

**MEETING**

**SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD**

**DATE AND TIME**

**FRIDAY 4TH NOVEMBER, 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 the 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 1 November 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](mailto:Tristan.Garrick@Barnet.gov.uk)

**ASSURANCE GROUP**

*Please consider the environment before printing.*

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

Item No	Title of Report	Pages
1.	Welcome and Introductions	
2.	Minutes of Previous Meeting	5 - 14
3.	Apologies for Absence	
4.	Matters Arising	
5.	Community Safety Strategy 2022-2027 Update and 2022-2023 Action Plan	15 - 72
6.	Community Safety Team Performance Dashboard- up to and including August 2022	73 - 84
7.	North West BCU Police Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board - Verbal Update	
8.	Family Services Report on Reducing Offending and Tackling Violence	85 - 114
9.	Hate Crime Update - Verbal Update	
10.	Financial Abuse workshop findings- Verbal Update	
11.	Combatting Drugs Partnership- Verbal Update	
12.	Forward Work Programme	115 - 120
13.	Any Other Business	
14.	Date of Next Meeting	

### FACILITIES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Hendon Town Hall has access for wheelchair users including lifts and toilets. If you wish to let us know in advance that you will be attending the meeting, please telephone Corinna Demetriou. People with hearing difficulties who have a text phone, may telephone our minicom number on 020 8203 8942. All of our Committee Rooms also have induction loops.

## **FIRE/EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURE**

If the fire alarm sounds continuously, or if you are instructed to do so, you must leave the building by the nearest available exit. You will be directed to the nearest exit by uniformed custodians. It is vital you follow their instructions.

You should proceed calmly; do not run and do not use the lifts.

Do not stop to collect personal belongings

Once you are outside, please do not wait immediately next to the building, but move some distance away and await further instructions.

Do not re-enter the building until told to do so.



## Safer Communities Partnership Board

Minutes of meeting held on 22 July 2022  
Hendon Town Hall, The Burroughs, London NW4 4BQ

AGENDA ITEM 2

### Minutes

#### Members Present:

Councillor Sara Conway	Chair
Inspector Justin Zitver	Metropolitan Police Barnet
Chief Inspector Sean Lynch	Metropolitan Police Barnet
Tina McElligott	Director of Children's Social Care
Declan Khan	Assistant Director, Counter Fraud, Community Safety & Protection, LBB
Maggie Higton Brown	Head of CCTV & Community Safety
Matt Leng	Community Safety Manager, LBB
Richard Norfolk	Reducing Offending Partnership Manager, LBB
Ben Norfolk	Data Analyst, LBB
Latoya Ridge	Senior Operations Manager, Victim Support
Altaf Patel	Community Safety, CCTV & Intelligence Manager
Paul Rich	London Fire Brigade
Fiona Bateman	Independent Chair, Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board
Koreen Logie	National Probation Service
Greg Terefenko	Barnet Homes
Caroline Collier	Inclusion Barnet
Perryn Jasper	Prevent Education Officer, LBB

1. **WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**
2. **MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

**RESOLVED** that the minutes of the meeting held on 21 January 2022 be agreed as a correct record.

3. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence had been received from:

- Clair Green, Executive Director, Assurance, LBB
- Peter Curtin, Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade
- Alice Bird, MOPAC Policy Officer

4. **MATTERS ARISING**

None.

5. **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD 2021/22**

Maggie Higon Brown, Head of Community Safety presented the Annual report to the Board and explained that this is the first time that this paper has been presented in this format.

Ms Higon Brown asked the Board to note the recommendations that the Annual report is an accurate record of the outcomes in the work programme for the year 2021/22 which will then be taken to the Communities, Leadership & Libraries Committee in October.

Ms Higon Brown highlighted that the report includes listing all the work carried out by the statutory organisations

The Chair asked noted the need for greater publicity of the schemes that are covered within the report, for example the Ask for Angela initiative and the Safe Spaces. The new administration is keen to ensure improved communication of all the work that is going on and the measures there to help communities feel safer and know where to access information, guidance and support.

Declan Khan noted that the team work closely with Police colleagues on the Ask for Angela campaign and will be introducing as part of premises having a license to sell alcohol, mandatory training on such initiatives for all staff working in those premises.

The Safer Communities Partnership Board approved the Annual Report for 2021-2022 as an accurate record of the outcomes and work programme for that year.

The Safer Communities Partnership Board recommended the Community Leadership and Libraries Committee note and approved the report.

## **6. COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD UP TO MAY 2022**

Matt Leng, Community Safety Manager presented the performance dashboard and took the Board through the performance data covering the period of March 2022 to May 2022 and members were invited to give comments in relation to how this information is presented.

Mr Leng noted the increase in residential burglary, however there is a concerned focus by the Police and their tactical coordination group around this specific increase in crime which will be dealt with operationally via that group. He also highlighted that Barnet is now becoming an area of note, rather than of concern, at the present time.

The Chair highlighted the current cost of living crisis and going forward what impact this may have through the winter.

CI Lynch informed the Board that he has tasked one of the central departments within the Police to work out if there is any modelling that can be carried out to enable intelligence around the current crisis and the cost of crime will be which will form an intelligence piece to build upon going forward and where efforts should be focused.

Robbery is a priority for the Met Police as well as for the local strategic partnership and he informed the Board about the bespoke operation that has been currently running, called Operation Peleton where the officers have been uplifted in responding to crime in various hotspots and additional patrols have been placed in locations that have a high footfall. There has also been an increase on Q car usage, whereby bespoke cars

respond to victims of robbery to give a better forensic opportunity within the first hour of an offence being committed.

Tamara Djuretic, Director of Public Health asked if there was more granular data available to tell us where across the borough the robberies are taking place and if there is a profile of offenders relating to ethnicity and age and if this is used to target interventions. CI Lynch confirmed that the Police have access to the granular detail of such crimes by ward data which also gives them names of outstanding suspects who can then be traced each week.

The Chair noted the thorough process that takes place in relation to music and other festivals that are organised within the borough and highlighted the good partnership working between the Council and the local communities.

Tina McElligott, Director of Children's Social Care asked if a large proportion of offenders were adults as Family Services have not been notified of many Serious Incident Response Meetings (SIRMs). Mr Leng agreed with this and noted that without going into the granular detail, there have been large numbers of adult-on-adult crimes committed.

Fiona Bateman commented that it would be useful from a Safeguarding Adult perspective to know if any of the victims or perpetrators of these offences have a disability, particularly the elderly and asked if this particular information could be reported at this Board or another relevant Board where this can be picked up and used.

**ACTION: CI LYNCH**

The Board noted the Performance Dashboard up to May 2022 as set out in the report.

## **7. NORTH WEST BCU POLICE UPDATE TO THE SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD - VERBAL UPDATE**

Chief Inspection Lynch updated the Board and noted the increase in crime represented across all of London. A continued focus remains on violence, robbery, violent hotspots and violence against women and girls and a number of measures were put in place for the summer period which will continue as further initiatives are developed.

The implications of being in special measures has hit the workforce quite hard and has been difficult however the implications of this locally have not yet been made clear but will be understood once the police know where the extra focus will be. There is also a continued focus of engagement with partners from the senior leadership team

CI Lynch informed that the focus going forward will be local policing and a more enhanced visibility throughout London with the new police commander and are looking at more staff development also. It was also noted that we are seeing a younger workforce in Barnet, Brent and Harrow with service levels of under 8 years. The policing brand has taken a huge hit, however there is a strong focus on professional standards and challenging their own standards and values as an organisation and a piece of work called 'Not in my Met' has been launched internally to help tackle these issues.

He continued that currently, the Met are changing the way they are implementing some of the technology and systems going forward with a number of major change programmes ongoing in the police, one of note called Connect which changes the way crime and ASB are reported with a number of the core systems feeding into this. It will

impact staffing resilience over the course of months with a large amount of training to be delivered for officers.

Fiona Bateman noted the challenges to the Met Police brand and commented that the Safeguarding Board and Inclusion Barnet have a good, solid brand and offered assistance to help the police to achieve some of this work and to deliver good partnership working.

The Chair asked in relation to community days as part of police training and if any further information could be given to the Board on these. CI Lynch informed that colleagues in the learning and development team of the Met Police want to pilot community based training initiatives which involves community based volunteers and practitioners to support police training and once this work is in progress an update will be given to the Board for their oversight and any opportunities that can come from this.

Declan Khan asked if there would be an opportunity for Community Safety officers to use the new systems that the Police are proposing once it is implemented. CI Lynch commented that he has not yet seen sight of the new system therefore could not feedback on the way it operates however he agreed to check this and feedback as necessary.

#### **ACTION – CHIEF INSPECTOR LYNCH**

Inspector Zitver provided an update to the Board on the 'Ask for Angela' campaign and noted that it was initially rolled out in 2017 with training offered to all venues in the North West BCU including 33 in Barnet. 20 venues have taken it up with a number of sessions carried out and will continue with officers leading on the training. He informed that there have been two instances where the scheme has been reported to have been used on crime reports.

Inspector Zitver updated on the local VAWG street safe data and highlighted that there had been 87 reports since the start of the of year with 63 of them reporting they were female and have all been reviewed and passed on to the local VAWG team to look at the trends and concerns. He advised that the team will continue to push this important initiative.

Inspector Zitver also updated on the Positive Activity initiatives that have been taking place around the borough, in particular in Woodhouse where there was a series of engagement activities which are non-enforcement and included community surveys asking how people feel about trust and confidence in the police and ward panel members attended to be involved in the initiative. Further initiatives will be rolled out in key areas of focus within the borough, one of which is being carried out in Burnt Oak over the summer. Another area of focus will be Childs Hill in relation to the high rates of burglary.

He noted that there is a 17.8% detection rate in relation to robberies which is the highest in the Met by 6% with an aspirational target of 10%. In relation to burglaries there is a 5.5% detection rate with Barnet being the biggest hit borough. A significant number of shed burglaries have taken place in Burnt oak and Edgware over recent months and officers have been deployed to help tackle this going forward. Catalytic convertor theft remains a community concern and as of 14<sup>th</sup> July there have been 811 offences year to date with 308 offences taking place in Barnet, however, there continues to be a reduction in this number. It remains notoriously difficult to target, the team will continue to monitor and provide updates at the next meeting. The Chair asked for ward members to be made

aware of the helping to prevent catalytic converter information initiatives in the borough, so they are able to assist residents in their wards.

Koreen Logie asked about the Ask for Angela campaign and if this could be pushed forward in the local shopping centres. Cl Lynch noted that the campaign mainly targets licensed premises however in a neighbouring borough they are targeting gyms so this could be something that is looked at in the future. He did also note that the teams have begun to visit hotels in the borough to ensure staff are briefed on child sex offences and what signs they need to look out for, along with how to report any suspicious activity.

The Chair asked for better communication and information sharing in relation to arrests made to help people feel safer and also to ensure the public are much more aware of the initiatives and safe spaces available.

## **8. FAMILY SERVICES Q1 2022/23 REPORT**

The Board received an update from Tina McElligott for Quarter 1, specifically highlighting the activity that has arisen from the two core plans on Domestic Abuse Against Women and Girls which was launched on 8<sup>th</sup> March and in June the Domestic Abuse Delivery Board signed off the action plan that sits against this including 5 objectives which include:

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

Lots of training has taken place for multi-agency partners including delivering independent domestic abuse violence advocate training with the focus to ensure that staff who are working with residents on the front line are upskilled to assist in responding to residents who are in difficult situations. The team have also delivered cohesive control and economic abuse training. Ms McElligott reported there had been good attendance for all of the training that has been carried out to date. The White Ribbon Steering Group has also met and agreed an action plan and are currently developing policies within the Council to make sure all employees understand domestic abuse and how to respond to this appropriately. Within this the Council has also signed up to the Women's Safety Night Charter and are hoping to access funding on this which will be taken to the White Ribbon Steering Group as there is a crossover .

Work has also been started with Barnet & Southgate College around working with some of their students who were involved in the consultation around the new strategy to develop better support systems within colleges and as well as bringing together public health and schools to prioritise healthy relationships and sex education programmes.

Ms McElligott informed that the team are currently looking at developing safer spaces schemes in the borough, including thenational schemes to develop in Barnet. They are also working towards developing a change in the reporting model on hate crime so they can report domestic violence in the same way. A survivor forum is also being scoped.

A further 3 years of funding in reducing conflict with relationship problems early was noted with the success of this programme being positive to date. Also noted was the delivery of the group work for CODA (Children Overcoming Domestic Abuse) who help children dealing with domestic abuse, with a good take up and many children and women attending.

Ms McElligott also noted that she had appointed a victim coordinator role and the hope is for them to be in post soon to develop the victim hub for the next 3 years with funding.

A visit from Deputy London Mayor Sophie Linden took place in June to be updated on Barnet's perpetrators focused initiative where we received very positive feedback on the MOPAC funded programme run with Enfield and Brent. The team are also looking at the outcome from Operation Soteria which focuses on the increase in rapes within the borough.

Currently the team are in the process of appointing a data analyst so there is a better understanding and insight into the numbers behind all of reports which will then report into the SCPB and other key boards.

Fiona Bateman advised that the Adult Safeguarding Board holds monthly good practice 'lunch and learns' and would encourage members of staff to attend and push to the wider networks, in particular Children and Families to make it more multi agency approach. The Chair noted this, and it was agreed for Ms Bateman to send round the details of the forthcoming lunch and learn sessions.

**ACTION: MS BATEMAN**

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

## **9. LONDON FIRE BRIGADE ANNUAL UPDATE**

The Chair introduced Paul Rich in the absence of Peter Curtin, Borough Commander who she had met with him recently and welcomed their focus on community safety collaboration. She continued that at the Policy and Resources Committee there had been a request from Councillor Whysall for an 'extreme heat' paper to be taken to a future meeting for information and to ensure preparedness for extreme weather conditions.

Mr Rich noted the increases overall across London which had been expected due to lockdown changes and public behaviour during the pandemic.

### Emerging trends/patterns

- Incident Increases
- Fatal fires – 3 of these which is unusual however all fit with vulnerable at high risk, all of these have been submitted to the safeguarding adult review panel
- Automatic fire alarms
- Community safety

### Future challenges

- Identifying vulnerable people
- High rise buildings – ongoing issue/legacy work

- Community safety management plan
- Staffing levels

Fiona Bateman informed that the Safeguarding Adult Board must carry out a review when an adult with care and support needs dies, though noted that the 3 cases that were referred did not meet the criteria. She added that there will be a deep dive on these 3 cases and that a much wider reach is needed on this and for partners to come together and be part of this to ensure this is across the board and understood. This work is starting in September and the Chair agreed for this information to be circulated to the Partnership Board members. The Chair also advised she would also inform Committee Chairs of this piece of work as this work cuts across a few of these.

The Chair noted that the messaging around fires and the heat in general should be picked up as part of the work the Environment Committee does. It was also suggested to have communications about multiple plug use, using heaters and all risks associated with keeping warm this winter.

Tamara Djuretic asked if there is anything in place either at a local or London level to tackle preventing further fires going forward. Mr Rich commented that other partner agencies have been informed by the London Fire Brigade on prevention, for example keeping grass cut.

Matt Leng suggested the opportunity for community payback to assist with this and also the volunteering service which can be utilised to make vulnerable spaces safe again after an initial inspection is carried out. He also noted it would be beneficial to explore the gap between the Community Safety Team, the London Fire Brigade and the Police in relation to incidents around pump houses and officer incidents and if these are occurring in the same areas how can the CST team assist in prevention of this. He also highlighted the Autumn Nights work that will be carried out and offered assistance to the LFB on collaborating in the vulnerable areas to ensure safety of officers and the public by ensuring these areas are clean and cleared of any waste.

The Chair noted that in the forward work programme she would like to enable more time for discussions around issues that we may face in the next quarter.

Maggie Highton Brown commented that the Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) is going into consultation soon and that this could assist with the prevention of fires in parks going forward and will assist with Police and Council Officer powers.

The Safer Communities Partnership Board noted the contents of the report.

## **10. UPDATE ON THE PARTNERSHIP'S APPROACH TO TACKLE ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN BARNET**

Matt Leng, Community Safety Manager updated the Partnership Board on the Council's and partnership's progress and achievements in tackling anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Barnet and provided the Partnership Board with an update of how the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers have been used in the borough.

Mr Leng highlighted the key points outlined within the report.

The Chair thanked the team for the work carried out in relation to Anti-Social Behaviour and asked for this report to be circulated to all Councillors. She also discussed the possibility of online training to be carried out for Councillors to assist with casework.

Cl Lynch echoed the comments of the Chair and welcomed the opportunities to look at the teams focus to connect going forward.

The Safer Communities Partnership Board noted the report.

## **11. PREVENT DUTY PERFORMANCE REPORT**

Perryn Jasper, Prevent Education Officer presented the report to the board and highlighted that Prevent is a safeguarding process for vulnerable people and to prevent them from being exploited.

Mr Jasper gave 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.

Mr Jasper offered his assistance to attend team meetings to deliver awareness training and help communicate the work that Prevent does and the positive outcomes that can be achieved.

He noted that in Barnet last year, the highest threat to vulnerable people came from Islamic inspired ideology and much of this is online activity and 60% of referrals received reflect this which is higher than the UK average which is approx. 22%.

Mr Perryn also noted that 4 arrests were made last year in the borough in relation to counter terrorism acts and one arrest and conviction of a person wearing clothing bearing a logo that of a proscribed organisation.

Mr Perryn updated the Partnership Board about the work that Channel, an early intervention multi agency process that supports vulnerable people carry out and how each partner organisation can assist with individual cases and also highlighted the work that the Prevent Delivery Group carries out which includes strategically looking the delivery of performance and is also a multi-agency approach.

Mr Perryn commented on training that takes place in schools to raise awareness with school children developing critical thinking skills and resilience building and noted that over 3000 children have received this training along with 1200 professionals and 223 parents who have taken part in an online training session.

The Chair noted that the organisation Hope not Hate have many good resources that can be utilised and also asked for a repeat session for Councillors to continue to keep these issues on their agenda. Mr Perryn advised that there is a training session for members in September which will raise awareness and that he would be attending as part of this training.

The Safer Communities Partnership Board noted the report and agreed to promote Prevent to communities as a safeguarding process.



## 12. COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY 2022-2027

Maggie Highton Brown presented the report to the Safer Communities Partnership Board with a draft Community Safety Strategy for 2022 – 2027 and invited the Board to agree to the implementation of the new strategy for Barnet, as approved at the Community, Libraries and Leadership Committee in June 2022. She continued that the main things to note were the 5 Barnet priorities going forward which were formed in conjunction with the MOPAC priorities as well as carrying out our own analysis to put these together.

The 5 priorities include:

- Tackling and Reducing Antisocial Behaviour
- Early Intervention and Prevention of Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls
- Reducing offending including Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE), with a focus on acquisitive crime
- Safeguard and support those vulnerable to radicalisation
- Access to justice for those affected by Hate Crime

Tamara Djuretic commented that when we look at the data there are very few drug offences however most of the causes include substance misuse, and it would be useful if this could be integrated in all priorities, in line with the Harm to Hope Strategy and the combating drugs group that will soon be set up. Ms Highton Brown confirmed that this could be formed as part of the outcomes that come from the priorities and will be used to drive the outcomes overall.

**ACTION: MS HIGHTON BROWN**

The Safer Communities Partnership Board approved and agreed the implementation of the draft Community Safety Strategy for 2022 – 2027.

## 13. FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Fiona Bateman would welcome an opportunity to present the findings of the workshop on financial abuse linking to domestic abuse as well as a short summary on the annual report for the Safeguarding Board and will confirm this nearer the time. She also asked to bring a review in respect of a murder of a rough sleeper in the borough which will include likely lessons for the partnership board.

Tamara Djuretic asked for the combatting drug partnership to come to the next meeting in October and for the substance needs assessment to come to the January 2023 meeting.

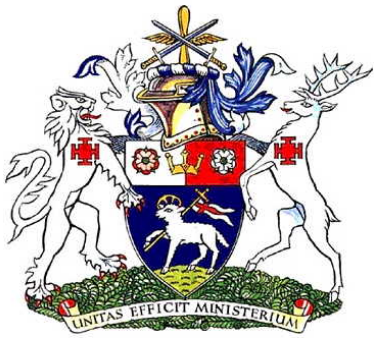
## 14. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

NONE.

## 15. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting was confirmed as the 28 October 2022, however the Chair noted that due to this taking place through half term a new date would be sought to ensure maximum attendance.

The meeting finished at 12.03 pm



# Safer Communities Partnership Board

**4<sup>th</sup> November 2022**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Community Safety Strategy 2022 – 2027 Update and 2022 – 2023 Action Plan</b>
<b>Report of</b>	Chair of the Safer Communities Partnership Board
<b>Wards</b>	N/A
<b>Status</b>	Public
<b>Urgent</b>	No
<b>Key</b>	No
<b>Enclosures</b>	Appendix A - Community Safety Strategy Action Plan 2022 - 2023 Appendix B - Barnet Community Safety Strategy 2022 - 2027 Appendix C - Strategic Crime Needs Assessment (SCNA 2021-2022)
<b>Officer Contact Details</b>	Clair Green - Executive Director of Assurance <a href="mailto:Clair.green@barnet.gov.uk">Clair.green@barnet.gov.uk</a>

## Summary

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 (SCPB).

The Community Safety Strategy 2022 – 2027 was agreed at Safer Communities Partnership Board in July 2022. Since then, it has been subject to formal design and re-branding.

Since July we have developed an action plan that supports the delivery of the five priorities and intended outcomes of the Community Safety Strategy 2022-2027 and highlights the work being carried out around those priorities for 2022-2023. This action plan will be updated each year for agreement at the SCPB.

The Safer Communities Partnership also 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 (SCNA) for 2021 – 2022 this is attached at appendix C for information.

## **Officers Recommendations**

- 1. That the Safer Communities Partnership Board note the re-branding and design of the Community Safety Strategy 2022 – 2027.**
- 2. That the Safer Communities Partnership Board agree the Action Plan 2022 – 2023 and the progress being made against the five priorities set out in the Community Safety Strategy 2022 – 2027.**
- 3. Note and comment on the 2021 – 2022 annual Strategic Crime Needs Assessment (SCNA)**

### **1. Why this report is needed**

- 1.1 The Community Safety Strategy 2022 – 2027 was agreed at Safer Communities Partnership Board in July 2022.
- 1.2 The strategy outlines how the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership will work together to reduce crime and the fear of crime. The strategy outlines the priorities and outcomes the Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB) will focus on over the next five years.
- 1.3 To ensure those priorities are being delivered on and outcomes are being met, the annual action plan 2022 – 2023 has been developed and will be subject to a quarterly review as part of the SCPB working group meeting, which takes place immediately after each public SCPB meeting.
- 1.4 Attendees to the quarterly review meeting will be the core group members of the SCPB. Risks and actions required will be noted against the action plan itself, so maintaining it as a live, evolving document.
- 1.5 The action plan 2022-2023 provides actions, comments and progress of the work completed or planned towards the priorities due to its development part way through the first year of the strategy; with the strategy being launched in October 2022.

### **2. Reasons for recommendations**

- 2.1 To update the SCPB on the implementation of the Action Plan 2022-2023 and its purpose to record and review the progress and workstreams of the core members of the SCPB, to achieve the outcomes of the priorities within the Community Safety Strategy 2022-2027.

### **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 The council's Labour administration have made a commitment to work together for 'safer streets across the borough, with a strong focus on tackling crime and anti-social behaviour'. The Community Safety Strategy Action Plan 2022-2023 supports the delivery of this commitment.

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

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

#### **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 and 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; 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 in relation to this report.

#### **5.5 Social Value**

5.5.1 Not relevant in relation to this report.

#### **5.6 Risk Management**

5.6.1 Risk management will vary depending on the different workstreams within the action plan. The appropriate teams and responsible agencies will manage the risks of their

own workstreams, with actions to mitigate the risks put in place. There is always a risk that the partnership may not achieve all the outcomes due to factors outside of its control, however there is strong partnership working in place and the quarterly review of the action plan will help to identify risks and address them collectively.

## 5.7 Equalities and Diversity

- 5.7.1 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:
- 5.7.2 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.
- 5.7.3 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.
- 5.7.4 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.
- 5.7.5 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, the need to:
- a) Tackle prejudice, and
  - b) Promote understanding.
- 5.7.6 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

## 5.8 Corporate Parenting

5.8.1 Not relevant in relation to 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 (SCNA). Residents were consulted through an online community safety survey and a residents perception survey.

5.9.2 The annual SCNA is a snapshot of crime and community safety; supported by validated data from across the partnership and feedback from residents.

5.9.3 Data from the SCNA contributed to identifying the priorities set out in the Community Safety Strategy 2022 – 2027.

5.9.4 Future SCNA's will help to ensure the priorities and outcomes within the strategy and action plan are still relevant to the anti-social behaviour and crime types found within Barnet.

## 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

6.1 None

This page is intentionally left blank



# Community Safety Strategy Action Plan 2022 – 2023



Barnet  
Safer  
Communities  
Partnership



# Contents

- Introduction
- Priorities
- Action Plan



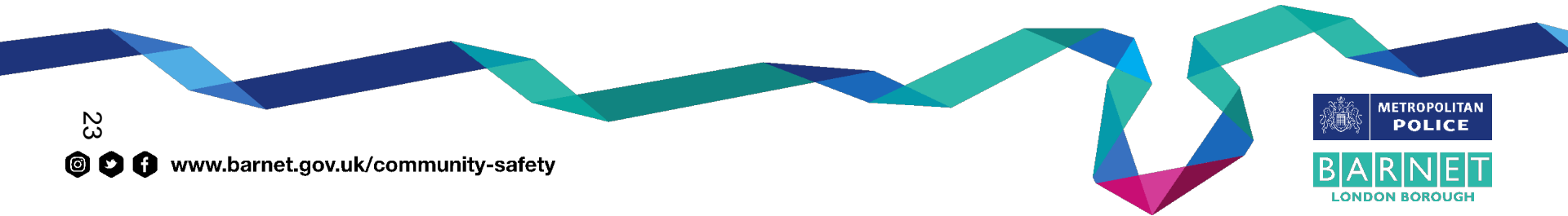
# Introduction



The Barnet Community Safety Strategy 2022 – 2027 outlines how the 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 to live, work and visit. The strategy outlines the priorities and outcomes the Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB) will focus on over the next five years.


To ensure those priorities are being delivered on and outcomes are being met, this action plan will be subject to a scrutiny and oversight progress review on a quarterly basis as part of the SCPB working group meeting, which is convened immediately after each public facing SCPB meeting.

Attendees to this scrutiny and oversight will be the core group members of the Safer Communities Partnership Board. Risks and actions required will be noted against the plan itself, so maintaining it as a live document. Any areas requiring the SCPB intervention will be subject to a bespoke action or recovery plan for the objective led by the respective responsible partner agency.



