is harder to find longer term support, particularly mental health support for them and their children
- e. Ideally survivors want the support to be tailored to their needs, and available at different points of their journey
- f. There were many mentions of the value of group work by survivors. They told us it helped them to realise they were not alone and particularly helpful when they moved to a new area and wanted to meet people
- g. It was suggested by survivors and partners that support works best when there is one key point of contact for victims

14. Housing

- a. Quality of housing that is expected is not always available for victims and their children
- b. The need for training for housing professionals was raised by housing staff themselves, survivors and partners

15. Understand our communities

- a. We should prioritise working with community and faith organisations in Barnet
- b. Translation of literature into different languages e.g. Farsi, Kurdish, Arabic, and Albanian

16. Economic abuse

- a. How to recognise and understand economic abuse should be included in training and awareness raising
- b. DWP to be a key partner in the partnership response to help more victims receive the financial support they are entitled to

17. Multiple disadvantage

- a. The need for more joined up working between DA/VAWG services and substance use services was identified
- b. Support for the mental health of victims was highlighted as a priority in all consultation groups
- c. Support for the mental health of, and substance use by perpetrators was highlighted as a need by partners
- d. Recognition that there is a lack of intel about sex work/prostitution in Barnet
- e. There should be a focus on how the partnership responds to women in the criminal justice system

1.3 Summary of key findings from Practitioners, Partners, Staff and Council Members**1.3.1 Views on our title and vision**

Partners have mostly given a positive response to the title of the strategy. We received some comments about the inclusion of VAWG in the title, with a small number of participants feeling it shouldn't be included, and a similar number thinking it should only focus on VAWG. Overall, the support and comments we received were predominantly for keeping the title as proposed. The feedback showed that people felt the title keeps the focus on VAWG, and women and girl's experiences, whilst the detail in the strategy itself highlights victims and survivors as everyone regardless of gender or any other protected characteristics.

1.3.2 Views on our partnership objectives

Consultation with partners was essential in the development of the five partnership objectives, as we will work towards these together as a partnership across Barnet. The objectives were developed in collaboration with survivors as well as partners.

- **Partnership Objective 1: Early intervention and prevention of Domestic Abuse and VAWG**

- **Partnership Objective 2: Support all victims and survivors to report, access help and recover**
- **Partnership Objective 3: Pursue perpetrators and engage them in behaviour change interventions to eliminate harm to victims and their families**
- **Partnership Objective 4: Strengthen the partnership response to improve multiagency working and information sharing to deliver improved outcomes**
- **Partnership Objective 5: Working together for safer streets, community and public spaces**

1.3.3 Key Themes from Partners

- We should make sure DA and VAWG becomes 'Everyone's business'
- Awareness raising widely across the borough
- Training for professionals, not just those in specialist DA and VAWG services
- We need to understand the issues faced by our local communities and value the organisations who work within the communities as key partners
- Partnership working and accountability is key
- Quality of support for all victims and survivors
- The attitudes of some professionals prevent people coming forward for help
- Multiple Disadvantage and addressing barriers faced by victims and survivors
- Education in schools
- Safety in the community

1.4 Summary of key findings from Survivors

1.4.1 Views on our vision

- There was agreement with our participants that it was a good vision.

1.4.2 Views on our partnership objectives

Participants were in support of all the objectives, however their comments showed greatest support for Partnership Objective 2 - Support all victims and survivors to report, access help and recover. Key themes from their feedback are summarised below:

- Understand and address barriers to reporting abuse and what they want from us when they do report
- Training professionals to ensure they receive a response which is believing and understanding every time they tell someone
- Support for migrant victims is crucial

- Support for their children is hard to access
- Accessing help is even harder when you don't have any children
- Long term recovery support is vital, particularly mental health support
- Tailored/specialist support that meets their individual needs
- Support to settle in new area is very important, group work is particularly important
- The response from Social Care, Housing and Police is particularly important to them and their children

1.4.3 Key Messages from survivors

- “You won't get an increase in reporting if we don't get help and feel safe”
- “Not everyone is able to speak to police as it causes a ripple effect”
- They want clear information about what support is available, not just online but available more widely e.g. posters in libraries
- Professionals should believe and not minimise their experience
- “Please listen to our needs”
- Support needs to be more specific to what survivors need throughout their experience
- To Children's Social Care
 - What works well - Social workers who are really easy to talk to, who have taken the time to hear the voice of the child, who were knowledgeable and understand the dynamics of coercive controlling behaviour.
 - What should change - The times when parents haven't felt heard, where the abusive parent has been able to manipulate the social worker and how the involvement of Social Care made a victim feel more scared rather than safe and supported.
- To Housing
 - What works well – When Housing use their powers to intervene; when it is good quality and meets my needs; when staff understand coercive control and believe me.
 - What should change – Needing to prove I am a victim, training for housing staff.
- To Police
 - What works well – when officers recognise coercive control; when I know what will happen after I report and I am kept informed; when police removed him, I felt safer.
 - What should change – when nothing is done; restore confidence and trust in Police.

1.5 Summary of key findings from Young People

1.5.1 Views on our partnership objectives

Participants were asked questions using Slido, which enables them to type their views anonymously during an online Microsoft Teams meeting. They were asked to rate the five objectives from most to least important and then asked for ideas about actions that could help us to achieve the objectives in Barnet. They rated objective 3 as the most important to

them – Pursue perpetrators and engage them in behaviour change interventions to eliminate harm to victims and their families.

Key themes for each objective are summarised below, with the objectives in the order of importance as rated by them:

- Pursue perpetrators and engage them in behaviour change interventions to eliminate harm to victims and their families
 - Helping survivors through the criminal justice process
 - Bringing perpetrators to justice, including a faster process
- Support all victims and survivors to report, access help and recover
 - Making it less scary for victims to come forward
 - Specific ideas for adults and children
- Working together for safer streets, community and public spaces
 - Street lighting and CCTV
 - Increased police presence to create sense of safety but also to consider impact on people who don't have positive relationship with police e.g. migrant women, BIPOC individuals or Trans people
 - Self-defence and confidence building classes
 - Public awareness campaigns
- Early intervention and prevention of Domestic Abuse and VAWG
 - Education in schools to be workshop style and include consent, offences, and consequences
 - Education for all on how to spot the signs, including public awareness campaign
- Strengthen the partnership response to improve multiagency working and information sharing to deliver improved outcomes
 - Shared partner database to share information quickly
 - Frequency and methods of review for the action plan with transparency

1.5.2 Key Messages from Young People

- “People need to be educated that wolf whistling and shouting out windows is not a compliment. Police need to be aware how scary this can be especially when this starts happening to girls as young as 11 and needs to be taken much more seriously.”
- Education in schools should be workshop style and discussion based, ideally not delivered by teachers
- Public awareness campaign to address root causes – we can help create posters
- Consider the pros and cons of increased police presence
- We need to support victims through the criminal justice process and expedite proceedings to make it less traumatic for them, including not criminalising women who commit crime as a result of DA/VAWG
- We must hold the people responsible to account.
- Education about what abuse is and what the consequences are for perpetrators.
- Partners should hold each other to account with this strategy and the action plan.
- To help young people feel safer from VAWG in Barnet, they suggested some good ideas. The ideas with more than one comment are summarised here:
 - Men and boys as allies (three comments)
 - Greater police presence, particularly at night (two comments)

- CCTV (two comments)
- Well-lit streets (two comments)

1.6 Summary of key findings from the online questionnaire

1.6.1 Views on our vision

Respondents were asked what they thought of the vision and whether anything was missing. This question received 25 responses and some key themes are summarised below:

- Three quarters of respondents (76%) agree with the council's overarching vision included in the draft DA and VAWG Strategy (36% strongly agree and 40% tend to agree)
- The vision is too vague (four comments)
- The vision should be inclusive of boys and men who are victims (three comments)
- The vision should explicitly address what the strategy will do to tackle perpetrators (three comments)
- The strategy should only focus on women and girls as victims (two comments)

1.6.2 Views on our partnership objectives

Respondents were asked for their views on the five partnership objectives and whether they thought anything was missing. This question received 24 responses, only one person disagreed with the objectives; some key themes are summarised below:

- Just over four fifths of respondents (82%) agree with the partnership objectives (74% strongly agree and 8% tend to agree)
- Support for robust response to perpetrators (two comments)
- How the strategy will tackle the blame culture which victims experience
- How the objectives will be achieved e.g. what resources are available

1.6.3 Action Plan

Respondents were asked what actions they would like to see included in the DA and VAWG Action Plan. This question received 14 responses and the ideas fell into the following themes:

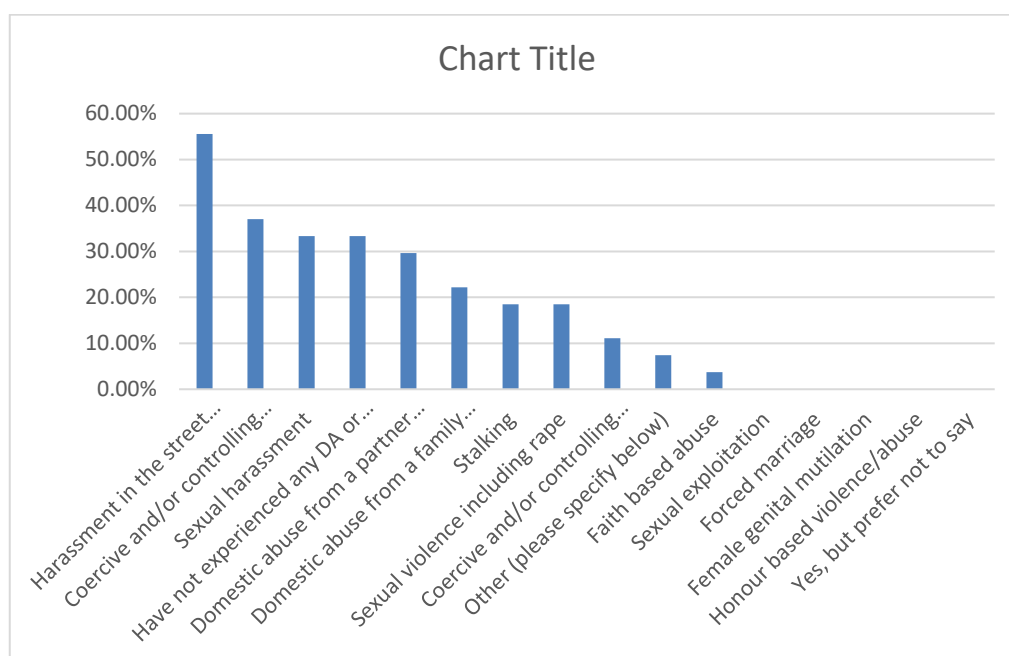
- Tackling and engaging with perpetrators (three comments)
- Impact on victims (two comments)
- Measurement of the action plan
- Gender equality
- Access to information and support – not just online
- Funding of services

1.6.4 Respondent’s Personal Experiences of DA and/or VAWG

Respondents were asked whether they had personally experienced DA and/or VAWG. 27 of the 28 respondents answered this question. Only 9 of them hadn’t experienced any DA or VAWG personally. Respondents were able to tick more than one answer and Chart 1 shows their responses. The types of abuse most commonly experienced were:

- Harassment in the street including exposure and cat calling
- Coercive and/or controlling behaviour from a partner or ex-partner
- Sexual harassment
- Domestic abuse from a partner or ex-partner
- Domestic abuse from a family member

Chart 1: Personal experiences of DA and VAWG of those that completed the questionnaire



We asked respondents if they had accessed support for the abuse they have experienced, and 80% of them said they hadn’t. Most of the respondents said they didn’t access help because:

- I didn’t know where to get help
- I didn’t feel ready to get help
- I didn’t know I was experiencing DA or VAWG

1.6.5 Respondent’s feelings of safety from VAWG in Barnet

Respondents were asked how safe they feel from VAWG in Barnet during the day and at night. 78% (14 respondents - 4 very safe, 10 fairly safe) said they feel safe during the daytime. This compares to 39% (7 respondents – 1 very safe, 6 fairly safe) who said they feel safe at night.

They made suggestions of what would help them feel safer during the night. The most common responses were physical actions such as better lighting, CCTV and cutting back shrubs (six comments) and more visible police (five comments).

We also asked whether they had witnessed a woman being harassed by a man or group of males in Barnet in public in the last two years. 54% (14 respondents) said they had witnessed this happening with varied frequency. 35% (9 respondents) said they had never seen this. The other respondents either skipped this question or preferred not to say.

They were then asked if they took any action. 3 respondents said they did take action. 6 respondents answered the question about why they didn't take any action, with 5 of them feeling too afraid and 3 not knowing what action to take.

They were also asked if they felt confident in reporting abuse experienced by themselves, someone they know or witnessing it in the streets. 40% said they felt confident. 40% didn't feel confident. The rest answered neutral. There were some key themes in the responses about why respondents didn't feel confident in reporting abuse:

- Lack of confidence that the police will respond effectively
- Worries about not being believed
- Not recognising it as abuse
- Being too afraid to report
- Worry about making it worse
- Don't know where or how to report, or the system is too hard to navigate

1.6.6 Respondent's feelings about support in Barnet

Respondents were also asked if they felt confident in accessing support for themselves or someone they know if they were experiencing DA and/or VAWG. 40% said they felt confident. 40% didn't feel confident. The rest answered neutral or didn't know. There were some key themes in the responses about why respondents didn't feel confident in accessing support:

- Previous experience of reporting was not positive
- Difficult to accept they are a victim
- Not confident the right support is available

When asked in a free text question, what the partnership can do better for victims and survivors in Barnet, respondent's answers fell into these main themes:

- Residents need clear information about where to get help
- Training for professionals to make sure they understand the impact on victims, particularly about coercive control and the impact of trauma
- Mental health support is essential
- Address barriers to support particularly for victims experiencing multiple disadvantage
- Challenge behaviour of abusers
- Robust response by police
- Stiff penalties for perpetrators

- Good communication between agencies is important
- Workshops to explain what we are doing in regard to VAWG
- Police and courts are key partners
- Violence against anyone should be called out, not only women and girls

2 Recommendations

The overall findings are very positive and supportive of the draft strategy and action plan; however, the consultation has highlighted some key areas of the documents for reviewing and amending before seeking final approval.

A summary of the key recommendations is outlined below:

➤ Vision:

Review the vision to make it more inclusive and specific, and to include focus on perpetrators:

- Draft Vision: “Our vision is for Barnet to be a borough where everyone can live free of domestic abuse and violence against women and girls. Working with all our partners we will seek to ensure those impacted are able to get the help and support they need and want.”
- Proposed new vision: “Our vision is for all residents of Barnet, especially women and girls, to live free of domestic abuse and all forms of VAWG. Working with our partners, we will raise awareness and work to prevent violence in the home, places of learning and employment, and in the community. The Partnership has zero tolerance for abuse and violence, perpetrators will be held to account and victims and survivors will be able to access the support and help they need.”

➤ Action plan:

Review the action plan to consider prioritisation of the following actions:

- Public awareness campaign
- Workplace policies and awareness
- Translation of materials into different languages through consultation with community organisations
- White ribbon accreditation
- Working groups on modern slavery and sex work/prostitution
- Review education in schools
- Increasing confidence and trust in Police
- Training needs identified across the borough

Ensure the actions are specific, measurable and achievable.

➤ **Partners:**

Ensure the partners who will be held accountable for delivery of the strategy are clearly identified in the documents. Make it clearer that this is a strategy and action plan that we deliver together in partnership with other agencies and how we will hold each other to account via the VAWG delivery group, and the Safer Communities Partnership Board.

➤ **Strategy document:**

- Review strategy to ensure Multiple Disadvantage and addressing barriers faced by some victims is identified as a priority
- Review documents to ensure all victims and survivors are included
- Ensure online abuse is explained and identify any actions linked to prevention and reporting
- Review strategy and action plan to check it covers in enough depth how we will address the victim blame culture

➤ **Partners:**

- Share findings with Community Safety and Police – feedback about unsafe locations and what people told us would help them feel safer
- Share findings with Housing about training and quality of accommodation
- Involve mental health commissioning as well as safeguarding in VAWG forum and delivery group to address victim's challenges in accessing appropriate mental health support
- Improve links with faith and community organisations
- Improve links with DWP to improve access to benefits for victims and survivors
- Work with Public Health to improve links between VAWG services and substance use services
- Use feedback from survivors to inform future commissioning of services

3 Introduction

The draft Domestic Abuse and Violence against Women and Girls Strategy and Action Plan 2021-24 has been subject to a formal public consultation.

This report sets out the full findings from the formal consultation. The findings and recommendations will be considered by the Safer Communities Partnership Board on 21 January 2022 before the final strategy and action plan are approved. The intended launch date of the final strategy and action plan is 8 March 2022.

3.1 Background

The VAWG strategy was last updated in 2017. The new policy and action plan have been updated to reflect the progress that has been made since 2017.

The delay to the new strategy being developed has meant this strategy is able to acknowledge the DA Act 2021 which received Royal Assent on 5th April 2021 and takes into account the Government's VAWG strategy published in July 2021. Thank you to all services working across the borough, there has been no gap in provision throughout the pandemic and all have met the changing demands and responded flexibly.

3.2 First phase of consultation on the draft Domestic Abuse and VAWG strategy

Prior to the online public consultation, the draft strategy was developed in collaboration and consultation with key stakeholders, including survivors, LBB staff and members, a wide range of partners, including statutory, voluntary and community-based organisations.

The findings and recommendations from this first phase were used to develop the draft strategy and action plan.

3.3 Approval to consult

The draft strategy and action plan were presented to Safer Communities Partnership Board on the 22 October 2021 where approval was given to formally consult on the draft documents.

4 Consultation approach

The DA and VAWG Strategy consultation began in April 2021 and concluded in December 2021.

4.1 Summary of the consultation methods

In summary, the consultation consisted of these elements:

- Quantitative: an online questionnaire published on <http://engage.barnet.gov.uk> together with the draft DA and VAWG Strategy and Action Plan
 - paper copies and an easy-read version of the questionnaire were also made available on request.
- Qualitative: Virtual workshops were held with survivors on 14 and 30 September 2021
- Qualitative: Virtual workshop with VAWG forum and VAWG Delivery Group Members on 20 September 2021
- Qualitative: Paper questions with survivors in October 2021

- Qualitative: Virtual focus groups were held with Youth Forum on 2 and 16 December 2021
- Qualitative: Virtual 1:1 meetings were held with key stakeholders during November and December 2021
- Qualitative: Virtual focus group with Barnet Council members on 13 October 2021
- Qualitative: Presentation to Barnet Partnership Board on 1 October 2021
- Qualitative: Presentation to the LBB Healthy workstream on 3 November 2021
- Qualitative: Presentation to Health and Wellbeing Board on 9 December 2021
- Qualitative: Presentation to LBB LGBTQ+ network on 18 November 2021
- Qualitative: Presentation to LBB Women's network on 13 October 2021

4.2 Promotion of the consultation

A comprehensive communications plan was rolled out to ensure the consultation reached our different communities. The plan consisted of the following elements and was extensively promoted via these mechanisms throughout the consultation period:

- news item included in the council's residents' magazine, Barnet First, available online and delivered to all residents' homes in October 2021
- social media posts via Twitter and targeted Facebook ads
- e mails sent to partners inviting them to take part in the consultation and encourage them to invite residents to take part
- news items placed in the School Circular and other service user mailing lists
- widely promoted via staff communications mechanisms: First Team, the Chief Executives weekly message

4.3 Reporting of the different elements of the consultation

The following sections of this report consider the feedback received through each of the different consultation elements and provides a comprehensive evidence base to help inform the final strategy and action plan.

5 Practitioner, Partner, Staff and Council Members Consultation: Detailed Findings

5.1 Overview

Across both phases of the consultation, extensive collaboration and consultation with professionals took place. We engaged with at least 110 people who work or volunteer in Barnet. They were asked for their views on the detail of the strategy, the partnership objectives, and actions they feel are needed to achieve these, with a focus on identifying key partners and organisations to take ownership of actions.

5.1.1 Aims

- To gain an in depth understanding of professional’s perceptions on the updated DA and VAWG Strategy and Action plan
- To seek contributions to the Partnership Action Plan from the partners who are critical to the delivery of the strategy

5.1.2 Sample

Some participants took part in a dedicated strategy workshop during the first phase of the consultation and were key in shaping the five partnership objectives. Further individual meetings were held with key stakeholders during the second phase. Many participants contributed during board meetings where a presentation about the strategy and action plan was delivered. They were also encouraged to share their views by email after being sent the draft strategy and action plan for review.

There was a good mix of participants from across the borough from both statutory and voluntary sector.

5.1.3 Methodology

In the partner focus group, participants were split across 6 Teams breakout rooms. Council staff captured feedback when the groups returned and shared their feedback to the main group. The draft strategy and action plan were sent out to all participants ahead of the workshop; the questions asked in the workshop were semi structured to elicit their views about the strategy and action plan.

We attended a number of board meetings and network groups to present, sharing the strategy and action plan for participants to review ahead of the meeting. We arranged a dedicated strategy workshop with Barnet Council members.

Across all methods, participants were encouraged to share their views during the session. and invited to do so via email if that was their preferred method.

5.2 Findings

5.2.1 Question 1: Strategy title and vision - What do you think?

Partners have mostly given a positive response to the title of the strategy and have not made many suggestions to change this. The majority felt the strategy should be clear that it is inclusive and includes everyone whilst also keeping a focus on VAWG and women and girls’ experiences. For those who did comment, their views were mixed. There were a small number of people who said the title should focus more strongly on VAWG. A similar number of people felt it shouldn’t include VAWG in the title as it doesn’t feel inclusive enough. Comments included:

- Men and boys should be highlighted
- There are complications around removing the “women and girls” part of the title, how it would be replaced and how it would be made inclusive to everyone.

