

MEETING

SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD

DATE AND TIME

FRIDAY 22ND JULY, 2022

AT 10.00 AM

VENUE

HENDON TOWN HALL, THE BURROUGHS, LONDON NW4 4BQ

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

Chair: Councillor Sara Conway
Vice Chair: Representative of Metropolitan Police

Partners:

Community Safety Manager
London Borough of Barnet (LBB)
Barnet Homes
Barnet Reducing Offending Partnership Coordinator
Chair, Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board
Assistant Director, Counter Fraud
Head of Community Safety, Enforcement, CCTV & Intelligence
Director of Children's Social Care
LBB Director of Public Health
LBB Executive Director of Assurance
Inclusion Barnet
Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board
London Fire Brigade
Metropolitan Police
National Probation Service
North Central London CCG
North West London Magistrates Court
Re
Victim Support

In line with the Constitution's Public Participation and Engagement Rules, requests to submit public questions or comments must be submitted by 10AM on the third working day before the date of the committee meeting. Therefore, the deadline for this meeting is Tuesday 19 July 2022 at 10AM. Requests must be submitted to Corinna Demetriou

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

Andrew Charlwood – Head of Governance

Governance Service contact: Corinna Demetriou

Media Relations Contact: Tristan Garrick 020 8359 2454 Tristan.Garrick@Barnet.gov.uk

ASSURANCE GROUP

Please consider the environment before printing.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

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Safer Communities Partnership Board

Minutes of the meeting held 10.00 am on 21 January 2022
Hendon Town Hall, The Burroughs, London NW4 4BQ

AGENDA ITEM 2

Board Members present:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Councillor Jennifer Grocock | Chairman |
| Justin Zitver | Metropolitan Police Barnet |
| Declan Khan | Assistant Director, Counter Fraud, Community Safety & Protection, 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 |
| Kathleen Hill | National Probation Service |
| Steven Odeyemi | National Probation Service |
| Koreen Logie | National Probation Service |
| Greg Terefenko | Barnet Homes |
| Judi Dumont-Barter | Inclusion Barnet |
| Karen Lingwood | London Borough of Barnet |
| Chris Kelly | London Borough of Barnet |
| Amlan Kumar Ghoshal | Safer Neighbourhood Board |

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

The Chairman welcomed all to the meeting.

2. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 22 October 2022 be agreed as a correct record.

3. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence had been received from:

- Chief Inspector Ed Baildon, Met Police
- Alice Bird, MOPAC Policy Officer
- Reshma Hirani, Hate Crime Reporting Coordinator, Barnet Mencap
- Fiona Bateman, Independent Chair, Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board

4. MATTERS ARISING

None.

5. PERFORMANCE UPDATE (Q3 2021/22)

The Board received a performance update covering the period August– November 2021 in the revised format and were invited to give comments in relation to how this

information is presented. The Board were informed that the performance is generally positive however they do not reflect the work the met police have carried out in relation to the Winter Crime Strategy so the performance statistics in the next quarter may have an impact.

A decrease in residential and commercial burglaries was reported however Matt Leng reminded the board that as we currently are in winter nights we may see an increase in these figures for the next quarter. Robbery of personal property has seen a slight spike in performance which relates to a specific crime group which has been targeted and dealt with which has resulted in several persecutions and incarcerations.

Inspector Zitver was invited to comment on the statistics presented in the report and noted the group robbery trend which has significantly reduced since action from police has been taken however work continues in the Finchley where the offences were taking place. Some of the work in this area includes enhanced weapon sweeps and additional patrols.

The Board noted the Q3 2021/22 Performance Update as set out in the report and above.

6. FAMILY SERVICES - QUARTER 3 UPDATE

The Board received an update from Tina McElligott for quarter 3, specifically highlighting:

- Supporting Families Programme (formerly Troubled Families Programme)
- Youth Justice Service
- Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan
- Domestic Abuse and Violence against Women and Girls

Tina McElligott informed the Board that there will be an inspection of the service taking place on the week commencing 14th February. The team have not been inspected since June 2014 where two recommendations came from it and the Youth Justice Plan will also be included in this.

The Chairman asked if the team are prepared for the upcoming inspection and if two weeks is sufficient to complete the report after the follow up. Tina McElligott commented that the team have had a long lead in time to the inspection and have had 7 weeks to prepare for it and the team are ready and that two weeks is sufficient as the team will only need to write up the action plan post inspection.

The Chairman asked what number had received custodial interventions. Tina McElligott advised that 15 young people over the year received custodial interventions.

Judi Dumont- Barter asked if this work is representative in the data supplied in terms of needs of the young people and how many are currently asylum seekers. Tina McElligott confirmed that none of these are at the higher rate of offending and the team would need to drill into the data to see who is an unaccompanied asylum seeker as there currently is no trend in data to show this.

Chris Kelly presented the Barnet Local Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan which is submitted to the violence reduction unit setting out a public health approach and how we are reducing violence. The plan has been through a substantial review with partners and brings together key actions derived from partnership working.

Tamara Djuretic welcomed the strategy and asked what other resources sit behind the strategy to deliver this and if any further investment is needed to deliver it. Chris Kelly commented that work within the plan is already funded via bids or business as usual activity so is not reliant on additional funding elsewhere.

The Board **approved** the Barnet Local Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan.

Karen Lingwood took the Board through the draft strategy consultation which detailed the findings from the consultation following an extensive phase one of the works.

The Board **approved** the implementation of the refreshed VAWG strategy and thanked both Chris Kelly and Karen Lingwood for their efforts.

7. NORTH WEST BCU POLICE UPDATE TO THE SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD

Inspector Justin Zitver provided a verbal update on the North West Borough Command Unit (BCU). He reported that there has been an increase in town centre team patrolling, notably in Wembley and Harlsden. There is a recent burglary hotspot within the Colindale ward and criminals are targeting residential properties between the hours of 2-7pm however additional police patrols have been sent out. There is also work being carried out in Burnt Oak and Colindale which link to more violent with injury and Problem Orientated Policing (POP) is taking place in these areas.

Streetsafe was discussed at the previous board and 4 wards where work will be carried out are Childs Hill, Garden Suburb, Finchley Church End and East Finchley and will run until March 2022. Inspector Zitver also informed that the 3 wards within Barnet that have not had any recent issues include Totteridge, Hale and Golders Green. Some of the work that has been carried out in these boroughs so far are weapon sweeps, late night patrols, walkabouts with ward Councillors. Positive Activity Initiatives are also taking place taking place with volunteers in the borough to ask how they feel about the areas they live in. This will be a 3-week initiative with 3 activities per week to begin with and more of these will be organised going forward. Initial areas to be targeted are Finchley and Golders Green.

The Chairman made reference to street furniture and Inspector Zitver advised that the team have a designated officer looking at longer term work in areas where people loiter which is currently a work in progress. Matt Leng confirmed that the Met Police and other Councils have been carrying out POP work to target areas of crime for many years and advocate for the removal of things such as phone boxes where they add no value to the area and potentially cause the public space to be misused. Declan Khan then informed the Board that he is currently increasing the size of the Community Safety team whereby longer patrols will be covered with a view to move to ward-based coverage going forward.

Tamara Djuretic asked if there was a single point of contact for members of the public to report any issues. Inspector Zitver advised that the local teams can be contacted with all details to be found on the Met Police website. If a crime is to be reported the public should continue to use 101 for a non emergency or 999 in an emergency.

Tina McElligott asked if there is a potential link between the POP and the Safer Schools teams given all the issues with young people we are seeing. Inspector Zitver confirmed that his team works regularly with the Safer Schools teams however the wider issues have not been generated by school activity so far in the two particular areas highlighted.

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

8. UPDATE ON RE-UNIFICATION OF NATIONAL PROBATION SERVICE IN PERFORMANCE REPORT

Koreen Logie updated the Board on the reunification and advised that much more work on blended caseloads has been noted and staff training has taken place over the past 6 weeks to enable the teams to carry out casework more effectively. There are a number of staff vacancies which are vacant, particularly in the YOS which is causing some delays in transitioning cases. She updated on the YOS transition programme via secondees in the Youth Offending Programme which is now called Next Steps Programme which is being launched and took the Board through the needs assessment and highlighted some of the key issues in the report based on internal data.

Judi Dumont- Barter asked about thinking and behaviours in young offenders that have identification autism in older people and if there is any evidence or data of this. She also asked in relation to work carried out with the NCL surrounding young black men and mental health and asked how the probation service is linked into this work. Koreen Logie noted that the joined up working with health colleagues focusing on high risk, high need individuals is working well and is well funded with lots of additional support however it is the tier that sits underneath the high risk cases that needs more attention and would welcome joint working with health colleagues for this cohort of individuals. In relation to autism in offenders there is no definitive data to show this however it does come to attention of staff dealing with people who are on probation and she informed that training has taken place with Barnet Mencap on training and awareness on autism and learning difficulties.

Tina McElligott informed the Board that her team had been successful in bidding for funding from the London Crime Prevention Fund and Richard Norfolk took the Board through some of the ideas the team would be proposing to carry out with the funding. There would also be an opportunity to work with the Probation Service and Koreen Logie welcomed this suggestion.

ACTION: Richard Norfolk

9. UPDATE ON COMMUNITY PAYBACK

Kathleen Hill and Steven Odeyemi from the Probation Service updated the Board on the work that is taking place within the borough and commented that currently there are 4 projects that are run weekly totalling 7 sessions with a capacity of 68 hours which is moving in the right direction in terms of pre covid hours and the data reflects this increase. Currently delivering approx 67% compliance in Barnet however agreed that this needs to improve and a plan is in place to ensure this is raised. The teams will continue to increase project capacity with heightened awareness on health and safety and will move to approximately teams of 8-10 persons working on projects. 'Project in a box' projects will also increase for those service users who are able to work more independently on specific tasks enabling them to work at home, giving the service more diversity overall.

Steven Odeyemi took the Board through the projects taking place in various spots in the borough via a presentation highlighting that the focus is on more meaningful work for service users to enable engagement on a wider scale to stabilise their futures.

The Chairman asked if the service users are from the Borough of Barnet and what tasks were being carried out on the Grange and St Agnes School. Steven Odeyemi reported that most are from Barnet but there are a small minority of service users from neighbouring boroughs or further afield however placing people on projects is based around risk management depending on who these individuals are. Work taking place at both St Agnes and on the Grange Estate is gardening and site maintenance however this is under review.

Judi Dumont-Barter asked if there is enough funding for this and if the team had considered making a bid for the Barnet Innovation fund. Kathleen Hill informed that the labour is supplied by the service users and that her team do not pay for the work to be carried out, the funding comes from the beneficiaries themselves.

Richard Norfolk commented that he is a big supporter of this scheme and commented on the fantastic opportunities for people to get involved, building positivity in people's lives especially those who are under the lower end of crime but who have complex needs. He raised the subject of the tasking process and how members of the public would be made aware of this. Steven Odeyemi commented that he would supply the Chairman with this information

ACTION: Steven Odeyemi

Richard Norfolk noted that 30% of the sentence can be used for education and training opportunity and needs to be meaningful there is still some work Barnet Council can do to assist more with this. The Chairman suggested Richard Norfolk to liaise with Probation Service colleagues to take this forward and report back at a future board meeting.

ACTION: Richard Norfolk

The Board noted the probation service update as set out in the presentation and as detailed as above.

10. UPDATE ON THE BARNET ZERO TOLERANCE TO HATE CRIME PROJECT (BI-ANNUAL REPORT)

Reshma Hirani was not present at the meeting, and it was therefore suggested to take a note of any questions that arise in relation to the above item. Attendees at the meeting were therefore invited to submit questions within a 4 week period to the Chairman and the clerk in preparation for these to be responded to at the next board.

11. BARNET HOMES UPDATE TO THE SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD

Greg Terefenko, Head of Housing at Barnet Homes provided an update on their services including informing the Board that the team have undertaken a holistic review of the Anti-Social Behaviour service following feedback with partners and residents and advised that at the first point of contact residents needs are not being met at the first point of contact. Training has been completed for contact centre staff to understand what is required when a call of this nature is received and the best way to resolve the issue and give the resident an understanding of expectations of officers and residents themselves to work collectively together.

A triage service has been created via the contact centre where an upskilled team will assess any reports that come through and will send these to the specialist anti-social behaviour team who will make contact with the customer within 48 hours. Continual contact will take place every two weeks to ensure the customer is kept up to date with the progress of the case initially reported and the Barnet Homes website has been updated to reflect the new approach to tackling Anti-social behaviour and lists what constitutes as Anti-Social behaviour for the benefit of residents.

Performance is continuing to remain strong however there are still challenges with staff themselves reporting Anti-Social behaviour and the year-to-date figure of ASB cases is 76 with approximately 5 cases a month being reported which reflects vast under reporting and it will be the job of teams going forward will be to focus on building engagement with customers in tackling this. Certain estates, namely in Colindale is a distinct lack of under reporting.

Engagement programmes have taken place, namely Urban Gamez and other targeted community engagement events to reach out to customers to try to determine the reluctance to report ASB and feedback so far has shown that there is a lack on confidence in Barnet Homes resolving these issues. The team continue to work with the Police, CAFT and other partners to increase presence on estates and patrols have been prioritised to 7 days now on certain estates.

Barnet Homes also to continue to engage with the domestic violence one stop shop where there were 1287 approaches for the year 2020/21, the sanctuary scheme where there is £40,000 worth of security measures and 393 referrals. Minerva House is also available for those fleeing domestic violence and 24 women and 22 children benefitted from this support in 2020/21.

A specific neighbourhood plan has also been created for the Grahame Park Estate which will help work with customers to highlight key points of concern and to show

that Barnet Homes is serious about listening to them and tackling issues on the estate such as ASB and drugs and the resident board which was recently formed will be fed back to on a regular basis.

The Board noted the Barnet Homes update as set out in the presentation and details above.

12. FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Noted.

13. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

None.

14. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting was confirmed as the 27 April 2022.

The meeting finished at 12.09 pm

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| | <p>AGENDA ITEM 5</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Safer Communities Partnership Board</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">22nd July 2022</h3> |
| <p style="text-align: right;">Title</p> | <p>Annual Report of the Safer Communities Partnership Board 2021-2022</p> |
| <p style="text-align: right;">Report of</p> | <p>Chair of the Safer Communities Partnership Board</p> |
| <p style="text-align: right;">Wards</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
| <p style="text-align: right;">Status</p> | <p>Public</p> |
| <p style="text-align: right;">Enclosures</p> | <p>Appendix 1 – Annual Report of the Safer Communities Partnership Board 2021-2022</p> |
| <p style="text-align: right;">Officer Contact Details</p> | <p>Maggie Higton-Brown – Head of Community Safety maggie.higton-brown@barnet.gov.uk</p> <p>Clair Green, Executive Director of Assurance clair.green@barnet.gov.uk</p> <p>Tina McElligott – Director of Children’s Social Care Tina.mcelligott@barnet.gov.uk</p> |

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|--|
| <h2>Summary</h2> |
| <p>Barnet Borough Council has a statutory duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, and the subsequent amendments by the Police and Justice Act 2006, to work in partnership with other statutory and non-statutory partners and agencies to address community safety issues within the Borough, collectively known as the Safer Communities Partnership Board.</p> <p>The attached Annual Report details the work of the Safer Communities Partnership Board and the outcomes it has achieved for 2021-2022 and demonstrates how the Community Leadership and Libraries Committee meets its scrutiny function of the Safer Communities Partnership Board.</p> |

Officers Recommendations

- 1. That the Safer Communities Partnership Board approve the Annual Report for 2021-2022 as an accurate record of the outcomes and work programme for that year.**
- 2. That the Safer Communities Partnership Board recommend the Community Leadership and Libraries Committee note and approve the report.**

1. Why this report is needed

- 1.1 The Annual Report describes the work of the Safer Communities Partnership Board for 2021-2022 and the outcomes and work programmes for that year.
- 1.2 The Safer Communities Partnership Board is asked whether they wish to make any amendments and note that the report will be presented to the Community Leadership and Libraries Committee.

2. Reasons for recommendations

- 2.1 It is a constitutional requirement for the Safer Communities Partnership Board to present an Annual Report to the Community Leadership and Libraries Committee each year.

3. Alternative options considered and not recommended

- 3.1 None.

4. Post decision implementation

- 4.1 Once agreed by the Board the report will be presented at the next Community Leadership and Libraries Committee.

5. Implications of decision

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 5.1.1 The annual report demonstrates how the Safer Communities Partnership Board supports and contributes to the delivery of the Council's priorities, as set out in the 2021 – 2025 Corporate Plan.

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

- 5.2.1 None in the context of this report

5.3 Legal and Constitutional References

- 5.3.1 The Safer Communities Partnership Board's terms of reference are noted in the Council's Constitution, Article 7, which states "The Safer Communities Partnership Board is the inter-agency mechanism in Barnet to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and reoffending and promote social cohesion. It acts as the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership as defined (and required) by the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act and subsequent amendments including the 2006 Police and Justice Act and the 2009 Policing and Crime Act.
- 5.3.2 Article 7 of the Council's constitution also sets out the responsibility for functions of the Community Leadership and Libraries Committee, which states "To act as the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee in accordance with the Police and Justice Act 2006 (Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny Regulations) 2009.

5.4 Insight

- 5.4.1 None in the context of this report.

5.5 Social Value

- 5.5.1 None in the context of this report.

5.6 Risk Management

- 5.6.1 None in the context of this report.

5.7 Equalities and Diversity

- 5.7.1 The public sector equality duty is set out in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- (a) Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
 - (b) Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
 - (c) Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

5.8 Corporate Parenting

- 5.8.1 None in the context of this report.

5.9 Consultation and Engagement

- 5.9.1 N/A

5.10 Environmental Impact

- 5.10.1 There are no direct environmental implications from noting the recommendations.

Implementing the recommendations in the report will lead to a positive impact on the Council's carbon and ecology impact, or at least it is neutral.

6. Background papers

None

Safer Communities Partnership Board Annual Report 1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022

Cllr Sara Conway
Chair of the Safer Communities Partnership Board
July 2022

Contents

- 1. Introduction and overview**
- 2. Meetings and Attendees**
- 3. Key workstreams of the Safer Communities Partnership Board during 2021-22**
- 4. Planned and unplanned work**
- 5. Conclusions**

Annex 1 – Schedule of actual work 2021-22

1. Introduction and Overview

- 1.1. The Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB) brings together the local authority, Police and other statutory and non-statutory agencies and organisations to tackle and reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, adversely affecting residents and the environment within the London Borough of Barnet. It acts as the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, which is required by legislation.
- 1.2. The SCPB works to understand the issues affecting the residents of Barnet and aims to address these in a problem-solving forum.
- 1.3. This annual report provides a summary of work undertaken by the members of the SCPB during the period of 2021 - 2022.
- 1.4. This annual report forms part of the governance of the SCPB's performance. The report will be presented to the Community Leadership and Libraries Committee as part of the committee's overview and scrutiny function of the SCPB.

2. Meetings and Attendees

- 2.1. During the financial year of 2021-2022 the SCPB met on three occasions, 23rd July 2021, 22nd October 2021 and 21st January 2022, with an earlier meeting of 9th April 2021 cancelled.
- 2.2. All three meetings of the SCPB during 2021-2022 were chaired by Councillor Jennifer Grocock and attended by several partner agencies and statutory members. Please see Table 1 below for a list of attendees and date of attendance.

Table 1 Meetings and representatives present

| 23 rd July 2021 | 22 nd October 2021 | 21 st January 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Metropolitan Police | Metropolitan Police | Metropolitan Police |
| Executive Director, Assurance, LBB | Executive Director, Assurance, LBB | Executive Director, Assurance, LBB |
| Assistant Director, Counter Fraud, Community Safety & Protection, LBB | Assistant Director, Counter Fraud, Community Safety & Protection, LBB | Assistant Director, Counter Fraud, Community Safety & Protection, LBB |
| Community Safety Manager, LBB | Community Safety Manager, LBB | Community Safety Manager, LBB |
| Data Analyst, LBB | Data Analyst, LBB | Data Analyst, LBB |
| Reducing Offending Partnership Manager, LBB | Reducing Offending Partnership Manager, LBB | Reducing Offending Partnership Manager, LBB |
| National Probation Service | National Probation Service | National Probation Service |
| Inclusion Barnet | Inclusion Barnet | Inclusion Barnet |
| Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board | Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board | Barnet Homes |
| Barnet Mencap | Barnet Mencap | Domestic Abuse Consultant LBB |
| Hate Crime Reporting Co-ordinator, LBB | Head of Public Health Comm., LBB | Partnerships and Engagement Lead, Children's Services, LBB |
| MOPAC | Victim Support | |
| Borough Commander, London Fire | Domestic Abuse Consultant, LBB | Safer Neighbourhood Board |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Brigade | | |
| Director Early Help& Children’s Social Care, Family Services, LBB | Head of Intervention & Planning, Children Services, LBB | |
| Director of Public Health, LBB | VAWG Strategy Manager, LBB | |
| Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board | Youth Justice Service Manager, LBB | |
| Prevent Co-ordinator | Partnerships and Engagement Lead, Children’s Services, LBB | |
| Youth Justice Service Manager, LBB | | |
| London Accommodation Pathfinder Strategic Development Manager, LBC | | |

3. Key workstreams of the Safer Communities Partnership Board 2021-22

3.1. Safer Communities Strategy 2022-27 (Revision of 2021-25 date)

- 3.1.1. The SCPB fulfilled their statutory duty to prepare and implement a strategy that sets out how the Board plans to work in partnership to reduce crime, and anti-social behaviour within the area.
- 3.1.2. Barnet’s Community Safety Strategy (and the supporting Community Safety Strategic Crime Needs Assessment (2020) was presented to the Community Leadership and Libraries Committee (CLLC) in October 2021.
- 3.1.3. The SCPB noted comments from the CLLC highlighting the need for co-dependency between the revision of Barnet’s Community Safety Strategy for 2022-2027 with the refresh of the Mayors’ Policing and Crime Plan (2017-2021).
- 3.1.4. Originally the new Community Safety Strategy had been proposed to be consecutive with the previous strategy (2021-25), to align with the Barnet Corporate Strategy. However, due to the impact of Covid19 the new 5-year strategy is now for the period 2022-2027.

3.2. Performance updates Community Safety/Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

3.2.1. Qtr. 1

- 3.2.1.1. The Community Safety Team presented the Qtr. 1 performance update showing a reduction in burglary, robbery, and violent crime, along with a 7% decrease in domestic violence and violence with injury. However, there was a 34% increase in the total number of repeat anti-social behaviour calls with the total ASB calls increasing by 8%.
- 3.2.1.2. The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) highlighted an increase in reported domestic violence since lockdown. MPS subsequently increased their resources, to both address this issue and to work with repeat victims.
- 3.2.1.3. The MPS reported their work around vulnerable repeat victims of ASB and highlighted a necessity to review how the incidents were recorded. The MPS also monitored typical locations where ASB was prevalent, ensuring systems were in place to manage this.

3.2.2. Qtr. 2

- 3.2.2.1. The Community Safety Team presented the Qtr. 2 performance report which included data showing pre covid trends. There was a large percentage increase in crime figures across all areas. However, this was due to a much lower baseline owing to the impact Covid-19 lockdowns had on crime figures, e.g., ASB increased and residential burglary decreased. Therefore, it was suggested that 2019 pre-covid figures should be used as a baseline instead. Please see Table 2 for comparable data sets.
- 3.2.2.2. The MPS planned with partners, for the predicted seasonal increase in residential burglary associated with longer nights. A plan to review offending rates was scheduled for 6 months; in order to assess whether interventions had reduced offending in children and adults.
- 3.2.2.3. Inclusion Barnet instigated a report from Community Safety and Family Services on any diversionary work having taken place with young black males.

3.2.3. Qtr. 3

- 3.2.3.1. The Community Safety Team presented the performance update for Qtr. 3 in the revised format. The Board were generally positive; however, it was acknowledged that the revision did not reflect the work carried out by the MPS in relation to the winter crime strategy.
- 3.2.3.2. A decrease in residential and commercial burglaries was reported, however robbery of personal property did show an increase. This was primarily contributed to a specific crime group which had since been successfully disrupted.
- 3.2.3.3. The MPS stated that action including enhanced weapon sweeps and additional patrols had significantly reduced the robbery trend within the Finchley area, where the offences were prominent.

3.3. Available data sets

- 3.3.1. Table 2 shows the reported crime figures for the year by quarter, along with the crime figures for 2019 as a pre-covid baseline.

Table 2 Crime data against 2019 baseline

| Crime Type / Year | 2019 | 2021 | % Change | Actual difference |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Residential Burglary | 2157 | 1717 | -20% | -440 |
| Burglary Business and Community | 504 | 447 | -11% | -57 |
| Robbery | 852 | 537 | -37% | -315 |
| Violent Crime | 1732 | 2016 | +16% | +284 |

3.3.2. Due to abbreviated data sets presented in the performance reports for ASB, knife and gun crime, domestic abuse, and violence with injury, for 2019-20, it is not possible to report changes accurately. However, in the 12 months preceding Nov 2021 it is noted that;

- ASB calls decreased by 17.8%
- Knife crime decreased by 16.8%
- Gun crime increased by 33.3%
- Domestic abuse decreased by 5.1%
- Violence with injury decreased by 4.4%

*Data set used 12 months up to November 2021 in accordance with Qtr. 3. Qtr. 4 data not available due to meeting being cancelled and report not presented/ratified by SCPB to date.

3.4. Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) Projects

3.4.1. MOPAC awarded a total grant of £344,000 with an additional £10,000 to fund safeguarding boards. Hate crime projects were allocated £30,000 and anti-social behaviour projects £139,000.

3.4.2. The MPS advised there had been an additional increase of 150 officers across the NW BCU, with an additional 2 officers covering Colindale, albeit subject to the re-configuration of ward boundaries. There would also be a planned increase in town centre teams.

3.5. Family Services

3.5.1. Supporting Families Programme (Families First)

3.5.1.1. Achieved 100% turnaround in the supported families first programme.

3.5.1.2. Continued to develop partnership work through seconded posts by utilising the Service Transformation Grant (STG).

3.5.1.3. Created a Housing secondee post to help prevent homelessness.

3.5.1.4. The secondees have delivered training and provided specialist advice and consultation sessions with the children's workforce. This has supported cultural change and created a sustainable partnership model for the future.

3.5.1.5. Exceeded claim submission targets of each Qtr. of 2021-22, against the outcomes of the supporting families programme.

3.6. Youth Offending & Reducing Re-Offending

3.6.1. The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) and the reducing reoffending portfolio transferred to Family Services in May 2021.

3.6.2. Barnet had a lower average number of First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System compared to national and London, partly due to effective diversion and prevention schemes.

- 3.6.3. An increase in the number of out of court disposal (OOCd) interventions and community sentences granted for the period March – May 2021.
- 3.6.4. Barnet's OOCd processes have been recognised as good practice and shared with the Youth Justice Board for wider dissemination.
- 3.6.5. Barnet's reoffending rate stands at 32%, which is lower than the national average.
- 3.6.6. Barnet's Youth Justice Plan 2021 – 2023 has been developed by the YOT Management Board, which is a statutory multi-agency Board that meets quarterly to oversee the implementation of the Plan and the effectiveness of YOT services.
- 3.6.7. Family Services invested in early help services, including mental health and multi-agency Strategies for 0-19 Early Help, Vulnerable Adolescents and Youth Justice; to identify and intervene early with those at the greatest risk of entry into the criminal justice system, minimising the risk of problems escalating.
- 3.6.8. YOS reported the successful use of Restorative Justice (RJ) approaches, including conferences with victims of crime to explain the impact of the offending.
- 3.6.9. Held a second 'Barnet YOS 5-day Residential Programme' in August 2021 (first held in 2019), where nine young people aged 14-16 years, subject to Referral Orders/Youth Rehabilitation Orders engaged with the programme.
- 3.6.10. A Criminal Behaviour and Knife Crime Prevention Order Protocol was developed in response to changes in legislation.
- 3.6.11. Eight new Community Panel Volunteers completed a 12-week training on Referral Order Panel Meetings and Restorative Justice conferences.
- 3.6.12. A second Whiteboard Project has been completed focusing on Restorative Justice and Reparation and Reparation Partnerships have been developed.
- 3.6.13. Barnet's statutory YOT Management Board meetings have been attended by parents and young people to share lived experience to support service development.
- 3.6.14. London Accommodation Pathfinder (LAP) Project, a 3-year pilot providing an alternative to custody where possible, for London children aged 16 and 17, and for those turning 18 during placement is to be launched in Barnet. LAP is a Youth Justice Board Pathfinder with national importance as it is expected to inform new practice across England.

3.7. Child Exploitation, Serious Youth & Adult Violence

- 3.7.1. In May 2021, the Serious Adult Violence workstream transferred to Family Services and now sits alongside the Vulnerable Adults Team.
- 3.7.2. Family services reported that disproportionate numbers of young people with ADHD, conduct disorders and neurodevelopmental disorders were more likely to be at risk of exploitation. Barnet Mencap instigated a data request for the specific figures regarding this.
- 3.7.3. Barnet Family Services were actively working with 142 young people aged 11-18 years, considered to be at Risk / Vulnerable to exploitation (As of August 2021).

3.7.4. The MOPAC Local Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan was developed with partners and presented to the SCPB on 21st January for submission to MOPAC on 31st January.

3.7.5. Has successfully bid for multiple grants (in partnership with the voluntary sector):

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

3.8. Domestic Abuse (DA) and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

3.8.1. DA and VAWG transferred from Community Safety to Family Services in May 2021

3.8.2. The DA MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) was brought in-house in April 2021 and changed the regularity of the meetings from monthly to weekly.

3.8.3. The 2021 – 2024 strategy and action plan for DA & VAWG was developed in consultation with key stakeholders, survivors, partners, practitioners, LBB Staff and members; to be launched in March 2022.

3.8.4. Reported second lowest rate (7.8 per 1000 population – 12 months preceding May 2021) of domestic abuse across all London boroughs.

3.8.5. Secured Home Office funding for one year of £305,382 to address gaps in the delivery of culturally appropriate, perpetrator of domestic abuse programmes, to minoritised and/or marginalised groups. Led by Barnet in collaboration with Brent and Enfield.

3.8.6. Following the tragic murder of Sarah Everard, a leaflet was produced for every household in Barnet signposting to information, support and services.

3.8.7. Held a webinar on Engaging men and boys to end violence against women and girls on Human Rights Day in December.

- 3.8.8. Appointed a domestic Abuse Consultant to deliver multi-agency training on the changes made within the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.
- 3.8.9. Development of an Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) role to Children's Services.
- 3.8.10. Advocacy and support service has been recommissioned, along with two women refugees and the perpetrator programme.
- 3.8.11. Extended child to adult/parent Domestic Abuse work to include adult child to adult/parent abuse (children 18+ included).
- 3.8.12. Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA) and Young Peoples Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (YIDVA) training program rolled out of to appropriate staff in front line roles with women and young women aged 16+.

3.9. Barnet Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Update and performance report

- 3.9.1. Barnet's IOM reported to be working with c.100 persistent/violent offenders, reducing proven reoffending by c.20%.
- 3.9.2. Barnet IOM has focused on enforcement and supportive interventions to successfully reduce the reoffending rate of the prolific/persistent & violent group of adult offenders to 35%, a reduction of 24.9%.

3.10. North-West BCU Police Update

- 3.10.1. Covid-19 impacted the work of the Police mainly around breaches of regulations.
- 3.10.2. The Colindale Police Station reopened 24 hours a day after refurbishment.
- 3.10.3. Safer Neighbourhood Teams have been reviewed.
- 3.10.4. Tactical work was increased around VAWG in response to the Sarah Everard murder.
- 3.10.5. Weapon sweeps, late night patrols and walkabouts with ward councillors have taken place.
- 3.10.6. The 'Ask for Angela' initiative was rolled out across licensed premises.
- 3.10.7. More Problem Orientated Policing (POP) being carried out in Burnt Oak and Colindale.
- 3.10.8. Positive Activity Initiatives with volunteers from the borough took place to find out how they feel about the areas they live in, organised as a 3-week initiative, with 3 activities per week, so far.
- 3.10.9. Priorities for MPS in Barnet were identified as; Knife Crime injuries in the under 25's, Robbery, VAWG, Open Spaces and Night-Time Economy.

3.11. Update on Community Payback

- 3.11.1. Four projects are run on a weekly basis throughout Barnet totalling 7 sessions, with 68 hours each of capacity, working to return to pre-covid project delivery of 80 hours.
- 3.11.2. 'Project in a Box' independent projects that service users can work on, on their own, from home are being used effectively, especially with those service users who were difficult to find suitable placements for.

3.11.3. Working on relationships with Magistrates and Judges to represent as a credible service for the service users to be directed to.

3.12. National Probation Service (NPS)

3.12.1. NPS is exploring which local projects would be suitable in Barnet after the NPS joined with the London Rehabilitation Company to provide a unified service, where Community Payback is managed by the civil service.

3.12.2. Training packages for staff were implemented throughout Dec 21-Jan 22 to manage the wide range of risks associated with caseloads and diversification of cases.

3.12.3. Preparation was undertaken for Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation (HMIP) Thematic inspection, in relation to Multi - Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA).

3.12.4. Next Steps Programme is being launched nationally to support the transition of service users from youth to adult services.

3.12.5. Training has taken place with Barnet Mencap on awareness on autism and learning difficulties.

3.13. Substance Misuse, Rough Sleeping and Drugs and Alcohol services performance report

3.13.1. Secured funding for a Rough Sleeping Drug and Alcohol Treatment project enabling specialist support for individuals who are (or have been) sleeping rough. Including the provision of an outreach team, detox and residential rehabilitation funding and partnership working, with Barnet Homes and Homeless Action in Barnet.

3.13.2. Secured funding for a Universal Drug Treatment, Crime and Harm Reduction project enabling increased capacity for CGL Criminal Justice Team, additional funding for residential rehabilitation and enhanced harm reduction measures.

3.14. Prevent strategy update

3.14.1. The Prevent Officers reviewed and updated the training package for the 'Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent' (WRAP) to include online radicalisation.

3.14.2. Prevent Barnet was allocated funding for several projects for 2021-2022:

- A Community Engagement Project to better understand the scale of far right-wing sentiment in the locality, utilising specialist online research and community engagement exercises.
- A school and community group project designed to challenge anti-Semitic and Islamophobic rhetoric and stereotyping.
- A project that delivers presentations by former far right-wing extremists to teaching staff, professionals, and volunteers to raise awareness of tactics used to radicalise vulnerable adults.
- A staff training project for professionals to upskill them with practical tools and techniques, to build young people's resilience to exploitation from gangs and extremist groups.

- A project to support young people in and out of the classroom to build resilience to fake news, conspiracy theories and related extremist ideologies.
- Train the trainer sessions, for teaching and other professionals, on the rise of the far right and the impact of mixed, unclear and unstable ideologies.

3.15. Barnet Zero tolerance to Hate Crime project (Bi-Annual report)

- 3.15.1. Delivered 8 Staff Training Workshops for 215 staff within Barnet Council and partner organisations.
- 3.15.2. Delivered 6 Hate Crime Awareness Workshops/Webinars for 105 residents, focusing 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).
- 3.15.3. Signed up 60 Hate Crime Reporting Champions, pledging to report Hate Crime to the Police if they encounter it in the community.
- 3.15.4. Hate Crime Reporting Stands were set up across the Borough as part of Hate Crime Awareness Week in October, with over 200 residents engaging and 50 of those signing up to become Hate Crime Champions.
- 3.15.5. The project has worked with 'Why-me?' a voluntary organisation which offers victims of crime the opportunity to be involved with a Restorative Justice process.
- 3.15.6. Barnet Mencap recorded 16 Hate Crime incidents and supported clients to report these incidents to the Police.
- 3.15.7. Barnet Safe Places Scheme was relaunched in September 2021 with over 20 businesses/venues in Finchley, Edgware and Burnt Oak joining the scheme. The Scheme has been extended to cover all parts of Barnet in early 2022. The Safe Place could be a café, a shop, library, or community centre; all Safe Places are identified by an official window sticker.

3.16. Barnet Homes update

- 3.16.1. To address the lack of ASB reporting to Barnet Homes by residents, several community events were organised in priority areas to determine the reasons behind the reluctance to contact Barnet Homes.
- 3.16.2. To further address feedback from residents and partners, a triage service was created to assess anti-social behaviour calls and direct them to a specialist anti-social behaviour team, for a response within 48 hours.

4. Planned and unplanned work

4.1. The Safer Communities Partnership Board completed its work plan in accordance with the planned activity as detailed in annex 1. However, there were several key actions/reports that were instigated during the course of the SCPB meetings that were not identified in future meetings as complete, and may require consideration for the SCPB Forward Plan:

- Ward specific data for ASB & Crime reporting
- Data on diversionary work having taken place with young black males

- Data in relation to young people with ADHD, conduct disorders and neurodevelopmental disorders being exploited

4.2. It is evident from Table 1 that not all SCPB member organisations were able to be present at each of the meetings held during the year. To encourage member representation at all meetings, a Qtr. attendance report could be considered for publication at future meetings.

5. **Conclusions**

5.1. In conclusion the SCPB has successfully demonstrated its commitment to reducing crime and anti-social behaviour; and has met its constitutional and legal duty and the Council's priorities.

5.2. The SCPB will continue to focus on working together in a multi-agency forum to reduce crime within the Borough to make Barnet a safe place to live and visit for all.

5.3. The attendance of members, action logs and report updates should be addressed for future meetings of the SCPB.

5.4. Ensure the information presented is the relevant information for the specific Qtr. being reviewed to enable accurate end of year reporting and comparable data sets.