# Barnet Priorities 2022 - 2027



-  **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, 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



# Action Plan 2022-2023

Service	Dependencies /Risks	Outcomes	Actions/Progress/Comments
Community Safety / Police / Public Health / Family Services	<p>D – That the partnership has a current Strategic Crime Needs Assessment for the borough reviewed annually</p> <p>D – That the partnership has an effective Community Safety MARAC</p> <p>R – That the partnership has adequate resources (human and financial) to deliver against the priority</p>	<p>Ensure victims understand how to report the different types of ASB to the right service to get the best possible response to their complaint</p> <p>Ensure victims are aware of the Community Trigger and how to initiate it</p> <p>Provide a more visible police and council officer ‘on street’ presence</p> <p>Maintain the multi-agency response to ASB using the CS MARAC process</p> <p>Increase the use of the ASB tools and powers related to the partnership activity to tackle ASB</p> <p>Tackle environmental crime in all its forms</p> <p>Address the Public Health drivers of ASB, including inequalities in health and wellbeing</p>	<p>Community Safety web page updated with Ward officers contact details. Community Safety Hubs launched 27/10/2022 and Community Ward Walks launch on 2/11/2022</p> <p>Launched Community Safety Strategy 2022-2027 setting out the five priorities for SCPB</p> <p>CCTV transformation project launched and currently in tender phase for installation and maintenance contract</p> <p>Borough-wide PSPO consultation with 12 conditions closed on 24<sup>th</sup> October, with implementation expected in November</p> <p>CS MARAC meetings held 6 weekly and have no identified gaps in service(s) support to the process requiring intervention by the SCPB</p> <p>ASB levels continue to fall in line with the predicted Strategic Crime Needs Assessment findings – increases are to be raised for scrutiny and/or intervention to the SCPB</p> <p>ASB repeat callers are to be monitored and increases are to be made subject to an exception report to the non public SCPB scrutiny process in the first instance</p> <p>Identified persistent hotspot ASB areas are to be subjected to a bespoke 6 or 12 month action plan overseen by the Head of Community Safety and Chief Inspector MPS (for partnerships)</p> <p>Multi-agency Location Problem Solving Groups (PSG’s) launched with ‘resident’s voice’ represented</p>



Service	Dependencies /Risks	Outcomes	Actions/Progress/Comments
Family Services / Community Safety / Police		<p>Early intervention and prevention of Domestic Abuse and VAWG</p> <p>Support all victims and survivors to report, access help and recover</p> <p>Pursue perpetrators and improve their engagement with behaviour change interventions to reduce harm to victims and their families</p> <p>Strengthen the partnership response to improve multi-agency working and information sharing to deliver improved outcomes</p> <p>Work together for safer streets, community and public spaces</p>	<p>A multi-agency weekly Early Help Panel is held, where partners from DA services attend</p> <p>A secondee from RISE Mutual works closely with the 0-19 Early Help Hubs to provide advice to families who have experienced DA</p> <p>Developed training for LBB and partner staff as part of the work on parental conflict, which includes tools and interventions for work with children and families</p> <p>Stronger emphasis on peer-on-peer sexual abuse and misconduct in schools</p> <p>Awareness raising campaigns around harmful practices; modern slavery, trafficking, prostitution and lessons from DHR's</p> <p>Launched DA and VAWG Strategy 2022-2025, Corporate Parenting Strategy and the My Say Matters, Child Participation Strategy 2022-2025</p> <p>Faster turnaround between referral of high risk and complex domestic abuse cases and multi-agency risk reviews and implementation of risk reduction safety plans</p> <p>Working towards White Ribbon UK Accreditation</p> <p>16 Days of Activism planned with key partners in November</p> <p>Increase awareness of the Ask for Angela campaign and increase venue participation</p> <p>Barnet Homes specialist DV housing support officers started Sept 2022</p>





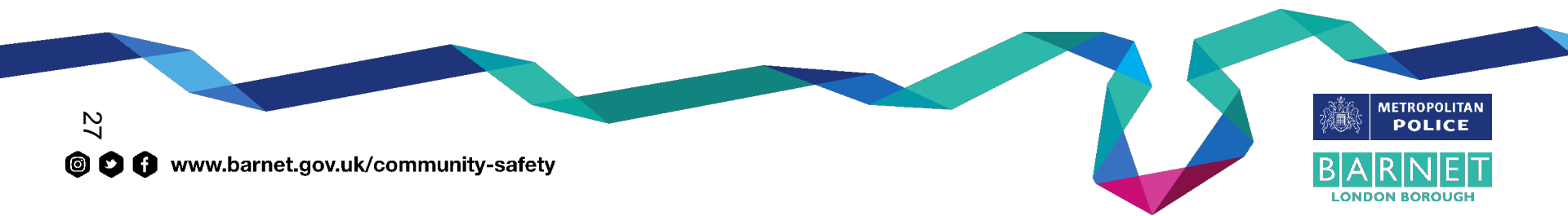
**Priority 3:**

Reducing offending including violence, vulnerability and exploitation, with a focus on acquisitive crime



# Action Plan 2022-2023

Service	Dependencies /Risks	Outcomes	Actions/Progress/Comments
Family Services / Police / Community Safety		<p>Implementation of the MOPAC approved Violence, Vulnerability &amp; Exploitation Action Plan 2022 (VVAP)</p> <p>Implementation of The Youth Justice Plan 2021 to 2023 Youth Justice Service   Barnet Council</p> <p>Sustained reductions in offending and early intervention for those identified at risk of VVE</p> <p>A reduction in the MOJ (Ministry of Justice) ‘Proven adult reoffending rate’ offenders in the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort</p> <p>An increase in the number of offenders supported by the IOM programme</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation Action Plan has 32 objectives with 83 actions against them; 77 have been implemented and are monitored by the multi-agency partnership</p> <p>Five of the seven strands of the VVAP noted as good practice by MOPAC VRU</p> <p>Successful recruitment of a Victims Co-Ordinator to signpost and support victims of crime</p> <p>Vulnerable Adolescent Risk Panels (VARP) meet monthly</p> <p>Creation of an accessible Victims Care Hub and Victims Panel</p> <p>Implement Barnet’s Youth Justice Plan and 0-19 Early Help Strategy and Vulnerable Adolescents Strategy</p> <p>Youth Justice/Reoffending work inspection rating as good</p> <p>Serious Violence Duty commences in early 2023 and will report into the SCPB</p>





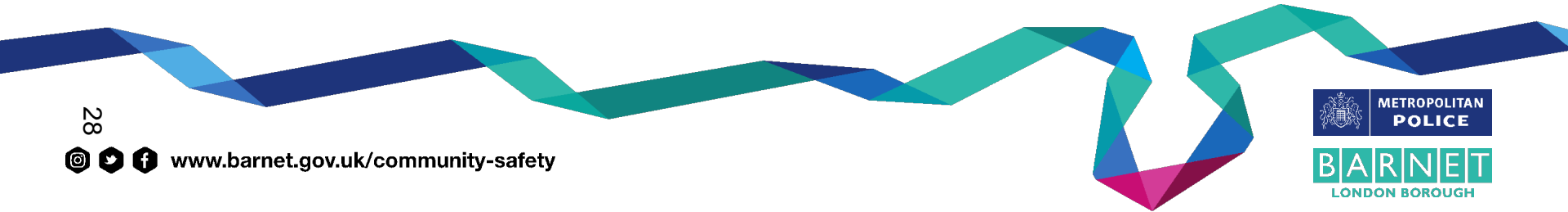
**Priority 3:**

Reducing offending including violence, vulnerability and exploitation, with a focus on acquisitive crime



# Action Plan 2022-2023

Service	Dependencies /Risks	Outcomes	Actions/Progress/ Comments
Family Services / Police / Community Safety		<p>Training our frontline staff to recognise vulnerability and exploitation in order to be able to refer to appropriate risk panels and intervention pathways</p> <p>Providing VVE guidance to Barnet Schools</p> <p>Recognising and responding to the dynamic affiliations between violence, drugs and group/gang offending in Barnet, including adopting a public health approach to reducing violence</p> <p>Maintaining a continued emphasis on transition cases and supporting statutory services to coordinate the continuation of services into adulthood</p> <p>Working in partnership with the Combatting Drugs Partnership (CDP) to reduce drug supply</p>	<p>The Reducing Reoffending Delivery Group has refreshed it’s Terms of Reference post COVID-19 and resumed the partnership members meeting face to face quarterly</p> <p>North West BCU Autumn Nights Violence Suppression Plan has been shared with partners, with a focus on robbery, VAWG, SYV, NTE and burglary</p> <p>New Combatting Drugs Partnership Board established and reporting into SCPB</p> <p>Local multi-agency meetings, forums and panels to tackle violence and vulnerability</p>







#### Priority 4:

Safeguard and support those vulnerable to radicalisation

## Action Plan 2022-2023

Service	Dependencies /Risks	Outcomes	Actions/Progress/ Comments
Community Safety / Police	<p>D – That the partnership has a current Counter Terrorism Local Plan (CTLP) assessment for the borough</p> <p>D – That the partnership has an effective Channel Panel with whole commitment from safeguarding and support services in the partnership</p> <p>R – That the partnership has adequate resources (human and financial) to deliver against the priority</p> <p>R – That the volume of cases identified for Channel have the correct and adequate resources for the provision of the specialist type of Intervention Providers</p>	<p>Prevent vulnerable individuals being radicalised by individuals and/or groups promoting extremist ideologies online or in the community</p> <p>Work with the community to raise awareness of Prevent, the risks of radicalisation and extreme right-wing groups</p> <p>Reduce the threat from Lone Actors with Mental Health (MH) considerations or no obvious fixed ideology becoming a risk to themselves and others</p> <p>Monitor returnees and travellers to Syria who could present a risk to the communities within Barnet</p> <p>Mitigate the risk of vulnerable people being radicalised in unregulated spaces, out of school education and during home schooling</p> <p>Safeguard vulnerable people being released from prison into the Barnet communities to ensure they receive the correct support once back in the community</p>	<p>There is a current Counter Terrorism Local Plan in place in Barnet and this has been briefed to the key partners via the Prevent Delivery Group which meets quarterly and is the statutory working group for Prevent in Barnet</p> <p>Prevent training and awareness programme is currently being rolled out to internal teams and partners</p> <p>The Barnet Channel Panel meets monthly and is supported by all the partners by way of attendance and safeguarding support services including our Adults, Families and BEH resources</p> <p>Funding from the Homeland Security Group has been confirmed until March 2024 to support the local response to Prevent and the Channel Panel delivery in Barnet</p> <p>Intervention Providers (IPs) remain a resource that can be requested directly through the Channel Panel and there are no resource issues for Intervention Providers at the present time</p>





**Priority 5:** Access to justice for those affected by hate crime



# Action Plan 2022-2023

Service	Dependencies /Risks	Outcomes	Actions/Progress/Comments
Community Safety / Police	<p>D – The partnership has an effective third party reporting service which reports to the SCPB of the public’s awareness and engagement in Hate Crime reporting</p> <p>R – The third party provider has adequate resources to deliver against the priority/project</p>	<p>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, working with us to protect the most vulnerable in their communities</p> <p>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</p> <p>To contribute towards addressing the issue of under-reporting of Hate Crime by increasing the confidence of victims</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Staff and volunteers from Barnet Mencap, Barnet Council and the Metropolitan Police engaged with over 300 residents and signed up 32 Hate Crime Reporting Champions during Hate Crime Awareness Week 2022</p> <p>In the year ending March 2022, there were 155,841 hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales. This was an increase of 26% from year ending March 2021 when they recorded 124,104 offences</p> <p>The upward trend in hate crime recorded in recent years is likely to have been mainly driven by improvements in crime recording by the police and a better identification of what constitutes a hate crime</p> <p>Continue to deliver online Hate Crime awareness workshops to organisations, residents, clients and carers</p> <p>Review and promote Hate Crime Reporting Centres across Barnet</p> <p>Review Disability Hate Crime cases as recorded by the Metropolitan Police</p> <p>Continue to promote Safe Places Scheme (currently 40)</p>





Barnet  
Safer  
Communities  
Partnership

# Community Safety Strategy 2022-2027





**Barnet  
Safer  
Communities  
Partnership**



# Contents

Foreword	3
Introduction	4
About Barnet	5
Borough Headlines	7 - 11
Barnet Crime Rankings	12
MOPAC – Mayor’s Plan	13
Barnet Priorities 2022 – 2027	14 - 19
How we will deliver	20 - 21
Further information	22

# Foreword



## **Councillor Sara Conway**

Chair of the Safer Communities Partnership Board

**Barnet Council's new administration has made community safety a priority. Although Barnet is one of London's safest boroughs this is not always how people feel. This Community Safety Strategy 2022-2027 outlines how we will work together to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour to make Barnet a safer place, now and in the future.**

Our manifesto pledges lie at the heart of this, and we are already starting to deliver them. We are:

- Investing in a major upgrade of the borough's CCTV system
- Creating neighbourhood Community Safety Hubs so residents can raise concerns about crime directly with the Police and council enforcement officers
- Developing a programme of 'Street Safe' audits for each ward, working with residents, the Police, and a named community safety officer on action plans based on local priorities
- Building a pro-active approach to improve safety for women and girls, including scoping a network of safe spaces across the borough
- Participating in National Hate Crime Awareness Week and other initiatives to challenge all identity and faith-based crime and highlight support services and spaces.

We are also changing how the council engages with residents to help people feel less isolated, more connected and safer. We will conduct an annual community safety assessment and consultation to keep track of crime and anti-social behaviour trends, and how people are feeling, and update the delivery of our strategy each year.

Reporting crime helps direct limited resources to where they are needed most:

- 999 for emergencies
- 101 online or by phone for non-emergencies
- Crimestoppers for total independence and anonymity
- The council's Community Safety Team for non-police issues, and
- Victim Support for free and confidential support after a crime.

*Together we will work to make Barnet a place where everyone feels safer.*

# 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 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 anti-social behaviour 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. Our shared aim is to ensure Barnet continues to record significant reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour 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.



# About Barnet

# Bar



**402,700 residents**

Largest population in London

**Average age 37**

**Over 85s = 9,700**

**8,675 hectares**

4th largest in London by size

**40.3% BAME population**

Below London average (42.5%)



**£37.7k gross average Salary**

**76.8% employed**

Higher than London average

**Job Seekers Allowance Claimants: 7.1% of population**

Lower than London average of 8% (as of Jan 2021)



**£660,000 average house price**



**5 leisure centres**



**24,600 businesses**

3rd highest in London



# net in numbers

**Over 190**  
languages  
spoken

in primary school

  **85.8** Female  
life expectancy

  **82.4** Male  
life expectancy

Above London averages of 84.2 and 80.4

**80.6** crimes per  
**1,000** people



**14 libraries** and a  
digital library  
service

**2nd best secondary**  
schools in the  
country for Attainment 8



**Ofsted rating:**

In 2019-20, **96.7%** of our schools were  
'good' or 'outstanding'

placing Barnet in the  
**top 10% of the country**

(Primary and Secondary schools only)

**DONATE**



**1,075**  
charities

**Highest proportion**  
(**86%**) of micro  
businesses in London\*

Businesses with 1-4 employees

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



# Borough 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**



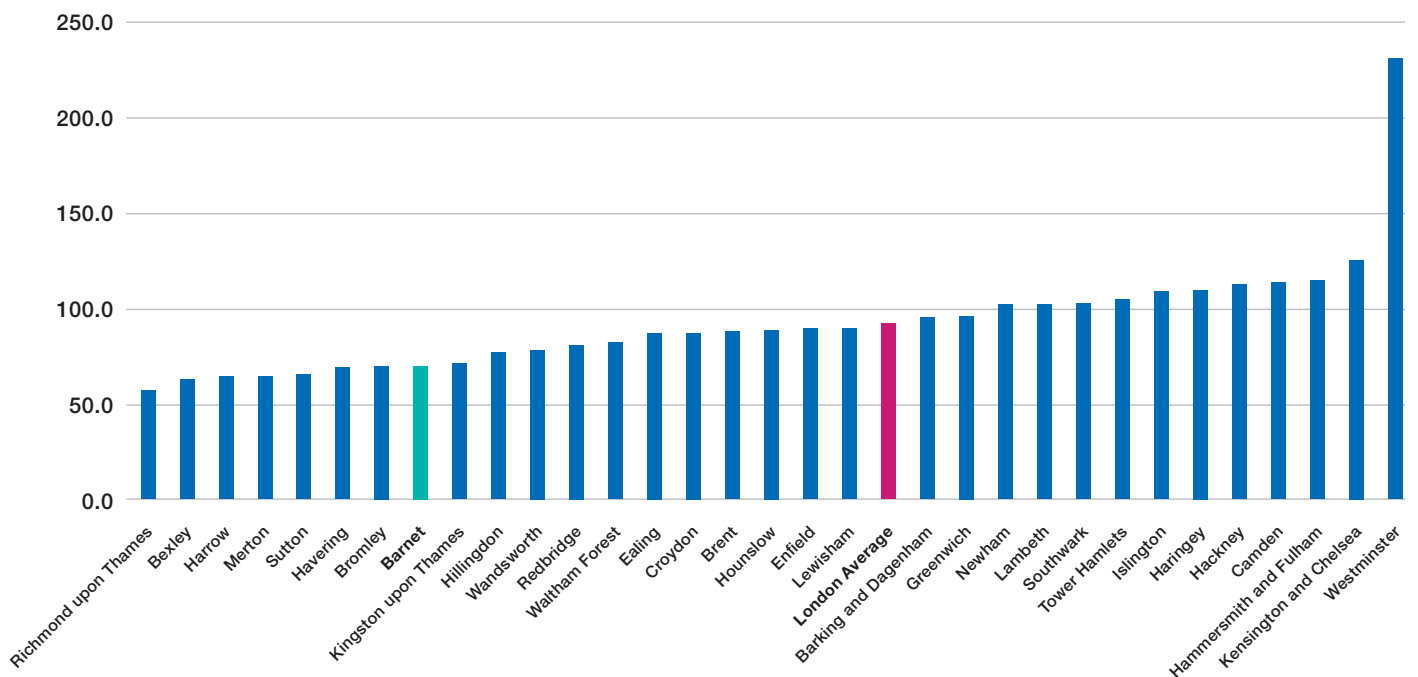
# Borough Headlines:

## Crime Levels

During the 12 months to March 2022, crime in Barnet rose by 1,685 incidents compared to the previous year, an overall increase of 6.5%.

At the end of March 2022, Barnet had the eighth lowest crimes per 1,000 population of all 32 London boroughs, and its overall crime rate was below the London average. (69.7 per 1,000 population in Barnet, the London average is 92.4 per 1,000 population).

**Total Notifiable Offences per 1,000 population: 12 months to March 2022 by London Authority**





# Borough Headlines:

## Residential burglary

In the 12 months to March 2022, Barnet had the eleventh highest rate of residential burglary out of the 32 London boroughs (per 1,000 households). The rate of residential burglary in Barnet equates to approximately 13 offences per 1,000 households, falling from approximately 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 (3,582 in 2017/18 and 2,406 in 2021/22).
- In the 12 months to March 2022 there were 2,406 burglary offences, an 8.6% decrease compared to the previous year.
- There has been a 12.4% reduction in residential burglaries in Barnet; from 2,113 in the 12 months to March 2021, to 1,851 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 rates 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 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 Adult Residents' Perception Survey results, residents' top three 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 February 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 is in line with the 'Keep Britain Tidy' website which recognises that cigarette litter affects more than 70% of Britain's streets and has launched a #binthebutt campaign to help address this.

## Anti-Social Behaviour

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 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.





# Borough Headlines:

## Young People's Perception Survey 2021/22

Between 10 November 2021 – 20 March 2022, 500 Barnet young people between the ages of 11-18 were interviewed in person, to bring out the voice of young people in Barnet. The main findings of the Young People's Survey (YPS) have been compared to the findings from the 2019 YPS and the Adult Residents' Perception Survey 2021/22 (APS) where available:

Majority of young people (**94%**) are happy with their local area as a place to live, a significant increase on the 2019 YPS (**90%**) and significantly higher than the results from the APS (**85%**)

Young people are significantly more likely to feel that Barnet is a family friendly place to live (**89%** an increase from **84%** in 2019), compared to adults (**83%**)

Concerns over drug taking in the parks/streets has seen a significant decrease; **34%** 2022 and **37%** 2019

Significant increase in feelings of safety when in local parks, playgrounds, open spaces (**79%** in 2019 to **87%** in 2022), and when travelling to and from School; **84%** in 2019 to **90%** in 2022

Knife crime (**51%**) remains young people's top personal safety concern, significantly lower than in 2019 (**71%**). Similarly, the level of concern over gangs (**35%**) is also significantly lower than in 2019 (**52%**)

Young people's top three concerns are: Crime **41%** (**56%** 2019) in comparison to adults **36%**, litter/dirt in the streets **29%** (**37%** 2019) adults **26%**, traffic jams/congestion **26%** (**18%** 2019), adults **23%**



Concerns over safety on public transport (**20%**) and bullying – both online (**14%**) and in-person (**15%**) – have seen significant increases compared to 2019 of **13%**, **8%** and **11%** respectively

## Young people's views on the main priorities for the council and its partners are broadly similar to 2019

Young people's top priority remains protecting people from crime and ASB (41% - a decrease of 4 percentage points), followed by protecting young people from harm (38% - a decrease of 5 percentage points) and supporting young people with mental health problems (29% - the same as in 2019). A number of areas have also reduced in priority, for example parks and open spaces which dropped 6 percentage points\* and sports and leisure facilities fell 4 percentage points\*. The largest increases in priority were improving town centres (increased by 3 percentage points\*) and promoting reading and learning (increased by 3 percentage points\*) but these remain at the bottom of young people's list of priorities.

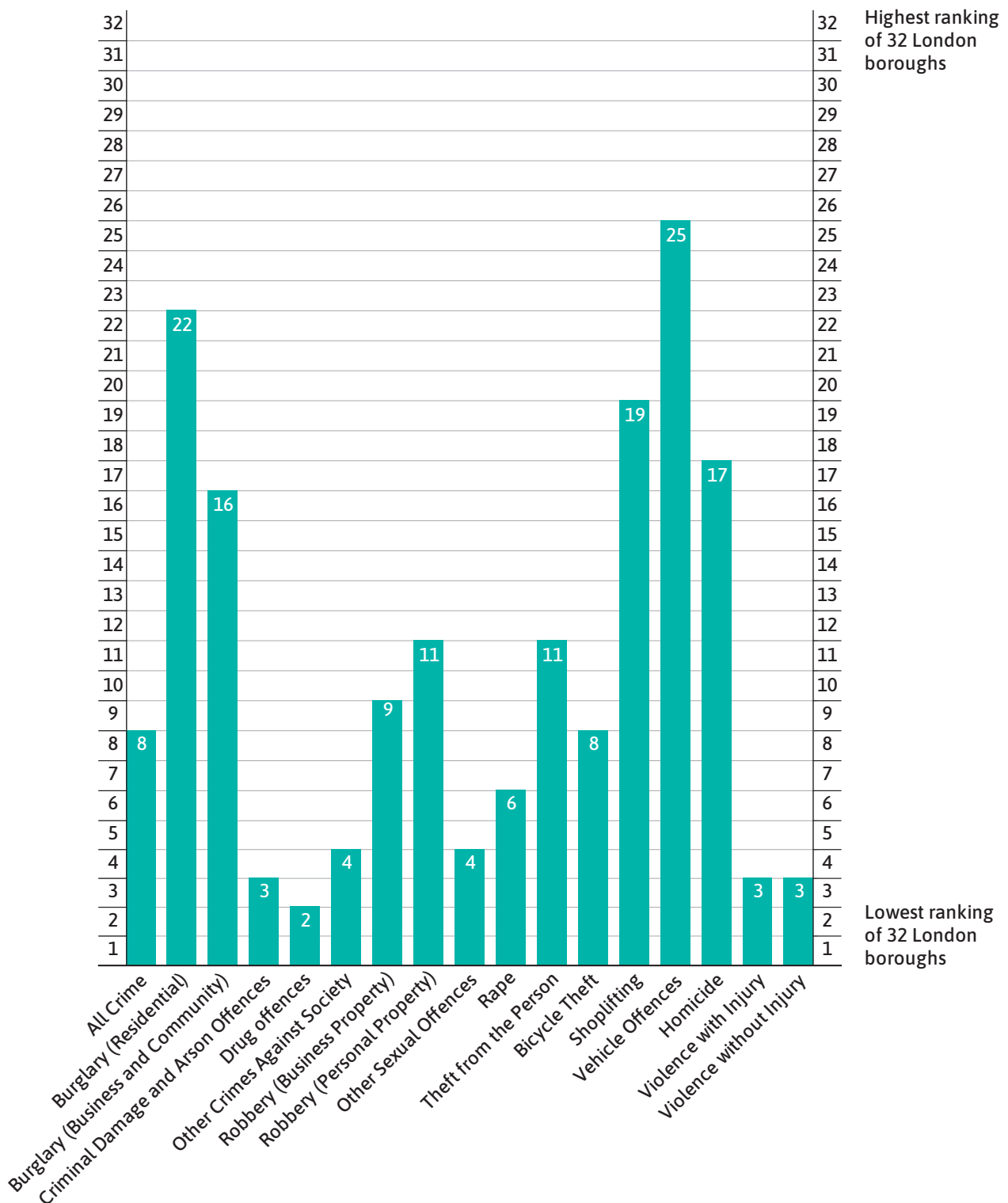
\* Change is statistically significant with a p-value lower than, or equal to, 0.05

# Barnet Crime Rankings

## April 2021 - March 2022

The chart below shows for each offence how Barnet ranks against the other 32 London boroughs per capita. 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.

**Barnet crime rankings 12 months to March 2022**



# MOPAC – Mayor’s Plan



On 24 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 Metropolitan Police Service (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:

**The Barnet Safer Communities Partnership's purpose is to make Barnet a safer place. Our main aims are:**



**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, 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 Community Safety Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (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
- Address the Public Health drivers of ASB, including inequalities in health and wellbeing



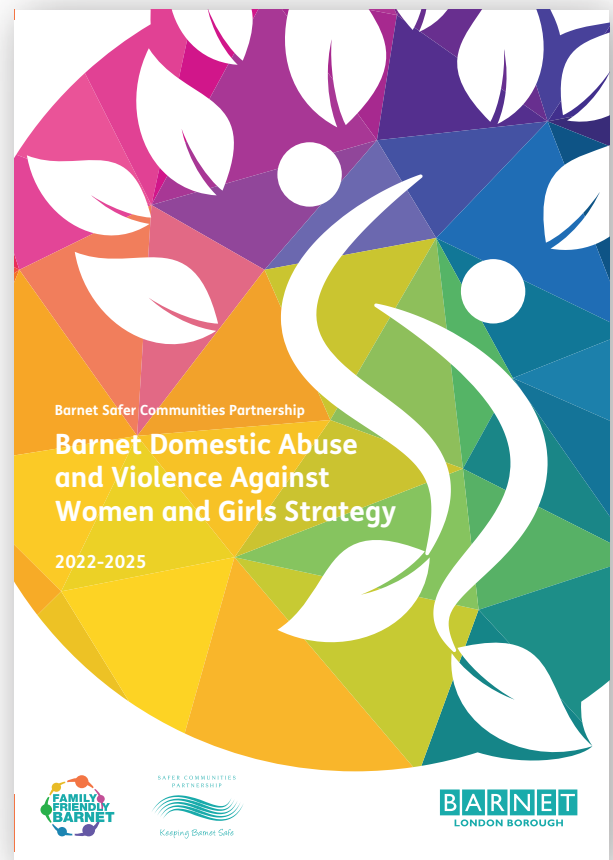


## Priority 2:

# Early intervention and prevention of domestic abuse and violence against women and girls (VAWG)

### Outcomes:

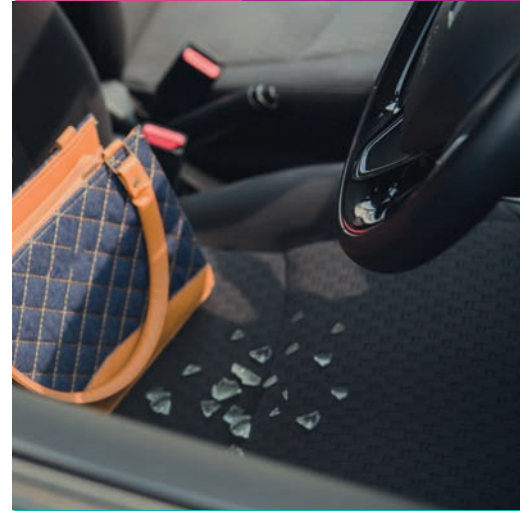
- Early intervention and prevention of domestic abuse and VAWG
- Support all victims and survivors to report, access help and recover
- Pursue perpetrators and improve their engagement with behaviour change interventions to reduce harm to victims and their families
- Strengthen the partnership response 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:

- Implementation of the MOPAC approved Violence, Vulnerability & Exploitation Action Plan
- Implementation of The Youth Justice Plan
- Sustained reductions in offending and early intervention for those identified at risk of VVE
- A reduction in the 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, including adopting a public health approach to reducing violence
- Maintaining a continued emphasis on transition cases and supporting statutory services to coordinate the continuation of services into adulthood
- Working in partnership with the Combatting Drugs Partnership to reduce drug supply

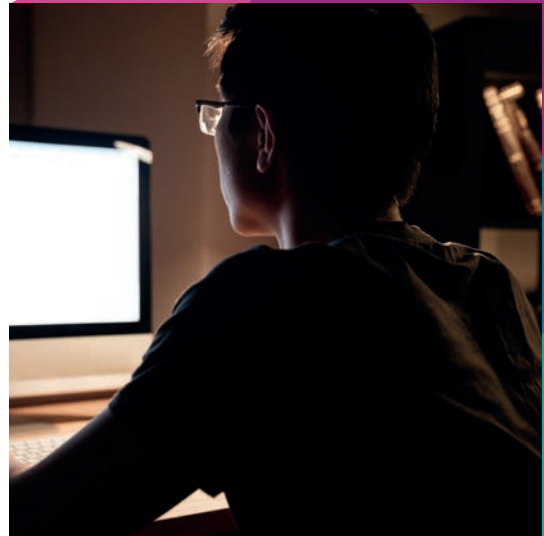
\*Acquisitive crime involves taking someone else's possessions without permission e.g. theft, burglary, fraud, and robbery





## 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 considerations or no obvious fixed ideology becoming a risk to themselves and others
- Monitor returnees and travellers to high risk countries 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 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 charities such as Barnet Together – 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 place-based ward audits and ward walks 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 conducting the strategic CCTV review to specifically address issues of anti-social behaviour and violent and environmental crime, to create a significant positive impact on residents' perception of safety
- 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 an annual refresh of the delivery of the strategy



# How we will deliver

- 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
- We will work in partnership with statutory agencies, community leaders and parents and young people affected by serious youth violence, crime, county lines and other forms of child exploitation through implementation of Barnet's Youth Justice Plan, 0-19 Early Help Strategy and Vulnerable Adolescents Strategy, which also recognise and seek to address the disproportionality of young people from racially minoritised backgrounds who are at risk
- By working in partnership with key internal and external partners to address community safety issues collaboratively



**Your  
Community  
Safety  
Hub**

Drop in to report  
any behaviour  
that makes you  
or others feel  
unsafe.  
Our council  
officers are here  
to help.

[www.barnet.gov.uk/  
community-safety](http://www.barnet.gov.uk/community-safety)

METROPOLITAN  
POLICE

BARNET  
LONDON BOROUGH





2 BRISTOL AVE

Colindale Public Library





# Barnet Safer Communities Partnership

## Further information

**Please contact:**

**Barnet Safer Communities Partnership**

2 Bristol Avenue, Colindale, London NW9 4EW

**Email:** [BarnetCST@Barnet.gov.uk](mailto:BarnetCST@Barnet.gov.uk)

**Telephone:** 020 8359 2000

# Strategic Crime Needs Assessment (SCNA) 2021/22

## Quick Facts

A visual performance breakdown of crime and anti-social behaviour over the last year (April 2021- March 2022)

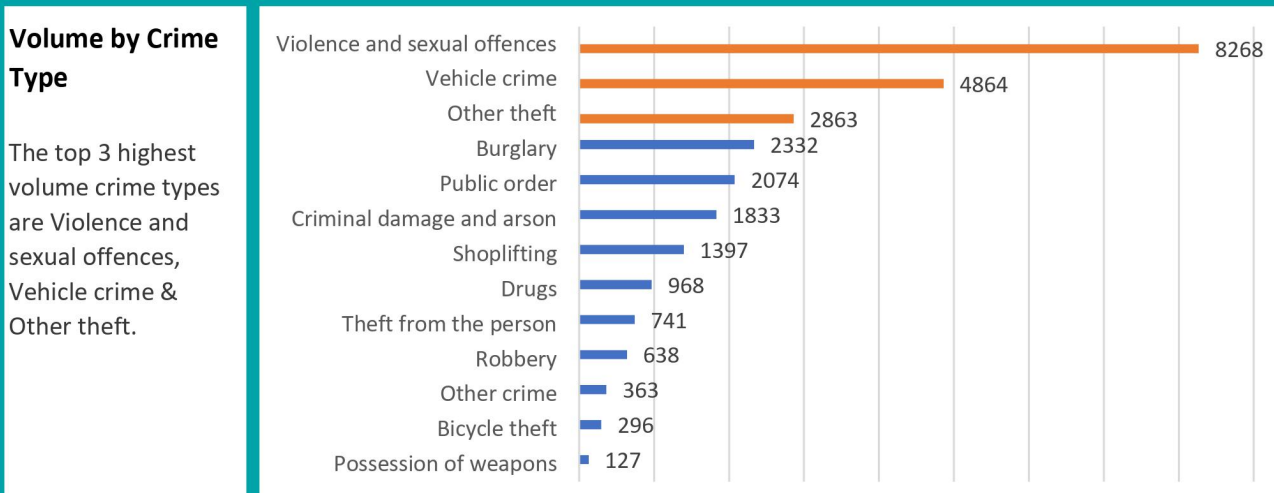
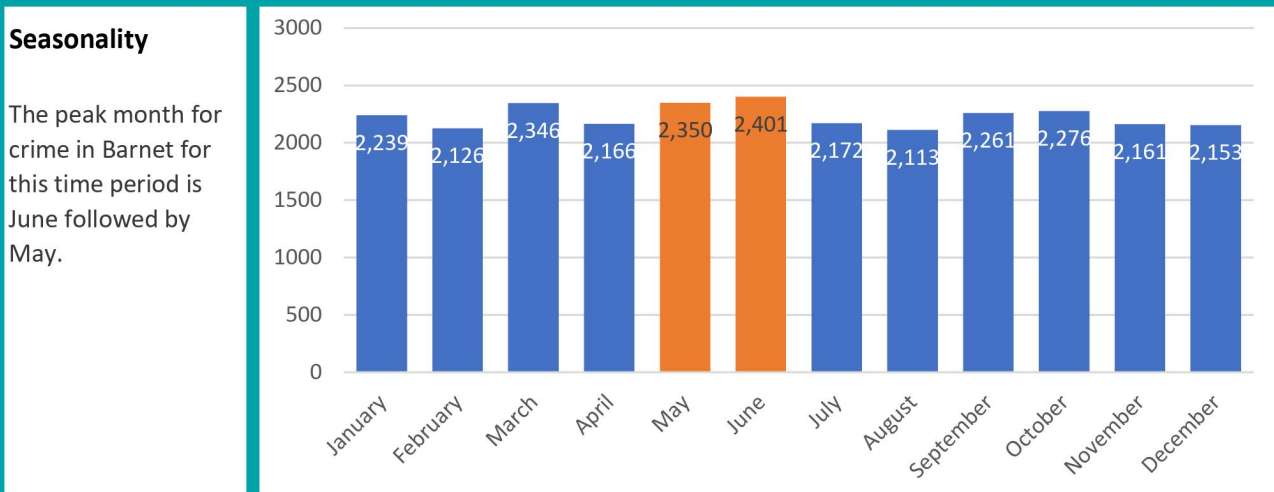
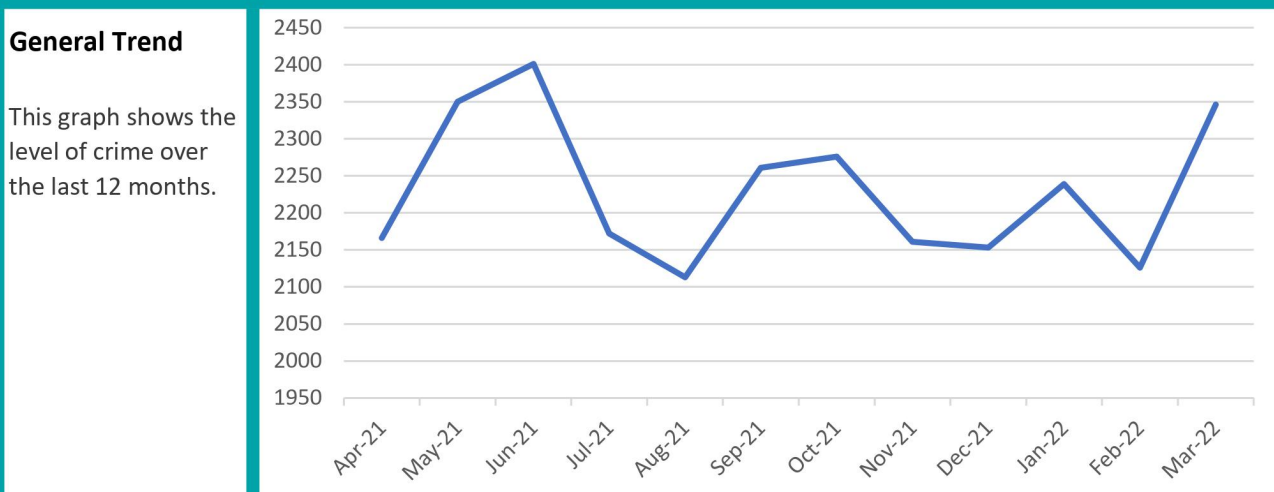
# Barnet