- I think it is really important that the strategy does not become too watered down and so that Violence against women and girls remains the focus

The vision received little comment from participants as generally they were in agreement with it. One comment is noted below:

- Survivor identity in the strategy where it says, “those who are impacted” this sounds impersonal and does not really recognise the person and this should be re-worded.

5.2.2 Question 2: Partnership Objectives - What do you think? Is there anything missing?

At the time of the partner workshop, we consulted on four partnership objectives.

- Partnership Objective 1: Prevent Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls
- Partnership Objective 2: Reduce the underreporting of domestic abuse cases
- Partnership Objective 3: Pursue perpetrators and change behaviours to prevent domestic abuse and reduce offending
- Partnership Objective 4: Tackle new evolving and emerging issues in the borough

The feedback we received was used to amend them as below:

- **Partnership Objective 1: Early intervention and prevention of Domestic Abuse and VAWG**
 - It was felt that early intervention needed to be key for young people who use harmful behaviours, but also to make
 - Strong support for making DA and VAWG ‘Everyone’s Business’ to help survivors get the right help at the earliest opportunity.
- **Partnership Objective 2: Support all victims and survivors to report, access help and recover**
 - The word “underreporting” is almost blaming the victim for not reporting the abuse, it was suggested we consider changing this word. We should also look at what we are trying to achieve with the underreporting of abuse: is it that we want more reporting to the police so they can be actioned or is it that we want people to come forward to whichever services i.e. Solace.
 - It was noted by a number of participants that the objective should have a focus on the support for survivors not just on enabling them to tell someone. It was suggested that raising awareness in the community through family, friends and neighbours to help them recognise signs of harm and know what to do if they are worried about someone is key.
 - It was suggested that a section about economic abuse should be included in the strategy
- **Partnership Objective 3: Pursue perpetrators and engage them in behaviour change interventions to eliminate harm to victims and their families**

- There was great discussion about the wording of this objective – it was agreed that a robust response to perpetrators is important and many want a zero-tolerance stance in Barnet
- It was agreed that our aim should be to eliminate abuse not only to prevent it and stop reoffending.
- A focus on behaviour change was felt by many to also be important. We received a lot of feedback about the importance of tackling the beliefs that underpin the abuse and links closely with objective 1.

➤ **Partnership Objective 4: Strengthen the partnership response to improve multiagency working and information sharing to deliver improved outcomes**

- It was felt that the issues being ‘new and emerging’ to organisations doesn’t mean they are new to the victims
- By changing this objective, it now encompasses information and data sharing as well as referral pathways and working in partnership. This will help us to address comments like these below:

“There is a lot of work being done within the borough via voluntary sectors but in terms of improving the links, it would be good to reach the grassroots groups and upscale them. Voluntary sectors are good at reaching into areas that statutory sectors may not necessarily reach, more training should be done around this to reach as many people as possible.”

“Thinking with family services (MASH) in terms of when referrals are being made and what the responses are and how the referrals are being responded to and to come up with new and better ways to respond to referrals when partners are referring in.”

The VAWG delivery board proposed a fifth objective to address women and girl’s safety in the community, which was added ahead of the full public consultation.

➤ **Partnership Objective 5: Working together for safer streets, community and public spaces**

5.2.3 Key themes

Table 1 details the comments from respondents grouped together under 9 key themes. This includes feedback from across all consultation activity with partners, including focus groups, presentations and 1:1 meetings.

Table 1: Key themes – Responses from partners across all consultation activity

Key themes	Comments
‘Everyone’s business’	Awareness and training for everyone including: Frontline professionals Mental health practitioners Housing

Awareness raising	Health Local businesses
Training	We should work more closely with schools and GPs and other professionals in a more joined up way
	Schools and GPs spotting signs more early on
	Do local organisations have robust processes for reporting concerns? Policy for DA and VAWG – scrutiny of these by the partnership
	There is a lot of work being done within the borough via voluntary sectors but in terms of improving the links, it would be good to reach the grassroots groups and upscale them.
	Raising awareness in the community though family, friends and neighbours being able to recognise signs of harm or if they are worried about people and also priority around support for survivors.
	Promote what is an offense e.g. exposure
	How to deal with ‘low level’ concerns and reports
	Everyone’s invited
	Focus on harmful practice and interfamilial abuse
	Campaign – Saracens etc... - Men to challenge their mates in conversation
	Key staff who don’t have access to emails – Street Scene – to be informed in other ways
	Routine enquiry – sexual health, health services
	Training for night-time economy venues
	Responding to DA training – housing and GPs
	We should look to be educating people on other types of abuse such as coercive and controlling behaviour as many people may not know what it is.
Our local communities	Reach communities and make reporting available to all
	Information in different languages
Accessibility	Understand groups who are less likely to come forward for help
Partnership working	Voluntary sectors are good at reaching into areas that statutory sectors may not necessarily reach, more training should be done around this to reach as many people as possible
	Mobilise support quickly
	Clearer pathways to support
	All services need to be improved in terms of integration across referrals
	Partnership sharing info Flagging of systems
Quality of support	Quality of housing is not good enough
	Housing not always suitable for health conditions

Inclusive	There was mention of non-binary/trans individuals at the beginning of the strategy however no mention of support for these individuals throughout the main body or in the education section
Attitudes	Dismissive attitude from police authorities in terms of the language they use with survivor and hinders people from wanting to report to the police especially when they feel the police are not listening or the issues are not being prioritised.
	Training is needed for housing officers when victims are telling the stories as there can sometimes be a lack of empathy.
Multiple Disadvantage	The work and links to substance misuse needs to be continued throughout the strategy to ensure the understanding of what is going to help people who perpetrate violence and to note that it isn't always about the abuse but also the substance misuse issues that they may have.
	It is also important to note different groups of people/genders and how they are viewed in terms of who may perpetrate harmful behaviours, who is experiencing it and how we work with these specific groups.
Education	Education – schools, colleges, universities Young people's voices – education early intervention and prevention
Safety in the community	We need to understand how safe or unsafe people feel in Barnet

6 Survivor Consultation: Detailed Findings

6.1 Overview

Two workshops were held online. With the support of local support services, 12 survivors were able to join and share their views and stories with us. For those who felt unable to attend an online event, they were offered a phone call or paper questions. 2 opted for a phone call and 14 opted to share their views in a written format with their support worker who emailed their responses to us. A total of 28 survivors shared their views.

6.1.1 Aims

- To gain an understanding of residents' own experiences of DA and VAWG within the borough
- To discover survivor's views on what works well in Barnet for them, and what could be improved
- To gain the views of local survivors on the vision and partnership objectives
- To explore local survivor's views on the actions within the DA and VAWG Action Plan.

6.1.2 Sample

Participants were invited to take part by local specialist services. One survivor gave their feedback by phone after asking to do so instead of completing the questionnaire online.

In total, 28 were able to share their views. There was a mix of participants including those who were moved into Barnet from other areas, and Barnet residents who are currently living elsewhere due to risk of abuse in Barnet, and with different protected characteristics.

6.1.3 Methodology

For the online workshops, participants joined a Teams meeting along with representatives from local support services who were available to provide support should they need it. The session was hosted by Barnet Council's DA consultant, who also gave the option of emailing her directly if they preferred to share anything confidentially after the session.

The workshop consisted of semi-structured questions about their experiences and were designed to elicit qualitative feedback on the strategy and action plan, and to give survivors the opportunity to tell us their stories.

6.2 Findings

During the workshops we asked a set of prompt questions. The participants were able to talk openly about their experiences. For the paper replies, they were given the questions in a written format and wrote their answers on paper. These were then emailed to us by their support service.

6.2.1 Question 1: Who did you first tell about the abuse?

- Friends, family., community member, GP, hospital
- Police were called by bystanders; survivor would not have called the police on her own.
- Not everyone is able to speak to police as it causes a ripple effect (cultural reasons)

6.2.2 Question 2: What do you think would have helped you tell someone sooner?

- "What is the point in reporting when nothing is done"
- "You won't get an increase in reporting if we don't get help and feel safe"
- I need to know where to ask for help
- Clear information about what will happen if I report
- If we want people to report they need to feel confident in the response

6.2.3 Question 3: Which people/services helped or are helping you?

- They highlighted the good support they received from our local services, this included Solace Women's Aid, the One Stop Shop, Cyber Care, and Victim Support.

6.2.4 Question 4: What would have improved the help you received?

Their responses are detailed in Table 2, grouped under 6 key themes.

Table 2: Key themes – What would have improved the help you received?

Key themes	Comments
<p>Services need to ask and know how to respond</p>	<p>Schools did not pick up on the fact that the we needed help from support services.</p>
	<p>Being made to feel as though emotional abuse is not as impactful as physical abuse. ‘at least it wasn’t physical’.</p>
	<p>“Believe I am in need of help; not think I am lying”</p>
	<p>Housing – training and using their powers effectively</p> <p>Didn’t take into account health/disability needs when being housed</p>
	<p>The GP did not know how to respond, and she felt as though she could not fully express what was going on.</p>
	<p>We should be providing more knowledge, training and awareness around these issues across the board and not just to specialists who are working around domestic abuse.</p>
	<p>The experience with the social worker was not positive and she feels that social services need to listen to the voice of both children and victims.</p>
	<p>Social services and social workers should try their best to put a client’s mind at ease because many people are afraid their child will be taken away when they hear that social services will be involved.</p>
	<p>“Social care encouraged me to be honest and then used it against me. I feel they aren’t listening to me and believe the wrong people”</p> <p>Felt my parenting was questioned</p> <p>Seen as ‘difficult parent’</p> <p>The way social worker talked, I felt more scared</p> <p>Good practice- do things at your pace, you don’t have to see your dad until you are ready; knowledgeable social worker who understands the dynamics of coercive controlling behaviour.</p> <p>“She took the time to listen to my daughter”</p>
<p>Migrant victims</p>	<p>The authority should provide more help and support for people without access to public funds</p>
	<p>“Hearing how it feels for a national, imagine how it was for me not having any rights in England.”</p>
<p>Children</p>	<p>Being alone is very difficult and even more difficult when children are involved</p>
	<p>Survivors need stability for their children</p>
	<p>CAMHs practitioner didn’t understand DA</p>

	<p>Feels as though services are not doing enough to support young people with mental health issues and although there is help and support around mental health, majority of the time, therapists and counsellors do not understand domestic abuse and coercive control.</p> <p>“What about me mummy, whose going to help me?”</p> <p>“All I want is someone to listen to me”</p>	
Long term recovery	<p>Run recovery programme in helping people settle again as its difficult to stay in a refuge it is hard to go back to “normal” life</p> <p>Group work or speaking to a specialist/psychologist could help to talk about things that have happened in the past and to be used as a distraction for those that have to stay in a refuge all day because they do not work etc</p> <p>Support groups would be very helpful to meet women for emotional support as being in refuges could be lonely and being taken away from their own support networks</p> <p>Group support to talk toother women and meet people in the area</p> <p>Nice to know that services are still available for support rather than closing their cases. Down the line, victims realise more support they need.</p> <p>Terminology that services use can be quite confusing to service users i.e. cases being closed – “I was told my case was closed after 14 days. I was too shocked to know what I needed and didn’t feel I could go back to them.”</p> <p>Support shouldn’t end when I leave the borough</p>	
	Tailored support	<p>Support being more specific to what survivors need i.e. individual support plans to be set</p> <p>Treat us an individual</p> <p>One key point of contact</p> <p>IAPT should do individual support plans and identify what help the person or family needs - one keyworker</p> <p>It is so hard to get help when you don’t have any children</p>
	Specific support	<p>Needed legal advice earlier.</p> <p>Counselling with someone who understands DA</p> <p>Appropriate mental health support when I want it</p> <p>Wanted practical support first and then emotional support</p> <p>Clear information about what support is available</p> <p>It is hard for older people. I am told to ask my children or grandchildren to help me online. I don’t have any children and feel I am being excluded.</p>

7 Young People’s Consultation: Detailed Findings

7.1 Overview

Two focus groups with members of Barnet Youth Forum were held. A total of 11 young people aged between 13 and 18 attended. They were asked for their views on the

partnership objectives, and actions they feel would help to achieve these, and about what would make them feel safer in Barnet.

7.1.1 Aims

- To gain young people's views about the partnership objectives
- To gain an in depth understanding of young people's recommendations for the Action Plan
- To discover young people's views on what will make them feel safer in Barnet.

7.1.2 Sample

Participants were invited through the Youth Forum. In total, 11 members of the youth forum attended the events.

7.1.3 Methodology

Participants joined an online Microsoft Teams meeting along with Rebecca Morris, Voice of the Child Participation Officer, LBB, who was available to provide support should they need it. The session was hosted by Barnet Council's DA consultant. The workshop consisted of a Slido presentation which asked them semi-structured questions about their experiences and was designed to elicit qualitative feedback on the strategy and action plan, and to give them the opportunity to ask questions and share their views. They were able to type their views anonymously during the session, some participants also shared verbally.

7.2 Findings

7.2.1 Question 1: Rate the Partnership Objectives from most to least important

Participants were asked to rate the five objectives from most to least important to them. They rated them in this order:

1. Pursue perpetrators and engage them in behaviour change interventions to eliminate harm to victims and their families
2. Support all victims and survivors to report, access help and recover
3. Working together for safer streets, community and public spaces
4. Early intervention and prevention of Domestic Abuse and VAWG
5. Strengthen the partnership response to improve multiagency working and information sharing to deliver improved outcomes

7.2.2 Question 2: What actions do you think will help us achieve the objectives in Barnet?

Pursue perpetrators and engage them in behaviour change interventions to eliminate harm to victims and their families

The participants rated this objective as their most important. They shared some good ideas for holding those responsible for the abuse to account as well as how to help survivors through the process. The key themes are summarised below:

- Bringing perpetrators to justice (six comments)
 - Expedite and prioritise criminal proceedings
 - Targeted interventions for the specific types of VAWG
 - Accountability - following through on prosecutions for justice for survivors
 - Mandatory behaviour change programmes
 - Have less steps in the process and a more streamline (faster process)
- Help survivors through the criminal justice process (five comments)
 - Survivors should not be prosecuted (particularly in cases of exploitation)
 - Transparency of legal proceedings so survivors know the process.
 - Protecting the wellbeing of survivors when testifying
 - Believe survivors
 - Decrease the number of cases that are being dropped by encouraging and comforting survivors
- Address the root causes of why the perpetrator engaged in the crime

Support all victims and survivors to report, access help and recover

Participants had some good ideas for support to help adult, and children and young people survivors:

- Somehow make it less intimidating/ scary for victims to come forward and having reassurance that they will be taken seriously
- Legal support (i.e. for migrant women and girls). Housing, shelter, basic necessities i.e. food, sanitary /menstrual products etc
- Sexual and reproductive health support
- Sustained mental health support
- Language support (translation)
- Educational support for children
- Having online private chat forums but more personalised to the council e.g. a Barnet Childline

Working together for safer streets, community and public spaces

The participants expressed their views on how we can work together to help people feel safer. The key themes are summarised below:

- Street lighting and CCTV (five comments)
- Increased police presence to create sense of safety but also to consider impact on people who don't have positive relationship with police e.g. migrant women, BIPOC individuals or Trans people (four comments)
- Self-defence and confidence building classes (two comments)

- Public awareness campaigns, including UN Women UK Safe Spaces Now Campaign (two comments)
- Focus should remain on addressing the root causes
- “People need to be educated that wolf whistling and shouting out windows is not a compliment. Police need to be aware how scary this can be especially when this starts happening to girls as young as 11 and needs to be taken much more seriously.”

Early intervention and prevention of Domestic Abuse and VAWG

The participants expressed a range of ideas of how we can address the root cause of DA and VAWG. Key themes are summarised below:

- Education in schools (four comments)
 - By someone external suggestions young people, specialist
 - Workshop style rather than a talk
 - Learn from each other – value in discussing with peers
 - Train teachers and others in authority to spot the signs
 - Include consent, the law,
- Public awareness campaign (four comments)
 - Influential people e.g faith leaders
 - YP social media
 - Posters designed by young people
 - Engage with national campaigns such as 16 days of activism
 - Translated into wide variety of languages
- Self-defence classes
- Clear and concise communication about the consequences of perpetrating domestic abuse
- Reach out to UN Women UK to see how Barnet can support their Safe Spaces Now Campaign
- Creating a scheme for Barnet Gender Champions
- Fund raising events for organisations who are working to prevent DA and VAWG

Strengthen the partnership response to improve multiagency working and information sharing to deliver improved outcomes

This objective was rated the least important of the 5 to the participants. They shared some excellent ideas of how agencies can work together. The key themes are summarised below:

- Shared partner database to share information quickly (four comments)
- Frequency and methods of review for the action plan with transparency (three comments)
- Internal accountability mechanism - how can partners hold each other to account?
- Onboarding youth as co-leaders of implementation.

7.2.3 Question 3: What would help you to feel safer in Barnet?

Slido gives the option of creating a word cloud. The word cloud below is generated from the responses from all 11 participants and highlights the key themes from their responses. Whilst a number said greater police presence, it was also highlighted that some residents don't have a positive relationship with police. Adult survivors have told us about the 'ripple effect' that reporting to the police can cause within the community and family as a barrier; one young person specifically mentioned this too as well as highlighting how some residents can feel unfairly treated by police which prevents them trusting police. A young person raised the particular issue of trans people's experiences of police not always being positive and the need for police to be sensitive to this.



8 Public Consultation: Detailed Findings

8.1 Overview

This section outlines the detailed findings from the questionnaire responses.

This element of the consultation consisted of an online questionnaire published on <http://engage.barnet.gov.uk> together with the draft DA and VAWG Strategy and Action Plan and a summary consultation report.

8.1.1 Questionnaire design

The questionnaire was developed to ascertain respondents’ views on the updated Domestic Abuse and Violence against Women and Girls Strategy, and about their personal experiences. In particular, the consultation invited views on:

- overall vision
- proposed partnership objectives
- further actions to be included in the action plan
- their experiences of DA and VAWG
- how safe they feel from VAWG in Barnet.

The full documents were available online, alongside a summary consultation document.

In order to enable in-depth analysis of the results the following types of question were included:

- questions that asked whether respondents agreed or disagreed with key areas of the strategy
- free text questions that asked respondents for their views

8.1.2 Response to the questionnaire

A total of 28 questionnaires have been completed.

Table 3 shows that:

- the majority of those who responded to the questionnaire element of the consultation were residents, some of whom were also an employee of LBB, 74% in total: 65% a Barnet resident, and 9% a Barnet resident and an employee of Barnet Council.
- this was followed by those representing a voluntary or community organisation or those who said ‘other’.
- there were no responses from Barnet businesses
- 8.70% identified themselves as ‘other’ and where specified stated the below:
 - GP
 - Barnet resident who is a financial adviser who speaks to many male victims of abuse

However, it should also be noted that 18% (5 respondents) did not answer this question.

Table 3: Profile of those who responded to the DA and VAWG Strategy online questionnaire

Stakeholder	%	Base
A Barnet resident	65.22%	15

A Barnet business	0.00%	0
A Barnet resident and a Barnet business	0.00%	0
A Barnet resident and an employee of Barnet Council and its partner organisations	8.70%	2
An employee of Barnet Council and its partner organisations (not a Barnet resident)	4.35%	1
Representing a voluntary/community organisation	8.70%	2
Representing a public sector organisation	4.35%	1
Other	8.70%	2
If other (please specify)		3
Total		23

8.1.3 Profile of protected characteristics

The council is required by law (the Equality Act 2010) to pay due regard to equalities in eliminating unlawful discrimination, advancing equality of opportunity, and fostering good relations between people from different groups.

The protected characteristics identified in the Equality Act 2010 are age, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy, maternity, religion or belief and sexual orientation.

To assist us in complying with the duty under the Equality Act 2010 we asked respondents to provide equalities monitoring data and explained that collecting this information will help us understand the needs of our different communities and that all the information provided will be treated in the strictest confidence and will be stored securely in accordance with our responsibilities under data protection legislation (such as the General Data Protection Regulation or the Data Protection Act 2018).

Table 4 shows the profile of those who answered these questions. Due to the low completion of these questions, it has not been possible to do any demographic analysis on the consultation findings.

Table 4: Protected Characteristics, profile of those that completed the questionnaire

Protected Characteristic		
	Number	%
Gender		
Female	14	50%
Male	5	18%
Prefer not to say	1	4%
Not answered	8	28%

Protected Characteristic		
	Number	%
Answered	20	72%
Total	28	100%
Age		
16-17	1	4%
18-24	0	0%
25-34	5	18%
35-44	7	24%
45-54	5	18%
55-64	0	0%
65-74	1	4%
75+	0	0%
Prefer not to say	1	4%
Not answered	8	28%
Answered	20	72%
Total	28	100%
Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?		
Yes, it's the same	15	53%
No, it's different	0	0%
Prefer not to say	3	11%
Not answered	10	36%
Answered	18	64%
Total	28	100%

Disability		
Yes	3	11%
No	15	53%
Prefer not to say	2	8%
Not answered	8	28%
Answered	20	72%
Total	28	100%
Ethnicity		
Black	2	8%
Asian	1	4%
Mixed	0	0%
White	11	40%
Other	2	8%
Prefer not to say	3	12%
Not answered	8	28%
Answered	20	72%
Total	28	100%

Protected Characteristic		
	Number	%
Faith		
Baha'i	0	0%
Buddhist	1	4%
Christian	3	11%
Hindu	1	4%
Humanist	0	0%
Jain	0	0%
Jewish	1	4%
Muslim	0	0%
Sikh	0	0%
No religion	10	34%
Prefer not to say/not stated	3	11%
Other Faith	1	4%
Not answered	8	28%
Answered	20	72%
Total	28	100%
Sexuality		
Bisexual	1	4%
Gay or Lesbian	1	4%
Straight or heterosexual	13	46%
Prefer not to say	4	14%
Other sexual orientation	1	4%
Not answered	8	28%
Answered	20	72%
Total	28	100%
Marital Status		
Single	6	22%
Co-habiting	3	11%
Married	7	25%
Divorced	0	0%
Widowed	0	0%
In a same sex civil partnership	0	0%
Prefer not to say	4	14%
Not answered	8	28%
Answered	20	72%
Total	28	100%

8.1.4 Calculating and reporting on results

- The results for each question are based on “valid responses”, i.e. all those providing an answer (this may or may not be the same as the total sample) unless otherwise specified. The base size may therefore vary from question to question.

