

<u>Meeting</u>
Safer Communities Partnership Board
<u>Date and time</u>
Friday 20th January, 2023
At 10.00 am
<u>Venue</u>
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

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

In line with the Constitution's Public Participation and Engagement Rules, requests to submit public questions 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 17 January 2023 at 10AM. Requests must be submitted to corinna.demetriou@barnet.gov.uk

Andrew Charlwood – Head of Governance

Please note that the below agenda may not reflect the order in which items will be heard at the meeting.

Governance Service contact: Corinna Demetriou corinna.demetriou@barnet.gov.uk

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

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Order of Business

Item No	Title of Report	Pages
1.	Welcome and Introductions	
2.	Minutes of Previous Meeting	5 - 12
3.	Apologies for Absence	
4.	Matters Arising	
5.	Performance Dashboard up to and including November 2022	13 - 28
6.	Family Services Report on Reducing Offending and Tackling Violence	29 - 70
7.	North West BCU Police Update- Verbal Update	
8.	London Fire Brigade update including Commissioners report- Verbal Update	
9.	Autism and the Criminal Justice System Report	71 - 74
10.	Hate Crime Project - Annual report	75 - 88
11.	Combatting drugs Partnership- Verbal Update	
12.	Forward Work Programme	89 - 92
13.	Any Other Business	
14.	Date of Next Meeting- 28 th April 2023	

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Safer Communities Partnership Board

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

AGENDA ITEM 2

Board Members present:

Councillor Sara Conway	Chair
Clair Green	Director of Assurance, LBB
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
Luke Kwamya	Head of Public Health Commissioning
Matt Leng	Community Safety Manager, LBB
Richard Norfolk	Reducing Offending Partnership Manager, LBB
Ben Norfolk	Community Safety Analyst, LBB
Latoya Ridge	Senior Operations Manager, Victim Support
Altaf Patel	Community Safety, CCTV & Intelligence Manager
Peter Curtin	London Fire Brigade
Amlan Ghoshal	Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board
Fiona Bateman	Independent Chair, Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board
Reshma Hirani	Hate Crime reporting Coordinator, Barnet Mencap
Tamara Barnett	Head of Partnerships, MOPAC
Louise Samuels	Senior Employer & Partnership Manager, DWP
Koreen Logie	Head of Service, National Probation Service
Greg Terefenko	Head of Housing, Barnet Homes
Caroline Collier	Chief Executive, Inclusion Barnet
Ray Booth	Chief Executive, Barnet Mencap

1. Welcome and Introductions

The Chair welcomed all to the meeting.

2. Minutes of Previous Meeting

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

3. Apologies for Absence

Apologies were received from Alice Bird, MOPAC Policy Officer and Tamara Djuretic, Director of Public Health

4. Matters Arising

There were none.

5. Community Safety Strategy 2022-2027 Update and 2022-2023 Action Plan

Maggie Higon Brown, Head of Community Safety, elaborated on the report. It was noted that the Community Safety Strategy 2022 – 2027 was agreed at Safer Communities Partnership Board in July 2022 and had since then, been subject to formal design and rebranding.

The Chair, on behalf of the administration, thanked officers for their work and contributions on the Community Safety Strategy Update and Action Plan.

The Safer Communities Partnership Board noted the re-branding and design of the Community Safety Strategy 2022 – 2027.

The Safer Communities Partnership Board agreed the Action Plan 2022 – 2023 and noted progress being made against the five priorities set out in the Community Safety Strategy 2022 – 2027.

The Safer Communities Partnership Board noted and commented on the 2021 – 2022 annual Strategic Crime Needs Assessment (SCNA).

6. Community Safety Team Performance Dashboard- up to and including August 2022

Matt Leng, Community Safety Manager presented the performance dashboard and took the Board through the performance data covering the period of May 2022 up to and including August 2022.

Burglaries remained a big concern across the whole borough and with the appointment of the new Commissioner new initiatives about how to approach burglaries and how they are investigated have been introduced. One of the new innovative techniques is the targeting of repeat victims in certain wards across the borough as part of Operation Goldsmith.

It is anticipated that the pilot scheme will produce good results and an update will be provided at the next meeting with any indicative results from this. It was agreed that CI Lynch would seek to collate information on the demographics of repeat victims and pass to the Adult Safeguarding Team to identify whether there were any vulnerable adults being repeatedly targeted.

The following information was noted:

- There had been an increase in the number of robberies of personal property and it was anticipated that there would be a further spike, report at the next meeting, due to the upcoming release of a high value phone.
- There had been 82 knife crimes in the last 12 months up to August 2022; a decrease of 3.5% when compared to the previous 12-month data and similarly, there had been an overall decrease in Domestic abuse reported in

the past 3 months. Compared to the data of the previous 12 months, there had been a decrease of 14.8%.

- Between June and August 2022 there had been 2,591 calls regarding anti-social behaviour in Barnet, with 9,54 calls in the last 12 months. With Barnet currently tracking the median line. A deeper dive into the repeat callers would be carried out to gather additional data so that we information can be gathered and to identify any trends against specific groups.
- Gun Crime- there was 1 case of Gun crime lethal barrellled discharged in Barnet in the past 12 months, with none reported between June and August 2022.
- The public perception of knife crime and other violent crimes has not diminished. There have been a number of additional patrols which are targeting specific hotspots in the borough and it was expected that the additional resource for that that would be in place up until Christmas 2022 as violence with injury runs parallel to robbery which may increase in the weeks leading up to the festive period.

The Chair reported that requests had been made for more police following the ward boundary changes, which created new wards.

The Police confirmed that date of the Knife Crime Awareness week, which would run from the 14th November 2022.

The Board noted the Performance Dashboard up to and including August 2022 as set out in the report.

7. North West BCU Police Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board - Verbal Update

Inspector Zitver gave a verbal update and the board noted that there was continued work in tackling robberies and there had been an increase in the number of neighbourhood patrols carried out.

The Board were notified that the 'School Teams' would be visiting various schools in the area to offer assurance and education. With increased late-night shopping, it is anticipated that there may be increases in robberies as suspects look for opportunities. Knife- crime prevention remained a priority with potential test purchases be undertaken in locations across the borough.

Seasonal changes may also impact on future crime data with the festive period, various faith-based events, bonfire night, the World Cup (which may increase Anti-Social Behaviour) leading to increased number of officers patrolling on the street.

Chief Inspection Lynch updated the Board and noted the Offensive Weapon and Homicide Review work that is currently underway as well as the Combatting Drugs Partnership.

8. Family Services Report on Reducing Offending and Tackling Violence

Tina McElligott, Director Early Help & Children's Social Care elaborated on her report and explained to the Board that the report provided an overview to the Safer Communities Partnership Board on key areas of Family Services delivery that cross-over into the Community Safety Strategy.

The following information was noted:

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 tackle all forms of violence against women and girls.

Barnet's rate of DA incidents is 12.5 per 1000 population, the third lowest rate of reported domestic abuse in London.

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).

A total of 69 multi-agency practitioners and managers attended DA & VAWG

The number of children who had been identified as being at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation has seen a steady decline over the past 3 years as awareness of the issues has increased.

Child Criminal exploitation remained a concern as in 2021/22 there were 31 young people who were receiving statutory social work interventions identified as at risk of criminal exploitation.

In response to questions asked, the police commented that County line destinations were not particularly linked by public transport to Barnet, and they continued to work in conjunction with the British Transport Police on the matter. Reference was made to a charitable organisation, the ['Railway Children'](#) that works in safeguarding children and young adults in conjunction with the rail industry.

Richard Norfolk, Reducing Offending Partnership Manager explained that Integrated Offender Management (IOM) was a new framework for managing persistent and violent offenders, introduced in the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime plan. There were at present, 102 persistent offenders in Barnet and it was noted that 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.

The Public Health funded IRIS programme is a partnership between health and the domestic abuse sector that provides specialist domestic abuse training. It was

reported that 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 and it was noted that this would be flagged up at the next Health and Wellbeing Board as the GP surgeries not engaging was a cause of concern.

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

9. Hate Crime Update - Verbal Update

The Chair thanked all partners for their involvement in a successful wee of Hate Crime Awareness. Barnet Mencap reported that they had recently held the Awareness week from the 8th October 2022, hosting a number of information stands focusing on making Barnet a safe community for all. Thanks was given to the various agencies and organisations. Thanks was given also to Councillor Conway and her fellow Councillors for their support and engagement during the awareness week.

The following information was noted:

Updated Hate Crime figures published by the home officer were that up to March 2022, there had been over 155,000 incidents reported to the police nationally, which was an increase in the previous year of 26%.

Between June to September 2022, Barnet there had been 539 instances of hate crime reported:

- 103 were antisemitic
- 15 were Islamophobic
- 12 were disability- related
- 61 were homophobic
- 8 were transgender

Barnet Safe Places scheme was looking to expand, which provides a safe place especially for those with learning disabilities, autism or other healthcare needs. Forty locations across Barnet had registered as a safe place, including libraries and shops.

The representative from the Fire Service suggested that Fire Stations be contacted for inclusion as they were open and manned around the clock.

The Safer Communities Partnership Board noted the updates provided in relation to Hate Crime.

10. Financial Abuse workshop findings

Fiona Bateman, Independent Chair of Barnet and Islington Safeguarding Adults Board updated the Board on the outcomes of the recently held Financial Abuse workshop findings.

During the pandemic it had been identified that there had been an increase in the level and complexities of financial abuse resulting in people with care and support needs being left without financial security and unable to meet their basic needs, including people specifically targeted for financial/ material abuse because of their disabilities or social isolation. It was further noted that there had been a recent change in law that included economic abuse within the Domestic Abuse Act 2021

Instances of familial financial abuse had increased, and it was anticipated that there would be further increases due to increased poverty and the cost-of-living crisis.

Practitioners attending the workshop reported that they often felt powerless to intervene if the adult experiencing abuse did not want to escalate concerns to a safeguarding or police enquiry. It was reported that the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) specialist safeguarding practitioners could conduct an emergency home visit if necessary, that was not dependent on the adult's consent and put a protection plan in place.

Declan Khan- Assistant Director, Counter Fraud, Community Safety & Protection commented that fraud investigators at local authorities could also play an active part in dealing with identifying any issues with direct payment fraud and would work with Fiona and her team and input the development of practitioners guide or toolkit. It was also suggested information relating to the proposed toolkit be publicised on Cost-of-Living assistance websites to offer information to potential victims and as a deterrent to perpetrators.

The Safer Communities Partnership Board noted the report and thanked Fiona Bateman for presentation.