Annex 1 – Schedule of actual work 2021-22

Detail of Reports considered:

| Safer Communities Partnership Board Meeting Date | Agenda Items |
|--|--|
| 23 July 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Update (Q4 2020/21 (for information) and Q1 2021/22) • Family Services – Youth Justice Board Update Q4 and Q1 • North West BCU Police Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board - Verbal • London Accommodation Pathfinder Project • Barnet Boundary Review • Barnet Integrated Offender Management Summary Update and Performance Report • Prevent Strategy update • Update on Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project • National Probation Service – update on unification • Forward plan |
| 22 October 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Communities Strategy 2022–27 (Revision of 2021-25 date) • Performance Update (Q2 2021/22) • Update on the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) Projects • Family Services – Youth Justice Board Update • North West BCU Police Update – Verbal • Substance Misuse, Rough Sleeping and Drugs and Alcohol Services Performance Report • Forward Work Programme |
| 21 January 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Update (Q3 2021/22) • Family Services - Q3 Update • North West BCU Police Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board • Update on Re-unification of National Probation Service in Performance Report • Update on Community Payback – Verbal • Update on Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project (Bi-Annual Report) • Barnet Homes Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board • Forward Work Programme |

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22nd July
2022

Safer Communities Partnership Board

Performance Dashboard – Up To May 2022

Ben Norfolk
Barnet Community Safety Team

AGENDA ITEM 6

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/>

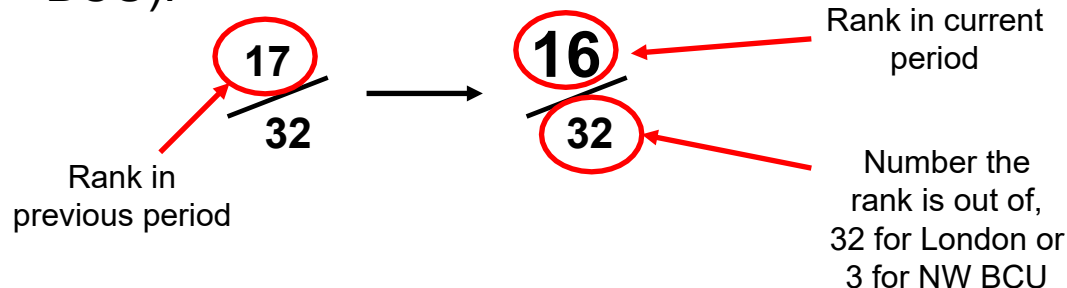
ASB Data:

<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).



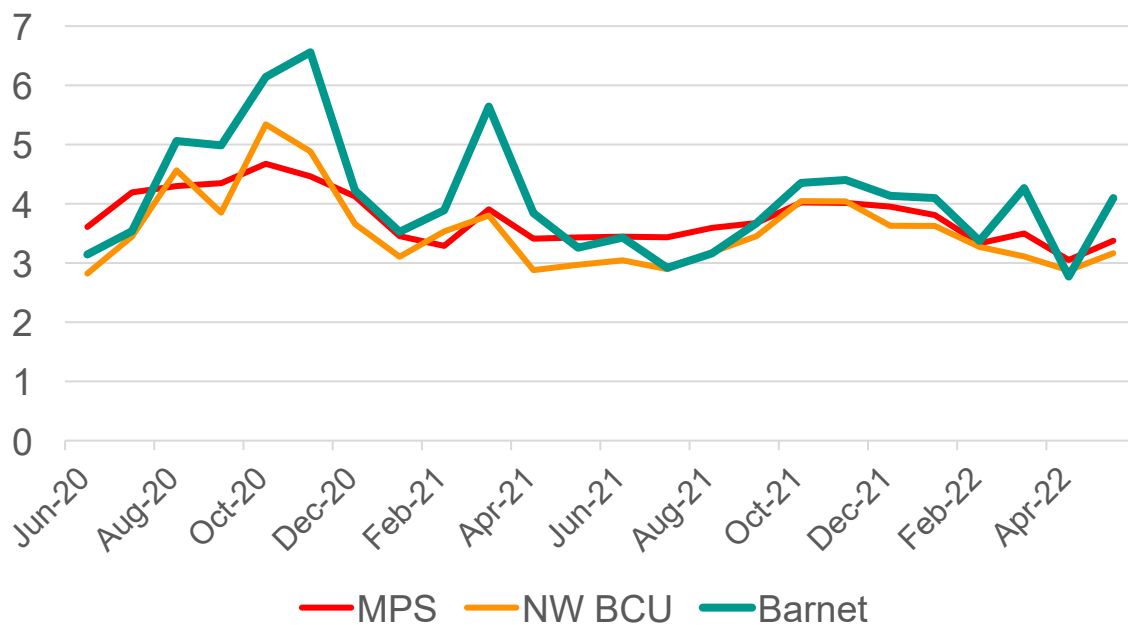
- Knife crime has previously been reported on as under 25s and non-DV only, this report will note all knife crime with injury which will give a higher number than previous.
- In the London comparison 1/32 is the best, 32/32 is the worst. Change is indicated by the Red Amber Green circle.
- In the NW BCS comparison 1/3 is the best, 3/3 is the worst. Change is indicated by the Red Amber Green arrow.

Burglary - Residential

In the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022 there were **462** cases of residential burglary in Barnet

Trend

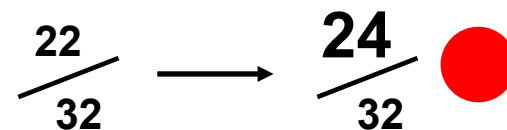
Residential Burglary per 1,000 Population



There were **1844** cases of residential burglary in Barnet in the 12 months up to May 2022. In the 12 months prior there were **2199**. This is a decrease of **16.1%**

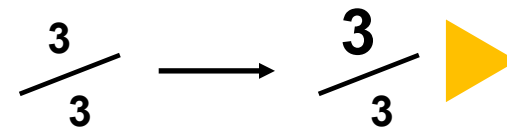
3 Month Performance

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



Emerging Issue

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



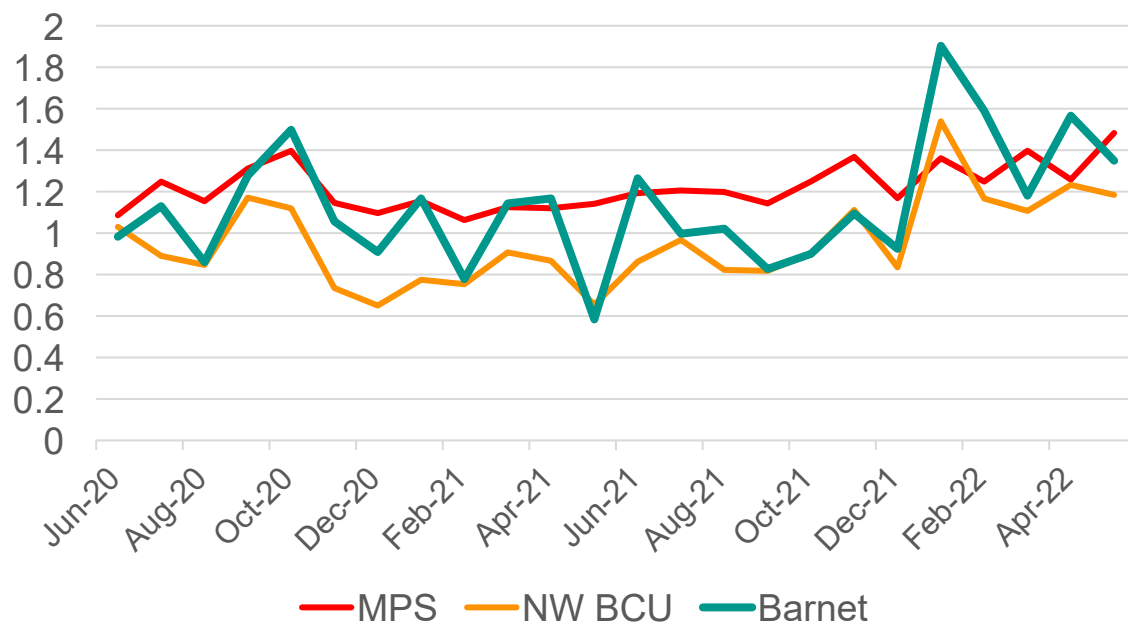
There were **462** cases of residential burglary in the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were **524**. This is a decrease of **11.8%**

Burglary - Commercial

In the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022 there were **170** cases of commercial burglary in Barnet

Trend

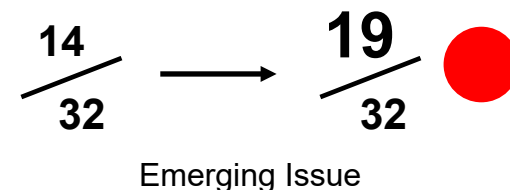
Commercial Burglary per 1,000 Population



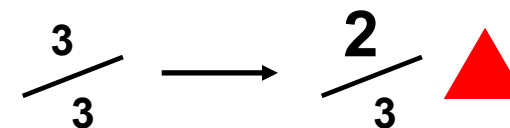
There were **604** cases of commercial burglary in Barnet in the 12 months up to May 2022. In the 12 months prior there were **513**. This is a decrease of **17.7%**

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.



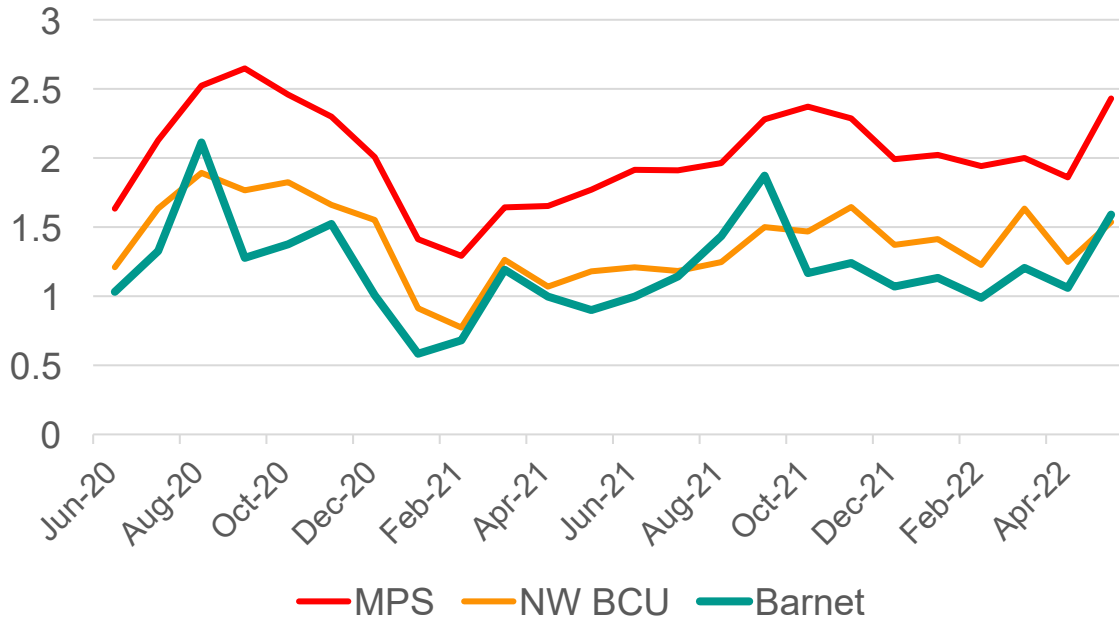
There were **170** cases of commercial burglary in the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were **119**. This is an increase of **42.9%**

Robbery - Personal Property

In the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022 there were **160** cases of personal robbery in Barnet

Trend

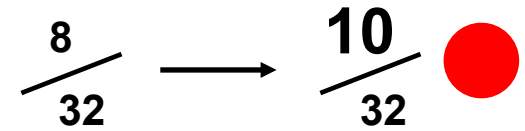
Robbery (Personal) per 1,000 Population



There were **615** cases of personal robbery in Barnet in the 12 months up to May 2022. In the 12 months prior there were **572**. This is a decrease of **7.5%**

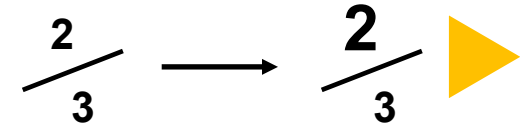
3 Month Performance

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



Emerging Issue

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



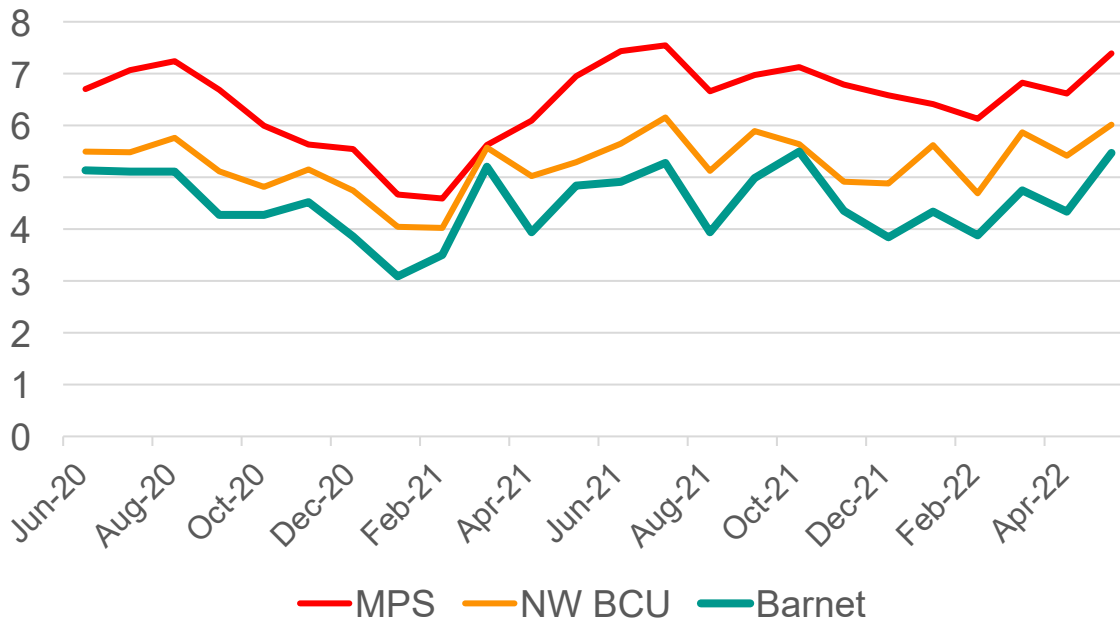
There were **160** cases of personal robbery in the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were **127**. This is a increase of **26.0%**

Violence with Injury

In the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022 there were **604** cases of violence with injury in Barnet

Trend

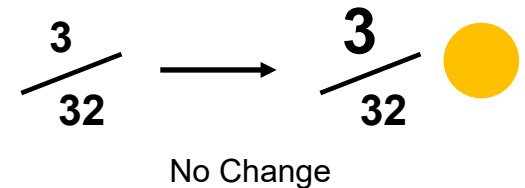
Violence with Injury per 1,000 Population



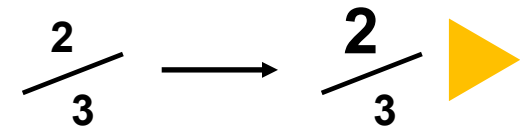
There were **2294** cases of violence with injury in Barnet in the 12 months up to May 2022. In the 12 months prior there were **2160**. This is a decrease of **6.2%**

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.



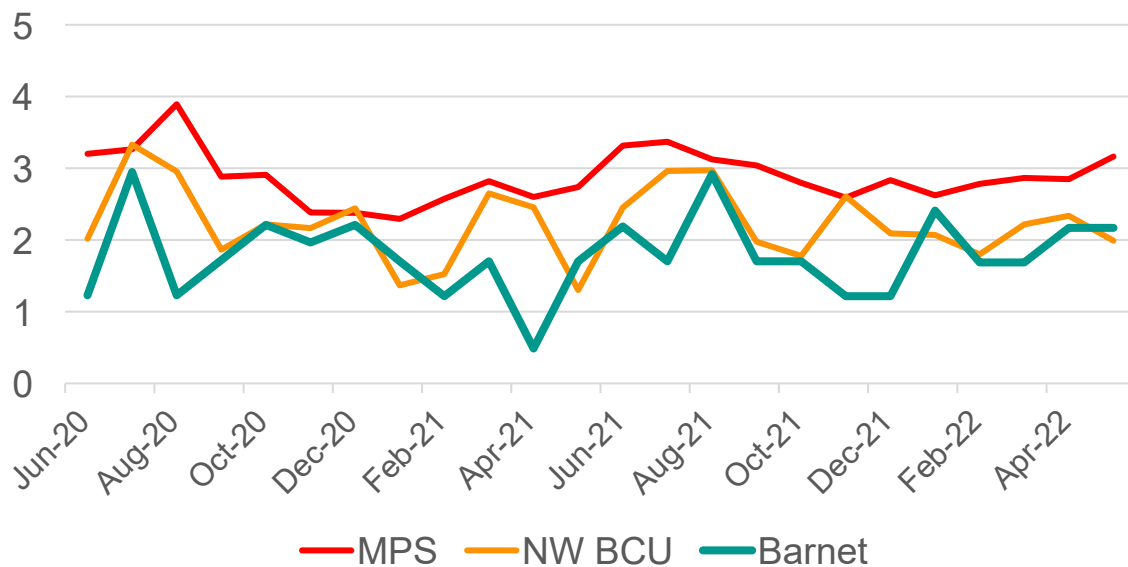
There were **604** cases of violence with injury in the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were **575**. This is an increase of **5.0%**

Knife Crime With Injury

In the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022 there were **25** cases of knife crime with injury in Barnet

Trend

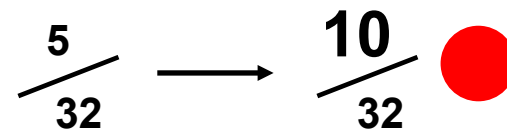
Knife Crime with Injury per 1,000 Population



There were **94** cases of knife crime with injury in Barnet in the 12 months up to May 2022. In the 12 months prior there were **83**. This is a increase of **13.3%**

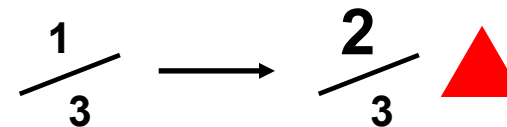
3 Month Performance

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



Emerging Issue

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



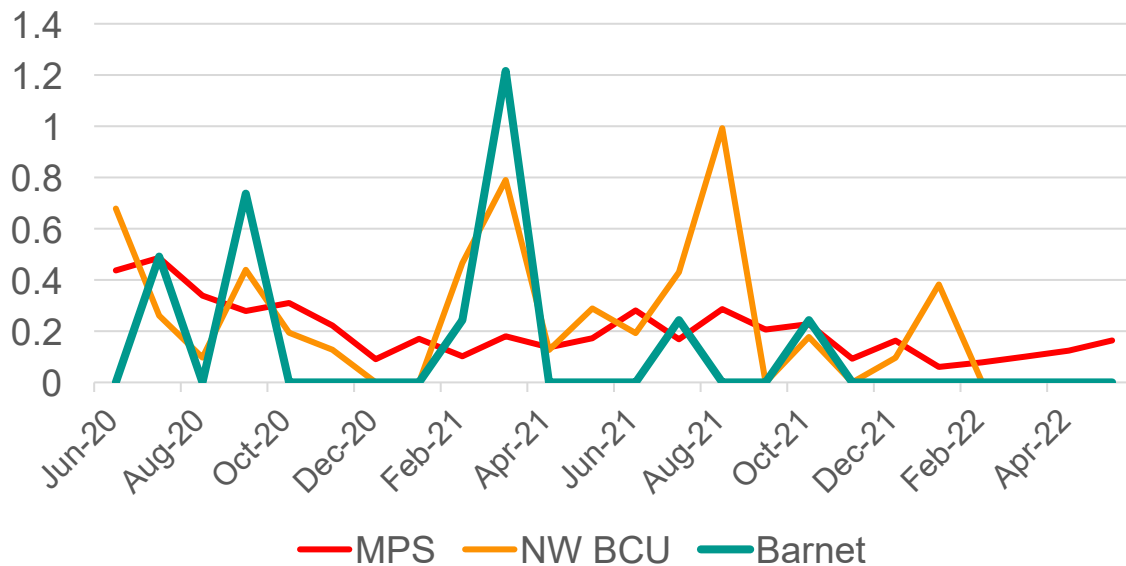
There were **25** cases of knife crime with injury in the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were **16**. This is a increase of **56.3%**

Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged

In the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022 there were **0** cases of gun crime lethal barrelled discharged in Barnet

Trend

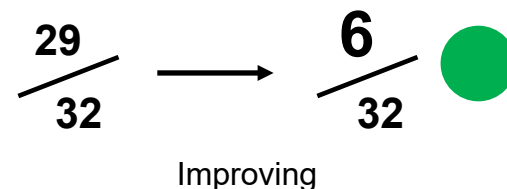
Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged per 1,000 Population



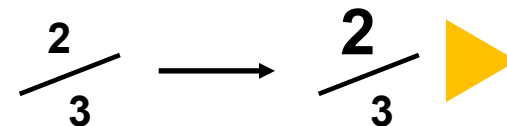
There were **2** cases of gun crime lethal barrelled discharged in Barnet in the 12 months up to May 2022. In the 12 months prior there were **11**. This is a decrease of **81.8%**

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.



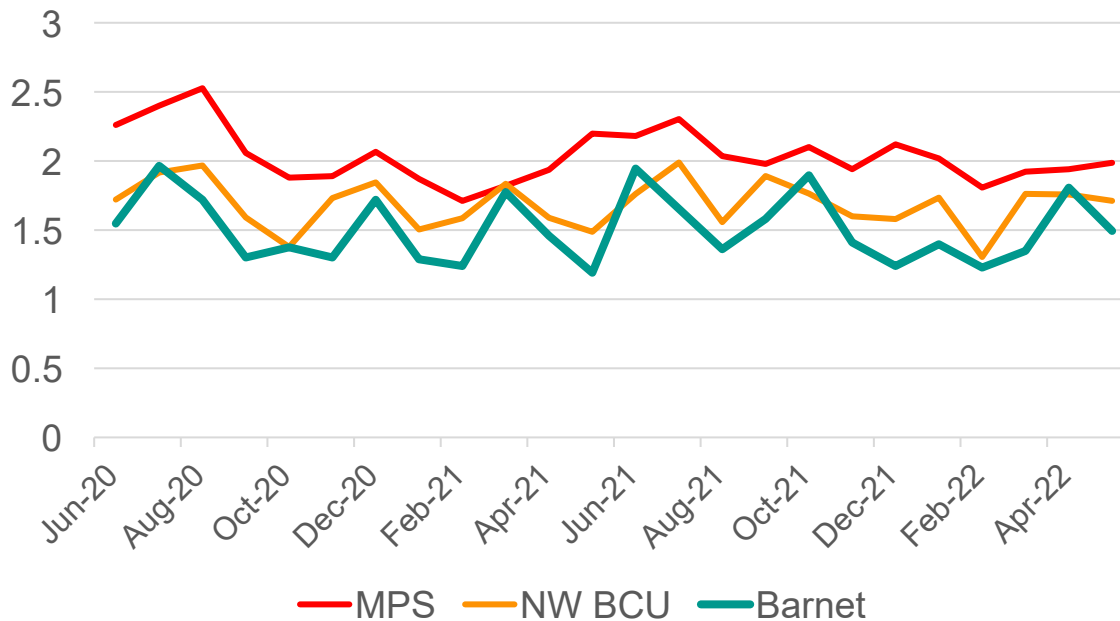
There were **0** cases of gun crime lethal barrelled discharged in the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there was **5**. This is a decrease of **100%**

Domestic Abuse VWI

In the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022 there were **193** cases of domestic abuse VWI in Barnet

Trend

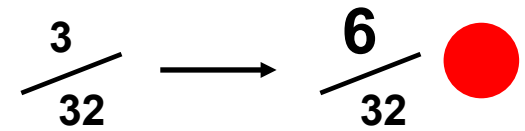
Domestic Abuse VWI per 1,000 Population



There were **758** cases of domestic abuse VWI in Barnet in the 12 months up to May 2022. In the 12 months prior there were **731**. This is a decrease of **3.7%**

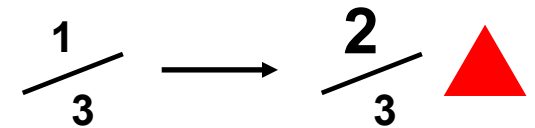
3 Month Performance

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



Emerging Issue

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



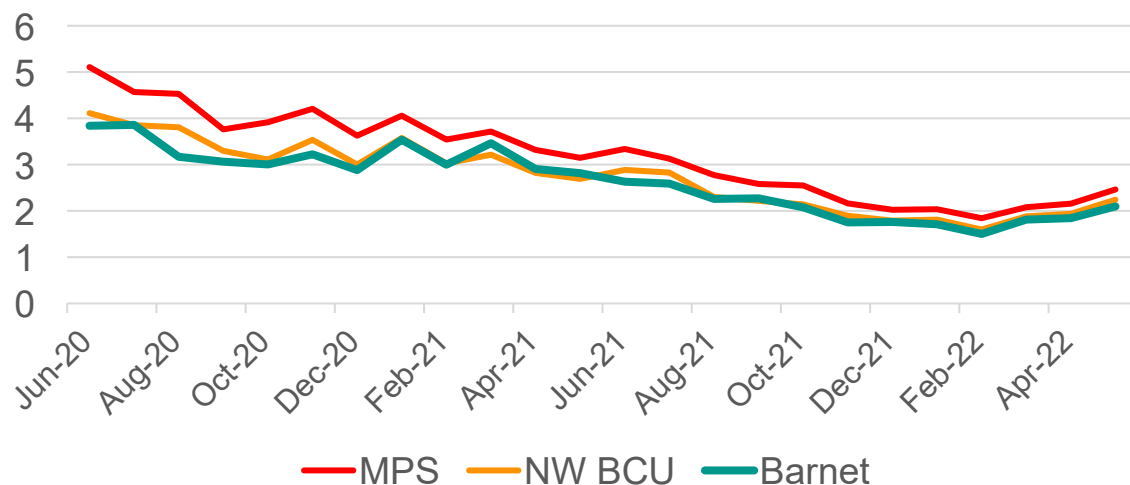
There were **193** cases of domestic abuse VWI in the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were **182**. This is an increase of **6.0%**

Anti-Social Behaviour Calls

In the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022 there were **2387** calls regarding ASB in Barnet

Trend

ASB Calls per 1,000 Population

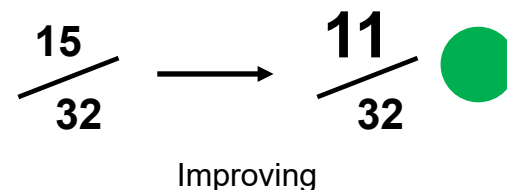


There were **10,028** calls regarding ASB in Barnet in the 12 months up to May 2022. In the 12 months prior there were **15,844**. This is a decrease of **36.7%**

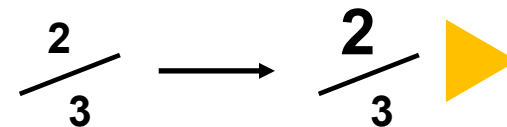
There were **453** repeat ASB callers in Barnet in the 12 months up to 10th August 2021. In the 12 months prior there were **357**. This is an increase of **26.9%**

3 Month Performance

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

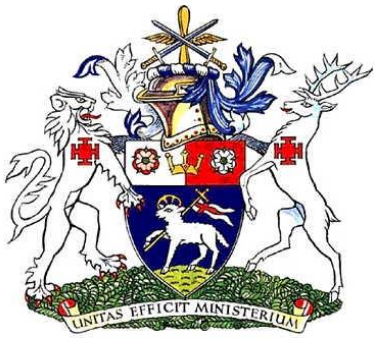


NW BCU Comparison (3 Month Period) change from same period last year.



There were **2387** calls regarding ASB in the 3 months of March 2022 to May 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were **3777**. This is a decrease of **36.8%**

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Safer Communities Partnership Board

22 July 2022

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Title | Family Services Q1 2022/23 Report |
| Report of | Tina McElligott, Director Early Help & Children’s Social Care Services |
| Wards | All |
| Status | Public |
| Urgent | No |
| Key | No |
| Enclosures | Appendix A - Barnet Violence & Vulnerability Action Plan Review Sheet Appendix B – Barnet Violence & Vulnerability Action Plan |
| Officer Contact Details | Tina McElligott tina.mcelligott@barnet.gov.uk |

Summary

This report provides the Safer Communities Partnership Board with an update on Q1 2022/23 activity against the Action Plan for Domestic Abuse & Violence Against Women & Girls and the Violence & Vulnerability Action Plan.

Officers Recommendations

1. The Safer Communities Partnership Board to note and comment on the progress being made to reduce offending, violence, and exploitation, including Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls

1. Why this report is needed

1.1 This report provides the Safer Communities Partnership Board with Q1 2022/23 update on the activity that falls within Family Services delivery which includes progress against the Domestic Abuse & Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy 2022-2025 Action Plan and progress against the Violence & Vulnerability Action Plan

Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls Action Plan Progress

1.1.1 The Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) Delivery Group met on 14 June 2022 to finalise with the Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls Action Plan. Priorities against each of the five Action Plan objectives have been agreed for year 1 and an internal action plan monitoring document has been developed for the VAWG Delivery Group to track and measure progress against this.

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

1.2.1 The final session of the 4-month accredited Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) training, funded by London Borough of Barnet has been delivered to 23 learners from Youth Support Services in the Voluntary Sector, Early Help, Children's Social Care, Adult MASH, Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust, Barnet Homes, Change, Grow, Live (substance misuse and alcohol services) and specialist Domestic Abuse service providers. Assessments are now underway for the Level 3 Certificate in Domestic Abuse: Prevention and Intervention.

1.2.2 The first London Borough of Barnet Coercive Control and Economic Abuse training session has been delivered to a multi-agency group of learners and there has been positive uptake of Level 1 Domestic Abuse Awareness training which is fully booked for July delivery.

1.2.3 The London Borough of Barnet White Ribbon Steering Group met in June to commence development of a 3-year Action Plan which will support employees and create lasting change through development across four key areas of work; Strategic Leadership, Changing Culture, Raising Awareness and Engaging with Men and Boys. A Domestic Abuse Policy is currently being developed for staff and Barnet will continue working with White Ribbon to promote accountability for White Ribbon Ambassadors and Champions.

1.2.4 Further and alongside White Ribbon accreditation, Barnet Council is a signatory to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), Women's Night Safety Charter, against which £108,000 of funding for dedicated training and resources is available to enable signatories to meet the Charter's seven pledges. MOPAC is working with the Safer Business Network and through sign up to the Charter asks for all organisations that operate at night to:

- Nominate a champion in your organisation who actively promotes women's night safety
- Demonstrate to staff and customers that your organisation takes women's safety at night seriously, for example through a communications campaign
- Remind customers and staff that London is safe, but tell them what to do if they experience harassment when working, going out or travelling

- Encourage reporting by victims and bystanders as part of your communications campaign
 - Train staff to ensure that all women who report are believed
 - Train staff to ensure that all reports are recorded and responded to
 - Design your public spaces and workplaces to make them safer for women at night
- 1.2.5 The Night Charter aims have links to White Ribbon accreditation as such will be tabled for that group to discuss local implementation and will also be monitored by the VAWG Delivery Group. The Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust Hospital has also committed to seeking White Ribbon accreditation following discussion at the VAWG Delivery Group.
- 1.2.6 Public Health and the VAWG Delivery Team have started conversations about the challenges and opportunities for VAWG prevention in Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) and Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) in schools. Public Health will present to the VAWG Delivery Group to promote understanding across the partnership and strengthen the ways in which organisations can work together.
- 1.2.7 The VAWG Delivery Team have met with Middlesex University staff to develop a student project over the next academic year. A representative will join the VAWG Delivery Group to work towards the prevention aims of the Strategy. A partnership event to share learning from the project will be held at the conclusion of this strand of work.
- 1.2.8 A further 3 years of funding for Reducing Parental Conflict has been allocated by the Department of Work & Pensions. Barnet 0-19 Early Help Services are recruiting a dedicated officer to assist with the 3-year delivery programme
- 1.3 Other priorities against this objective agreed by the VAWG Delivery Group for Year 1 delivery are for the roll out a multi-agency training workshop on the new offence of non-fatal strangulation and/or non-fatal suffocation and development of a Communications Strategy. **Objective 2:** Support all victims and survivors to report, access help and recover
- 1.3.1 To meet the aim of increasing awareness and access to domestic abuse victims from under-represented groups. The toolkits for commissioned domestic abuse services are being reviewed as a priority in Year 1 to ensure that impact is captured, and under-represented groups are identified to enable the partnership to work towards increased reach and access.
- 1.3.2 The Against Violence & Abuse delivery of Children Overcoming Domestic Abuse (AVA CODA) groups is a recovery programme for mothers and children that has been adapted by the 0-19 Early Help Service to meet the needs of Muslim women living in the borough
- 1.3.3 A Survivor Forum is currently in scoping phase with the aim of having this and improved

access to mental health support for victim/survivors and perpetrators progressed within year 1 delivery as a priority.

1.4 Objective 3: Pursue perpetrators and engage them in behaviour change interventions to eliminate harm to victims and their families

- 1.4.1 The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime visited the London Borough of Barnet on 23 June 2022 to learn more about the implementation and outcomes of the tailored CIFA (Culturally Integrated Family Approach) programme delivered by Rise Mutual. The programme is for perpetrators and delivers in consideration of cultural context and family values and traditions. The service is funded to work in Brent and Enfield and has secured MOPAC funding for a further year.
- 1.4.2 The VAWG Delivery Group will scrutinise data from Met Police North West Basic Command Unit (NW BCU) including the impact on sanction and detection rates from use of body worn cameras. Further, the volume of domestic violence prevention notices issued and the number of successful domestic violence prevention orders obtained in court will be tracked so a clear picture can be developed as to the impact and effectiveness of these interventions.
- 1.4.3 Operation Soteria has been developed from an approach trialled in within Avon & Somerset in 2021; it aims to build a new national operating model for the investigation of rape and serious sexual assault. Through the VAWG Delivery Group updates on the implementation of the 96 recommendations for police and CPS to improve the response to rape will be monitored.
- 1.4.4 The One Stop Shop will share information about non-molestation orders with NW BCU to close this information gap on perpetrator interventions.

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

- 1.5.1 The VAWG Delivery Group have agreed the need to strengthen analysis of data as a priority for Year 1 to ensure that data sourced is meaningful and useful for driving system learning and change. London Borough of Barnet Family Services are currently out to recruitment for a VAWG Data Analyst.
- 1.5.2 The VAWG Delivery Group has agreed that tackling the multiple disadvantages of women who experience VAWG will be a priority for the multi-agency partnership and will be focused on building partnership working for holistic wraparound of support. The VAWG Delivery Group membership have agreed to take a proactive approach to seeking funding opportunities that strengthen partnership working in Year 1 of delivery to support the aims of this strategic priority across all delivery years.

1.5.3 Project Starlight is new research, commissioned by Counter Terrorism Policing (CTP) which has revealed a 'striking prevalence' of domestic abuse in the lives of those referred to Prevent as being vulnerable to radicalization. In response, Domestic Abuse awareness training has been delivered to Channel Panel and the Prevent Delivery Group and Prevent training is being coordinated for Domestic Abuse services.

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

- 1.6.1 Barnet's Community Safety Strategy 2022-2027 sets out a joined-up approach to ensure people who live, work or visit the borough, especially women and girls feel safe.
- 1.6.2 Priorities agreed for Year 1 delivery include a scoping exercise to explore implementation of a Safe Spaces scheme in Barnet. The national scheme 'UK Says No More' [Safe Spaces Locations - UK SAYS NO MORE](#) is operating in partnership with pharmacies and banks to promote and provide safe spaces to report domestic abuse. The scoping exercise in Barnet will consider local business and community spaces where victims and survivors can go to access support or contact support services through use of the internet or telephone.
- 1.6.3 A task and finish group is developing a public awareness raising campaign to ensure all members of the public are aware of ways in which they can stay safe and seek help.
- 1.6.4 Extending the hate crime reporting model to include violence against women and girls is another priority agreed for Year 1 delivery against the Domestic Abuse & VAWG Strategy 2022 -2025.

1.7 **Violence & Vulnerability Action Plan**

- 1.7.1 The Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan (VVAP) has 32 objectives with 83 actions against them. Of these, 77 (92.77%) have been implemented and are subject to bi-monthly monitoring by the multi-agency partnership. The remaining actions within the VAAP are on target for delivery this year. This is the first report to the Safer Communities Partnership of progress against the Action Plan since it was submitted to MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit in January 2022 and signed off in April 2022.
- 1.7.2 MOPAC VRU feedback on Barnet's Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan is largely positive with five of the seven strands of the action plan being noted as good practice, these are detailed in Appendix A (Barnet VVAP review sheet) and are summarised below
- Community Safety Integrated Group (CSIG) as a mechanism to 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

- public health as a key action owner
- Training of housing managers and other staff to support weapons sweeps in high-risk areas.
- The Early Help CEAM (Child Exploitation and Missing) tool to support the development of Early Help Assessments for young people at risk of extrafamilial harm is very promising practice, which the VRU would be keen to learn more about
- Serious Incident response meeting (SIRM)

. There are two areas that require further development to ensure actions are SMART:

- Actions in relation to Supporting Victims of Violence and Vulnerability were considered a little generic and would benefit from greater detail once implemented.
- Positive diversion from violence requires specific end dates and progress updates.

1.7.3 The two areas requiring further development are being addressed; the London Crime Prevention Funding is providing for the development of a dedicated victim coordinator role to signpost and support victims of crime (including unreported crime) to support and services i.e. psychological therapies and housing support. The Victim Coordinator role is currently out to recruitment; the project aims to support information sharing and inter-agency coordination across victim support services and offender management services, identifying gaps, improving interface and reducing duplication in supporting victims to recovery. This work will strengthen this strand of the VVAP which is attached as Appendix 2

1.7.4 During 2022, the multi-agency strategies that drive the work of Youth Justice Services, Violence, Vulnerability & Exploitation and 0-19 Early Help Services are being updated. Barnet has recently launched its Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy (2022 – 2025), Corporate Parenting Strategy and the 'My Say Matters', Child Participation Strategy (2022 – 2025) and these will be linked to a new suite of ambitious strategic plans focused on prevention, reducing harm, violence, exploitation and offending. The Youth Justice Plan was submitted to the Youth Justice Board on 30 June 2022 and is awaiting feedback and approval.

1.7.5 Maintaining a strong focus on addressing need early and building resilience through strengths-based and evidence informed practice approaches, the strategic alignment of key workstreams will make clearer who the whole system how the most vulnerable individuals and groups in our borough are supported and how problems are shared and tackled to create lasting change.