- Where percentages do not add up to 100, this may be due to rounding, or the question is multi-coded - i.e. respondents could give more than one answer.
- The open-ended questions are multi-coded, as respondents could write in more than one comment and therefore the tables on verbatim comments the number of comments may be different the number who answered the question.
- All open-ended responses have been classified based on the main themes arising from the comments, so that they can be summarised. It should also be noted that the responses were very varied, however there were some common themes that were evident, and the most common themes have been summarised in this report.

8.2 Findings

8.2.1 Views on the vision for the DA and VAWG Strategy

Respondents were asked to what extent they agree or disagree with the new vision.

- Three quarters of respondents (76%) agree with the council's overarching vision included in the draft DA and VAWG Strategy (36% strongly agree and 40% tend to agree)
- Only one respondent disagreed with the vision.
- The remainder neither agreed nor disagreed or didn't respond to this question.

8.2.2 Respondents comments about the vision

Respondents were asked whether they felt that we had missed anything within the vision. This question received 14 responses. The most common themes (with two comments or more) are summarised below, and further details are provided in Table 5:

- Too vague (four comments)
- The vision should explicitly address what the strategy will do to tackle perpetrators (three comments)
- The vision should be inclusive of boys and men who are victims (three comments)
- The strategy should only focus on women and girls as victims. (two comments)

Table 5: Respondents views on the vision

Do you think we have missed anything in the vision?	
Number of respondents who completed this question	14
Description	Number of comments
<p>Too vague Should be mentioned that the help and support needed will be given in timely manners and confidentiality maintained at all time.</p> <p>Too vague. It should include something like "get the support to make the unwanted situation change" and "to feel safe throughout the process" and the victim does not have to end up losing her home, etc</p> <p>The vision should include prevention measures. 'We will implement measures to prevent DA and violence against women. The vision should be more decision. 'Ensure' rather than 'seek' for example.</p> <p>More info on who the partners are and what 'working with all our partners' really means. It needs to be more explicit.</p>	4
<p>Tackling perpetrators Address in the vision what will happen to perpetrators, as well as what will be happening to ensure this behaviour is prevented at the root cause, and how you are going to change beliefs about vawg and da, especially in education and the workplace.</p> <p>There should be more of an emphasis on accountability, challenge and consequence for people who use violence and abuse towards women. It is not enough to just support victims; they are not responsible for the harm caused and supporting them does not protect others from harm</p> <p>Nothing to do with seeking action to deter and punish perpetrators.</p>	3
<p>Men and boys not included explicitly enough</p> <p>You missed men and boys</p> <p>Yes, you should oppose ALL violence, not with blinkers on.</p> <p>Dv affects men as well. Do you have a separate strategy for that, or will it be included?</p>	3
<p>Strategy should focus only on women and girls as victims</p> <p>I am concerned that you feel the need to make a strategy for the prevention of violence against women and girls 'inclusive'.</p> <p>Domestic abuse and violence against men and boys and those who identify as transgender and non-binary need discrete strategies that acknowledge and recognise their unique experiences and needs.</p>	2
<p>However your strategy works on paper, in practice you are facing unacceptable funding cuts making it impossible to deliver the services mentioned.</p>	1
<p>I'm concerned by the lack of publicity for the strategy. I've shared it widely but haven't really seen Barnet proactively seek feedback - especially from women who don't speak English as a first language or who have other barriers.</p>	1

8.2.3 Views on the partnership objectives

- Just over four fifths of respondents (82%) agree with the partnership objectives (74% strongly agree and 8% tend to agree)
- Only one respondent disagreed
- 4 respondents didn't answer this question.

8.2.4 Comments on why respondents disagree with the objectives

Respondents were asked to comment if they disagreed with the objectives. Whilst only one respondent disagreed, some respondents commented. Some key points are summarised below:

- Agree with objectives but I'm not clear on whether the tactics and resources will be available to deliver them.
- Third objective - Some people don't and won't change and should not be allowed back in situations where they may cause harm.
- I do not believe the abusers can recover. they have to be punished

8.2.5 Comments on what respondents' feel is missing from the partnership objectives

Respondents were asked whether they felt that we had missed anything in the objectives. This question received 9 responses. The key themes are summarised below:

- I think you need to work to change the cultural climate of neighbourhoods
- Reduction in day-to-day use of porn by young people, particularly on public transport
- Nothing relating to removing blame culture or taking action within the Council
- Yes, men and boys.
- In which way safer streets, community spaces and public spaces will be kept secure. Should be explained in detail.

8.2.6 Views on our Action Plan

Respondents were asked what actions they would like to see included in the DA and VAWG Action Plan. This question received 14 responses and the most common themes are summarised whilst Table 6 shows their detailed responses.

- Specific locations in the borough that feel unsafe were highlighted (two comments)
- How we will address the issue of female victims being criminalised or having their children taken into care (two comments)

Table 6: Respondents views on actions needed to achieve the aims of the strategy

Are there any actions you would particularly like to see included in our detailed action plan?		
Number of respondents who completed this question		14
Theme	Description	
Tacking and engaging with perpetrators	<p>Perpetrator identification and support. Better access to specific anger management therapies in prevention. More integrated support services.</p> <p>Yes, proactively engage men and boys in social change rather than simply punishing offenders.</p> <p>Attain white ribbon accreditation by the end of 2022</p>	3
Impact on victims	<p>Women often do not seek mental health advice out of fear they will lose the kids. Our main goal needs to be to stop abuse not ruin lives with criminal proceedings.</p> <p>I would like the Women's prison in Holloway to be transformed into a women's community centre which would be a one stop shop for women victims who would be supported in the community and not punished.</p>	2
Measurement of the action plan	The Action Plan feels very ambitious - would be interested to know what success would look like	1

Are there any actions you would particularly like to see included in our detailed action plan?		
Number of respondents who completed this question		14
Theme	Description	
Gender equality	Promote a whole school approach to gender equality and demand all schools in Barnet work towards attaining the Gender Action Award and create an action plan	1
Not Council business	Just forget it. This is not a Barnet Council topic.	1
Access to information and support	My biggest bug bear with the council at present is the digitally inclusive strategy. Not everyone including the elderly and those who may for domestic abuse reasons will have access to the internet! Support should be made available in all formats including advertisement on notice boards, bus stops etc	1

Are there any actions you would particularly like to see included in our detailed action plan?		
Number of respondents who completed this question		14
Theme	Description	
Funding of services	Increase funding available to women seeking refuge	1

8.2.7 Any other feedback

- Respondents were asked if they wanted to tell us anything else. These points will be taken into consideration for the final versions of the Strategy and Action Plan. We received some useful feedback about the points below:
 - Zero tolerance awareness campaign
 - Statistics
 - Funding
 - Safe accommodation
 - Local groups to engage with

8.3 Respondent’s personal experiences

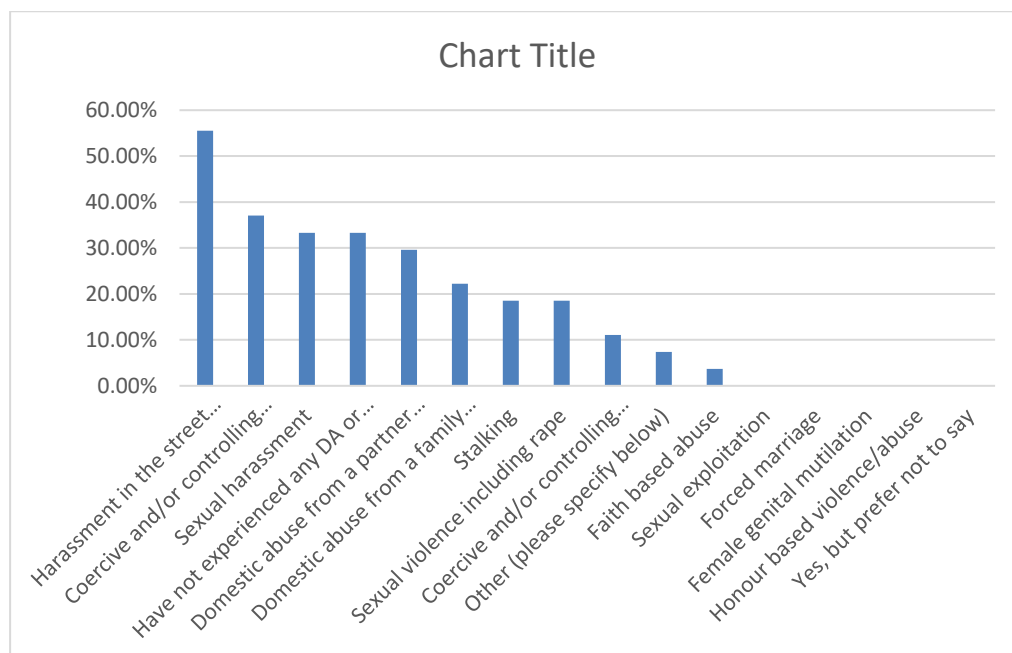
8.3.1 Respondent’s personal experiences of DA and VAWG

Respondents were asked whether they had personally experienced DA and/or VAWG from this list:

- Sexual harassment
- Harassment in the street including exposure and cat calling
- Stalking
- Sexual violence including rape
- Coercive and/or controlling behaviour from a partner or ex-partner
- Coercive and/or controlling behaviour from a family member
- Domestic abuse from a partner or ex-partner
- Domestic abuse from a family member
- Sexual exploitation
- Forced marriage
- Female genital mutilation
- Honour based violence/abuse
- Faith based abuse

27 of the 28 respondents answered this question. Only 9 of them hadn't experienced any DA or VAWG personally. Chart 2 below shows the most common responses by respondents.

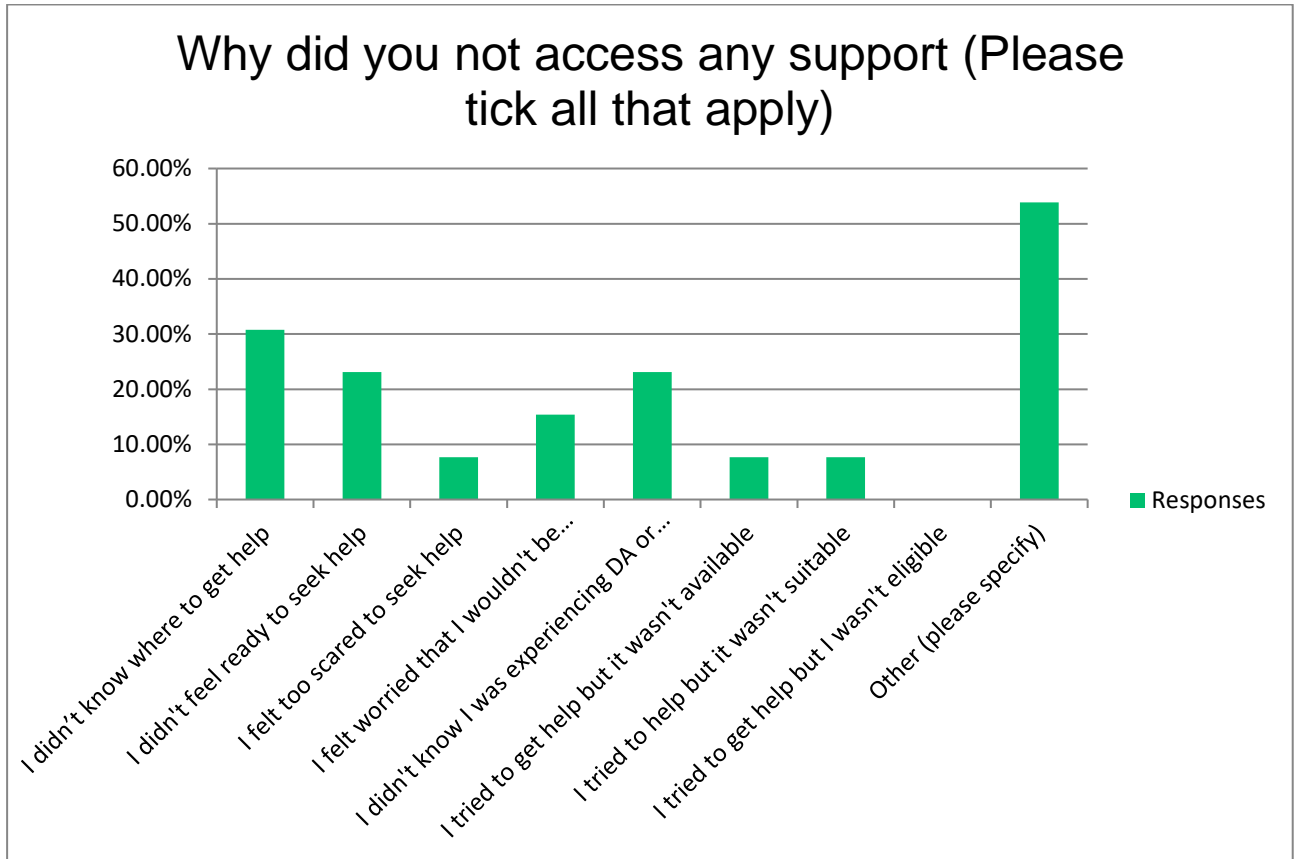
Chart 2: Respondent's personal experiences of DA and/or VAWG



The vast majority of respondents (80%) hadn't accessed any support. Chart 3 shows the reasons they gave for not accessing support. For those who said 'other', they specified these reasons:

- I wasn't the target
- I knew that if I tried to get help nothing would be done
- No help is available for men, we just lose our kids
- Being yelled at makes me feel uncomfortable but it's so common it's not worth reporting and there's never any evidence anyway
- Shame
- I didn't think anyone or anything could help

Chart 3: Respondent's reasons for not accessing support



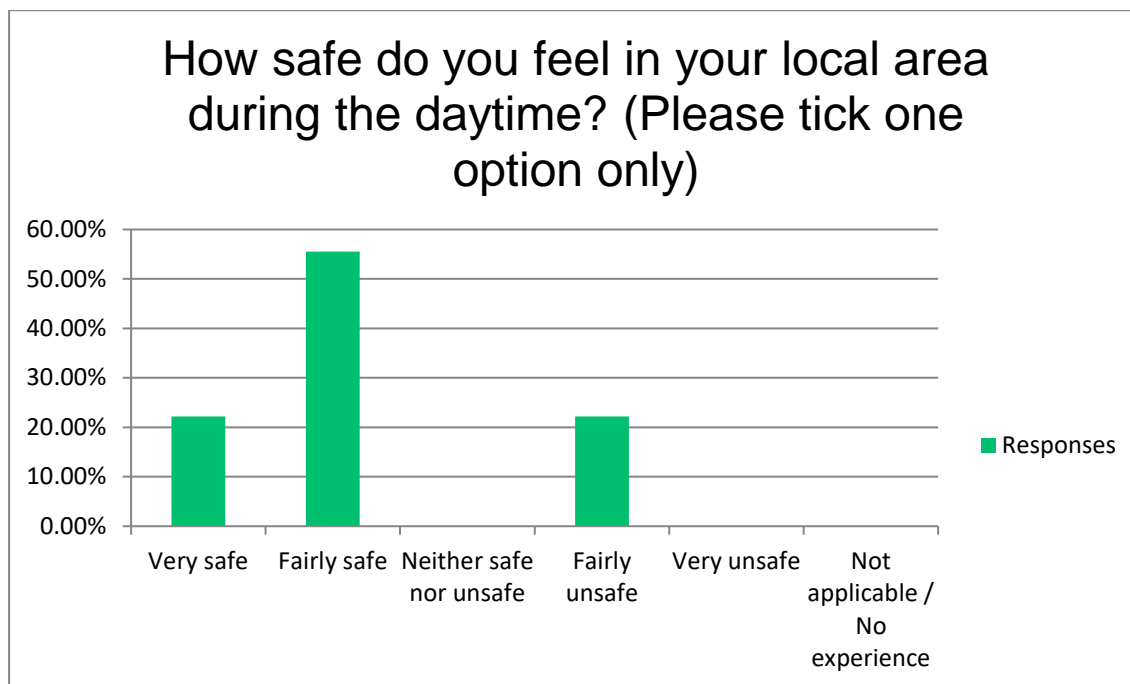
For those respondents who did access support they were asked how satisfied they were with it. As the number of people who accessed support was so small, the results are reported based on their reasons that 3 people gave for being dissatisfied, there were no respondents' comments on the reasons they were satisfied with support. The reasons they were dissatisfied are detailed below:

- Nothing had been done since reporting to police and the council
- Lack of recognition by police of non-physical abuse
- It was a long time ago when mindset towards it was different. No real support on the long-lasting effects.

8.3.2 How safe do respondents feel in Barnet during the daytime?

We asked all respondents about how safe from VAWG they feel in Barnet at daytime. 18 respondents answered this question. Chart 4 details their responses.

Chart 4: Respondent's feelings of safety from VAWG during the day



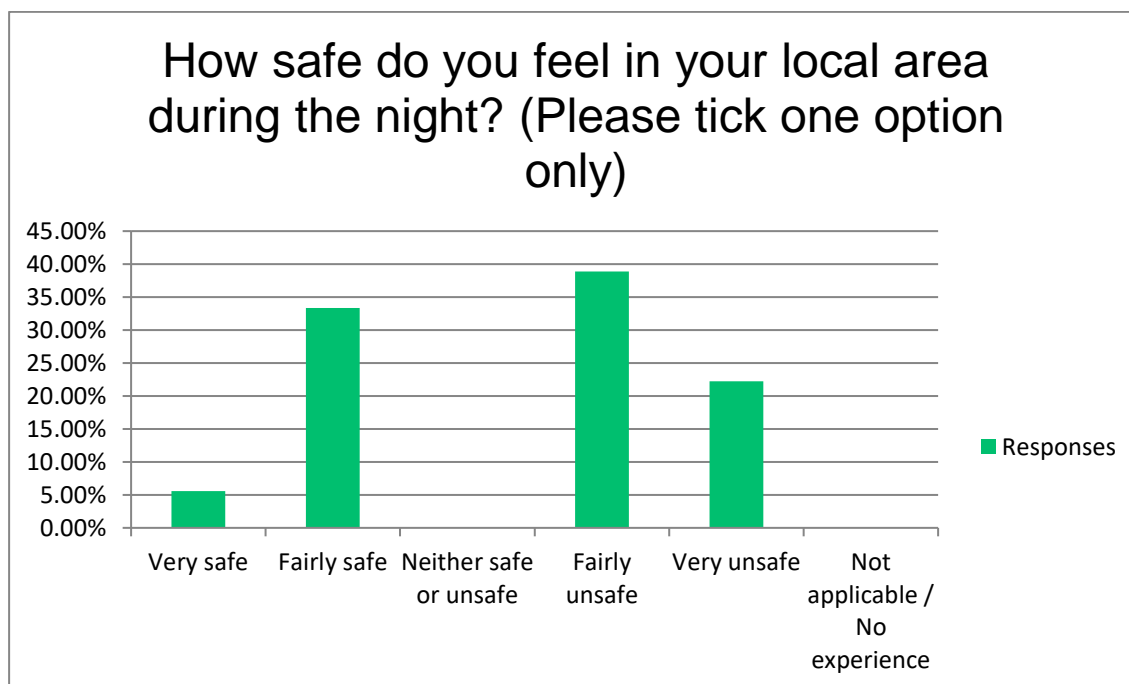
Respondents were then asked what would help them feel safer. This is what they said about feeling safer during the daytime:

- Better street lighting on side streets
- Visible police officers on patrol
- CCTV
- Particular focus on Vivian Avenue restaurants and cafes (two comments) “More policing and disrupting of the many cafes populated exclusively by young men“

8.3.3 How safe do respondents feel in Barnet during the night?

We asked all respondents about how safe from VAWG they feel in Barnet at night. 18 respondents answered this question. Chart 5 shows their responses.

Chart 5: Respondent’s feelings of safety from VAWG during the night



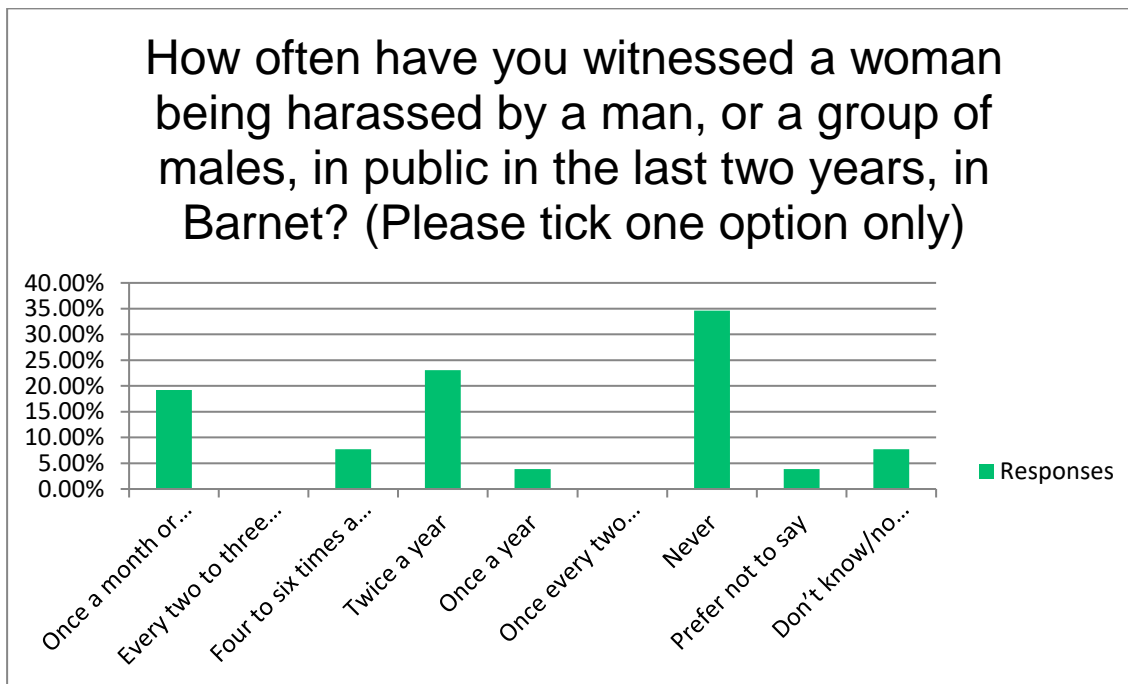
Respondents were then asked what would help them feel safer from VAWG at night. The key themes from their responses are summarised below:

- Better lighting, CCTV, cutting back shrubs (six comments)
- More visible police (five comments)
- Police/other's having the power to do something
- People helping if they see it happening
- Justice system to not victim blame
- Feel very exposed - installation of panic buttons along streets which can be activated similar to tube stations
- One respondent was concerned about the vicinity of the Welsh Harp

8.3.4 Respondent’s experience of witnessing a woman being harassed in Barnet

We asked respondents how often they have witnessed a woman being harassed by a man, or a group of males, in public in the last two years, in Barnet? Chart 6 below shows the responses from the 26 respondent who answered this question.