## All Crime

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

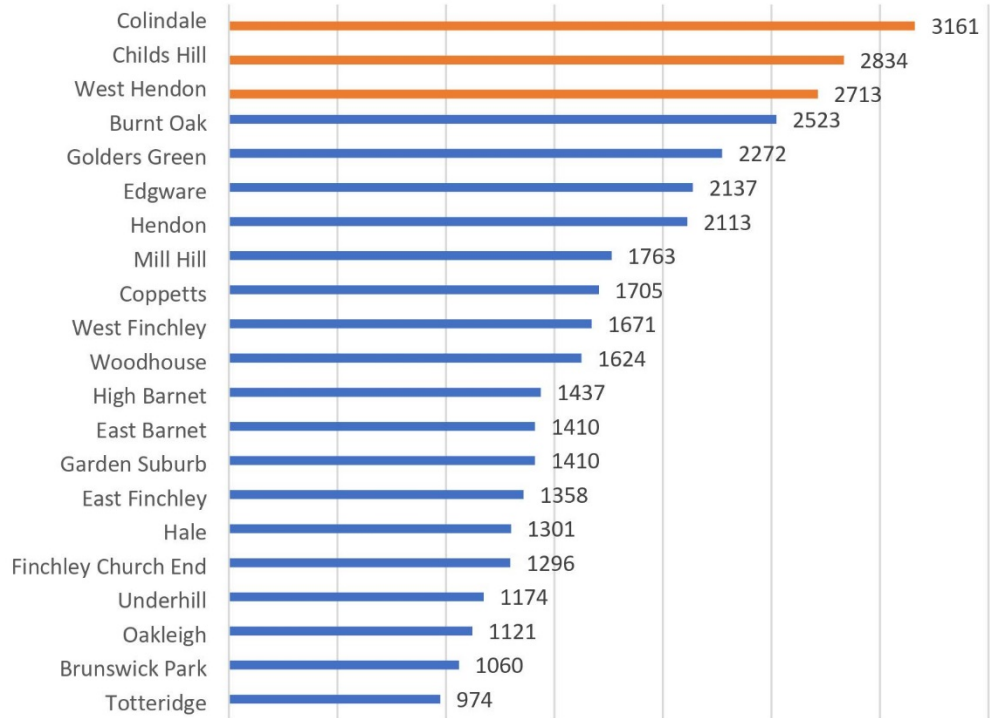
<b>Level of Crime</b>	26764 incidents	/68 per thousand residents
-----------------------	-----------------	----------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have increased by 1528 compared to the period last year (6.05%)
----------------------	---



## Top Wards

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



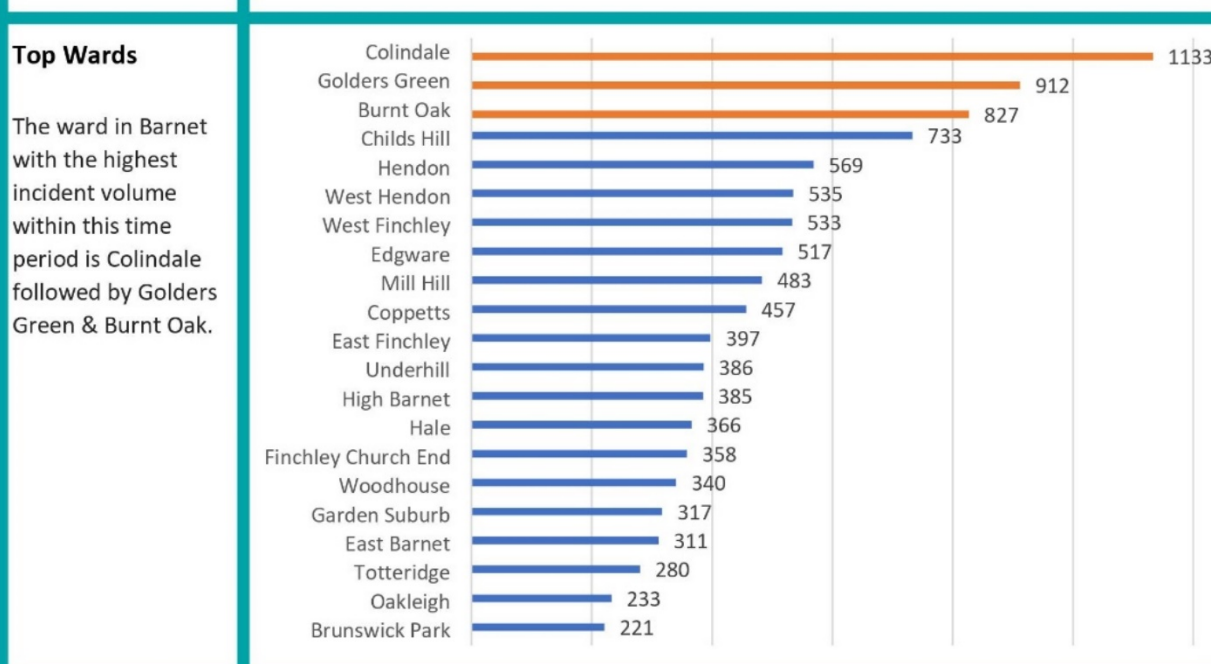
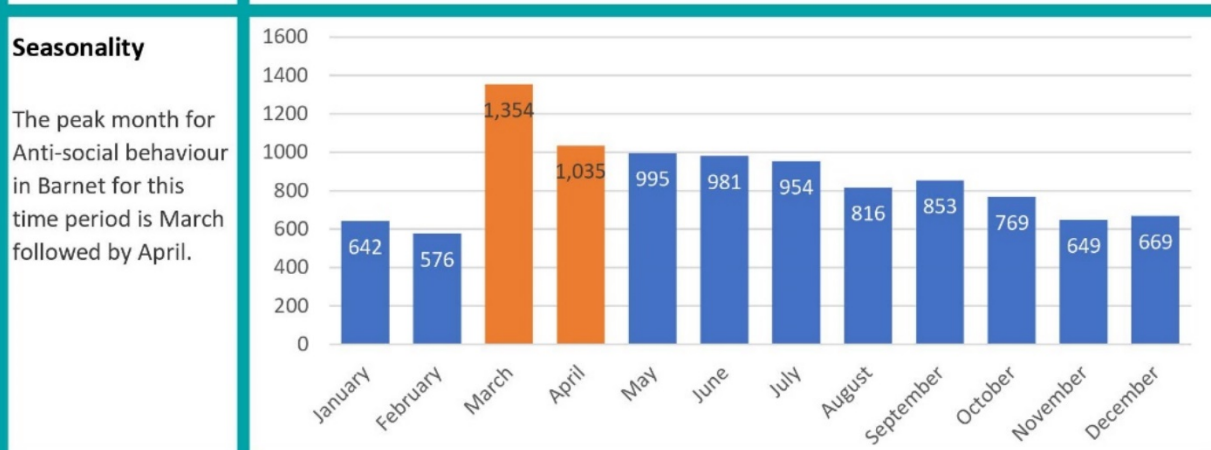
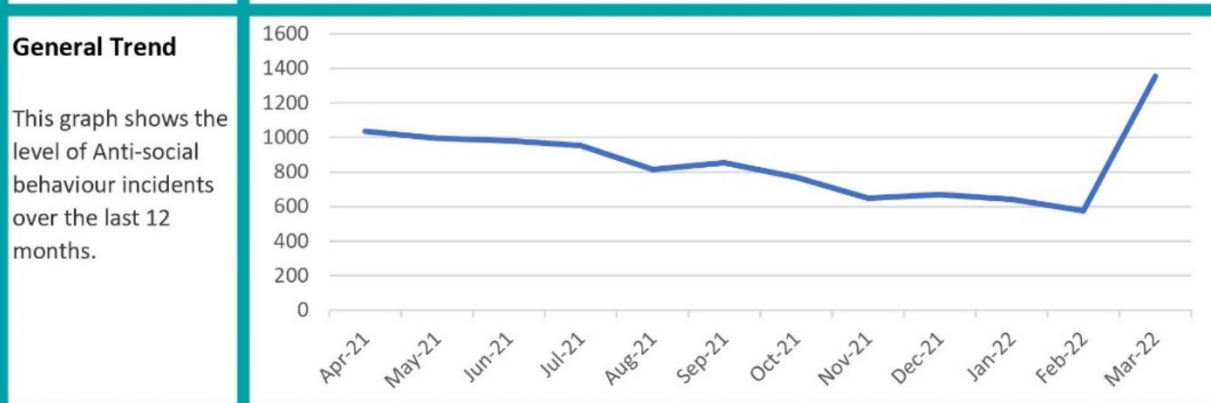
# Barnet

## Anti-social behaviour

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	10293 incidents	/26 per thousand residents
-----------------------	-----------------	----------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have decreased by 5999 compared to the period last year (36.82%)	
----------------------	--	--



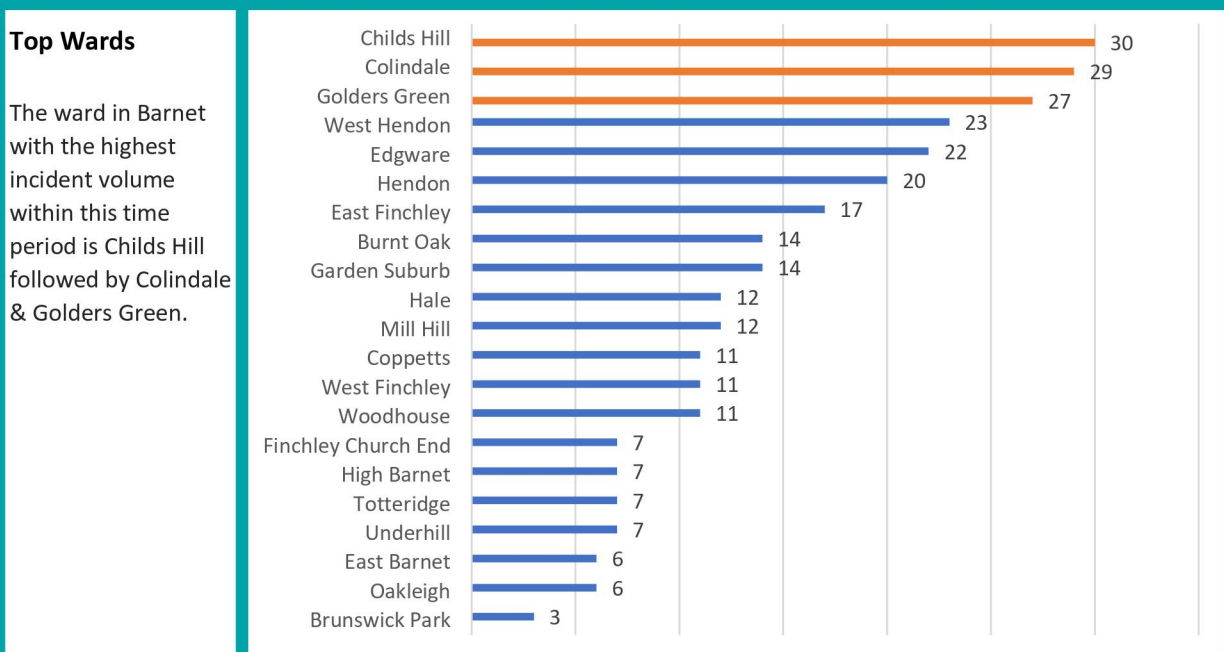
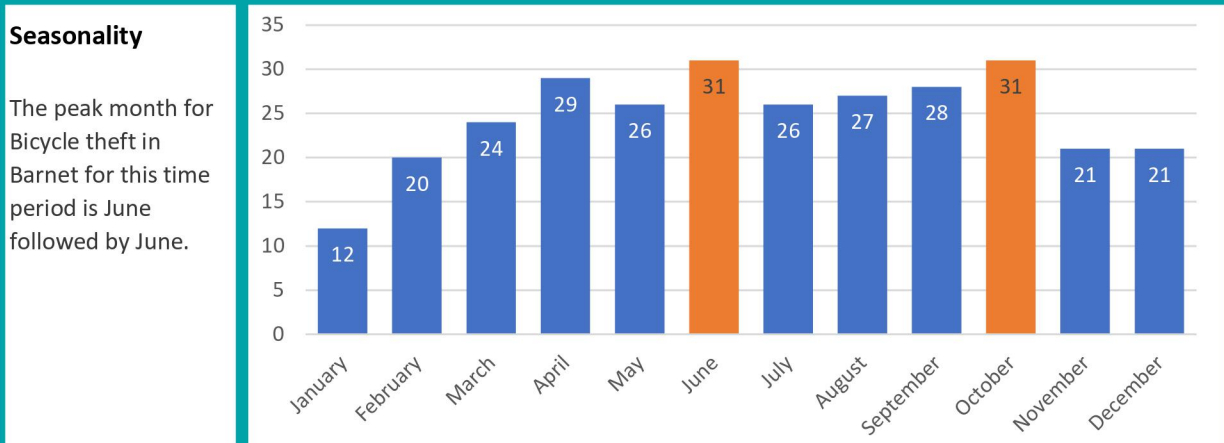
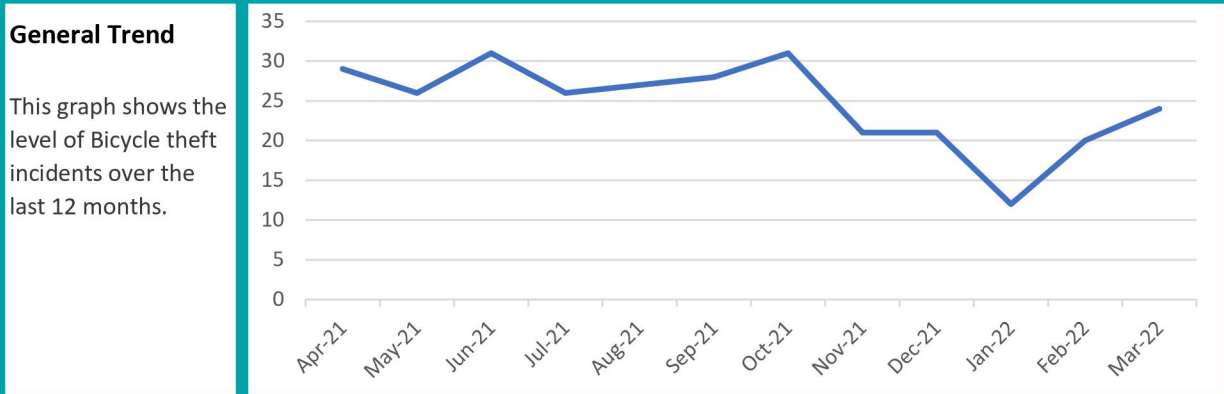
# Barnet

## Bicycle theft

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	296 incidents	/1 per thousand residents
-----------------------	---------------	---------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have decreased by 17 compared to the period last year (5.43%)	
----------------------	---	--



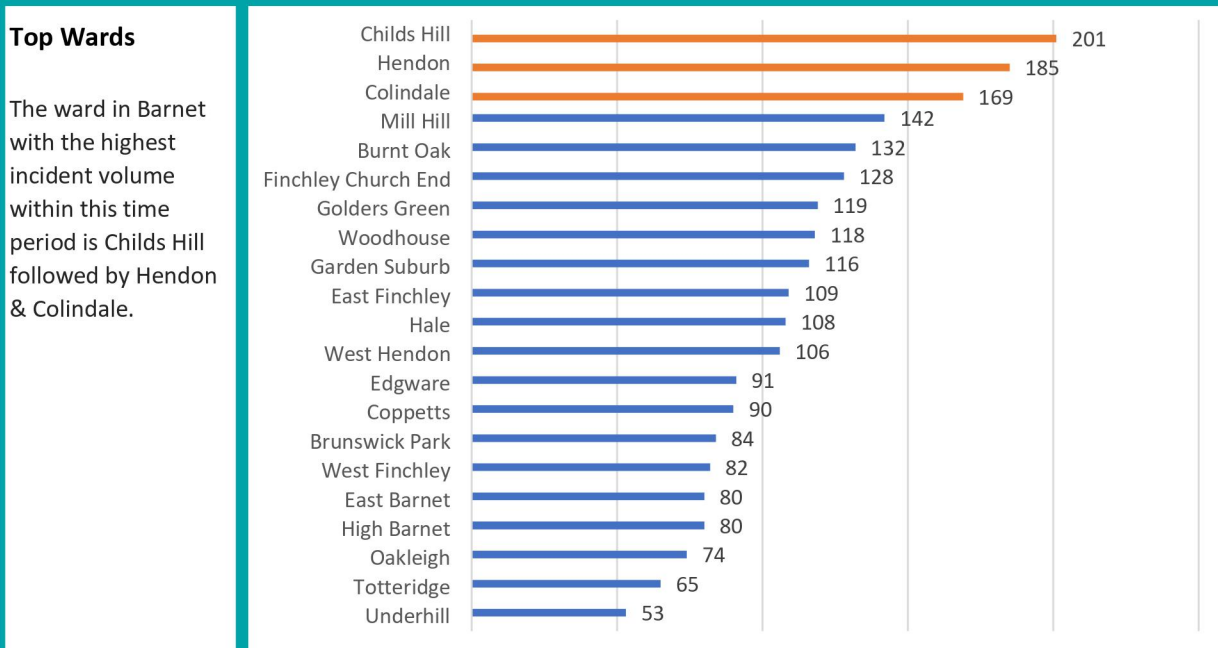
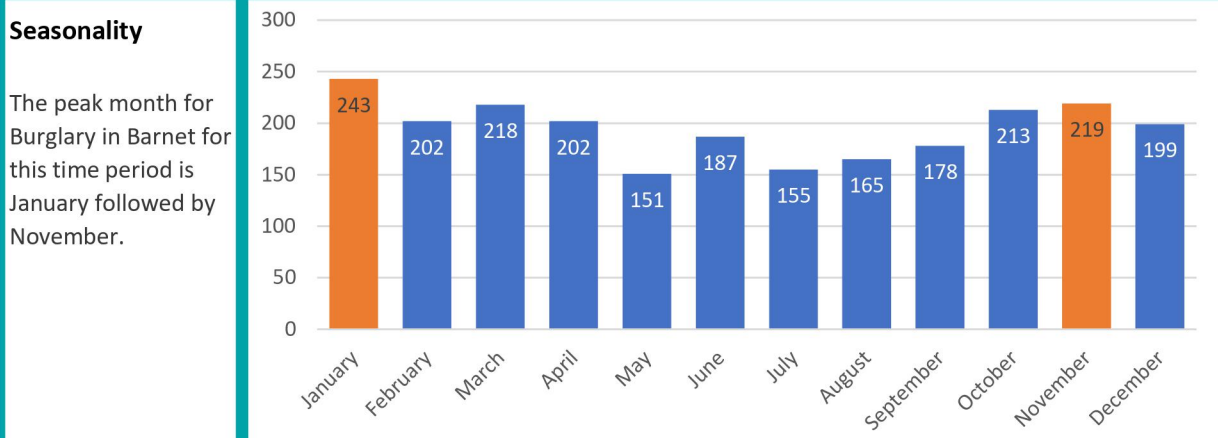
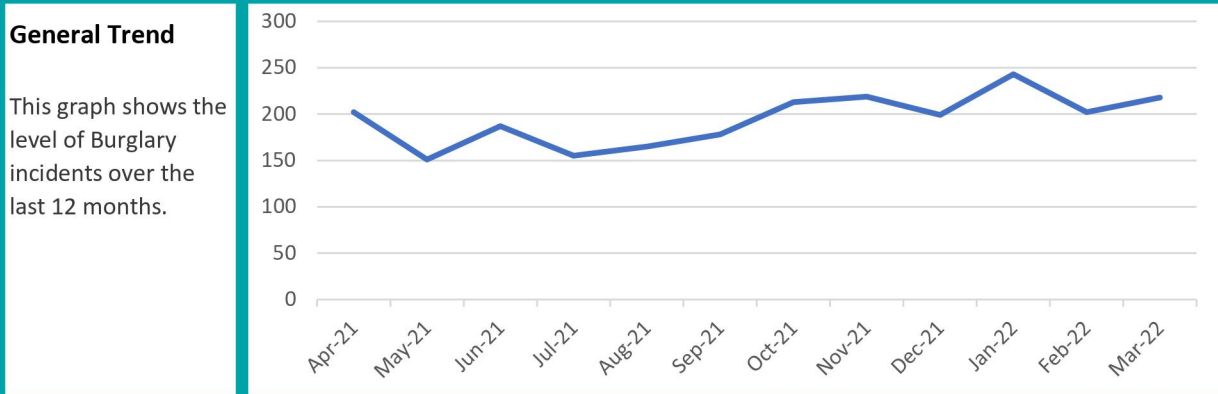
# Barnet

## Burglary

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	2332 incidents	/6 per thousand residents
-----------------------	----------------	---------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have decreased by 265 compared to the period last year (10.2%)	
----------------------	--	--





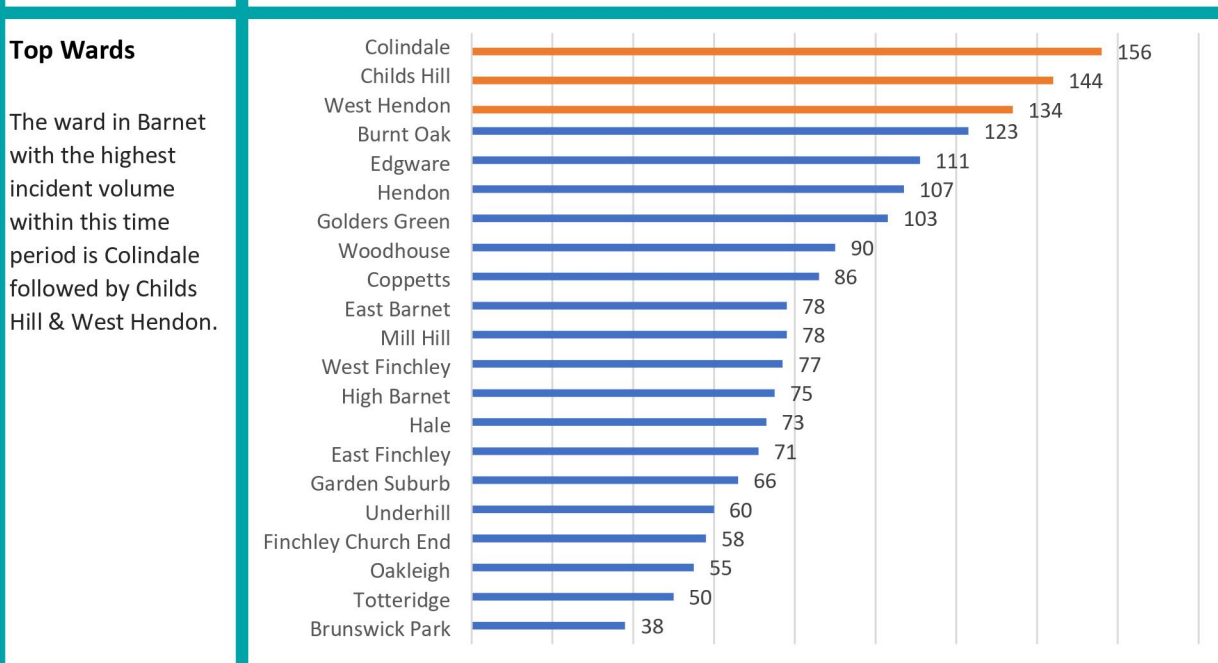
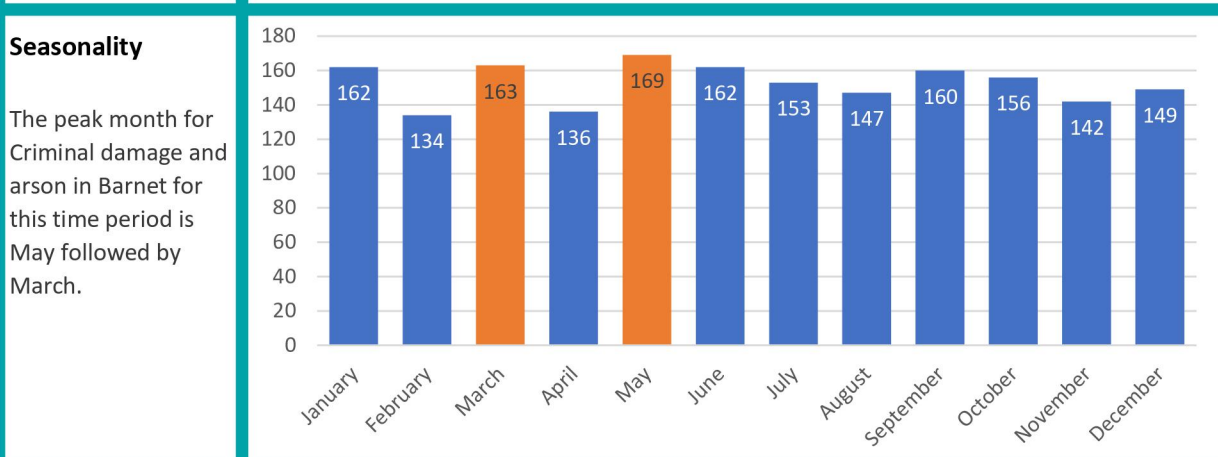
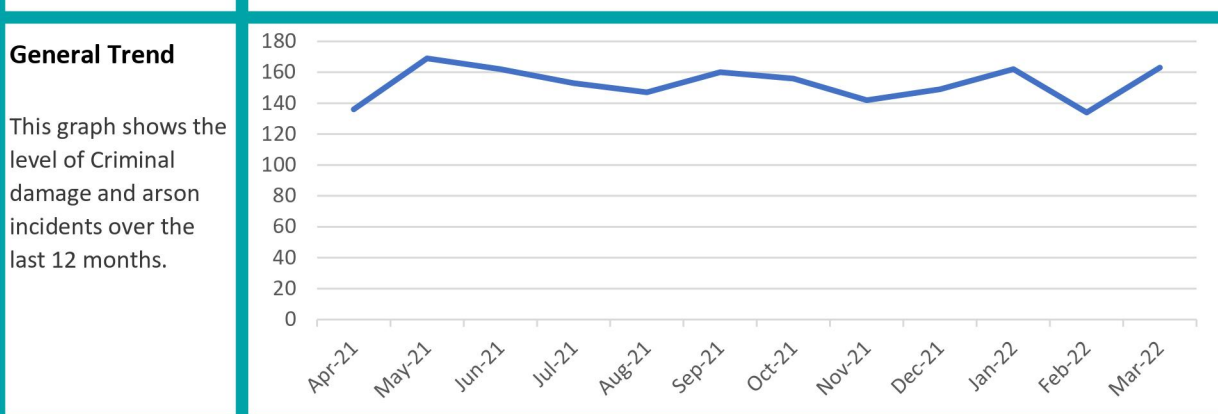
# Barnet

## Criminal damage and arson

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	1833 incidents	/5 per thousand residents
-----------------------	----------------	---------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have increased by 81 compared to the period last year (4.62%)
----------------------	---