- 1.7.6 The multi-agency partnership will together draft a strategic framework that creates a clear flow between prevention, early help, safeguarding, violence, abuse, exploitation and offending from the earliest point in the child's journey through to adulthood. Parents, carers, children and young people, key stakeholders, including members will be invited to contribute and shape the development of these key strategic documents. In the process of realigning strategic priorities, the governance and accountability frameworks will be subject to review to ensure key priorities are driven by the most effective fora and make good use of professional's time and resources.
- 1.7.7 Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation (HMIP) undertook an inspection of Barnet Youth Offending Services in February 2022; the last inspection of Barnet's Youth Justice Services was in 2012. The Inspection Report was published on the [HM Inspectorate of Probation website](#) on 31 May 2022. Barnet received an overall rating of 'Good', the quality of resettlement policy and provision, was separately rated as 'Good'. Nationally, two-thirds of Youth Justice Services in England are graded Good or better.

2. Reasons for recommendations

- 2.1 To update the Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB) regarding the progress made in relation to the delivery of the various work strands in Family Services in relation to violence, vulnerability, exploitation and offending
- 2.2 For the Safer Communities Partnership Board to note the progress made against the ambitions of the council and key partners in delivering against key Action Plans to reduce domestic abuse and violence against women and girls, serious youth violence and reducing offending.

3. Alternative options considered and not recommended

- 3.1 Not relevant in relation to this report

4. Post decision implementation

- 4.1 Not relevant in relation to this report

5. Implications of decision

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 5.1.1 Family Friendly is a key part of the Barnet Plan for 2021-2025 with the vision of "Creating a Family Friendly Barnet, enabling opportunities for our children and young people to

achieve their best". This will be reviewed by the new Administration.

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

5.2.1 There are no current financial implications associated with the recommendations of this report.

5.3 Legal and Constitutional References

5.4 Under s.17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, it is a duty of the Council (and other partner agencies, including Police, Fire & Rescue, Greater London Authority, Transport for London) when exercising its functions to have due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour), misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances and re-offending.

5.5 The BSCP is a Community Safety Partnership set up in accordance with the requirement of the section 5 Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended by section 108 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009.

5.6 The Terms of Reference of CLLC in Barnet's Constitution states that the Committee acts 'as the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee in accordance with the Police and Justice Act 2006 Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny Regulations) 2009'.

5.7 The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 places a duty on local authorities in England to provide, among others, accommodation-based support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in refuges and other safe accommodation

5.8 Section 10 of the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 amended the Offender Management Act 2007, placing a duty on the Secretary of State for Justice to ensure that arrangements for supervision or rehabilitation identify specific need and so make appropriate provision for women and vulnerable groups.

5.8.1 {Reference the relevant section of the Council **constitution** (see [here](#)) which provides authority for the action. Refer also to the appropriate Terms of Reference for the Committee receiving the report (see [here](#)).

5.9 Insight

5.9.1 n/a

5.10 Social Value

- 5.10.1 The economic and social costs of domestic abuse is set out in the Research Report of Rhys Oliver, Barnaby Alexander, Stephen Roe and Miriam Wlasny, January 2019. The report highlights the significant cost of the physical and emotional harm suffered by victims (£47 billion), particularly the emotional harms (the fear, anxiety and depression experienced by victims as a result of domestic abuse). The next highest cost is for lost output relating to time taken off work and reduced productivity (£14 billion) followed by the cost to health services (£2.3 billion) and the police (£1.3 billion). Housing costs, including temporary housing, homelessness services and repairs and maintenance cost a total £550 million.
- 5.10.2 Tackling domestic abuse and violence against women and girls seeks to reduce the economic, familial, psychological and physical harm caused by through violence through education, prevention, support for victims and bringing perpetrators to justice.
- 5.10.3 Serious Youth Violence is a public health problem, when it is not fatal, it can have serious, lifelong impact on physical, psychological and social functioning; this greatly increases the cost to health, welfare and criminal justice services.
- 5.10.4 The cost of offending and reoffending is set out in the 2018 Home Office report on the Economic and Social Cost of Crime (2nd edition). The report followed a cohort of offenders identified in 2016 who subsequently went on to reoffend during the 12-month follow up. The total estimated economic and social cost of reoffending was £18.1 billion. In addition, there is a further personal, familial and community cost which impacts on the lives of individuals, children and families and the communities that they live in.
- 5.10.5 48% of adults that spend time in prison go on to reoffend within 12-months of release. Prison does not treat offending and does not prevent reoffending (Ministry of Justice, 2019 'Proven reoffending statistics': April – June 2017).
- 5.10.6 Reducing reoffending seeks to minimise the harm caused and create opportunities for social integration, family cohesion and community engagement. For women, particularly those who are primary carers for children, the value in supporting those women to escape cycles of abuse, victimisation and offending may also mean providing a child(ren) with improved opportunities to grow up in their own family and to enjoy healthy and reliable contact with a primary carer.

Note: The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2013 requires people who commission public services to think about how they can also secure wider social, economic and environmental benefits. Before commencing a procurement process, commissioners should think about whether the services they are going to buy, or the way they are going to buy them, could secure these benefits for their area or stakeholders.

5.11 Risk Management

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

5.12 Equalities and Diversity

5.12.1 Decision makers should have due regard to the public sector equality duty in making their decisions. The equalities duties are continuing duties they are not duties to secure a particular outcome. The equalities impact will be revisited on each of the proposals as they are developed. Consideration of the duties should precede the decision. It is important that Cabinet has regard to the statutory grounds in the light of all available material such as consultation responses. The statutory grounds of the public sector equality duty are found at section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 and are as follows:

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

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

5.12.3 Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- a) Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
- b) Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
- c) Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

5.12.4 The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.

5.12.5 Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a

relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- a) Tackle prejudice, and
- b) Promote understanding.

5.12.6 Compliance with the duties in this section may involve treating some persons more favourably than others; but that is not to be taken as permitting conduct that would otherwise be prohibited by or under this Act. The relevant protected characteristics are:

- a) Age
- b) Disability
- c) Gender reassignment
- d) Pregnancy and maternity
- e) Race
- f) Religion or belief
- g) Sex
- h) Sexual orientation
- i) Marriage and civil partnership

5.12.7 Advice on completing Equality Impact Assessments (EIAs) can be found [here](#).

5.12.8 Domestic Abuse and Violence against women and girls activity is in direct response to fact that the majority of victims of gender-based violence are women and girls. The local authority and its partners will work together to achieve gender equality, improve understanding of consent and provide education that supports positive gender role models and healthy relationships.

5.12.9 Honour-based violence impacts on racially minoritised communities, as such is a priority for the partnership to tackle and eradicate, by enabling women to live free from violence and make positive choices about who they marry and what happens to their bodies reduces health, education and gender inequalities.

5.12.10 Our programme of work will ensure that the most vulnerable in society. Including children affected by domestic abuse and sexual violence or coercion and control are educated and empowered to access support to develop healthy relationships that are free from violence and abuse.

5.12.11 LGBTI+ communities are affected by violence in relationships and in the community, the programme of work will seek to improve information sharing to marginalised communities and improve access to help and support

5.12.12 Our partnership recognises the unique challenges and vulnerabilities faced by disabled people, especially women and girls, and those in or leaving care or of advanced age and we will work to ensure that all people, including vulnerable men, have access to the help and support that they need to live safely in the community.

5.13 Corporate Parenting

- 5.13.1 Many children who are cared for by the local authority have been exposed to domestic abuse prior to entry into care and young women in care and leaving care may have adverse childhood experiences that may make them more vulnerable to domestic abuse, coercion and control in relationships. The DA and VAWG Strategy 2022 – 2025 aims to ensure that domestic abuse services are accessible to all that need them, including children. The strategy will overlap with Corporate Parenting Services and arrangements for transitional safeguarding.
- 5.13.2 Children and young people in care and care experienced young people have a higher prevalence of adverse childhood experiences that may make them susceptible to grooming and coercion as such may be at an increased risk of becoming involved with the criminal justice system. The strategic aims of working with children, young people and adults at risk of violence, exploitation and offending will ensure cohesive overlap with Corporate Parenting Services, transitional safeguarding and transitions and resettlement planning for young people involved with Youth Offending Services and transitioning to National Probation Services.

5.14 Consultation and Engagement

- 5.14.1 As a matter of public law, the duty to consult with regards to proposals to vary, reduce or withdraw services will arise in four circumstances:
- where there is a statutory requirement in the relevant legislative framework
 - where the practice has been to consult, or, where a policy document states the council will consult, then the council must comply with its own practice or policy
 - exceptionally, where the matter is so important that there is a legitimate expectation of consultation
 - Where consultation is required to complete an equalities impact assessment.
- 5.14.2 Regardless of whether the council has a duty to consult, if it chooses to consult, such consultation must be carried out fairly. In general, a consultation can only be considered as proper consultation if:
- comments are genuinely invited at the formative stage
 - the consultation documents include sufficient reasons for the proposal to allow those being consulted to be properly informed and to give an informed response
 - there is adequate time given to the consultees to consider the proposals
 - there is a mechanism for feeding back the comments and those comments are considered by the decision-maker / decision-making body when making a final decision

- the degree of specificity with which, in fairness, the public authority should conduct its consultation exercise may be influenced by the identity of those whom it is consulting
- where relevant and appropriate, the consultation is clear on the reasons why and extent to which alternatives and discarded options have been discarded. The more intrusive the decision, the more likely it is to attract a higher level of procedural fairness.

5.14.3 The refresh of the 0-19 Early Help Strategy and Vulnerable Adolescents Strategy will be informed by public consultations - including with partnership organisations, members and service users. This will be further detailed as the strategies are developed.

5.15 Environmental Impact

5.15.1 There are no direct environmental implications from noting the recommendations. Implementing the recommendations in the report will lead to a positive impact on the Council's carbon and ecology impact, or at least it is neutral.

6. Background papers

6.1 2021/22 Family Services Report (pg. 17 – 108) presented to Community Leadership & Libraries Committee 20 June 2022 ([Public Pack](#))[Agenda Document for Community Leadership and Libraries Committee, 20/06/2022 19:00 \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

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Appendix A – Barnet Violence & Vulnerability Action Plan (VVAP) Review Sheet

| BOROUGH | COMMENTS |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| BARNET | <p>SUMMARY Barnet has taken the opportunity to re-start it's plan with an entirely new set of actions that start mainly from January or February 2022. The set of actions within the plan are comprehensive and address both violence and wider vulnerabilities, with a wide range of leads across partnership organisations. They set out the latest thinking and show effective multi-agency collaboration as well as taking account of wider risk factors and safeguarding considerations. As the actions are newly started or about to start, the plan provides a good opportunity for violence reduction and it will be important to regularly review progress over the next six months, to ensure that delivery reflects the comprehensive range of activity that is planned.</p> |
| | |
| PLAN RECIEVED | Yes |
| CORRECT TEMPLATE | Yes, slightly adapted by using the Outcomes column to provide more specific actions to the broad headings in the actions column. It is the outcomes column that sets out the individual actions. |
| USED PROTOTYPE | |
| USED ANOTHER FORMAT | |
| LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE | Comprehensive and covering all local authority and key partners including health, VCS, police, probation |
| NAMED ACTION LEADS | |
| GOVERNANCE | <p>A comprehensive section of the plan, with clear named leaders across a wide range of important contributors, including elected members and leads from community safety, children's services, education, housing, health, probation and the VCS. As with all the plan, Barnet has taken the opportunity to start all actions afresh. This means that whilst there is a comprehensive range of actions and clear owners, the timescales set are from January or February 2022 onwards. As this is then forward looking there are no updates on progress, as the activity has just begun. The actions set out how or what WILL be done, it will therefore be important to monitor progress.</p> |
| COORDINATION WITH LSCB, LSAB & HEALTH | The plan sets out how this will be achieved. |
| INCLUDES CSP STANDING ITEMS | There are a good range of actions set out in the outcomes section, that support this. |
| MONTHLY TASKING | The plan sets out a comprehensive range of multi-agency partnership meetings, ranging from short-term daily tactical to strategic and across all key partners |
| MENU OPTIONS | Good intention to include reviewing learning opportunities at the CSP |

| | |
|--|--|
| GOOD PRACTICE | A fortnightly Community Safety Integrated Group (CSIG) to 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 |
| ANALYSIS & ENFORCEMENT | An extremely comprehensive and coherent set of actions across both the essential and a range of innovative local ones. The police actions have clear partnership elements as well, so there is collaborative effort. As with all other sections, the actions are new and either just started or about to start and set out what will be delivered. It will therefore be important to monitor how they progress. |
| 7 ESSENTIAL ACTIONS | Very comprehensive actions with clear named leads, deputies where appropriate, clear timescales to delivery and review. The police led actions clearly set out how partners will contribute and how analysis and taskings will be shared. Importantly the actions also include how 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. |
| MENU OPTIONS | |
| LOCAL EXTRA OPTIONS | Good action in respect of KCPO's and how they will be monitored at the appropriate panels including Serious Adult Violence Panel, Vulnerable Adolescents at Risk Panel, Resettlement & Aftercare Panel, CS MARAC |
| GOOD PRACTICE | Good partnership response that includes public health as a key action owner |
| REDUCING ACCESS TO WEAPONS | This is a very comprehensive section of the plan, with weapons test purchase by police cadets, comprehensive weapons sweep actions for identified high risk areas, as well as training for wider partners including housing providers. Actions also include options for knife amnesties and disposal. It would be helpful to include trading standards as a partner or as lead for the test purchase operations. Again, this is a very comprehensive set of actions that set out what will be undertaken. As such monitoring of progress will be important to ensure that very good actions have been implemented as intended. |
| 1 ESSENTIAL ACTION | Very good action in relation to trading standards, which could benefit from trading standards involvement if that is not already the case. |
| MENU OPTIONS | Comprehensive additional/local actions, including for community weapons sweeps, training of staff within partner organisations, as well as options for knife amnesties. |
| LOCAL EXTRA ACTIONS | |
| GOOD PRACTICE | Training of housing managers and other staff to support weapons sweeps in high risk areas. |
| SAFEGUARDING AND EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE | This is a very comprehensive range of actions that look at vulnerability and safeguarding practice to reduce exclusions and racial disproportionality. The read across between the CSP and Safeguarding Children Partnership is very effective practice and an illustration of how |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <p>the plan understands the importance of a multi-agency response to violence and vulnerabilities.</p> <p>All actions have clear leads and timescales around what will be delivered.</p> |
| 10 ESSENTIAL ACTIONS | <p>Strong action in respect of assessing and supporting early extra familial risk of young people through CEAM (see good practice section below)</p> <p>Very comprehensive actions looking at safeguarding, support for young people in PRU's, positive section to reduce exclusion and use of parent/carer network. It would be helpful to understand if PRU mentoring and Parent Carers support is through the available VRU funding for these.</p> |
| MENU OPTIONS | <p>Very good range of actions and a keenness to look at opportunities for learning from rapid reviews safeguarding practice reviews and others.</p> <p>The plan could also factor in Offensive Weapon Homicide Reviews, as Barnet is a likely pilot site for these, when they commence in Late 2022.</p> |
| LOCAL EXTRA ACTIONS | |
| GOOD PRACTICE | <p>The Early Help CEAM (Child Exploitation and Missing) tool to support the development of Early Help Assessments for young people at risk of extrafamilial harm is very promising practice, which the VRU would be keen to learn more about.</p> |
| WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS | <p>A very comprehensive set of actions and some innovation within them.</p> <p>As they set a direction of travel, they will need to have detail added in as they progress.</p> |
| 4 ESSENTIAL ACTIONS | <p>Very good actions in relation to police Community Impact Assessments and how they will be redacted to enable sharing across agencies to strengthen multi agency community support and input.</p> <p>Community Responders Project sets out comprehensive opportunities for increased information sharing and testing of improved community collaboration</p> |
| MENU OPTIONS | |
| LOCAL EXTRA ACTIONS | <p>The Serious Incident Response Meeting Protocol with community impact meetings to agree the community support required is very promising practice, taking a trauma informed approach. It is good that schools are active partners in this.</p> <p>The borough partners could benefit from looking at how the VRU Serious Violence Toolkit can support their response, including the incident management function that will be launched in the Spring.</p> |
| GOOD PRACTICE | <p>See Serious Incident response meeting above.</p> |
| SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AND VULNERABILITY | <p>Extremely comprehensive range of actions All four essential actions are expanded upon with twelve actions overall that have clear leads and timescales as well as considerable innovation</p> |

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| 4 ESSENTIAL ACTIONS | <p>Very comprehensive set of actions, that cover detailed assessment of risk through the CEAM tool, multi-agency risk panel arrangements, trauma informed practice and training, and deployment of a St Giles worker at Northwick Park. All actions are very promising and so it will be important to ensure their implementation and delivery</p> <p>A few actions are a little generic and would benefit from greater detail once implemented e.g. Victims will receive timely and proportionate help that enables recovery from trauma and injury. The ambitious set of actions will need to be monitored through the next six months to ensure effective implementation.</p> |
| MENU OPTIONS | |
| LOCAL EXTRA ACTIONS | |
| GOOD PRACTICE | |
| POSITIVE DIVERSION FROM VIOLENCE | <p>All essential actions are listed, along with several other detailed extra actions. All actions have named leads, and all are listed as ongoing or implemented with very few specific end dates. It would be helpful to see progress updates as all actions are ongoing/already implemented.</p> |
| 5 ESSENTIAL ACTIONS | <p>There are very few specific end dates and no progress updates. It would be helpful to see information on progress against actions and impact against outcomes to date. RAG ratings would help in providing additional detail</p> |
| MENU OPTIONS | |
| LOCAL EXTRA ACTIONS | <p>There are several local extra actions and outcomes which are grouped to sit under different lead agencies and are grouped with the essential actions. A good level of detail is provided on actions and outcomes, but no progress update is given.</p> |
| GOOD PRACTICE | |



London Borough of Barnet

| 2021/22 | Name | Organisation | Key Local Strategic Documents that support violence reduction |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| ACTION PLAN | Cllr Jennifer Grocock | Member | |
| | John Hooton | Local Authority | |
| SENIOR | Cllr Daniel Thomas | Member | |
| | Sarah Leech | MPS | |
| LEADERSHIP | Chris Munday | Local Authority | |
| | Tamara Djuretic | Local Authority | |
| | Clair Green | Local Authority | |
| | Peter Curtin | London Fire Brigade | |
| | Koreen Logie | Probation Service | |
| | Elliott Sweetman | Local Authority | |
| | Declan Khan | Local Authority | |
| | Tina McElligott | Local Authority | |
| | Neil Marlow | Barnet Education & Learning Service | |
| | LaToya Ridge | Victim Support | |
| | Roger Kemp / Amlan Ghoshal | Safer Neighbourhood Board | |
| | Zoe Garbett | Clinical Commissioning Group | |
| | Fiona Batemen | Barnet Adult Safeguarding Partnership | |
| | Richard Norfolk | Local Authority | |
| Reshma Hirani | Local Authority | | |
| Ray Booth | Barnet Mencap | | |
| | Judi Dumont-Barter | Community Voluntary Sector | |

| Ref | Theme | Action No | Actions | Outcomes | Named CSP Lead | 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 | | Reporting requirements currently under review with aim to ensure data collated is meaningful so it can be used to good effect | | Work in Progress |
| | | | | 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 | | Work in Progress. As above | | Work in Progress |
| | | | | 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 | | Work in Progress. As above | | Work in Progress |
| | | | | Local learning from good practice in tackling violence can be considered for wider dissemination | Tina McElligott | Work in Progress. Youth Justice Services are undertaking a Critical Learning Review from which learning will be disseminated. Cases where learning can be derived will be considered for multi-agency audit | | Work in Progress |
| | 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 | 0-19 and VVE strategies are currently being revised and drafted in consultation with strategic partners and stakeholders. | | Work in Progress |
| | | | | 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 | Risk panels are regularly taking place and are well attended across the partnership, panels provide an oversight of risk, vulnerability of cohorts of both young people and adults, and helps shape our understanding of the borough and themes of violence and vulnerability. | | Implemented |
| | | | | 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 | These are taking place daily and used as a forum for proactive and reactive planning, from a community and gangs perspective. | | Implemented |
| | | | | 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 | The Vulnerable Adolescents Risk Panel, Serious Adult Violence Panel, Youth Justice, and Care Leaver High Risk panels take place monthly, are well attended from across the partnership and continues to provide oversight of our most vulnerable adolescents and adults. | | Implemented |
| | | | | 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 | The CSIG continues at present there are several task and finish groups pulling together partners, include CST, CSC, YJS dealing with specific issues of addresses of vulnerable people, and business in which young people are gravitating, | | Implemented |

| Ref | Theme | Action No | Actions | Outcomes | Named CSP Lead | Comment | Document Reference(s) | Risk |
|-----|-------|-----------|--|---|-----------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| 61 | | 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 | | | Work in Progress |
| | | | | 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, | Information gathered from key service delivery arms and stakeholders will inform strategic assessment, planning and delivery | tbc | Reporting requirements currently under review with aim to ensure data collated is meaningful so it can be used to good effect | | Work in Progress |

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| ANALYSIS & ENFORCEMENT | 6 | plus any other relevant local authority data i.e. Children Social Care, CST is used to reduce violence | 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 | Family Services representative now have access to Police intelligence system, to support improved coordination of community planning. | | Implemented |
| | 3 | MPS BCU lead for Violence (D/Supt for Local Investigations strand) will chair monthly Tactical Tasking Co-ordination 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 | Tactical Tasking coordination Group Meeting takes place monthly - Meetings are focused on local Intelligence brief, and resource management of Police. Currently attended from representatives from across the partnership, including CST, IOM and CSC. | | Implemented |
| | 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 | Ongoing Action, - KCPO list are being regularly shared with YJS, CST and CSC. | | Implemented |
| | | | 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 | Ongoing Action, - KCPO list are being regularly shared with YJS, CST and CSC. | | Implemented |
| | 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 | This activity is occurring and ongoing, | | Implemented |
| | | | 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 | A calendar of all public activities have been shared with Police. Key high football Public events have been included in the Summer Nights, Violence Suppression Plan 2022, to support consideration of increase police presence, and partner engagement. | | Implemented |
| | 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 | As highlighted a Violence Suppression plan is going live from the 11th July, in addition the Tactical tasking coordination group meets monthly to ensure ongoing assessment of local areas and hotspots to deploy assets and resources when needed. | | Implemented |
| | | | 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 | POP plans now concluded and have been moved to Operation Nightingale. Plans are yet to be drawn. Anticipate these will be shared via SNT Leads on completion. | | Work in Progress |
| | | | 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 | NW Summer Nights Violence Suppression Plan has been shared with Partners and will become live from 18th July covering the NW BCU. | | Implemented |
| | 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 | On-going and feeds into the NW BCU daily meeting. | | Implemented |
| 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 | The VVE Team along with relevant partners undertake regular briefings. In addition newsletters and schools circulars are updated when themed issues in the borough arise. | | Implemented | |

| Ref | Actions | | Outcomes | Named CSP Lead | Comment | Document Reference(s) | Risk |
|----------------------------|-----------|---|---|--------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|
| Theme | Action No | Actions | Outcomes | Named CSP Lead | Comment | Document Reference(s) | RAG status |
| 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 | CSC and CST are now involved and linked with Op Sceptre Officer in Charge. Planning is active for the next set of action days taking place (Nov 22), A programme of promotion, advertisement campaign, including targeted bins safes, amnesty bins and awareness work to will be planned | | Work in Progress |
| | | | 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. | D/Supt Ray Keating | CSC and CST are now involved and linked with Op Sceptre Officer in Charge. Planning is active for the next set of action days taking place (Nov 22), A programme of promotion, advertisement campaign, including targeted bins safes, amnesty bins and awareness work to will be planned | | Work in Progress |
| | | | 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 | Action moved from Police to CST - this appears to be a Barnet Council lead action with housing and supported by MPS, | | Implemented |
| | | | 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 | D/Supt Ray Keating | CSC and CST are now involved and linked with Op Sceptre Officer in Charge. Planning is active for the next set of action days taking place (Nov 22), A programme of promotion, advertisement campaign, including targeted bins safes, amnesty bins and awareness work to will be planned | | Work in Progress |

| Ref | Actions | | Outcomes | Named CSP Lead | Comment | Document Reference(s) | Risk |
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| Theme | Action No | Actions | Outcomes | Named CSP Lead | Comment | Document Reference(s) | RAG status |
| | | | Weapons can be safely disposed of without repercussions at public events through pop up installations | D/Supt Ray Keating | CSC and CST are now involved and linked with Op Sceptre Officer in Charge. Planning is active for the next set of action days taking place (Nov 22). A programme of promotion, advertisement campaign, including targeted bins safes, amnesty bins and awareness work to will be planned | | Implemented |
| 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 | Early Help CEAM is now embedded and being used by Early Help - 0-19 Service | | Implemented |
| | 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 | Growing against violence, provide educative diversionary programme to schools across Barnet. Through Public Health Brook have recently been awarded funding to support Sexual Violence Education to schools in Barnet. | | Implemented |
| | | | 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 | Nearby and surrounding schools are now routinely contacted in the event of a Serious Incident and offered a range of both clinical support to staff and students and parent briefings are completed by key member of the partnership including Early Help, VVE lead, CST and Police . | | Implemented |
| | | | 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 | This is being delivered, to Year 10 groups, in addition staff form the Saracens are accessing Train the trainers 1st aid, to enable them to train future staff to continue to deliver training to pupils. As part of the project training deliberators are also being purchased to support 1st aid training to pupils | | Implemented |
| | 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 | | | Work in Progress |
| | | | Schools will have an effective safeguarding audit tool to manage risk of knife crime | Neil Marlow | | | Work in Progress |
| | | | 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 | Representatives from; FUSE, Youth Realities, Colindale community Trust CT are booked on to 1st Aid Train the trainers courses in October 2022 | | Work in Progress |
| | 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 | Attended to CEAM meetings are routinely attended by the relevant police unit, (Missing Person, Exploitation or Safer Schools) the Safer Schools Sargent regularly attends VARP) and task a finish meetings with CST and CS when needed. | | Implemented |
| | | | 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 | Pending SLO are to still attend the advisory boards and disseminate information about universal services, 0-19 offer, and what VCS organisation can provide | | Work in Progress |
| | 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 | This work is reducing exclusions and is being monitored by the Youth Justice Matters Board (YJMB) | | Implemented |
| | | | 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 | Saracens are providing mentoring support to reduce exclusions | | Implemented |
| | | | 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 | awaiting update from the Board | | Work in Progress |
| | 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 | A Trusted Relationship Learning event was completed in May 22, which showcased young people and learning from the project. There are various events taking place over the coming months which 0-19 and partners are engaged with. | | Work in Progress |
| | | | Parent Champions developed through the Khulisa project will take an active role in supporting other parents to respond to extra-familial harm | VCS | This is being currently coordinated with 0-19 and the Vulnerable Adolescents Team to develop parent champions. | | Work in Progress |
| | | | 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 | Summer activities through the BASE and Positive Activities offer has been sent out across the borough.. | | Implemented |
| | 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 | Discussions have been initiated for this work to commence | | Work in Progress |
| | | | 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 | as above | | Work in Progress |
| | | | Exploitation, Knife carrying, and social media sessions will be delivered to Year 6 students and above through the Growing Against Violence programme | Neil Marlow | This is currently being delivered through our schools in Barnet, there is ongoing work to promote engagement for all schools | | Implemented |

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| 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 | | The Vulnerable Adolescents team continues to provide training and induction briefings to all new staff, this needs to be extended and strengthened to partners in Barnet. | Implemented |
| | | 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 Reviews and/or national thematic reviews as appropriate to extrafamilial harm and violence | Tony Lewis/Fiona Bateman | Webinars and 5-minute briefings have been developed and disseminated to the multi-agency partnership on local safeguarding practice reviews. This is now an established mechanism for sharing learning for the safeguarding partnership | Implemented |
| | | 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 | The Vulnerable Adolescents team continues to provide training and induction briefings to all new staff, in Barnet. The VVE analyst regularly undertakes briefings to staff regarding themes of exploitation violence and vulnerability. | Implemented |
| | | 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 escalates concerns through training delivered by Police, Community Safety and the Adolescents at Risk lead | Neil Marlow | training schedule to be agreed for the next academic year | Work in Progress |

| Ref | Actions | Outcomes | Named CSP Lead | Comment | Document Reference(s) | Risk | |
|-------|-----------|----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Theme | Action No | Actions | Outcomes | Named CSP Lead | Comment | Document Reference(s) | RAG status |

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| WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS TO REDUCE VIOLENCE | 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 are involved and attending community engagement activities deriving from SIRMS. The Summer Events calendar and has been shared with CST, who will be able to offer where appropriate support to the event and to use it as a conduit to engage with the community. | Implemented |
| | | | Community Impact Meetings arising from serious incidents will consider public health approaches to supporting communities affected by violence in Barnet. | Tina McElligott | Community Impact Meetings now take place and are leading to increased community meetings to discuss the incident and to coproduce future plans. | Implemented |
| | | | 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 | A draft plan is in progress and will be ready by end of Q2, | Work in Progress |
| | 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 . | Tina, Declan Khan | Action Underway, to ensure coordination with CST and CSC with the current Police community activity "Cuppa with Copper" It will be seen as to whether this forum can be supported by CST and CSC and other relevant partners. | Work in Progress |
| | | | Community Impact Assessments will be redacted to enable sharing across agencies to strengthen multi agency community support to reduce tensions. | VCS | awaiting feedback | Work in Progress |
| | 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 | A Central Network phone has been set up and will be used to build local community contacts in which information can be shared, to incidents, growing tensions and concerns in the NW9 and HA8 area. | Implemented |
| | | | The impact of Stop and Search, community liaison and management of community tensions will be considered | D/Supt Ray Keating | This is underway, Insp Muneeb is linked with CSC, and meeting to strengthen join up will be arranged including representative for 0-19 (OCD) and head of YJS (SM) | Implemented |
| | | | The YJS Management Board will maintain oversight and drive actions in response to Stop and Search activity affecting CYP across the borough | Tina McElligott | This is underway, Insp Muneeb is linked with CSC, and meeting to strengthen join up will be arranged including representative for 0-19 (OCD) and head of YJS (SM) | Implemented |
| | 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 | This is underway, Insp Muneeb is linked with CSC, and meeting to strengthen join up will be arranged including representative for 0-19 (OCD) and head of YJS (SM) | Implemented |
| | | | 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 | A draft plan is in progress and will be ready by end of Q2, | Work in Progress |
| | | | 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 | Barnet Integrated Clinical Service provides trauma support to local schools and organisations, in addition information packs are sent to affected schools and organisation of local charities and support as well as contacts for BICs and CST. | Implemented |

| Ref | Actions | Outcomes | Named CSP Lead | Comment | Document Reference(s) | Risk | |
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| Theme | Action No | Actions | Outcomes | Named CSP Lead | Comment | Document Reference(s) | RAG status |

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| 64 | 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 | This will be developed as part of the revised Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy planned for November 2022 | Work in Progress |
| | | | 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 | A young person intervention tool has been designed as part of the Early Help CEA tool and in the process of being rolled out through Statutory children and families services to strengthen the engagement and coproduction of plans with young people. | Implemented |
| | | | Victims will receive timely and proportionate help that enables recovery from trauma and injury | Tina McElligott | Funding through LCPF, was successful for a 3 year FTC Victims Hub Coordinator which is in the process of being appointed to. | Work in Progress |

SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AND VULNERABILITY
Ensuring co-ordinated referral and support to victims and those who are vulnerable

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|---|---|--|--|---|--|------------------|------------------|
| 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. | Restorative Justice Conferences will provide opportunities for mediation, apology, direct and indirect reparations between victims and perpetrators. . | Tina McElligott | Funding through LCPDF, was successful for a 3 year FTC Restorative Coordinator which is in the process of being appointed to. | | Work in Progress | |
| | | Victims aged 18+, where the perpetrator is known to the Probation Service, will receive statutory support from the London Victim Contact Scheme | Koreen Logie | All eligible victims receive a service from the Victim contact Scheme | | Work in Progress | |
| | 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 | This will be delivered through The Victims Hub Coordinator / BIC's and Workforce development | | Work in Progress | |
| | | 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 | Barnet Children and Families services have an ongoing programme of workforce development which is rolling out trauma informed practice training in 2022 | | Work in Progress | |
| | | BICS will influence victim focused trauma informed responses at VARP | Tina McElligott | BICs attends VARP to focus on the awareness of child lived experiences and trauma that they have experienced. | | Implemented | |
| | 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 | Your Choice funding from Youth Endowment Fund is enabling individualised and tailored support for adolescents open to REACH and YJS | | Implemented |
| | 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 . | Tina McElligott | Quality Assurance frameworks include the voice of the child. Additionally, Youth Inspectors are being developed as part of My Say Matters Strategy 2022 -2025 implementation | | Implemented |
| | | | 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 SYV or any assault with a weapon. Screening tools for are used for assessment of young people presenting with assault in the ED. | Health | This is under development | | Work in Progress |
| | | | 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. | Health | St Giles SYV worker is embedded in Northwick Park | | Implemented |

| Ref | Actions | | | | | Risk | |
|---|-----------|--|--|-----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|
| Theme | Action No | Actions | Outcomes | Named CSP Lead | 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 | Barnet Youth Justice Services (YJS) have been inspected by HMIP (report published May 2022) and are providing Good services. The volume of First Time Entrants remains lower than London and the UK average. Positive activities are delivered by 0-19 Early Help Services and Your Choice is supporting development of tailored strenghts based interventions | | Implemented |
| | | | 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 | Barnet family Services has a resilience - based practice model which is underpinned by our 'All about me' approach, it places children at the centre of all we do by emphasising that every assessment and plan is about the child and for the child. | | 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. . | | | | |
| | | | Young people are encouraged to become local mentors for other young people | | | | |
| | | | | | Peer mentors are being developed through the YJS Residential Programme. My Say Matters provides the framework for additional Peer Mentoring Programmes to be delivered in the borough which are being explored with the CCG | | Work in Progress |

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

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|---|---|---|---------------------|--|------------------|
| 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 | All suitable cases are considered for MOPAC GPS tagging if the index offence include use of a weapon and the Person on Probation is released on licence. EPF2 is also used to ensure that all licence released have appropriate interventions added. Pre Sentence Reports also propose suitable interventions for Community Orders and suspended Sentence Order. | 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 | IOM is established and working with young adults at risk. Mentoring for 17-25 year olds is being implemented to provide additional support | 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 | IOM nominals are referred to appropriate interventions offered by the partnership in line suitability and need. | 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 | There is a sustained uptake of Commissioned Rehabilitative Services. There has been a gap in accommodation support due to resourcing issues being experienced by SHP and this has been escalated to contract managers. ETE and wellbeing support are being fully utilised. Debt and finance services are still to be commenced. | 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 | As above | Implemented |
| 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 | This is embedded in practice | 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 | This is embedded in practice | 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 | This is embedded in practice | Work in Progress |
| 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. | Disrupt Ray Keating | Work in Progress. TBD | Work in Progress |

| 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. |
| | 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 |

| | | |
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| WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS TO REDUCE VIOLENCE | 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. |



Safer Communities Partnership Board

AGENDA ITEM 10

22nd July 2022

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Title | Update on the Partnership's approach to tackle Anti-Social Behaviour in Barnet |
| Report of | Chair of the Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB) |
| Wards | All |
| Status | Public |
| Urgent | No |
| Key | Key (Relevant to all 24 wards) |
| Enclosures | <p>Appendix A: Community Safety Team Investigation and Enforcement Officer area map.</p> <p>Appendix B: Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers summary.</p> <p>Appendix C: ASB complex case studies.</p> <p>Appendix D: Social Landlord's – A summary explanation of the tools and powers for tackling social tenancy related ASB.</p> |
| Officer Contact Details | <p>Matt Leng, Community Safety Manager</p> <p>Matt.Leng@Barnet.gov.uk 0208 359 2995</p> |

Summary

1. To update the SCPB on the Council's and partnership's progress and achievements in tackling anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Barnet.
2. To provide the SCPB with an update of how the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers have been used in Barnet.

Officers Recommendations

1. That the Safer Communities Partnership Board note and comment on this report.

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1 This report is being provided to outline Barnet's approach to tackle ASB following the implementation of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 (ASBCPA 2014) and provide the SCPB with an explanation of the tools and tier usage in Barnet.
- 1.2 The author acknowledges that there have been various reports submitted to the SCPB and Community Leadership and Libraries Committee during the lifetime of the Community Safety Strategy 2015-2020¹ which detailed the performance of the Community Safety Team and partnership to tackle ASB. These reports include but are not limited to; The Community Safety Team Annual reports, the Barnet ASB performance dashboard within the quarterly SCPB meetings and those reports from Barnet Homes regarding tackling ASB on Barnet Homes estates.
- 1.3 The links to these reports can be found at the 'Background papers' section of this report.
- 1.4 This report will focus upon the approach being undertaken by the Council and partnership and highlight to the Safer Communities Partnership Board the current delivery model and the outcomes achieved for the following themes to tackle anti-social behaviour in Barnet:
 - What is anti-social behaviour?
 - Detail the Council's and Partnership's structure for tackling anti-social behaviour.
 - Provide an update for Barnet's volume of anti-social behaviour reporting.
 - Provide statistical information with regards to Barnet's use of the tools and powers bestowed by the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014.
 - Provide an update on the use of Public Spaces Protection Orders in Barnet.
 - Provide an explanation how Barnet is undertaking effective information sharing and case management processes with partners.

¹ The Community Safety Strategy for 2015-2020 was extended until 2022 due to the impact of the Covid19 pandemic with the consent of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime.

- Explain how the Barnet Community Safety Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CS MARAC) process works.
- Highlight the approach being used to tackle social housing related anti-social behaviour by Barnet Homes.
- Provide a summary of how noise related ASB is managed in Barnet by Re.

1.4.1 What is anti-social behaviour?

1.4.2 The term Anti-social behaviour can cover a wide range of unacceptable behaviours or activities that have a detrimental impact on the quality of life of residents, visitors and businesses in an area. These acts in themselves although may be considered as low-level nuisance can vary to being serious and classified as a high risk of harm depending upon the nature of the conduct and the impact upon the victims and/or witnesses.