Chart 6: Respondent’s frequency of witnessing harassment of a woman in Barnet



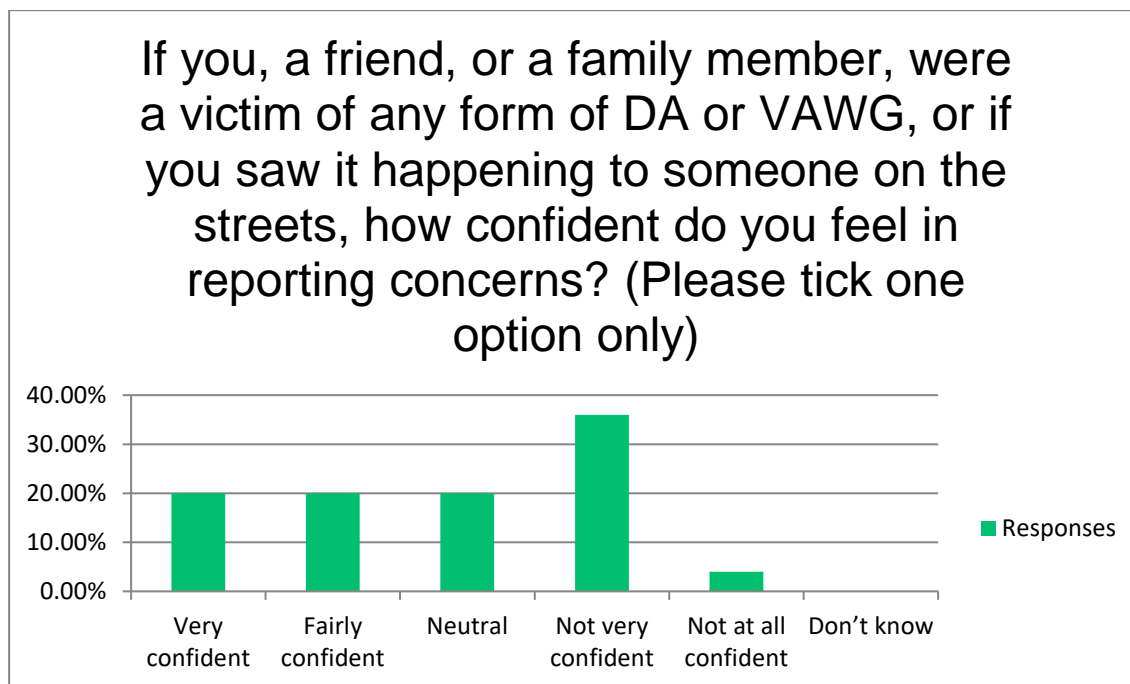
They were then asked whether they had taken any action. 15 respondents answered this question. Just under half (7 respondents) said they didn't take any action, 3 said they did take action and the others preferred not to say. All 3 who took action intervened at the time. Of these 3 people, 1 person reported to the police at the time, and 1 checked in with the person at a later time.

6 people answered the question about why they didn't take any action. 5 of them felt too afraid to take action, and 3 people said they didn't know what action to take.

8.3.5 Confidence in reporting or seeking help

We asked respondents if they, or a friend, or family member, were a victim of any form of DA or VAWG, or if they saw it happening to someone on the streets, how confident do they feel in reporting concerns. Chart 7 below shows the responses from 25 respondents.

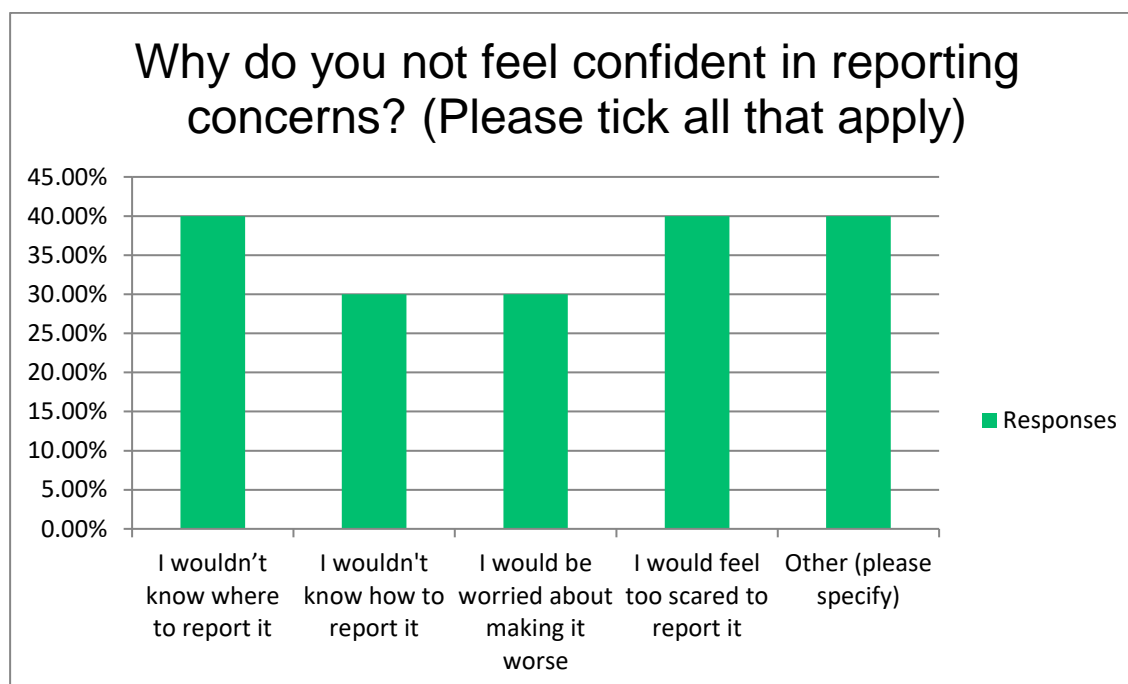
Chart 7: Respondent’s confidence in reporting concerns



Ten people then answered with reasons why they don't feel confident as seen in chart 8. For those who stated 'other', their comments are detailed below:

- Women feel that the reporting system is hard to navigate and have no faith that complaints are taken seriously enough.
- Not confident that police would respond even though reporting agency would take report seriously
- Concerned about not being believed or taken seriously, the majority of men have partaken in or allowed some form of harassment and a lot of law enforcers are men.
- In my own personal experience, reporting it has never amounted in the offender being penalised for their offences. I've also known cases where a friend/other has reported it and the reality for the victim has worsened due to no action being taken.

Chart 8: Respondent’s reasons for not feeling confident to report concerns



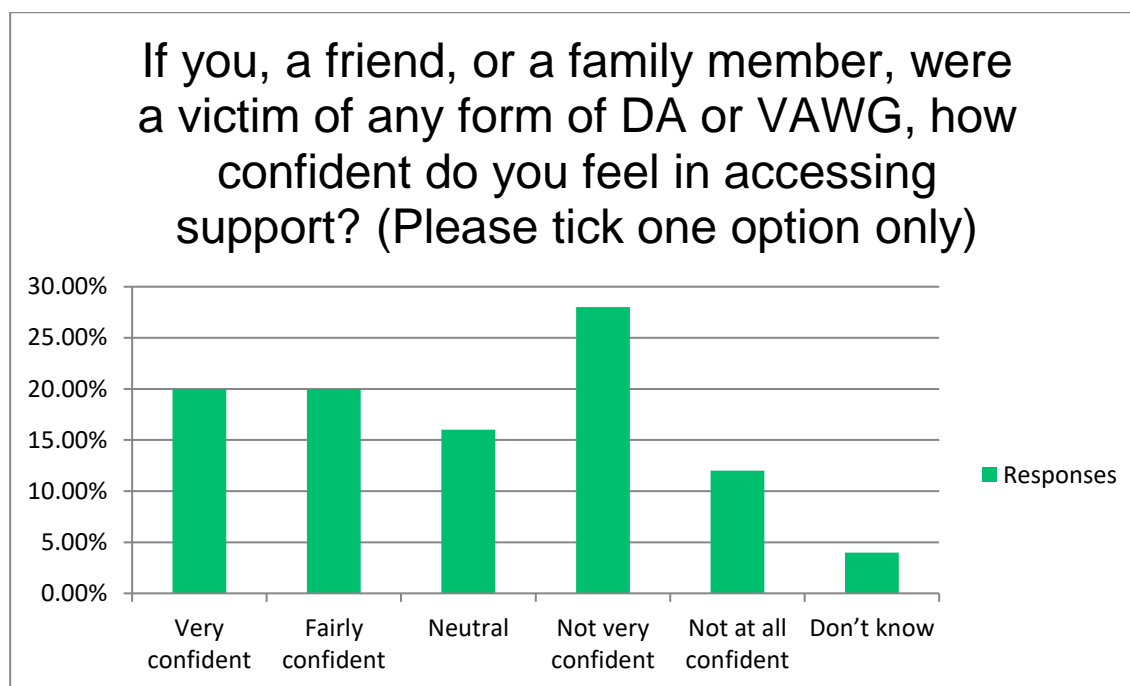
We asked respondents if they, or a friend, or family member, were a victim of any form of DA or VAWG, how confident would they feel in accessing support. 25 people answered this question. Their responses are detailed in Chart 9.

When asked why they don't feel confident, 10 people gave responses.

For those who stated 'other' their responses are below:

- It was/is difficult to accept that I am/was a victim
- Nothing has been done in the past
- Women don't feel the support is very rigorous or focused
- I asked for help but no one help me
- Previous support not always helpful
- the support is not available, especially mental health support is not enough for the amount of people it needs to provide for and often the victims concerns are played down or ignored, or they may be blamed
- I wouldn't have confidence that the system and the resources would be there. So many charities, Sure Start centres etc have been closed down and resources are stretched.

Chart 9: Respondent’s confidence in accessing support



8.3.6 Respondents views on what we can do better in Barnet for victims and survivors

We asked respondents what they think we could do in Barnet to help all victims and survivors of DA and VAWG. Table 7 groups their comments under key themes linked to the partnership objectives.

Table 7: Respondent’s views on what can be improved in Barnet

Themes	Description
Strengthen the partnership response to improve multiagency working and information sharing to deliver improved outcomes	Better joined up services working together
	Communication between services and updates on responses between partner agencies e.g. Marac and GP. Perpetrator services for support and recovery accessed via clear safeguarding routes eg police and DV services
	Hold workshops across the borough, explaining what the council is actively doing in regards VAWG
	Work with the police and courts on these types of cases.
Support all victims and survivors to report, access help and recover	I believe from previous experience the police and hospitals should be the ones to provide the information to access support
	Police need to be better trained and have better understanding about all forms of abuse. Coercive behaviour goes on 24/7 and still they wouldn't treat it the way they treat physical. I also reported abuse online once and told the police in the form, "do not come to the house, you will make it worse", and they turned up 30 min later. other times, when I reported, they didn't turn up

	Who does a victim call? It's a minefield of misinformation, I'd have absolutely no idea of where to get this kind of support from.
	Is there a talking group? Maybe better promote support services.
	Women will be safer in the domestic environment when men are given equal protection and a way to escape the abuse. For as long as men cannot leave a woman who is perpetrating domestic abuse out of fear of not being protected and losing their kids you are always putting the perpetrators of abuse at risk of self defence. Stop discrimination against men!
	Teach professionals about trauma informed care, make sure victims are believed, taken seriously, and not penalised for other minor offences that are intersectional with the abuse they are facing. reduce the amount of victim shaming by professionals in law enforcement and medical care, as well as teachers.
	Fund more refuge spaces and counselling; get more funding for refuges in the borough
	Fund mental health services more Give more mental support to the victims of violence.
	Offer private and public support groups. Allow for anonymity
	Listen and help now not after years
	More support for young women and girls, especially pre-16 that experience abuse in their relationships but do not meet the threshold for DA support as under 16.
	Make a wide campaign throughout the borough, outlining the supports available for the victims of domestic abuse. Open people's eyes to what is happening, continue to show people what support is available and how to access it.
	Ensure that women with disabilities can access refuges Ensure that women with dependents can access refuges Ensure that migrant women with NRPF can access refuges locally
Pursue perpetrators and engage them in behaviour change interventions to eliminate harm to victims and their families	More support in place to challenge the behaviour of men and boys, especially regarding street harassment and normalisation of sexual assault.
	Make sure the perpetrators are arrested immediately and get an appropriate punishment.
	I called the police one time who came to my house. I suppose a follow up by them or an independent body would have been good.

	Need to highlight when women are attacked and more importantly inform the public when men are reprimanded, arrested, and then sentenced
	Be aggressive in pursuing prosecutions and restitution, fund more specialist police resources.
	Impose stiff penalties on those who offend
Working together for safer streets, community and public spaces	Make the street safer for them so they aren't surrounded by the same kind of men who abused them in the first place. Make business owners take responsibility for their clientele.
Title, vision, aims	Violence against anyone should be called out, not only women and girls

9 Appendix 1 Public consultation - Survey Monkey Questionnaire

Domestic Abuse and VAWG Strategy

Questionnaire

Introduction:

We are currently consulting on our draft Domestic Abuse (DA) and Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy. The strategy sets out the partnership approach to tackling DA and VAWG across the borough and it is really important to us to hear your views. It sets out a vision for safety and support in Barnet and the objectives that will help to achieve this.

Further information on the strategy is provided within this questionnaire, which is structured in three parts:

1. Your personal experiences of feeling safe in the borough, and DA and VAWG
2. Your views on our strategy: the vision, objectives and action plan
3. Questions about you, so we ensure that we consider feedback from all stakeholders and communities.

You can view the summary consultation document [here](#) and the full draft DA and VAWG Strategy by clicking [here](#).

The questionnaire will take up to 10 minutes to complete the multiple-choice questions. In addition, we've included some open-ended comment boxes should you wish to provide more specific or detailed feedback.

Thank you for your time – your participation in this consultation is greatly appreciated.

Please select 'Next' to continue to the next page.

SurveyMonkey and data protection

Barnet Council uses SurveyMonkey to host questionnaires, and to store and analyse the data collected through these questionnaires. The council has investigated SurveyMonkey and is satisfied with its data assurance and legal framework.

The council does not collect personal information in this questionnaire, which means the information you provide is anonymous. We do not ask for your name, address, email address, telephone number, full post code or any other information that would allow us to identify you. The information you choose to give us in the equalities questions is also anonymous so we cannot identify you from it.

Since the data we collect is anonymous, it is not considered to be personal data under data protection legislation (such as the General Data Protection Regulation or the Data Protection Act 2018).

If you have any questions about this statement, please email first.contact@barnet.gov.uk.

Instructions for completing this questionnaire

We have tried to make the questionnaire as easy as possible to complete.

Many of the questions have a range of options for you to choose from. Please choose the option closest to your opinion and tick the relevant option or options. In addition, we've included open-ended comment boxes with some questions should you wish to provide more specific or detailed feedback.

Thank you for your time – your participation in this consultation is greatly appreciated.

Please select 'Next' to continue to the next page.

a) Background: Definition of Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls

Domestic abuse includes physical and sexual abuse, economic abuse, coercion and control, violence and threats, psychological and emotional abuse. When this behaviour is from a partner, ex-partner or family member, and you are 16 or over, the DA Act 2021 defines this as domestic abuse.

Violence against women and girls includes domestic abuse as well a number of other types of abuse and violence, and some forms of VAWG can be committed by anyone, including people you don't know. Our strategy covers the following forms of VAWG:

- sexual violence, abuse and exploitation
- sexual harassment and bullying
- stalking
- trafficking and forced prostitution
- domestic abuse
- coercive and controlling behaviour
- female genital mutilation (FGM)
- forced marriage
- abuse and violence committed in the name of 'Honour'

b) Section 1: Personal experiences

To help us make sure our strategy and action plan are focused on local issues, we would first like to ask you about your own experience of domestic abuse and violence against women and girls, and about how safe you feel in the borough. You don't have to answer the question if you don't want to and can just tick prefer not to say.

Experience of Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls

1. **Have you personally experienced any of the following? (Excluding seeing it happen to someone else or supporting people who are victims and survivors)**
(Please tick all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Sexual harassment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Harassment in the street including exposure and cat calling | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stalking | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sexual violence including rape | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Coercive and/or controlling behaviour from a partner or ex-partner | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Coercive and/or controlling behaviour from a family member | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Domestic abuse from a partner or ex-partner | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Domestic abuse from a family member | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- Sexual exploitation
- Forced marriage
- Female genital mutilation
- Honour based violence/abuse
- Faith based abuse
- Have not experienced any DA or VAWG Go to Q 7
- Yes, but prefer not to say Go to Q 7
- Other, please specify below

c) Section 1: Personal experiences

2. Have you accessed support to help you with this? (Please tick one option only)

- Yes, in Barnet Go to Q3
- Yes, in another area outside Barnet Go to Q3
- No, have not accessed any support Go to Q6
- Prefer not to answer Go to QQ7

3. How satisfied were you with the support you received? (Please tick one option only)

- Very satisfied Go to Q3
- Fairly satisfied..... Go to Q3
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Go to Q7
- Fairly dissatisfied Go to Q5
-
-
- Very dissatisfied Go to Q5

- Don't know / Not sure Go to Q7

4. Please tell us why you were satisfied with the support you received: (Please type in your answer)

5. Please tell us why you were dissatisfied with the support you received:(Please type in your answer)

d) Section 1: Personal experiences, reasons for not seeking support

6. Why did you not access any support (Please tick all that apply)

- I didn't know where to get help
- I didn't feel ready to seek help
- I felt too scared to seek help
- I felt worried that I wouldn't be believed
- I didn't know I was experiencing DA or VAWG at the time

- I tried to get help but it wasn't available
- I tried to help but it wasn't suitable
- I tried to get help but I wasn't eligible
- Other (please write in.....
-

e) Section 1: Personal experiences, feeling safe in the local area

We would like to understand how safe residents or visitors feel in terms of sexual harassment, abuse and violence in the streets, and public spaces in Barnet. This includes exposure and street harassment. We will first ask about feeling safe during the daytime and then feeling safe in the night.

**Exposure - A person commits an offence if—
 (a)he intentionally exposes his genitals, and
 (b)he intends that someone will see them and be caused alarm or distress
 (Sexual Offences Act 2003)**

Street harassment, sometimes called cat calling is when men target women with sexually graphic or lewd comments and includes wolf whistling. The Government is considering making this a specific crime under the national VAWG strategy.

7. How safe do you feel in your local area during the daytime? (Please tick one option only)

- Very safe Go to Q9
- Fairly safe Go to Q9
- Neither safe nor unsafe Go to Q9
- Fairly unsafe Go to Q8
- Very unsafe Go to Q8
- Not applicable/ No experience Go to Q8

8. What would help you to feel safer during the daytime? (Please type in your answer)

9. How safe do you feel in terms of violence against women and girls in your local area during the night? (Please tick one option only)

- Very safe Go to Q11
- Fairly safe Go to Q 11
- Neither safe nor unsafe Go to Q11
- Fairly unsafe Go to Q10
- Very unsafe Go to Q10
- Not applicable/ No experience Go toQ11

10. What would help you to feel safer during the night? (Please type in your answer)

f) Section 1: Personal experiences, witnessing VAWG

We would now like to ask you if you have ever witnessed violence against women. Firstly, in Barnet and then in other areas outside Barnet

11. How often have you witnessed a woman being harassed by a man, or a group of males, in public in the last two years, in Barnet? (Please tick one option only)

- Once a month or more
- Every two to three months
- Four to six months a year
- Twice a year
- Once a year
- Once every two years
- Never Go to Q15
- Prefer not to say Go to Q15
- Don't know/no opinion Go to Q15

12. Did you take any action? (Please tick one option only)

- Yes Go to Q13
- No..... Go to Q14
- Prefer not to answer Go to Q15

13. What action did you take? (Please tick all that apply)

- I reported to the Police at the time
- I reported to the Police at a later time
- I intervened at the time
- I checked in with the person at a later time
- Other (please write in.....
-

Please now go to Q

15

14. What stopped you taking action? (Please type in your answer)

- I didn't feel it was my business
- I felt too afraid to take any action

- I didn't know what action to take
- The person asked me not to take any action
- Other (please write in.....
-

15. How often have you witnessed

a woman being harassed by a man, or a group of males, in public in the last two years, outside the London borough of Barnet? (Please tick one option only)

- Once a month or more
- Every two to three months
- Four to six months a year
- Twice a year
- Once a year
- Once every two years
- Never
- Don't know/no opinion

16. Did you take any action? (Please tick one option only)

- Yes Go to Q13
- No..... Go to Q14
- Prefer not to answer Go to Q15

17. What action did you take? (Please tick all that apply)

- I reported to the Police at the time
- I reported to the Police at a later time
- I intervened at the time
- I checked in with the person at a later time
- Other (please write in.....
-

Please now go to Q

15

18. What stopped you taking action? (Please type in your answer)

- I didn't feel it was my business

- I felt too afraid to take any action
- I didn't know what action to take
- The person asked me not to take any action
- Other (please write in.....)
- ...