11. Combatting Drugs Partnership- Verbal Update

Luke Kwamya –Head of Public Health Commissioning, gave a verbal update to the Board and reported that a 'Combatting Drugs Partnership' workshop had been held on the 3 November 2022 and had been well attended and thanked officers who were in attendance. He reported that as of August 2022, it was a requirement for the Council to have a named Senior Responsible Officer – the Director of Public Health. It was noted that the Terms of Reference for the partnership had been approved and that the at the meeting, the scene had been set for the priorities and desired outcomes of partnership:

- Decreasing the number of people using drugs
- Target and decrease the number of drug related crimes
- Reduce the number of deaths and harm caused by drug use.
- Disrupt drug dealing and county lines activities

The Safer Communities Partnership Board noted the update

12. Forward Work Programme

The Board discussed the Forward Plan programme and were urged to notify the relevant officer of any items they wished be included on the Forward Plan.

The Head of Public Health Commissioning commented that performance data on drug and alcohol misuse be presented at the next meeting of the Community Safety Partnership Board.

13. Any Other Business

None.

14. Date of Next Meeting

The date of the next meeting: 20th January 2023.

The meeting finished at 11.43am

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Performance Dashboard up to and including November 2022

AGENDA ITEM 5

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>

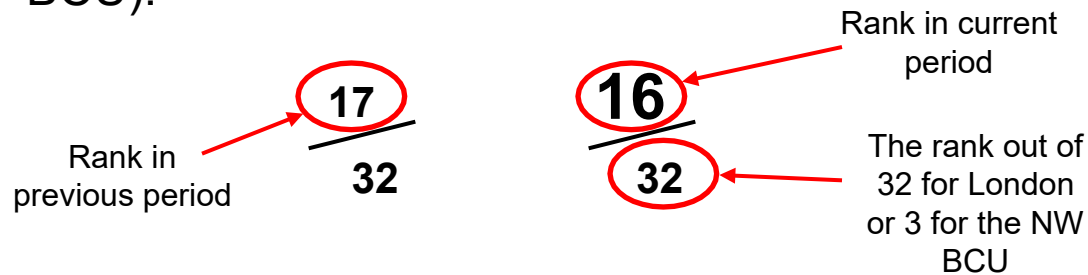
*Repeat ASB Data is gathered from the Metropolitan Police on request.

Slides 4-10 are formed from the above sources and will be presented by MPS NW BCU

Slides 11-16 are formed from LBB data (ECINS/CCTV) and will be presented by LBB

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.

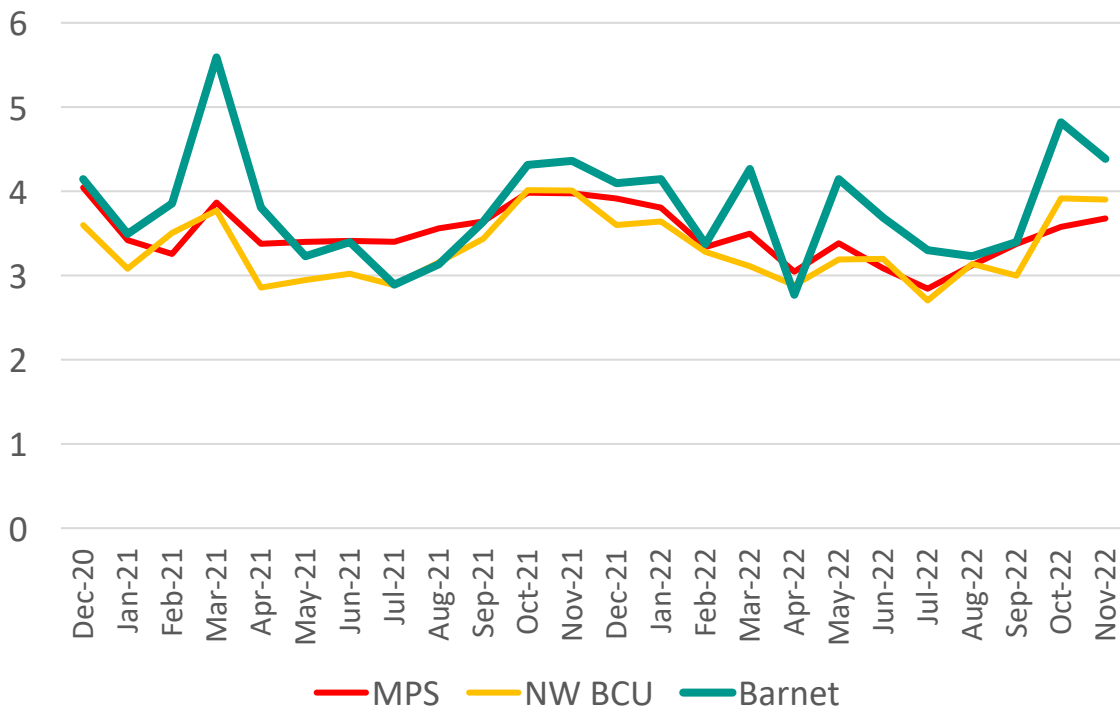
Domestic Burglary



In the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022 there were 523 cases of Residential Burglary in Barnet

Trend

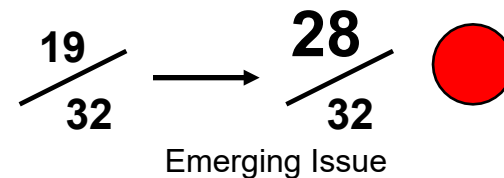
Residential Burglary per 10,000 Population



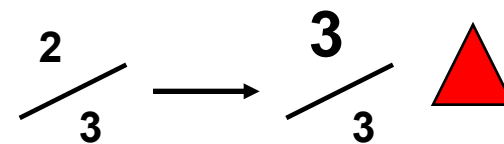
There were 1893 cases of Residential Burglary in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 1903. This is a decrease of 0.5%

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 523 cases of Residential Burglary in the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 511. This is an increase of 2.3%

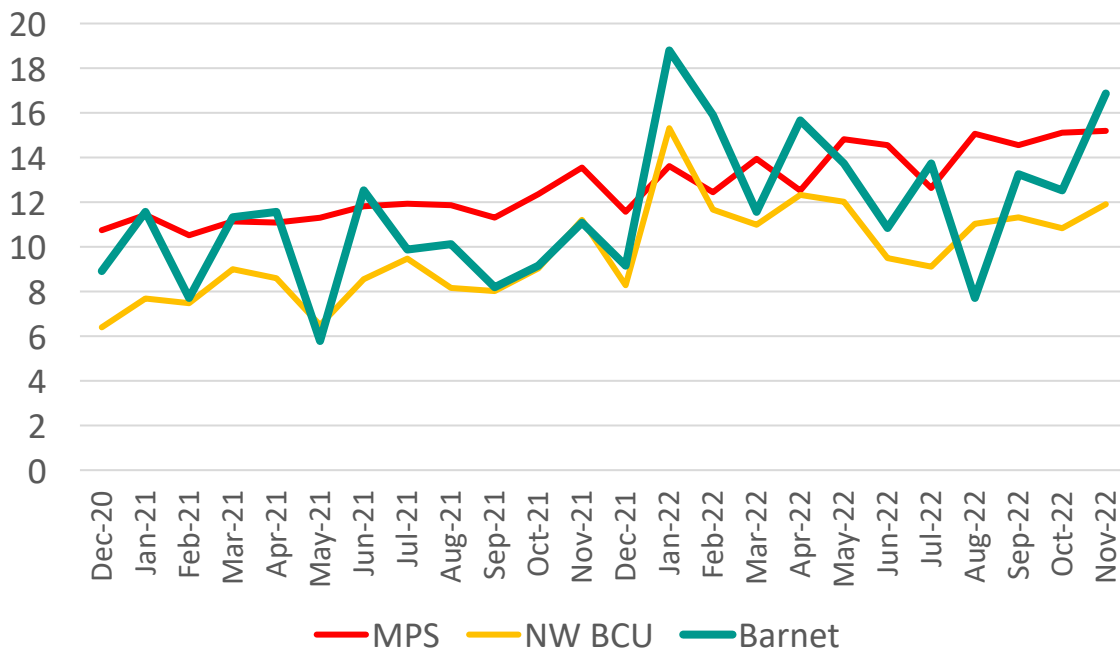
Burglary Business and Community



In the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022 there were 177 cases of Non-Residential Burglary in Barnet

Trend

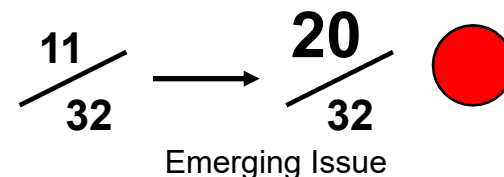
Non-Residential Burglary per 100,000 Population



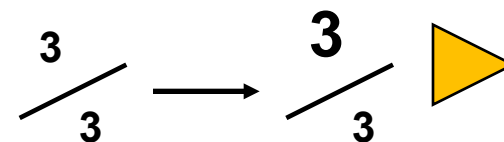
There were 663 cases of Non-Residential Burglary in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 489. This is an increase of 35.6%

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 177 cases of Non-Residential Burglary in the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 118. This is an increase of 50%

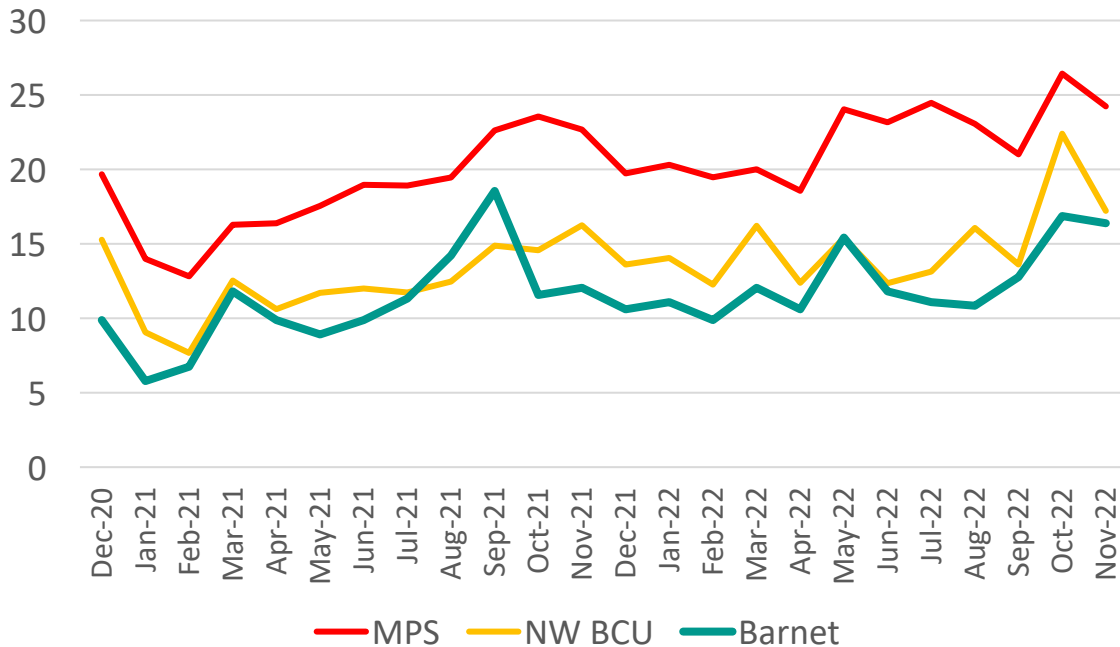
Robbery of Personal Property



In the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022 there were 191 cases of Robbery of Personal Property in Barnet