1.4.3 This Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 defines antisocial behaviour as²:

- a. conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person
- b. conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation or residential premises
- c. conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person

1.4.4 Examples of anti-social behaviour include:

- Nuisance, rowdy or inconsiderate neighbours
- Vandalism, graffiti and fly-posting
- Street drinking
- Environmental damage including littering, dumping of rubbish and abandonment of cars
- Prostitution related activity
- Begging and vagrancy
- Fireworks misuse
- Inconsiderate or inappropriate use of vehicles

1.4.5 For the purposes of managing reports to the police the Metropolitan Police service classifies anti-social behaviour into three categories³:

2 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/contents/enacted>

3 Metropolitan Police, What is antisocial behaviour?

Personal - antisocial behaviour incidents that the caller, call-handler or anyone else perceives as either deliberately targeted at an individual or group, or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large.

Nuisance - where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general, rather than to individual victims.

Environmental - incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environments. This category is about encouraging reasonable behaviour whilst managing and protecting the various environments, so that people can enjoy their own private spaces as well as shared or public spaces.

1.5 The Council and Partnership's structure for tackling anti-social behaviour

1.5.1 After the May 5th, 2022 elections the Council has a new Labour Administration. The new Labour Administration has made several commitments, one of which is a 'Safer Barnet' the ongoing work of the community safety team supports this commitment.

1.5.2 The Community Safety Team has been commissioned to consider Community Hubs within the borough to increase multi-agency working and ward presence.

1.5.3 Under s.17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, places a duty on the Council (and other statutory partner agencies, including police, fire & rescue authorities, Public Health, Probation) when exercising its functions to have due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour), misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances and re-offending.

1.5.4 Barnet Safer Communities Partnership is a statutory multi-agency strategic group set up under Section 5-7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The group is required to direct the work of the partnership, engage and consult with the community about the Crime and ASB priorities, ensure information sharing across the partnership, conduct an annual strategic assessment and set out a borough partnership plan to address local crime and ASB issues including anti-social behaviour, drug and alcohol misuse and reoffending.

1.6 The strategic objectives of the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership for 2019-2024 are:

- Tackling environmental crime
- Enforcement
- Closer working with Barnet Homes
- More focus upon the role of public health in tackling anti-social behaviour and crime

1. To provide a victim centred approach to victims of crime and ASB
2. To maintain reductions in crime and ASB
3. To improve the perception that Barnet is a safe place to live, work and visit

4. To ensure the safeguarding of vulnerable adults, children and young people affected by crime, ASB and substance misuse

1.7 Barnet Council Community Safety Team Resources

- 1.7.1 In January 2022 a new Community Safety Team structure was agreed at following approval at Constitution and General Purposes Committee in January 2022 and implemented from 1st April 2022. This redesign of the Community Safety Team has resulted in the creation of a new team with an established strength of 21 Investigation and Enforcement Officers.
- 1.7.2 This new design for the team was approved to meet the operational requirements of the Council's delivery of the Corporate Enforcement Policy with a significant focus upon the use of the tools and powers delegated within the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to tackle environmental crime for the residents of Barnet. Appendix A to this report shows which officers are assigned which wards.
- 1.7.3 The posts created represented a pre-2022 local election allocation of 1 dedicated Investigation and Enforcement Officers officer per ward; managed by 3 Team Leaders; overseen by a Community Safety Manager for Operations.
- 1.7.4 Anti-social behaviour remains a critical focus point for the Council and matters of reported ASB are subject to high volumes of elected member enquiries. The Community Safety Team and its use of a problem-solving multi-agency approach are able to provide leadership and expertise to target the most problematic areas of Barnet, securing term compliance and these processes seek to further reduce unnecessary demand upon our services.

1.8 Assessing Barnet's volume of anti-social behaviour reporting

- 1.8.1 The data presented in this section of the report has been sourced from the open-source data from the Metropolitan Police's crime dashboard.
- 1.8.2 This data has been previously provided to both the SCPB and CLLC via the Strategic Crime Needs Assessment (SCNA) which is undertaken annually. The SCNA 2021/22 assessment is being undertaken but the time period being assessed is now the financial reporting year therefore the data below remains the current data this report will rely on for ASB reporting data.
- 1.8.3 Unlike some crime types, the volume of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) calls to police did not reduce during the lockdown. While a substantial proportion of the ASB calls received during this period were related to allegations of breaches of the Covid-19 social distancing regulations, the calls also included matters such as neighbour disputes.
 - Over the 12 months up to the end of December 2020 there was 16,696 ASB calls made to the police in Barnet.
 - ASB calls in this period were up by 74%, The London average for the same period was 76%.
 - The main reason for this high volume of calls was due to the reporting of Covid19 infringements.

- In Barnet the average number of ASB calls annually prior to the impact of Covid19 (prior to December 2019) was in the region of 8500 calls a year.

1.8.4 Anti-Social Behaviour Police calls Computer Aided Dispatch Data (CAD)

1.8.5 The statistics cited in sections 1.8.3 above and 1.8.5 below is taken from Police calls CAD data covering ASB calls to the police for the 12 months up to Dec 2020 comparing it to the 12 months up to December 2019.

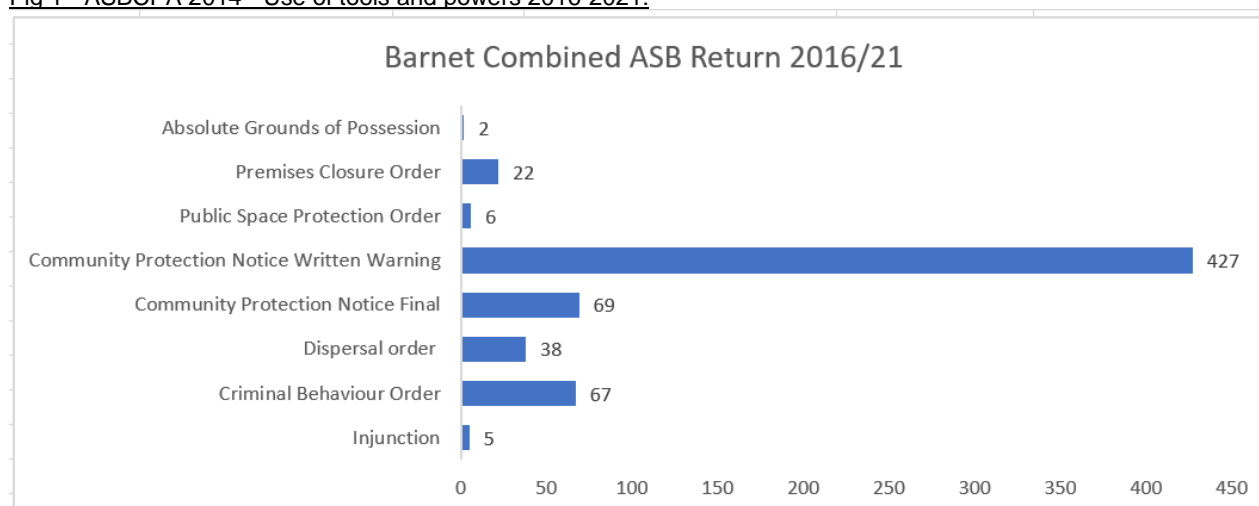
- Overall, there has been an increase of over 70% in the total number of reported ASB incidents to the police.⁴ The top 5 wards with the largest volume of overall ASB calls were Colindale (1402 calls), Childs Hill (1166 calls), Golders Green (1042 calls), Burnt Oak (962 calls) and Edgware (924 calls).
- The top 5 wards with the largest percentage increase of ASB calls compared to 2019 was East Finchley (142%), East Barnet (113%), Burnt Oak (107%), Hale (98%) and Golders Green (83%).

1.9 Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 – Barnet’s use of the tools and powers

1.9.1 Appendix B of this report proves an explanatory summary detailing the various tools and powers afforded to the partnership under the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 (the act) to tackle ASB.

1.9.2 We are unable to benchmark our use of these tools and powers against other London Boroughs as the London wide monitoring ceased several years ago. However, Barnet has continued to monitor the use of the new tools and powers to tackle anti-social behaviour; and through the ASB Delivery Group which continues to meet quarterly as the strategic governance group for this workstream, to operationally assess Barnet’s effectiveness and response to tackling ASB. The chart below shows the period of 2016-2021 for the partnership’s use of those tools and powers in Barnet.

Fig 1 - ASBCPA 2014 - Use of tools and powers 2016-2021:

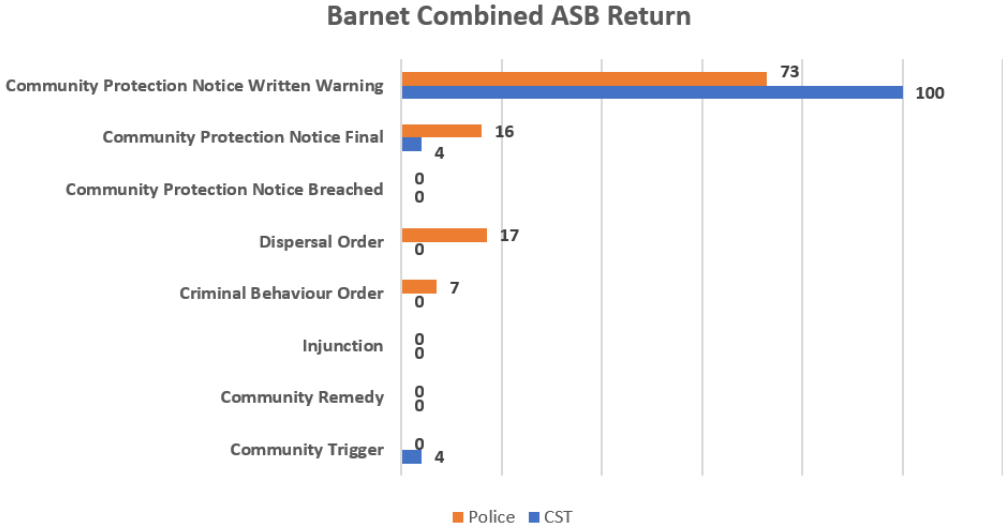


1.9.3 Barnet’s use of the ASBCPA 2014 tools and powers 2021/22

⁴ Due to Covid-19, there has been a large volume of calls from residents reporting Covid breaches.

The chart below details how many of these powers were exercised by the partnership during the period 1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022 to tackle ASB.

Fig 2 - Barnet’s use of the ASBCPA 2014 tools and powers 2021/22



1.9.4 There remains a significantly high use of the early intervention Community Protection Notice Written Warnings (CPNW) by both the police and Community Safety Team officers. The use of this particular tool has been effective in tackling low level nuisance and environmental ASB related issues such as managing the abandoned waste generated by unauthorised encampments in the borough.

1.9.5 Breach rates for these CPNWs remain relatively low and contribute to the case management progression in application for Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs). CBO applications are mainly linked to perpetrators of other types of crime considered anti-social such as drug supply and acquisitive crime.

1.9.6 There has been a steady and consistent use of the CBO; Premises closure order and dispersal powers by the Metropolitan Police in Barnet and these powers continue to be exercised in various cases sometimes individually by the police as the prosecuting authority or as in Appendix C to this report as a shared partnership case management action for complex ASB cases. Appendix 4 offers the SCPB 2 case studies that demonstrate the level of complexity and actions taken by the partnership to tackle serious and persistent ASB. These are not necessarily one-off cases but typify the strength and commitment of the partnership and sustained case management approach by officers involved to resolve issues for our victims.

1.9.7 The use of the Community Trigger remains low in Barnet as many cases are identified by our collaborative working with colleagues in the Neighbourhood Policing Team, Social Housing providers and the use of the CS MARAC process. Where a Community Trigger is made the CS MARAC triages the case irrespective whether the Community Trigger test is

met or not. It is considered good practice to do so and moreover reduces the likelihood of repeat victimisation or missed opportunities for safeguarding referrals.

1.9.8 Below is an extract from our website that explains the Community Trigger in Barnet.

The Community Trigger aims to:

- support victims and communities and;
- reduce the number of repeat victims of anti-social behaviour.

If you've reported instances of anti-social behaviour to the police, council, a housing association or other agencies but the problem is still continuing, you can apply for the Community Trigger.

It gives you the right to call for the Barnet Community Safety Partnership (BSCP) to work together to review the problem and devise an action plan to resolve it.

Who can use the Community Trigger?

The victim or another person acting on their behalf (such as a carer or family member, Member of Parliament or councillor) can apply for Barnet's Community Trigger to operate.

The victim can be an individual, a business or a community group.

You cannot use the Community Trigger to report general acts of crime, including hate crime, or replace individual organisations' complaints procedures; or if you have an ongoing complaint that is being dealt with by the Council, police, or registered housing provider.

It does not replace your right to complain to the Local Authority Ombudsman or Independent Police Complaints Commission, if you are unhappy about the service provided by an individual officer or organisation.

What are the criteria for the Community Trigger?

The Community Trigger can be used when:

- You have made three reports to either the council, police or registered housing provider about the same issue in the last six months and no action has been taken,

or

- Five individuals have separately reported about the same issue in the last six months and no action has been taken.

1.9.9 The Community Trigger is publicly advertised on our website and the test applied in Barnet is in accordance with the act and the Home Office guidance within the act. The link to the website is contained within the 'Background papers' section of this report.

1.10 Public Spaces Protection Orders

1.10.1 One of the key tools and powers from the ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 is the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO). PSPOs are a power that is authorised by the Council but are exercised/managed predominantly in partnership with the police for the area.

1.10.2 Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) are designed to ensure that the law-abiding majority can use and enjoy public spaces, safe from anti-social behaviour. They are intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in an area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life. The PSPO imposes conditions on the use of that area which apply to everyone.

1.10.3 PSPO enforcement

Officers able to enforce PSPOs include Council Officers (with delegated enforcement powers), Police Officers and Police Community Support Officers.

1.10.4 Penalty for breaching a PSPO

Breach of a PSPO is a criminal offence subject to, up to a level three fine on prosecution (up to £1,000). A first breach will be dealt with by way of a Fixed Penalty Notice of £100. Payment of the FPN discharges liability to conviction for the offence. Subsequent breaches may be dealt with by a further fixed penalty notice, or the matter being referred to the court for prosecution of the original offence (PSPO breach), which may also result in an application for a criminal behaviour order being considered by the court.

1.10.5 PSPOs in Barnet

1.10.6 At the present time there are no live PSPOs in Barnet.

1.10.7 Barnet Council has trialled the use of PSPOs to tackle behaviours such as poor dog control and street drinking through the period of 2018-2021. A report was submitted to the Community Leadership and Libraries Committee (CLLC) on 20th June 2022 to seek the CLLC's support and approval to progress to a public consultation for a proposed Borough-wide PSPO for the maximum period allowed of 3 years. The 10-week public consultation was approved by CLLC and will begin asap.

1.10.8 These pilot PSPOs of 2018 and 2019 were initially implemented for a period of 2 years and extended for a period of 1 year during the Covid19 Pandemic.

1.10.9 The multi-agency approach to PSPO management in Barnet involves the inclusion of key partners in identifying the need and supporting evidence for a PSPO. Any proposed implementation of a PSPO follows extensive work by the Community Safety Team,

Neighbourhood Policing Team and partnership agencies to gather the impact evidence, seek alternative measures to address the ongoing and persistent anti-social behaviour; and essentially secure the support from elected members and the local community affected, by way of formal public consultation.

1.11 Information Sharing and Case Management

1.11.1 Efficient and effective sharing of information is essential to ensure the success of Community Safety Partnerships in tackling crime and disorder.

1.11.2 Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 gives the power to relevant authorities to share information for crime prevention purposes. The requirements of the Common Law Duty of Confidentiality and the Data Protection Act still apply. The Common Law Duty of Confidentiality⁵.

1.11.3 In October 2019 the Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB) approved the revised Partnership Information Sharing Agreement for all of the functions of the Barnet Community Safety Partnership. This agreement details how information can be shared, handled and disseminated. This agreement was approved by the SCPB on 26/10/2019 and is currently being authorised by the relevant and responsible authorities as agreed by the SCPB. At the present time, the Pan London Data Sharing Agreement for all statutory partners is in the final stages of being signed by all London Local Authorities.

1.11.4 Information can be shared between partners, and partners will also receive data from other organisations (including health, education, housing and police) as part of the activities around reducing crime and disorder in the borough of Barnet.

1.11.5 To support multi-agency case management by the partnership to tackle anti-social behaviour, the Council has contracted the use of the ECINS case management system across all of its Community Safety Team's partnership case management functions.

1.11.6 The use of the ECINS system covers the following areas of work:

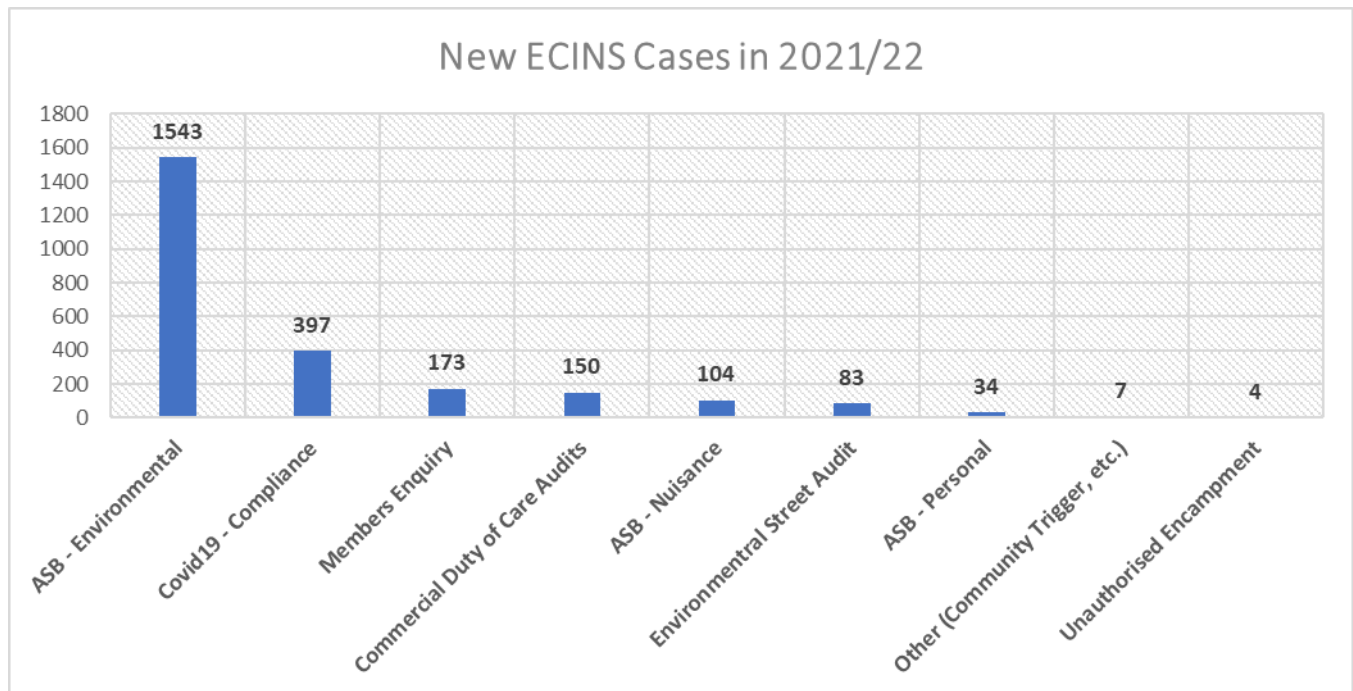
- Community Safety Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CS MARAC)
- Complex Anti-social behaviour cases
- Unauthorised Encampments
- Members Enquiries for the Community Safety Team
- Environmental Crime Investigations (Fly tipping)
- Case reviews for Waste Enforcement
- Integrated Offender Management
- Domestic Abuse Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference cases (DV MARAC)
- Prevent and Channel case management

1.11.7 The Community Safety Team received and logged 2495 cases between April 2021 – March 2022. This compares to the previous reporting year of 1794 case and represents a 39% increase in cases. These cases cover the team's multiple multi agency workstreams such as the Community Safety Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CS MARAC); Unauthorised Encampments; Members Enquiries for the Community

⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/37/section/115>

Safety Team; Environmental Crime Investigations (Fly tipping, ASB – Personal, ASB – Nuisance, ASB – Environmental), and COVID19 (Compliance).

Fig 3 – New ECINS cases for Fyr 2021/11 by case definition/type:



1.11.8 Local police ward officers are registered users enabling direct access to shared ASB case information and management. The Community Safety Team has overseen the delivery of the ECINS basic training for these users.

1.12 The Barnet Community Safety Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CS MARAC)

1.12.1 The CS MARAC is a multi-agency meeting where stakeholders across the community safety partnership come together to discuss and resolve complex, high risk anti-social behaviour cases.

1.12.2 The Barnet Community Safety MARAC is coordinated by Barnet Community Safety Team and is chaired by the Head of Community Safety/Community Safety Manager and a Police Chief Inspector overseeing the Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT's) and/or Partnership portfolio. This meeting takes place every 6 weeks.

1.12.3 CS MARAC core group members are expected to have an understanding of complex/high risk case management, its affects and potential solutions, an understanding of the referral process, the referral form, and the risk checklist in order to understand the level of risk posed to victims, witnesses and the local community.

1.12.4 The core group consists of:

- Chair – Head of Service or Assistant Director for Community Safety
- Deputy Chair - Barnet Community Safety Manager

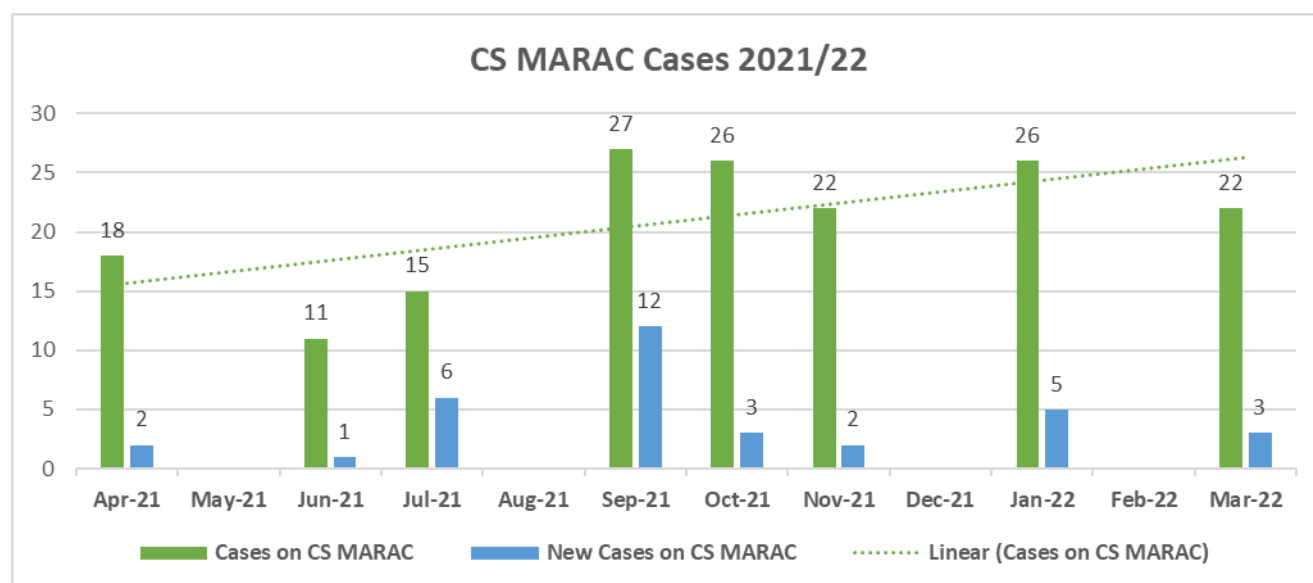
- Metropolitan Police Service Inspector Partnerships
- Metropolitan Police Service – ASB Unit Sergeant
- Re - Priority Intervention Lead Manager (covering Licensing, ASB and noise)
- Re – Housing Sector Manager (covering HMO and EHO related issues)
- Barnet Homes Safer Neighbourhoods Manager
- Clinical Commissioning Group Representative
- Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Services (BEH) Service Manager

1.12.5 Case volumes for the CS MARAC (April 2021 - Mar 2022)

1.12.6 Unlike some crime types, the volume of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) calls to police did not reduce during the Covid19 lockdown periods. Whilst a substantial proportion of the ASB calls received during this period were related to allegations of breaches of the Covid-19 social distancing regulations, the calls also included matters such as neighbour disputes.

1.12.7 The Community Safety MARAC panel has continued to function throughout the Covid19 period and deliver a coordinated multi-agency response for victims of repeat and high risk ASB.

Fig 4: CS MARAC case data 2021/22



NB: Since the increase in the number of Community Safety Team officers in September 2021 there has been a notable increase in the number of cases referred to the CS MARAC (note the green dotted line in Fig4 above and in Fig5.2 below the pie chart yellow September 2021).

1.12.8 On average the CS MARAC panel reviews and manages 20-30 cases per panel.

1.12.9 Due to the complexity of CS MARAC cases the length of time a case may be held at the CS MARAC can vary depending upon each cases' unique circumstances and the risk(s) and vulnerabilities identified for the victims and in some cases the perpetrator.

1.12.10 It is not unusual for the minimum CS MARAC case duration to be up to 18 weeks in order for the partnership to be satisfied that the risk identified, and incidents have been reduced or mitigated entirely.

Fig 5.1: Total cases on CS MARAC 2021/22

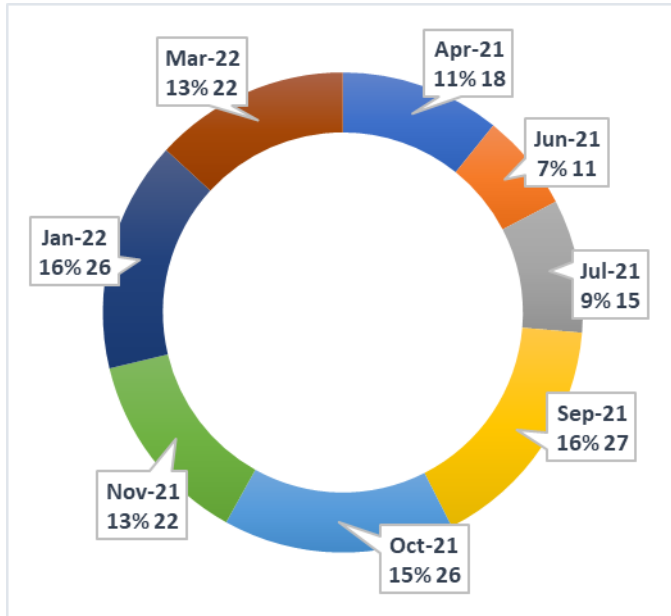
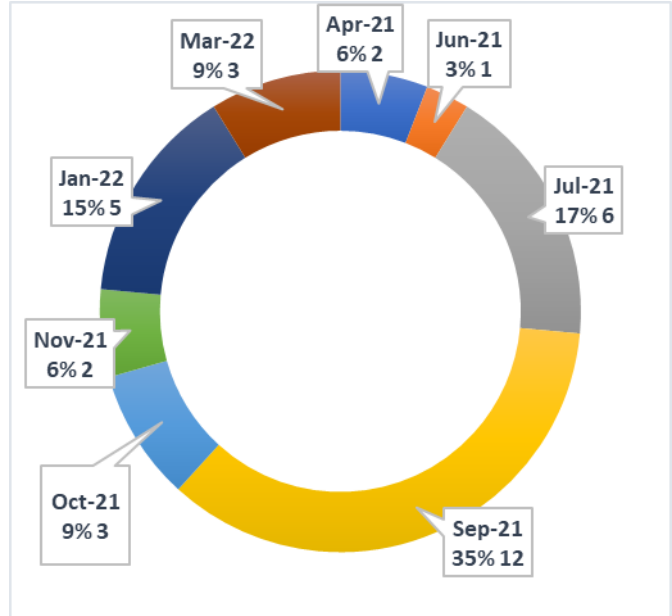


Fig 5.2: New referrals to the CS MARAC 2021/22



1.13 Anti-Social Behaviour and Rough Sleeping - Social Landlords

1.13.1 Social landlords have a range of powers at their disposal to deal with tenants who exhibit anti-social behaviour (ASB). These powers, in particular those of local authorities, were extended and strengthened by the Housing Act 1996 and the Anti-Social Crime and Policing Act 2014. An explanatory summary of these tools and powers can be found at Appendix D of this report.

1.13.2 These powers vary greatly depending upon the seriousness of the anti-social behaviour. Tenants are legally bound by the terms of their tenancy to ensure that they themselves or any other household occupant and visitors do not allow any behaviour or conduct that is capable of causing a nuisance or annoyance to another person or household.

1.13.3 Barnet has some 45 Registered Social Landlords with just over 8700 properties of mixed tenancy types.

1.13.4 Barnet Homes have approximately 15,000 premises including leaseholders, freeholders and open door homes.

1.13.5 In January 2022 Barnet Homes presented to the Safer Communities Partnership Board their summary for how they are dealing with tackling crime and anti-social behaviour. This report can be found at the 'Background papers' reading link.

1.14 Anti-Social Behaviour - noise nuisance

- 1.14.1 For a noise to be considered a statutory noise nuisance, it has to be at a significantly higher threshold than something inconvenient or mildly irritating. It needs to interfere with the average person's use of or enjoyment of their premises or be harmful to health.
- 1.14.2 There is no official time when people are allowed to make noise; but it does have bearing on whether a noise is a statutory nuisance.
- 1.14.4 For example, a level of noise that during the day would not interfere with watching television or holding a conversation may not be a statutory nuisance; however, if the same level of noise occurred at night preventing someone from sleeping, then it may be a statutory nuisance.

1.14.5 How the service is provided

- 1.14.6 Residents and businesses in Barnet can make a complaint of noise to the Re Ltd Noise and Nuisance Service.
- 1.14.7 In cases where it is considered that a statutory noise nuisance may be occurring an officer from the Re Noise Team will usually visit the premises affected and seek to make a professional judgement. However, if an officer can't physically witness the problem e.g. if a noise is intermittent, then the complainant is invited to make a formal record of the noise nuisance, by keeping a noise log sheet (diary of incidents). Re also provide an online upload facility for such cases so that complainants can submit audio, cctv or mobile phone recordings of the nuisance.

1.14.8 What happens if the noise is a statutory noise nuisance?

- 1.14.9 If the noise is then considered as a statutory noise nuisance, we (Re) will serve an abatement notice under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, to the person responsible for the noise. This legally requires them to stop or restrict the noise. If the problem does not stop or restrict in the time given on the notice, then we can take further steps to stop the noise.
- 1.14.10 This may include seizing stereos, drum kits, amplifiers, TV's and other equipment. The owner or occupier of the premises will then be charged for the cost of the work (including VAT) plus our administration costs. Breach of an abatement notice is a criminal offence; therefore the owner or occupier may also be prosecuted.
- 1.14.12 In cases where the noise is considered a nuisance but not a statutory noise nuisance, the case is usually referred to the Community Safety MARAC for consideration of other actions as a partnership, such as the use of a Community Protection Notice or housing tenancy enforcement action.
- 1.14.13 Re Noise Team report to the Joint Tasking and Action Group chaired by Re and to the corporate contract monitoring process for the Re Contract.

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 That the SCPB note and comment on this report.

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

3.1 There are no decisions or recommendations being asked of the SCPB by way of this report.

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 There are no post decision implementation recommendations for this report.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

5.1.1 The result of the recent local election is that the Council has a new Labour administration. The new Administration has made several commitments, one of which 'safer streets across the Borough, with a strong focus on tackling crime and anti-social behaviour'. The update provided within this report supports the delivery of that commitment.

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

5.2.1 There are no finance implications identified in this report. However, MOPAC have agreed the Barnet Local Crime Prevention Fund bid awards which amounts to £344,004 annually for the period 2022-2025 (Totalling £1,032,012 available to claim for Barnet for the period).

a) The projects Barnet has applied for against this grant funding stream have been approved by MOPAC.

b) Barnet's projected spend against the sum available is £1,021,550.

c) This funding is shared between the Assurance and Family Services directorates as indicated above and comes with an additional annual payment of £10,000 to support the Adults and Children's Safeguarding boards administrative functions.

5.2.2 The funding is allocated to the following themed approved projects across this 3 year funding period. This decision is MOPAC's as the grant provider.

| Title | Primary PCP ⁶ Area | Short Description | Responsible Delivery Directorate | Total funding sum allocated for the 3 years |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Preventative | Violence prevented and | To mitigate and reduce the risk of offending and through targeted | Family | £198,000 |

⁶ Mayors Officer for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) Police Crime Plan

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|--|----------|
| Pathways | reduced | mentoring to support offenders to make positive life choices & to stop violent and persistent offending. | Services | |
| Restore Barnet | Victims are better supported | To increase community capacity in Barnet by supporting the roll out of tools to conflict resolve amongst themselves in an effort to prevent violent escalation and interventions from emergency services by employing a Restorative Justice Coordinator. | Family Services | £123,550 |
| Victims Hub | Victims are better supported | To provide a response to supporting victims of crime. This project will employ a coordinator that will identify victim needs such as trauma therapy, housing support, Restorative Justice, and guidance on community/public safety, They will signpost and direct them to these services in Barnet. | Family Services | £135,000 |
| Barnet ASB Project | ASB & Neighbourhood Crime – Proactive intervention | To respond to repeat, persistent ASB locations and supports repeat victims. Putting victims at the heart of our response to ASB and delivering an enhanced multi-agency intervention approach to bring relief to neighbourhoods suffering from persistent and complex ASB. | Assurance Group – Community Safety | £475,500 |
| Hate Crime Project | Victims are better supported | To continue to recruit, train and support community and voluntary organisations as 3rd party reporting centres for Hate Crime – expanding reporting to support all forms of hate crime including ASB/VAWG. | Assurance Group – Community Safety – through Barnet Mencap | £90,000 |

5.3 Legal and Constitutional References

5.3.1 Under s.17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, it is also a duty of the Council (and other partner agencies, including police, fire & rescue, GLA, TfL) when exercising its functions to have due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour), misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances and re-offending.

5.3.2 The Council's Constitution sets out the Terms of Reference of the Safer Communities Partnership Board as follows:

- The Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB) is the inter-agency mechanism in Barnet to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and reoffending and promote social cohesion. It acts as the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership as defined (and required) by the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act and subsequent amendments including the 2006 Police and Justice Act and the 2009 Policing and Crime Act.

5.4 Insight

5.4.1 Not relevant for this report.

5.5 Social Value

5.5.1 Not relevant for this report.

5.6 Risk Management

5.6.1 Not relevant for this report.

5.7 Equalities and Diversity

5.7.1 The general duty on public bodies is set out in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 which a public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have *due regard* to the need to:

(a) Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;

(b) Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;

(c) Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

5.8 Consultation and Engagement

5.8.1 Not relevant for this report.

5.9 Environmental Impact

5.9.1 There are no direct environmental implications from noting the recommendations. Implementing the recommendations in the report will lead to a positive impact on the Council's carbon and ecology impact, or at least it is neutral.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

RECENT PAPERS TO VARIOUS COMMITTEES ON ENFORCEMENT AND SOME EXAMPLES OF WEB LINKS TO THE COUNCIL'S SERVICE SPECIFIC ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS ARE LISTED BELOW.

NOVEMBER 2015 CLC ASB REPORT:

AN UPDATE ON THE COUNCIL AND PARTNERSHIP ACTION TO RESPOND TO ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s27557/ASB%2520Update%2520CLC%252025NOV2015%2520KV%2520Final.pdf>

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014 – HOME OFFICE STATUTORY GUIDANCE FOR FRONTLINE PROFESSIONALS. (UPDATED JUNE 2022)

[Anti-social behaviour powers: Statutory guidance for frontline professionals \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/103121/anti-social-behaviour-powers-statutory-guidance-for-frontline-professionals.pdf)

ASB, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014 CLC PAPER DATED 25TH NOVEMBER 2015.

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s27557/ASB%20Update%20CLC%2025NOV2015%20KV%20Final.pdf>

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/contents>

BARNET COUNCIL CORPORATE ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTION POLICY APPROVED AT THE POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE ON 21ST MARCH 2017.

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s38749/Appendix%203%20-%20Barnet%20Enforcement%20and%20Prosecution%20Policy.pdf>

CLC DPPO/PSPO PAPER DATED 9TH MARCH 2016.

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s30238/DPPO%20Committee%20Report.pdf>

HOUSING ACT 1996:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/52/contents>

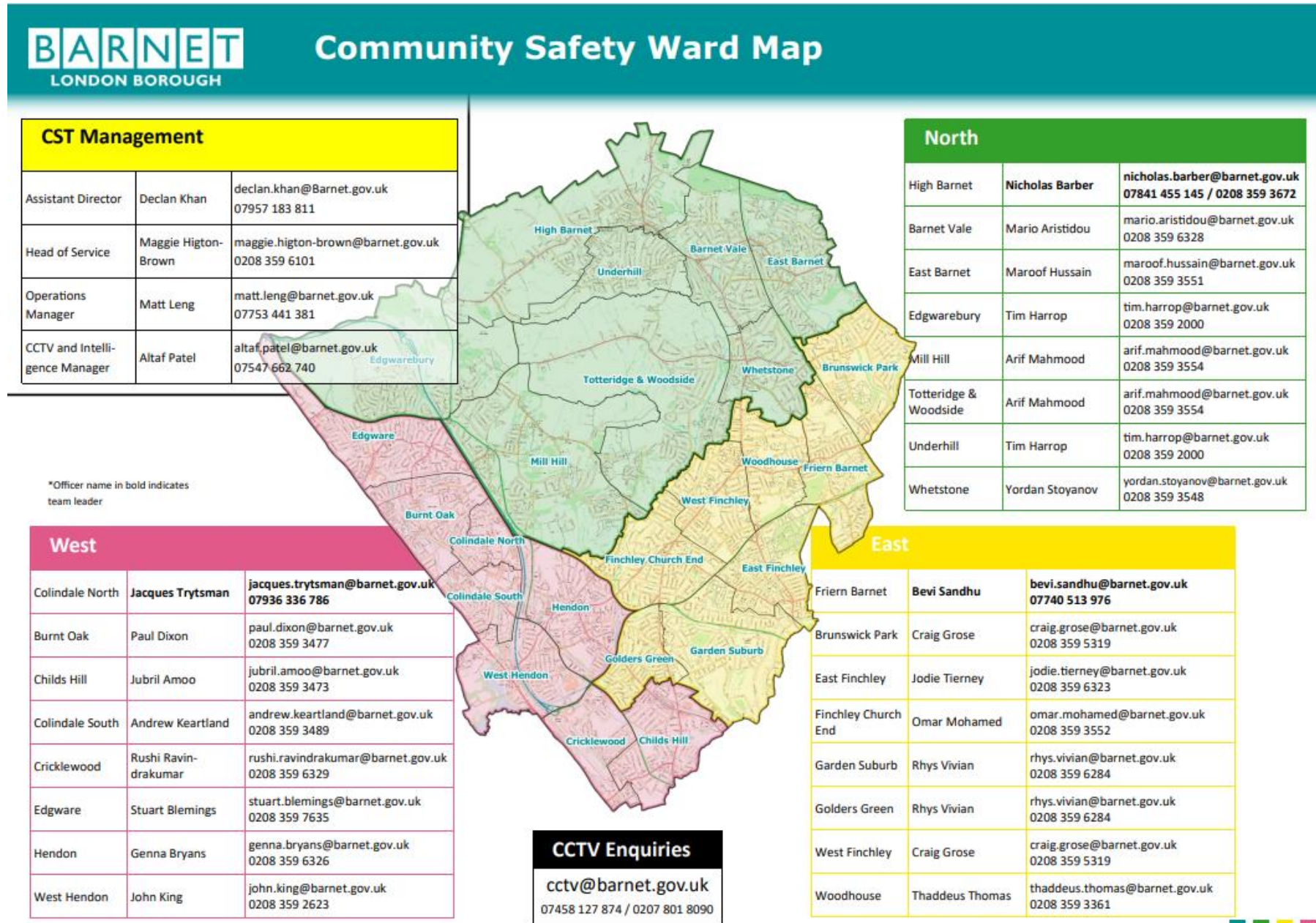
BARNET HOMES ASB REPORT TO THE SCPB – ITEM 11

[Agenda for Safer Communities Partnership Board on Friday 21st January, 2022, 10.00 am | Barnet Council \(moderngov.co.uk\)](https://www.barnet.gov.uk/agenda-for-safer-communities-partnership-board-on-friday-21st-january-2022-10-00-am/)

WEBLINK TO THE BARNET COMMUNITY TRIGGER

[Community Trigger | Barnet Council](https://www.barnet.gov.uk/community-trigger/)

Appendix A: Community Safety Team Investigation and Enforcement Officer area map



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Appendix B: Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers summary.