**g) Section 1:
Personal
experiences**

Reporting concerns

and accessing support

19. If you, a friend, or a family member, were a victim of any form of DA or VAWG, or if you saw it happening to someone on the streets, how confident do you feel in reporting concerns? (Please tick one option only)

- Very confident go to Q18
- Fairly confident go to Q18
- Neutral go to Q18
- Not very confident go to Q17
- Not at all confident go to Q17
- Don't know go to Q18

20. Please can you tell us why you feel this way: (Please type in your answer)

21. If you, a friend, or a family member, were a victim of any form of DA or VAWG, how confident do you feel in accessing support? (Please tick one option only)

- Very confident Go to Q20
- Fairly confident Go to Q20
- Neutral Go to Q20
- Not very confident Go to Q19
- Not at all confident Go to Q19
- Don't know Go to Q20

22. Please can you tell us why you feel this way: (Please type in your answer)

23. We would like to know what we can do better in Barnet for victims and survivors of Domestic Abuse and VAWG. Please share your thoughts: (Please type in your answer)

h) Section 2: Your views on our draft strategy

The voices of residents who have experienced Domestic Abuse and VAWG should be at the heart of the work we do. The priority areas for this strategy have been developed through our consultation work so far and represent their priorities for services and professionals who support them.

We want this strategy and its action plan to reflect the strength of the partnership response to DA and VAWG in Barnet and to ensure it is everyone’s business. That’s why we would like to hear everyone’s views on these.

i) Section 2.1 Vision

We have developed a proposed new vision for Barnet:

We want Barnet to be a borough where everyone can live free of domestic abuse and violence against women and girls. Working with all our partners we will seek to ensure those impacted are able to get the help and support they need and want.

24. To what extent do you agree or disagree with our vision for Barnet? (Please tick one option only)

- Strongly agree
- Tend to agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Tend to disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

25. If you disagree with the vision, please say why: (Please type in your answer)

26. Do you think we have missed anything? (Please type in your answer)

j) Section 2.2: Objectives

We have developed five shared partnership objectives that we will all work towards to achieve the aims of the strategy, these are:

1. Early intervention and prevention of Domestic Abuse and VAWG
2. Support all victims and survivors to report, access help and recover
3. Pursue perpetrators and engage them in behaviour change interventions to eliminate harm to victims and their families
4. Strengthen the partnership response to improve multiagency working and information sharing to deliver improved outcomes
5. Working together for safer streets, community and public spaces

27. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the five objectives that will help us deliver the strategy? (Please tick one option only)

- Strongly agree
- Tend to agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Tend to disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

28. If you disagree with the objectives, please say why: (Please type in your answer)

29. Do you think we have missed anything? (Please type in your answer)

k) Section 2.3: Action Plan

A partnership action plan will detail the steps we will take across the borough to ensure we achieve the agreed objectives. You can see some proposed actions in the summary consultation document or the full document [here](#).

30. Are there any actions you would particularly like to see included in our detailed action plan? (Please type in your answer)

The VAWG Delivery Group will agree a set of partnership indicators that will measure success and outcomes against the objectives set out in the strategy. These will be reported to the VAWG Delivery Group Quarterly and the Safer Communities Partnership Board. We also want to continue consulting with victims and survivors to monitor the progress of the strategy.

31. Is there anything else you would like to tell us? (Please type in your answer)

I) Section 3.1: About you

To help us understand the feedback you give us, please tell us in what capacity you are responding.

32. Are you responding as: (Please tick one option only)

A Barnet resident	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Q 34
Barnet business	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Q 34
A Barnet resident and a Barnet business	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Q 34
A Barnet resident and an employee of Barnet Council and its partner organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Q32
An employee of Barnet Council and its partner organisations (not a Barnet resident)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Q32
Representing a voluntary/community organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Q 30
Representing a public-sector organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Q 31
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Q 34

33. Please specify the type of stakeholders or residents your community group or voluntary organisation represents: (Please type in your answer)

34. Please specify the type of public sector organisation you are representing: (Please type in your answer)

Community Group, voluntary or public sector organisation– route to end

Staff questions

35. Which directorate or partner organisation do you work for? (Please tick one option only)

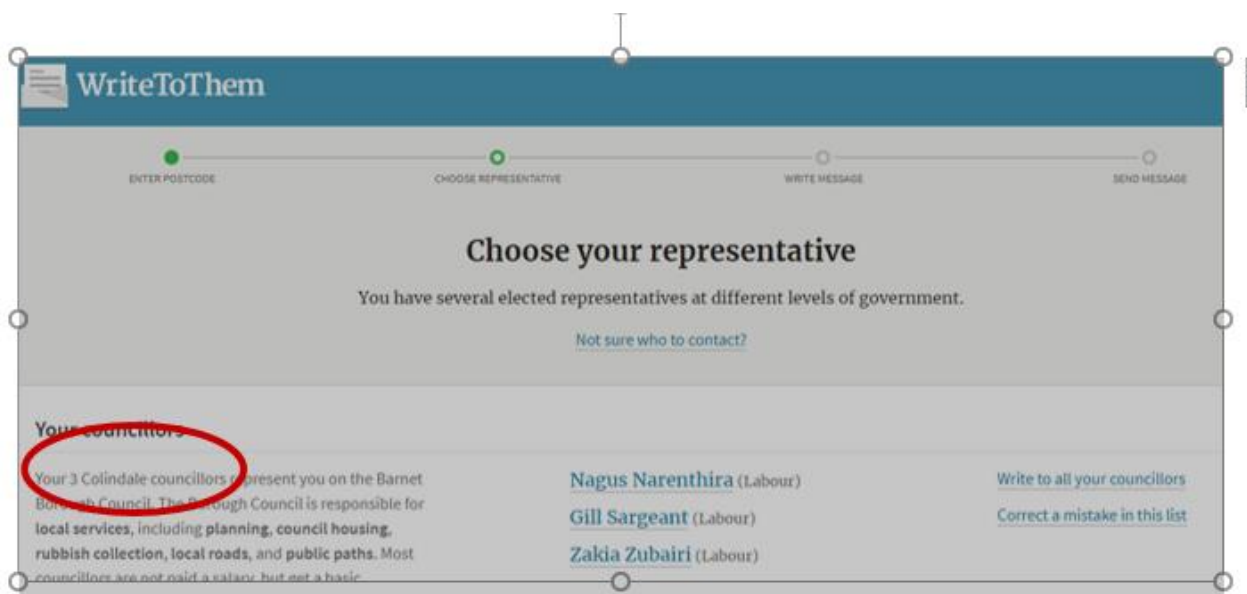
- Barnet Council - Adults and Health
- Barnet Council - Assurance
- Barnet Council - Children and Families Service (this includes Libraries)
- Barnet Council - Environment
- Barnet Council - Growth and Corporate Services
- Barnet Council - Public Health
- Barnet Council - Resources (this includes HR and Finance)
- Barnet Council - Street Scene
- Barnet Education and Learning Service (BELS)
- CSG
- HB Public Law
- Re
- The Barnet Group
- Other (please specify)

Residents

When consulting with our residents and service users Barnet Council needs to understand the views of our different communities.

So that we can analyse the findings by different locations in the borough, please can you provide the Barnet ward that you live in.

If you do not know the Barnet ward that you live in you can find it by clicking [here](#) and entering your postcode. You should then see a page like the image below - you will find the name of your ward on the left-hand side of the page under the heading "Your councillors". In this example, the name of the ward is Colindale.



36. Which ward do you live in? If you live outside Barnet please select other and specify(Please select one option only)

Brunswick Park
Burnt Oak
Childs Hill
Colindale
Coppetts
East Barnet
East Finchley
Edgware
Finchley Church End
Garden Suburb
Golders Green
Hale
Hendon
High Barnet
Mill Hill
Oakleigh
Totteridge
Underhill
West Finchley
West Hendon
Woodhouse
Other

m) Section 3.4: Diversity monitoring

The Equality Act 2010 identifies nine protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation, and requires the council to pay due regard to equalities in eliminating unlawful discrimination, advancing equality of opportunity and fostering good relations between people from different groups. We ask questions about the groups so that we can assess any impact of our services and practices on different groups. The information we collect helps the council to check that our policies and services are fair and accessible.

Collecting this information will help us understand the needs of our different communities and we encourage you to complete the following questions.

All your answers will be treated in confidence and will be stored securely in an anonymous format. All information will be stored in accordance with our responsibilities under the Data Protection Act 2018.

37. In which age group do you fall? (Please tick one option only)

16-17	<input type="checkbox"/>	55-64	<input type="checkbox"/>
18-24	<input type="checkbox"/>	65- 74	<input type="checkbox"/>
25-34	<input type="checkbox"/>	75+	<input type="checkbox"/>
35-44	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>
45-54	<input type="checkbox"/>		

38. Are you: (Please tick one option only)

Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Go to Q37	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/> Go to Q 37
------	------------------------------------	--------	--------------------------	-------------------	-------------------------------------

39. If you prefer to use your own term please provide it here: (Please type in your answer)

Pregnant and on maternity leave

40. Are you pregnant and/or on maternity leave? (Please tick one option on each row)

	Yes	No	Prefer not to say
I am pregnant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am currently on maternity leave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

41. Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth? (Please tick one option only)

Yes, it's the same	No, it's different	Prefer not to say
<input type="checkbox"/> Go to Q39	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Go to Q39

42. If you answered no, please enter your gender identity: (Please type in your answer)

43. What is your ethnic group? (Please tick one option only)

i. Asian / Asian British		Other ethnic group	
Bangladeshi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any other ethnic group (✓ AND TYPE BELOW)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chinese		White	
Indian	<input type="checkbox"/>	British	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pakistani	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greek / Greek Cypriot	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other Asian background (✓ AND TYPE BELOW)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British		Irish	<input type="checkbox"/>
African	<input type="checkbox"/>	Turkish / Turkish Cypriot	<input type="checkbox"/>
British	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any other White background (✓ AND TYPE BELOW)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/>	ii. Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other Black / African / Caribbean background (✓ AND TYPE BELOW)	<input type="checkbox"/>	iii.	
Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups		iv.	
White & Asian	<input type="checkbox"/>	v.	
White & Black African	<input type="checkbox"/>		
White & Black Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/>	vi.	
Any other Mixed / Multiple ethnic background (✓ AND TYPE BELOW)	<input type="checkbox"/>	vii.	
		viii.	

Disability

The Equality Act 2010 defines disability as ‘a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities’.

In this definition, long- term means more than 12 months and would cover long-term illness such as cancer and HIV or mental health problems.

44. Do you consider that you have a disability as outlined above? (Please tick one option only)

Yes No (Please go to Q42)

45. If you have answered ‘yes’, please select the definition(s) from the list below that best describes your disability/disabilities:

Hearing (such as deaf, partially deaf or hard of hearing)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reduced Physical Capacity (such as inability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects, debilitating pain and lack of strength, breath energy or stamina, asthma, angina or diabetes)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vision (such as blind or fractional/partial sight. Does not include people whose visual problems can be corrected by glasses/contact lenses)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Severe Disfigurement	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Learning Difficulties (such as dyslexia)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speech (such as impairments that can cause communication problems)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mental Illness (substantial and lasting more than a year, such as severe depression or psychoses)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobility (such as wheelchair user, artificial lower limb(s), walking aids, rheumatism or arthritis)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Physical Co-ordination (such as manual dexterity, muscular control, cerebral palsy)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other disability, please specify			
Prefer not to say <input type="checkbox"/>			

46. What is your religion or belief? (Please tick one option only)

Baha’i	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jain	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buddhist	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jewish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Christian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Muslim	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hindu	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sikh	<input type="checkbox"/>

Humanist	<input type="checkbox"/>	No Religion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other religion/belief (Please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

47. What is your sexual orientation? (Please tick one option only)

Bisexual	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gay or Lesbian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other sexual orientation (please specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Straight or heterosexual	<input type="checkbox"/>		

48. What is your marital status? (Please tick one option only)

Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-habiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	In a same sex civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>
Married	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>
Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Thank you for taking part in our questionnaire. We value your contributions which will help us tackle domestic abuse and violence against women and girls in Barnet.

Once you press 'submit' your responses will automatically be submitted to Barnet Council.

Item:

Meeting	Community Safety Partnership Board
Date of meeting	January 2022
Report title	Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy Annual Update (January -December 2021)
Report author	Radlamah Canakiah – VAWG Strategy Manager
Executive summary	<p>This report provides an update on the delivery and implementation of the Barnet Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) 2017-2020 Strategy and its refresh Domestic Abuse and VAWG 2021-24.</p> <p>The draft Barnet Domestic Abuse (DA) and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2021-24 sets out how the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership (BSCP) works to prevent and respond Domestic Abuse and underlines the partnership’s commitment to working together to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG).</p>
Recommendation	For approval/discussion/information
Risk assessment	Any risks (or N/A)
Audit trail	Where the paper has been previously discussed
Legal implication	Any legal implications
Financial implication	Any associated costs beyond the BSCP budget

Executive summary

1. Key achievements in the past year

Partnership work delivered under the Barnet VAWG Strategy has included:

- Barnet Council continued to fund specialist services for victims of DA and VAWG; this includes Refuge provision, IDVA Services, Domestic Abuse MARAC and Perpetrator Programme
- The Domestic Abuse Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (DA-MARAC) for high risk domestic abuse victims was brought in-house to the Council from Hestia Charity in April 2021.
- Transferred Domestic Abuse and VAWG services to Family Services delivery
- Successfully bid for Home Office/MOPAC one-year funding amounting to £305,832. RISE is delivering a Culturally Integrated Family Approach (CIFA) to Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Programmes to minoritised and/or marginalised communities. The programme is led by LB Barnet in collaboration with Brent and Enfield. The delivery of the programme started on 1st October 2021
- Extended child to adult/parent Domestic Abuse work to include children who are aged 18+ (adult child to adult parent abuse)
- Rolling out an Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) and Young Peoples IDVA (YIDVA) Training to statutory and VCS providers working in front line roles Training a core group of professionals (25-30) in an accredited IDVA/YIDVA course starting in February 2022. The course comprises 12 days (online) training, delivered in four blocks.
- Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) development of a new role in Children's Services to respond to incidents of sexual harassment and violence.
- Development of an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) role to Children's Services
- Delivered multi-agency Domestic Abuse Act 2021 training via the appointment of a Domestic Abuse consultant to support agencies and professionals understand and implement the changes made within the provisions set out in the Domestic Abuse Act

2021 which gives police, local authorities, and the courts wider powers and greater accountability concerning protection of domestic abuse victims

- Increased social media content using **#AllMenCan** **#WhiteRibbon** **#MakeThePromise** to promote White Ribbon Day (International Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women) and throughout the 16 days of activism and enlisted White Ribbon champions and/or ambassadors in the Council to support Barnet Council becoming White Ribbon accreditation as part of our commitment to meeting the Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act 2010
- Held a webinar on *Engaging men and boys to end violence against women and girls'* on Human Rights Day in December to mark the end of the 2021 White Ribbon Campaign with speakers from leading organisations working with perpetrators of abuse and violence, including RISE CIC, Respect and the DRIVE programme in addition to Simon Kerss, Associate Lecturer, Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge.
- Developed a DA and VAWG strategy 2021-24:
Consultation *Phase 1*:
 - ❖ Developed a draft strategy and action plan in collaboration with key stakeholders – survivors, partners, practitioners, LBB staff, Members
 - ❖ Consulted with 27 survivors – 12 in focus groups, 1 by phone and the rest provided written answers
 - ❖ Involved over 110 practitioners, staff, council Members and partners in the consultation process, including:
 - Barnet Partnership board
 - LBB Women's Network
 - LBB LGBTQ+ Network
 - Healthy Workstream
 - Health and Wellbeing board
 - Council Members focus group
 - Practitioner and Partner workshop
- ❖ Approval for full public consultation given by SCPB on 22nd October 2021
Phase 2:
 - 8 weeks online public consultation, focus groups with young people and individual stakeholder meetings
 - Engaged with 11 members of the Youth Forum to seek their feedback on the 5 partnership objectives

- Individual meetings with key stakeholders, including voluntary and community groups; public health colleagues; mental health commissioners and community safety
 - Online questionnaire gained insightful and in-depth feedback from residents, and people who work in Barnet – 28 respondents, 74% are Barnet residents.
- ❖ The refreshed strategy will be launched on 8 March 2022.

1.1 COVID-19 and Business Continuity

- ❖ Implemented a fourfold increase in the frequency of the Domestic Abuse MARAC meetings by increasing to weekly from monthly. This has resulted in a faster turnaround between referral of complex DA cases and multi-agency risk review and actions at the MARAC. The MARAC has assessed risk and put in place risk reduction plans for complex/high risk DV cases, there are approx. 10 -12 cases being referred to DA MARAC each week.
- ❖ DA services commissioned by the local authority (including the IDVA service, Refuge services, Perpetrator Programme) have made adjustments to their operating models in order to effectively operate under the COVID-19 Government restrictions. All have accepted referrals and delivered interventions and support services. Details of how to access these services as well as other DA related services delivered by the Council and the VAWG partnership have been published on-line:
<https://www.barnet.gov.uk/community/community-safety/help-and-support-domestic-or-sexual-abuse>

2. Delivering the VAWG Strategy in 2021

Priority: Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls

- 2.1 This priority aims to prevent violence against women and girls by focusing on changing attitudes and behaviour that foster violence against women and girls. Some of the key partnership activities that have been delivered during 2021 are:
- VAWG Training
 - Awareness raising campaigns
 - Women's refuge provision
 - Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy (IDVA) service provision
 - Domestic Abuse Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)
 - Barnet Sanctuary Scheme

VAWG Training

- 2.2 A landmark Domestic Abuse Act 2021 received Royal assent on 29 April 2021. This legislation steps up the response to domestic abuse at every level, giving victims more support while ensuring perpetrators are brought to justice. A DA Consultant was appointed to raise awareness to practitioners and front-line workers on the new legislation. The following training has been delivered.

Training participation (DA Act 2021)

Course Name	Date	Attended
Domestic Abuse Act 2021 - Barnet Homes Housing Options	19/08/2021	29
Domestic Abuse Act 2021 - Barnet Homes Housing Options	26/08/2021	25
Domestic Abuse Act 2021 - Mental Health Safeguarding Champions	06/09/2021	64
Domestic Abuse Act 2021 - Housing Management - Neighbourhood	13/09/2021	25
Domestic Abuse Act 2021 - Multi-agency	27/09/2021	27
Domestic Abuse Act 2021-Barnet Health providers	18/10/2021	15
Domestic Abuse Act 2021 - Adults & Health Services	03/11/2021	20
Domestic Abuse Act 2021 - Housing Management - Neighbourhood	04/11/2021	25
Domestic Abuse Act 2021 - Multi-agency	11/11/2021	18
Domestic Abuse Act 2021- MARAC Reps and deputies	18/11/2021	27
Domestic Abuse Act 2021-Barnet Health providers	25/11/2021	19
Domestic Abuse Act 2021-Barnet Health Providers	02/12/2021	14
Domestic Abuse Act 2021 - Multi-agency	09/12/2021	23
	Total	331

- 2.3 The 331 attendees at the DA Act training awareness programme included partners from Family Services, Adult Social Care and Barnet Homes as well as other statutory and non-statutory partnership agencies. Further, as the table below sets out, MARAC training has been provided; feedback has been very positive on the content and delivery.

MARAC Training participation (12 months to December 2021)

Training Course	Attendance numbers
MARAC 07/10/2021	12
MARAC 08/07/2021	7
Total	19

- 2.4 Barnet Homes housing options staff have requested further interviewing and investigating skills training as Section 78 DA Act 2021 which came into force 5 July 2021, means that a person who is homeless as a result of DA is in Priority Need for the purposes of Part VII of the Housing Act 1996. Local Authorities are no longer permitted to carry out an evaluative assessment of whether or not a person has become vulnerable as a consequence of their experiences and instead will be required to conduct a factual assessment as to whether or not the person has in fact experienced DA, and if they are homeless as a result
- 2.5 MOPAC have commissioned Victim Support to provide an uplift in IDVAs across London, the '*Integrated Victims and Witnesses Service*'. MOPAC has allocated a Senior Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) at Barnet Hospital and a part time Victim Support IDVA at Colindale Police Station to align the provision with the Police Basic Command Units.

Awareness raising campaigns

- 2.6 The VAWG partnership has overseen the delivery of a publicity campaign focused on raising awareness about Domestic Abuse, the unacceptability of abusive behaviour, and encouraging people to report domestic abuse.
- 2.7 On the occasion of International Women's Day 2021, a panel discussion was organised on 18 March 2021, "BAMER women experiencing gender based violence" where representatives from Southall Black sisters, IKWRO, Asian Women Resource Centre, Barnet New Citizen gateway (formerly Barnet refugee Service), Solace Women's Aid, London Black Women project and Galop discussed the issues of women with no recourse to public funds and their challenges especially during COVID-19 pandemic, the impact on Middle Eastern and Afghan women , migrant and refugee women in Barnet, the experiences of sexual harassment on women from racially minoritised backgrounds including, migrant women and experiences of trans women, lesbian and bi women experiencing domestic abuse in the UK; c.125 participants attended the panel discussion
- 2.8 From 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women to 10 December, Human Rights Day there are 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence. It is a campaign to galvanise action to end violence against women and girls. In the context of White Ribbon Day 2021 and 16 days of

activism, the VAWG partnership organised a Webinar on 'Engaging men and boys to end violence against women and girls' on 10 December 2021. Speakers included representatives from Rise Mutual, Drive project and a visiting Research Fellow with PIER (Policing Institute for the Eastern Region). They outlined the local picture in respect of work with perpetrators, the Drive approach to perpetrators and explored the indicators, impacts and responses to adult family violence as a type of domestic abuse; c. 98 participants attended the webinar.