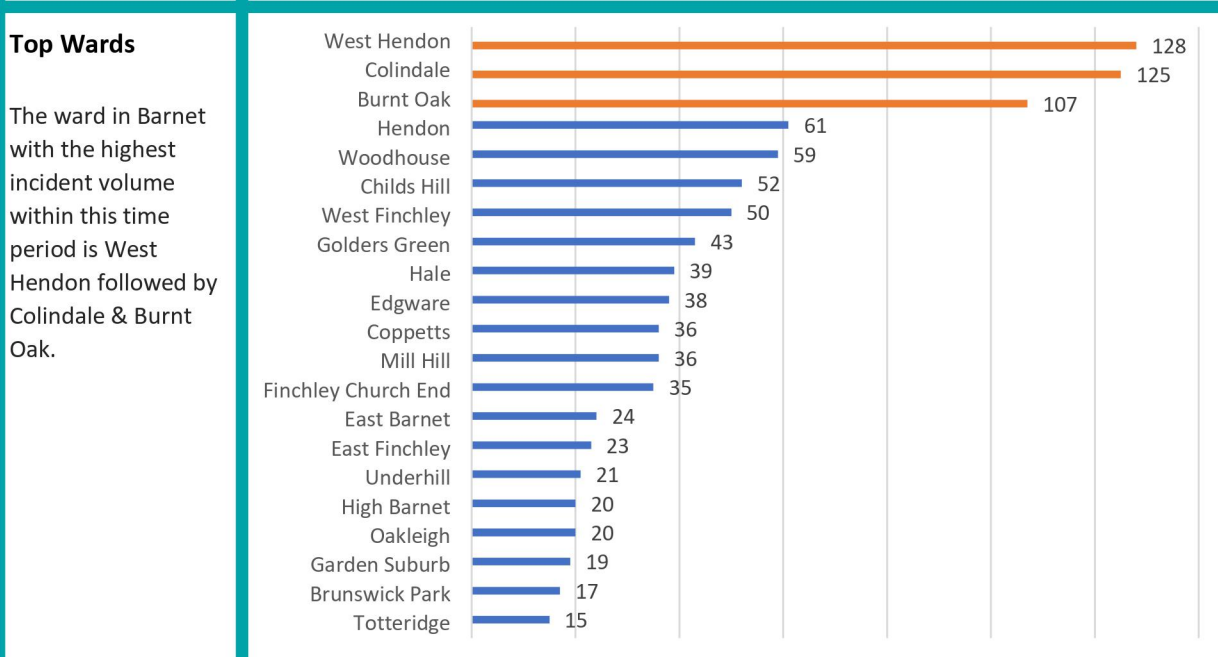
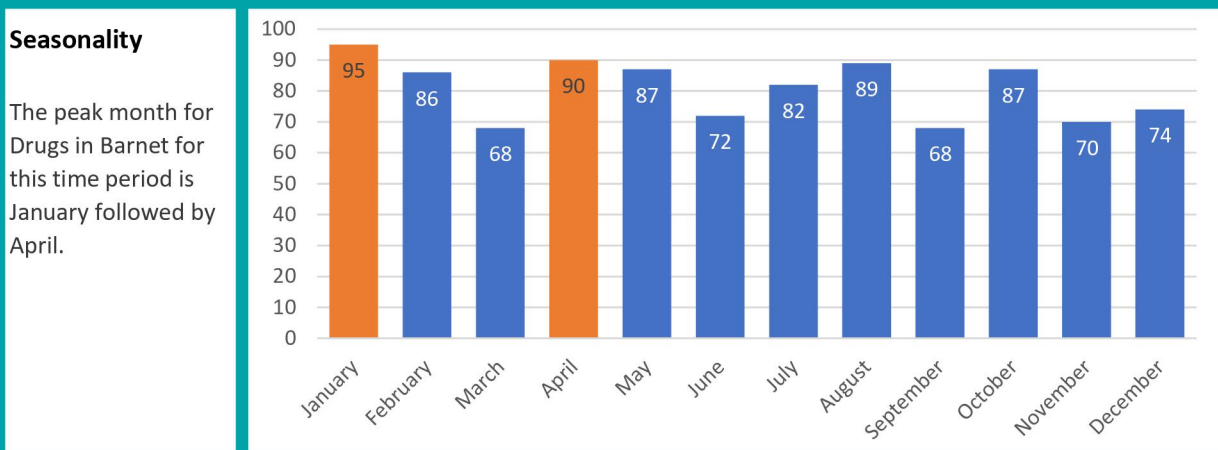
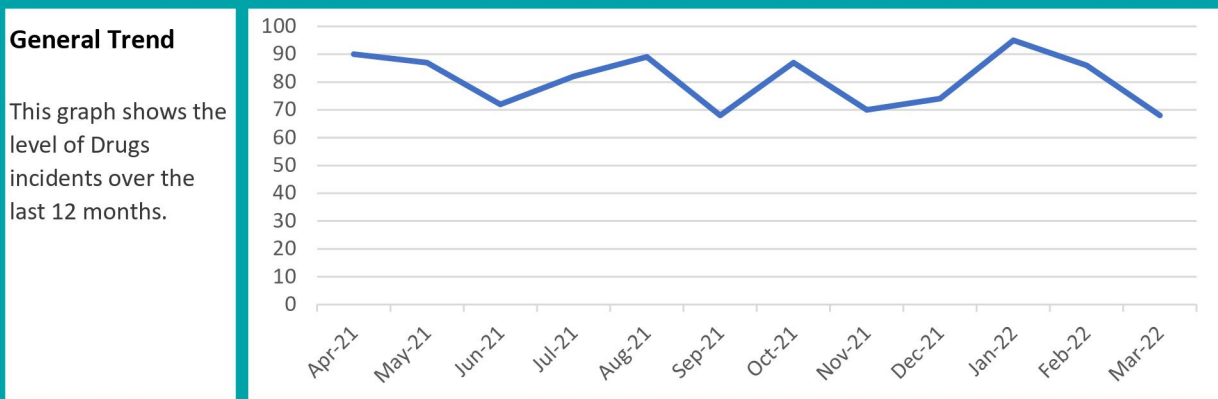


# Barnet Drugs

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	968 incidents	/2 per thousand residents
-----------------------	---------------	---------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have decreased by 133 compared to the period last year (12.08%)	
----------------------	---	--



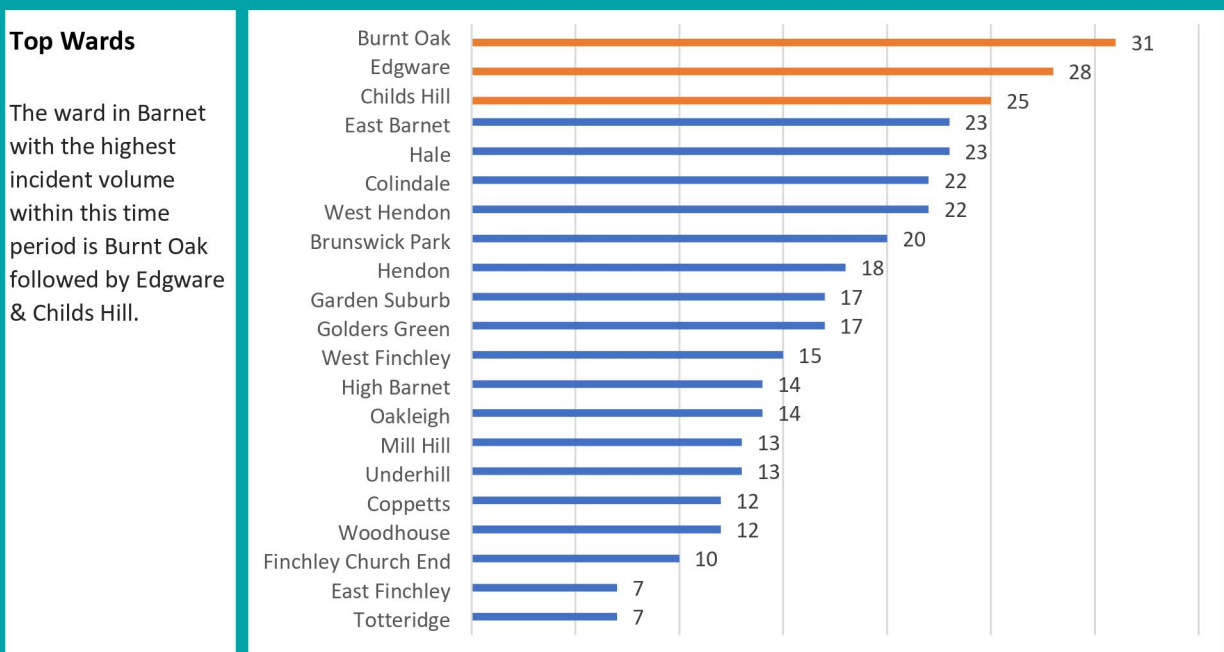
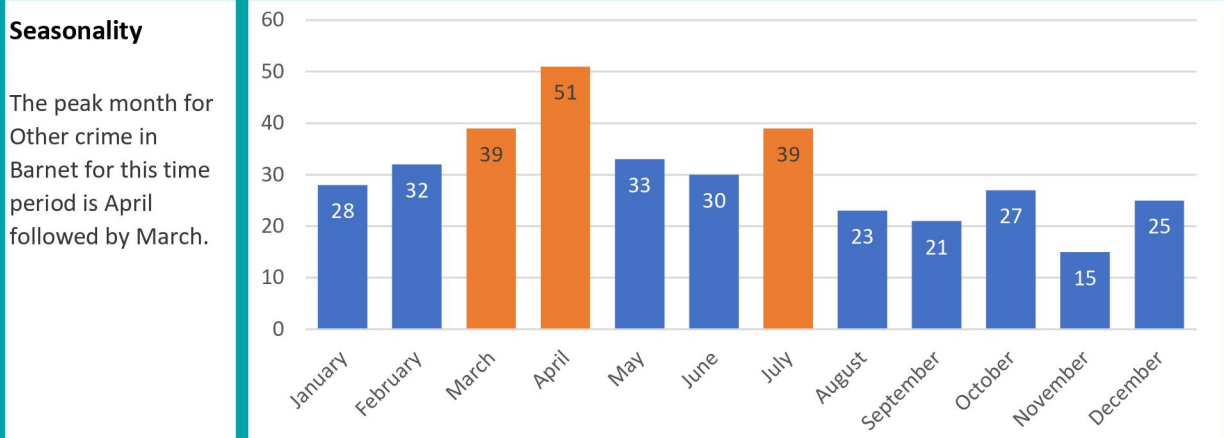
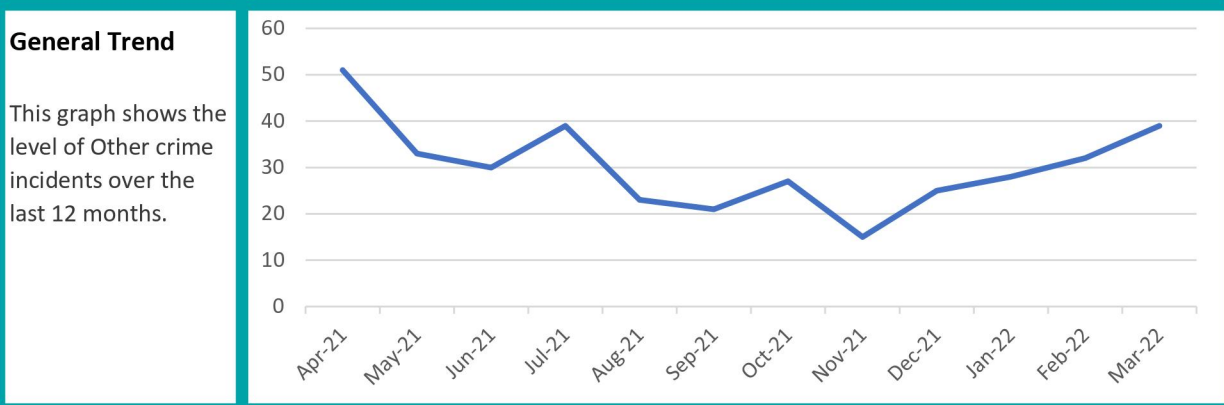
# Barnet

## Other crime

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	363 incidents	/1 per thousand residents
-----------------------	---------------	---------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have increased by 35 compared to the period last year (10.67%)	
----------------------	--	--



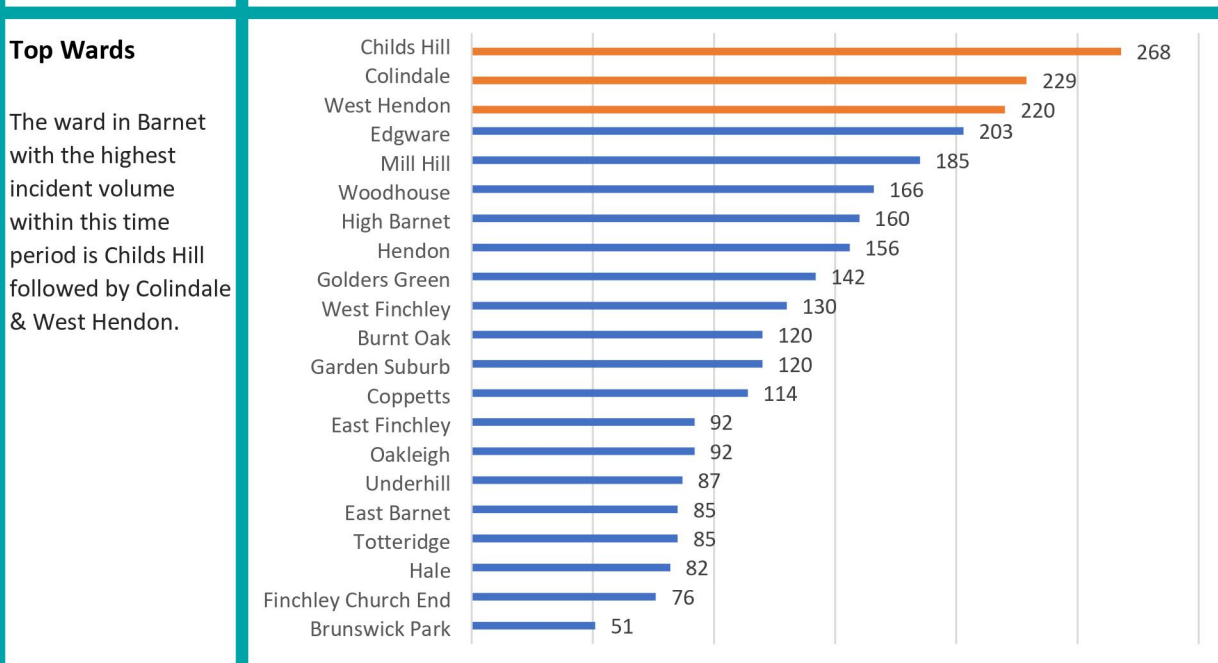
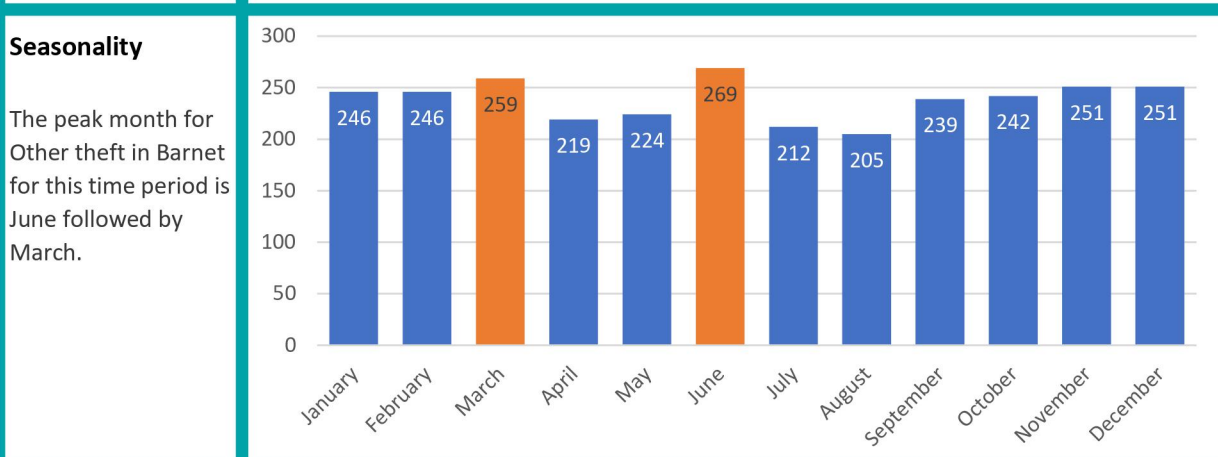
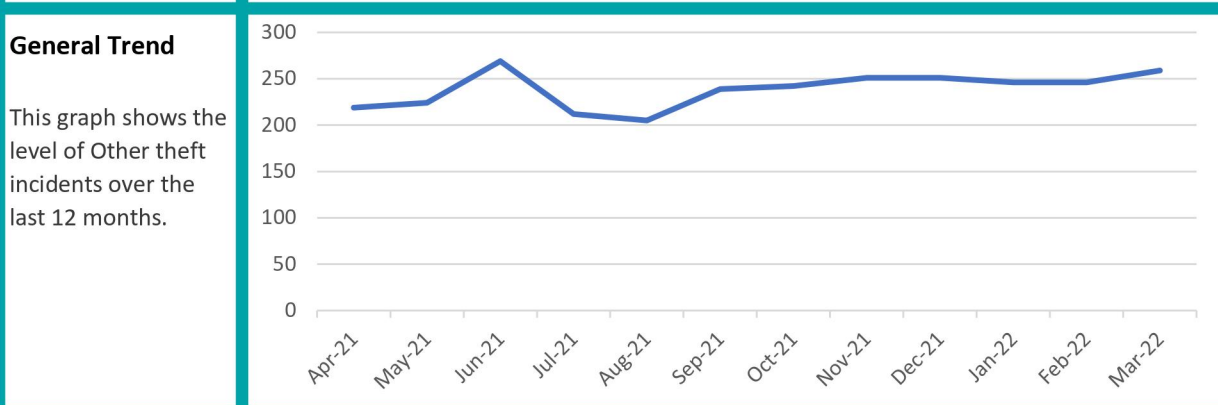
# Barnet

## Other theft

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	2863 incidents	/7 per thousand residents
-----------------------	----------------	---------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have increased by 396 compared to the period last year (16.05%)	
----------------------	---	--



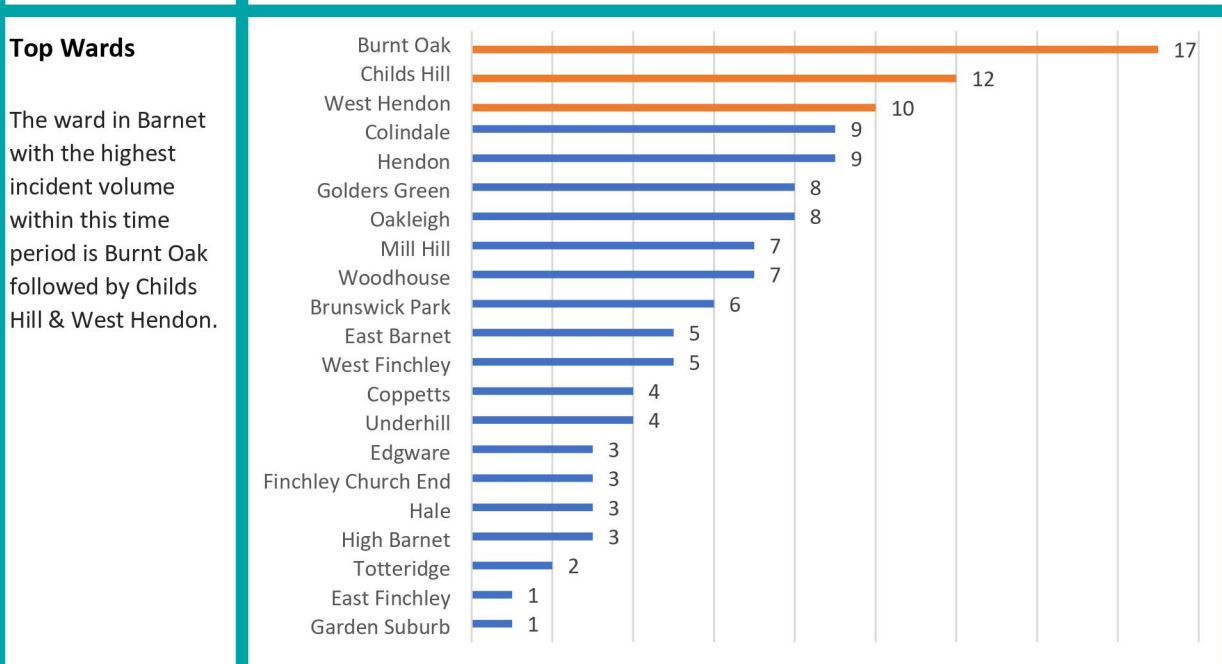
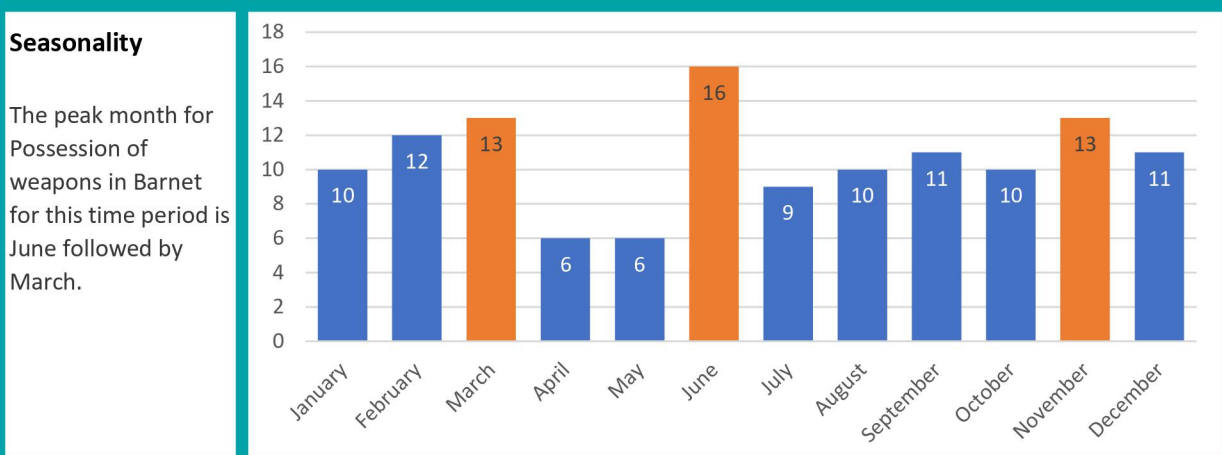
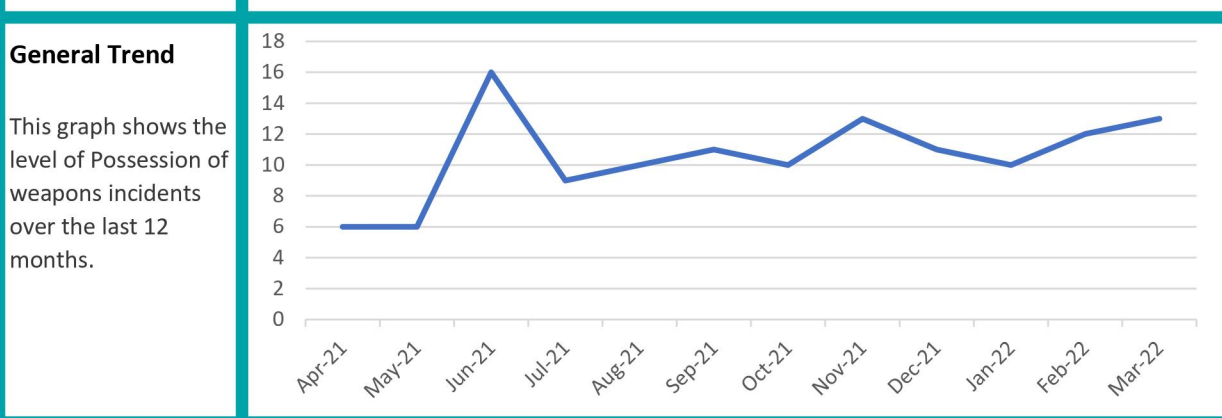
# Barnet

## Possession of weapons

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	127 incidents	/0 per thousand residents
-----------------------	---------------	---------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have decreased by 2 compared to the period last year (1.55%)	
----------------------	--	--





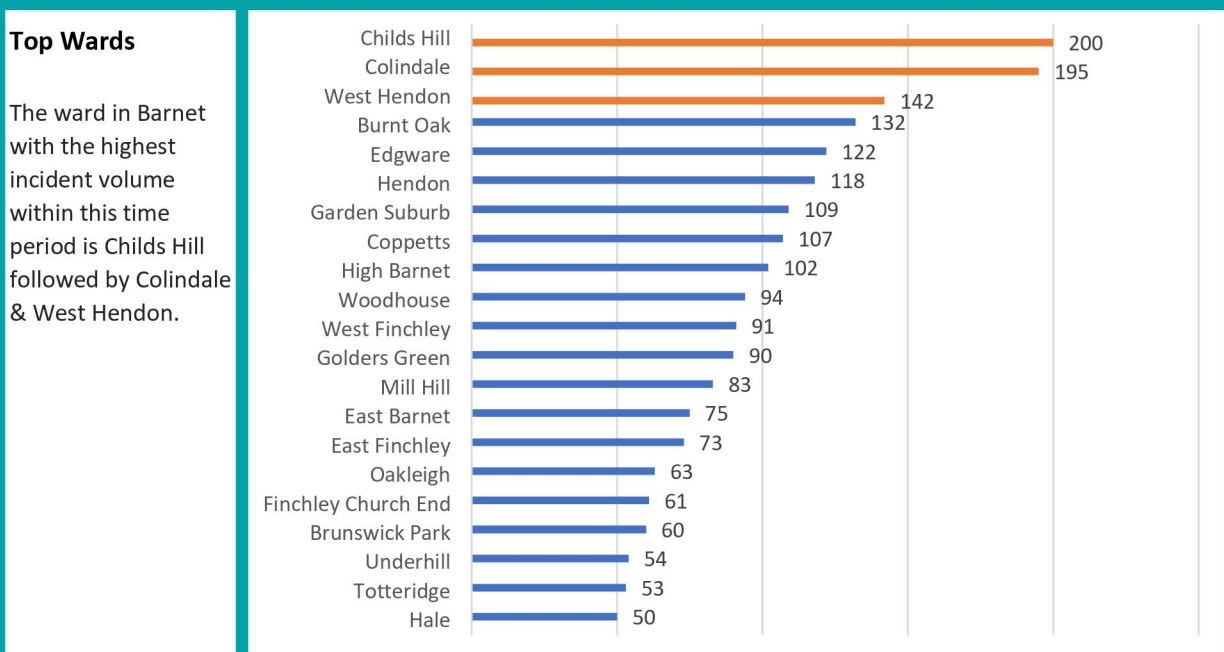
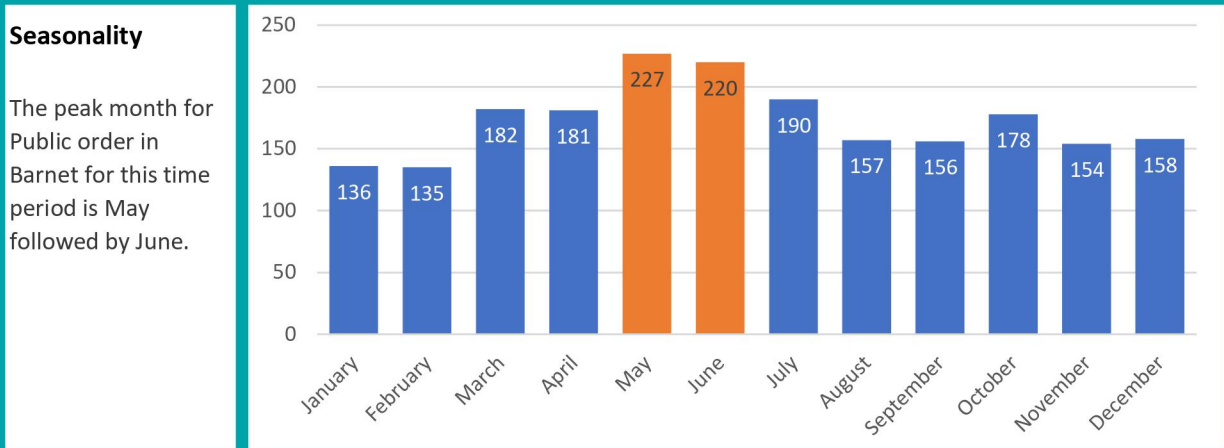
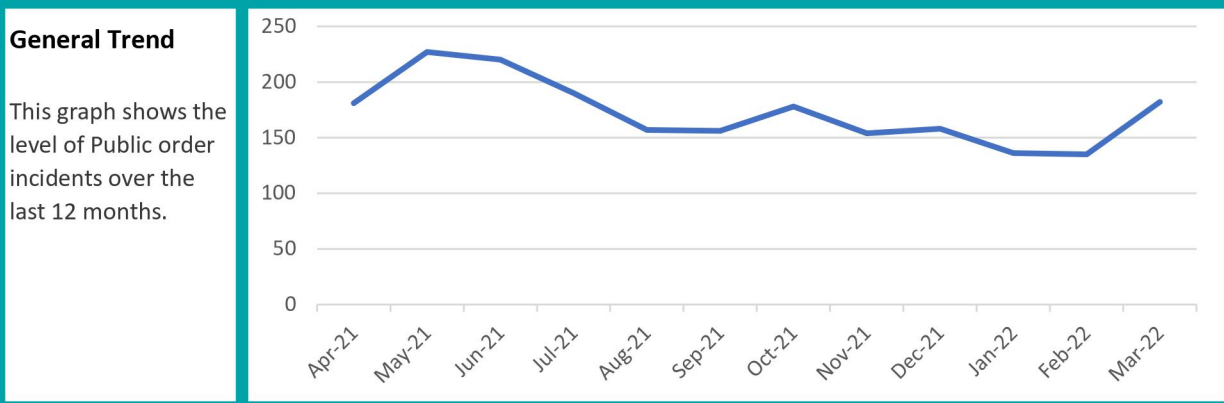
# Barnet

## Public order

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	2074 incidents	/5 per thousand residents
-----------------------	----------------	---------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have increased by 263 compared to the period last year (14.52%)
----------------------	---



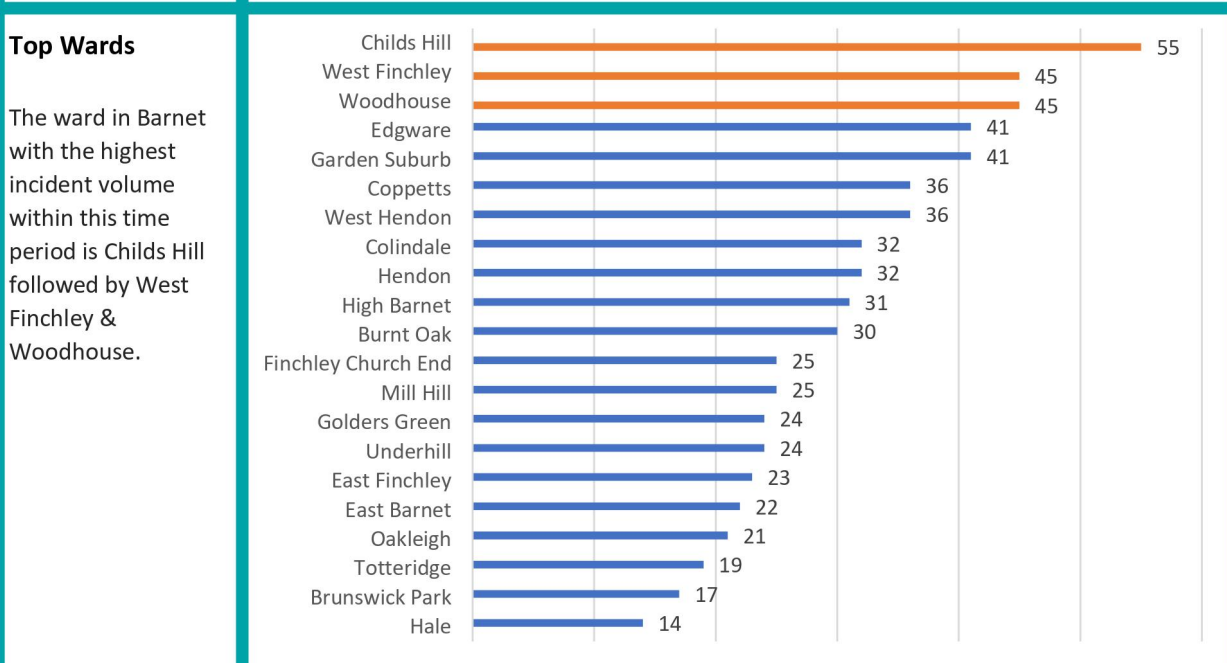
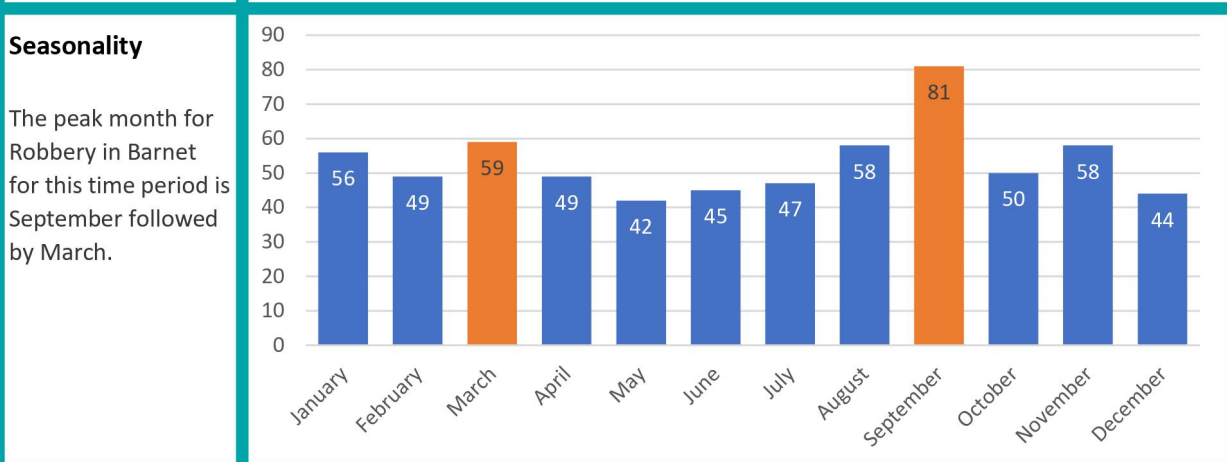
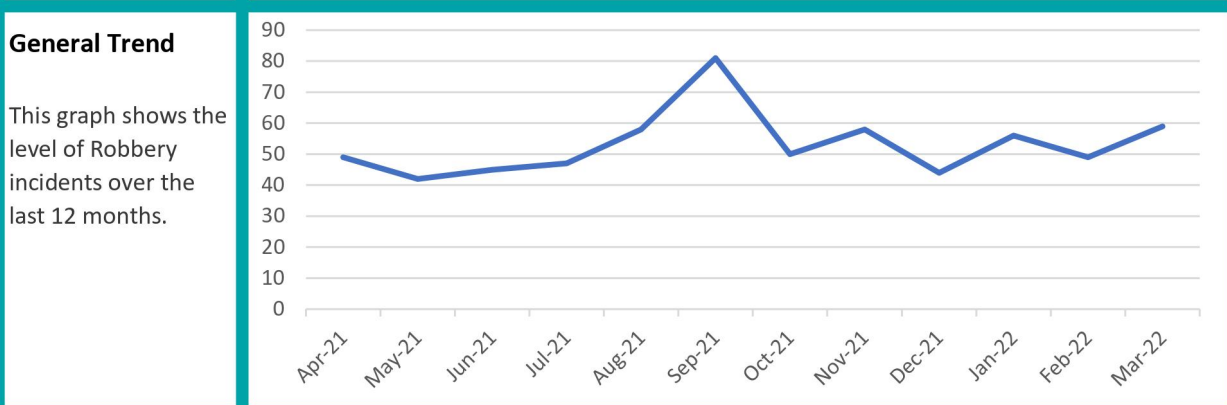
# Barnet