Trend

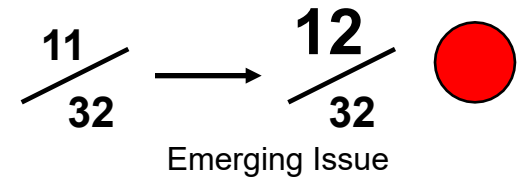
Robbery of Personal Property per 100,000 Population



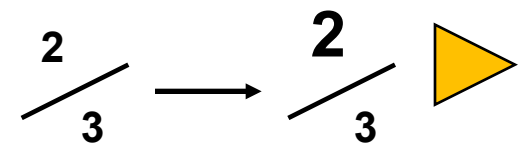
There were 620 cases of Robbery of Personal Property in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 542. This is an increase of 14.4%

3 Month Performance

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



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



There were 191 cases of Robbery of Personal Property in the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 175. This is an increase of 9.1%

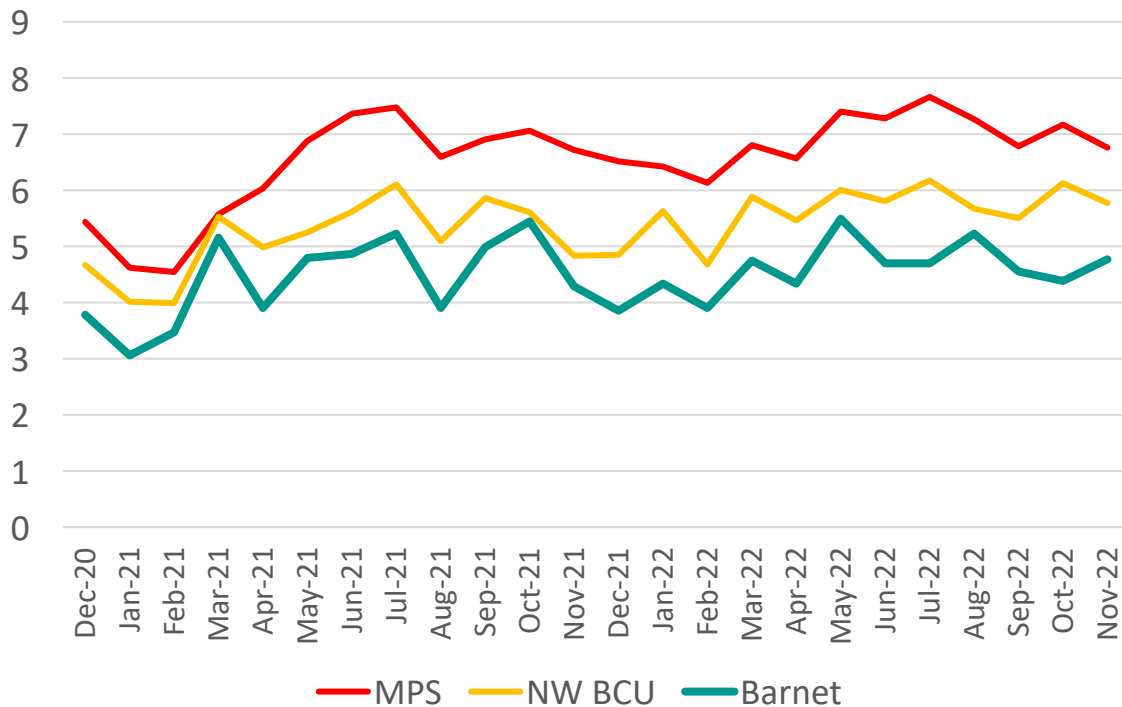
Violence with Injury



In the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022 there were 569 cases of Violence with Injury in Barnet

Trend

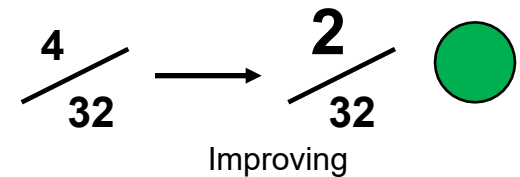
Violence with Injury per 10,000 Population



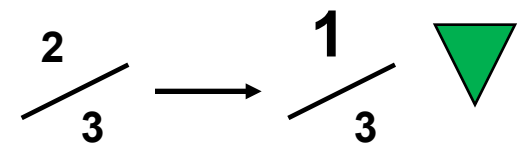
There were 2283 cases of Violence with Injury in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 2195. This is an increase of 4%

3 Month Performance

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



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



There were 569 cases of Violence with Injury in the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 611. This is a decrease of 6.9%

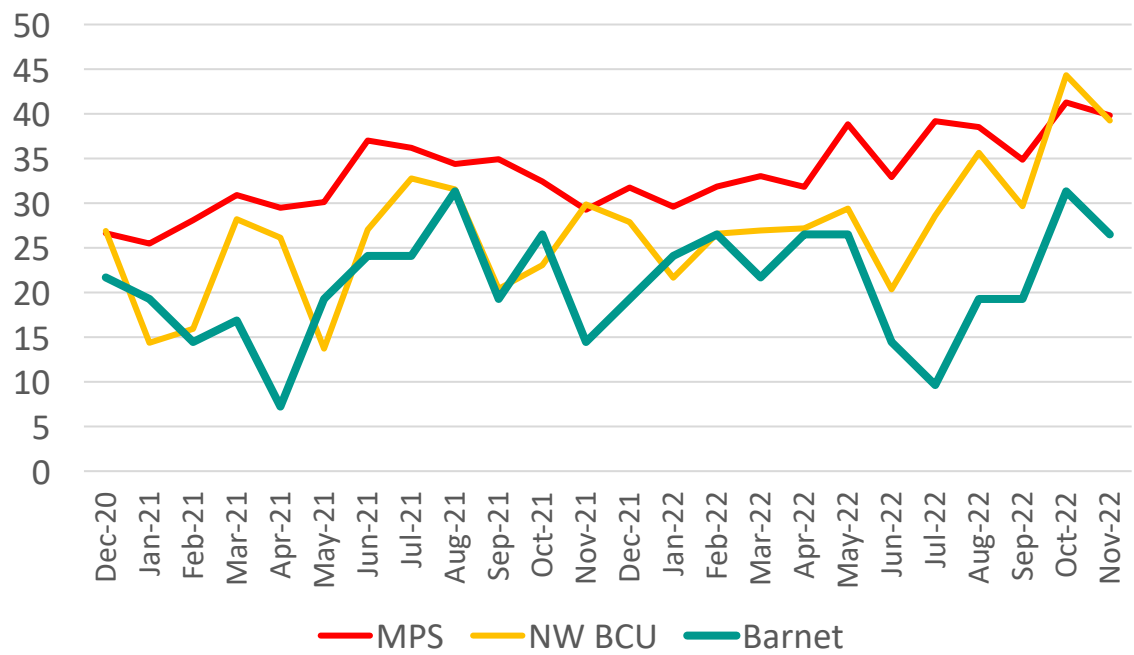
Knife Crime With Injury



In the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022 there were 28 cases of Knife Crime With Injury in Barnet

Trend

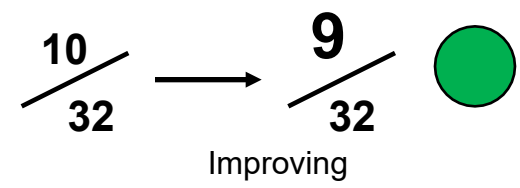
Knife Crime With Injury per 1,000,000 Population



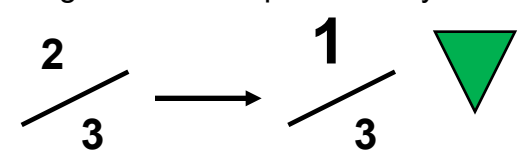
There were 91 cases of Knife Crime With Injury in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 84. This is an increase of 8.3%

3 Month Performance

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



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



There were 28 cases of Knife Crime With Injury in the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 19. This is an increase of 47.4%

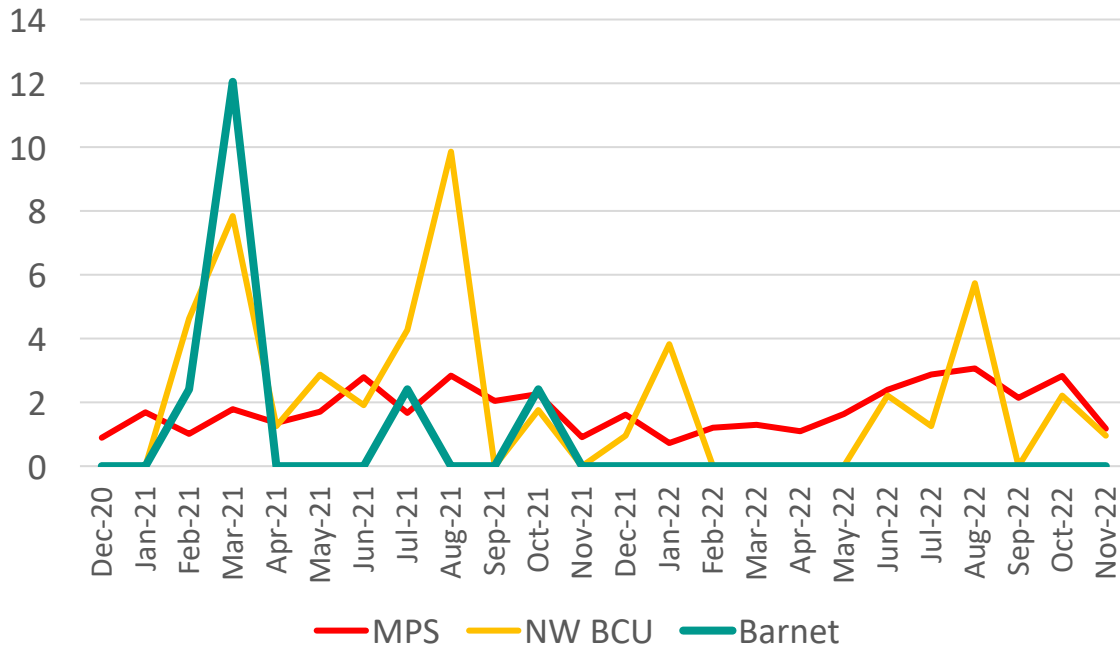
Gun Crime Lethal Barreled Discharged



In the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022 there were 0 cases of Gun Crime Lethal Barreled Discharged in Barnet