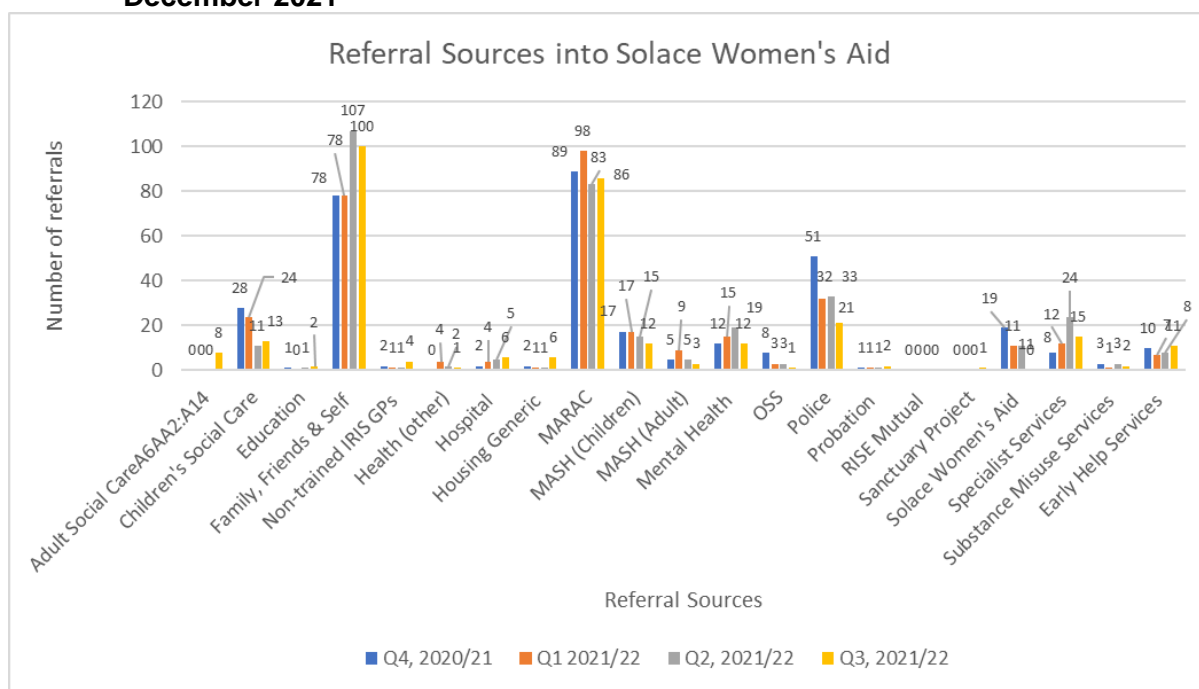
- 2.9 Barnet council is committed to becoming White Ribbon accredited and awareness has been raised with a call to action for attendees at events and Barnet staff to show their support by signing up as a White Ribbon ambassador or champion. Barnet Council engaged in daily social media awareness raising using the #WhiteRibbon and #AllMenCan and several male officers within the council have signed up to support accreditation.
- 2.10 Following the tragic murders of Bibaa Henry and Nicole Smallman in 2020 and Sarah Everard in 2021, the London Borough of Barnet Family Services team produced a special edition of the Barnet First magazine 'VAWG: Help women stay safe' that was delivered in March 2021 to every household in the borough to raise awareness and signpost women to services.
- 2.11 The Government has taken action to make Relationships Education compulsory in all primary schools, Relationships and Sex Education mandatory in all secondary schools, and Health education compulsory in all state funded schools.

Priority: Improving outcomes for victims & their children

2.12 Between January 2021 to December 2021 **Solace Women’s Aid** received **1313** referrals to Barnet’s IDVA service, up from **1169 (12.3% increase)** in the previous year;

	Q4 2020/21	Q1 2021/22	Q2 2021/22	Q3 2021/22	Year 2021(Jan-Dec)
Number of Solace referrals	336	318	333	326	1313
New Service users	243	121	117	126	607
DASH Risk assessment & safety advice given	236	115	114	126	591
High risk cases receiving IDVA service	45	22	25	23	115
Number of service users leaving the service	138	140	135	112	525

2.13 **Barnet Solace Advocacy and Support Service :Referral sources 12 months December 2021**



2.14 The top five sources of referrals into the Advocacy service during this period (by volume) were:

- the Domestic Abuse MARAC (30%)
- Self-referrals, Family and Friends (13%),
- Solace Helpline and internal referrals (13%)
- Children Social Care (12%)
- and the Police (10%),

2.15 The profile of **Barnet Solace DA Support Service** service-users is set out in Table 4 below:

Table 4.

Organisation	Female	Age range	Other factors
Solace Advocacy and Support Service	98% female victims 2% male victims	38.5% of service users between 31-40 24% between 41-50 15% service users between 26-30	52.5% of SUs with mental health disability 4.5% SUs with problematic drug use 4.7% SUs with problematic alcohol use 14.7% SUs with physical health

Women's refuge provision

2.16 Solace Women's Aid are commissioned by the Barnet Council to provide two women's refuges for Barnet. A third women's refuge (Minerva House) is run by Barnet homes. Barnet Homes was successful in securing £100,000 of funding from the Department of Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (formerly MHCLG) to support the continuation the Minerva House provision in 2020/21.

2.17 Minerva House supports women who approach Barnet Homes fleeing domestic abuse. It provides victims with supported refuge accommodation and thereby can sometimes help avoid victims being isolated in temporary accommodation far away from their support networks. **104** women and children were supported in the Barnet refuges service

Refuge provision in Barnet for January to December 2021

Refuge	Bed space	Support provided in 2021(Jan-Dec)
Minerva House	6 bed spaces	Supported 16 women residents and 14 children fleeing domestic abuse
Hannah House and Arlene House	18 bed spaces	Supported 41 women residents and 33 children fleeing domestic abuse

- 2.18 Barnet's **One Stop Shop (OSS)** is a drop-in service for early intervention and advice for victims of Domestic Abuse. The OSS which is delivered by Barnet Homes (with partners including Barnet council, Solace Women's Aid, Asian Women's Resource Centre, private solicitor firms, Barnet Magistrate and Cyber Care) has provided advice and support to **338** victims of Domestic Abuse in the 12 months to December 2021
- 2.19 The **Barnet Homes Sanctuary Scheme** helps victims of domestic abuse, who live in Barnet, to remain in their own home, if it is safe to do so, by increasing the security at their home. In the last year, **86** homes received extra security measures under the Barnet Homes Sanctuary scheme to make the victims homes safer.
- 2.20 From January to December 2021, the number of homelessness approaches to Barnet Homes due to domestic abuse is **284** while the number victims in Temporary Accommodation (TA) due to DA is **83**. The possible explanation for the number variation is that some victims may have fled to refuge accommodation or be renting in the private sector.

Priority: Holding perpetrators to account

- 2.21 This priority aims to hold perpetrators to account through enforcement and placing the onus on perpetrators to change their behaviour. Key partnership activities that have been delivered during 2021 are:
- Perpetrator programme for Behaviour change
 - Young Person Perpetrators programme

Perpetrator programme for Behaviour change

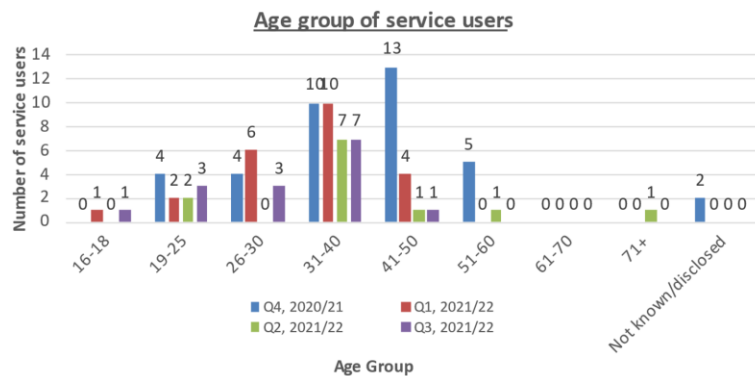
- 2.22 Barnet Council commissions Rise Mutual to deliver a domestic abuse perpetrator programme aimed at reducing re-offending and repeat victimisation. The programme uses proven evidence-based models for behaviour change. The service helps perpetrators to take positive and tangible steps to prevent re-offending. Between January and December 2021, **108** adult perpetrators received interventions under the Perpetrator Behaviour Change programs.

RISE Mutual Perpetrator Programme

Adults Service: Q4 2020/21– Q1-Q3 2021/2022 (Jan December 2021)

Adults Service	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
New referrals	39	23	12	15
Number of engaged service users in the programme at the start of the Quarter	17	34	30	27
New service users entering the programme	10	7	7	8
Number of service users leaving the service	20	18	14	10
Number of service users departing in an agreed and planned way	16	9	2	8

- All **15** new referrals came from **Social Care**
- **13** male, **2** female.

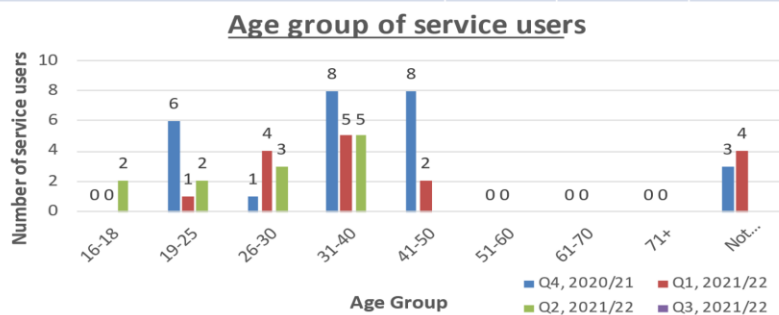


1

RISE Mutual Perpetrator Programme

Partner Service Q4 2020/21– Q1-Q3 2021/2022 (Jan December 2021)

Partner Service	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
New referrals	25	16	10	9
Number of engaged service users in the programme at the start of the quarter	35	32	23	37
New service users entering the programme	10	9	4	13
Number of service users leaving the service	13	11	2	2
Number of service users departing in an agreed and planned way	13	11	2	2



2

- 2.23 In 2021, RISE Mutual received a total of **186** new referrals. Of these, 89 were for the adult male and female perpetrator interventions, 60 were for the partner service for the victims and 37 for the young person service
- 2.24 Family Services: Children's Social Care and Early Help Services make the largest volume of referrals. The service is being promoted via MARAC and other professional services
- 2.25 RISE Mutual is a support service and therefore relies on service users consenting to engage and attend appointments and sessions; given it is a voluntary attendance service, engagement rates are very positive.
- 2.26 New CIFA (Culturally Integrated Family Approach) to domestic abuse perpetrator programme launched in September 2021. In August 2021, the London Borough of Barnet led a tri-borough bid with Brent and Enfield boroughs, along with RISE as the provider, and was successfully awarded Home Office perpetrator funding, overseen by MOPAC to work with 65 families/residents. The project applies an intersectional approach, which takes into account the inter-familial conflicts that feed into the victim's abuse and distress and the perpetrator's sense of power. The intervention includes optional family sessions to incorporate a wider cultural approach - working with multi-oppressors. The CIFA practitioners will work predominantly with the main perpetrator but also other family or friends/members of the community facilitating abuse.
- 2.27 RISE seeks feedback from pre/post questionnaires and there are useful case studies returned on the impact of the programme which demonstrate positive impact.

2.28 Young Person Perpetrators programme

RISE Mutual Perpetrator Programme
*Young People Service :Q4 2020/21 – Q1-Q3
 2021/2022 (Jan-December 2021)*

Young People Service	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
New referrals	8	7	10	12
Number of engaged service users in the programme at the start of the Quarter	20	15	15	16
New service users entering the programme	8	5	4	3
Total service users leaving the service	2	2	0	3
Total service users departing in an agreed and planned way	1	0	0	3

3

2.29 Rise Mutual delivers a Young Person Perpetrator programme in Barnet for 11-18 year olds. This programme provides one-to-one and group interventions for young people who are engaged in violence towards a parent(s).

2.30 The Respect and Principles (RAP) Programme is for 13 to 18-year-old males who have been involved in adolescent intimate relationship abuse.

Priority: Enhancing joint working practices between agencies

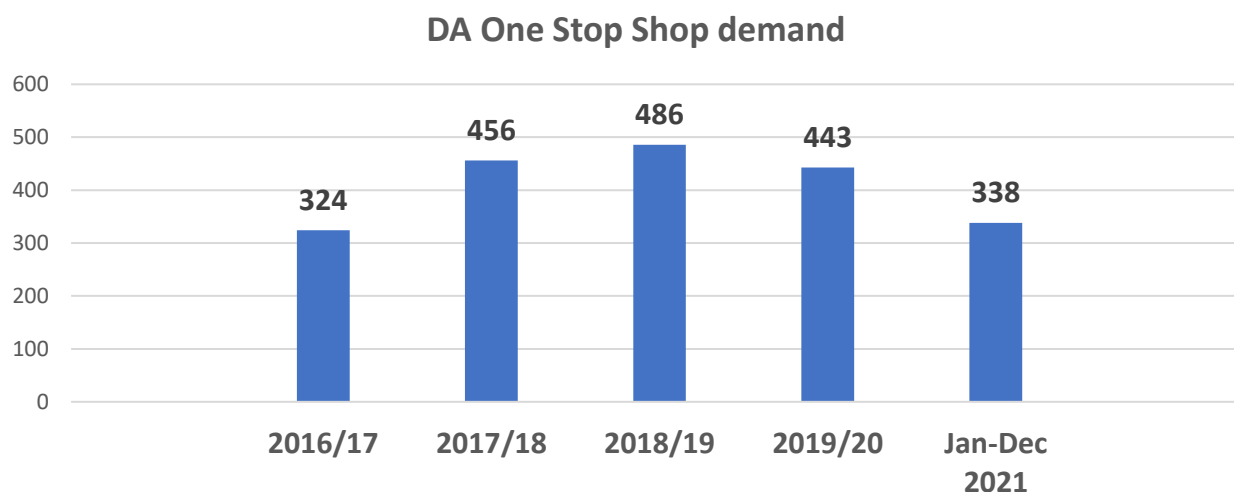
2.31 This priority aims to prevent violence against women and girls by developing joint working practices to provide a consistent, co-ordinated response to victims and their children. Some of the key partnership activities that have been delivered during 2019/20 are:

- The Barnet Domestic Abuse One Stop Shop
- Delivery of the Barnet IRIS project
- Safeguarding Children in Barnet through Operation Encompass
- Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)
- Governance arrangements for the delivery of the VAWG Strategy

The Barnet Domestic Abuse One Stop Shop

2.32 Barnet's One Stop Shop (OSS) is a drop-in service for early intervention and advice for victims of DA and VAWG. The OSS which is delivered by Barnet Homes (with partners including Barnet council, Solace Women's Aid, private solicitor firms, Barnet Magistrate, Asian Women Resource Centre and Cyber Care) has provided advice and support to **338** victims of Domestic Abuse in the 12 months to December 2021. The demand has been constant from **443** in 2019/20, **486** in 2018/19, **456** in 2017/18 and **324** in 2016/17.

2.33 One Stop Shop demand January to December 2021



2.34 In addition to bringing together a breadth of partnership expertise to support victims of Domestic Abuse the OSS receives referrals from a wide range of agencies across the partnership as well as self-referrals.

Delivery of the IRIS¹ project- Overview of January-December 2021

2.35 The IRIS project started in February 2018; 39 GP Surgeries have received training as part of the programme.

IRIS referrals	Q4, 2020/21	Q1, 2021/22	Q2, 2021/22	Q3, 2021/22	Jan-Dec 2021 Total
Number referrals from GP surgeries	25	45	30	33	133

- The total number of fully trained GP surgeries is 25
- The total number of partially trained GP surgeries is 14

2.36 Feedback about the impact of the IRIS project, from the GP practices has been positive and this has been reflected in a marked increase in the rate of Domestic Abuse referrals from those surgeries. Of the GP surgeries to have received training the number of Domestic Abuse referrals has increased from **4** per year prior to the IRIS training to **133** referrals in the year 2021.

Operation Encompass in Barnet

2.37 Domestic abuse is a safeguarding children issue; statistics show that in 90% of cases children are present in a household during a domestic abuse incident. Domestic Abuse causes anxiety and emotional harm to children, leaving them traumatised, this can affect their education and peer relationships and also is a primary causal factor in young people who go on to engage in violence in the community.

2.38 Operation Encompass is a partnership between the Metropolitan Police (MPS), the local authority (LA) and designated safeguarding leads (DSL) in schools. This protocol sets out a joint-agency procedure to provide, by next day notification, appropriate support for children and young people who have experienced domestic abuse in their household.

¹ IRIS stands for: 'Identification and Referral to Improve Safety'. Its aim is to improve awareness among GP practices around domestic abuse and thereby to increase the early identification (and appropriate referral) of victims of domestic abuse by primary care practitioners.

2.39 This protocol does not replace or supersede existing protocols, or singularly address child welfare and is used in conjunction with the current safeguarding procedures and practitioners' guidelines. It is designed to reinforce safeguarding and ensure children's wellbeing through the provision of support after a domestic incident. Schools will receive information when:

1. Police have been called out to a domestic incident
2. AND the child is present at the time of the incident
3. AND the child is Under 18

2.40 This knowledge, given to schools/educational establishments through Operation Encompass allows the provision of next day notification to provide immediate silent observation and awareness. Any further needs identified will be processed via the school's standard pastoral care process.

2.41 Barnet schools have been signing up to Operation Encompass Since February 2021 to September 2021; there are **59 schools** signed up with ongoing work to encourage all schools to do so. Operation Encompass has been presented to Designated Safeguarding Leads by the Police.

Domestic Homicide Review

2.42 Sadly, death as a result of domestic abuse is an all too frequent and tragic reality. When this happens, the law says that professionals involved in the case must conduct a multi-agency Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) to identify what changes can be made to reduce the risk of similar incidents happening in the future. The purpose of Domestic Homicide Reviews is not to assign blame or responsibility but to understand what lessons there are to be learned and make recommendations based on those lessons as to how we can better work together to prevent future homicides.

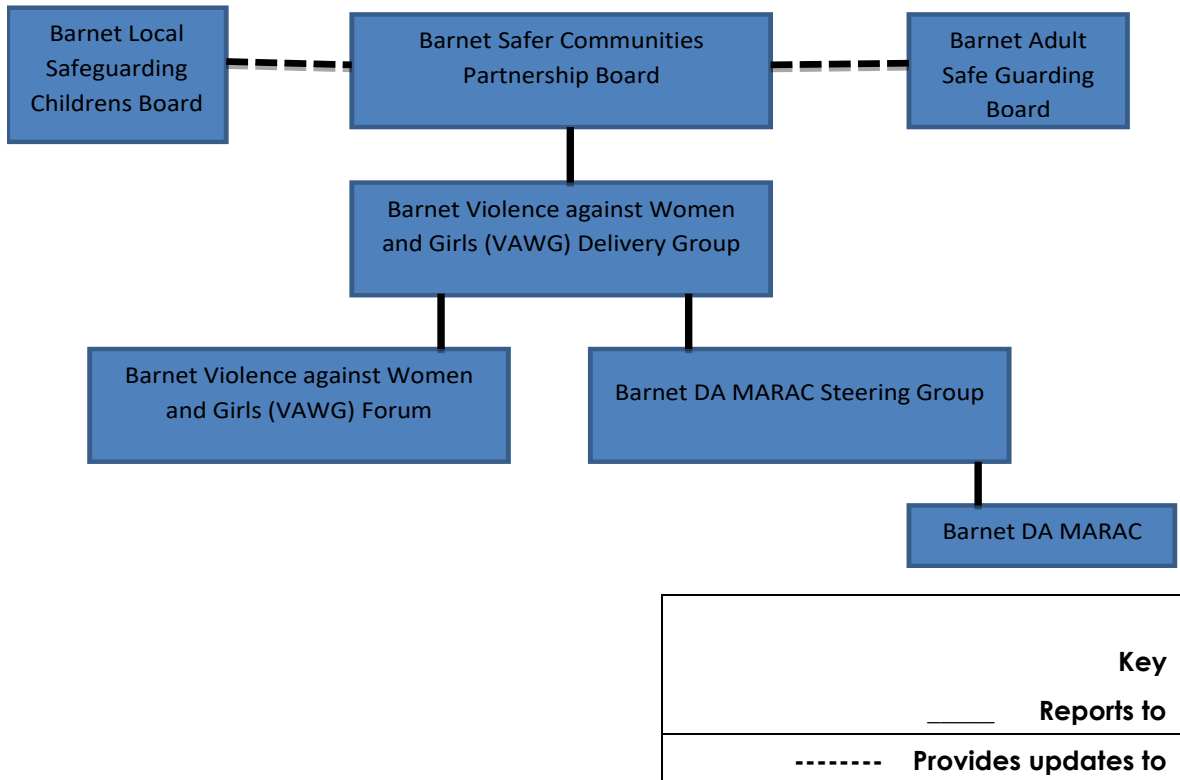
2.43 A Statutory Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) was conducted by Barnet Safer Communities Partnership (BSCP) for the case of 'Zoltan' (pseudonym and a male victim), who was, in April 2018, killed by his partner. The BSCP agreed and approved the content and signed off the Overview Report, Executive Summary, and Action Plan on 22 October 2021. The full Overview DHR report draws overall conclusions and recommendations from the information provided to the DHR panel

by the participating agencies, including any IMRs (Individual Management Review) that were conducted. Based on these conclusions and the lessons learned, the report makes 10 recommendations for action arising from this review and from Panel discussions and these are followed by 36 recommendations from participating agency's Individual Management Reviews. Once signed off by the Home Office training and webinars on the learning lessons will be organised.