## Robbery

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	638 incidents	/2 per thousand residents
-----------------------	---------------	---------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have decreased by 15 compared to the period last year (2.3%)	
----------------------	--	--

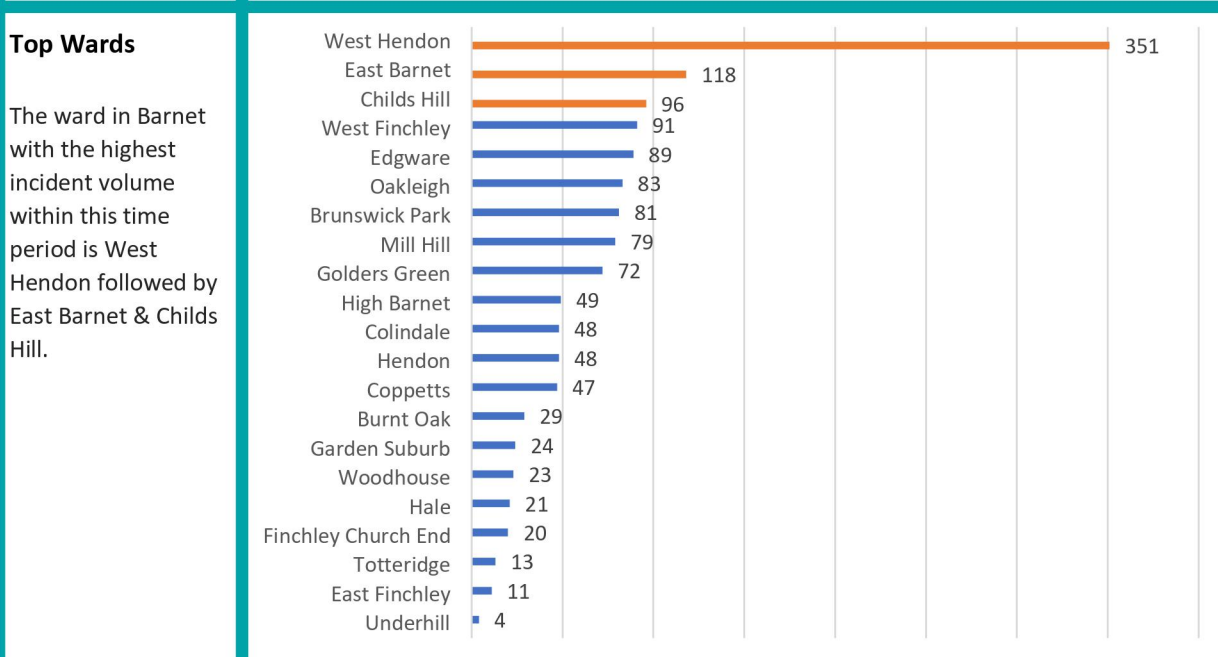
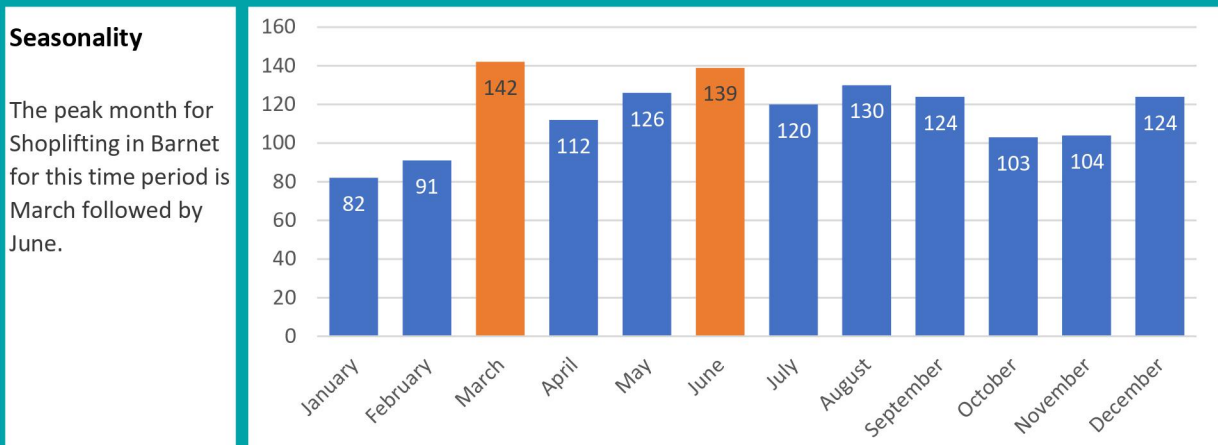
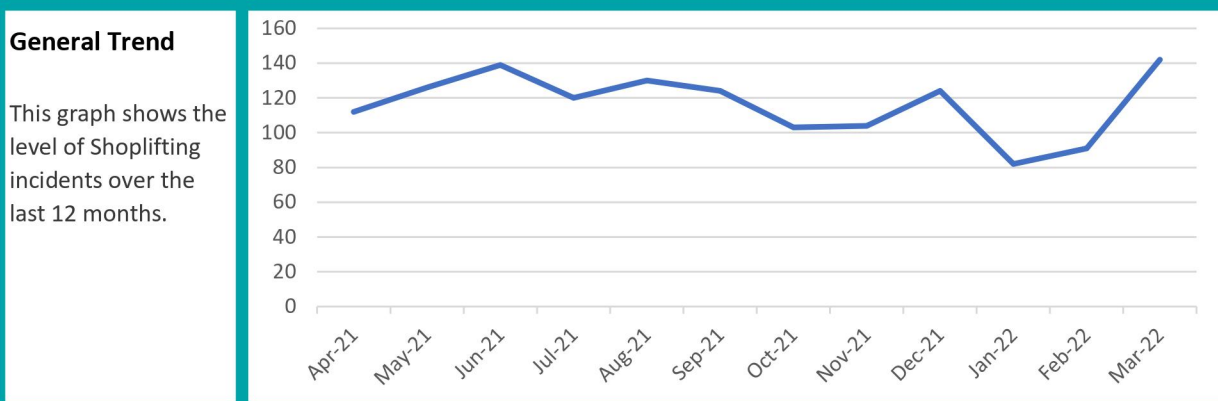


# Barnet Shoplifting

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	1397 incidents	/4 per thousand residents
-----------------------	----------------	---------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have increased by 38 compared to the period last year (2.8%)	
----------------------	--	--



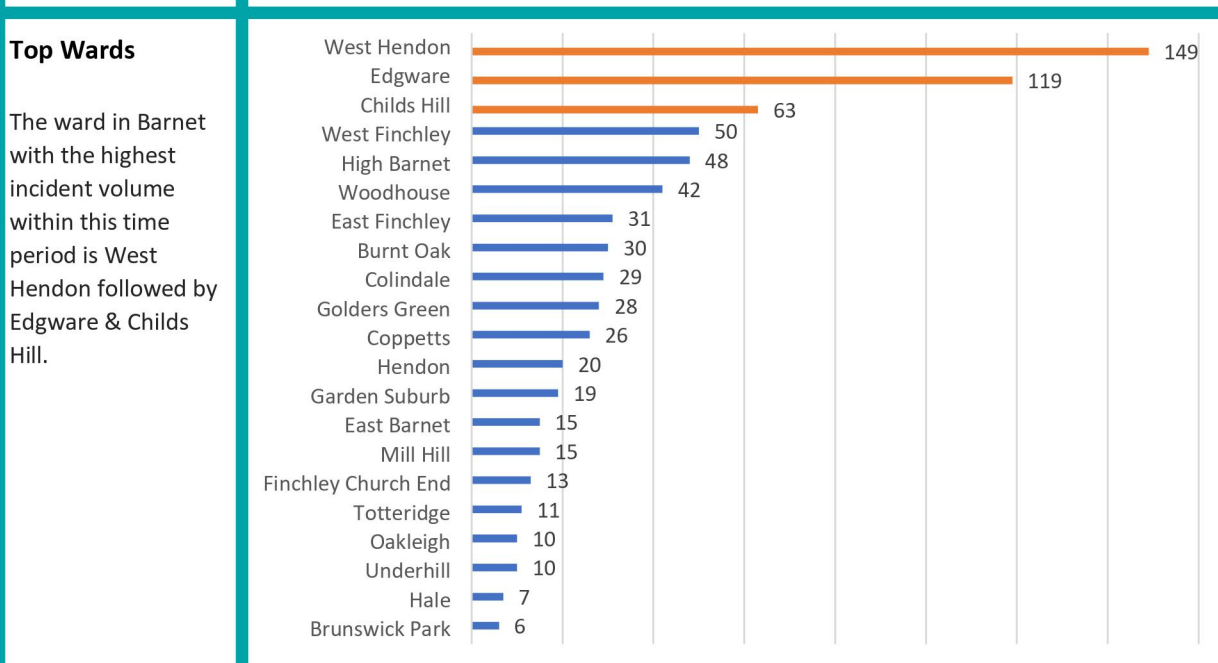
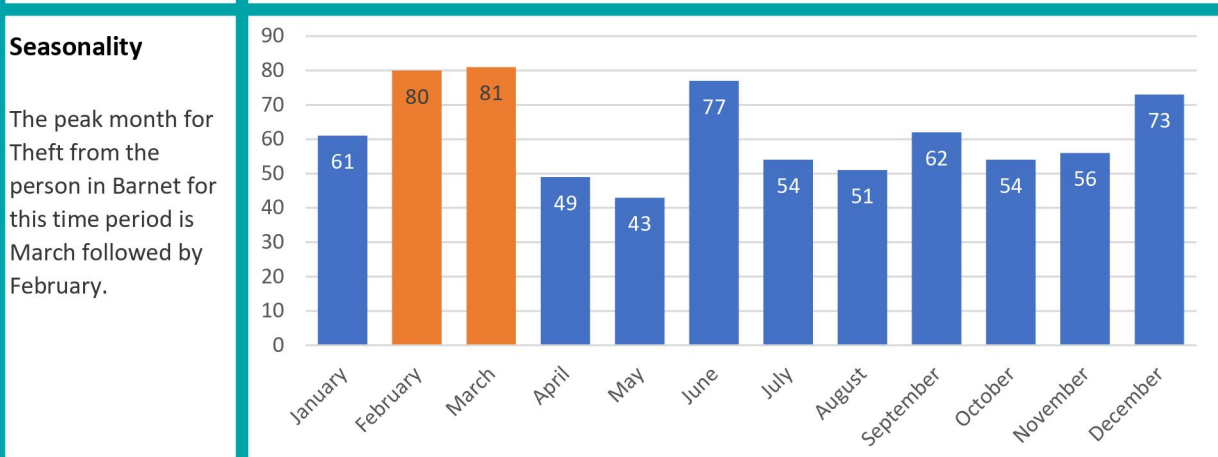
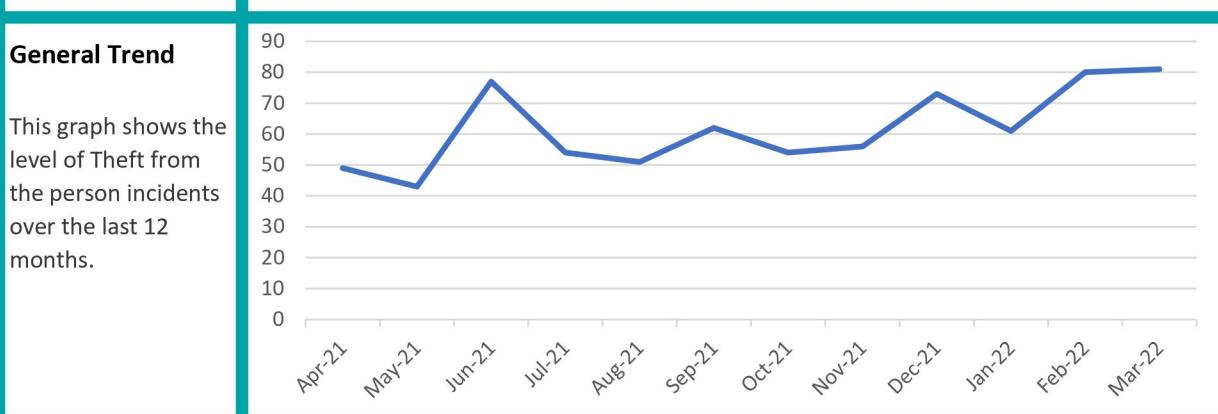
# Barnet

## Theft from the person

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	741 incidents	/2 per thousand residents
-----------------------	---------------	---------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have increased by 307 compared to the period last year (70.74%)	
----------------------	---	--



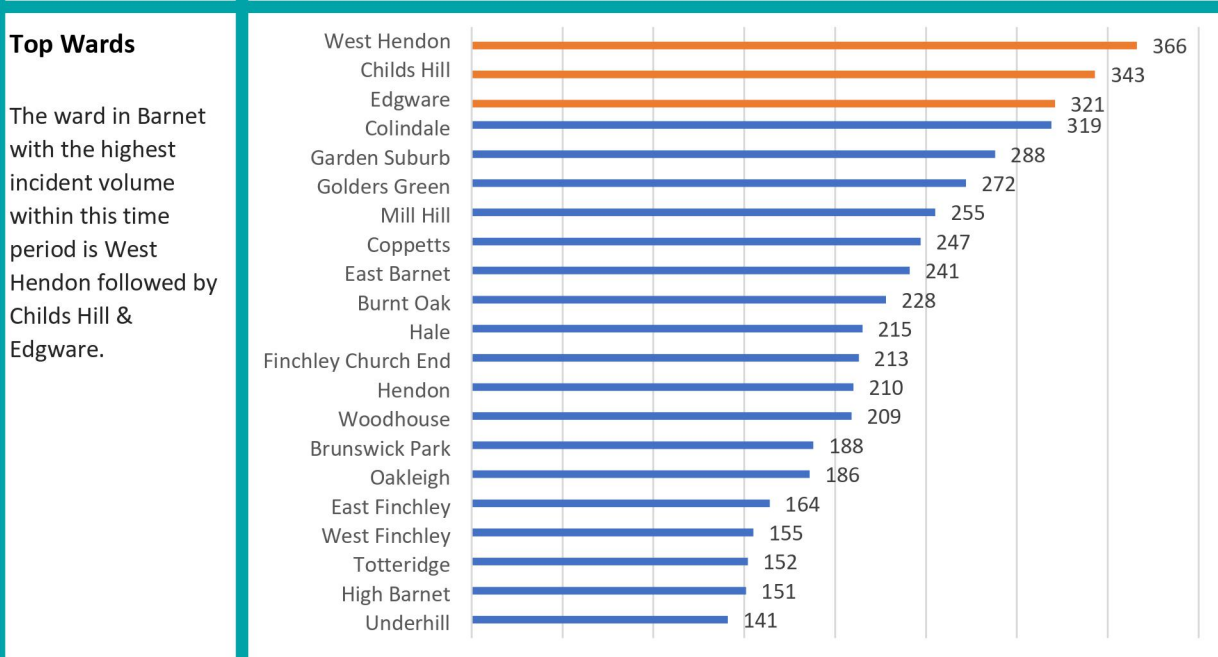
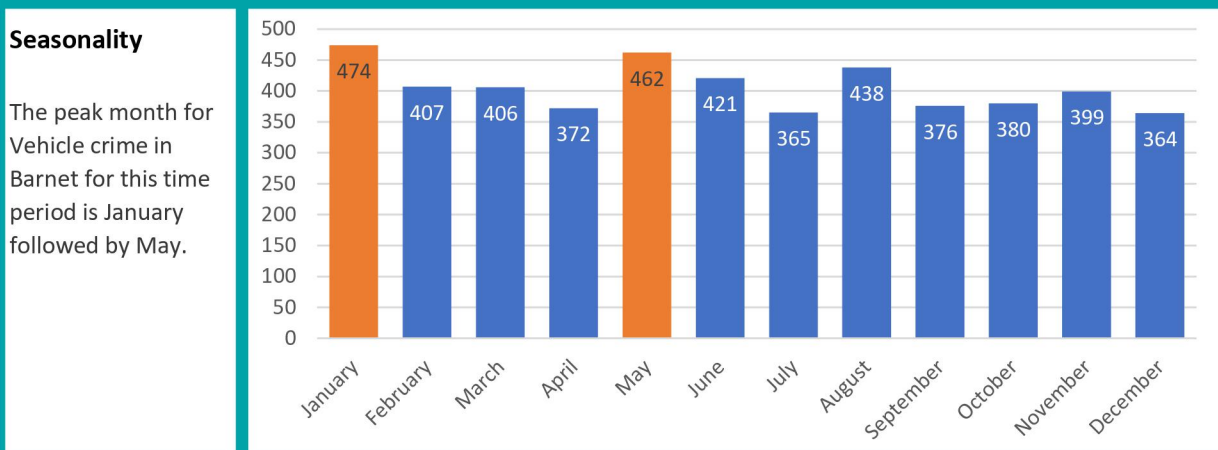
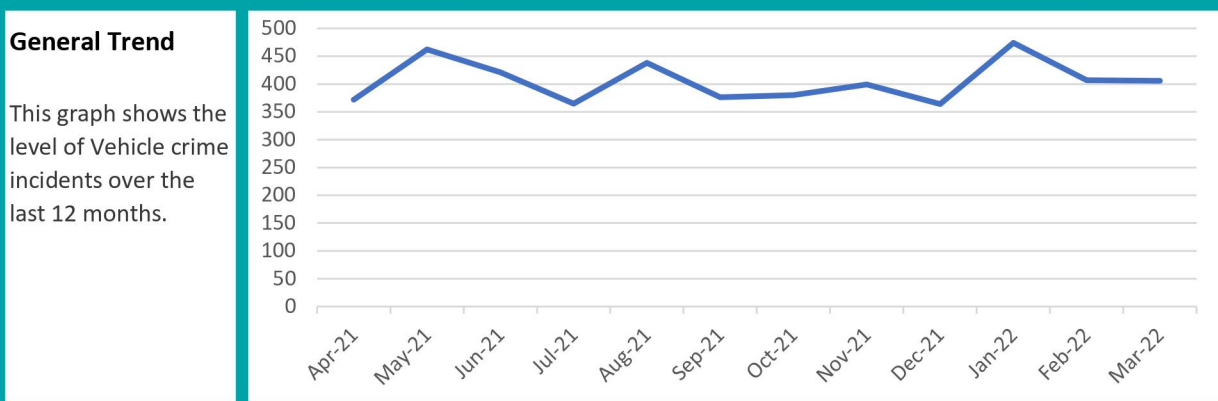
# Barnet

## Vehicle crime

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	4864 incidents	/12 per thousand residents
-----------------------	----------------	----------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have increased by 173 compared to the period last year (3.69%)	
----------------------	--	--





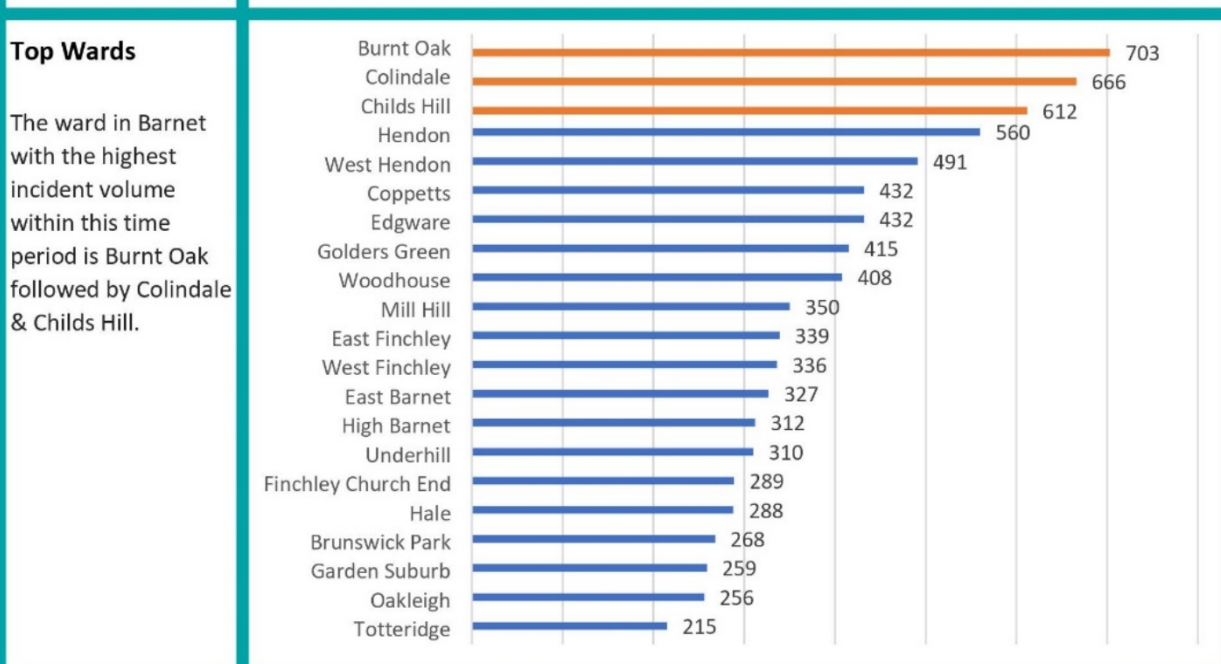
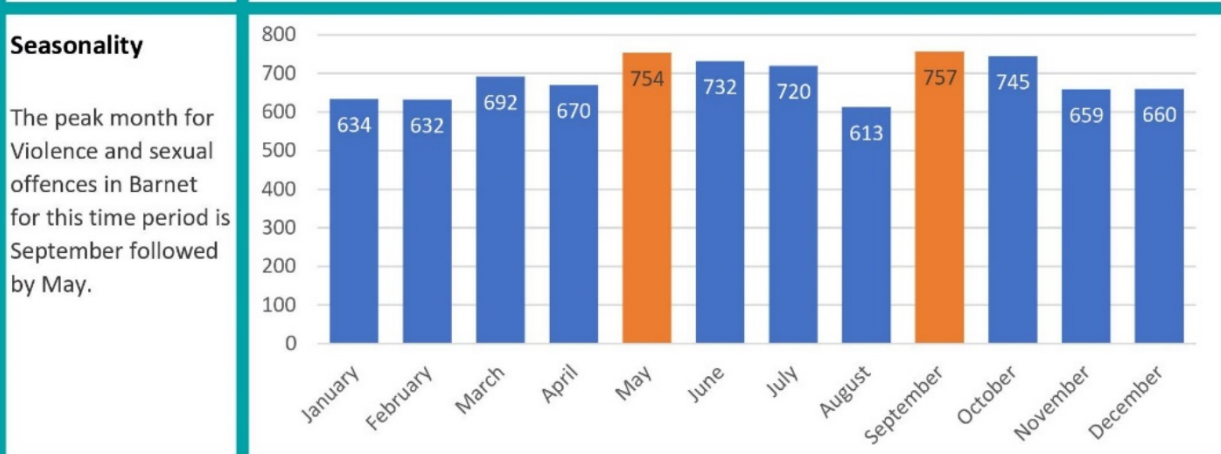
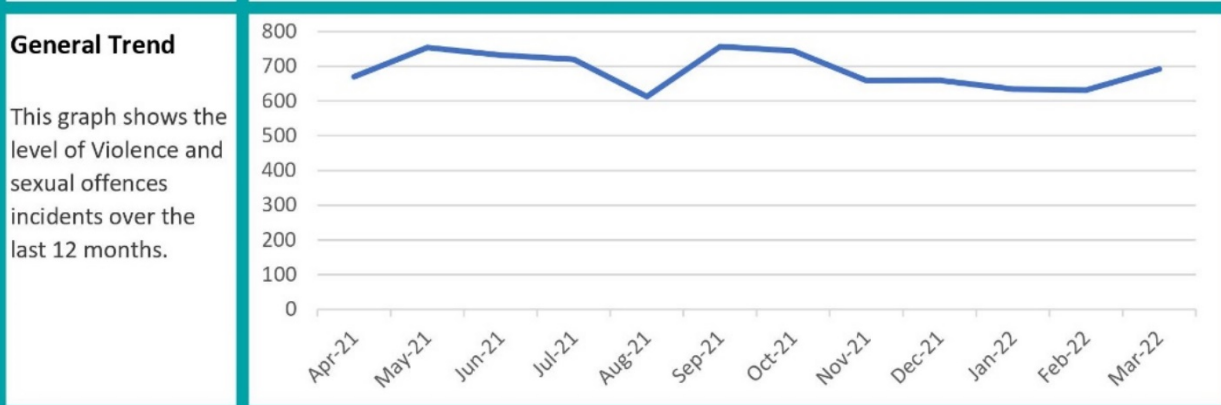
# Barnet

## Violence and sexual offences

Between Apr 2021 and Mar 2022

<b>Level of Crime</b>	8268 incidents	/21 per thousand residents
-----------------------	----------------	----------------------------

<b>Annual Change</b>	Incidents have increased by 667 compared to the period last year (8.78%)
----------------------	--



This page is intentionally left blank



## Performance Dashboard up to and including August 2022

AGENDA ITEM 6

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

## Crime Data:

<https://data.london.gov.uk/download/mps-monthly-crime-dahboard-data/ceed0426-1852-480d-9d37-6daf2d72431b/Monthly%20Crime%20New%20Cats%20SNT%20Level%20Offs%20Type.csv>

## Special Crime Data:

<https://data.london.gov.uk/download/mps-hate-crime-or-special-crime-dashboard-data/e29f08cf-358d-49d5-a607-ea035567540f/Monthly%20Crime%20Other%20Crime%20SNT%20Level%20Offs%20Type.csv>

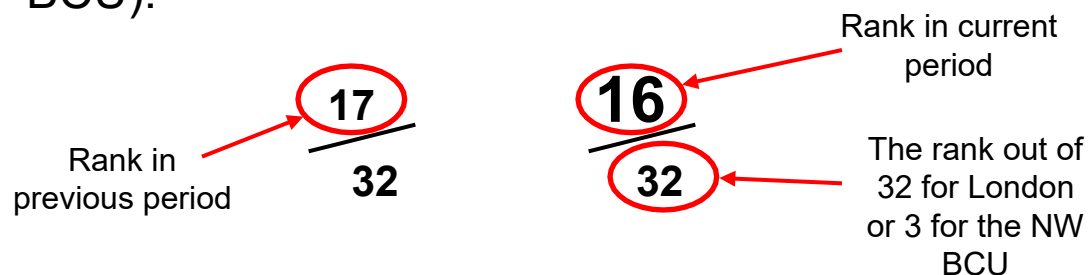
## ASB Data:

<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 or 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.