Trend

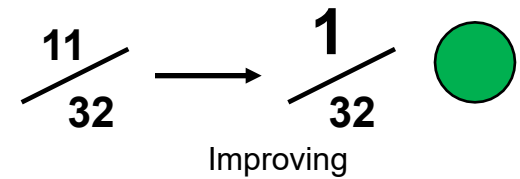
Gun Crime Lethal Barreled Discharged per 1,000,000 Population



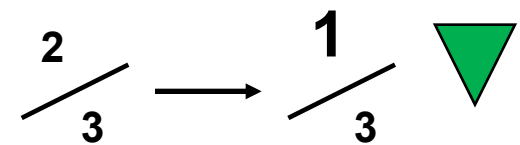
There were 0 cases of Gun Crime Lethal Barreled Discharged in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 8. This is a decrease of 100%

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 Barreled Discharged in the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 1. This is a decrease of 100%

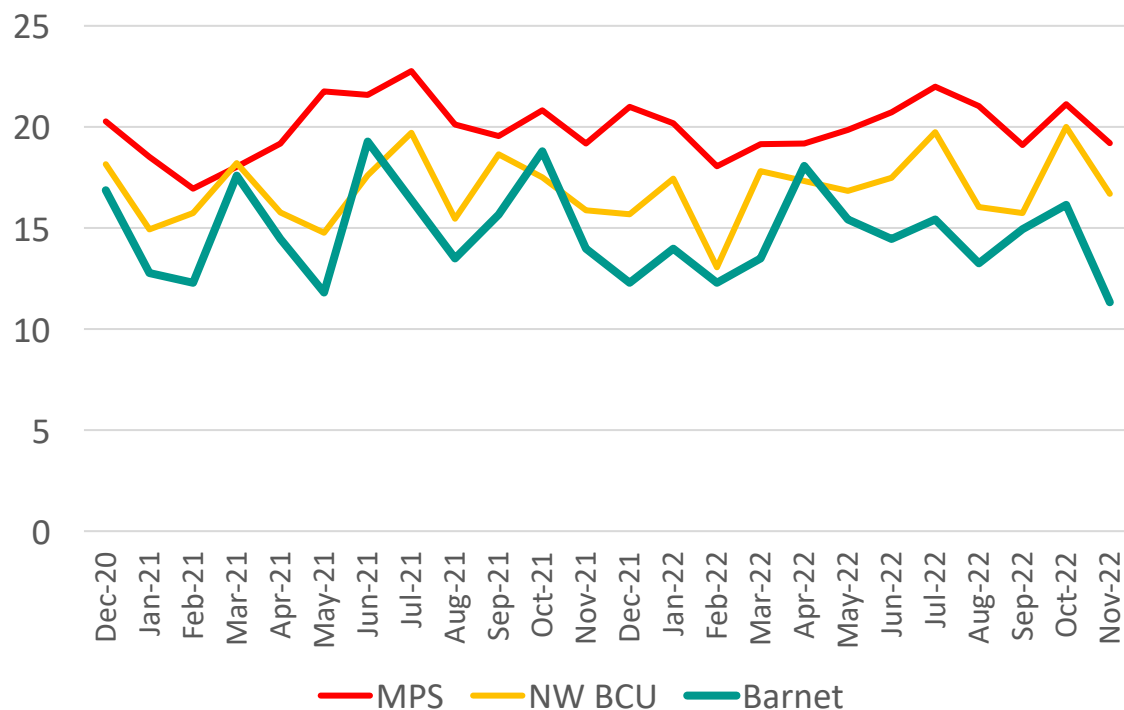
Domestic Abuse VWI



In the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022 there were 176 cases of Domestic Abuse VWI in Barnet

Trend

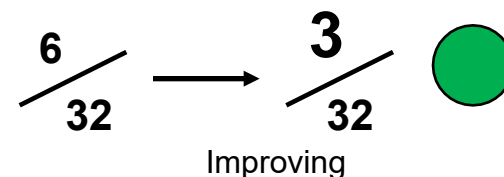
Domestic Abuse VWI per 100,000 Population



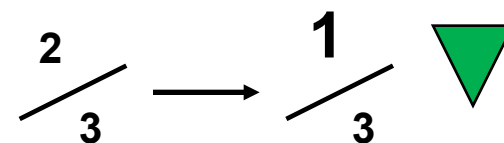
There were 710 cases of Domestic Abuse VWI in Barnet in the 12 months up to November 2022. In the 12 months prior there were 761. This is a decrease of 6.7%

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 176 cases of Domestic Abuse VWI in the 3 months of September 2022 to November 2022. In the same period 12 months prior there were 201. This is a decrease of 12.4%

Anti-Social Behaviour – Cases

Data is 12 months up to November 2022

ASB Tools and Powers Outcomes: CPNWs CPNs PCOs, CBOs

Month	CPNW	CPN	PCO	Injunction	CBO
April	6	0	0	0	0
May	9	0	0	0	0
June*	108	4	0	0	0
July*	40	0	0	0	0
August	8	0	1	0	0
September	2	1	0	0	0
October	12	0	3	0	0
November	8	0	1	0	0

Key

CPNW - Community Protection Notice Warning – precursor to CPN

CPN - Community Protection Notice – used to stop a person/bus./org. committing ASB which spoils the community's quality of life

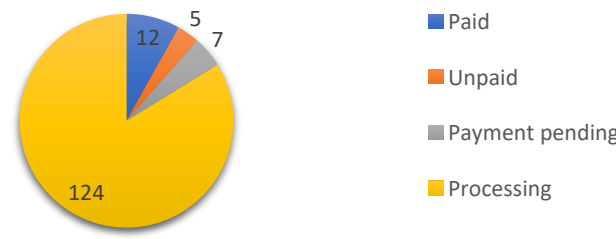
PCO - Premises Closure Order – used to protect victims and communities by closing premises that are causing nuisance or disorder

CBO - Criminal Behaviour Order – available on conviction of a criminal offence, used for the most serious and persistent offenders.

*Significant increase due to fly-tip prevention work with Barnet Homes during the Garrowsfield and Millbridge Estate moves.

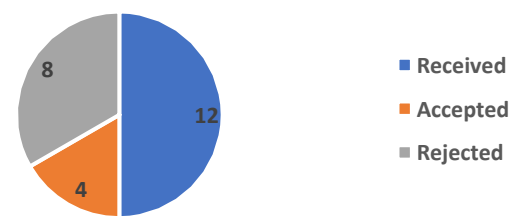
Fixed Penalty Notices: 12 months up to November 2022

FPN data 12 months to November 2022



Community Trigger*: 12 months to November 2022

Number of Community Triggers to November 2022



*Community Triggers give victims and communities the right to request a review of their case (where the local threshold is met), to bring agencies together to take a joined up, problem solving approach for the victim.

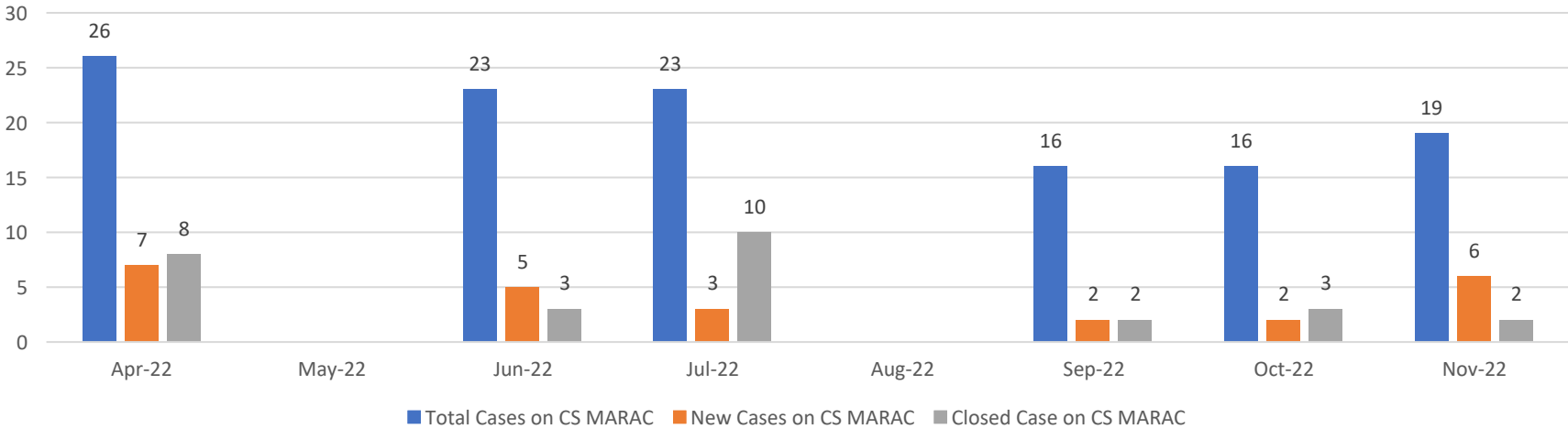
Anti-Social Behaviour - Community Safety MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) Cases



Data is from April 2022-November 2022

Community Safety MARAC Cases (April 2022- November 2022)

CS MARAC Cases April 2022- November 2022



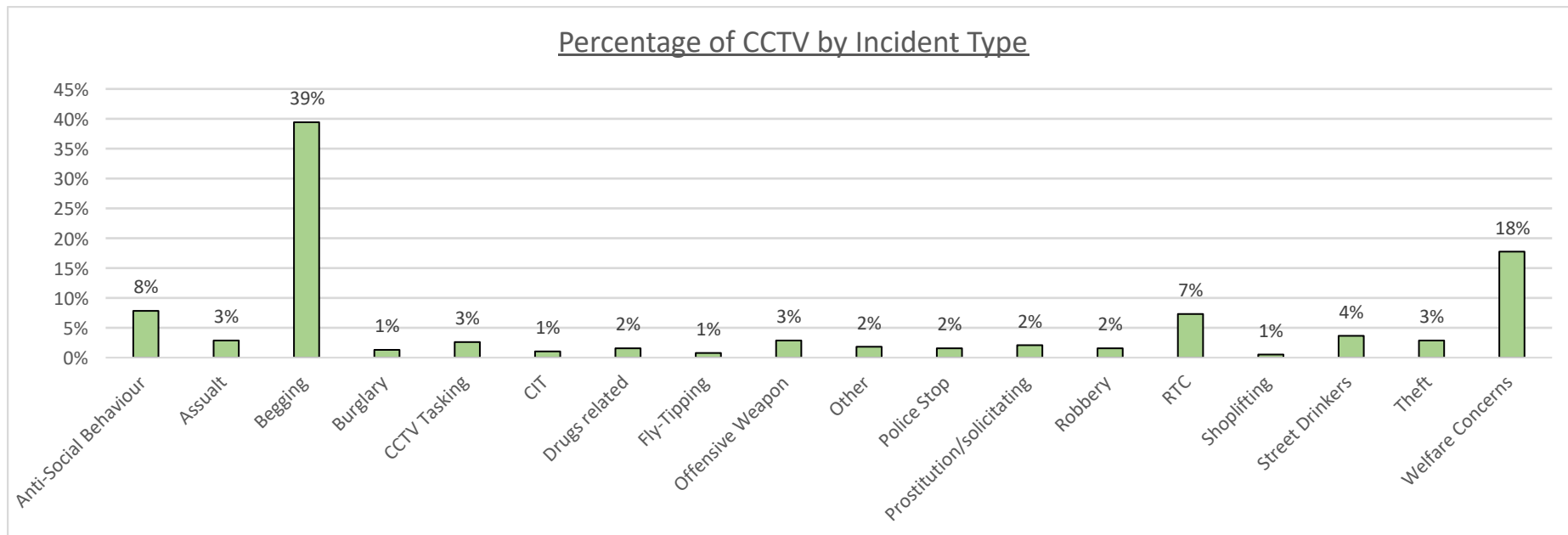
Between April 2022 - November 2022:

- Total CS MARAC cases average approx. 20 per month (ongoing cases, subject to actions from CS MARAC panel/partners)
- New CS MARAC cases average approx. 4 per month
- Closed CS MARAC cases average approx. 5 per month
- The CS MARAC is held every 6 weeks therefore there was no CS MARAC in May 2022 and Aug 2022

CCTV Recorded Incidents

From 24th October 2022-29th November 2022 there were 383 incidents captured by CCTV in Barnet

CCTV by Incident Type 24th Oct 2022-29th Nov 2022



*Other refers to incidents of vandalism and fraud

Between 24th Oct 2022 and 29th Nov 2022:

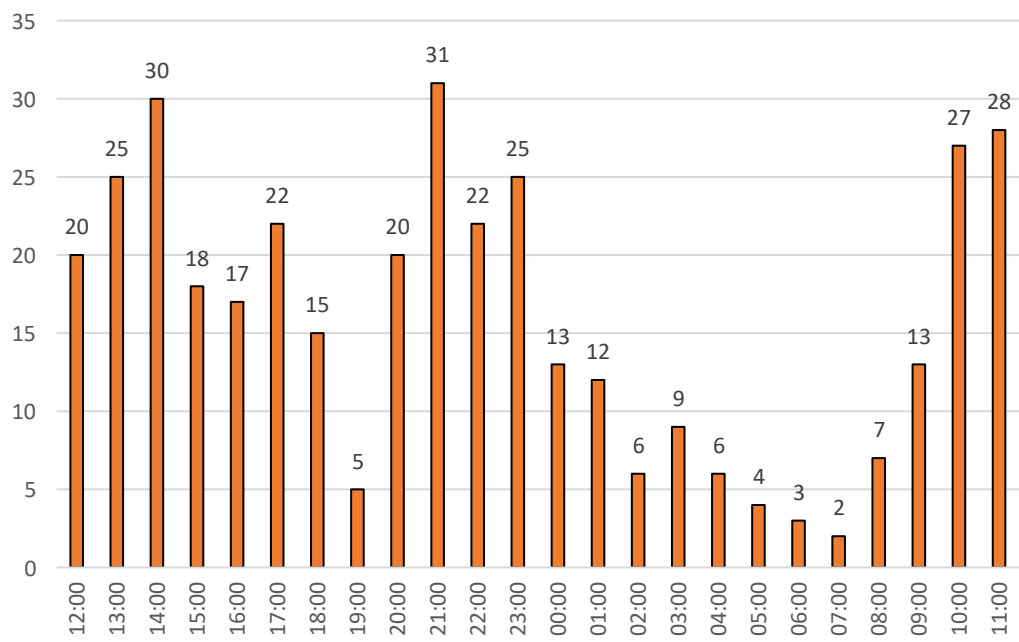
- 39% of CCTV incidents involved Begging
- 18% of CCTV incidents involved a Welfare Concern
- 8% of CCTV incidents involved Anti-Social Behaviour
- 7% of CCTV incidents involved an RTC (Road Traffic Collision)

CCTV Recorded Incidents cont.

From 24th October 2022- 29th November 2022 there were 383 incidents captured by CCTV in Barnet

Time of Incidents: 24th October 2022- 29th November 2022

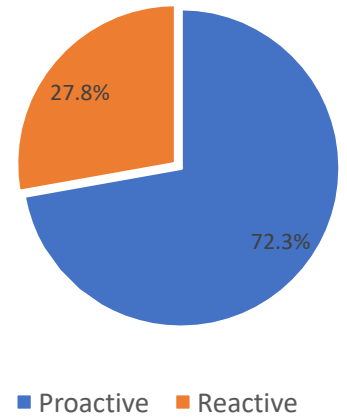
Number of CCTV Incidents by Time of Day:



- The above chart shows the quietest periods are between midnight and 0900hrs.

Proactive or Reactive Incidents: 24th October 2022- 29th November 2022

Proportion of Proactive vs Reactive Incidents Captured on CCTV



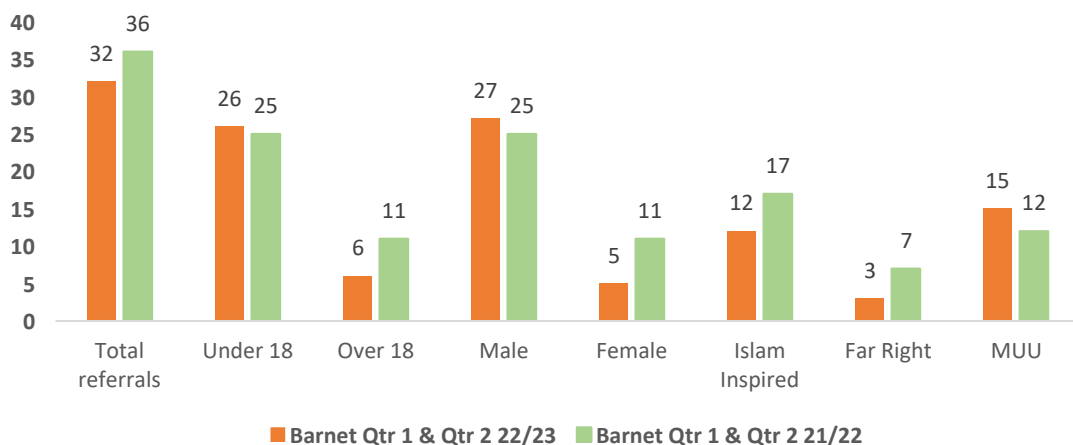
- The above pie chart shows the majority of CCTV incidents captured are proactive (by the control room staff).

PREVENT: Number of Referrals Barnet Qtrly Comparison

For Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 (April to September) 2021/22 and 2022/23

Trend

PREVENT in Barnet: (Number of referrals) Qtr 1 & Qtr 2
(April-September 2021/22 and April-September 2022/23)



There were 32 PREVENT referrals in Barnet in the 6 months up to September 2022. In the same 6 months in the previous year, there were 36.

This is a decrease of 11%

In Barnet over the two comparable quarters of 2021/22 and 2022/23, the data shows the majority of referrals involve:

- Male (84%)
- Under 18 (81%)
- MUU inspired (47%)

Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 (Apr-Sept 2021/22 & Apr-Sept 2022/23)

PREVENT in Barnet	2022/23	2021/22	% change 2022/23 vs 2021/22
Total referrals	32	36	-11%
Under 18	26	25	4%
Over 18	6	11	-45%
Male	27	25	8%
Female	5	11	-55%
Islam Inspired	12	17	-29%
Far Right	3	7	-57%
MUU	15	12	25%

In the 6 months to September 2022, compared to the same period the previous year:

- Far right referrals decreased by 57%
- Female referrals decreased by 55%
- Referrals of over 18's have decreased by 45%
- Islam Inspired referrals decreased by 29%
- Mixed, Unstable and Unclear (MUU) referrals increased by 25%

PREVENT: Percentage of Referrals - National Comparison

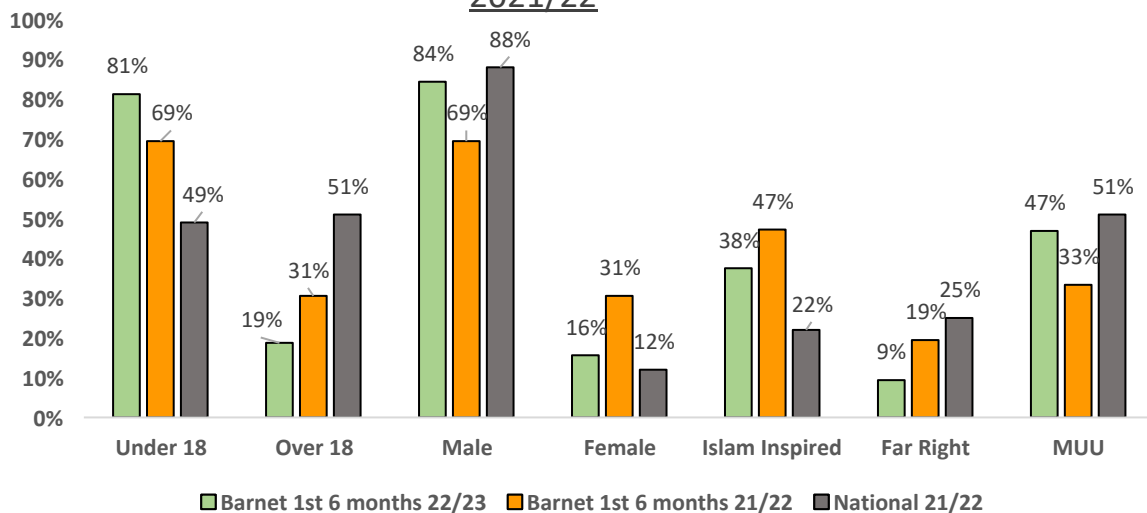


Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 (April to September) 2021/22

Trend

PREVENT in Barnet: (Percentage of referrals) Apr-Sept

2021/22



Barnet vs National

Total Referrals Percentage Point Difference: Barnet vs National (Quarters 1 and 2) April-September 2021/22.