Governance arrangements for the delivery of the VAWG Strategy

- 2.44 The delivery of the Barnet VAWG strategy is overseen by Barnet's VAWG Delivery Group (a subgroup of Barnet's Safer Communities Partnership Board). The VAWG Delivery Group meets on a quarterly basis.
- 2.45 The VAWG Forum is comprised of agencies from the statutory and voluntary sector that work or have an interest in supporting the delivery of the VAWG strategy in Barnet. The Forum seeks to monitor performance of multi-agency delivery of the VAWG action plan, share good practice, identify gaps, recognise emerging needs and issues; the group report into the VAWG Delivery Group
- 2.46 Updates on progress against the VAWG strategy are provided quarterly to the VAWG Delivery Group and annually to the Safer Communities Partnership Board.

Diagram 1: Barnet VAWG governance chart



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Probation Service - Barnet Needs Analysis



Barnet

This report presents the London caseload profile for Barnet, based on nDelius recording and related OASys assessments. nDelius is the Probations Services' case recording system and OASys is the risk and needs assessment tool. The dataset used is based on the London caseload, accurate as of 15th October 2021.

Information below provides an overview of both the Community and Custody caseload for Barnet with regards to identified needs linked to offending and identified groups in nDelius.

Current caseload 786 - Correct as of 10/01/22 includes those in the community and those in custody but with less than 8 months of their sentence to serve

Offender Management In Custody (OMIC) caseload 154 – comprises of long term custody cases with more than 8 months to serve

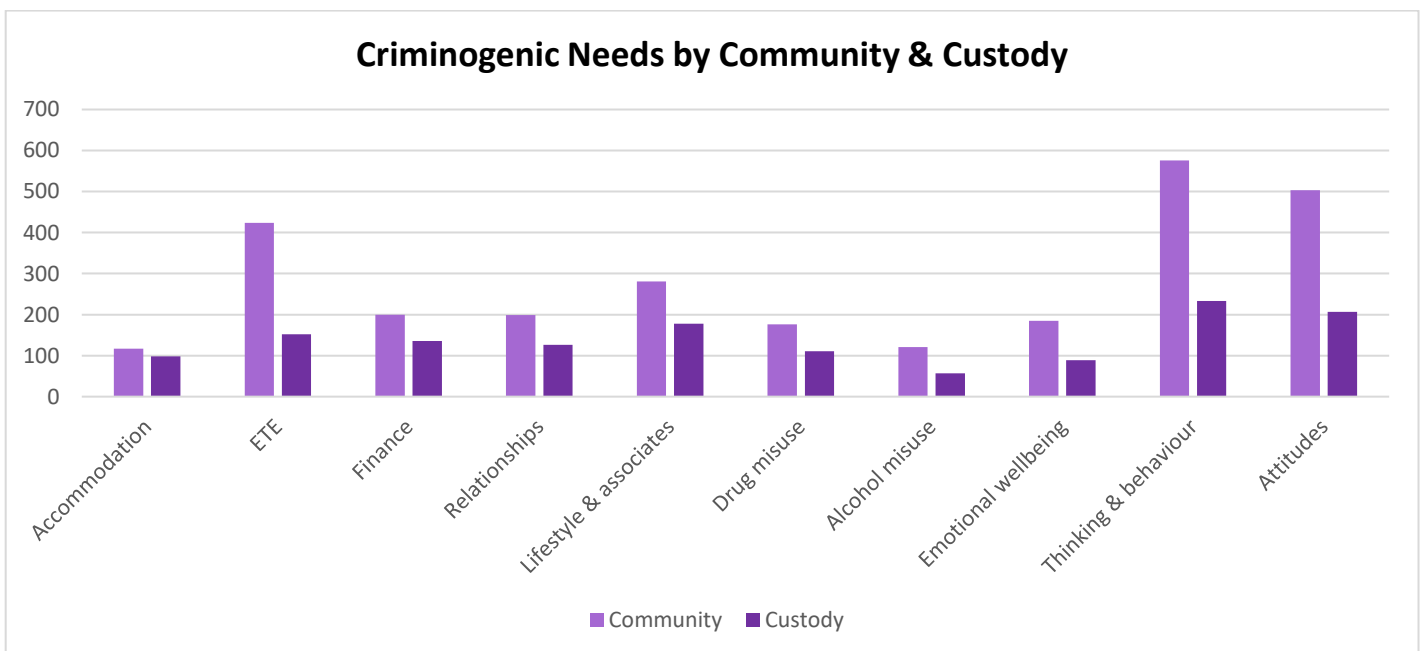
Criminogenic Needs by Community & Custody

Criminogenic Needs	Community				Custody			
	Yes	%	No	%	Yes	%	No	%
Accommodation	117	14.01%	474	56.77%	98	11.74%	146	17.49%
ETE	424	50.78%	167	20.00%	152	18.20%	92	11.02%
Finance	200	23.95%	391	46.83%	136	16.29%	108	12.93%
Relationships	199	23.83%	392	46.95%	126	15.09%	118	14.13%
Lifestyle & associates	281	33.65%	310	37.13%	178	21.32%	66	7.90%
Drug misuse	176	21.08%	415	49.70%	111	13.29%	133	15.93%
Alcohol misuse	121	14.49%	470	56.29%	57	6.83%	187	22.40%
Emotional wellbeing	185	22.16%	406	48.62%	89	10.66%	155	18.56%
Thinking & behaviour	576	68.98%	15	1.80%	233	27.90%	11	1.32%
Attitudes	503	60.24%	88	10.54%	207	24.79%	37	4.43%

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The prevailing needs in the community are Thinking and Behaviour (68%) and Attitudes (60%) This is unsurprising given the causal link to offending behaviour. Thereafter Employment and Training (50%) and Lifestyle and Associates (33%) are the highest scoring areas.

Post-unification the Probation Service has access to a variety of ETE provision. Maximus provide support and training for those who are ‘job ready’ or require additional training and individualised support to access the job market. For individuals with more complex

support needs there is provision from the Shaw Trust available; which is a project funded by the European Social Fund and MOJ (CF03). In Barnet we have identified the need for greater collaboration with DWP in relation to pursuing suitable opportunities for People on Probation who have restrictions on their employment, eg Sexual offending / those subject to Barring (MAPPA J)

The area of lifestyles and associates encompasses the impact from negative peers, the lack of pro-social influences, engaging in regular activities that encourage criminality; such as serious group offending or the lack of positive community integration i.e. the absence of engagement in organised activities not linked to offending like sports clubs or faith communities.

Probation benefits from excellent accommodation support from Barnet Homes and accommodation issues are relatively low in comparison to other boroughs.

Regarding substance misuse, there remains a significant need, but there is work required with both our provider (CGL) and sentencers to increase the number of Drug Rehabilitation and Alcohol Treatment Requirements (DRR/ATRs)

Points to consider

- Are there any local authority supported initiatives that support local offenders back into local employment?
- What specialist ETE support is available beyond IOM
- How to we risk assess and encourage ex-offenders to engage in organised community activities? Do we appropriately utilise outreach opportunities?

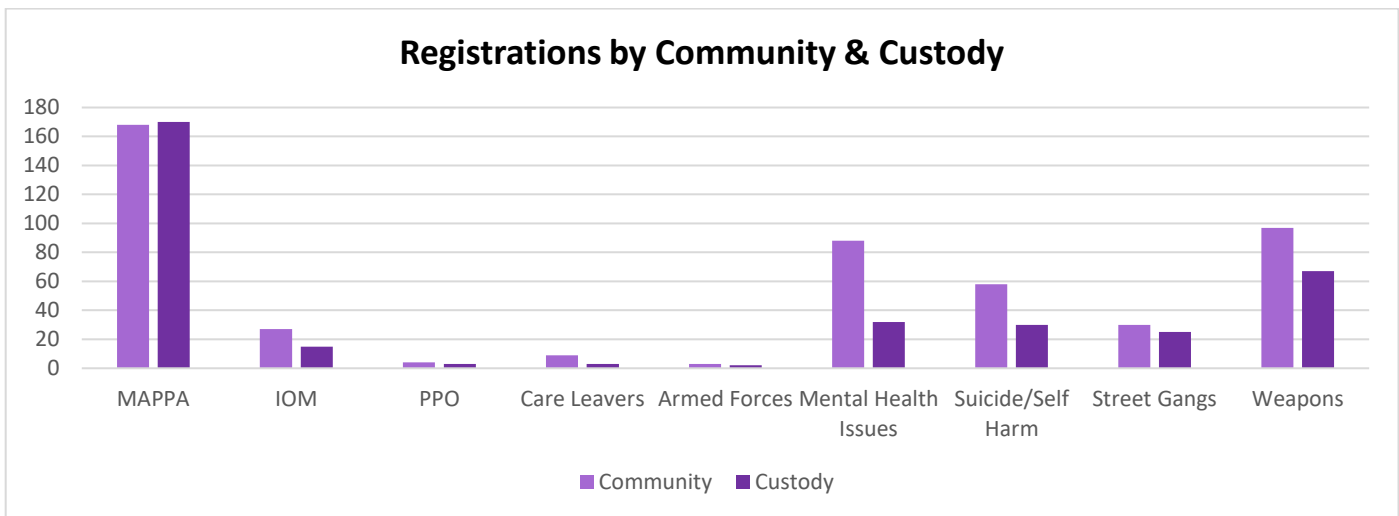
NDelius Registrations

Registrations	Community				Custody			
	Yes	%	No	%	Yes	%	No	%
MAPPA	168	17.74%	462	48.79%	170	17.95%	147	15.52%
IOM	27	2.87%	602	64.04%	15	1.60%	296	31.49%
PPO	4	0.43%	625	66.49%	3	0.32%	308	32.77%
Care Leavers	9	0.95%	621	65.58%	3	0.32%	314	33.16%
Armed Forces	3	0.32%	627	66.21%	2	0.21%	315	33.26%
Mental Health Issues	88	9.29%	542	57.23%	32	3.38%	285	30.10%
Suicide/Self Harm	58	6.12%	572	60.40%	30	3.17%	287	30.31%
Street Gangs	30	3.17%	600	63.36%	25	2.64%	292	30.83%
Weapons	97	10.24%	533	56.28%	67	7.07%	250	26.40%

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There are well established MAPPA processes in Barnet and these will be subject to a HMIP Thematic Inspection W/C 7/2/22.

IOM continues to work well and the cohort has been redefined to take account of violent offending / harm.

Probation is well engaged with Serious Youth Violence / Serious Group Offending multiagency forums. However, there is poor identification of Care Experienced People on Probation as well as those who are ex Armed Services personnel. Work is ongoing with colleagues in Leaving Care to improve the identification of Care Leavers and then to explore whether there are any gaps in provision/support for this group.

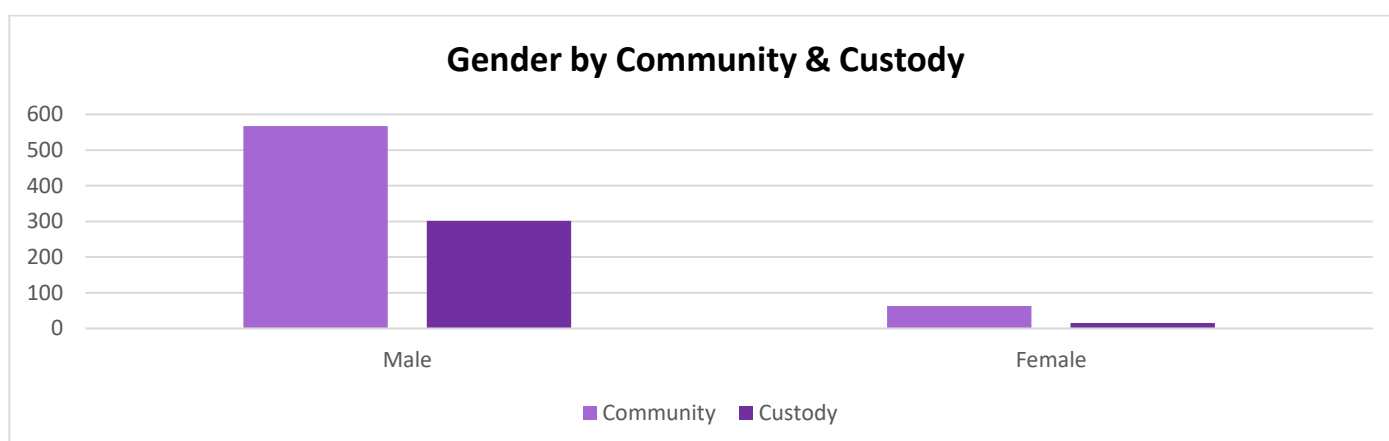
Whilst Probation benefits from NHS support for the Personality Disorder cohort, there is no established commissioned service for mental health support following the cessation of contract with 'together'

Points to consider

- Is there an opportunity to co-commission some support / intervention for offenders with mental health issues that do not meet the threshold for Community Mental Health Services? Are there any existing services available?

Gender by Community & Custody

Gender	Community	%	Custody	%
Male	567	65.25%	302	34.75%
Female	63	80.77%	15	19.23%



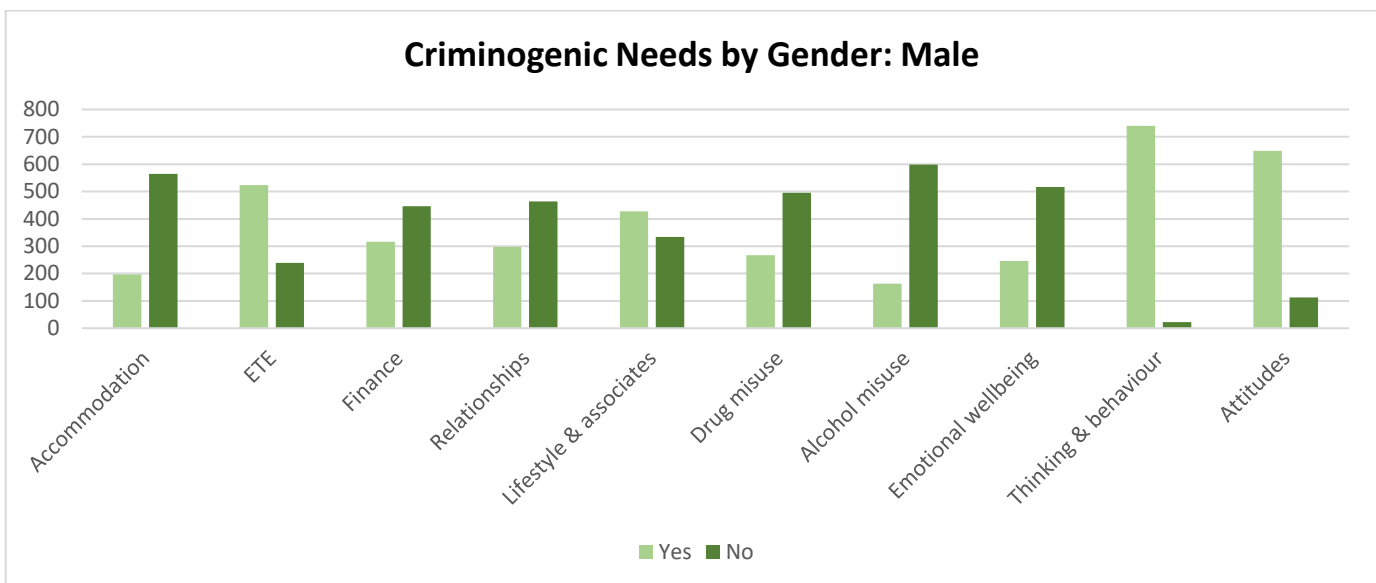
Criminogenic Needs by Gender

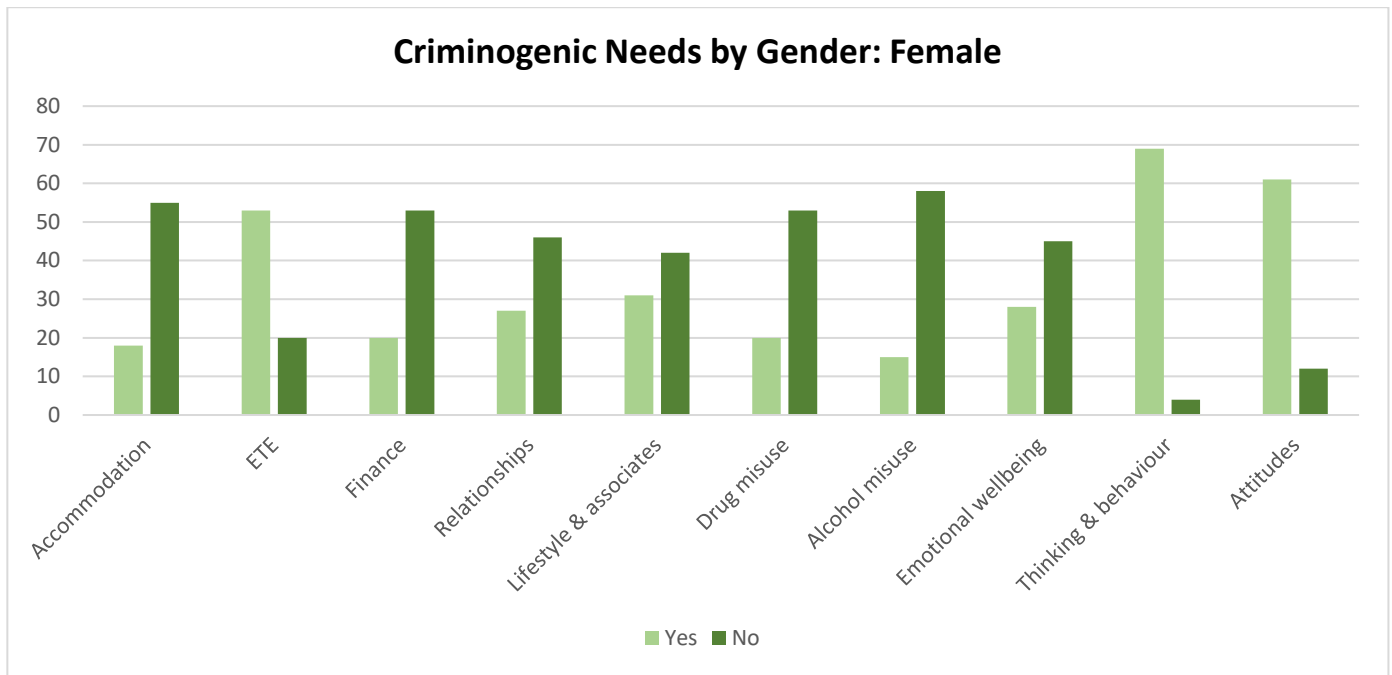
Criminogenic Needs	Male				Female			
	Yes	%	No	%	Yes	%	No	%
Accommodation	197	23.59%	565	67.66%	18	2.16%	55	6.59%
ETE	523	62.63%	239	28.62%	53	6.35%	20	2.40%
Finance	316	37.84%	446	53.41%	20	2.40%	53	6.35%
Relationships	298	35.69%	464	55.57%	27	3.23%	46	5.51%
Lifestyle & associates	428	51.26%	334	40.00%	31	3.71%	42	5.03%
Drug misuse	267	31.98%	495	59.28%	20	2.40%	53	6.35%
Alcohol misuse	163	19.52%	599	71.74%	15	1.80%	58	6.95%
Emotional wellbeing	246	29.46%	516	61.80%	28	3.35%	45	5.39%
Thinking & behaviour	740	88.62%	22	2.63%	69	8.26%	4	0.48%
Attitudes	649	77.72%	113	13.53%	61	7.31%	12	1.44%

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Probation benefits from specifically commissioned rehabilitative services for women provided by Advance Minerva and Women in Prison. Uptake and engagement with these services is high.