The table below details the various tools and powers afforded to the partnership under this act to tackle ASB from the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers.

| Tool | Can be used for: | Can be used by: |
|---|---|---|
| Community Trigger | Repeat incidents of ASB reported to agencies (3 or more complaints within a six month period). Problem persists because of no or inadequate response from agencies. The victim feels ignored by agencies. The victim has the right to request a review of their case. The review encourages a problem-solving approach aimed at dealing with some of the most persistent, complex cases of ASB. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A victim of ASB or a person acting on their behalf (carer/family member, MP or Councillor) ▪ The victim can be an individual, a business or a Community group |
| Community Remedy | Gives victims a say in the out of court punishment of perpetrators for low level crime and anti-social behaviour. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police <p>This power came into force in October 2014. Locally partners have agreed to use this power to complement the existing police tool of the Community Resolution and youth custody triage processes.</p> |
| Civil Injunction | Is designed to stop individuals engaging in anti-social behaviour quickly, addressing problems before they escalate. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police (including British Transport Police) ▪ Local Authority ▪ Social Landlord/Housing Authority |
| Criminal behaviour order (CBO) | Issued by any criminal court against a person who has been convicted of any criminal offence and is engaging in anti-social behaviour. The anti-social behaviour does not need to be part of the criminal offence. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police (including British Transport Police) ▪ Local Authority ▪ Transport for London ▪ Environment Agency ▪ NHS Protect |
| Dispersal Power | Requires a person committing or likely to commit anti-social behaviour, crime or disorder to leave an identified area. The dispersal can remain in place in an area for up to 48 hours. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police |
| Community Protection Notices (CPN) | Is to stop a person aged 16 or over, business or organisation committing unreasonable behaviour affecting the community's quality of life. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police ▪ Local Authority ▪ Social Landlords – not implemented in Barnet. |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | | |
| Public spaces protection order (PSPO) | Council can put a restriction on an area where behaviour has or is likely to have, a detrimental effect on the local community to stop individuals or groups committing anti-social behaviour in a public place. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Authority ▪ Enforced by the police or council officer |
| Closure Power (Notice/Order) | To allow the police or council to quickly close premises which are being used, or likely to be used, to commit nuisance or disorder. Premises could be licensed, enclosed, open, residential or business. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police ▪ Local Authority |
| Absolute grounds for possession (AGP) | The Act introduces a new absolute ground for possession of secure and assured tenancies where anti-social behaviour or criminality has been proven by another court. Offences must have been committed in locality/affected other residents or landlord's staff/contractors anywhere. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Landlords (local authorities and housing associations/social landlords) ▪ Private rented sector landlords |

Appendix C: ASB complex case studies

Case Study 1:

Barnet Council's first premises closure order

This case involved a persistent long-term problem household and had been reported on multiple occasions to the police and council for anti-social behaviour. The issues were exacerbated in that the property was a private letting and the managing agents of the property were unwilling to affect any meaningful interventions to protect the neighbours from the persistent ASB at the address.

The case was referred to the Community Safety Team for investigation and after conducting an initial investigation it was established that there were a range of issues including noise nuisance, drug-taking, handling of stolen goods, intimidation and aggression by the occupants towards other residents and their children.

After securing evidence by way of impact witness statements from the affected residents, the Community Safety Team issued Community Protection Notice Warnings upon the perpetrators. When these were reported as being breached, statements were again taken and full Community Protection Notices were served on the household and their guests identified as being involved in the ASB.

Final outcome

The Community Protection Notices were also breached, so the Council applied to the courts for a premises closure order. During the closure order the landlord received no payment for rent and this resulted in the tenant surrendering their tenancy.

One person involved has subsequently been subject to a custodial sentence and a 5-year Criminal Behaviour Order has been imposed upon them.

This was the first time the Council (rather than the police) had exercised this ASB power on a residential property and moreover, upon a privately owned residential premises.

Case Study 2:

Complex neighbour and family ASB

This case was referred to the Community Safety Team for a case review by the local Police and Barnet Homes and was referred to Barnet Community Safety Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CS MARAC).

This persistent anti-social behaviour case involved a family composition of two parents and their son who was under 18 when the issues were initially reported to the Council, Police and Barnet Homes.

This case was deemed complex in that the main victim did not wish to give evidence directly or indirectly for the fear of repercussions from the family. The anti-social behaviour was reported on multiple occasions over a sustained period of 2 years to Barnet Homes, the police and then to the council.

After conducting an initial investigation review it was established that there were a wide range of issues that had been reportedly used to target the victims; including dog fouling, a moped belonging to the alleged problematic household blocking the footpath and noise disturbance that went on into the late night/early morning, caused by online gaming and domestic

arguments. These arguments were reported to involve the use of physical violence and foul language.,

Allegations of illicit substances being used at the property, including smoking cannabis were also reported, along with the smell of the cannabis smoke entering the affected neighbour's home.

Following further incidents of domestic disturbances involving the father and son, the victim disclosed that these issues were affecting their health and as they believed the violence was escalating, they were now willing to attend Court. At this stage, the young male had just turned 18 years of age.

Referrals to the Domestic Abuse MARAC and MASH were made as this home situation had deteriorated into one of parental and child led domestic abuse, mainly by the males in the household.

Additional measures were implemented by the Community Safety Team, Barnet Homes and the local Police Team which included new witness statements from the affected residents being taken in a safe environment. The Community Safety Team then issued Community Protection Notice Written Warnings (CPNWs) upon the occupants of the problem household.

When the CPNWs were reported as being breached, statements were again taken by the Community Safety Team resulting in full Community Protection Notices being served on the occupants of the problem household.

The Community Protection Notices were reported as breached and therefore a closure order was pursued to end the persistent anti-social behaviour by this family.

Final outcome

A full premises closure order was granted by the court for this address and the occupants were removed.

The parents were relocated and rehoused away from the son and the son was accommodated in a new premises with support being provided for his personal health and wellbeing.

Appendix D:

Social Landlord's – A summary explanation of the tools and powers for tackling social tenancy related ASB.

This summary provides a brief explanation of the key tools and powers available for **Social Landlords** used to tackle anti-social behaviour in points A-E below:

A. Warning letters

Warning letters are most often sent to individuals by their social landlords when they come to notice for low level anti-social behaviour. The warning letter will warn the individual in question against engaging in any further anti-social behaviour. The letter will indicate that further action may be taken if the behaviour does not cease. Where the person is under 18, the letter will usually be sent to the parent and tenancy holder for the home address.

B. Acceptable Behaviour Contracts or Agreements

Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC's) are voluntary, written agreements between an individual who has been involved in anti-social behaviour and agencies including the Local Authority, the Police, Housing. The contract (or agreement) can specify a list of types of anti-social behaviour which the alleged perpetrator has been involved in and has agreed not to continue with. There is no formal sanction for breaching ABC's, however a refusal to sign, or a breach of the agreement would suggest more formal action should be taken against the individual, e.g., an application for a Criminal Behaviour Order, Injunction or Possession proceedings.

C. Housing Injunctions to prevent nuisance or annoyance

An injunction is a civil order obtained from the county court that under section 153 of the Housing Act 1996 and can be used to control and remedy anti-social behaviour.

An injunction can be applied for against tenants, owner-occupiers and non-tenants where conduct 'is capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to any person', and directly or indirectly relates to or affects housing management functions of the social landlord.

In serious cases where there have been threats of violence, actual violence or significant risk of harm, the defendant can be excluded from a specified area. If an injunction is breached it is dealt with by way of civil proceedings and if this is proven the court can impose a fine or commit the defendant to prison for a maximum term of 2 years.

D. Demotion Orders

A demotion order can be used to tackle anti-social behaviour being caused by the tenancy holder or members of their household and/or visitors.

A demotion order reduces the tenancy from a secure tenancy to a non-secure tenancy.

Where a demotion order is to be pursued the landlord must issue a notice of demotion and after 28 days of the service, can issue proceedings with the county court for the application of the order. This notice is valid for a period of 12 months and it is a discretionary power of the landlord if they wish to pursue the order through the court or not.

Where such an order is granted, the tenant must comply fully with their tenancy or risk eviction proceedings. If the demotion order is breached then the Court has no discretion but to make an outright order for possession, provided it is satisfied there has been no failure to comply with procedural requirements.

E. Possession Orders and Absolute Grounds for possession (AGP)

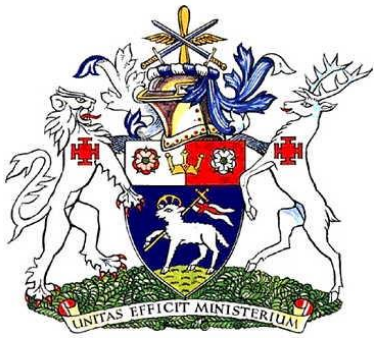
In serious cases Social Landlords may apply to the court for a possession (eviction) order on the grounds of anti-social behaviour. The anti-social behaviour may have been proven in another court; for example, a conviction for a public order, drug misuse/possession or violent offence.

As with a demotion order the landlord must issue a notice of seeking possession (NoSP) and after 28 days of the service can issue proceedings with the county court for the application of the order. This notice is valid for a period of 12 months; it is a discretionary power of the landlord if they wish to pursue the order through the court or not.

The absolute grounds for possession power is intended for the most serious cases of anti-social behaviour, and landlords must ensure that the grounds are only used selectively and where absolutely necessary.

The five grounds for such an application are as a result of:

- Conviction of serious offence
- The breach of an Injunction to prevent nuisance or annoyance
- The breach of Criminal Behaviour Order
- A Closure Order being imposed upon the premises
- The breach of a noise abatement notice



Safer Communities Partnership Board

22nd July 2022

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Title | Prevent Duty Performance Report |
| Report of | Chair of the Safer Communities Partnership Board |
| Wards | All |
| Status | Public |
| Urgent | No |
| Key | No |
| Enclosures | Nil |
| Officer Contact Details | Perryn Jasper – Prevent Coordinator and Hate Crime Lead perryn.jasper@barnet.gov.uk 020 8359 7371 |

Summary

An update of Barnet’s Prevent Strategy 2021 – 2025 performance, highlighting challenges and successes, changes in government policy, that could affect local delivery, and highlighting any issues or areas of concern or opportunity.

The report will deliver a profile of actions to drive Prevent delivery into 2022/23 to become a more community focussed and led programme, increasing transparency, trust, and engagement.

Officers Recommendations

- 1. That the Safer Communities Partnership Board promote Prevent to communities as a safeguarding process.**

2. That the Safer Communities Partnership Board members play an active role in overseeing and scrutinising Prevent through engagement with the Prevent Delivery Group.
3. That the Safer Communities Partnership Board Encourage and engage partners to seek opportunities for staff training to raise awareness of the Prevent Duty to a wider audience.

1. Why this report is needed

- 1.1 The Prevent Duty under the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 requires all specified authorities to have “due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism”; local authorities and our partners therefore have a core role to play in countering terrorism at a local level and helping to safeguard individuals at risk of radicalisation.
- 1.2 Effective multi-agency partnership working is essential for the successful delivery of the Prevent Duty. Scrutiny of performance and transparent governance to oversee delivery of our duty will ensure we meet what is required of grant funding and statutory obligations as a Local Authority.
- 1.3 To outline performance and delivery of services engaged to safeguard vulnerable people at risk of exploitation.
- 1.4 Prevent relies heavily on professionals and community groups to identify those that may be at risk of radicalisation. It is imperative that we are all aware of our responsibilities and have the confidence and knowledge to seek support and guidance for those most at risk.
- 1.5 To update the Safer Communities Partnership Board of the risk and threat of radicalisation and extremism in Barnet.

Barnet Counter-terrorism Local Profile

- 1.6 The revised Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales, updated April 2021, states that local authorities should “use existing counter-terrorism local profiles (CTLPs) to assess the risk of individuals being drawn into terrorism.” This was further emphasised by the Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and Partner Agencies published in September 2018, which listed Benchmark 1.1 for compliance as “the Organisation has a local risk assessment reviewed against the Counter Terrorism Local Profile
- 1.7 The North Cluster CTLP was released to Barnet Local Authority following input at two assessment days from North London Cluster Prevent teams, as well as the provision of a qualitative submission by each area. At the time of writing, the threat from terrorism to the UK was assessed to be **SUBSTANTIAL** (an attack is likely).
- 1.8 The CTLP provides an assessment of the terrorism threat to North London which informs the risk assessment and the actions developed in the Prevent Action Plan 2021-25. The key points noted are:

- 1.8.1 Low-complexity attacks mounted by Islamist self-initiated terrorists continue to present the most significant threat to London. These attackers are likely to be acting without direction from a wider network and remain difficult to detect and disrupt.
- 1.8.2 Attacks by self-initiated terrorist are likely to focus on iconic London locations which historically gain more praise in extremist media and have featured in a recent re-emergence of London-focused online propaganda. However, the Streatham High Road attack in February 2020 shows that crowded targets of opportunity remain at risk.
- 1.8.3 Inspiration for attacks is most often drawn from a broader Islamist cause, rather than that of a specific group. Daesh's ability to direct external operations and attacks has dissipated with their loss of territory, but the group continues to encourage attacks in Europe. Al-Qaeda (AQ) and their aligned groups such as Al-Shabaab remain influential in the UK and may feature in the radicalisation process of London-based violent extremists, but AQ-directed attacks in London are unlikely in the short term.
- 1.8.4 London is likely to see an increasing number of returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) and British nationals currently held in camps in Syria and Turkey in the next 12 months. It is likely successfully returned FTF will engage in some form of terrorist activity, including possible attack planning.
- 1.8.5 Attack planning by "on release from prison environments" remains likely to continue, with both attacks in London since 2019 carried out by former TACT prisoners. Most individuals assessed to pose a threat on release from prison were assessed to pose a threat before entering prison, and careful management of such offenders will be required on release.
- 1.8.6 Self-initiated attacks pose the greatest threat to London from Extreme Right Wing (XRW) terrorists. Individuals engaged in XRW online spaces are most likely to be involved in any attack planning in the next 12 months. High casualty, high-sophistication attacks remain the idealised methodology for XRW terrorists, but the capability required for such attacks is high and likely beyond many XRW actors.
- 1.8.7 Inspiration for attacks and engagement with XRW ideology is often fluid and taken from multiple sources across the XRW spectrum. Groups exist primarily in online spaces and disseminate terrorist material, including content intended to inflame community tensions and encourage attacks. Activity in the North Cluster predominantly revolve around stickering/graffiti, with several incidents reported in Barnet since April 2021.
- 1.8.8 XRW subjects tend to be young in the UK, with minimal previous criminal histories. Several teenagers have been convicted of XRW terrorist offences or have claimed to be founding members/leaders of groups.

Barnet Prevent Risk Assessment

- 1.9 In addition to the CTLP, the context of TACT arrests/convictions and Prevent and Channel casework can also be considered when identifying potential risks. The main radicalisation threat to the borough remains individuals being radicalised or inspired by Islamist ideologies. Barnet has historically seen convictions of individuals resident in or connected to the borough for Islamism-inspired TACT offences, including attack planning. There have been 2 convictions of individuals resident in or connected to the borough for Islamism-inspired offences since 2020.

- 1.10 One individual is known to have travelled from Barnet to overseas conflicts in Syria and has now returned and are being safeguarded by family services.
- 1.11 A XRW threat is of moderate concern, evidenced by graffiti/stickering and potentially XRW-inspired Prevent referrals. This threat may also have been exacerbated during 2021 by ongoing media reporting of migrant-related issues related to the Taliban capture of Afghanistan. Ongoing casework has identified individuals who hold racist views, have attended anti-lockdown protests, or associated with XRW individuals of concern. There has also been a small but growing number of InCel related extremist cases referred and accepted by Channel.
- 1.12 A high number of Prevent referrals and Channel cases have mental health issues in addition to Prevent-related concerns. Assessing the risk levels posed by these subjects is extremely challenging when subjects show aggressive/violent behaviour and language or engage in criminal activity. Subjects with Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD) have also proved challenging for intervention providers to engage, making it difficult to assess and address the level of risk present.
- 1.13 A high proportion of accepted Channel cases across all forms of extremism appeared to suggest the subject's risk levels were driven by the subjects' engagement with extremist ideologies and influencers online. This is especially so with young people.

Terrorism Act (TACT) Offences in Barnet

- 1.14 A man who wore T-shirts displaying two banned Palestinian groups in Barnet, pleaded guilty to wearing an article supporting a proscribed organisation and received a 16-week suspended jail sentence.
- 1.15 Four young people, aged between 19 and 20, were arrested in November 2021 for planning to carry out a terror attack. Acting upon intelligence, Counterterrorism Police (SO15) apprehended 2 of them, at a Barnet address, in possession of a knife with intent to carry out an act of terrorism. It is thought the youths remain in custody and SO15 report that no risk remains to the public while investigations continue.

Update on Strategic Delivery of Prevent

- 1.16 The Barnet Channel Panel has consistent participation from SO15, Family Service, CCG, Adult Safeguarding Lead, Probation Service and the Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust. All hold senior position to enable engagement of resources in support of vulnerable individuals.
- 1.17 Eleven Channel Panels were held during 2021 / 22.
- 1.18 79 enquiries were received for potentially vulnerable individuals, 41 were referred to SO15 for triage and 7 were assessed as requiring discussion at Channel.
- 1.19 The Prevent Delivery Group (PDG), a multi-agency panel who scrutinise Prevent performance in Barnet, met 4 times in line with our Terms of Reference. The PDG have received reports of Action Plan performance, Prevent project delivery, CTLP, Education guidance and training sessions covering Domestic Abuse and Understanding Autism.

- 1.20 Bi-annual updates are forwarded to the CEO and quarterly reporting is a requirement of the Homeland Security Group as a condition of grant.

Training performance of Council Staff and wider Partnership

- 1.21 LA Prevent guidance identifies a benchmark to meet the Prevent Duty for Authorities, as a minimum, to have a training programme in place for relevant personnel. An expectation of compliance is that all staff, in customer facing roles and within our commissioned services, are aware of signs of possible radicalisation and understand when and how to make referrals to get additional advice and support.
- 1.22 During 2021 / 22, 47 Prevent related workshops were delivered to 1,263 professionals working in education, family services and other areas including Fostering and those working with individuals who are facing challenges such as learning difficulties and ASD.
- 1.23 To evidence the impact of these awareness sessions, 79 enquiries, seeking advice and guidance, were received from a range of services including, schools, community groups and social care.
- 1.24 Further workshops are delivered directly to identified vulnerable cohorts such as young people. These aim to build resilience and raise awareness of online dangers and risk from Fake News, Conspiracy and Misinformation.

Building Resilience / Community Cohesion

- 1.25 The Prevent Local Toolkit for Local Authorities outlines the importance of a communications plan to proactively communicate and increase the transparency of Prevent work. We are also expected to engage with a range of community and civil society groups.
- 1.26 A formal communications plan is owned which proactively communicates the impact of Prevent to professionals and communities.
- 1.27 32 separate examples of community groups engaging with the Prevent Team were recorded last year.
- 1.28 In addition to awareness workshops for professionals, the Barnet Prevent team delivered resilience sessions for young people and their families. 3300 primary and secondary students received age-appropriate presentations and 223 parents attended online safety programmes.
- 1.29 Barnet have been successful in a grant application to support a media campaign to highlight the positive outcomes and aims of Prevent. The project will work with a young person's organisation with a focus on producing a short film and opportunities for positive social media.

Emerging government strategies, policies and landscape impacting on Prevent

- 1.30 The Independent Review of Prevent, led by William Shawcross, has concluded. The Home Office have been presented with the final recommendations and it is hoped a final report will be received soon. The review looked at several areas: achievement of

objectives, efficiency at local and national levels, implementation and recommendation for the next 5 years and other engagement activity.

2. Reasons for recommendations

- 2.1 Barnet Local Authority, commissioned services and our community partners, have a core role to play in safeguarding at a local level, helping to protect vulnerable individuals from those that may want them to harm others or themselves.
- 2.2 Prevent **operates in a pre-criminal space**, providing support and re-direction to vulnerable individuals at risk of being radicalised and drawn into terrorist activities before any crimes are committed. Radicalisation is comparable to other forms of manipulation, harm and abuse and is considered a safeguarding and protection process. To be successful in eliminating the threat from violent extremism we need to build trust with our communities and work in partnership with them. Our communities already do much to challenge and reduce the influence of extremists. Our role will be to continue to support and complement and to empower those at risk to make positive life choices.
- 2.3 It is essential that there is strategic oversight of Prevent performance and the Duty is championed in our communities.

3. Alternative options considered and not recommended

- 3.1 Members of the Safer Communities Partnership attend the Prevent Delivery Group (PDG) on a regular basis, contributing to the wider scrutiny of Prevent performance in Barnet.
- 3.2 The Prevent Coordinator delivers a 40 minute Prevent awareness session to the Safer Communities Partnership when next they meet.

4. Post decision implementation

- 4.1 If agreed the Prevent Coordinator will share details of the PDG meeting dates to enable attendance from those members wishing to attend.
- 4.2 The Prevent Coordinator will share details of the Prevent Duty and workshop content for consideration.

5. Implications of decision

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 5.1.1 Barnet will be in an enhanced position to meet the requirements of the Prevent Duty “to have due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism”. We all have a core role to play in countering terrorism and helping to safeguard individuals at risk.
- 5.1.2 The Barnet Plan for 2021 to 2025 identifies that one of the top 3 priorities of residents is “making neighbourhoods safer” At the heart of Prevent is safeguarding and protection,

providing early intervention to drive vulnerable people away from terrorist activity,

- 5.1.3 The implementation of the Barnet Prevent Action Plan and approving the recommendation in this report supports Barnet in achieving the commitment set out in the Corporate Plan to “Adopt preventative measures to help people remain healthy, happy and independent in all aspects of life” and to promote “a strong cohesive community, where diversity is celebrated”

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

- 5.2.1 The Prevent Coordinator and Prevent Education Officer posts are funded through Homeland Security Group Grant Agreements which is assessed annually.
- 5.2.2 The project proposed for 2022/23 is funded directly by the Homeland Security Group.
- 5.2.3 There are no other financial implications arising from the recommendations of this report.

5.3 **Legal and Constitutional References**

- 5.3.1 The Counterterrorism and Security Act 2015 contains a duty on specified authorities to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. This is also known as the Prevent Duty
[Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities](#)
- 5.3.2 The Prevent Duty is re-affirmed in the Government’s Counter Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST) published in 2018 which can be accessed here:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest-2018>

5.4 **Insight**

- 5.4.1 Not relevant to this report.

5.5 **Social Value**

- 5.5.1 Not relevant to this report.

5.6 **Risk Management**

- 5.6.1 Risk management varies according to the different initiatives. The partnership or appropriate agencies are made aware of risks and actions to mitigate these risks are agreed and put in place. There is always risk that the partnership may not achieve the targets set due to factors outside its direct control – however there is strong partnership working in place enabling agencies to identify and highlight risk and be open to addressing the risk collectively.
- 5.6.2 Prevent is a statutory duty and a Prevent Corporate Risk Assessment is monitored to ensure the requirements of the duty are met should the funding from the Homeland Security Group cease. The document allocates responsibilities to senior post holders within the Local Authority, championed and managed by existing roles and duties.
- 5.6.3 Controls are in place through the Local Authorities Assurance Risk Register which identifies Prevent as a statutory duty and assigns the risk owner at director level.

5.7 Equalities and Diversity

5.7.1 Equality and diversity are considered for the delivery of the Prevent Duty. Considerations are: Could the Prevent Duty and development of the Action Plan have an impact in relation to: Age • Disability • Gender or Gender Re-assignment • Marriage or Civil Partnerships • Pregnancy and Maternity • Race • Religion or Belief • Sexual Orientation?

- Age: Radicalisation can happen at any age, but current evidence suggests it is young people who are more likely to be influenced, however, the Borough's Prevent Duty Action Plan applies equally to all residents regardless of age.
- Disability: No perceived impact.
- Gender: Recent evidence has shown that both genders are at risk of radicalisation. The Borough's Prevent Duty Action Plan applies equally to all residents regardless of gender.
- Gender Reassignment: No perceived impact.
- Marriage and Civil Partnership: No perceived impact.
- Pregnancy and maternity: No perceived impact.
- Race: No race is identified as more vulnerable to radicalisation than any other. WRAP training emphasises that the Prevent Duty applies equally to anyone at risk of radicalisation regardless of race.
- Religion or Religious Belief: The Barnet Prevent Duty Action Plan applies equally to all regardless of religion or religious beliefs.
- Sexual Orientation: No perceived impact.

5.8 Corporate Parenting

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

5.9 Consultation and Engagement

5.9.1 Consultation was undertaken with the stakeholder groups as follows:

5.9.2 The Chief Executive Officer for Barnet has been engaged through quarterly briefing papers which have provided regular updates on delivery of the Prevent Action Plan.

5.9.3 The Council Management Team have received bi-annual updates on progress on Prevent delivery through update reports delivered to the Council Management Team (Assurance) meetings – formerly the Strategic Commissioning Board Assurance meetings.

- 5.9.4 The Prevent Delivery Group has met quarterly and provided updates to the local Barnet partnership on Prevent and Community Engagement issues.
- 5.9.5 Annual Prevent update reports and briefings are provided to the following boards: Safer Communities Partnership, The Children's Safeguarding Board, Health and Wellbeing Board and the Adult Safeguarding Board.

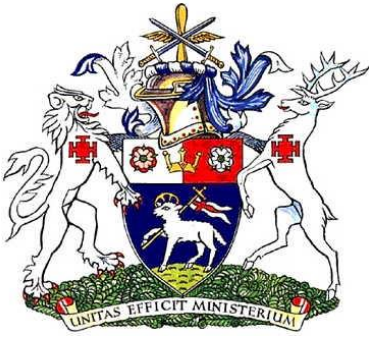
5.10 **Environmental Impact**

- 5.10.1 There are no direct environmental implications from noting or acting on the recommendations. Implementing the recommendations in the report will lead to a positive impact on the Council's carbon and ecology impact, or at least it is neutral.

6. Background papers

6.1 Papers that inform this report and our responsibilities towards the Prevent Duty:

- 6.1.1 Counter Extremism Strategy.
[Counter-Extremism Strategy - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk/government/policies/counter-extremism)
- 6.1.2 Counter-terrorism Strategy.
[Counter-terrorism strategy \(CONTEST\) 2018 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk/government/policies/counter-terrorism)
- 6.1.3 Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and Partner Agencies.
[prevent duty toolkit \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](http://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-toolkit)
- 6.1.4 Barnet Prevent Strategy.
barnet.gov.uk/community/community-safety/radicalisation-and-prevent



Safer Communities Partnership Board
22nd July 2022

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Title | Community Safety Strategy 2022 - 2027 |
| Report of | Chair of the Safer Communities Partnership Board |
| Wards | All |
| Status | Public |
| Enclosures | Appendix A – Community Safety Strategy 2022 – 2027 Appendix B – Barnet Crime data Apr 2021 – Mar 2022 |
| Officer Contact Details | <p>Matt Leng Community Safety Manager matt.leng@barnet.gov.uk</p> <p>Maggie Higton-Brown – Head of Community Safety maggie.higton-brown@barnet.gov.uk</p> <p>Clair Green, Executive Director of Assurance clair.green@barnet.gov.uk</p> |

Summary

This report provides the Safer Communities Partnership Board with a draft Community Safety Strategy for 2022 – 2027 and invites the Board to agree to the implementation of the new strategy for Barnet, as approved at the Community, Libraries and Leadership Committee in June.

Officers Recommendations

1. That the Safer Communities Partnership Board approve and agree implementation of the draft Community Safety Strategy for 2022 – 2027.

1. Why this report is needed

- 1.1 There is need to redefine the current position for the Barnet Community Safety Strategy. Following the May 5th Local Elections, Barnet has a new Labour administration, who have made various commitments around delivering a 'Safer Barnet'.
- 1.2 The current strategy is the 2015-2020 strategy which, due to the impact of Covid19, was authorised by the Mayor's Officer for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) to remain in place until after the deferred Mayoral election and then Mayor's Police Crime Plan consultation and new strategy being launched – (Dec 2021-March2022 respectively).

2. Reasons for recommendations

- 2.1 It is a legal requirement under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 for local authorities to work together with key partners to develop and implement local crime strategies to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour in their area.

3. Alternative options considered and not recommended

- 3.1 None.

4. Post decision implementation

- 4.1 Once the draft is agreed by the Board the final report will be presented to the following meeting of the Community Leadership and Library Committee for approval and sign off.

5. Implications of decision

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

After the May 5th, 2022 elections the Council has a new Labour Administration. The new Labour Administration has made several commitments, one of which 'Safer Barnet', Safer Streets and ending Violence against women and girls. The proposal to implement the new Community Safety Strategy for Barnet for 2022-2027 supports the new labour commitments and priorities.

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

- 5.2.1 None in the context of this report

5.3 Legal and Constitutional References

- 5.3.1 Under s.6 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, the Council with other partner authorities (chief of police, fire & rescue authority, probation service, CCG and Local Health Board) has a duty to formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), a

strategy for combating the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in the area and a strategy for the reduction of re-offending in the area.

5.3.2 In formulating the strategy, the partner authorities must have regard to the police and crime plan for the area. 5.3.3 Under Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/1830), the partner authorities must set up a strategy group who are collectively responsible for preparing strategic assessments and preparing and implementing the partnership plan.

The partnership plan shall set out the following:

- a) A strategy for the partnership to seek to reduce antisocial behaviour in all its forms, a reduction of re-offending for the prevention of crime and disorder and for combating substance misuse in Barnet.
- b) The priorities identified in the Strategic Crime Needs Assessment prepared during the previous year.
- c) The steps considered necessary for the responsible authorities to take to implement the strategy and meet those priorities.
- d) How the strategy group considers the responsible authorities should allocate and deploy their resources to implement that strategy and meet those priorities.
- e) The steps each responsible authority shall take to measure its success in implementing the strategy and meeting those priorities.
- f) The steps the strategy group proposes to take during the year to comply with its obligations in respect of community engagement, considering the extent that people in the area can assist in reducing re-offending, crime and disorder and substance misuse, and publicising that partnership plan.

5.3.3 Under Section 17 of the above Act, it is also a duty of the Council (and other partner agencies, including but not limited to the Police, Fire & Rescue) when exercising its functions to have due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour), misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances and re-offending

5.3.4 The Council's Constitution sets out the Terms of Reference for the Safer Communities Partnership Board as follows:

- a) The Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB) is the inter-agency mechanism in Barnet to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and reoffending and promote social cohesion. It acts as the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership as defined (and required) by the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act and subsequent amendments including the 2006 Police and Justice Act and the 2009 Policing and Crime Act.

5.4 **Insight**

5.4.1 None in the context of this report.

5.5 **Social Value**

5.5.1 Whilst there are no direct social value considerations for this report it is highlighted that the consultation undertaken with the public and the use by the partnership to actively listen to resident, business and elected members concerns show that it remains a priority for the Council and Partnership to not only take action to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour but be seen to do it. By doing so this will help to improve the resident's and business' satisfaction in the services we deliver to tackle and reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in Barnet and improve their confidence in reporting such issues to us.

5.6 **Risk Management**

5.6.1 None in the context of this report.

5.7 **Equalities and Diversity**

5.7.1 The public sector equality duty is set out in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

(a) Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;

(b) Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;

(c) Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

5.8 **Corporate Parenting**

5.8.1 None in the context of this report.

5.9 **Consultation and Engagement**

5.9.1 The Safer Communities Partnership has a statutory responsibility to consult with residents on their Crime and Anti-social behaviour priorities and share the findings of the annual strategic crime needs assessment which has been completed.

5.10 **Environmental Impact**

5.10.1 There are no direct environmental implications from noting the recommendations. Implementing the recommendations in the report will lead to a positive impact on the Council's carbon and ecology impact, or at least it is neutral.

6. Background papers

None



Barnet Community Safety Strategy

2022-2027

Introduction

The Barnet Safer Communities Partnership brings together agencies and organisations involved in crime prevention and community safety within the Borough of Barnet. It includes Barnet Council, the Metropolitan Police, Fire Service, the Probation Service and Public Health; as well as other statutory and non-statutory organisations that play an essential role in tackling and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Barnet. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a requirement on Safer Community Partnerships to develop a Community Safety Strategy that sets out how they will tackle crime and anti-social behaviour in their area. Our aim is that everyone who lives, works in, or visits Barnet will feel safe and be safe.

Barnet Community Safety Strategy 2022-2027

This document outlines how Barnet Safer Communities Partnership will work together to reduce crime, the fear of crime and help ensure Barnet remains one of London's safest boroughs. The strategy outlines the priorities and outcomes that the Safer Communities Partnership Board will focus on over the next five years. The priorities have been identified through considering the findings of a detailed assessment of crime and anti-social behaviour trends and a consultation with the residents of Barnet conducted from January to March 2022. The consultation included an online survey that focused on the perceptions and experiences of Barnet residents around crime and anti-social behaviour, and what their key concerns are. Our strategy will focus on supporting victims of crime and directing partnership resources to the areas of high crime and ASB in the borough; whilst our overarching priority will be to safeguard victims and protect the public.

The Safer Communities Partnership Mission:

Barnet is one of London's safest boroughs in which to live and work, with overall crime continuing to reduce since 2005. Over the last year there have been significant reductions in the number of burglaries and robberies; our mission is to ensure Barnet continues to record significant reductions in crime and ASB, to remain one of the safest boroughs in London. We will accomplish this by working with our residents communities, local businesses and our partners to keep the people of Barnet safe; By identifying and supporting victims of crime and anti-social behaviour in its many forms and safeguarding children and adults in providing early intervention to divert people away from being drawn into anti-social behaviour and crime.

A Profile of our Borough

Barnet
2024

ABOUT THE BOROUGH



394,400 residents

Largest population in London

37.3 average age

Older than the London average (35.8)

Over 180 languages

spoken by primary school children



85.2 Female life expectancy

82 Male life expectancy

Above London averages of 84.2 and 80.4

23.9% under 16

Higher than the London average (22.6%)

Higher percentage of **over 85 year olds** compared to the rest of London on average

70.5 crimes per **1,000** people

Below London average (92.9 per 1,000)



Fewest number of police officers per resident

compared to the rest of London.