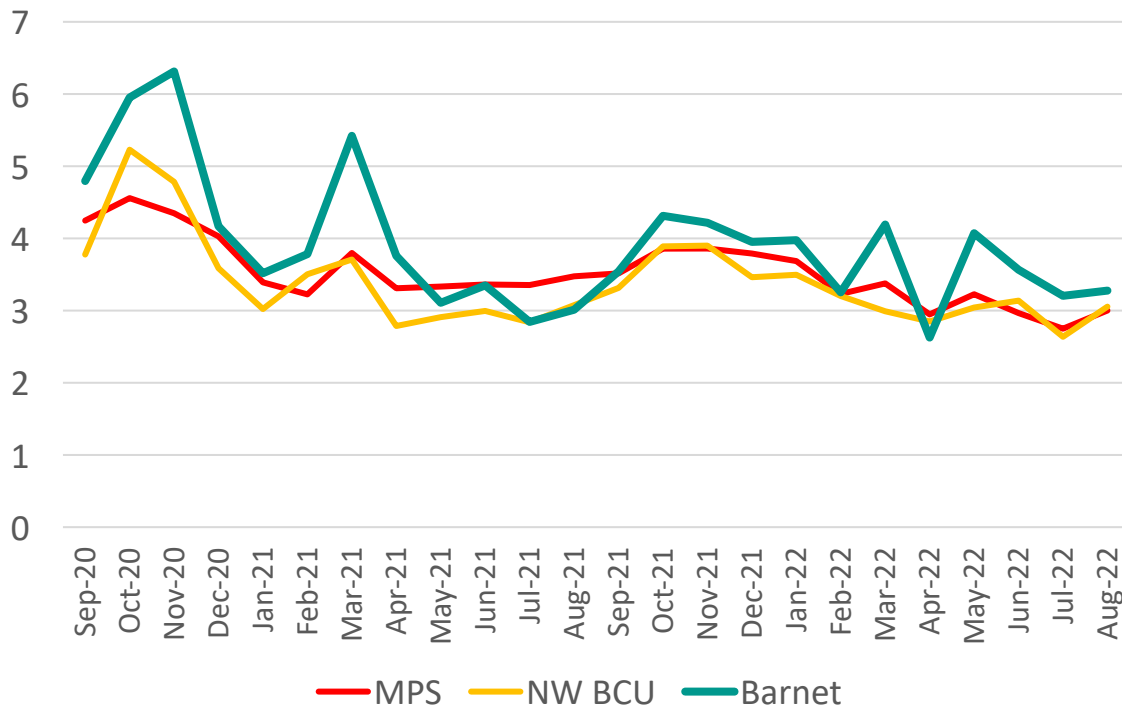
# Burglary - Residential



In the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022 there were 417 cases of Residential Burglary in Barnet

## Trend

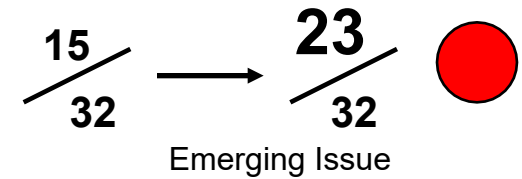
Residential Burglary per 10,000 Population



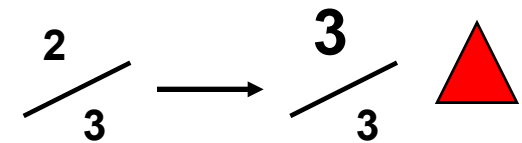
There were 1834 cases of Residential Burglary in Barnet in the 12 months up to August 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 2076. This is a decrease of 11.7%

## 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 417 cases of Residential Burglary in the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 382. This is an increase of 9.2%

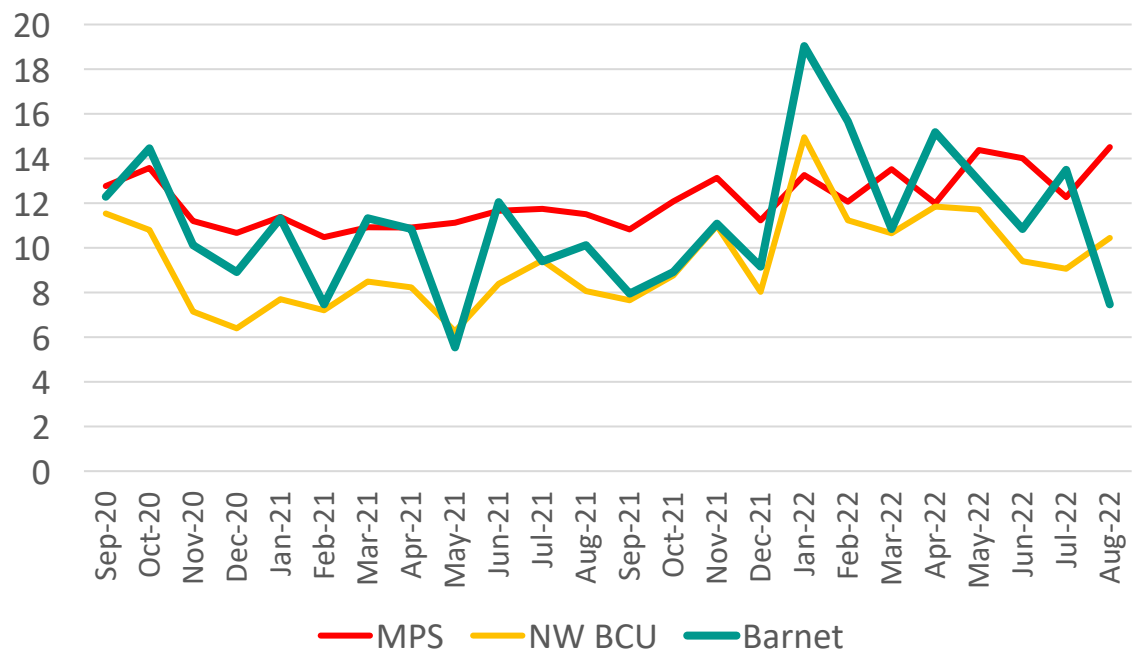
# Burglary - Business and Community



*In the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022 there were 132 cases of Non-Residential Burglary in Barnet*

## Trend

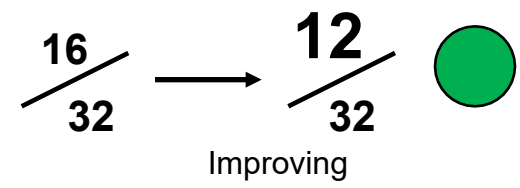
Non-Residential Burglary per 100,000 Population



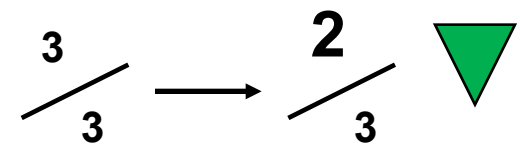
There were 592 cases of Non-Residential Burglary in Barnet in the 12 months up to August 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 514. This is an increase of 15.2%

## 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 132 cases of Non-Residential Burglary in the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 131. This is an increase of 0.8%

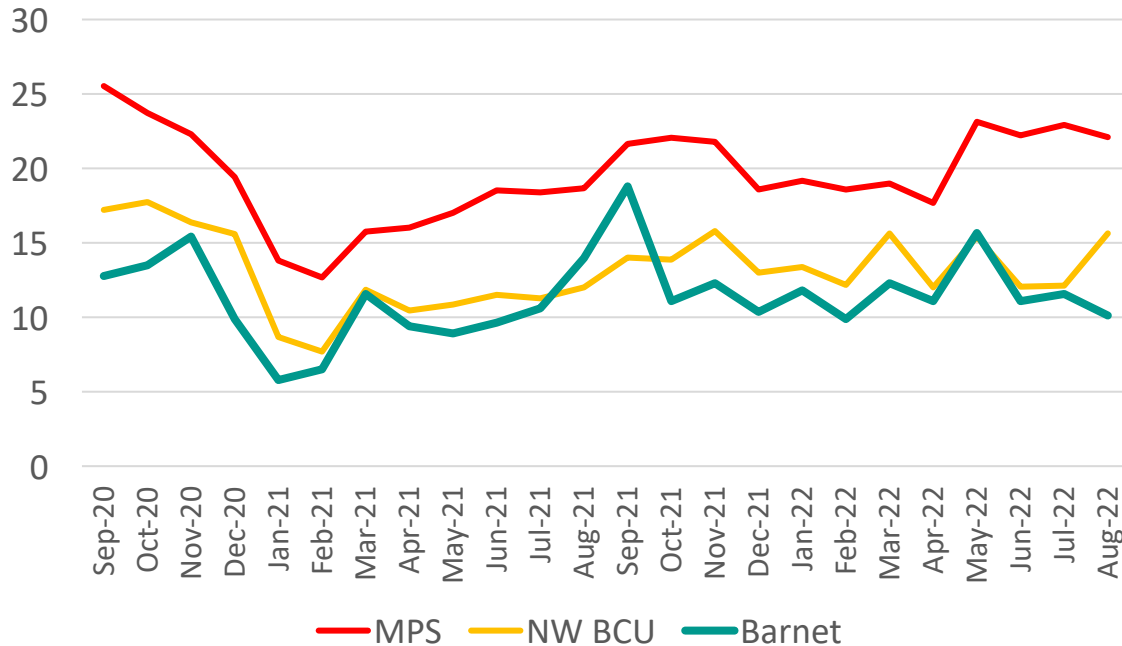
# Robbery of Personal Property



*In the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022 there were 136 cases of Robbery of Personal Property in Barnet*

## Trend

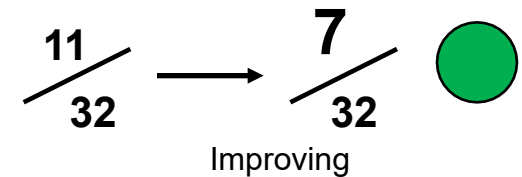
Robbery of Personal Property per 100,000 Population



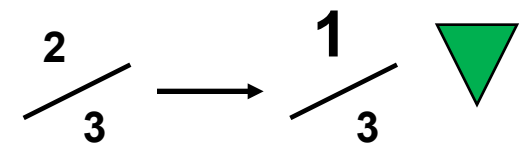
There were 606 cases of Robbery of Personal Property in Barnet in the 12 months up to August 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 531. This is an increase of 14.1%

## 3 Month Performance

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



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



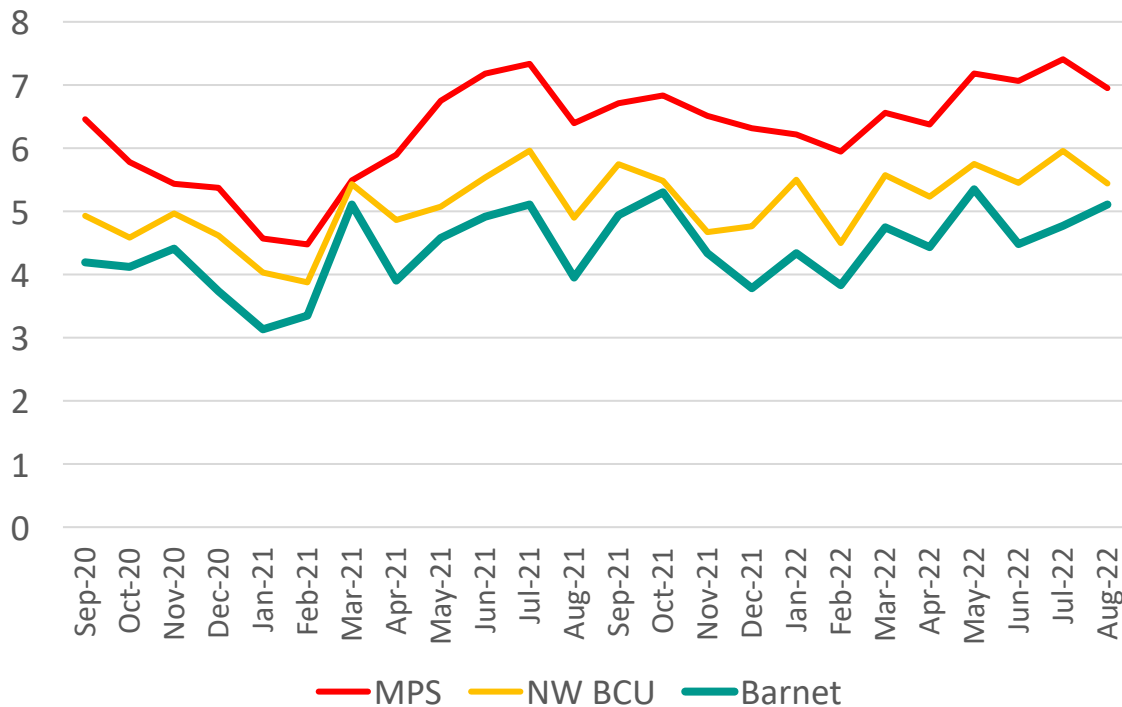
There were 136 cases of Robbery of Personal Property in the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 142. This is a decrease of 4.2%

# Violence with Injury

In the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022 there were 596 cases of Violence with Injury in Barnet

## Trend

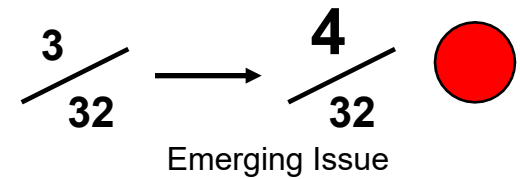
Violence with Injury per 10,000 Population



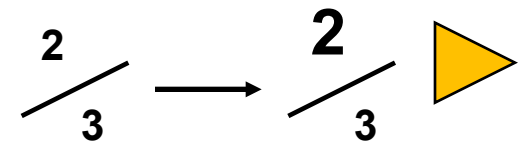
There were 2300 cases of Violence with Injury in Barnet in the 12 months up to August 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 2096. This is an increase of 9.7%

## 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 596 cases of Violence with Injury in the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 580. This is an increase of 2.8%

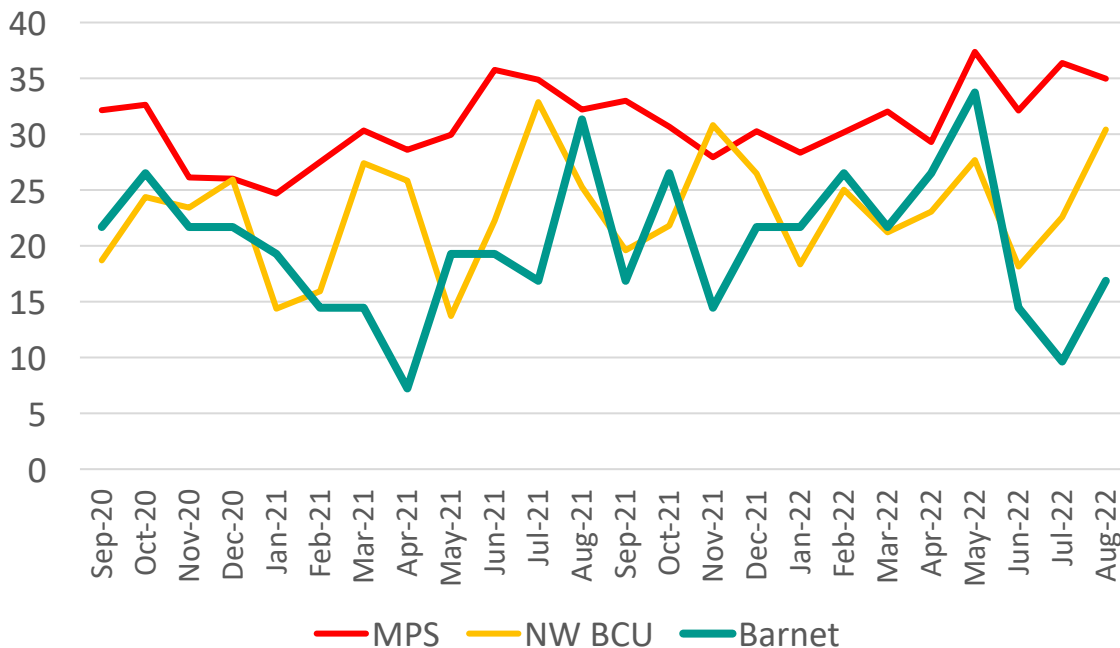
# Knife Crime With Injury



*In the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022 there were 16 cases of Knife Crime With Injury in Barnet*

## Trend

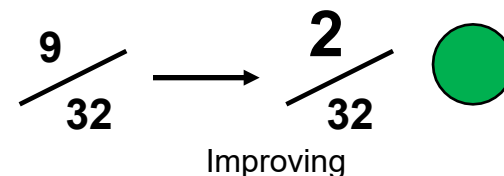
Knife Crime With Injury per 1,000,000 Population



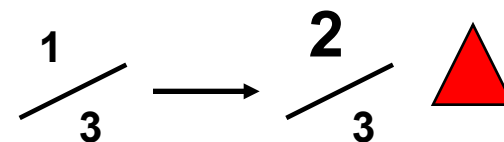
There were 82 cases of Knife Crime With Injury in Barnet in the 12 months up to August 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 85. This is a decrease of 3.5%

## 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 16 cases of Knife Crime With Injury in the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 25. This is a decrease of 36%



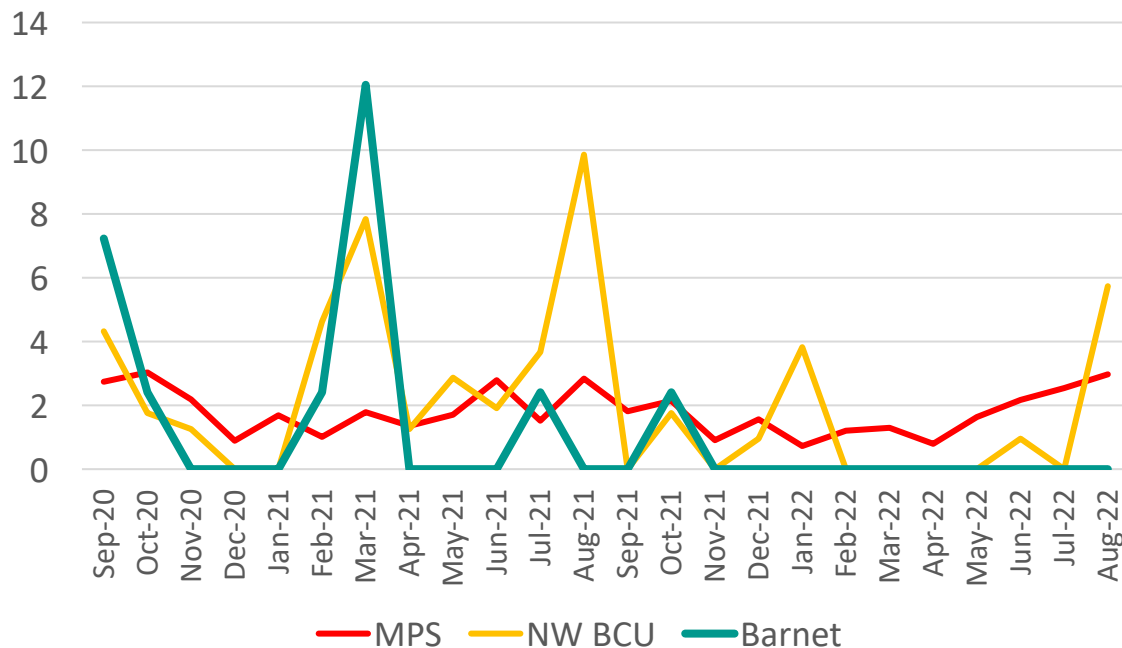
# Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged



*In the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022 there were 0 cases of Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged in Barnet*

## Trend

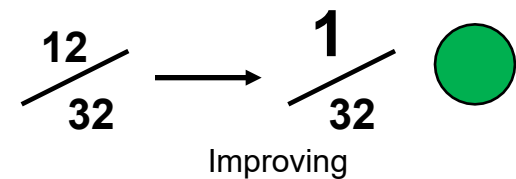
Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged per 1,000,000 Population



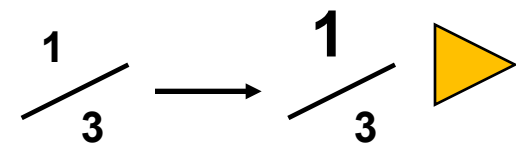
There were 1 cases of Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged in Barnet in the 12 months up to August 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 11. This is a decrease of 90.9%

## 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 0 cases of Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged in the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 1. This is a decrease of 100%

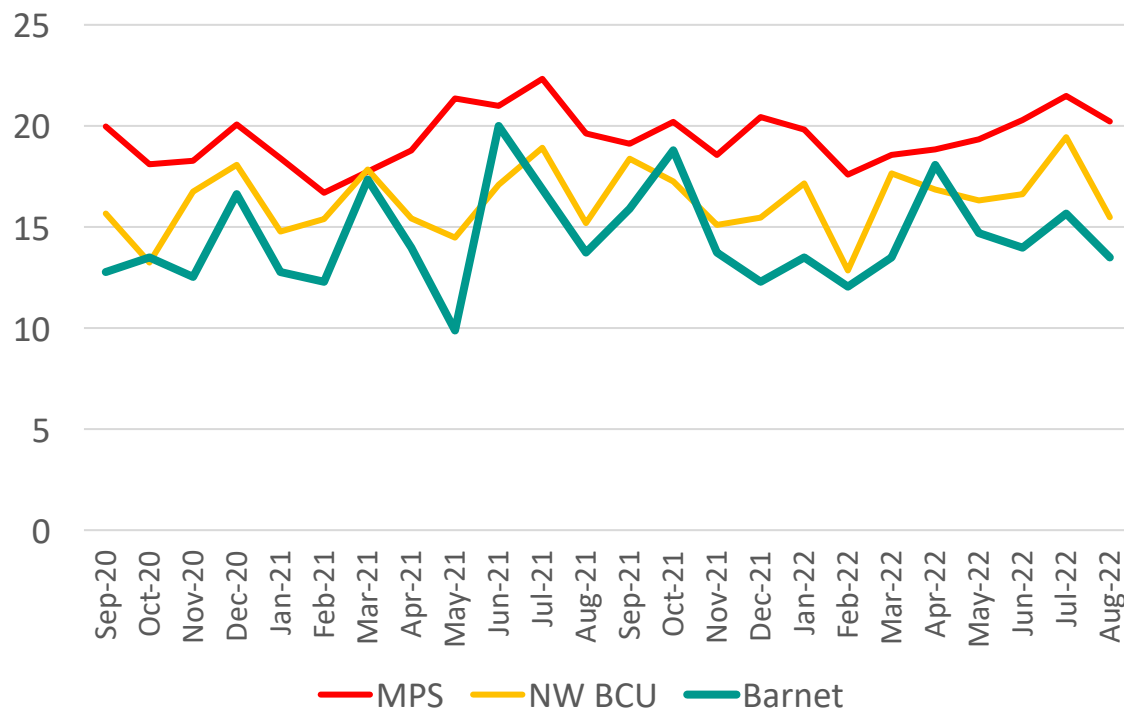
# Domestic Abuse VWI



In the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022 there were 179 cases of Domestic Abuse VWI in Barnet

## Trend

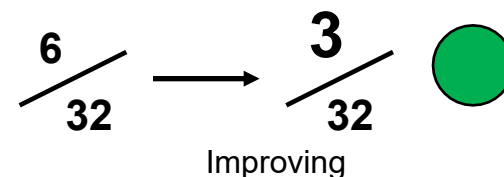
Domestic Abuse VWI per 100,000 Population



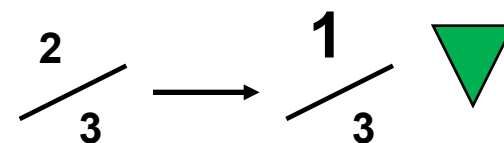
There were 729 cases of Domestic Abuse VWI in Barnet in the 12 months up to August 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 715. This is an increase of 2%

## 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.



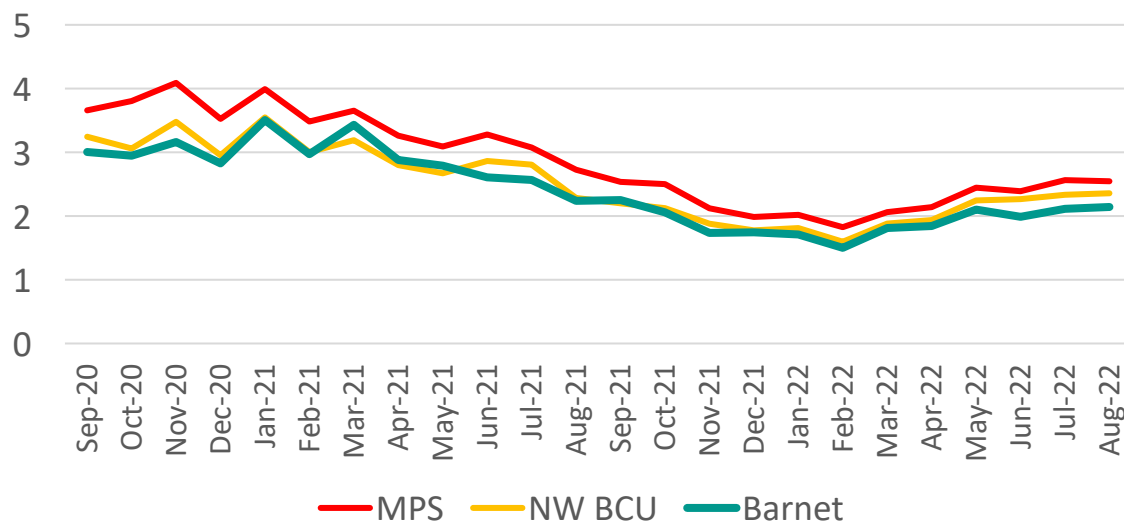
There were 179 cases of Domestic Abuse VWI in the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 210. This is a decrease of 14.8%

# Anti-Social Behaviour Calls

In the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022 there were 2,591 calls regarding ASB in Barnet

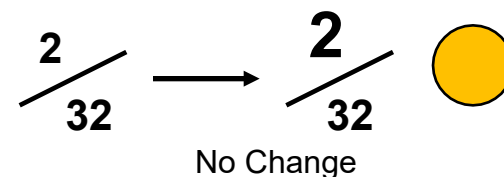
## Trend

ASB per 1,000 Population

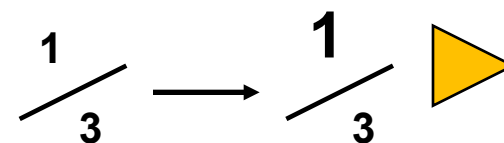


## 3 Month Performance

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 2,591 calls regarding ASB to the Police in the 3 months of June 2022 to August 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 3,076. This is a decrease of 15.8%

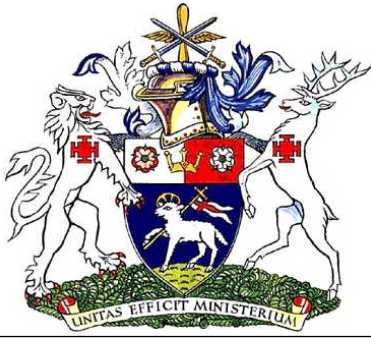
There were 9,545 calls regarding ASB to the Police in Barnet in the 12 months up to August 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 14,496. This is a decrease of 34.2%

There were 642 repeat (more than once) ASB callers to the Police in Barnet during 31.08.2021 to 30.08.2022. In the 12 months prior there were 1001. This is a decrease of 36%.\*

This page is intentionally left blank

## Safer Communities Partnership Board

4 November 2022



<b>Title</b>	Family Services Report on Reducing Offending and Tackling Violence
<b>Report of</b>	Chair of the Safer Communities Partnership Board
<b>Wards</b>	All
<b>Status</b>	Non-Key
<b>Urgent</b>	No
<b>Key</b>	No
<b>Enclosures</b>	None
<b>Officer Contact Details</b>	Tina McElligott, Director Early Help & Children's Social Care <a href="mailto:Tina.McElligott@barnet.gov.uk">Tina.McElligott@barnet.gov.uk</a>

### Summary

This report provides an overview to the Safer Communities Partnership Board on three key areas of Family Services delivery that cross-over into the Community Safety Strategy, these are:

- Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls
- Violence, Vulnerability & Exploitation
- Reducing Re-Offending

The report sets out key progress, highlighting national initiatives, local innovation, and current/future challenges to delivery.

### Officers Recommendations

1. **The Safer Communities Partnership Board to consider the progress being made to reduce offending and tackle exploitation and violence, including violence against women & girls**

## 1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1.1 To provide the Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB) with an overview of performance, service developments and progress of work being undertaken to reduce offending and tackle violence.

## 2. BACKGROUND CONTEXT

- 2.1.1 Officers are working with the administration to update the Council's priorities which include:

- Leading a community safety assessment of public spaces informed by safety audit walks with local residents, the police and council officers which will commence on 2 November 2022.
- Piloting a network of safe spaces on high streets for women to seek help if they are in danger or experiencing abuse or harassment; the Community Safety Hubs pathfinder programme which will launch on 27 October
- Reviewing services with case study learning across the Council and Barnet Homes to further improve support
- Changing attitudes and behaviour - challenging harassment and hostility being tolerated, excused and repeated through co-production of resources with communities, schools and colleges.

### 2.2 Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG)

- 2.2.1 The London Borough of Barnet's Domestic Abuse (DA) and Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2022-25 sets out how the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership (BSCP) works to prevent and respond to Domestic Abuse and underlines the partnership's commitment to working together to prevent and tackle all forms of violence against women and girls.

- 2.2.2 Barnet's strategy is aligned with the aims set out within the Government's 'Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls' Strategy published in July 2021, the Domestic Abuse Act (2021) and Statutory Guidance issued under section 84 of the 2021 Act for supporting victims (September 2022), the London Mayor's refreshed Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2022- 2025, the Government's Violence Against Women and Girls refreshed National Statement of Expectations (a Guidance on commissioning services to support victims and survivors of violence against women and girls) published in March 2022.

- 2.2.3 The Government's Supporting Male Victims Position Statement (updated August 2022) considers the challenges faced by male victims of domestic abuse in reporting abuse and accessing support. The position statement sits alongside the Government's Tackling VAWG Strategy (2021) and Domestic Abuse Action Plan (2022).

- 2.2.4 The Violence Against Women and Girls Partnership Delivery Group is a subgroup to the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board which brings together partner



organisations in the borough to work together with the aim of preventing Domestic Abuse and VAWG and reduce the harm it causes to victims, their families and the wider community. The Delivery Group agrees the VAWG Delivery Plan and monitors progress against the five partnership priorities within Barnet's DA & VAWG Strategy 2022-25, which are:

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

2.2.5 “Our vision is for all residents of Barnet, especially women and girls, to live free of domestic abuse and all forms of VAWG. Working with our partners, we will raise awareness and work to prevent violence and abuse in the home, places of learning and employment, and in the community. The Partnership has zero tolerance for abuse and violence, perpetrators will be held to account and victims and survivors will be able to access the support and help they need.”

## 2.3 Performance and Partnership Activity Q1 & Q2 2022/23

2.3.1 The Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls Report presented to CLLC in June 2022 set out the annual data for 2021/22. This report provides an overview of 2022/23 Q1 & Q2 activity and data.

2.3.2 Data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that 2.3 million adults aged 16 - 74 years experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2020; 73% of domestic abuse crime victims, are women and girls (ONS Data 2020/21).

2.3.3 Barnet's rate of DA incidents is 12.5 per 1000 population (12 months up to the end of August 2022). Barnet has the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest rate of reported DA incidents in London and is almost half the rate of the highest borough (23.8 per 1000).

2.3.4 There were **737** Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury offences recorded by the police in Barnet in 12 months up to the end of August 2022 (an increase of 2.1% compared to the previous year). 70 suspects were identified and charged by police; this equates to a Sanction Detection Rate of 9.5%.

2.3.5 There were **469** referrals to the Domestic Abuse Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (DA-MARAC) in the 12-month period October 2021/22, which is a 4% decrease from the previous year. Of these, **44%** were adults caring for children (n=207) with a combined total of **282 children** in the household. The repeat rate for Barnet DA MARAC in the reporting period is **14%** which is lower than the 20.0% rate reported in the previous year and is 19% lower than the national repeat referral rate of 33%.

2.3.6 An assessment of the DA MARAC referrals over last 2 quarters from April 2022 to September 2022 showed that:

- **36.2 %** of victims in the cohort had a mental health need.
- **10.5 %** victims had an alcohol misuse need.
- **7.1%** had a drugs misuse need.