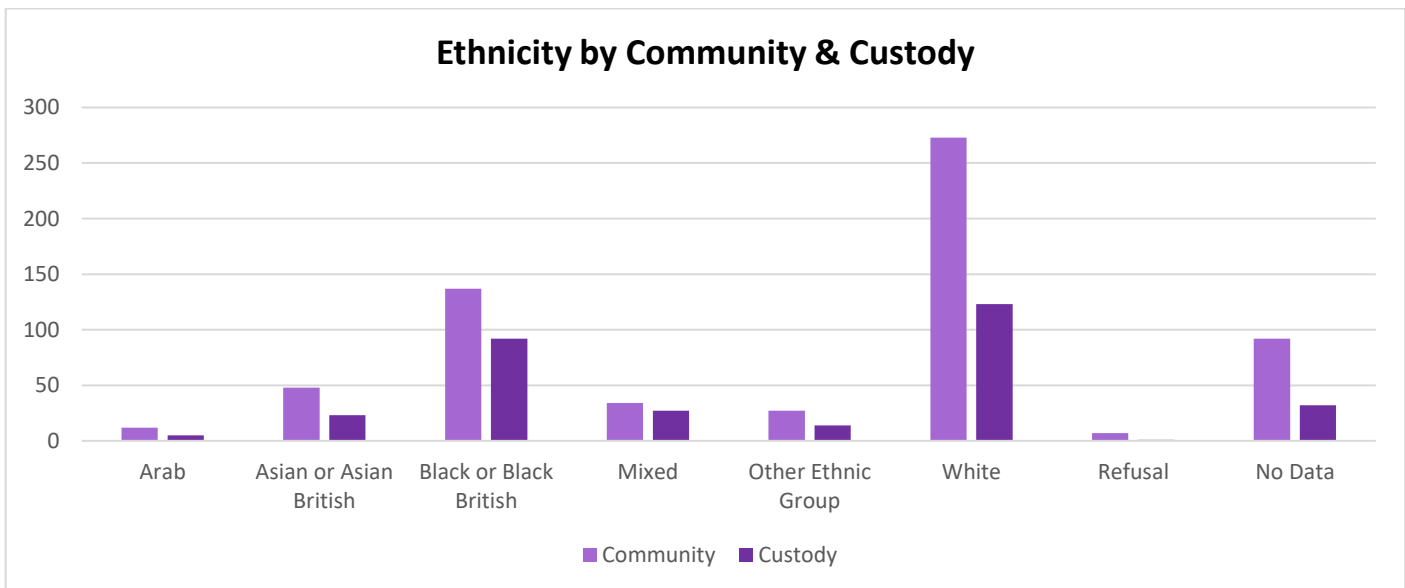
Ethnicity by Community & Custody

Ethnicity	Community	%	Custody	%
Arab	12	70.59%	5	29.41%
Asian or Asian British	48	67.61%	23	32.39%
Black or Black British	137	59.83%	92	40.17%
Mixed	34	55.74%	27	44.26%
Other Ethnic Group	27	65.85%	14	34.15%
White	273	68.94%	123	31.06%
Refusal	7	87.50%	1	12.50%
No Data	92	74.19%	32	25.81%

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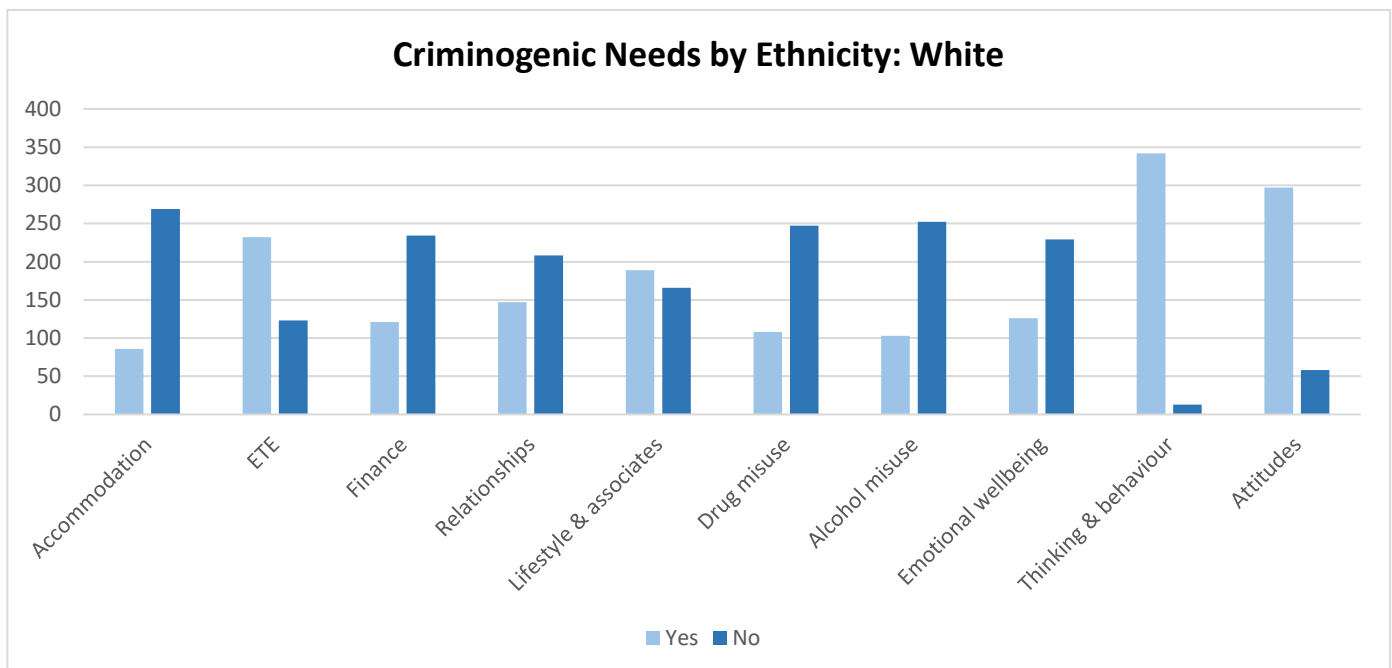
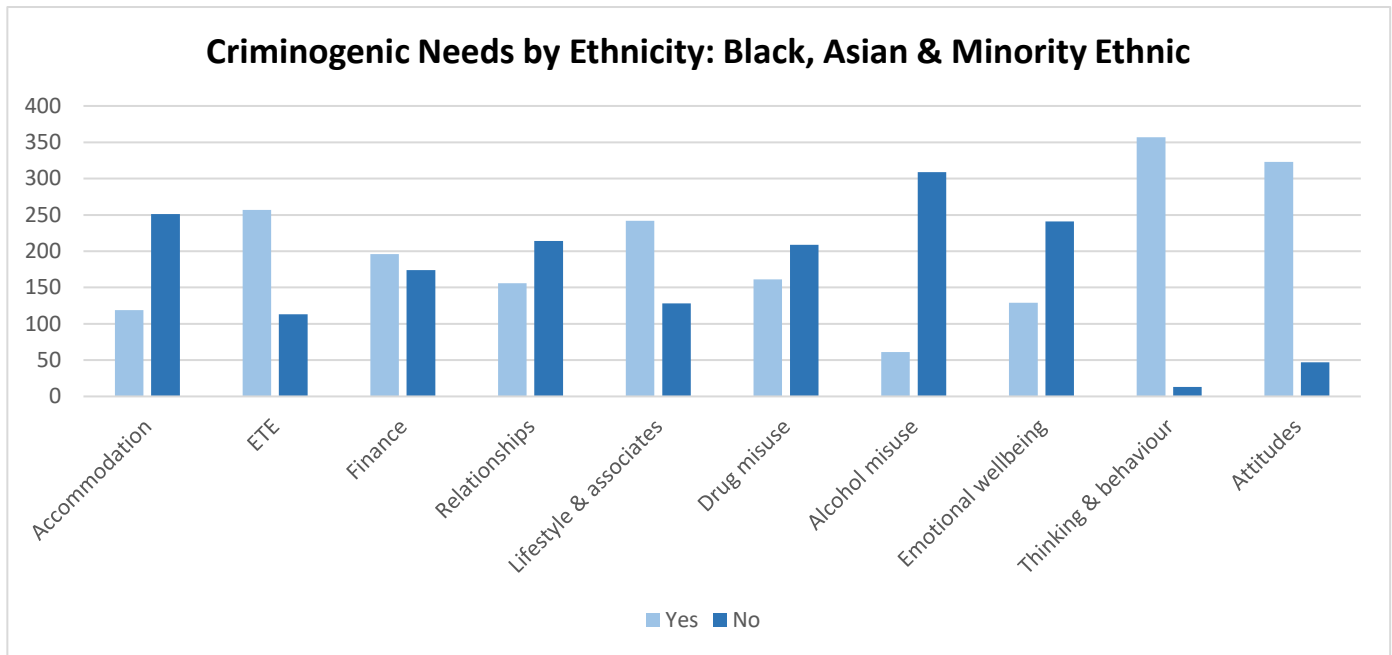
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Criminogenic Needs by Ethnicity

Criminogenic Needs	Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic				White			
	Yes	%	No	%	Yes	%	No	%
Accommodation	119	16.41%	251	34.62%	86	11.86%	269	37.10%
ETE	257	35.45%	113	15.59%	232	32.00%	123	16.97%
Finance	196	27.03%	174	24.00%	121	16.69%	234	32.28%
Relationships	156	21.52%	214	29.52%	147	20.28%	208	28.69%

Lifestyle & associates	242	33.38%	128	17.66%	189	26.07%	166	22.90%
Drug misuse	161	22.21%	209	28.83%	108	14.90%	247	34.07%
Alcohol misuse	61	8.41%	309	42.62%	103	14.21%	252	34.76%
Emotional wellbeing	129	17.79%	241	33.24%	126	17.38%	229	31.59%
Thinking & behaviour	357	49.24%	13	1.79%	342	47.17%	13	1.79%
Attitudes	323	44.55%	47	6.48%	297	40.97%	58	8.00%



It is noted that the categories here are very broad. Anecdotally an increase in People on Probation from Romania / Albania has been observed, some with suspected connections to organised crime both as perpetrator and victim.



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Points to consider

- Are there any culturally specific services in Barnet that Probation could make better use of?
- Any specific services for those from the Eastern European Block?

Other factors to consider

I have requested a further breakdown by age on the next iteration of the dataset to ascertain the specific risk and needs picture for both the young adult cohort (18-25) and older people (50+). Staff have indicated that they believe that additional mentoring support for young adults (not known to serious violence panels) is a gap that requires some consideration.

Report for Safer Communities Partnership Board

Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project

AGENDA ITEM 10

January 2022

Update on Barnet's Hate Crime Strategy 2020-24

1. In early 2020, the Barnet Hate Crime Lead developed a Hate Crime Strategy document in consultation with the Barnet Access to Justice Group (a subgroup of the Adult Safeguarding Board), the Safer Communities Partnership Board, the Barnet Community Safety Manager and the Barnet Hate Crime Reporting Coordinator.
2. The Strategy was reviewed by the Access to Justice Group members and was approved following 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. The strategy was presented to the Safer Communities Partnership Board and was approved and adopted in July 2021.
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”*.
4. 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.
5. The Hate Crime Reporting 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 Group and annual updates will be delivered to the Safer Communities Partnership Board.
 6. 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.

The Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project

7. The **Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project** is led by Barnet Mencap's Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator and supported by Barnet Council, the Metropolitan Police and other local voluntary and community organisations.
8. The key objectives of the Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project are to implement parts of the Council's Hate Crime Strategy and focus on:
 - Increasing reporting of: Disability Hate Crime; Racist and Religious Hate Crime; and Anti LGBT Hate Crime.
 - Providing ongoing support victims of hate crime.
 - Increasing community confidence in reporting hate crime to the Police.
 - Improving cross-agency working to tackle hate.
 - Safeguarding vulnerable adults and children from the impact of hate crime.
9. The Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator will deliver Quarterly Reports on the progress of these key objectives together with the data on national and local hate crime.

National Hate Crime Figures

10. In October 2021 the Home Office published its data for hate crime in England and Wales from October 2020 to October 2021. Some of the key data was as follows.
11. In the year ending March 2021 there were **124,091** hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales; of which there were:
 - 92,052 race hate crimes;
 - 6,377 religious hate crimes;
 - 18,596 sexual orientation hate crimes;
 - 9,943 disability hate crimes; and
 - 2,799 transgender hate crimes.
12. In 2020/21 there was an overall **9% increase in hate crime** from the previous year. In the year ending March 2020 there were 105,362 offences recorded by the Police in England and Wales.
13. The Home Office Report states that the increase in police recorded hate crime in recent years has been driven by improvements in crime recording and a better identification of what constitutes a hate crime.
14. The majority of hate crimes were racially motivated, accounting for around three-quarters of such offences (74%; 85,268 offences). **Racially motivated hate crimes increased by 12%** between year ending March 2020 and year ending March 2021.
15. Religious hate crimes fell by 18%, down from 6,856 in the previous year; this was the second successive fall in religious hate crimes since a peak of 7,202 offences in year ending March 2019.
16. Sexual orientation hate crimes increased 7% (to 17,135), disability hate crimes increased by 9% and transgender identity hate crimes increased by 3%. These percentage increases were smaller than seen in recent years.
17. Over half (52%) of the hate crimes recorded by the police were for public order offences; 40% were for violence against the person offences; and 5% were recorded as criminal damage and arson offences.

Barnet Hate Crime Figures

18. This table shows the hate crime incidents recorded by the Metropolitan Police in **Barnet** in the five years.

Category of Hate Crime	2021 Jan-Nov	2020	2019	2018	2017
Race and Religion	762	794	824	738	702
- Anti-Semitism	142	129	180	193	127
- Anti-Muslim	23	20	35	26	67
Disability	29	15	18	14	23
Homophobic	70	66	70	35	48
Transgender	10	3	6	5	3

Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project - Key Achievements in 2021

19. The Project has met the following objectives:

- Delivered **8 Staff Training Workshops** for **215 staff** at Barnet organisations.
- Delivered **6** Hate Crime Awareness Raising Workshops/Webinars for **105 residents**.
- Signed up **60** Hate Crime Reporting Champions.
- Barnet Mencap recorded **16 hate crime incidents** and supported clients to report these incidents to the Police.

20. Further details of these key objective are set out below.

Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project - Staff Training in 2021

21. The Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator has delivered 8 Staff Training Workshops for 215 staff in 2021. Workshops include information on identifying and reporting hate crime so that frontline staff can support victims to report hate crime to the Police.

22. In 2021 Staff Training Workshops have been delivered to teams at the following Barnet organisations:

- 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 Barnet
- North Central London CCG – NHS Staff

Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project - Community Engagement

23. During 2021 the Project has delivered the following community engagement and awareness raising work.

24. The Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator has delivered 6 **Hate Crime Awareness Raising Workshops/Webinars** for 105 residents in 2021. Webinars focused on: Online Hate Crime and Cyber Bullying; Impact of Anti-Semitism and Islamophobia on Adults at Risk; Restorative Justice for Victims of Hate Crime; and Staying Safe in the Community (Safe Places Scheme).

25. The Project also continues to promote the **Barnet Hate Crime Reporting Champion Scheme**. In 2021 **60** volunteers signed up to become Hate Crime Reporting Champions, pledging to report hate crime to the Police if they encounter it in the community. Registration to become a Hate Crime Reporting Champion can be accessed online any time via the Barnet Mencap website. Hate Crime Reporting Champions continue to receive the Hate Crime Reporting Bulletins and opportunities to attend workshops.

26. **Hate Crime Awareness Week** took place in October 2021. This year the Project was able to host in-person event again (in 2020 all events took place online due to the pandemic and Covid restrictions).

27. During the course of the week, **Hate Crime Reporting Stands** were set-up in Finchley Central (Albert Place), Edgware Bus Station, Middlesex University and Golders Green Bus Station. Staff and volunteers from Barnet Mencap, Barnet Council and the Metropolitan Police engaged with over **200** residents and signed up **50** Hate Crime Reporting Champions.

28. The Hate Crime Reporting Bulletin was circulated to over 30 local organisations and Barnet residents. Information on Hate Crime Reporting Centres was also included in the Barnet Stay Safe Leaflet.

Hate Crime Reporting Centres

29. Barnet continues to operate a network of third-party Hate Crime Reporting Centres where victims and witnesses of hate crime, in particular our more vulnerable members, can access support to report offences to the Police and be referred or signposted to local community organisations for ongoing support. Barnet's Hate Crime Reporting Centres are selected to represent a diverse cross-section of the community and are in accessible locations across the borough.
30. In October 2021, Middlesex University officially launched as a community Hate Crime Reporting Centre. The University has developed an online reporting platform, **Report.It.To.Stop.It** to facilitate students and visitors to report any incident of discrimination, bullying, harassment, intimidation, violence or any other form of hate.
31. The Project continues to monitor and provide support to all Hate Crime Reporting Centres to ensure partnership in identifying and responding to all forms of hate crime that emerge in Barnet.

Hate Crime and Restorative Justice

32. The Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project has worked with Why-me? a voluntary organisation which offers victims of crime the opportunity to take part in a restorative justice process. Over the course of the partnership, the Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator has offered the opportunity to participate in the restorative justice process to all victims of hate crime who have reported via Barnet Mencap.
33. The partnership with Why-me? also involved a collaboration with Middlesex University to produce four Disability Hate Crime Short Films. The films were produced by Middlesex University Media Students and featured Barnet Mencap Clients. The films were launched by Why me? and Middlesex University in December 2021. They are an excellent learning resource which will be made available for viewing via the Barnet Mencap website and will be shown during future Hate Crime Training Workshops.

Safe Places Scheme

34. In September 2021 the Barnet Safe Places Scheme was relaunched. A Safe Place helps people (particularly those with learning disabilities, autism, or other care needs) if they feel scared, anxious or at risk when they are out in the community. The Safe place could be, for example, a café, a shop or supermarket, a library or a community centre. Trained staff can help vulnerable adults to phone a family member or carer and/or

offer them somewhere safe to wait. Safe Place sites are identified via an official window sticker.

35. The Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator together with Community Support Officers from the Metropolitan Police carried out focus groups with Barnet Mencap clients to identify suitable Safe Place venues across Barnet. Site-visits were then carried out to these venues, where staff/management were offered the opportunity to join the scheme.
36. There has to date, been an overwhelming response from the community with over 20 businesses/venues in Finchley, Edgware and Burnt Oak joining the scheme. The Scheme will be extended to cover all parts of Barnet in early 2022.
37. Details of each of the registered Safe Places will be provided via the Barnet Council and Barnet Mencap websites.

Law Commission Review on Reform of Hate Crime Laws

38. In December 2021 the Law Commission published its Report on its recommendations for reform of hate crime laws. The reforms aim to make hate crime laws fairer and also to protect women for the first time. The recommendations include:
 - a. Levelling up the protection for disability and LGBT+ victims;
 - b. Tackling sex and gender abuse; and
 - c. Protecting freedom of expression.
39. The recommendations are being reviewed by the Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator so that any relevant developments can be implemented locally. These developments will be reported on in the next Quarterly Report.

Report by:

**Reshma Hirani
Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator
Barnet Mencap**

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Barnet Homes Update 2020/21

In support of the objectives of the Barnet Safer
Communities Partnership

Greg Terefenko
January 2022

Slide 1

TG1

Terefenko, Greg, 05/10/21

Overview

- Barnet Homes and partnership working
- Themes
- Key projects
 - Overview
 - Challenges

1: Responding to Crime & ASB

ASB Management

- Overview of service
- Case management
- Triage
- High risk cases
- Key partnerships
- Performance
- Satisfaction

2: Engaged & Informed about Community Safety

Resident engagement

- Urban Gamez 2021
 - Barnet Homes largest engagement event
 - Partners such as Art Against knives as well as employment agencies and contractors attended.
- Community engagement on the Graham Park Estate
 - Seeking to build confidence and engagement on the Estate.



3: Preventing violence against women & girls

Domestic Violence and Abuse One Stop Shop

- One stop shop held weekly
- 1287 approaches in 2020/21

Sanctuary Scheme

- £40k budget for installing security measures
- 393 referrals to the Sanctuary scheme in 2020/21

3: Preventing violence against women & girls

Minerva House

- Refuge available for women fleeing domestic violence
- 6 bed spaces
- 2020/21 24 women and 22 children received support

Pan-London / VAWG

- London wide agreement – secure tenants able to move to other boroughs

4: Providing a co-ordinated response against violence & exploitation

0-19 Localities

- 2 Navigator Officers work 1 day a week from localities hubs across the borough carrying out early intervention work
- .A Housing Needs Manager attends panel meetings for multi-agency approach to resolving complex cases
- Early intervention strategy to prevent homelessness and an escalation into statutory services

The Barnet Vulnerable Adolescent at Risk Panel (VARP)

- Engagement with the VARP to reduce the risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) and Child Criminal Exploitation.

Issues					
	July	August	September	October	November
ASB	4	1	2	5	5
Flytipping	13	13	6	1	0
Rough Sleepers	14	11	12	5	16
Vandalism	0	3	3	1	0
Total	31	28	23	12	21



Any Questions?

**Safer Communities Partnership Board
Forward Plan
January-Dec 2022**

Contact: Tracy Scollin Tel 020 8359 2315 tracy.scollin@barnet.gov.uk

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

21 st January 2022			
Title of Report	Overview of theme/decision	Report of (officer)	Issue Type (Non-Key, Key, Urgent)
Performance update (Q3 2021/22)	Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Community Safety Team, LBB	Non-Key
Family Services – Youth Justice Board update	Relevant to priority 4 of the Community Safety Strategy	Director, Children’s Social Care, LBB	Non-Key
Update on Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan	Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Senior Partnership Performance Analyst, LBB Director, Children’s Social Care, LBB	Non-key
North West BCU Police update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board	Relevant to all areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Metropolitan Police	Non-Key
Update on reunification of National Probation Service in Performance Report	Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Senior Probation Officer	Non-key
Update on Community Payback		Unpaid Work West London	Non-key

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

Update on the Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project (Bi-Annual Report)	Relevant to Priority 7, Community Safety Strategy	Hate Crime Coordinator, Community Safety Team, LBB	Non-Key
Barnet Homes Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board	Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Barnet Homes	Non-Key
Report on Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy – for approval	Relevant to Priority 3 of the Community Safety Strategy	Director Children’s Social Care, LBB	Non-Key

20 April 2022

(Possibly move due to pre-election period for 2022 Local Election)

Title of Report	Overview of theme/decision	Report of (officer)	Issue Type (Non-Key, Key, Urgent)
Performance update	Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Community Safety Team, LBB	Non-Key
Family Services – Youth Justice Board update	Relevant to Priority 4 of the Community Safety Strategy	Director Children’s Social Care, LBB	Non-Key
North West BCU Police Update to the Safer Communities	Relevant to all areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Metropolitan Police	Non-Key

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

Partnership Board			Non-key
London Fire Brigade Annual Update	Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Borough Commander, Barnet, London Fire Brigade	Non-Key
Update on Antisocial Behaviour (including refresh to all members of the tools and powers)	Relevant to priorities 1 and 2 of the Community Safety Strategy	Community Safety Manager	Non-key
To be allocated			
Inclusion Barnet		VCS representation lead at Inclusion Barnet VCS Support Lead	
Victim Support		TBC Victim Support	
North West London Magistrates Court		TBC	
North Central London Clinical Commissioning Group	Update on Serious Youth Crime Reduction	Assistant Director Communities (Health Inequalities) at NHS NCL CCG	
Middlesex University		TBC	
Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board		Independent Chairman, Adults Safeguarding Board	

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board		Chairman SNB	
Department for Work and Pensions		Senior National Account Manager, DWP	

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