38.7% BME* population

Below London average (42.5%)

*Black and minority ethnic



£50k average income

Higher than outer London average (£44k)

Progress 8 scores* **ranked 2nd highest in the country**

*based on pupils' attainment across eight subjects



94.7%

of pupils in **good** or **outstanding** schools

71.4% employed

Below London average (74.2%)

4.6% Unemployed

Below London average (5.1%)



23,000 businesses

3rd highest in London

14 libraries



5 leisure centres

8,675 hectares

4th largest in London by size



£544,597 average house price

15 times median income

1,064 charities

Over **750km of roads** to maintain

157,000 houses,

with a target to build

31,340 over the next 10 years

Housing tenure

61% owned, **13%** rented from local authority/housing association

26% private rented sector

28% of the borough is **greenbelt** with over **200 parks** and **greenspaces**

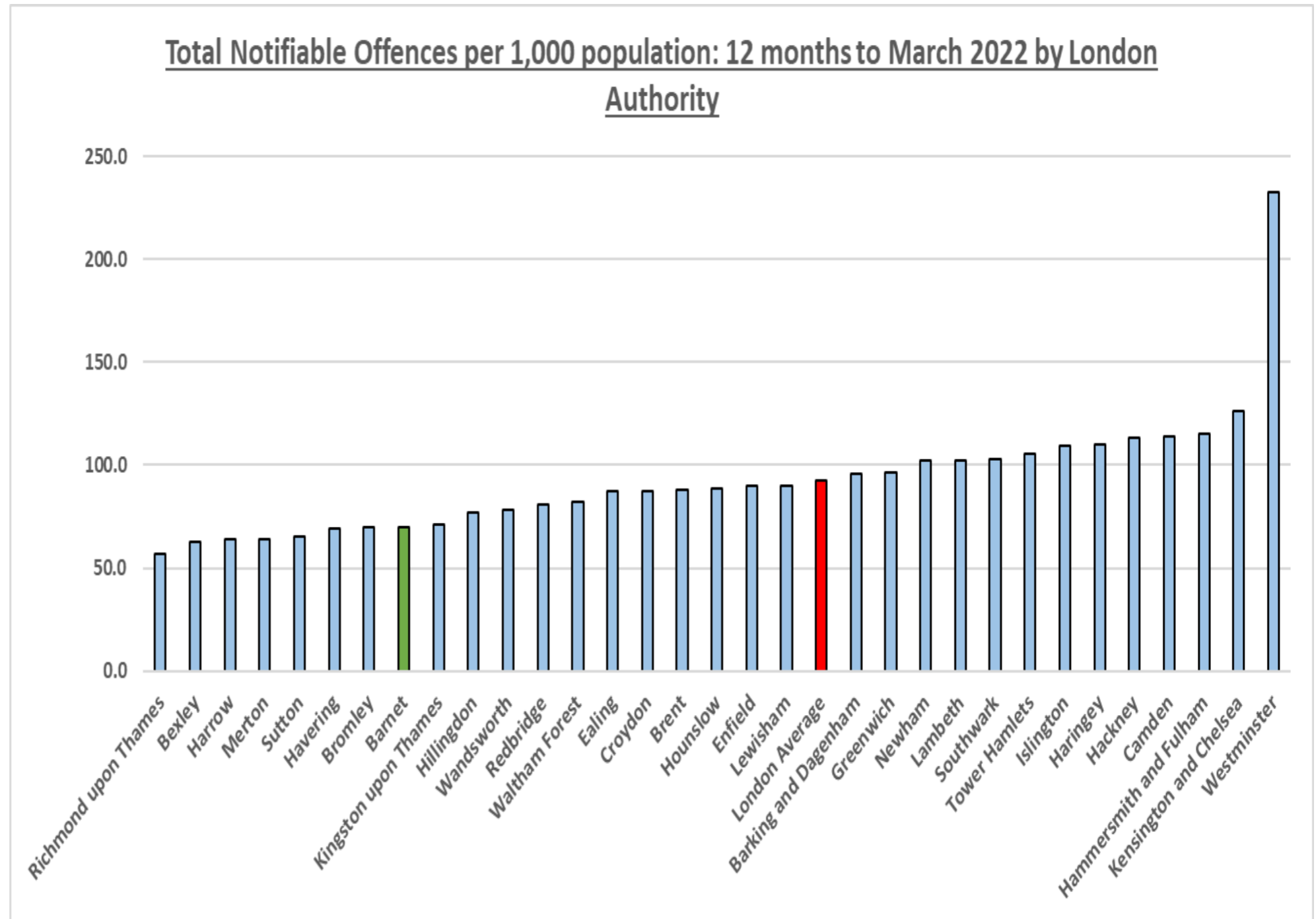
Borough Crime Levels: Headlines

In the 12 months to March 2022 overall crime in Barnet increased by 6.5% compared to 2021 (London also saw an increase with overall crime rising 12% compared to the same period). During the period of April 2021 - March 2022 Barnet recorded the following crime levels:

- **Robbery of personal property** increased by 2.3%
- **Theft offences** increased by 17.2%
- **Public Order offences** increased by 13.7%
- **Sexual Offences** increased by 40%
- **Vehicle Offences** increased by 3.9%
- **Burglary (Business and Community)** increased by 7.1%
- **Violence Against the Person offences** increased by 6.8%
- **Burglary** overall reduction of 8.6%, in particular, a 12.4% reduction in **residential burglary**
- **Drugs offences** overall reduction of 11%, including a 17% reduction in **possession of drugs offences**
- **Possession of weapons offences** overall reduction of 1.9%, including a 58.3% reduction in **possession of firearms offences**

Borough Crime Levels

- During the 12 months to March 2022, crime in Barnet rose by 1685 incidents compared to the previous year, an overall increase of 6.5%
- At the end of March 2022, Barnet had the 8th lowest crimes per 1000 population of all 32 London boroughs, and its overall crime rate was below the London average. (69.7 per 1000 population in Barnet, the London average is 92.4 per 1,000 population)



Borough Crime Levels: Headlines

Residential burglary - In the 12 months to March 2022, Barnet had the 11th highest rate of residential burglary out of the 32 London boroughs (per 1000 households). The rate of residential burglary in Barnet equates to approx. 13 offences per 1000 households, falling from approx. 16 offences per 1,000 households in the 12 months up to March 2021. Although Barnet continues to be a safe place to work and visit, burglary is still a prominent issue of community concern.

Apprehending offenders - A sanctioned detection occurs when a suspect has been identified and charged, reported for summons, cautioned, issued with a penalty notice or the offence has been taken into consideration when the offender is sentenced. In the 12 months to March 2022 Barnet's overall sanction detection rate for all crimes was 7.4%, which is 1.4 percentage points lower than the previous year and 0.9 percentage points below the London average. The sanction detection rate for residential burglary was 3.4% which is a 0.1 percentage point decrease on the previous 12 months and 0.4 percentage points lower than the London average (3.8%).

MOPAC Priorities

- Between April 2017 - March 2022 there has been a 32.8% reduction of burglaries in Barnet (3582 in 2017/18 and 2406 in 2021/22).
- In the 12 months to March 2022 there were 2406 burglary offences, an 8.6% decrease compared to the previous year.
- There has been a 12.4% reduction in residential burglaries in Barnet; from 2113 in the 12 months to March 2021, to 1851 in the 12 months to March 2022.
- Sanction detection rates for overall burglary have increased by 0.3 percentage points compared to the previous year (3.4% vs 3.5% for residential burglary and 10.8% vs 10.2% for business and community respectively).
- Between April 2017 - March 2022 Robbery of personal property offences decreased by 10.3% however, there has been a 2.3% increase in the 12 months to March 2022 compared to the previous year.
- Robbery of personal property sanction detection rate over the last 12 months compared to the previous year decreased by 2.9 percentage points; 12.5% in 2022 compared to 15.4% in 2021. Across London, there has been a 1.9 percentage point decrease during the same period. (7.5% in 2022 compared to 9.4% in 2021).

Borough Crime Levels: Headlines

Environmental Crime

Environmental crime is generally used to describe any illegal activity that harms the environment. Barnet's Community Safety Team is committed to working with its partners to tackle environmental crime and anti social behaviour.

- According to the Autumn/Spring 2021/22 Resident's Perception Survey results, residents top 3 concerns were 1) "Condition of roads/pavements" (38%) a decrease of 4 percentage points compared to Autumn 2020 results; 2) "Crime" (36%), a decrease of 2 percentage points; and 3) "Dirt/Litter in the streets" an increase of 3 percentage points compared to the Autumn 2020 results.
- In the 12 months to Feb 2022 a total of 1,578 Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) were issued for environmental crimes.
- The most common reason for an FPN being issued was 'Cigarette litter' (82%). This in line with the 'Keep Britain Tidy' website which recognises that cigarette litter affects more than 70% of Britain streets, and have launched a #binthebutt campaign to help address this.

Anti Social Behaviour (ASB)

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) covers a wide range of unacceptable activity that can blight the lives of people daily. ASB is defined as; behaviour by a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more people. It often leaves victims feeling helpless, desperate and with a seriously reduced quality of life.

During the 12 months preceding March 2022 there were:

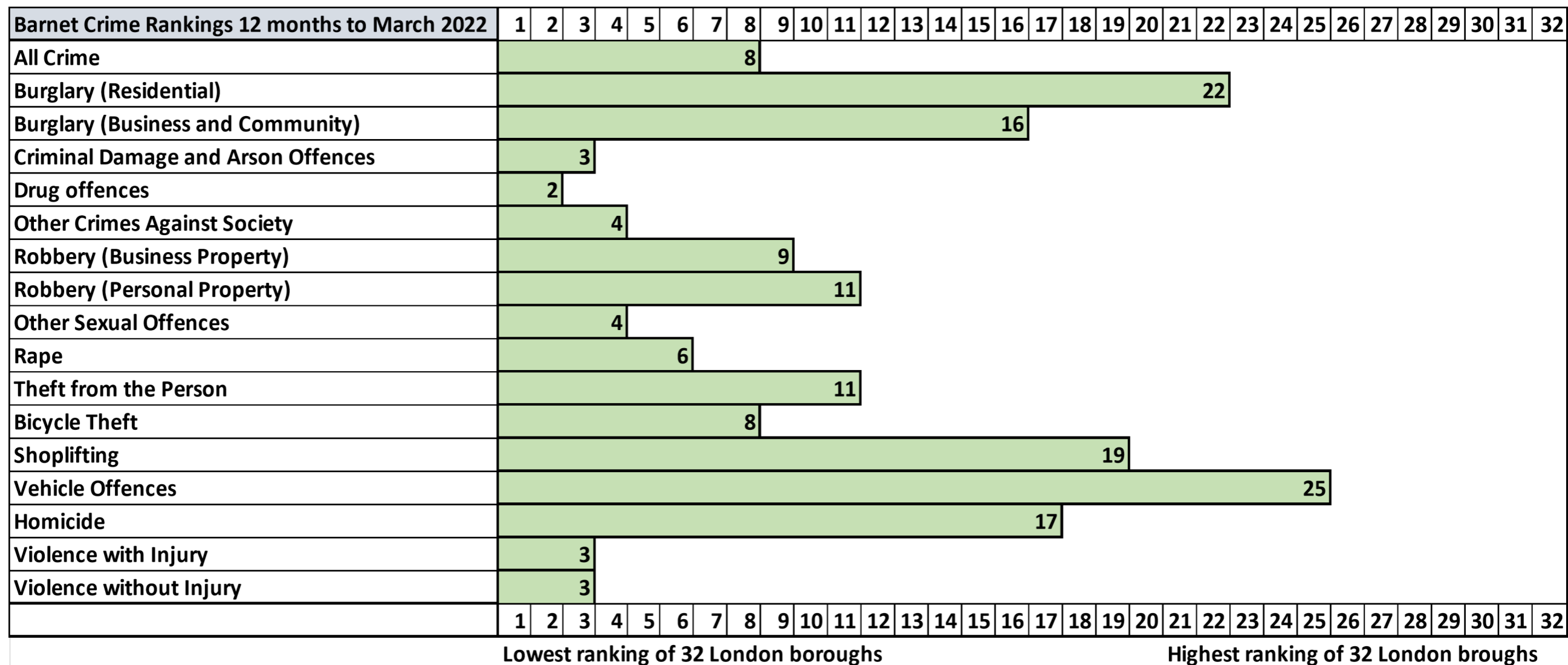
- 10,746 ASB calls made to the police in Barnet.
- A decrease in total ASB calls by 41.6% compared to the same period the previous year (decreased from 18,388 in 2021). The London average for the same period saw a decrease of 79% (516,070 in 2021 to 288,532 in 2022).

Unlike some crime types, the volume of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) calls to police did not reduce during the COVID-19 lockdown. While the calls included matters such as neighbour disputes, a substantial proportion of the ASB calls received during this period were related to allegations of breaches of the Covid-19 social distancing regulations.

Barnet Crime Rankings

April 2021- March 2022

The chart below shows for each offence, how Barnet ranks against the other 32 London Boroughs. A ranking of 1 means the lowest out of the 32 London Boroughs, whereas a ranking of 32 means the highest out of the 32 London Boroughs. The rankings are for the 12 months preceding March 2022.



MOPAC – Mayor’s Plan

On the 24th March 2022 The Mayor of London published his plan for policing and keeping Londoners safe during this Mayoral term. Following consultation with nearly 4,000 Londoners, victims of crime, agencies, community groups and businesses, the Mayor’s Police and Crime Plan sets out his vision for a city in which Londoners are safer – and feel safer. Our priorities for Barnet align with the key themes of the Mayor’s Plan;

- Reducing and preventing violence – preventing and reducing violence affecting young people; making London a city in which women and girls are safer and feel safer; tackling the harm caused by drugs; reducing reoffending by the most violent and high-risk groups; preventing hate crime; and working together to prevent terrorism and violent extremism;
- Increasing trust and confidence – increasing public trust in the MPS and reducing gaps in confidence between different groups; ensuring that the MPS engages with Londoners and treats them fairly; and ensuring that the MPS, borough councils and all community safety partners respond to neighbourhood crimes such as burglary and anti-social behaviour;
- Better supporting victims – improving the service and support that victims receive from the MPS and the criminal justice service; working to ensure victims receive a better criminal justice response and outcome; and reducing the number of repeat victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence;
- Protecting people from being exploited or harmed – reducing the number of young people and adults who are criminally exploited or harmed; keeping young people in the justice system supported and safe; and keeping people safe online.

Barnet Priorities 2022 - 2027

When developing our priorities, we carried out different forms of analysis; including a detailed assessment of crime and anti-social behaviour trends and a public consultation that focused on the perceptions and experiences of Barnet residents around crime and anti-social behaviour. Following this analysis we have a clear set of five priorities that reflect the views and concerns of the people that live, work in and visit our Borough:

Priority 1:

Tackling and Reducing Anti-social Behaviour

Priority 2:

Early Intervention and Prevention of Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls

Priority 3:

Reducing offending including Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE), with a focus on acquisitive crime

Priority 4:

Safeguard and support those vulnerable to radicalisation

Priority 5:

Access to justice for those affected by Hate Crime

Priority 1:

Tackling and Reducing Anti-social Behaviour

Outcomes:

- Ensure victims understand how to report the different types of ASB to the right service to get the best possible response to their complaint
- Ensure victims are aware of the Community Trigger and how to initiate it
- Provide a more visible police and council officer 'on street' presence
- Maintain the multi-agency response to ASB using the CS MARAC process
- Increase the use of the ASB tools and powers related to the partnership activity to tackle ASB
- Tackle environmental crime in all its forms

Priority 2:

Early Intervention and Prevention of Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls

Outcomes:

- Support all victims and survivors to report, access help and recover
- Pursue perpetrators and improve their engagement with behaviour change interventions to reduce harm to victims and their families
- Strengthen the partnership response to improve multi-agency working and information sharing to deliver improved outcomes
- Work together for safer streets, community and public spaces

Priority 3:

Reducing offending including Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE), with a focus on acquisitive crime

Outcomes:

- Sustained reductions in offending and early intervention for those identified at risk of VVE
- A reduction in the MOJ (Ministry of Justice) 'Proven adult reoffending rate' offenders in the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort
- An increase in the number of offenders supported by the IOM programme
- A reduction in the numbers of offenders that are classed as High Risk/Vulnerable, that due to their complex needs also need support from other services e.g. NHS/Public Health, Mental Health Service
- Training our frontline staff to recognise vulnerability and exploitation in order to be able to refer to appropriate risk panels and intervention pathways
- Providing VVE guidance to Barnet Schools
- Recognising and responding to the dynamic affiliations between violence, drugs and group/gang offending in Barnet
- Maintaining a continued emphasis on transition cases and supporting statutory services to coordinate the continuation of services into adulthood

Priority 4:

Safeguard and support those vulnerable to radicalisation

Outcomes:

- Prevent vulnerable individuals being radicalised by individuals and / or groups promoting extremist ideologies online or in the community
- Work with the community to raise awareness of Prevent, the risks of radicalisation and extreme right-wing groups
- Reduce the threat from Lone Actors with Mental Health (MH) considerations or no obvious fixed ideology becoming a risk to themselves and others
- Monitor returnees and travellers to Syria who could present a risk to the communities within Barnet
- Mitigate the risk of vulnerable people being radicalised in unregulated spaces, out of school education and during home schooling
- Safeguard vulnerable people being released from prison into the Barnet communities to ensure they receive the correct support once back in the community

Priority 5:

Access to justice for those affected by Hate Crime

Outcomes:

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

How we will deliver

- By recognising and engaging with the wide age groups and ethnic backgrounds of our residents and communities in a more personal way
- By having more involvement in community groups and inclusion Barnet – not only when things have gone wrong
- By hosting listening events across the borough using face to face and digital engagement with our communities
- By undertaking ward audits/walks in local areas with the Neighbourhood Policing Teams and partners on days and times that allow a wider variety of residents to join in and be heard
- By piloting ‘Community Safety Hubs’ and keeping the community better informed of the actions we are taking and the results we have achieved – ‘You said, we did’
- By asking the community to rate us and then review your feedback applying the lessons learned so that we do better next time.
- The Partnership will conduct an annual strategic crime needs assessment and a community safety consultation to understand the crime and ASB trends in Barnet. The analysis and consultation findings will inform a annual refresh of this strategy.

Further information

Please contact:

Barnet Community Safety Partnership

2 Bristol Avenue

Colindale

London

NW9 4EW

Email: BarnetCST@Barnet.gov.uk

Telephone: 020 8359 2000

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Barnet

All Crime

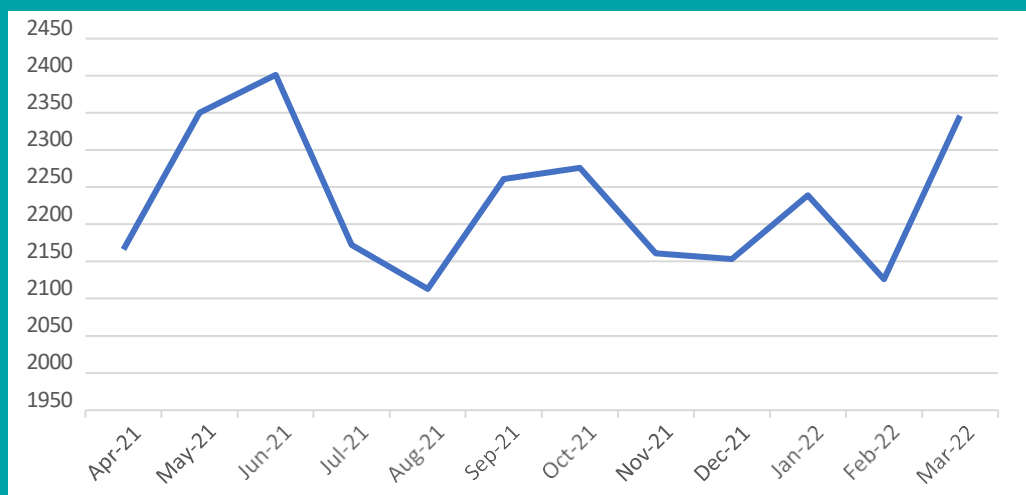
Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 26764 incidents | /68 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have increased by 1528 compared to the period last year (6.05%) | |
|----------------------|---|--|

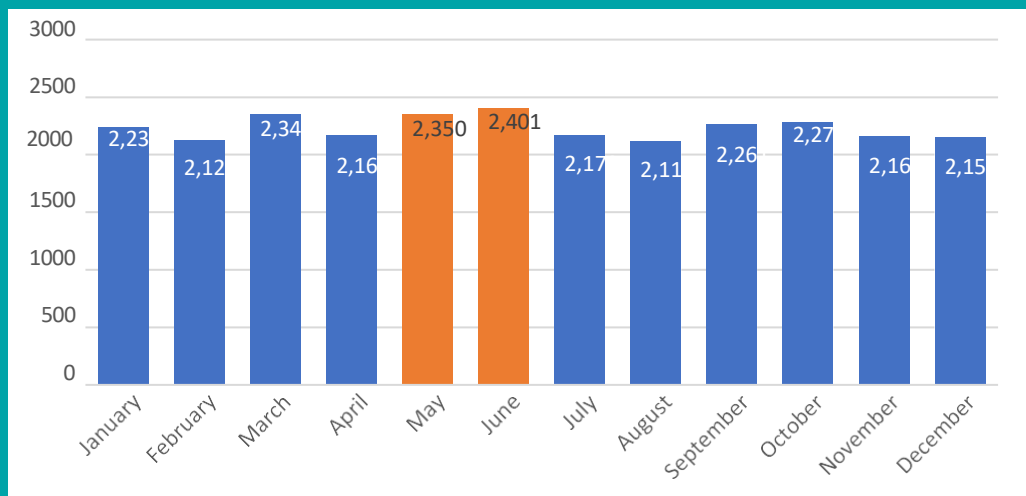
General Trend

This graph shows the level of crime over the last 12 months.



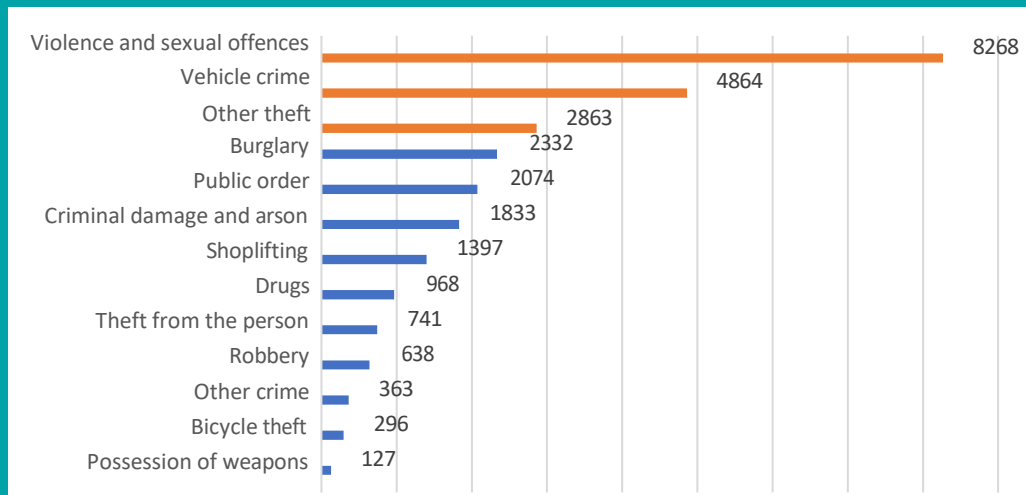
Seasonality

The peak month for crime in Barnet for this time period is June followed by May.



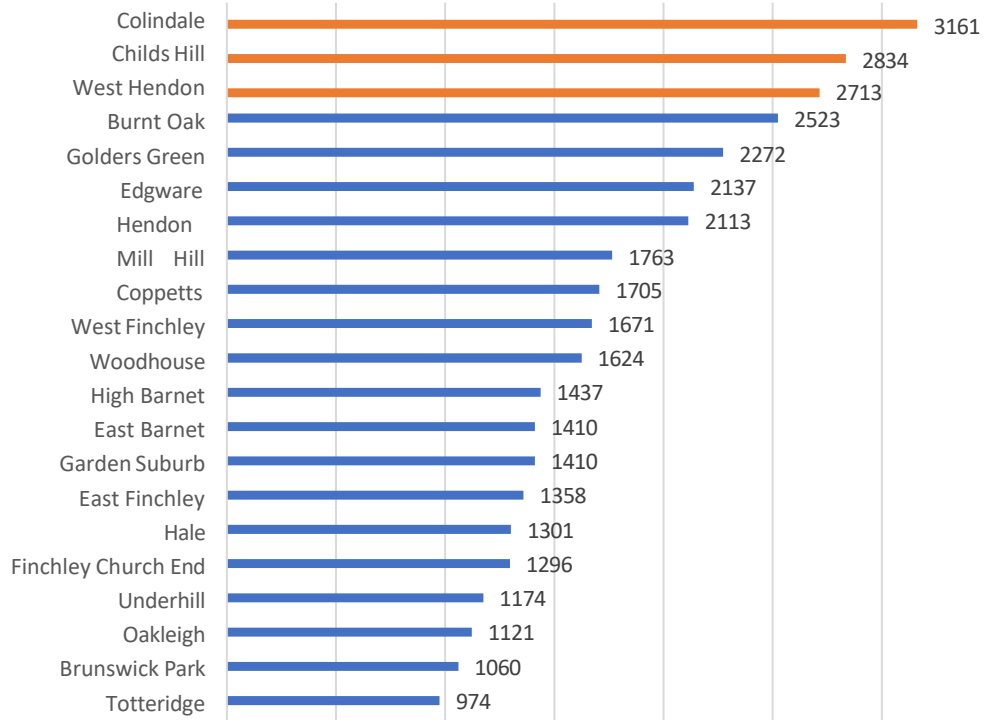
Volume by Crime Type

The top 3 highest volume crime types are Violence and sexual offences, Vehicle crime & Other theft.



Top Wards

The ward in Barnet with the highest crime volume within this time period is Colindale followed by Childs Hill & West Hendon.



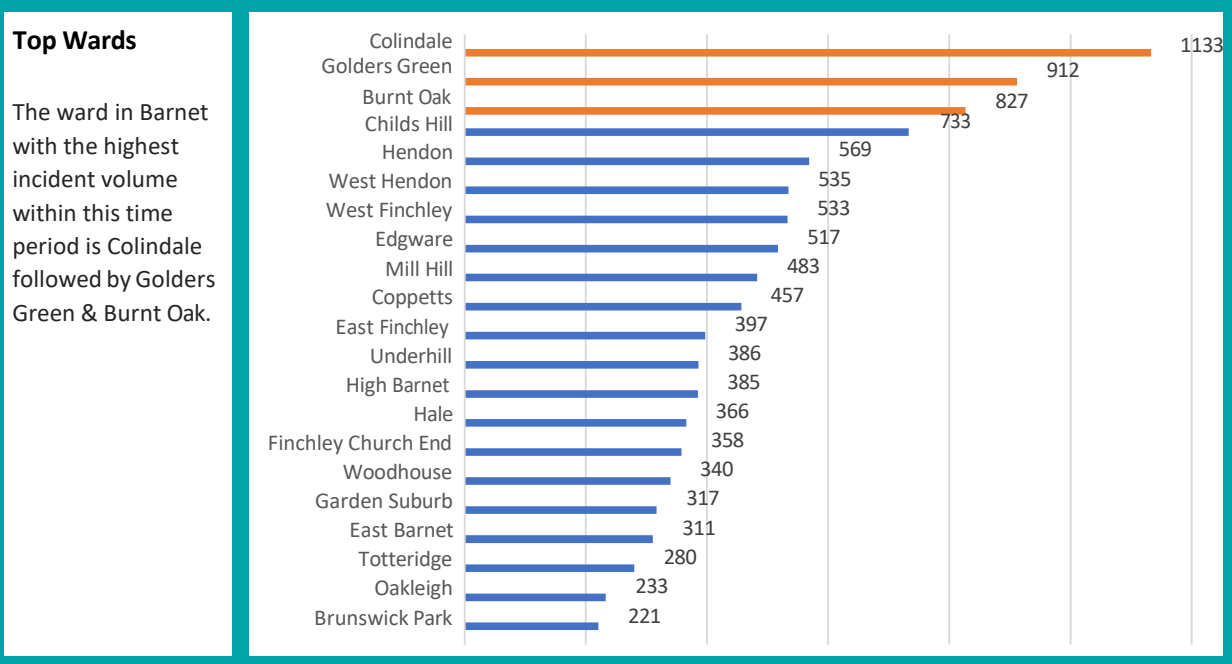
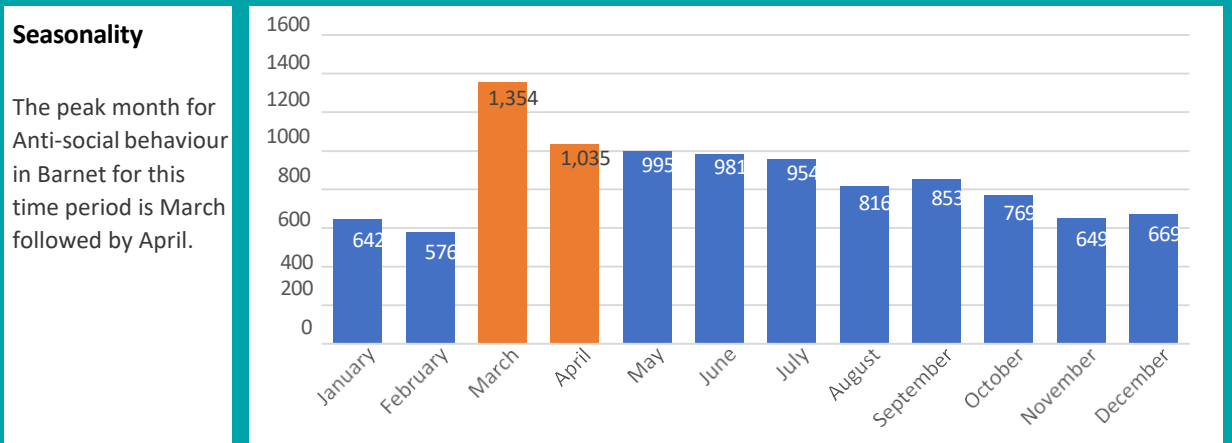
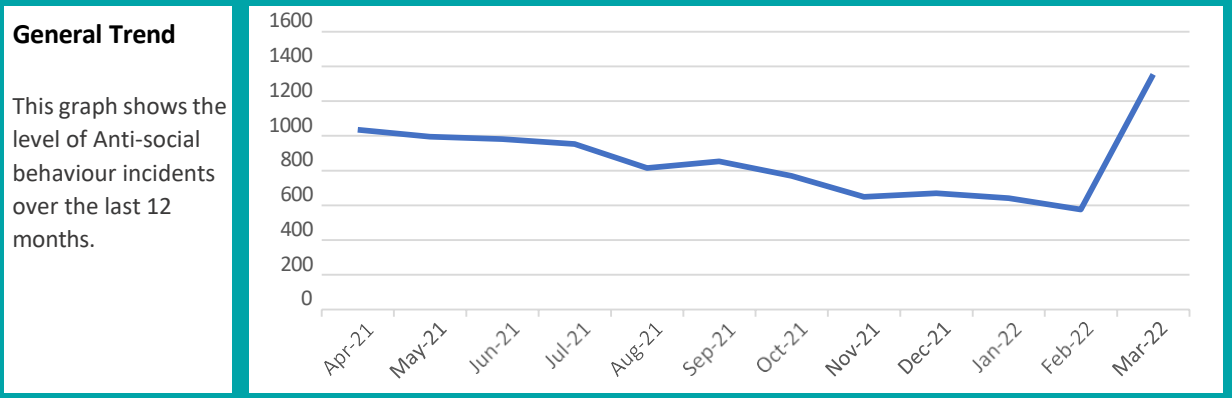
Barnet

Anti-social behaviour

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 10293 incidents | /26 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have decreased by 5999 compared to the period last year (36.82%) | |
|----------------------|--|--|



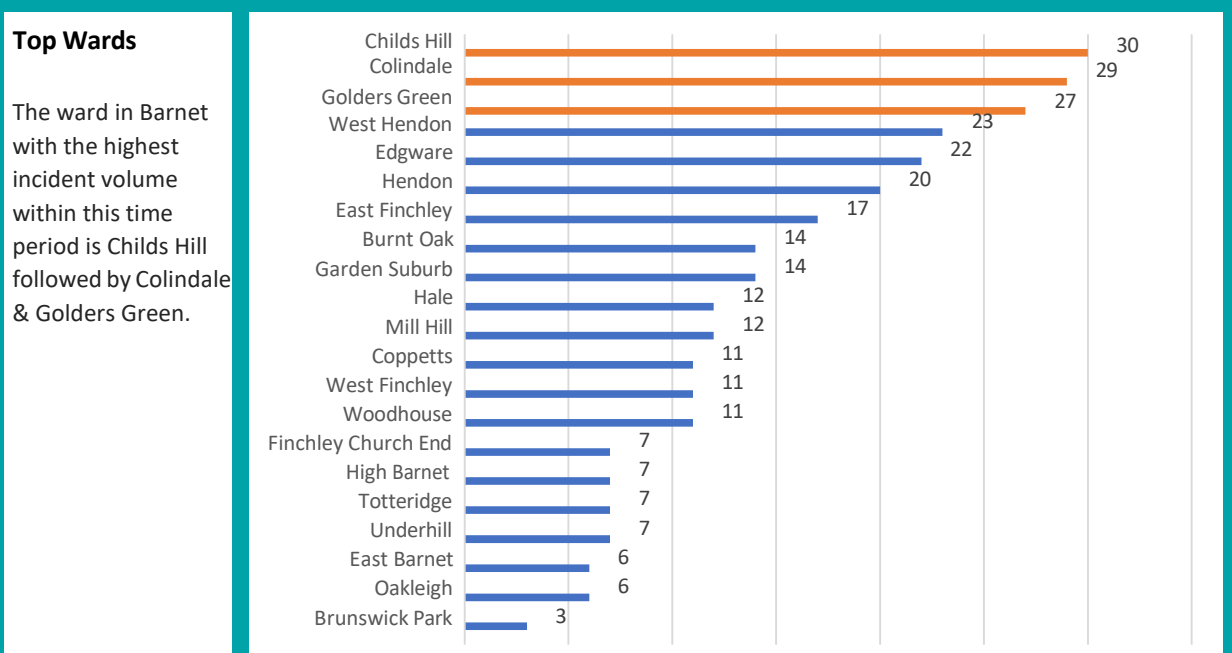
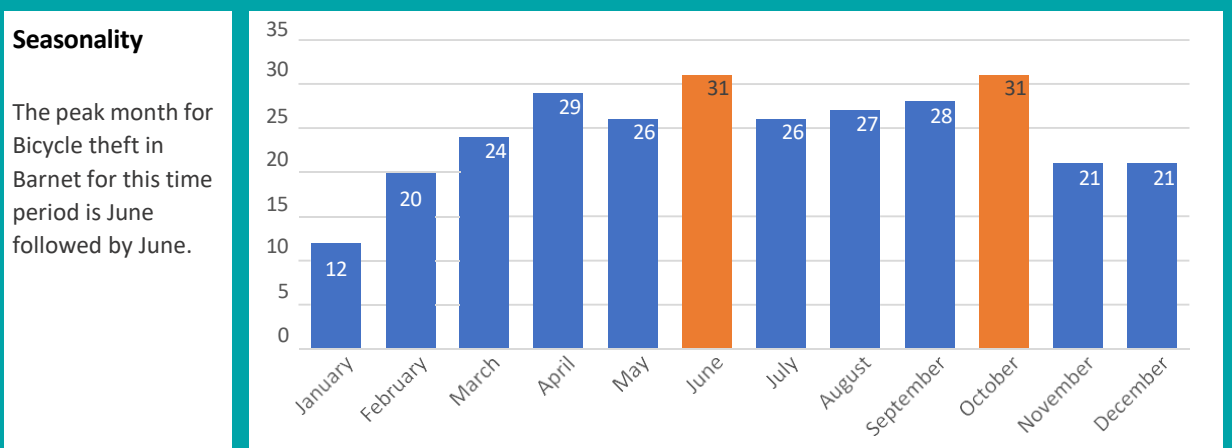
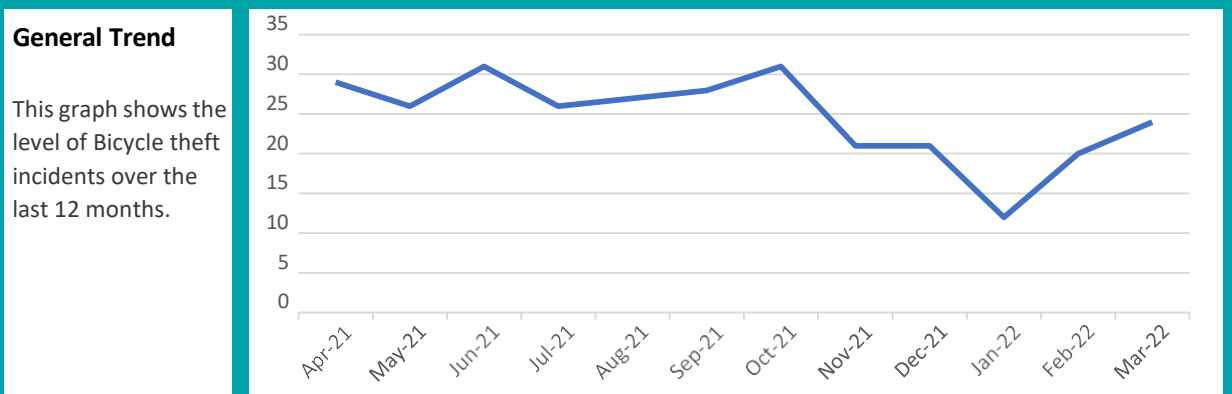
Barnet

Bicycle theft

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 296 incidents | /1 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have decreased by 17 compared to the period last year (5.43%) | |
|----------------------|---|--|