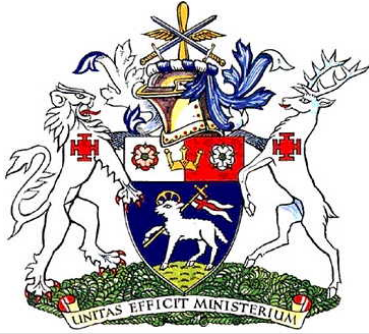
Barnet Percentage Difference vs National 2021/22	
Under 18	20%
Over 18	-20%
Male	-19%
Female	19%
Islam Inspired	25%
Far Right	-6%
MUU	-18%

In Qtrs. 1 & 2 of 2021/22 in Barnet, compared to the National average there was:

- +20% point difference in under 18 referrals
- +25% point difference in Islam inspired referrals
- -18% point difference in Mixed, Unstable and Unclear referrals (MUU)

Safer Communities Partnership Board

20 January 2023



Title	Family Services Report on Reducing Offending and Tackling Violence
Report of	Chair of the Safer Communities Partnership Board
Wards	All
Status	Non-Key
Urgent	No
Key	No
Enclosures	Appendix 1 Serious Violence Duty (SVD) Strategic Needs Assessment Guidance Appendix 2 SVD Needs Assessment Template
Officer Contact Details	Tina McElligott, Director Early Help & Children's Social Care Tina.McElligott@barnet.gov.uk

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 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

Officers are working with the administration to implement the Council's priorities which include:

- Leading a community safety assessment of public spaces informed, in part, by safety audit walks with local residents, the police and council officers which commenced on 2 November 2022.
- A Community Safety Hubs pathfinder programme which was launched on 27 October 2022
- Developing a communications plan to promote a network of safe spaces on high streets for women to seek help if they are in danger or experiencing abuse or harassment with a plan to pilot a safe spaces scheme in one area of the borough in 2023

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.

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

- 3.1 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 Board (SCPB) 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.
- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 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).
- 3.4 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

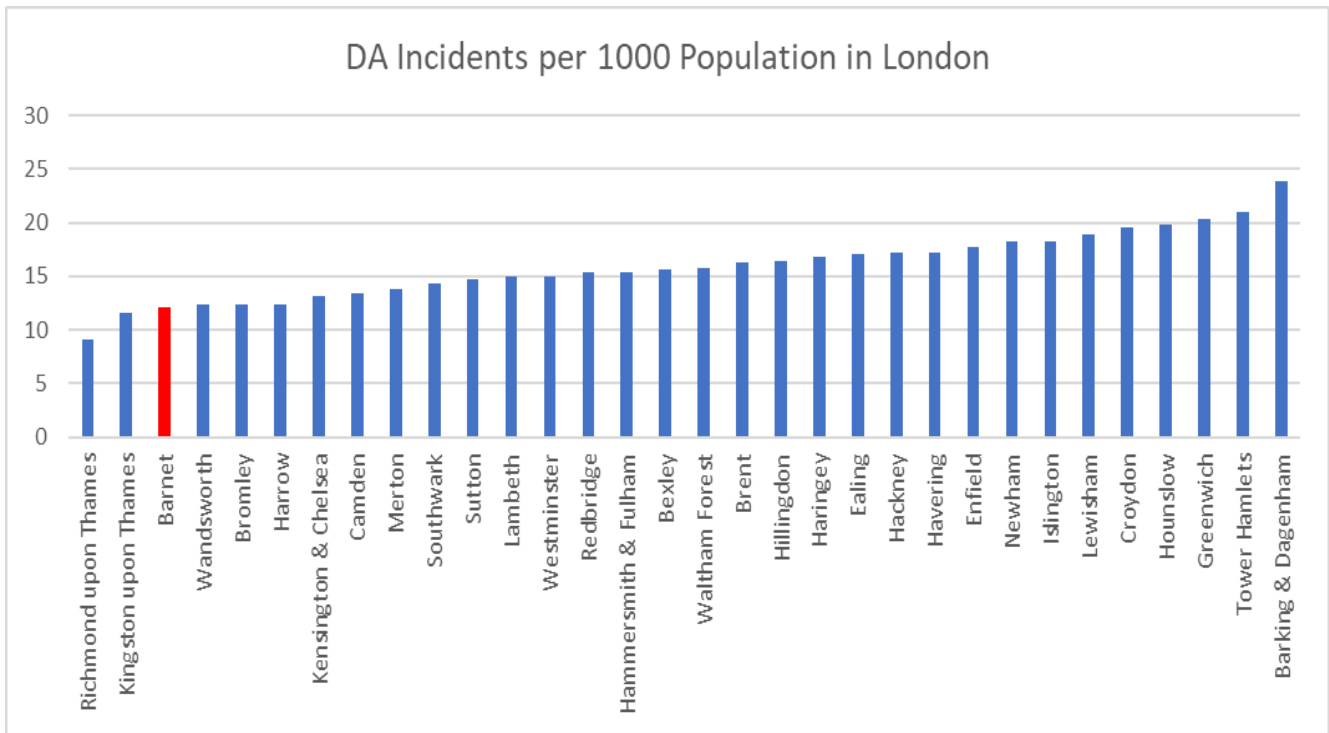
causes to victims, their families and the wider community. The VAWG Delivery Group agrees the VAWG Delivery Plan and monitors progress against the five partnership priorities within Barnet's DA & VAWG Strategy 2022-25, which are:

- 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

3.5 “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.”

3.6 **Performance and Partnership Activity Q3 2022/23**

- 3.6.1 The Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls Report presented to SCPB in November 2022 set out an overview of 2022/23 Q1 & Q2 activity and data.
- 3.6.2 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).
- 3.6.3 Barnet's rate of DA incidents is 12.1 per 1000 population (12 months up to the end of August 2022). Barnet has the 3rd lowest rate of reported DA incidents in London.



3.6.4 There were **728** Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury offences recorded by the police in Barnet in 12 months up to the end of December 2022 (a decrease of 1.9 % compared to the previous year). 69 suspects were identified and charged by police; this equates to a Sanction Detection Rate of 9.5%.

3.6.5 There were **122** referrals to the Domestic Abuse Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (DA-MARAC) in Q3 2022/23, which is a 1% decrease from the previous year. Of these, **30%** were adults caring for children (n=37) with a combined total of **68 children** living in households of referred victims. The repeat rate for Barnet DA MARAC in the reporting period is **16%** which is lower than the 17.9% rate reported in the previous year and is 15% lower than the national repeat referral rate of 33%.

3.6.6 An assessment of the DA MARAC referrals over last quarter from October 2022 to December 2022 shows that:

- **31.1 %** of victims in the cohort had a reported mental health need.
- **5.7 %** victims had a reported alcohol misuse need.
- **5.7%** had a reported illicit substance misuse need.
- **6.6% (n=8)** referrals were for child-to-parent violence
- **6.6%** of DA MARAC cases included a request for a Clare’s Law (Domestic Abuse Disclosure Scheme)

MARAC	Q4 21/22	Q1 22/23	Q2 22/23	Q3 22/23	Jan 2022-Dec 2022 Total
Number of MARAC referrals	132	87	123	122	464
Number of children in the household	71	51	64	68	254

Number of families with children	66	38	48	37	189
Number of repeat MARAC referrals	20	9	22	19	70
Percentage of repeat MARAC referrals	17%	10%	18%	16%	15%

- 3.6.7 The DA MARAC referral form is now available online [Barnet DA MARAC Referral Form](#) providing easier access to referrers. The chair of DA MARAC is a NW BCU Police Detective Inspector, through their leadership, there has been an improvement in multi-agency partnership practice to safeguard survivors, children and other vulnerable members of the household of high-risk domestic abuse in the borough. Partners are encouraged to attend MARAC training which is run quarterly to improve awareness of high-risk DA indicators.
- 3.6.8 Six monthly Quality Assurance exercises are undertaken in respect of Barnet’s DA MARAC which enables evaluation of the effectiveness of the MARAC through a quality assurance panel (QAP) which is chaired by the Head of Safeguarding, Access and Occupational Therapy, Adult Social Care. Relevant agency representatives, involved with audited cases are invited to the QAP with the last QAP having been held on 31st October, good practice was identified and 8 recommendations to improve practice were made. Overall, the audit has demonstrated there was good multi-agency efforts across the partnership to support the victim as part of safety planning before and after MARAC, in particular the work of the Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (IDVA) was recognised as a strength. Partner agencies are committed to learning and improving practice, the improvement plan will support the partnership to overcome the internal and external communication challenges identified which can impede best practice. Emerging issues in practice can further be discussed at the MARAC Steering Group and/or shared for discussion at the Violence Against Women and Girls Forum.

3.7 Delivering the DA and VAWG Strategy Q3 2022/2023

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

- 3.7.1 In Q3 a total of 33 multi-agency practitioners and managers attended DA & VAWG Training. Courses included Domestic Abuse Awareness Level 1, Domestic Abuse Recognising and Responding Level 2, Understanding Coercive Control and Economic Abuse, MARAC – Identifying high risk victims and preventing repeat victimisation.

Feedback from practitioners:

“I found all aspects of the course really useful- learning different types of coercive behaviours”

“The MARAC forms. How to fill it and the deadline. I was not aware of the forms till today.

IDVA and the other groups that were mentioned”

“Karen was a very engaging trainer and the group really participated well”

3.7.2 Funding to deliver against the Part 4 statutory duty of the Domestic Act 2021 was confirmed for continuation until March 2025 by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities in December 2022. This enables the continued provision of a DA consultant role which has been a valuable resource in delivering Domestic Abuse Act and wider DA training and allows this resource to support fully, the implementation of the aims of the DA & VAWG Strategy 2022-2025.

3.7.3 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 now rolling-out a further three years of training with additional funding that has been received for continuation of the programme.

- In the reporting period, Tavistock Relationships delivered two Specialist Group Supervision Sessions on 3 November 2022 for social workers and Early Help (EH) Practitioners working with parents, where there are high levels of parental conflict. These were attended by 10 practitioners and an evaluation report from the Tavistock on the effectiveness of the sessions regarding practitioner confidence is awaited.
- Amity Relationships are further commissioned to deliver ten 3 hour awareness sessions for the multi-agency partnership which will provide information about the RPC programme and recognising/responding to Parental Conflict between January and March 2023. Some of the training will be bespoke for Police, school-based staff, and Health professionals, and other sessions aimed at professionals working across all sectors in the community. The remaining funding is being used to create additional capacity in the team to assist with communications, planning and administration of the programme.
- There is also a plan to deliver refresher training on the structured interventions used by the practitioners working in the 0-19 Early Help Hubs on 1 February 2023 and some further sessions on mentalisation-based approaches to be delivered by Tavistock in March 2023.

Mothers and children attending the Against Violence & Abuse/Children Overcoming Domestic Abuse programme (AVA/CODA)

3.7.4 Family Services 0-19 Early Help Services delivered one Women's AVA CODA Group in Q3. In total 15 parent victims (mothers) were invited to the sessions and 8 completed the full suite of sessions. Positive feedback was received from all the parents that attended the sessions and the parents have requested a monthly 'Coffee Morning' as a follow up each term so they can continue to connect and support one another. The first Coffee Morning will be held on 10 January 2023 and will continue to be facilitated termly as requested. A WhatsApp group has also been established for the AVA CODA group which is supporting continued networking among the parent group.