#### **2021/22 Data**

- 11 (**5.2%**) referrals were for child to parent violence in 2021/22
- 22 requests (**10.5%** of DA MARAC cases) for Clare's Law (Domestic Abuse Disclosure Scheme) in 2021/22

## **2.4 Delivering the DA and VAWG Strategy Q1 & Q2 2022/2023**

### **❖ Objective 1: Early Intervention and Prevention of Domestic Abuse and VAWG**

- 2.4.1 A total of 69 multi-agency practitioners and managers attended DA & VAWG Training over the reporting period. Courses included Domestic Abuse Awareness Level 1 and Domestic Abuse Recognising and Responding Level 2, understanding coercive control and economic abuse, MARAC – Identifying high risk victims and preventing repeat victimisation.
- 2.4.2 On 5 September, 40 professionals attended a presentation delivered by Galop on LGBT+ Domestic Abuse experiences with the aim of raising awareness on LGBT+ and experiences of domestic abuse, the support available and barriers. Barnet Council has commissioned services for both men and women, plus LGBT+ victims.
- 2.4.3 Level 3 Certificate in Domestic Abuse training was completed with 23 learners from the voluntary sector, youth services, Early Help, Children's Social Care, Barnet Homes, Drug & Alcohol Services, Adult MASH, domestic abuse providers and the Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust undertook 4-month accredited Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) training. The training was funded by Barnet Council and delivered by Safelives, completing in June 2022.
- 2.4.4 Following the training, a Domestic Abuse Champion Network was set up with the newly trained IDVAs and the first meeting was held in September 2022. The aim is to maintain the inter-agency relationships built during the training and support the group as they implement the training into their own role. The terms of reference of this network will include sharing the multi-agency knowledge and expertise between Champions within the network and onwards into their area of work. It will also include support on a rota basis to the DA One Stop Shop.
- 2.4.5 Family Services, 0-19 Early Help Services deliver multi-agency Department for Work & Pensions (DWP) Reducing Parental Conflict (RPC) training which shares tools and interventions for direct work with children and families. The training explicitly identifies the escalation of parental conflict to domestic abuse and the need for safeguarding and support to be put in place. Barnet Family Services is rolling-out a further three years of training with additional funding that has been received.
- 2.4.6 Against Violence and Abuse (AVA) are delivering Children Overcoming Domestic Abuse (CODA) Community group programmes in partnership with 0-19 Early Help Services, with the aim of enabling children to share experiences and develop coping strategies and women to network and explore the impact of domestic abuse on

children and ways to support their child to recover. There are 12 women accessing the CODA groups in the reporting period, 1:1 sessions are also offered. A Teen CODA is currently in development.

2.4.7 The Council VAWG team in partnership with Middlesex University's Changing the Culture Initiative (CCI) is working on a student-led project to deliver #HearMyVoice aimed at raising awareness of domestic abuse and VAWG. The campaign is focused on empowering individual and community narratives, understanding experiences and root causes and providing education to the local community on preventing DA and VAWG. The narratives will be amplified through the delivery of a hub of resources on the CCI webpage, a showcasing/community networking event at the end of the academic year and further dissemination through various online and social media channels.

2.4.8 Barnet Council has committed to working to end men's violence against women by becoming White Ribbon (WR) Accredited on 11 April 2022. The WR steering group has met on a monthly basis to develop a comprehensive 3-year action plan to change attitudes and behaviours that lead to abuse and violence and promote gender equality. The action plan was submitted to White Ribbon on 10 October 2022. The actions include the development of a Domestic and Sexual Abuse Policy which will make clear what will happen if an employee tells someone at work about domestic abuse, and the steps that are available to ensure they stay safe and supported in the workplace. The Council will further ensure all White Ribbon Ambassadors working for and with the council uphold their promise to 'never use, excuse or remain silent about men's violence against women' and act as positive role models for other men in the community. The VAWG team is reviewing all Council policies in order to mainstream a zero tolerance to sexist, harassing and abusive behaviours with clear reporting systems and access to support.

2.4.9 For the White Ribbon (16 days of activism 25 November-10 December 2022); the VAWG team is planning to organise a partnership training/webinar around the new offence of non-fatal strangulation or non-fatal suffocation (Domestic Abuse Act 2021). The Council will engage in internal and external communications during the 16 days seeking to appoint more volunteer ambassadors and champions to carry the message out to more men and raise awareness within the community. The FIFA men's World Cup commences in the same week as White Ribbon 2022, as such the message is #TheGoal – to end all violence against women and girls. This will run alongside an awareness raising campaign on how victims and survivors can get help in Barnet.

## ❖ **Objective 2: Support all victims and survivors to report, access help and recover**

2.4.10 Barnet Solace DA Advocacy and Support Service (SASS) received 310 referrals across Q1 & Q2 2022/23, representing an 18% decrease from Q4 2021/22; of these 91 (29%) declined support. The majority of service-users are aged 31 – 40 years. In this reporting period, 6 service-users identified as LBGT+ and 10 male victims accessed the service. 24 service-users had no recourse to public funds and 13% of service-users have mental health needs.

Solace Referrals	Q3 21/22	Q4 21/22	Q1 22/23	Q2 22/23
Total Referrals Received	347	380	319	310
New Service Users	147	140	112	124
DASH Risk assessments & Safety advice given	141	131	115	121
High risk cases receiving IDVA service	23	21	25	18
Total Service Users Leaving the Service	131	124	103	120

- 2.4.11 MOPAC have funded an uplift in Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA's) across London. Co-location of IDVA's improves referral pathways and access to support. Currently there are IDVA's co-located at:
- Barnet Hospital (MOPAC funded Senior IDVA)
  - Springwell, Mental Health department, Barnet Hospital (Solace Mental Health IDVA)
  - Children's and Adult's Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) (Solace IDVA)
  - Domestic Abuse One Stop Shop (Solace IDVA) working jointly with the One Stop Shop Coordinator one day per week at Barnet Homes
  - Colindale Police Station (Solace IDVA) 3 days per week and a Victim Support IDVA 2 days per week
  - Jewish Women's Aid (IDVA) 3 days per week
  - Children's Social Care (IDVA) and part-time IDVA starting October 2022
  - Edgware Community Hospital and Vale Drive Sexual Health Clinic (Public health Funded Solace Independent Sexual Violence Advocate (IDSVA) for male and female victims aged 16+
  - Solace further has a young person's lead and a Snr LGBT+ and male victim IDVA

### Housing Support & Refuge Provision

- 2.4.12 There were 147 homelessness approaches due to domestic abuse in the reporting period. Of these, 29 were provided temporary accommodation (TA). Housing options include refuge accommodation, sanctuary installations to make victims homes safer, move to private sector properties, move through the North London DA reciprocal scheme and for single applicants housing in the private rented sector. Some victims also prefer to remain with friends or family until they secure suitable accommodation and refuse TA as they want to minimise the numbers of moves whilst awaiting alternative housing.
- 2.4.13 Solace Women's Aid are commissioned by the Barnet Council to provide two women's refuges for Barnet. A third women's refuge (Minerva House) is run by Barnet homes.

Barnet Homes was successful in securing £100,000 of funding from the Department of Levelling Up, Housing & Communities to support the continuation the Minerva House provision in 2022/23

2.4.14 43 women and 36 children were supported in the 3 Barnet refuges services in Barnet in Q1 and Q2 of 2022/23.

Refuge	Bed space	Support provided in Q1 & Q2 2022/23
<b>Minerva House</b>	6 bed spaces	Supported <b>9</b> women residents and <b>7</b> children fleeing domestic abuse
<b>Hannah House and Arlene House</b>	18 bed spaces	Supported <b>34</b> women residents and <b>29</b> children fleeing domestic abuse

2.4.15 The Barnet Homes Sanctuary Scheme helps victims of domestic abuse who live in Barnet, to remain in their own home, if it is safe to do so, by increasing the security at their home. In Q1, 28 referrals for sanctuary installations were received and 24 sanctuary installations were completed. In Q2, 38 sanctuary referrals were received and 19 have been completed with 13 due to be completed.

2.4.16 Barnet Homes secured funding from MOPAC to create a dedicated DA Team within the Housing Options Service which is scheduled to start in November 2022. The DA Team will manage the most complex and high-risk housing cases for DA survivors, from the initial assessment of survivors' and their children's needs to their placement in safe-accommodation, to their move-on and resettlement in long-term accommodation. At each point, floating support will be available to hand-hold individuals through their recovery and resettlement pathway. The team will support survivors to access DA services, and will be a consistent, supportive presence to aid the recovery of those who face complex issues and additional barriers. Any movement between accommodation types will be overseen and supported to minimise trauma.

2.4.17 Barnet's One Stop Shop (OSS) resumes face to face drop-in services in November 2022. The OSS is led by Barnet Homes in partnership with Barnet council, Solace Women's Aid, Asian Women's Resource Centre, private solicitor firms, Barnet Magistrate and Cyber Care. The OSS received 209 referrals in the reporting period.

### ❖ **Objective 3: Pursue Perpetrators and Engage them in behaviour change interventions to eliminate harm to victims and their families**

2.5.1 The council commissions three areas of work to address perpetrators behaviour; these are:

- RISE Perpetrator Programme
- Young Person Perpetrator Programme (Child to Adult)
- Culturally Integrated Family Approach (CIFA) Programme

2.5.2 The Rise Perpetrator Programme is commissioned by Family Services and is aimed at reducing re-offending and repeat victimisation. The service successfully bid for a further 3-year contract starting in January 2023. The programme uses proven evidence-based models for behaviour change. The service helps perpetrators to take positive and tangible steps to prevent re-offending and works with partners to aid recovery. The 12-month referral data for the perpetrator and partner service is set out in the charts below.

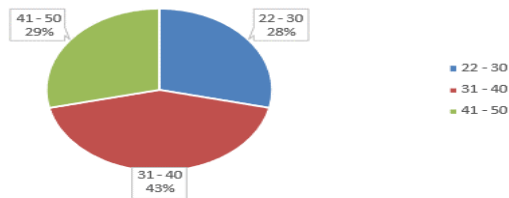
## RISE Mutual Perpetrator Programme Adults Service: Q3 21/22 – Q2 22/23

Adults Service	Q3 21/22	Q4 21/22	Q1 22/23	Q2 22/23
New referrals	15	8	9	7
Number of engaged service users in the programme at the start of the Quarter	13	16	4	8
New service users entering the programme	7	6	4	10
Number of service users leaving the service	11	13	3	14
Number of service users departing in an agreed and planned way	8	10	2	10

Ages of Service users in Q2 22/23

- Majority of service users are aged between 31-40 years old. For Q1 it was the same.

**Objective 3**



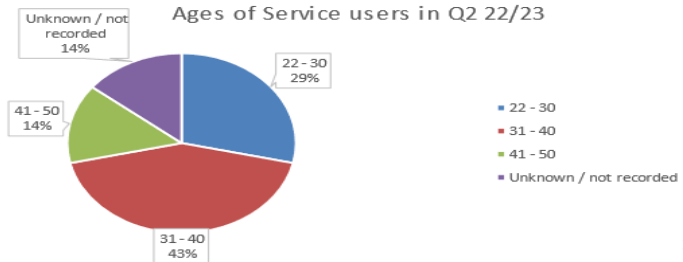
21

## RISE Mutual Perpetrator Programme Partner Service: Q3 21/22 – Q2 22/23

Partner Service	Q3 21/22	Q4 21/22	Q1 22/23	Q2 22/23
New referrals	9	11	4	7
Number of engaged service users in the programme at the start of the quarter	14	24	0	4
New service users entering the programme	1	13	0	4
Number of service users leaving the service (as this is a voluntary, all departures are considered planned)	8	7	1	10

Ages of Service users in Q2 22/23

- Majority of service users are aged between 31-40 years old



22

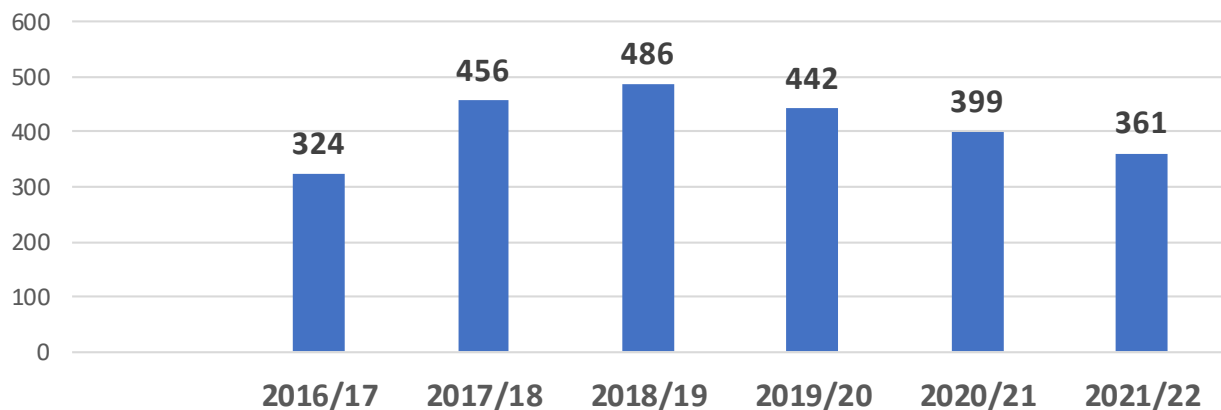


- 2.5.3 The perpetrator programme monitors progress of those attending. RISE Mutual use the Change Star to measure outcomes at assessment, midway and at the completion of the intervention. The Change Star measures change across six areas: accountability, thinking and attitudes, safe reactions, communication style, being a child centred father and personal well-being. The evaluator also conducts interviews and surveys with victim/survivors to ascertain perceived levels of safety following wider family sessions.
- 2.5.4 100% of participants made progress against at least three areas, the most common of which are Safe Actions, Communication and Being a good father (developing insight into the impact of conflict and abuse on children, acknowledging role within this, developing child-centred attitudes and behaviours). The area that sees the slowest progress over time is in the area Taking Responsibility, this can be due to victim blaming and denial of abusive behaviours; the scores do change over time as awareness increases.
- 2.5.5 CIFA (Culturally Integrated Family Approach) is a perpetrator programme that was launched in September 2021 in a partnership, led by Barnet, with Brent and Enfield. The project is funded by MOPAC and applies an intersectional approach, which considers the inter-familial conflicts that feed into the victim's abuse and distress and the perpetrator's sense of power. The intervention includes optional family sessions to incorporate a wider cultural approach - working with multi-oppressors. The CIFA practitioners work predominantly with the main perpetrator but also other family or friends/members of the community facilitating abuse. The MOPAC Deputy Mayor, Sophie Linden visited the CIFA programme in Barnet on 23 June 2022 and supported funding continuation until March 2023 for an amount of £305,832 inclusive of £30k per borough match funding. An interim evaluation report on CIFA was commissioned to Professor Anthony Goodman, Dr Rima Saini and Dr David Porteous of Middlesex University. The interim report was submitted to MOPAC/Home Office on 21 September 2022.
- 2.5.6 Family Services commission RISE Mutual to deliver a Young Person Perpetrator programme in Barnet for 11–18-year-olds. This programme provides one-to-one and group interventions for young people who are engaged in violence towards a parent(s), 30 young people, mainly aged between 13 – 15 years, have been referred in the reporting period. The Respect and Principles (RAP) Programme is also available for 13 to 18-year-old males who have been involved in adolescent intimate relationship abuse.

❖ **Objective 4: Strengthen the partnership response to improve multi-agency working and information sharing to deliver improved outcomes 7**

- 2.6.1 Barnet's Homes Domestic Abuse One Stop Shop (OSS) had 209 referrals in the reporting period. The demand for service over time is set out in the chart below. More than half of referrals are from Solace. The service is resuming face to face delivery in November 2022, the impact of this on referrals and service take up will be monitored.

## DA One Stop Shop demand

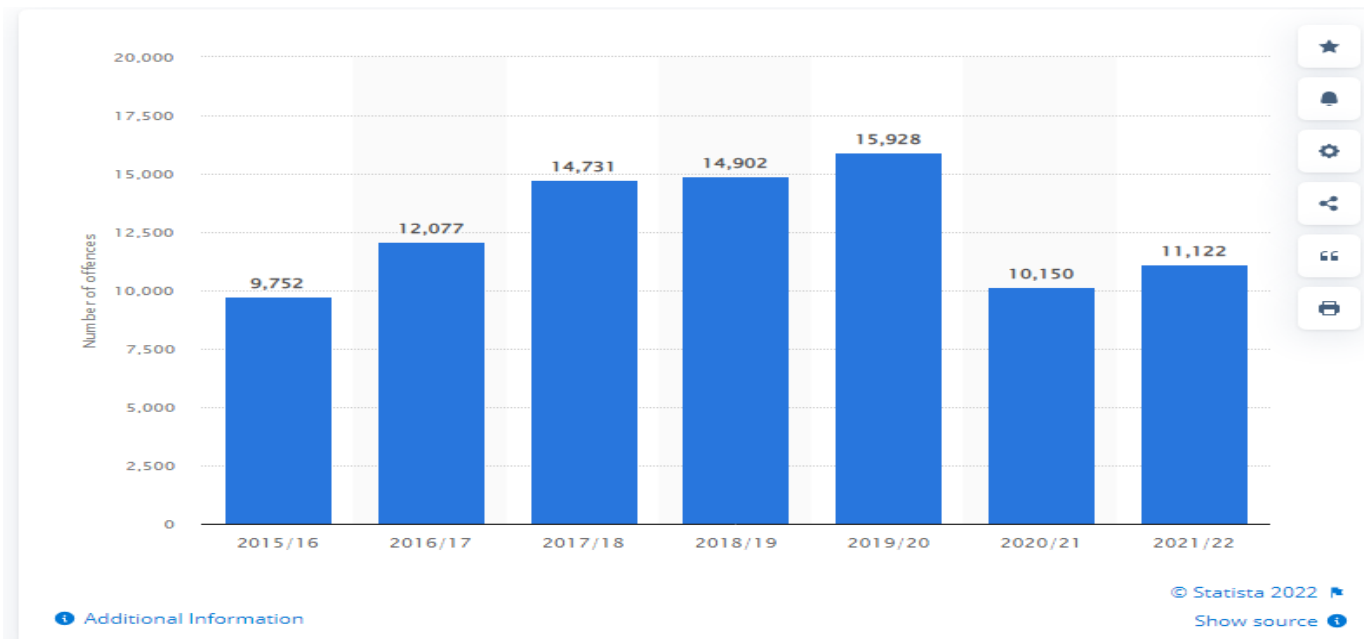


- 2.6.2 The Public Health funded IRIS programme has been commissioned to Solace since 2018; it is a partnership between health and the domestic abuse sector that provides specialist domestic abuse training, support and referral programme for general practices. There are currently 25 fully trained, 8 partially trained and 8 engaged GP surgeries out of a total of 51 GP surgeries in Barnet. 9 GP surgeries have not engaged with the IRIS program. IRIS provides specialist in-house training and provides a named Advocate Educator to whom patients can be referred for support and who works with victims affected by domestic and/or sexual abuse. The Advocate Educator sees patients at the GP surgeries to carry out risk assessment and safety planning with them. 51 referrals to advocacy services have been made from GP practices through the IRIS scheme so far in 2022/22.
- 2.6.3 When a death occurs as a result of domestic abuse, there is a statutory requirement to conduct a multi-agency Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) to identify what changes can be made to reduce the risk of similar incidents happening in the future. The purpose of Domestic Homicide Reviews is not to assign blame or responsibility but to understand what lessons there are to be learned and make recommendations based on those lessons as to how we can better work together to prevent future homicides.
- 2.6.4 Feedback has been received on the DHR 'Zoltan', a male victim. The QA Panel felt this is a well-written, honest review for a difficult and complex case, which has sufficiently explored the circumstances and identified some useful recommendations. There was evidence of best practice in how the family were involved, including offering a translated copy of the report and allowing the family sufficient time to read and comment on the draft report. There is good reference to research and the Chair made appropriate use of other information available for this review, such as police body-worn camera footage, psychiatric reports and contact with Men Reaching out. A learning document has been published internally <https://www.barnet.gov.uk/children-and-families/domestic-abuse/domestic-homicide-review>. The Home Office agreed that due to consideration for the perpetrator's children the full DHR report will not be available to the public.
- 2.6.5 Two Statutory Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) are being finalised by an Independent Chair and will be submitted to Barnet Safer Communities Partnership (BSCP) in January 2023 for approval. These are the cases of 'Duncan' (pseudonym, a male victim), who was, in October 2018, killed by his partner and 'Alyssa' (pseudonym, a female victim) killed by her partner in March 2019.

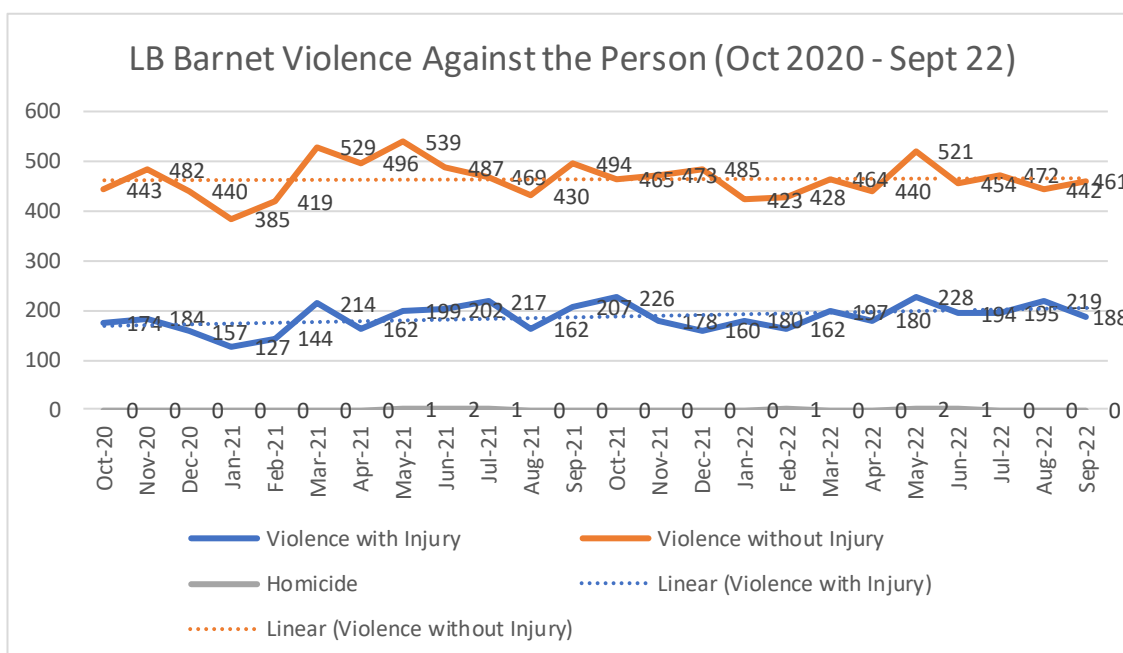
- 2.6.6 Barnet Council has signed up to the Mayor’s Women’s Night Safety Charter. The plan will include how we will work with local partners and businesses to create a network of safe spaces across the borough. This will include a communications campaign and training.
- 2.6.7 The 2022-2025 VAWG Delivery action includes expansion of the hate crime reporting model so that women and girls are able to safely report cases of harassment and abuse supported by clear referral pathways to services. The ‘Community Safety Hubs’ pathfinder programme launches on 27 October and community safety audit walks will commence the following week.
- 2.6.8 The scoping for setting up a survivor forum is in progress, careful consideration is being given to the terms of reference, aims, objectives and confidentiality. It is intended that the approach will provide a space for the voices of survivors to be heard more consistently and for victims to be empowered and supported through recovery.

## 2. Serious Youth & Adult Violence

3.1.1. The chart below depicts the overall rate of number of knife or sharp instrument offences in London between April 2015 and March 2022, Barnet is ranked 20<sup>th</sup> in London for knife crime offences.



3.1.2 Violence against the person offences in Barnet has remained relatively stable, with notable reductions during periods of national lockdown in 2020/21. The data includes all violence against the person offences and notes 8 homicides in the reporting period, all but one of which took place between the months of May – July. There were 93 knife enabled offences in Q2 2022/23; 24% of which resulted in an injury.



3.1.3 The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (PCSC Act 2022), includes a requirement for the Safer Communities Partnership to complete a strategic needs assessment to understand how violence is affecting the community and to develop a multi-agency approach to reduce violence. The Serious Violence duty will come into effect in 2023.

3.1.4 Section 13 of the 2022 PCSC Act provides that, for the purposes of the Duty, violence includes domestic abuse, sexual offences, violence against property and threats of violence but does not include terrorism. The Serious Violence Strategy is particularly concerned with homicide, violence against the person which may include both knife crime and gun crime, and criminal activity where violence is inherent such as modern day slavery and county lines drug dealing.

3.1.5 The ‘duty holders’ or responsible authorities will include:

- Police
- Fire and Rescue authorities
- Youth Justice and Probation Services
- Integrated Care Boards (formerly Clinical Commissioning Groups)
- Local authorities

3.1.6 Education and the secure estate will have a separate duty but can collaborate with duty holders. The duty will require an evidence-informed analysis, which includes local community engagement, to develop a needs assessment of the cause of serious violence and a strategy aimed at preventing and reducing incidents. Data should include:

- Local and national crime data (Youth Justice, IOM, Police and ONS - victims and offenders)
- Hospital data on serious violence injuries
- Education data (e.g. attendance, suspension and exclusion)
- Anonymised prison data (e.g. types of offences)
- VAWG and MARAC

- Children’s Social Care Data

- 3.1.7 There is a requirement to draw on local learning (learning reviews) and to engage early the Voluntary, Community, Faith and Social Enterprise, plus children and young people in the development of the Strategy in consultation about development of the strategy.
- 3.1.8 The partnership will need to map existing services and share data to understand gaps, and the need for expansion or discontinuation of existing resources. The Safer Communities Partnership Board will consider the preparation for implementation of the duty at the meeting scheduled for November 2022. The Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) may collaborate with local partnerships and take a convening role to support the development and implementation of the local strategy. VRUs are currently working to achieve the following three levels of information usage in order to support their work to prevent and reduce serious violence:
- Level 1 – Information used to inform the strategic needs assessment in order to understand local issues;
  - Level 2 – Information used to better identify hotspot locations and support a targeted approach;
  - Level 3 – Information used to better identify individuals at risk for high-intensity support programmes.
- 3.1.9 The Children and Social Work Act 2017 places a duty on three of the specified authorities (police, health and local authority) as statutory ‘safeguarding partners’ for local areas in England. The duty provides an opportunity to strengthen safeguarding children’s partnership arrangements alongside those of wider multi-agency functions for violence against women and girls, health and well-being. The Strategy, once developed will be published and kept under review by the Safer Communities Partnership on at least an annual basis to consider how solutions have impacted on serious violence in the borough using relevant data and the need for any changes based on emerging trends. Partnerships can seek support from external evaluators to support them with the process.

#### **4. Vulnerable Adolescent’s Annual Report 2021/22.**

- 4.1.1. Since 2018, Barnet’s response to tackling child exploitation and serious youth violence has been underpinned by a multi-agency strategy which has been updated to reflect emerging trends in vulnerability and exploitation.
- 4.1.2 Modern slavery is an umbrella term for all forms of slavery, human trafficking and exploitation. As it is a ‘hidden’ crime, reporting is partial as victims often unable to come forward due to fear or shame, or because they are unable to leave their situation <sup>1</sup>. More 4,000 children and young people across the UK are thought to be victims of criminal exploitation through “county lines”, with London being the highest “exporter”. In all cases of exploitation, the person who is exploiting the child or young person is able to create an impression of authority over them, which may be relative to their age, gender, intellect,

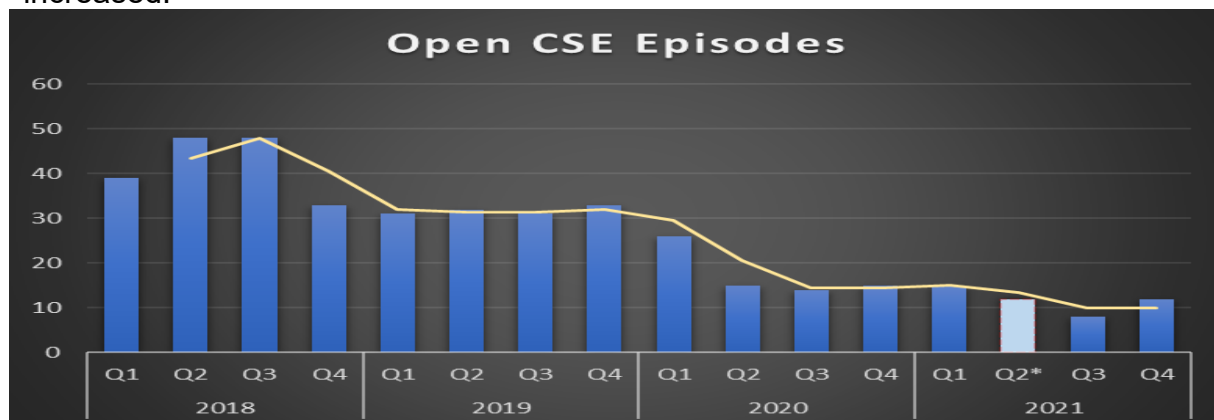
---

<sup>1</sup><https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/childvictimsofmodernslaveryintheuk/march2022>

physical strength or economic situation. Individuals that ‘groom’ young people, build trust, then abuse and exploit this trust by using threats, coercion, intimidation and violence. Research demonstrates that criminals are more likely to groom children who live in poverty, face exclusion from mainstream school, or are in care<sup>2</sup>.

### Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

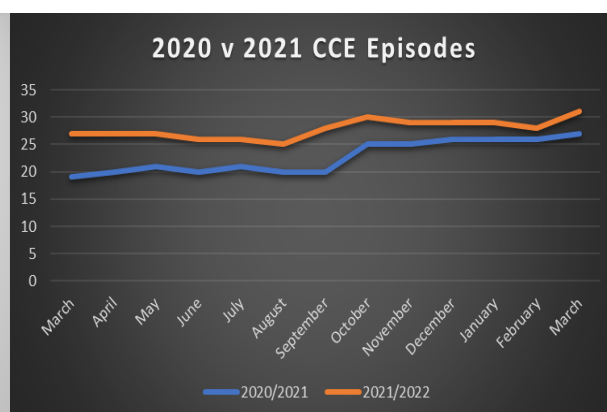
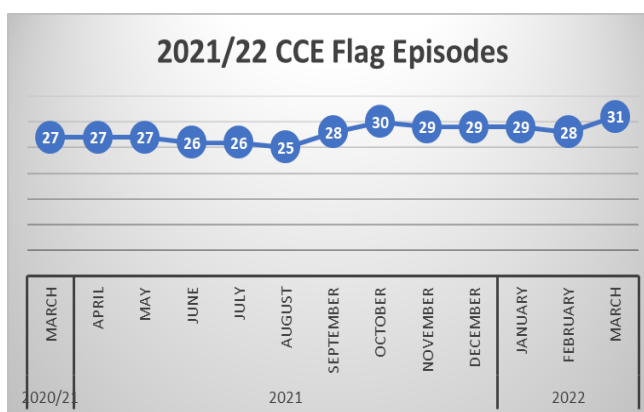
4.1.3 In 2021-22, 12 young people in children and families were identified to be at risk of CSE, the number has been declining steadily over the past three years as awareness has increased.



4.1.4 Young people aged 15 years are most likely to be identified to be at risk of CSE in 2021/22; the most common age was 17 years in 2020. All victims were female and 50% identified as being from a white ethnic background.

### Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

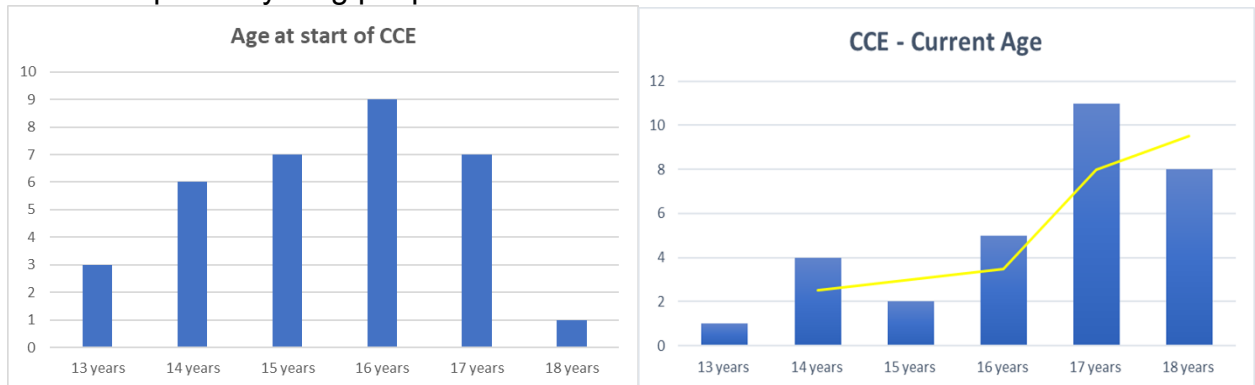
4.1.5 In 2021/22, there were 31 young people who were receiving statutory social work interventions identified as at risk of criminal exploitation. The data is cumulative, all but six of this cohort were known in previous years. There is an increase reported in 2021/22 which must be considered against lower than usual reporting in 2020/21. Increased awareness of risk factors through the Vulnerable Adolescents Strategy (2020-2022) has assisted identification of young people at risk.