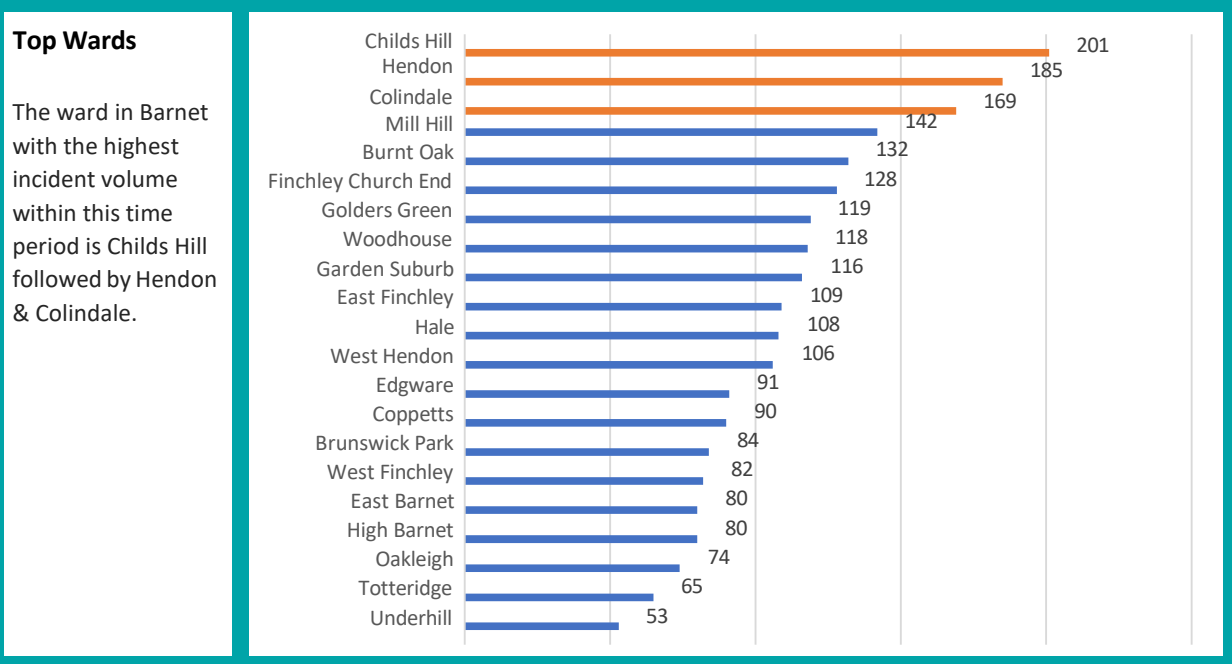
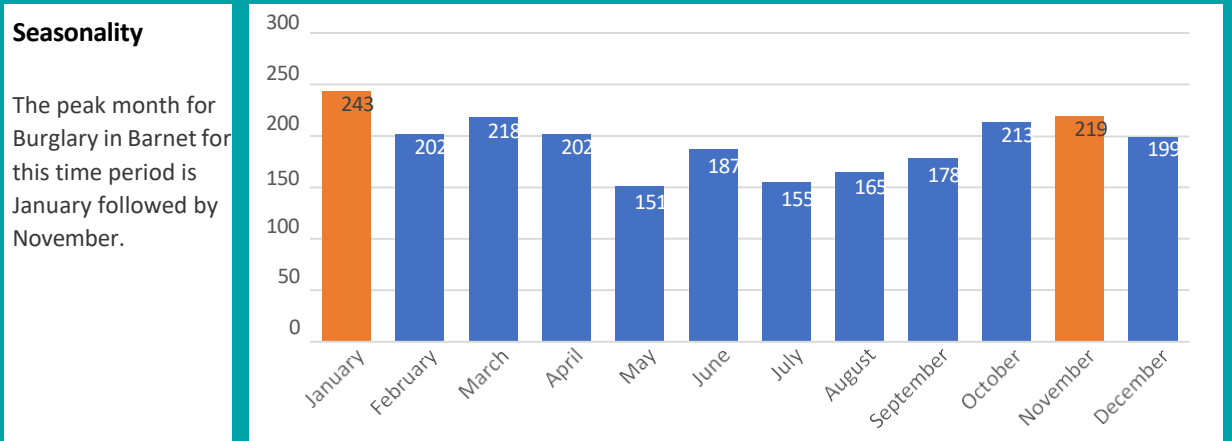
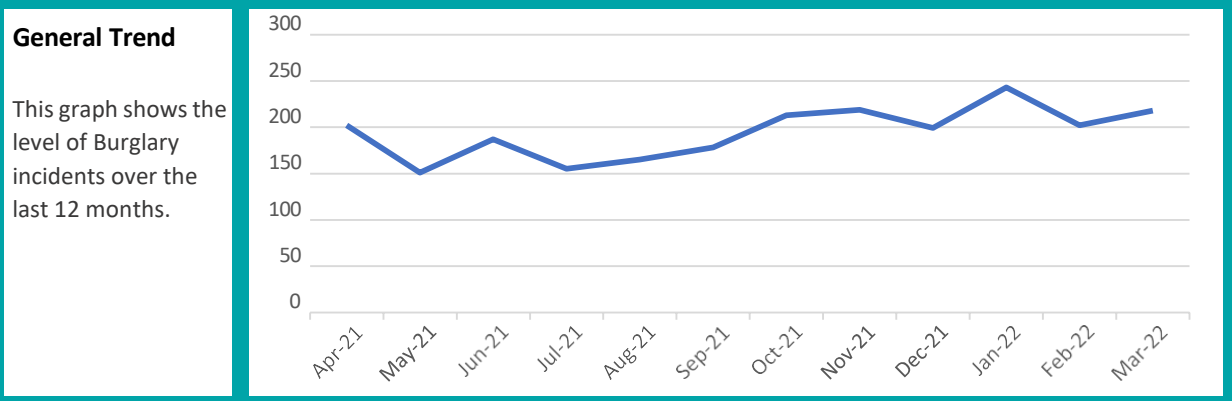
Barnet

Burglary

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 2332 incidents | /6 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have decreased by 265 compared to the period last year (10.2%) | |
|----------------------|--|--|



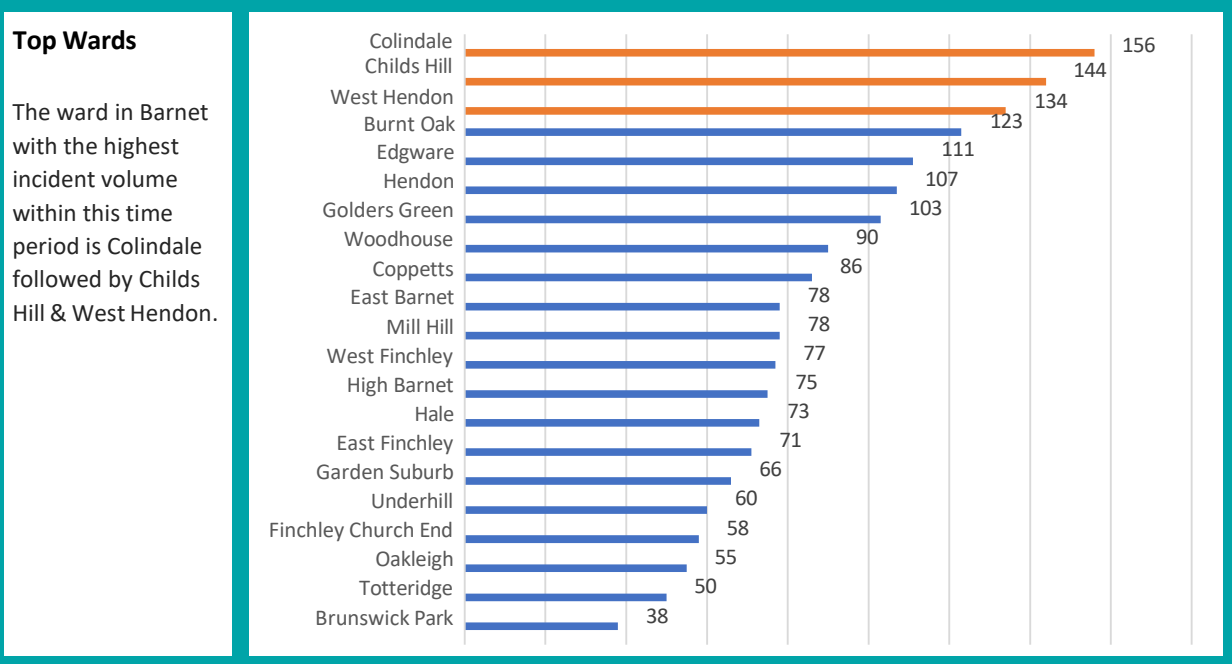
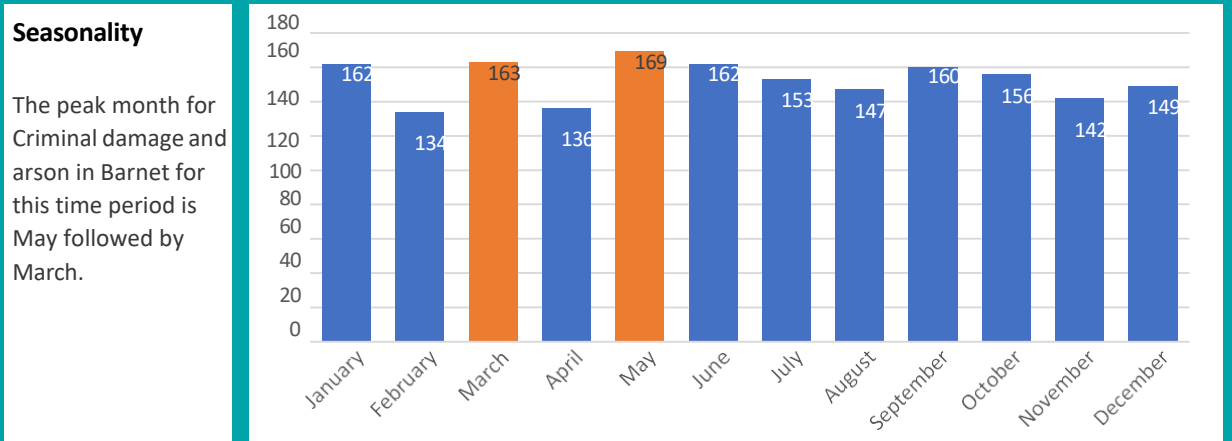
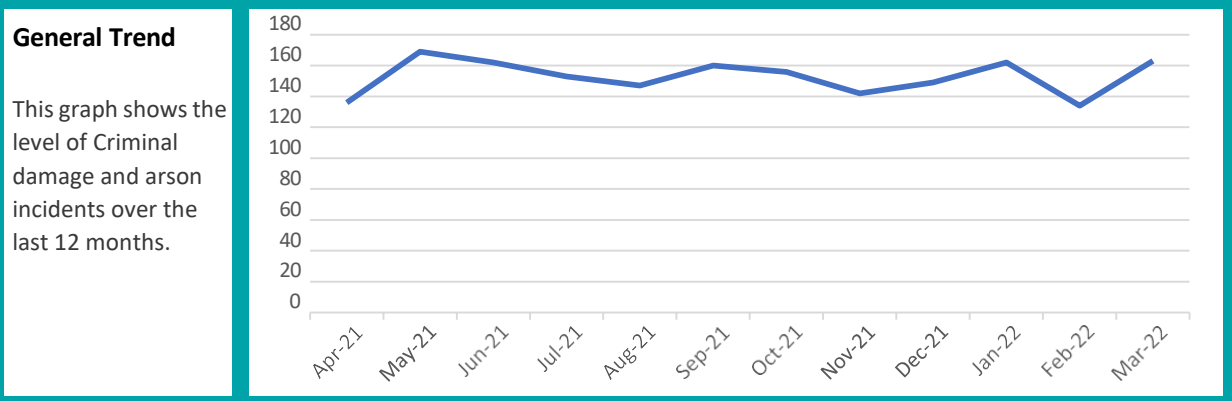
Barnet

Criminal damage and arson

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 1833 incidents | /5 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have increased by 81 compared to the period last year (4.62%) | |
|----------------------|---|--|



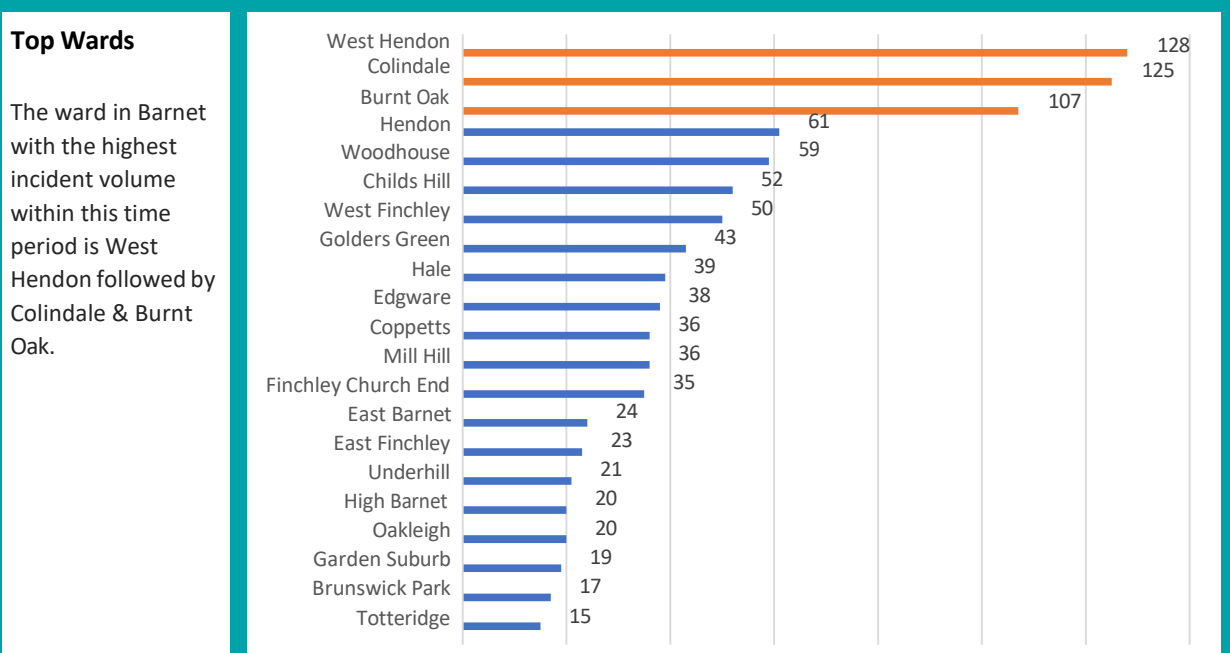
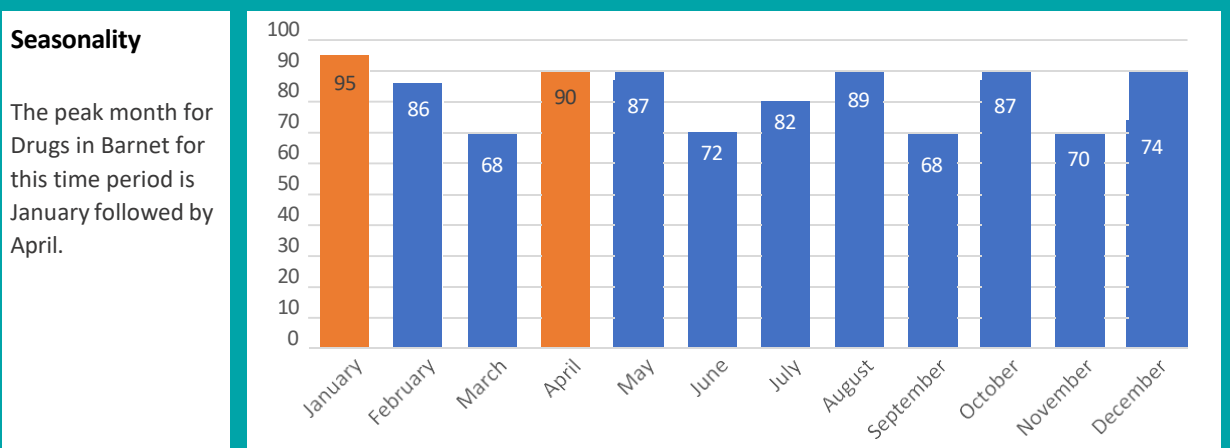
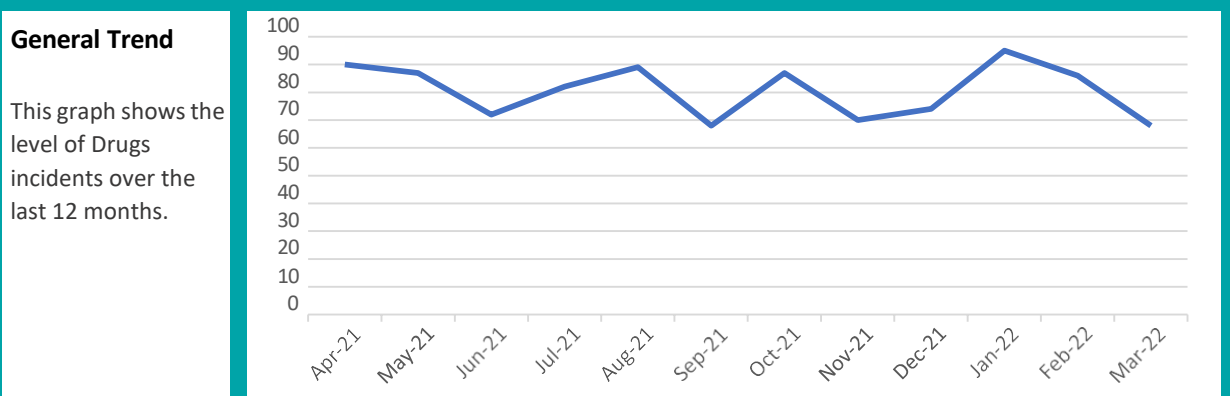
Barnet

Drugs

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 968 incidents | /2 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have decreased by 133 compared to the period last year (12.08%) | |
|----------------------|---|--|



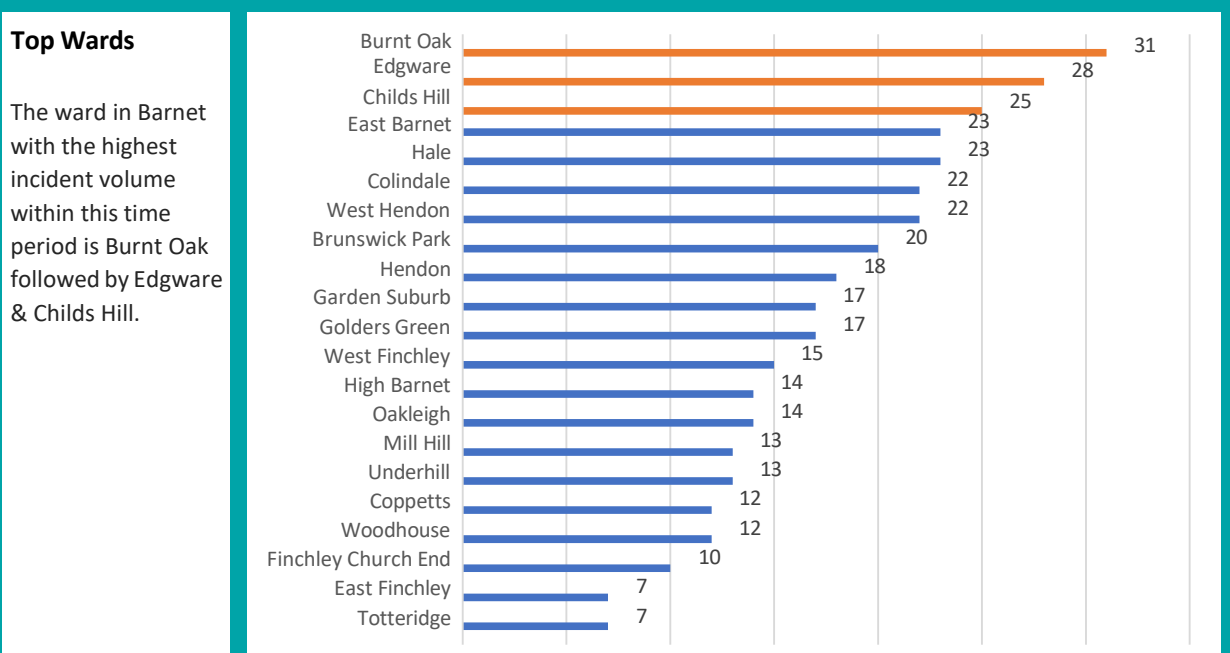
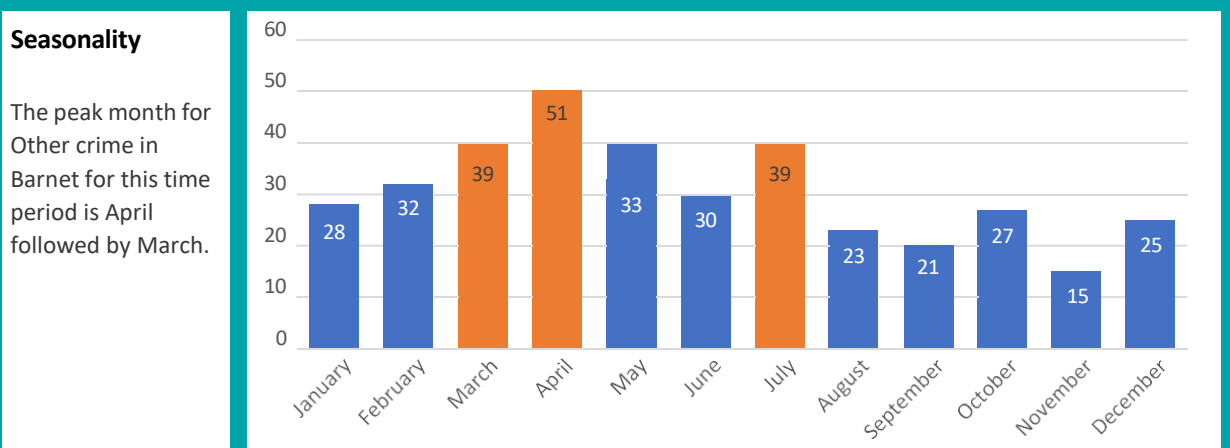
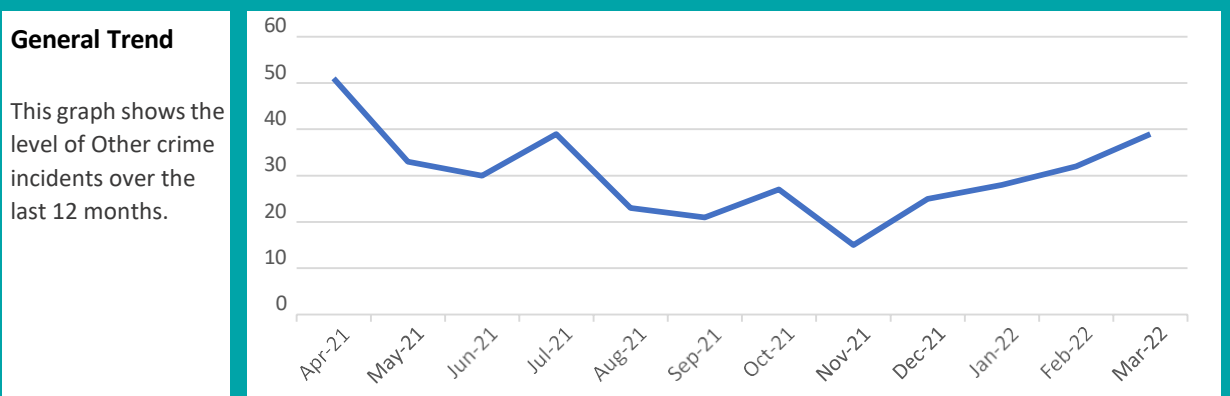
Barnet

Other crime

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 363 incidents | /1 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have increased by 35 compared to the period last year (10.67%) | |
|----------------------|--|--|



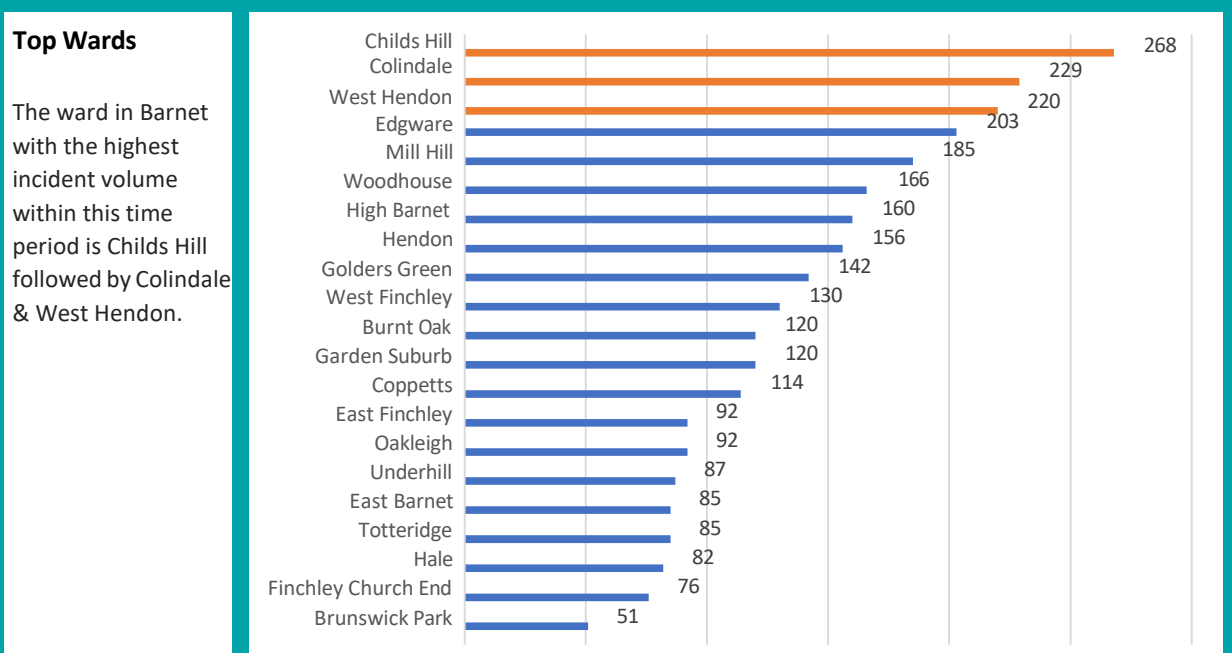
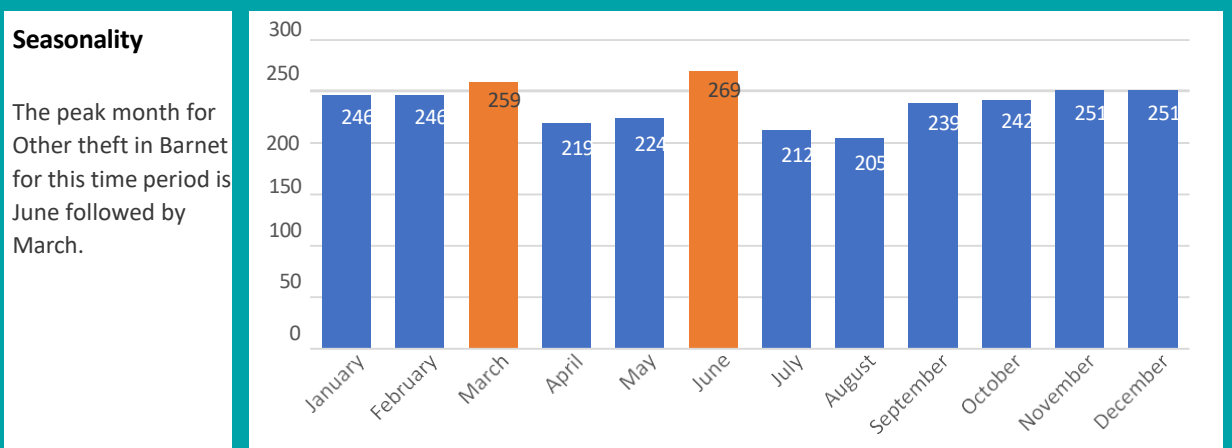
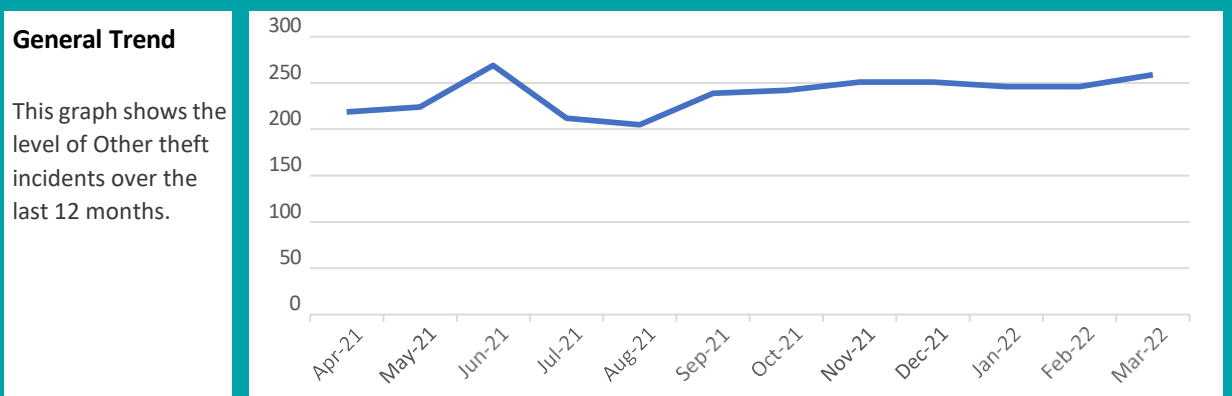
Barnet

Other theft

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 2863 incidents | /7 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have increased by 396 compared to the period last year (16.05%) | |
|----------------------|---|--|



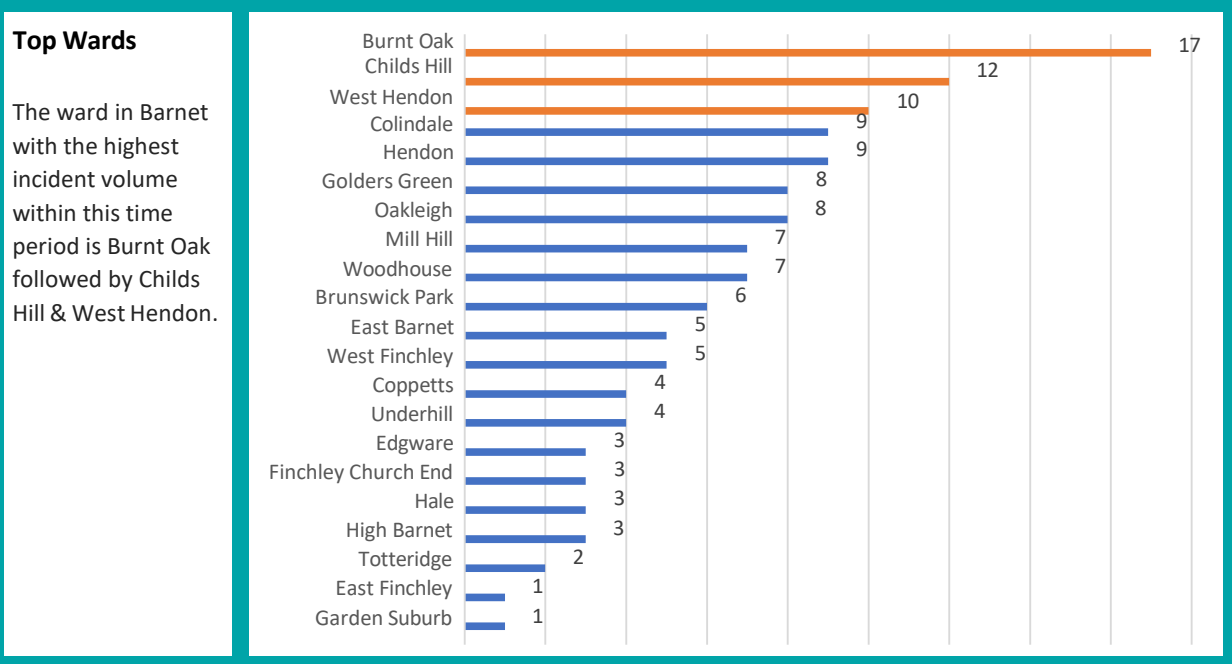
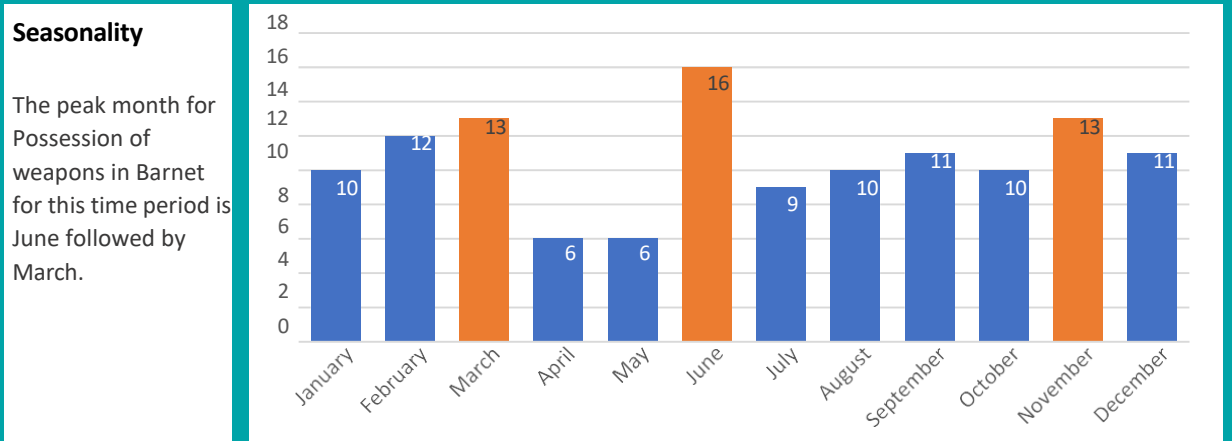
Barnet

Possession of weapons

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 127 incidents | /0 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have decreased by 2 compared to the period last year (1.55%) | |
|----------------------|--|--|



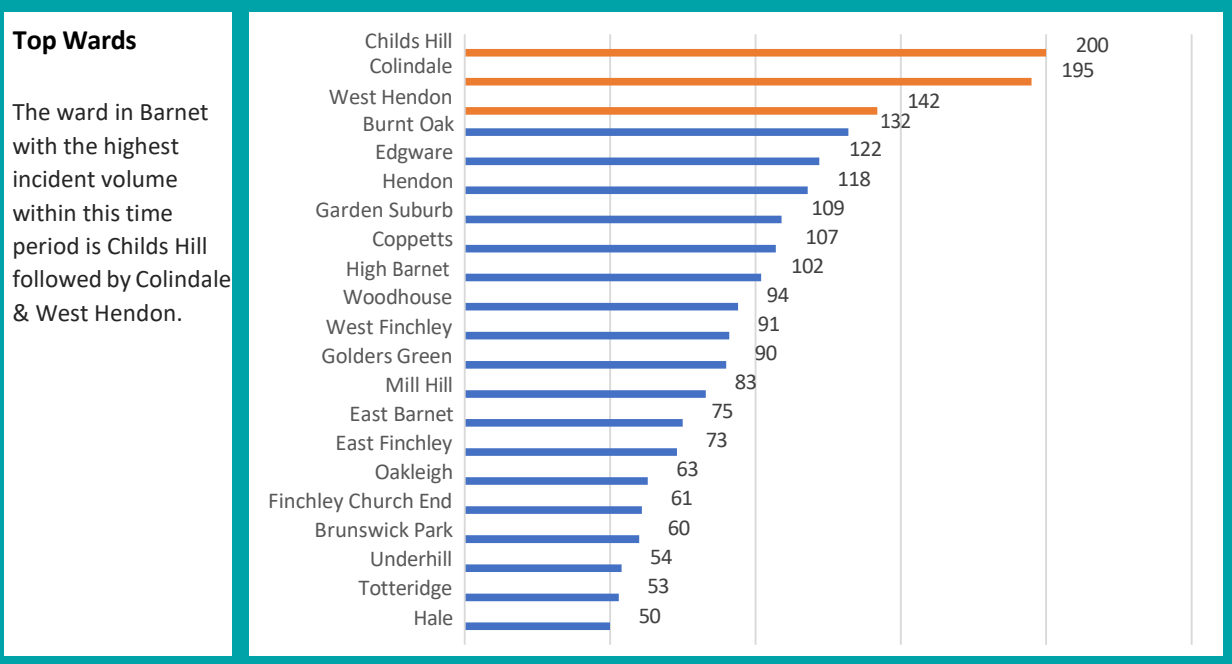
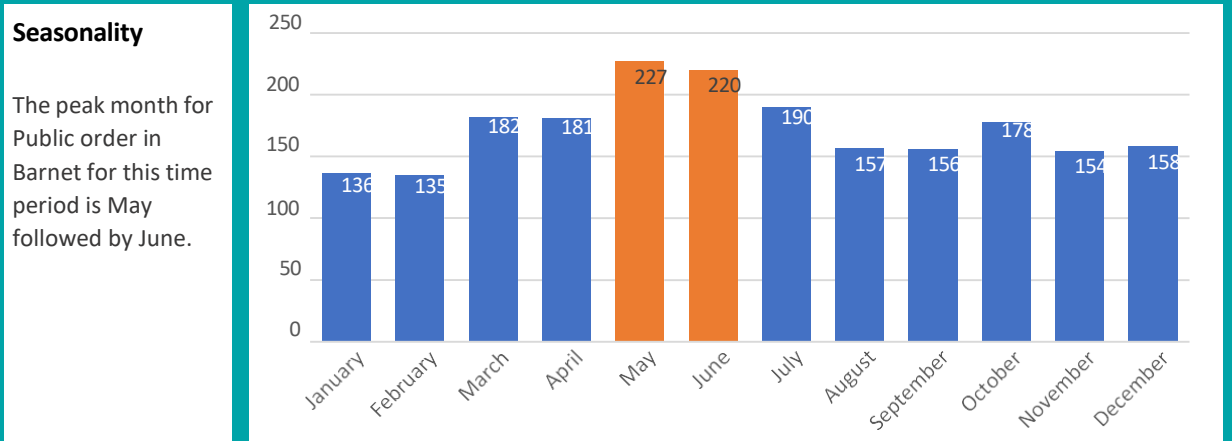
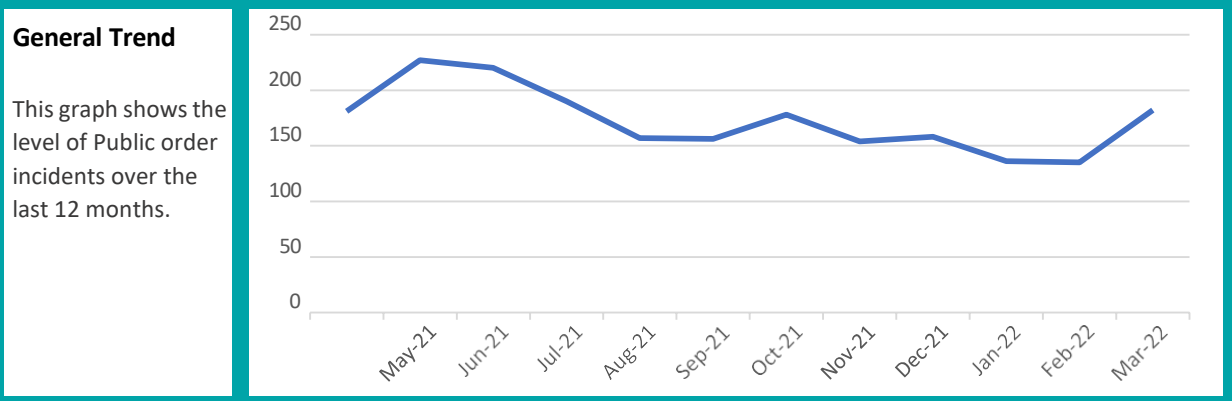
Barnet

Public order

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 2074 incidents | /5 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have increased by 263 compared to the period last year (14.52%) | |
|----------------------|---|--|