- There are two new AVA/CODA Programmes starting in January 2023, one will be held in the South locality and the other in the East Central locality Early Help Hubs.
- There is now a waiting list for the AVA/CODA programme, all children on the waiting list are being offered 1:1 AVA/CODA intervention. If spaces are available in other localities transport costs will be covered for families that wish to attend groups being delivered outside their locality area.
- The 0-19 Early Help Services has also developed links with the SOLACE Group Lead which has supported delivery of 'coffee mornings' for women attending the East Central Hub groups in December 2022. Further coordination between the CODA/AVA Group programming with Solace's 'Arise and Picking up the Pieces' Groups is underway to ensure the groups complement and promote each of the programmes and ensure sessions do not clash in delivery.

3.7.5 The Council VAWG team in partnership with Middlesex University's Changing the Culture Initiative (CCI) which is a student-led project, have been working to deliver #HearMyVoice aimed

add raising awareness of DA and VAWG. The campaign is focused on empowering individual and community narratives, understanding experiences and root causes and providing education to the local community to prevent 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 to be held on 24 May 2023 from 5-7pm at Middlesex University. Approximately 200 participants from VAWG teams, Barnet Council and Middlesex University are expected to attend and there will be further dissemination of the work of the project through a range of web-based promotion and social media channels.

3.7.6 Barnet Council has committed to working to end male violence against women by becoming White Ribbon (WR) Accredited on 11 April 2022. The WR steering group continues to meet monthly and implement the 3-year action plan.

3.7.7 In the period of 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (25 November-10 December 2022), a series of communication and events with expert speakers including Rachel Williams, a survivor, was undertaken, activities included:

- A partnership webinar around the new offence of non-fatal strangulation or non-fatal suffocation (Domestic Abuse Act 2021) held on 6th December 2022. 80 participants from the multiagency partnership attended. The webinar was very well received

Feedback:

"I thought it was an excellent webinar, thanks so much. It was a good mix I thought and the case studies very powerful."

"Thank you, Rachel. I love how spirited and determined you are in your mission to change the law and get the message out there! Powerful"

- Participants that responded to the poll confirmed an increase in knowledge and confidence to support victims following the webinar, with most of them providing feedback that they felt 'extremely confident' that the webinar will help them in their work.
- A DA/VAWG awareness session was organised for members on 7 December which 20 members attended. A feedback questionnaire has been circulated.
- On 7 December 2022, three women's refuges that are commissioned by the Council and Barnet Homes were visited by the Council's VAWG Team, the lead member for Community Safety and victim support providers. The survivors' shared powerful messages about how their journey had been supported by the refuge provision and the positive impact this had on their road to safety and recovery.

Feedback from a survivor at the women's refuge:

"I want to thank all who helped with my difficult time now I live in a women's refuge house. I suffer from domestic abuse by my husband and his family. I decided to talk to my doctor about my husband and she helped me, and she contacted solace women's aid. before I came to this refuge, I have been in hospital for 2 months. I have tuberculosis in my brain and spine. I still take medicine and go to the hospital for a monthly check-up. I came to refuge house last year and they helped with my visa which I got last October. Then they helped my English course which starts this month. It was a very difficult time to stay in one room by myself, but my support worker and my manager always help to do something and busy myself. They provided in the summer many different activities; I really enjoyed it with another resident. I did 'Arise' course in the refuge. I attended last year in December 16 days activism which was a big day for me because I shared my experience with others for the first time. I enjoyed their lovely food and drinks. I received a gift from them. I meet during a time with Barnet councillors. I was so happy to talk with them. I really appreciate my manager and support workers. "

- The newly formed Domestic Abuse Champion Network held their first face to face meeting on 9 December 2022 which is a positive development on the multi-agency IDVA training delivered in 2022.
- A 4-page leaflet on where to get help and support for domestic or sexual abuse in Barnet was launched on 25 November 2022 and widely circulated to across professional networks and to residents, including via the Community Safety Hubs
- An article was circulated in Barnet first magazine [Barnet First magazine - Winter 2022.pdf](#)
- The Barnet Council Domestic abuse website: www.barnet.gov.uk/domesticabuse has been updated to include the new leaflet and videos produced by students from Middlesex University who have worked with us to create short films to promote awareness about local support services for people at risk of Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls. Included are videos from Jewish Women's Aid, Youth Realities, Art Against Knives, Rise Mutual, Barnet Homes One Stop Shop and Middlesex University students.
<https://www.barnet.gov.uk/children-and-families/domestic-abuse/helpful-videos-barnet-residents>
- The council communications team produced a toolkit for the 16 days activism. Key messages were promoted (one post per day) throughout the 16-day period to signpost residents and victims to support and information about the range of services available in the borough. The webinar on the new offence of non-fatal strangulation and suffocation held on 6 December 2022 was also promoted. Communications also included:
 - A press release
 - Video of the lead member for community safety, Cllr Sara Conway
 - Films made by local support groups and voluntary organisations
 - Mayor of London #haveawordwithyourself campaign
 - Home office 'enough' campaign

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

3.8.1 Barnet Solace DA Advocacy and Support Service (SASS) received 248 referrals in Q3 2022/23 (Jewish Women’s Aid data not available at time of reporting).

Solace Referrals	Q4 21/22	Q1 22/23	Q2 22/23	Q3 22/23
Number of Referrals Received	380	319	310	248 – (Excludes JWA data)
New Service Users (accepted cases)	140	112	124	135
DASH Risk assessments	131	115	121	118
High risk cases receiving IDVA service	21	25	18	24
Total Service Users Leaving the Service	124	103	120	110

Housing Support & Refuge Provision

3.8.2 There were 97 homelessness approaches to Barnet Homes due to domestic abuse in Q3, 2022/3. Of these, 31 were provided with 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.

3.8.3 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 of refuge provision at Minerva House for 2023/24.

3.8.4 29 women and 22 children were supported in the 3 Barnet refuges services in Barnet in Q3 2022/23.

Refuge	Bed space	Support provided in Q1 & Q2 2022/23
Minerva House	6 bed spaces	Supported 8 women residents caring for 8 children fleeing domestic abuse
Hannah House and Arlene House	18 bed spaces	Supported 21 women residents caring for 14 children fleeing domestic abuse

- 3.8.5 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 Q3, 33 referrals for sanctuary installations were received and 17 sanctuary installations were completed. 16 either did not engage, were declined or are not yet completed
- 3.8.6 Barnet Homes secured funding from MOPAC to create a dedicated Domestic Abuse Team within the Housing Options Service which launched in November 2022. The DA Team is managing 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. The team has now recruited one Housing Needs Officer and one Floating Support officer. Recruitment has been a challenge due to the short-term nature of the funding, however, since starting in November 2022, the DA team has worked with 10 complex needs clients who have approached Barnet Homes. The Floating Support service will commence in January 2023.
- 3.8.7 The One Stop Shop (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 105 referrals in Q3, 202/23 and 72 individuals engaged with the OSS. New partners are joining the OSS including a No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) advisor from the Asian Women's Resource Centre, a Welfare Benefit Advisor from Boost and the Barnet Wellbeing Hub.
- 3.8.8 Barnet has been selected to partner with AVA for a new project funded by Trust for London. AVA is partnering with four London Boroughs to support their work to build safe housing pathways and tackle violence against women who are facing homelessness in London. Through the project funding, AVA will support women with lived experience and reach out to service partners and to work with Barnet borough to build on the commitment to improving the housing and homelessness offer for women survivors of gender-based violence. The project aims to ensure that women with lived experience of gender-based violence are central to informing and enacting change. This project will support the implementation of our aim to include survivors' voices in the work of partnership to tackle violence against women and girls.

3.9 Children as victims

- 3.9.1 On 5 December 2022, the Crown Prosecution Service announced that children affected by domestic abuse will be automatically treated as victims regardless of whether they were present during violent incidents. Updated legal guidance released specifically asks prosecutors to consider the impact domestic abuse has on children when making a charging decision. This includes speaking to schools or children's services to support evidence of long-standing abuse.
- 3.9.2 The national Child Practice Safeguarding Review panel published a briefing report 'Multi Agency Safeguarding and Domestic Abuse' in September 2022. The report identified four core practice principles that should underpin practice approaches when working with children and young people, their parents, wider families, and networks in relation to domestic abuse
- Domestic abuse-informed
 - Intersectional
 - Whole family
 - Trauma informed

Key messages will underpin future work across the partnership, with plans in progress to disseminate the learning and key messages

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

3.9.1 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

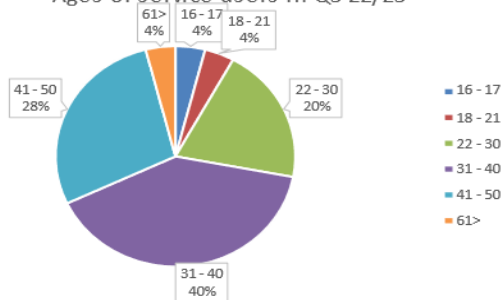
3.9.2 The Rise Perpetrator Programme is commissioned by Family Services and is aimed at reducing re-offending and repeat victimisation. The service successfully bid for a further 3-year contract starting in January 2023. The programme uses evidence-informed models for behaviour change to help perpetrators take positive and tangible steps to prevent re-offending and works with victim 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: Q4 21/22 – Q3 22/23

Adults Service	Q4 21/22	Q1 22/23	Q2 22/23	Q3 22/23
New referrals	8	9	7	25
Number of engaged service users in the programme at the start of the Quarter	16	4	9	2
New service users entering the programme	6	4	11	5
Number of service users leaving the service	13	3	15	8
Number of service users departing in an agreed and planned way	10	2	11	3

Ages of service users in Q3 22/23



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

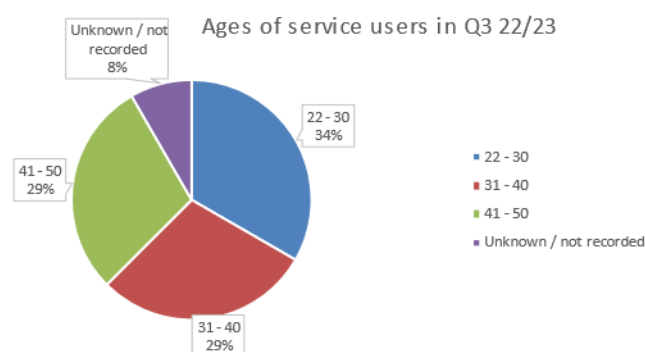
Objective 3

RISE Mutual Perpetrator Programme

Partner Service: Q4 21/22 – Q3 22/23

Partner Service	Q4 21/22	Q1 22/23	Q2 22/23	Q3 22/23
New referrals	11	4	7	24
Number of engaged service users in the programme at the start of the quarter	24	0	4	4
New service users entering the programme	13	0	4	4
Number of service users leaving the service (as this is a voluntary, all departures are considered planned)	7	1	10	6