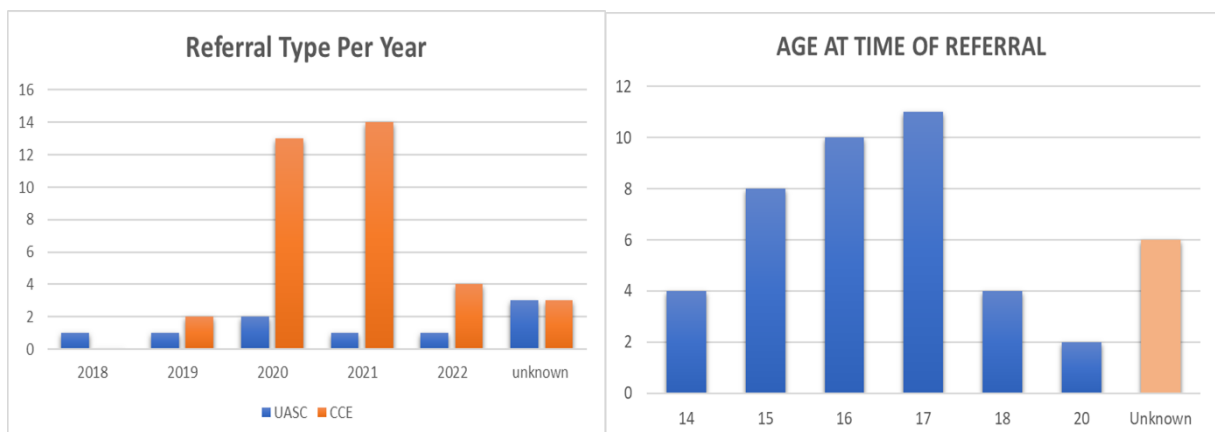
<sup>2</sup> <https://www.local.gov.uk/publications/tackling-child-exploitation-resources-pack#:~:text=Exploitation%20can%20affect%20any%20child%20but%20there%20are,an%20easy%20target%20for%20perpetrators.%20...%20More%20items>



4.1.6 In the reporting year, there is a higher volume 17 and 18 year old's, this is reflective of the long-term nature of intervention which is only made possible through building trusted relationships with young people at risk of CCE.



### Exploitation and Trafficking and Modern Slavery (National Referral Mechanism - NRM)



4.1.7 In 2020/21, 15 young people were referred to NRM. Overall, 45 young people have been referred to the NRM since 2018. Barnet's significant increase in referrals from 2020 was due an increase in awareness of modern-day slavery that recognizes young people involved in 'county lines' drug dealing as victims of exploitation and now account for 80% of referrals. Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children account for the other 20%. All but one of the young people referred are male. Young people aged 17 years have the highest volume of referrals to NRM, which is also the age that young people are most commonly reported missing from home and care.

4.1.8 The government is planning to introduce a Modern Slavery Bill with the purpose of strengthening the protection and support for victims of modern slavery and to increase accountability of companies and other organisations to drive out modern slavery from their supply chains. The draft Bill has not yet been published.

## Rescue and Response

4.1.9 Rescue and Response is a pan-London county lines support service for vulnerable young people up to the age of 25 who are caught up in county lines drug distribution networks and subject to criminal exploitation.

### There are three core elements to the project:

- Rescue and Response - a responsive and flexible 'rescue' service to young people referred for intervention.
- Intelligence Development – to inform casework, focus resources on those on the cusp of exploitation, and carry out strategic analysis on emerging county lines themes.
- Breaking the Cycle Training and Awareness Sessions – upskilling front-line professionals across London to better identify and divert young people away from county lines exploitation at the earliest possible stage.

4.1.10 In 2021/22 Barnet was the 9<sup>th</sup> highest referrer (across London) to the Rescue & Response project referring 22 young people, of which 14 young people have been linked to county lines exploitation. Gangs and organised crime groups are agile, flexible, and adept in evading detection. However, there continue to be trends with southeast and south of England coast 'lines' being the most common places for county lines drug distribution and exploitation.

<b>2020-21</b> –	1 <sup>st</sup> Ipswich	2 <sup>nd</sup> Cambridge	3 <sup>rd</sup> Portsmouth
<b>2019-20</b> –	1 <sup>st</sup> Brighton	2 <sup>nd</sup> Cambridge	3 <sup>rd</sup> Southampton
<b>2018-19</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Norwich	2 <sup>nd</sup> Brighton	3 <sup>rd</sup> Portsmouth

## Serious Youth Violence

4.1.11 In Q2 Barnet had 8 Serious Youth Violence Incidents, 3 of which occurred outside of the borough. In all incidents the young person involved was a victim rather than perpetrator; all of which were male. One young person was involved in half the victim incidents reported in the quarter which affects the overall data on age and ethnicity, for this period the average age was 17.5 years and mixed ethnic background (White/Caribbean) was representative in 63% of incidents. Knife crime is the most common incident, all were non-fatal, although in 62% of incidents in Q2 the victim suffered an injury. Burnt Oak, particularly in or around Watling Park remains the most common location for serious incidents in the borough.

4.1.12 The volume of serious youth violence incidents has fallen in London over the past four years (2017-2021), although the pandemic has impacted on this data. There has been no reduction in the number of homicides. Victims aged 15-19 years are higher for knife crime, victims are mostly Black males who are 3 times more likely to be victims of knife crime and 5 times more likely to be victims of homicide<sup>3</sup>.

4.1.13 Serious Incident Response Meetings (SIRMs) are coordinated in response to incidents of serious youth and adult violence that occur in the Borough. SIRMs take place for all

---

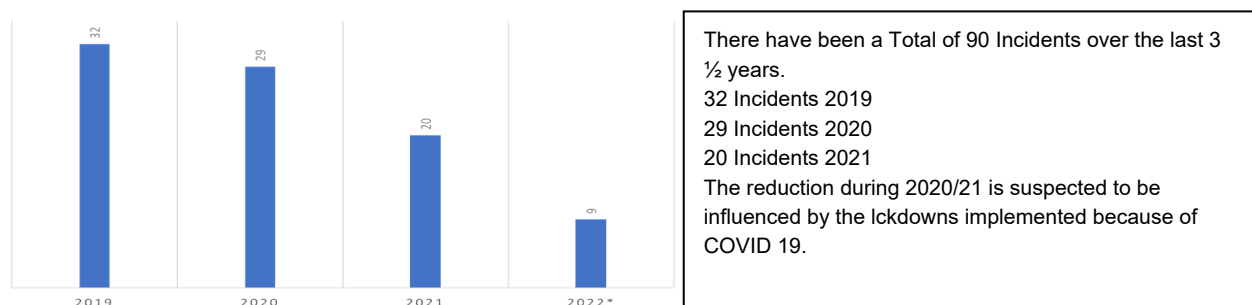
<sup>3</sup> <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/serious-youth-violence>

incidents of serious violence involving; a weapon or firearm discharge, kidnapping or serious assault, with the incident being potentially linked to gangs or exploitation violence where the victim or suspect is aged under 19 years (25 years for young people who are care experienced), or if there is a child in the victim or suspects household.

4.1.14 SIRM meetings provide an immediate risk assessment of:

- The risk management of potential incidents of reprisal due to the incident,
- The risk to immediate families/siblings and friends of both the victim and suspect,
- Safety and discharge planning if the victim is in hospital due to the injury,
- Community response actions

4.1.15 There has been a reduction of incidents requiring a SIRM since 2019, the volume has been decreasing year on year.



4.1.16 The SIRM Protocol was updated in the reporting year in response to community leaders and local Councillors raising the need for a wider community impact and collective trauma response. A secondary aspect to SIRM was introduced in July 2021 to draw on the views of community organisations and schools that were in close proximity to incidents of violent incidents. These meetings have ensured:

- clearer immediate communication with school and community groups to acknowledge the incident and clearer information as to who may be directly/indirectly affected by the incident.
- Stronger communications network,
- Improving accessibility of information, reporting and communications of positive activities and support services.
- The need to improve and include multiple languages in communications and for these to be disseminated across communities and libraries.
- Identification of emerging “no go areas” where the community feel unable to access or occupy community spaces
- Improvement in working with parents especially for primary aged children (year 5 & 6) and year 7 students in awareness raising and supporting them to have informed conversations with their children about the risk of violence and extra-familial harm

## 5. Delivering Community Projects

- 5.1 In Q4, 2021-22, Family Services successfully bid for Violence Reduction Unit (MOPAC) funds to develop a community capacity-building project to respond to incidents of serious violence. The Community Responders Project is focused in the Colindale and Burnt Oak area and comprised of community representatives from Colindale Community Trust, 4Front, FUSE, Youth Realities and Saracens and The Orion Schools. Representatives build networks of young people, community leads and parents in developing a community plan, reflecting a public health approach, to reduce violence. The project is also delivering First Aid training to pupils in Saracens, and training representatives to deliver First Aid training to the community and young people
- 5.2 The Community Responders are responsible for chairing the community impact meeting when incidents of serious violence occur in the NW9 and HA8 area. A full evaluation of the project, will be available in Spring 2023.

### Trusted Relationships Project

- 5.3 The Home Office funded 4-year Trusted Relationships Project ended in March 2022. The funding followed a Home Office commissioned review by the Early Intervention Foundation which found that a trusted relationship with an adult is an essential part of programmes aimed at supporting vulnerable children, and that the lack of trusted relationships was consistently cited in reviews of failures around child sexual abuse and exploitation. The review found that trusted relationships can help children avoid risky situations, overcome adverse circumstances in their lives, and enable the disclosure of abuse. The Barnet Trusted Relationships project delivered a school-based prevention programme (Growing Against Violence) and a community-based creative spaces programme (Art Against Knives/MAC-UK) that targeted 10 – 17-year-olds at risk of criminal and sexual exploitation.
- 5.4 The project delivered its intended outcome to positively engage socially isolated young people in services that will improve their quality of life in areas such as education, employment and housing TR - Preventative Education Delivery (Growing Against Violence). Preventative education sessions were targeted, by examining data for:
- Schools in areas with incidents of serious violence
  - Open spaces where ASB is most reported
- 5.5 The sessions delivered included 'Weapons, Choices and Consequences' 'Myths & Realities, Gangs, Choices and Consequences' 'Social Media' session along with 'It's Not just boys, Girls gangs and consequences'. The sessions aim to steer students towards healthier choices and to dispel the myths and realities of gang membership.
- 5.6 The table below sets out school-based sessions delivered over the project period.

2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Schools 35	Schools 34	Schools 19	Schools 19

Sessions 404	Sessions 104	Sessions 56	Sessions 105
Students 6,270	Students 3,000	Students 1,650	Students 3,150

5.7 The Project was evaluated by The Home Office as a feasibility study' the final report is awaited. In addition, an internal evaluation was undertaken against key outcomes to be delivered through the project. The demonstrated impact included:

- Development of the 0-19 Early Help CEAM template, co-produced using a young person engagement tool which is now in use across Family Services.
- Supported and developed a good practice model of how VCFSE/grassroots organization can work with statutory organisations and highlighted the importance of integrated working around young people
- Supporting the voice of the child and their perspective of who they have a trusted relationship with, and the need for this to be considered in planning.
- The importance of place-based services that reach young people where they live and go to school
- Reshaping and challenging the partners of the Vulnerable Adolescents Risk Panel to adopt more child focused and psychologically informed discussions around risk.

### **Sibling Mentoring Project (St Christophers)**

5.8 The Youth Endowment Fund provided 18-month funding for a Sibling Mentoring project to provide targeted mentoring to children aged 10-14 with an older sibling involved in the criminal justice system. The project, delivered by St Christopher's, provided for up to ten mentoring sessions with children and young people with the aim of diverting them from future involvement in the criminal justice system. The project ended in Q3 2021.

5.9 The Sibling Mentoring project received just over 70 referrals during the project and worked with 36 young people with 27 young people completing all sessions. Uptake of the programme was affected by the pandemic which restricted face-to-face engagement and capacity to identify young people who would benefit from additional support.

5.10 Some young people did go on to offend following the mentoring sessions; it was concluded that intervention was implemented too late for this cohort as they were already victims of exploitation and had developed criminal affiliations. Gang exit work was needed for this group of young people.

5.11 A positive unintended consequence of the project was that St Christopher's, the project delivery lead, developed an alternative on-line approach to mentoring due to the impact of the pandemic, which has now been disseminated across Family Services. One of the key recommendations from this project was that there needed to be a mix of approaches available to support engagement and mentoring activities.

5.12 Barnet Family Services coordinate a monthly Serious Adult Violence Panel (SAV) which provides a forum for the multi-agency partnership to manage individuals involved in serious violence and assist youth to adult transitions.

- 5.13 The SAV panel was established in May 2020 and discussing 10 individuals per month, although in Q2 the Police membership ceased due to staffing changes and capacity which has meant there have been no referrals into SAV from the Police in this quarter.
- 5.14 The SAV Panel oversaw 30 individuals in Q2, 11 of which were new referrals, 75% of which were referred by Probation Services. For the first time since its inception, a female was discussed at SAV in Q2. Individuals discussed at SAV are aged between 18 – 40 years, 58% of these are aged 18-25 years and 50% were gang affiliated/nominals
- 5.15 Barnet Family Services have developed a Victim Coordinator role with London Crime Prevention Funding (LCPF) to strengthen the support for direct and indirect victims of violent offending and to plug the gap of the Young Persons Victim Support Service when funding ended in March 2022. The coordinator started post in September and will be working with partner agencies to support victims of crime and assist identification and signposting to services including housing and trauma therapy in line with the Victims Code of Practice.
- 5.16 The Victim Coordinator will be establishing a multi-agency network panel to support joined-up recovery plans and a community-based hub for drop-in support. The Victim Coordinator has received 6 referrals from Family Services risk panels and one from Barnet Homes within 10 days of starting in post and has been providing advice, guidance, onward referral, and support for personal safety and safety around the home.
- 5.17 Family Services oversee delivery of a range of services aimed at reducing youth and adult violence. These include direct work with children and young people through violence prevention programmes, weapons awareness, positive activities, mentoring and diversionary activities, parenting programmes and intensive whole family interventions. These will be mapped and reviewed for effectiveness as part of the needs assessment under the Serious Violence duty in 2023.

## 6. Reducing Reoffending

- 6.1 Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is a multi-agency non-statutory national framework for managing prolific, persistent & violent offenders, it features prominently in the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) Police & Crime Plan 2021-2025, HM Government Neighbourhood Crime IOM Strategy (December 2020), HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) National Operational Guidance April 2021 and HMPPS Probation London Reducing Reoffending Plan 2022-2025.
- 6.2 The previous London IOM model did not take into account risk of violence and did not provide a reliable system for consistent decision making across London. As the number of individuals who were eligible for IOM grew >39% between 2013 and 2019; the number of individuals in IOM committing violent offences also grew >30% in the same period. This was a key driver for change in London.
- 6.3 The IOM model allows for focused management of persistent/violent offenders which means that individuals that do not engage are arrested or 'breached' (returned to court) more swiftly and the frequency and seriousness of offending is reduced.



- 6.4 Barnet's IOM delivers bespoke interventions to reduce re-offending, working with c.100 persistent/violent offenders with a proven reduction in reoffending of approximately 26%. The Criminogenic Needs of Barnet IOM cohort include support needs for:
- Accommodation
  - Drugs/Alcohol & Dual Diagnosis – Change, Grow & Live.
  - Mental Health
  - Department of Work & Pensions – Benefits/Employment/Training/Education/Finance.
  - Thinking & Behaviour
  - Lifestyle
  - Attitudes
  - Emotional Well being
  - Relationships
- 6.5 Performance data, both locally and nationally shows there is approximately 5-10% of adults who are considered the most 'hard to engage' and who often have complex needs. The best efforts of a range of rehabilitative interventions, sometimes over several years does not create the change intended through interventions.
- 6.6 An analysis of local data focused on the young people who had transitioned from youth offending into adult offending were mostly victims of exploitation by criminal gangs and with a number of additional vulnerabilities including educational needs, family dysfunction and suffering from significant trauma.
- 6.7 Barnet's IOM cohort is comprised of 102 individuals in Q2, of these 86 are statutory offenders who are managed on license by Probation Services. The other 16 are non-statutory and managed by IOM Police.
- 6.8 In the cohort, 88 are male and 74% are aged 25 years+. There is a link to Minerva Advance Project through Probation Services for those in the IOM cohort who are female. Individuals with a white ethnicity make up the largest single ethnic group (n=54), followed by individuals of a Black ethnicity (n=33). 68% have medium/high risk and vulnerability scores.
- 6.9 In the 12 months prior to the individuals being adopted on to the IOM cohort in Barnet, they collectively committed 2814 offences, reducing to 1491 following focused IOM intervention. Barnet IOM supports reductions in reoffending by providing holistic support in housing (75-90% housed), financial stability/access to employment (75-85%), access to drug and alcohol support (45-60%), Probation education (50%), Fitness First Academy (100%).
- 6.10 The Ministry of Justice reports that adults released from custodial sentences of less than 12 months have a proven reoffending rate of 58.4% and adults released from sentences of less than or equal to 6 months had a proven reoffending rate of 60.1%. Through a combination of collaborative/joined up Multi-agency 'One Plan' focused enforcement & supportive interventions Barnet IOM have been able to reduce the reoffending rate of this prolific/persistent & violent group of adult offenders to 26%.
- 6.11 MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) provides funding No1 Fitness First Educational Academy to provide mentoring and key worker support for 17–25 year olds.

The Fitness Academy staff are comprised of adults with lived experience of offending and qualified mentors. 13 of the IOM cohort have accessed Fitness First support with:

- 8 completing Fitness Course (61.5%)
- 2 obtained Fitness Coach qualification (15%)
- 13 completing Mentoring (100%)
- 11 completing Employability Skills (84.6%)
- 8 completing Digital Skills 61.5%)
- 1 re-offended

6.12 Fitness First Academy mainly engage face to face, alternative community spaces are being considered to support face to face engagement in a wider range of locations. IOM individuals assessed as high/medium risk are targeted for daily contact with those assessed as Green being contacted 2-3 times a week.

#### Case Study:

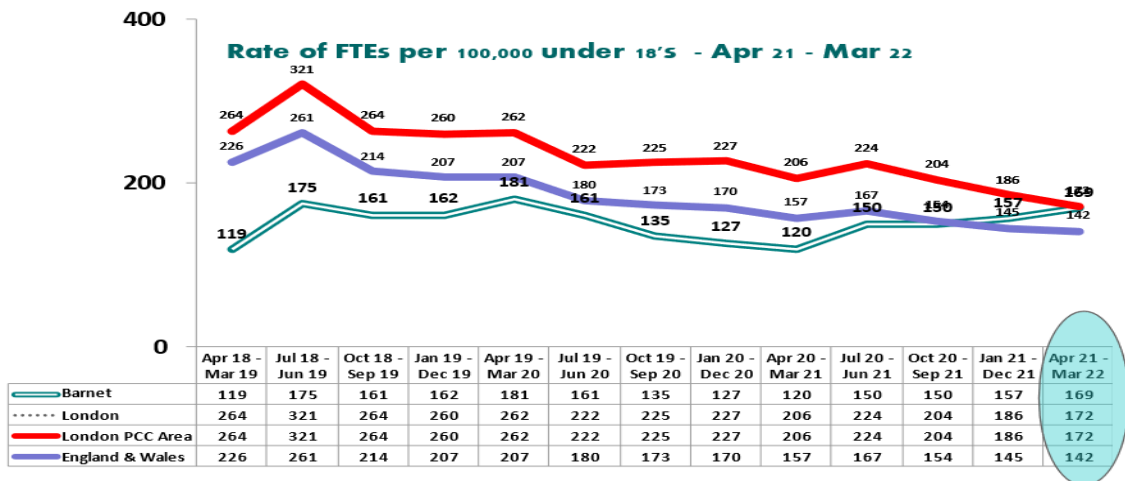
One IOM nominal who completed the programme was supported in applying for 2 warehouse jobs and prepared for a job interview with Pure Gym Palmers Green. Alongside education support, he has been supported to address housing needs, substance misuse and attend outstanding court hearings. Prior to IOM involvement, the individual was re-offending weekly; the high intensity engagement with education, job-seeking and mentoring has resulted in no new offending

## 7 Reducing Youth Offending

7.1 Barnet Youth Justice Services (YJS) work with young people aged 10 to 17 who have offended. The rate of First Time Entrants (FTE) into the Youth Justice system is monitored nationally against 100,000 population. Barnet has maintained lower rates of FTE than England and Wales until September 2021 when the volume started to increase. Barnet's rate has risen to 169 per 100,000, which although lower than the London average (n=172), is now above the national rate in England and Wales (n=142) for the first time.

7.2 The data below demonstrates lower than average numbers during the first year of Covid 2020/21 which has gradually increase over the year 2021/22; this is, in part, due to the impact of Covid-19 causing delays to young people being handed down Court and Out-of-Court Disposals. As anticipated, the clearance of a backlog of children and young people released under investigation during 2020/21 is now impacting on the volume of recorded First Time Entrants.

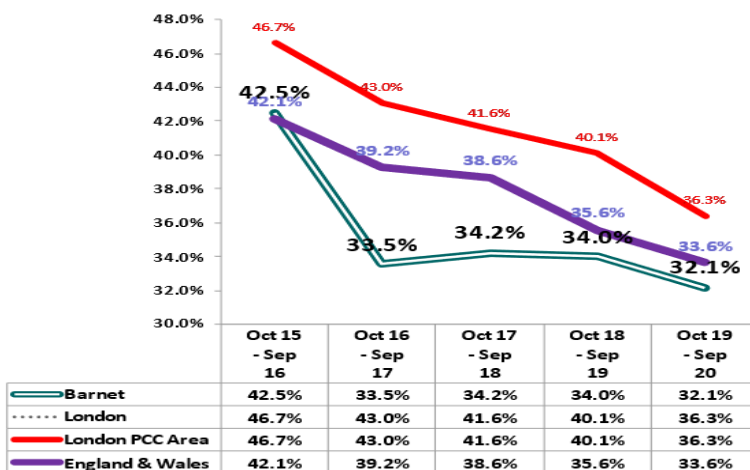
## First Time Entrants (FTEs)



**BARNET**  
LONDON BOROUGH

- 7.3 The binary re-offending rate for Barnet YJS remains on a downward trajectory and is currently 32.1% which is lower than London and National averages. (The binary rate is calculated as the percentage of offenders with a proven re-offence in the reporting period). Brent is 37% and Harrow is 20% higher than Barnet. Barnet's reoffending rate is most similar to Kingston and Richmond within the Youth Justice Family. Barnet's effective partnership working, desistance-focused interventions and positive child-centred activities support the low re-offending rates.

## Reduction in re-offending – Binary Reoffending Rate



Local Authority	% Reoffending
<b>Barnet</b>	<b>32.1%</b>
New YJS Family	
Reading	24.6%
Milton Keynes	22.3%
Bromley	27.3%
Kingston and Richmond	32.7%
Hounslow	35.5%
Sutton	36.7%
Ealing	36.9%
Hillingdon	38.6%
Merton	42.6%
Redbridge	46.6%

**BARNET**  
LONDON BOROUGH

- 7.4 There has been a focus on girls in the Youth Justice System following an increase in numbers over the past 24 months. The increase was largely relative to young people

coming out of 'Covid-19 lockdown' periods and engaging in alcohol misuse and anti-social behaviours. The Youth Justice Team have undertaken bespoke interventions with girls, including a new 'girls group' to ensure that the causes of offending and needs of girls in the Youth Justice system are understood and met. For girls transitioning into adulthood, the Minerva Advance Programme is utilized for step-down support.

## **8 Strategic Planning**

- 8.1 The 0-19 Early Help Strategy is in final draft and will be shared with the Children, Education and Safeguarding Committee in November 2022, where agreement for public consultation on the strategy will be sought. This is the first stage of the multi-agency strategies that are being updated to support stronger strategic alignment which will sit under the new Children and Young People's Plan that is currently in development.
- 8.2 With the creation of Drug Partnership Boards and the Serious Violence Duty that will come into effect in 2023, the Vulnerable Adolescents Strategy and Reducing Reoffending Plan will be updated in congruence with these and the published Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy (2022 – 2025), Corporate Parenting Strategy and the 'My Say Matters', Child Participation Strategy (2022 – 2025), ensuring coordinated and ambitious strategic plans focused on prevention, reducing harm, violence, exploitation and offending.

## **9 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 9.1 To update the Safer Community Partnership Board regarding the progress made in relation to the delivery of the various work strands in Family Services in relation to Domestic Abuse, VAWG, Exploitation, Serious Youth Violence and Reducing Reoffending.
- 9.2 For the SCPB to recognise progress made against the ambitions of the council in delivering reductions in exploitation, offending and comprehensive services to tackle all forms of violence and to note the commitment of the local authority to achieving a cohesive local model of delivery that improves outcomes for all residents.

## **10 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED**

- 10.1 Not relevant in relation to this report.

## **11 POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION**

- 11.1 To develop partnership-led and community informed local strategies to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation and offending which will inform monitoring fora and governance arrangements for this comprehensive group of services.
- 11.2 Family Services will coordinate stakeholder meetings to explore key priorities and undertake public consultation and member engagement activities to agree local strategic priorities and plans for coordinated delivery.

## **12 IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION**

### **Corporate Priorities and Performance**

- 12.1 The activities above align with the 'Family Friendly' priority in the current corporate plan (the Barnet Plan 2021-2025) however, we expect the new administration to develop a new corporate plan, consistent with the new administration's priorities.

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

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

## **14 Legal and Constitutional References**

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 The BSCP is a Community Safety Partnership set up in accordance with the requirement of the section 5 Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended by section 108 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009.
- 14.3 The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 places a duty on local authorities in England to assess the need for accommodation-based support to victims of domestic abuse, prepare and publish a strategy for the provision of such support and monitor and evaluate its effectiveness. Prior to publishing a strategy, the local authority must consult the domestic abuse local partnership board and such other persons as the local authority considers appropriate.
- 14.4 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.
- 14.5 Section 40 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a duty on local authorities, after consultation with the relevant persons and bodies, to formulate and implement for each year a plan (a "youth justice plan") setting out:
- (a) how youth justice services in their area are to be provided and funded; and
  - (b) how the youth offending team or teams established by them are to be composed and funded, how they are to operate, and what functions they are to carry out.
- 14.6 The Chair of the Youth Justice Board has responsibility for submitting the Youth Justice Plan to the Youth Justice Board established under section 41 and shall publish it as required by the Secretary of State."

## **15 Insight**

n/a

## **16 Social Value**

- 16.1 The cost of offending and reoffending is set out in the 2018 Home Office report on the Economic and Social Cost of Crime (2<sup>nd</sup> 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.
- 16.2 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).
- 16.3 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.
- 16.4 Violence preventative interventions, improve educational and health outcomes. Violence is a major cause of ill health negatively affects wellbeing; it is strongly related to inequalities. The poorest fifth of people in England have hospital admission rates for violence five times higher than those of the most affluent fifth. It affects individuals and communities and is a drain on health services, the criminal justice system and the wider economy. (Serious Violence Duty: Draft Guidance for responsible authorities, 202).

## **17 Risk Management**

- 17.1 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.

## **18 Equalities and Diversity**

- 18.1 Decision makers should have due regard to the public sector equality duty in making their decisions. Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 sets out the public-sector equality duty to which the authority must have due regard.
- 18.2 Elected Members are to satisfy themselves that equality considerations are integrated into day-to-day business and that all proposals emerging from the business planning process have taken into consideration the impact, if any, on any protected group and



what mitigating factors can be put in place. The equalities duties are continuing duties they are not duties to secure a particular outcome.

18.3 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:

- remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
- 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;
- 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.

18.4 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:

- Tackle prejudice, and
- Promote understanding.

18.5 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:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race,
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage and Civil partnership

18.6 The commitment to the Public Sector Equality Duty is set out in the council's Equalities, Diversity and Inclusion Policy 2021-2025 which aims to actively tackle inequalities, foster good relationships across our communities and recognise the contributions that people from different backgrounds make to life in our borough. Violence and offending affect all communities and there well documented racial disproportionality in the criminal justice system for children and adults that must be addressed. The Domestic Abuse & Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy and action plans to reduce violence, recognises the intersectionality of protected characteristics, disadvantage and discrimination. It is our aim for the borough to be a fair, inclusive and a safe place for all our communities. Where discrimination is tackled, hate crime is reported and dealt with promptly, and everyone feels safe to live their life.

## **19 Corporate Parenting**

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 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.

## **20 Consultation and Engagement**

- 20.1 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.
- 20.2 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.

20.3 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.

**21. Environmental Impact**

21.1 Not relevant for this report.

**22. Background Papers**

22.1 None.

This page is intentionally left blank

**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](mailto:corinna.demetriou@barnet.gov.uk)

## Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

Subject	Decision requested	Report Of	Contributing Officer(s)
<b>22 July 2022</b>			
Performance Update (Q4 2021/22 & Q1 2022/23)	Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Community Safety Team, LBB	
Family Services Update (Q4)	Relevant to Priority 4 of the Community Safety Strategy	Director Children’s Social Care, LBB	
North West BCU Police Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board	Relevant to all areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Metropolitan Police	
London Fire Brigade Annual Update	Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Borough Commander, Barnet, London Fire Brigade	
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	
<b>4 November 2022</b>			
SCP Strategy 22/23 Action plan & performance update (Q1 & Q2 2022/23)	Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Community Safety Team, LBB	



## Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

Subject	Decision requested	Report Of	Contributing Officer(s)
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	
Financial Abuse workshop findings		Chair, Barnet Safeguarding Board	
Combatting Drug Partnership		Director of Public Health, LBB	
<b>20 January 2023</b>			
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	
Family Services Update		Director Children’s Social Care, LBB	
Autism and the Criminal Justice System Report		Ray Booth, Barnet Mencap	

## Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

Subject	Decision requested	Report Of	Contributing Officer(s)
Hate Crime Project – Annual report		Prevent Education Officer	
<b>28 April 2023</b>			
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			
Suggested future items	Source	Report of	Contribution Officer(s)
Inclusion Barnet		VCS representation lead at Inclusion Barnet VCS Support Lead	
Victim Support		TBC Victim Support	
North West London Magistrates Court		TBC	
North Central London Clinical Commissioning Group	Update on Serious Youth Crime Reduction	Assistant Director Communities (Health Inequalities) at NHS NCL CCG	
Middlesex University		TBC	
Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board		Independent Chairman, Adults Safeguarding Board	
Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board		Chairman, Safer Neighbourhood Board	
Department for Work and Pensions		Senior National Account Manager, DWP	

This page is intentionally left blank