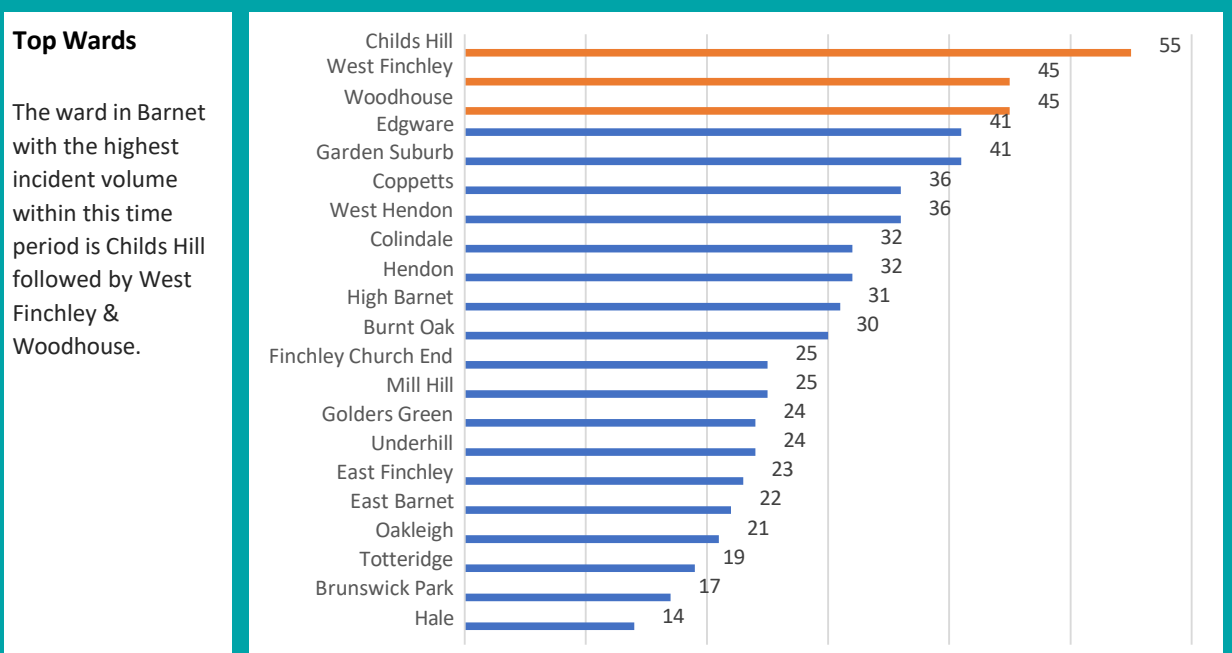
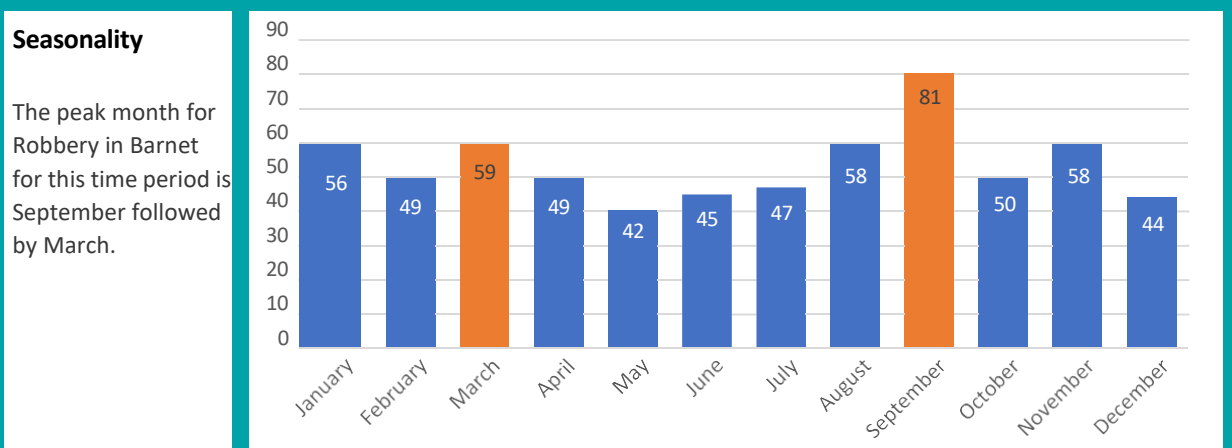
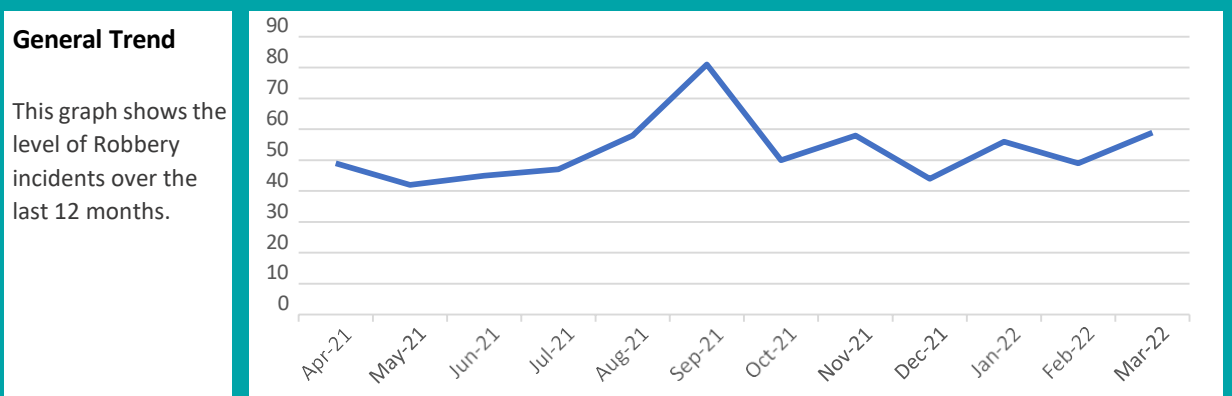
Barnet

Robbery

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 638 incidents | /2 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have decreased by 15 compared to the period last year (2.3%) | |
|----------------------|--|--|

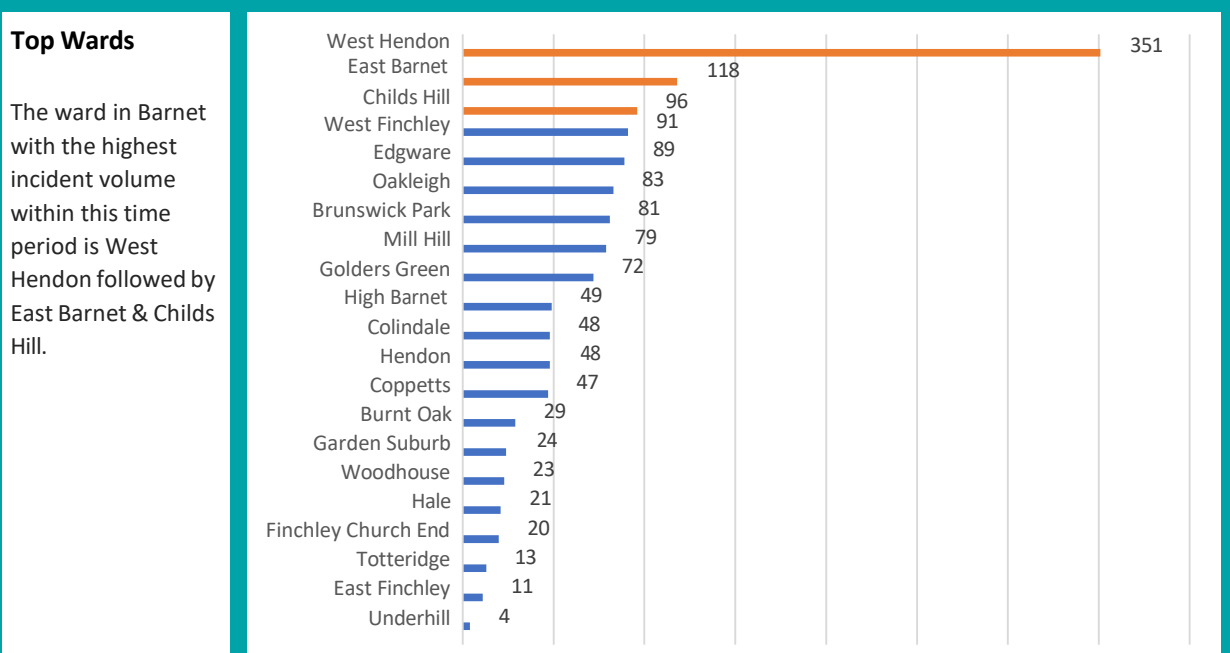
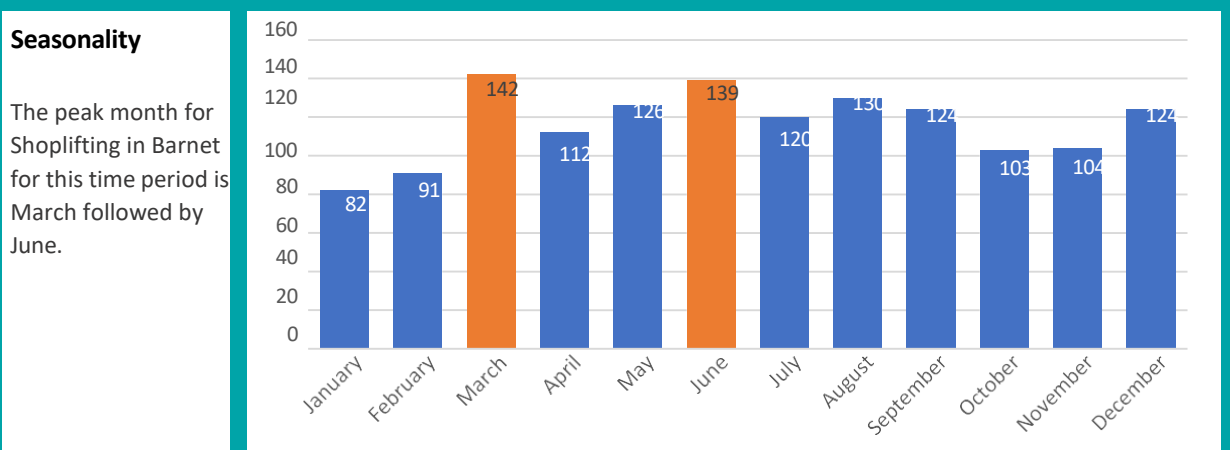
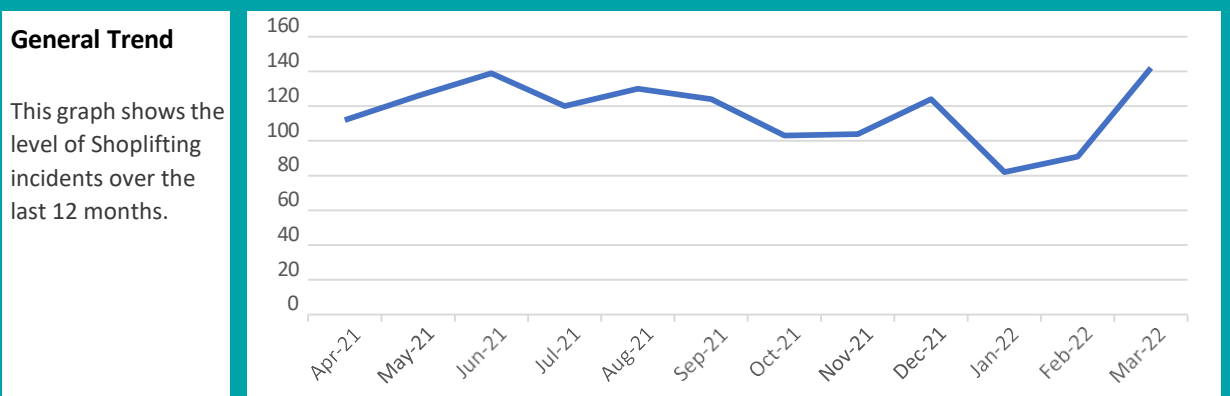


Barnet Shoplifting

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 1397 incidents | /4 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have increased by 38 compared to the period last year (2.8%) | |
|----------------------|--|--|



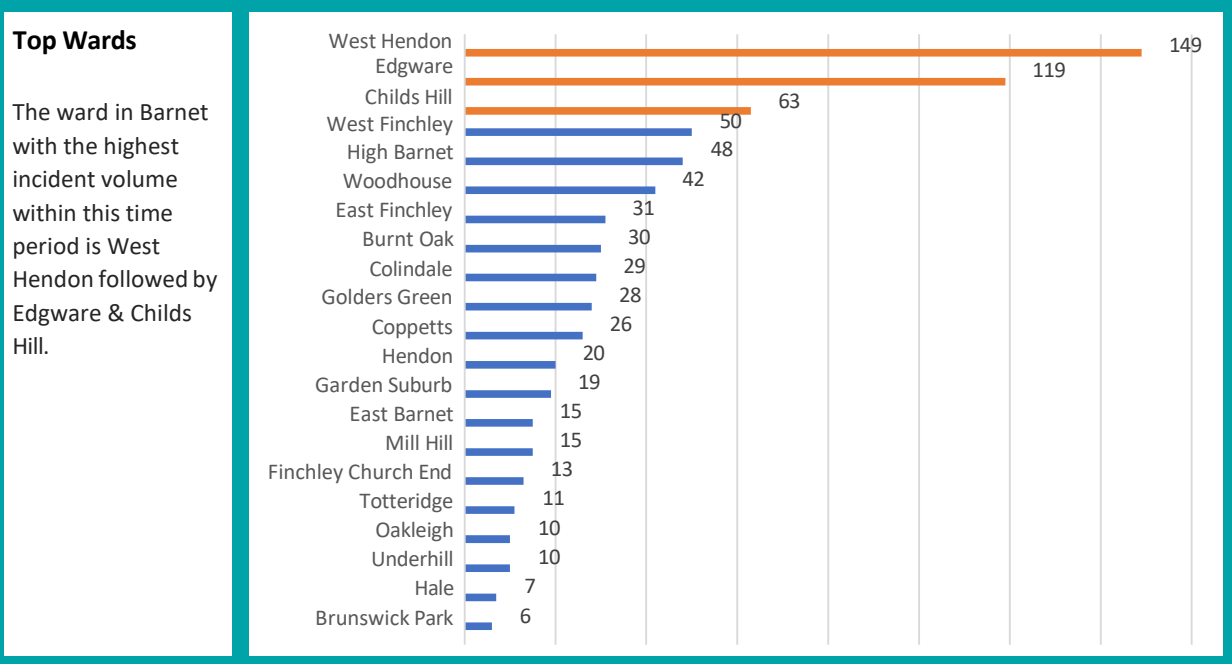
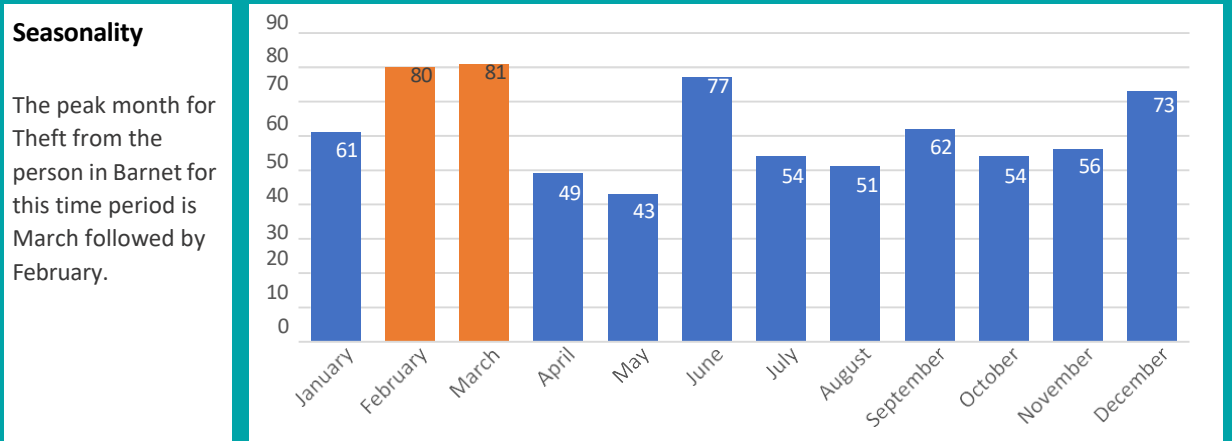
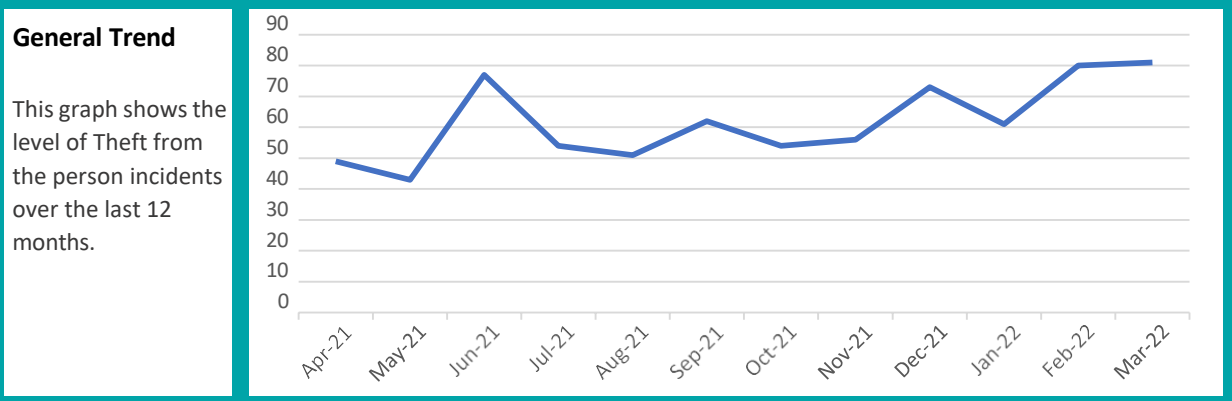
Barnet

Theft from the person

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 741 incidents | /2 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have increased by 307 compared to the period last year (70.74%) | |
|----------------------|---|--|



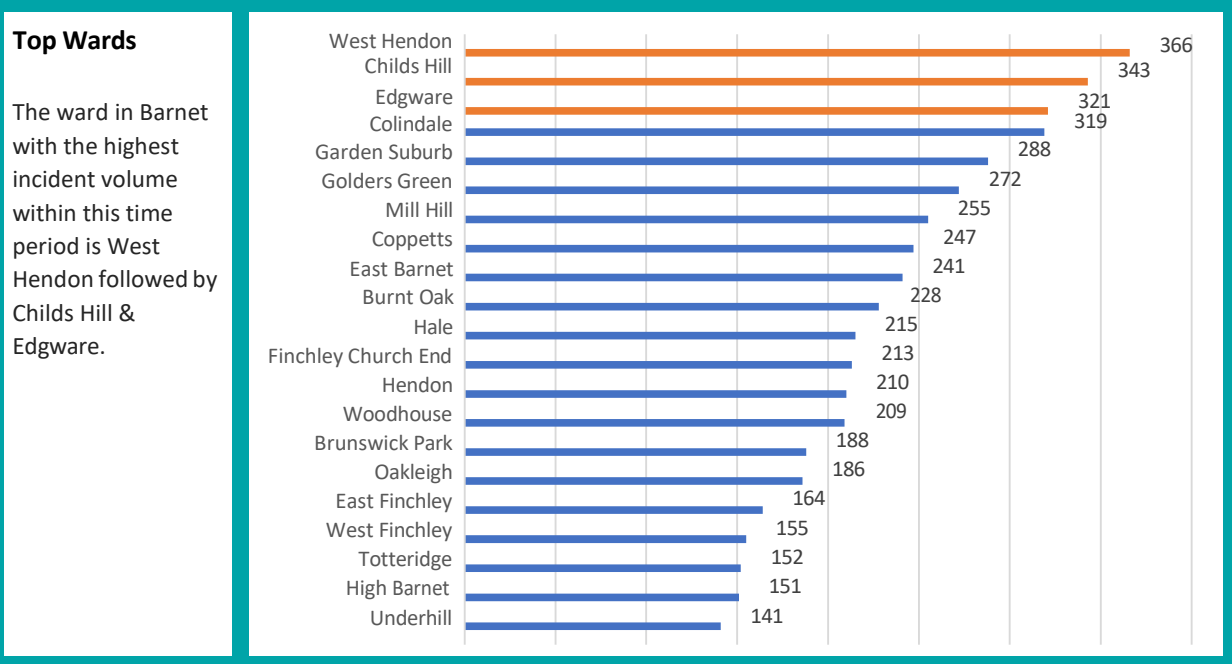
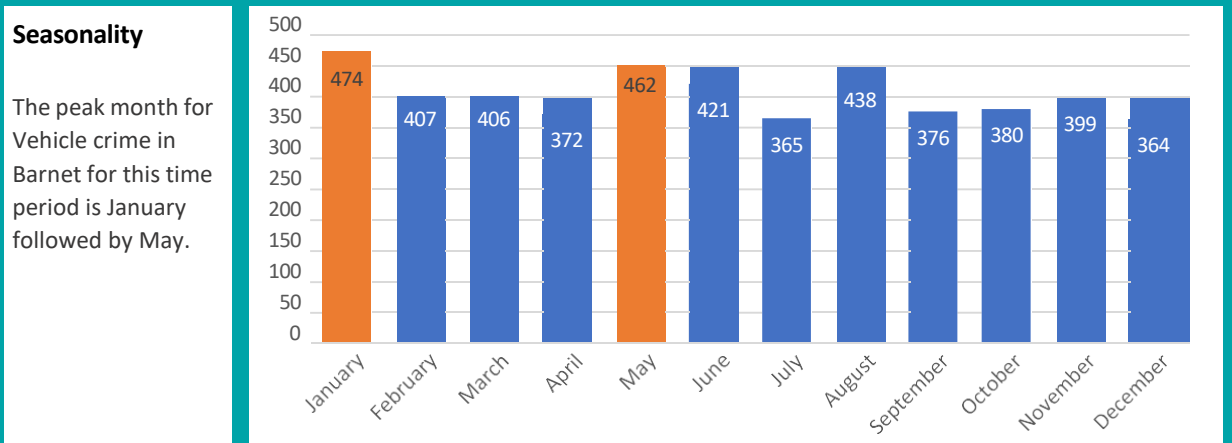
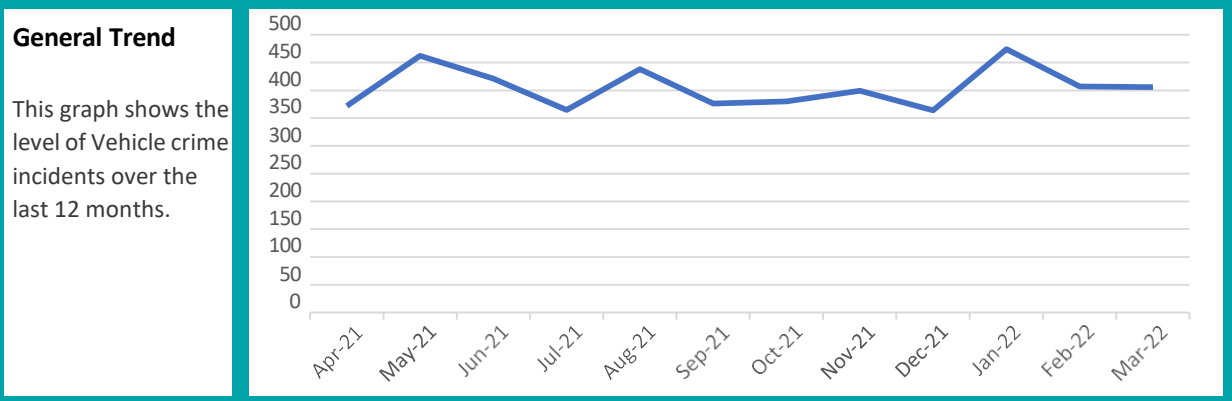
Barnet

Vehicle crime

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 4864 incidents | /12 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have increased by 173 compared to the period last year (3.69%) | |
|----------------------|--|--|



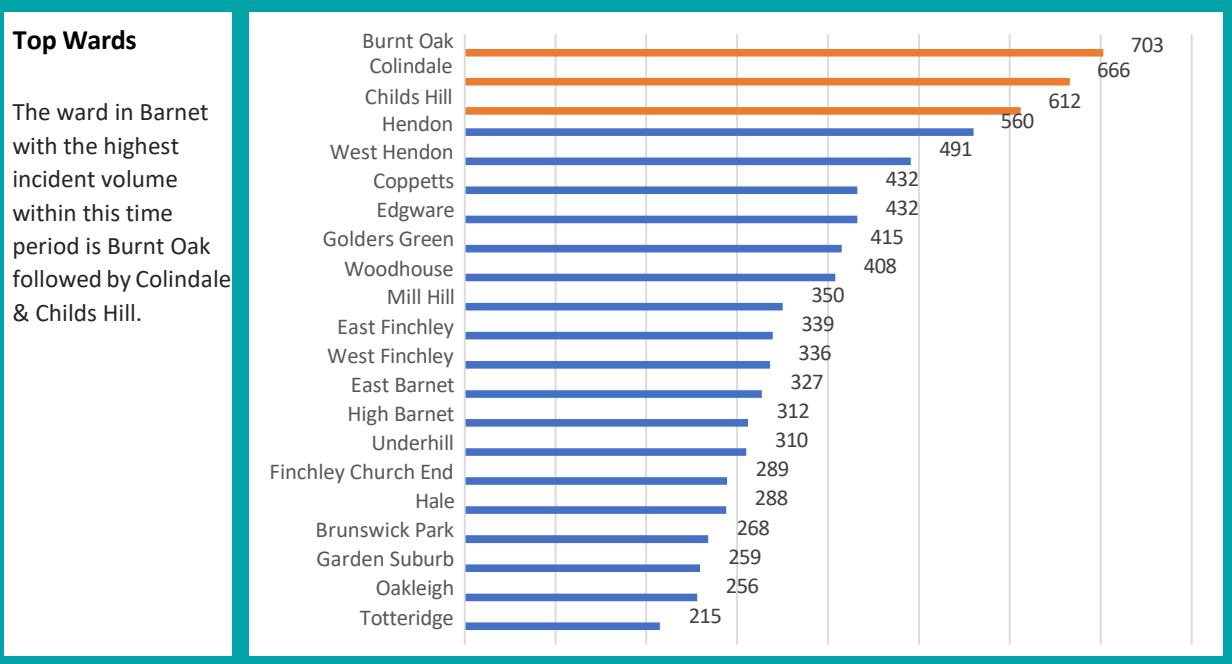
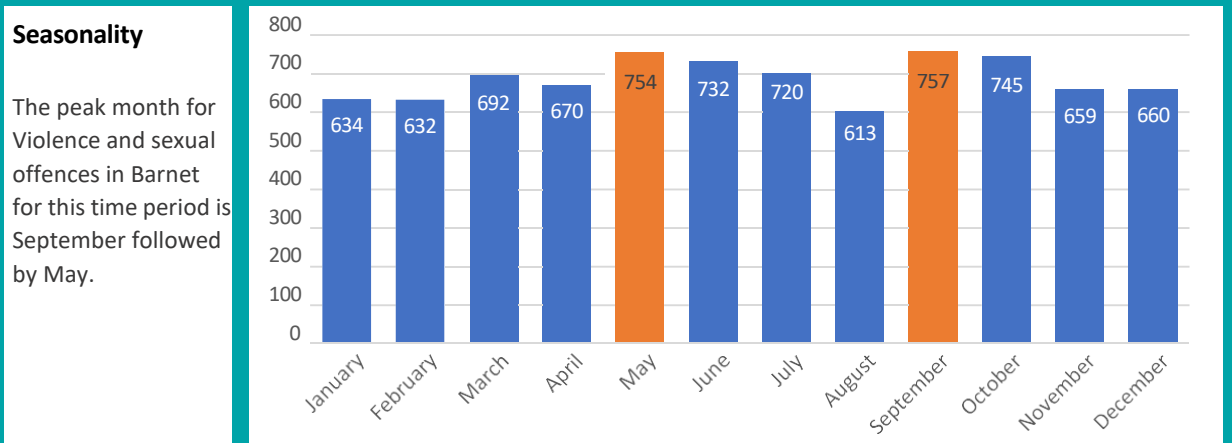
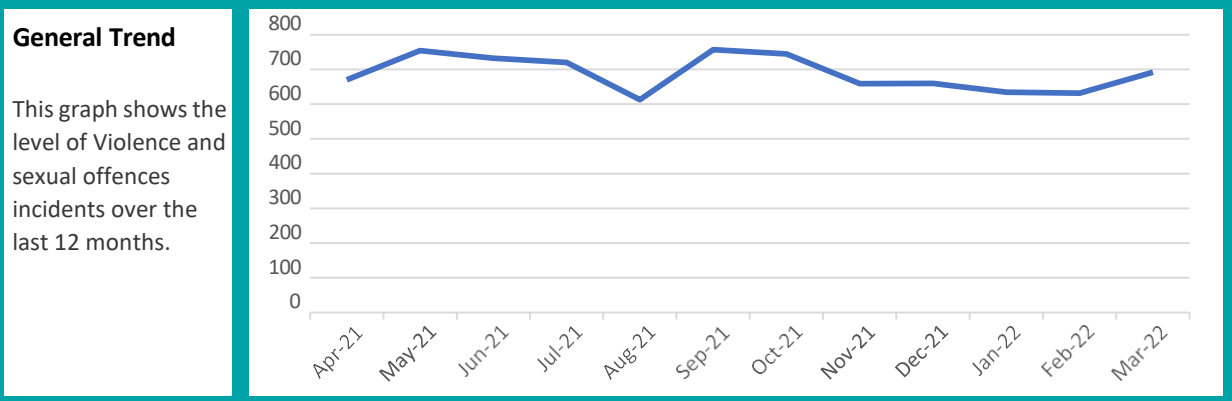
Barnet

Violence and sexual offences

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Level of Crime | 8268 incidents | /21 per thousand residents |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Annual Change | Incidents have increased by 667 compared to the period last year (8.78%) | |
|----------------------|--|--|



**London Borough of Barnet
Safer Communities Partnership Board
Forward Work Programme
2022 / 2023**

Contact: Corinna Demetriou Tel 020 8359 2860 corinna.demetriou@barnet.gov.uk

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

| Subject | Decision requested | Report Of | Contributing Officer(s) |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 22 July 2022 | | | |
| Safer Communities Partnership Board Annual Report 2021/22 | Annual report to be fed into the CLLC Committee | Community Safety Team, LBB | Maggie Higton Brown, Tina McElligott |
| Community Safety Team Annual Report 2021/22 (including Q4) | Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy | Community Safety Team, LBB | Sepia Golidng and Ben Norfolk |
| Family Services Update (Q4) | Relevant to Priority 4 of the Community Safety Strategy | Director Children’s Social Care, LBB | Tina McElligott |
| North West BCU Police Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board | Relevant to all areas of the Community Safety Strategy | Metropolitan Police | Sean Lynch |
| London Fire Brigade Annual Update | Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy | Borough Commander, Barnet, London Fire Brigade | Peter Curtin |
| 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 | Matt Leng |
| Update on Prevent | Annual report update 2021/22 | Prevent Coordinator | Perryn Jasper |
| Community Safety Strategy public consultation update | Update as per CLLC update | Community Safety Team, LBB | Maggie Higton-Brown |

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

| Subject | Decision requested | Report Of | Contributing Officer(s) |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| 28 October 2022 | | | |
| Performance Update (Q2 2022/23) | Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy | Community Safety Team, LBB | |
| North West BCU Police Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board | Relevant to all areas of the Community Safety Strategy | Metropolitan Police | |
| Family Services Update | | Director Children’s Social Care, LBB | |
| Inclusion Barnet | Explanation of services provided and offered to Barnet | VCS representation lead at Inclusion Barnet | Judy Dumont |
| Victim Support | Explanation of services provided and offered to Barnet | Victim Support Area lead | To be identified |
| 20 January 2023 | | | |
| Performance Update (Q3 2022/23) | Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy | Community Safety Team, LBB | |
| North West BCU Police Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board | Relevant to all areas of the Community Safety Strategy | Metropolitan Police | |

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

| Subject | Decision requested | Report Of | Contributing Officer(s) |
|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| Family Services Update | | Director Children’s Social Care, LBB | |
| | | | |
| 28 April 2023 | | | |
| North West BCU Police Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board | Relevant to all areas of the Community Safety Strategy | Metropolitan Police | |
| Family Services Update | | Director Children’s Social Care, LBB | |
| | | | |

Items to be assigned

| To be assigned to a meeting <i>(Section to be deleted before publication)</i> | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| Suggested future items | Source | Report of | Contribution Officer(s) |
| 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 Neighbourhood Board | | Chairman, Safer Neighbourhood Board | |
| Department for Work and Pensions | | Senior National Account Manager, DWP | |
| Annual business items – To be assigned to a meeting <i>(Section to be deleted before publication)</i> | | | |
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Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

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Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

Deadlines

You can see the list of deadlines for future meetings when connected to the intranet at:

<https://barnetintranet.moderngov.co.uk/mgAgendaManagementTimetable.aspx?RP=457>

| Deadline dates | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date of meeting | Draft Reports Deadline | Final Reports Deadline | Agenda Publication Deadline | Register to Speak Deadline |
| Friday 29 April, 2022 | Monday 11 April, 2022 | Wednesday 20 April, 2022 | | Tuesday 26 April, 2022 |
| Friday 22 July, 2022 | Wednesday 6 July, 2022 | Wednesday 13 July, 2022 | | Tuesday 19 July, 2022 |
| Friday 28 October, 2022 | Wednesday 12 October, 2022 | Wednesday 19 October, 2022 | | Tuesday 25 October, 2022 |
| Friday 20 January, 2023 | Wednesday 4 January, 2023 | Wednesday 11 January, 2023 | | Tuesday 17 January, 2023 |
| Friday 28 April, 2023 | Wednesday 12 April, 2023 | Wednesday 19 April, 2023 | | Tuesday 25 April, 2023 |

Draft Reports Deadline - This is the last date for reports to commence internal clearance (governance, relevant director and chairman as a minimum, for Barnet Council decision making reports legal, finance,).

Final Reports Deadline - The deadline is 5pm. Your FINAL report must be with the Governance Officer by the deadline to ensure that statutory deadlines are met.

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

As a report author it is your responsibility to ensure that clearance is received and any changes made prior to submission by the *Final Reports Deadline* to the Governance Officer.

Please ensure when completing your reports that you are using the most up to date version of the report Templates. [Report templates can be found here on the intranet.](#) For partners please request the template from the Governance Officer.

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

Past items 2019-22

| Meeting Date | Titles 2019-20 |
|-----------------|--|
| 12 April 2019 | Update on Barnet Homes role and activity in connection with the delivery of the Barnet Community Safety Strategy |
| 12 April 2019 | Update from the Reducing Offending Partnership Delivery Group on the Integrated Offender Management Programme |
| 12 April 2019 | Family Services |
| 12 April 2019 | Performance update |
| 26 July 2019 | Family Services |
| 26 July 2019 | Substance Misuse Needs Assessment |
| 26 July 2019 | Performance update |
| 26 July 2019 | Knife Crime and Serious Violence Reduction Plan |
| 26 July 2019 | London CRC and NPS - Probation Reform |
| 26 July 2019 | Report on Progress of delivering the Prevent Strategy |
| 26 July 2019 | Annual update on the Violence Against Women and Girls 2015-2020 Strategy |
| 25 October 2019 | Report on the Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project |
| 25 October 2019 | /London Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) - Inspection Results update/Probation reform |
| 25 October 2019 | Performance Update |
| 25 October 2019 | Family Services |
| 24 January 2020 | Report on progress of delivering the Prevent Strategy |
| 24 January 2020 | North West BCU Police update to the SCPB |
| 24 January 2020 | MOPAC Blueprint for whole systems approach to women in contact with the criminal justice system |
| 24 January 2020 | London Fire Brigade Annual Update to the SCPB |
| 24 January 2020 | Family Services update |
| 24 January 2020 | Barnet Draft Local Plan Consultation 27 Jan-11 March 2020 |
| 24 January 2020 | Performance update |
| Meeting Date | Titles 2020-21 |
| 23 October 2020 | Community Safety Update |
| 23 October 2020 | Family Services Update |
| 23 October 2020 | Community Rehabilitation Company Report |
| 23 October 2020 | North West BCU police update to the SCPB |
| 22 January 2021 | Performance Update |

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 22 January 2021 | Appropriate Adults Service for Barnet Residents |
| 22 January 2021 | Family Services Update |
| 22 January 2021 | North West BCU Police Update |
| 22 January 2021 | Preventing and Responding to Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) |
| 22 January 2021 | Barnet Reducing Offending Group Update on the new London Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Framework |
| Meeting Date | Titles 2021-22 |
| 23 July 2021 | Performance Update (Q4 2020/21 (for information) and Q1 2021/22) |
| 23 July 2021 | Family Services - Youth Justice Board Update Q4 and Q1 |
| 23 July 2021 | North West BCU Police update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board |
| 23 July 2021 | Barnet Boundary Review |
| 23 July 2021 | National Probation Service |
| 23 July 2021 | Barnet Integrated Offender Management Summary Update and Performance Report |
| 23 July 2021 | Update on the Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project |
| 23 July 2021 | London Accommodation Pathfinder Project |
| 23 July 2021 | Prevent Strategy Update |
| 22 October 2021 | Safer Communities Strategy 2021 - 2025 |
| 22 October 2021 | Family Services - Youth Justice Board Update |
| 22 October 2021 | North West BCU Police Update |
| 22 October 2021 | Performance Update (Q2 2021/22) |
| 22 October 2021 | Draft VAWG Strategy and DA and VAWG Action Plan |
| 22 October 2021 | Update on the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) Projects |
| 22 October 2021 | Substance Misuse, Rough Sleeping and Drugs and Alcohol Services Performance Report |
| 21 January 2022 | Barnet Homes Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board |
| 21 January 2022 | North West BCU Police Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board |
| 21 January 2022 | Update on Re-unification of National Probation Service in Performance Report |
| 21 January 2022 | Update on Community Payback |
| 21 January 2022 | Update on the Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project (Bi-Annual Report) |
| 21 January 2022 | Family Services - Quarter 3 Update |
| 21 January 2022 | Performance Update (Q3 2021/22) |