- Majority of service users are aged between 22-30 years old



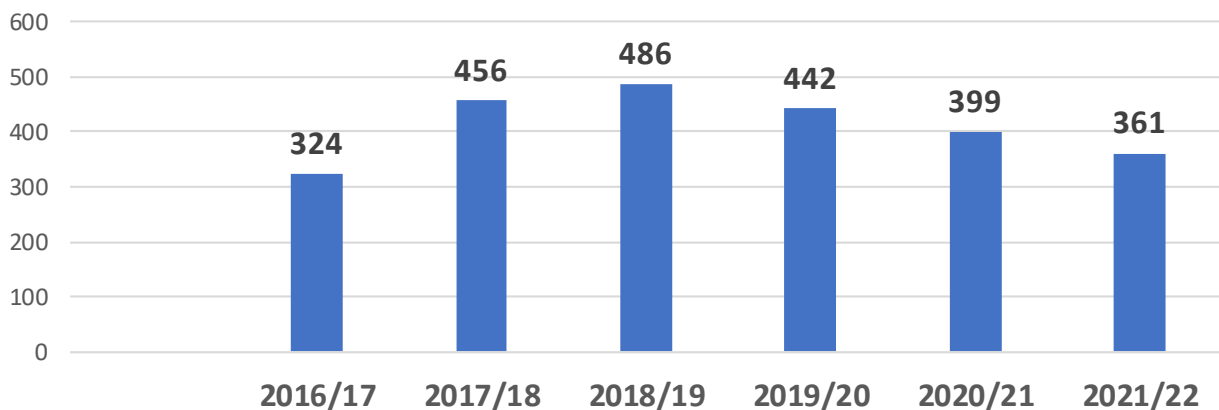
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3.9.3 CIFA (Culturally Integrated Family Approach) is a perpetrator programme that was launched in September 2021 in a partnership, led by Barnet, with Brent and Enfield. The project has been funded by MOPAC and applies an intersectional approach, which considers the inter-familial conflicts that feed into the victim's abuse and distress and the perpetrator's sense of power. The intervention has included optional family sessions to incorporate a wider cultural approach - working with multi-oppressors. The CIFA practitioners have worked predominantly with the main perpetrator but also with other family or friends/members of the community facilitating abuse. The project is winding down delivery as funding ceases in March 2023; a final evaluation report will be expected later in the year. There is an opportunity to bid for further perpetrator-focused funding following an announcement from Home Office in December 2022 and a bid is currently being prepared.

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

3.10.1 Barnet Homes Domestic Abuse One Stop Shop (OSS) had 105 referrals in Quarter 3, 2022/23. The demand for service over time is set out in the chart below. The service was due to resume face to face delivery in November 2022 but there were unexpected delays due building health and safety requirements. Barnet Homes is anticipating face face-to-face delivery will recommence in January 2023. Over Q3 Barnet Homes has delivered the service remotely every Thursday morning.

DA One Stop Shop demand



- 3.10.2 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 27 fully trained, 8 partially trained and 7 engaged GP surgeries out of a total of 51 GP surgeries in Barnet. 10 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. 26 referrals to advocacy services have been made from GP practices through the IRIS scheme in Q3 2022/23.
- 3.10.3 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.
- 3.10.4 Two Statutory Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) have been completed by an Independent Chair and are being reported to the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership (BSCP) for approval; the reports are restricted for publication until approved by the Home Office. The DHR's are for 'Duncan' (pseudonym, a male victim), who was killed by his partner in October 2018 and 'Alyssa' (pseudonym, a female victim) killed by her partner in March 2019.
- 3.10.5 Scoping for 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. The AVA work with housing will support the development of this work.

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

- 3.11.1 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.
- 3.11.2 NW BCU Police invited local women to join them for Walk and Talk sessions. Walk & Talks are open to women aged 18 and above, living or working in London, who would like to go for a walk

with an officer in their local area and discuss their views on women's safety. When the next date is available, the details will be widely circulated. In Barnet, the Police PCSO Community Engagement Officer from BARNET Safer Transport Team, Road & Transport Poling Command promotes stalls and events to engage with residents at various locations including the community safety hubs handing over leaflets and raising awareness on the safety of women in the borough including promoting Clare's Law.

3.11.3 There are plans in progress for a communications plan promoting safe spaces and a pathfinder project across Barnet.

3.11.4 International Women's Day 2023 events will be taking place across the borough, the council and its partners will coordinate communications and information about the various celebrations and events taking place, some of these are detailed below:

- The UN theme for International Women's Day, 8 March 2023 (IWD 2023) is, "**DigitALL: Innovation and technology for gender equality**". This theme is aligned with the priority theme for the upcoming 67th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, "Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls".
- The UK International Women's Day 2023 campaign theme is: **#EmbraceEquity**
- In Barnet, a partnership event to be held on 8 March 2023 is being planned on the theme 'Embrace Equity'
- The Fit & Active Barnet Development Officer from Greenspaces & Leisure, communities, Adults and Health in partnership with GLL (a major leisure provider) is organising one event centred on being active and healthy. The event will take at Burnt Oak Leisure Centre on a date to be confirmed
- Events for International Women's Day are being planned to celebrate women, support the UN and UK themes of equity and innovation and technology gender inclusion.

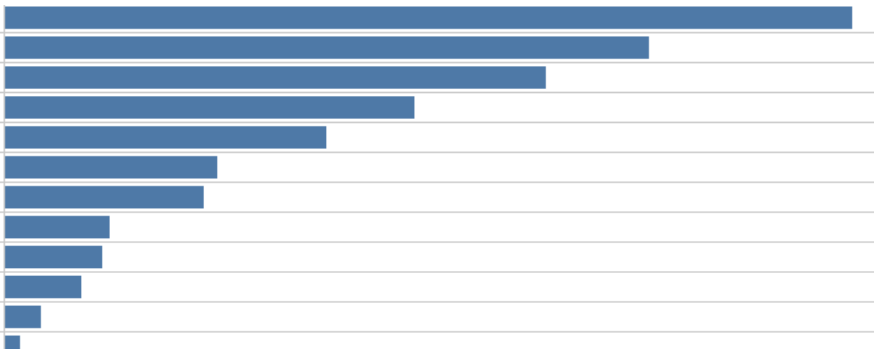
3.11.5 A DA & VAWG event will be held in May 2023, a task and finish group is being established comprised of representatives from key agencies and partners to :

- ❖ Increase understanding across Barnet of the breadth of behaviours that are identified as DA & VAWG
- ❖ Agree and promote consistent, coordinated partnership messages about DA & VAWG
- ❖ Increase confidence in people, especially boys and men, to call it out when they see and hear it
- ❖ Help victims and survivors to recognise their own experience as DA and/or VAWG
- ❖ Increase awareness so that family, friends, neighbours, managers, bystanders will know how to respond when they see or hear something that worries them.
- ❖ Share information about where and how to get help in Barnet including posters, social media content and leaflets in community languages
- ❖ Involvement of residents, survivors, schools and young people in designing the campaign messaging and materials.
- ❖ Develop a scheme in Barnet to train and support local businesses to become places where people can go if they feel unsafe.
- ❖ The campaign is intended to be a multi-agency partnership effort to include partners from community safety and neighbourhood officers who work in each ward; hate crime team;

family services; Police; Barnet Homes; Voluntary, Community and Faith partners; schools; local businesses such as pharmacies, shops, supermarkets, banks; licensed premises.

4. Serious Youth & Adult Violence

- 4.1.1 Met Police Crime Data for the period October 2022 – December 2022 is set out in the chart below. Overall, the rate of violence against the person rate in Barnet in the reporting period is 4.9 per 1,000 population. This is a decrease of 6.6% since November 2022.
- 4.1.2 There were 574 violence with injury offences reported in the period resulting in a rate of 1.4 violence with injury offences per 1000 population; this is a 3% reduction from November 2022.
- 4.1.3 There were 1367 violence without injury offences in the reporting period resulting in a rate of 3.4 per 1,000 population; this is a reduction of 8.1% from November 2022. Positively, there have been no homicides in Barnet during Q3.

Violence Against the Person	1,941	
Theft	1,476	
Vehicle Offences	1,241	
Other Accepted Crime	939	
Burglary	738	
Public Order Offences	487	
Arson and Criminal Damage	456	
Drug Offences	242	
Robbery	224	
Sexual Offences	176	
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	84	
Possession of Weapons	37	

- 4.1.4 In London between since June 2022, Barnet is ranked 16th in London for knife crime offences. Violence against the person accounts for quarter of all crime committed in the borough.
- 4.1.5 In Q3 there were 78 knife crime offences reported compared to 93 in Q2 which is a positive reduction.
- 4.1.6 Met Police conducted 641 stop and searches in Barnet during Q3 which is a reduction by 40% from Q2. Of the searches conducted, 61.8% were drug-related and 15.4% were for weapons; none were undertaken under Knife Crime Prevention Orders (KCPO). Overall drug offences fell by 20% in Q3, 66% of drug offences are for possession and the remaining third for 'drug trafficking' offences.
- 4.1.7 Barnet Family Services coordinates a monthly Serious Adult Violence (SAV) Panel which has been established since May 2020. It is a multi-agency panel that acts as a bridge between children and adult services enabling connections to be made in relation to adults and children who are at risk of involvement in violent offending. The SAV panel aims to provide a partnership approach to risk management of individuals involved in serious violence and assist youth to adult transitions. The SAV forum discusses approximately 10 individuals per month.
- 4.1.8 At present, the SAV panel is undertaking case consultations which places pressure on administrative functions in the gathering of information and preparation, Police risk assessment information has not been available since Q1 2022/23 which has reduced the effectiveness of risk management planning. However, the consultation approach does enable a faster turnaround and

is more responsive to need. The SAV Terms of Reference are being revised alongside an exploration of alternative ways in which SAV can provide helpful advice and oversight.

- 4.1.9 In Q3 2022/23, 11 individuals were discussed with all but one referred by Probation Services, the other individual was referred by the Community Safety Team. There were no referrals for females in this quarter. All Individuals were aged between 19 and 31 years with 66% of individuals discussed being aged between 18-25 years. 66% of individuals were considered to be gang-involved based on information provided by attending agency representatives.
- 4.1.10 Barnet Family Services 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 is 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.
- 4.1.11 The Victim Coordinator is 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 a high volume of referrals over the quarter, the data will be reported in Q4. The post holder is providing advice, guidance, onward referral, and support for personal safety and safety around the home.
- 4.1.12 A Restorative Justice Coordinator started in post in December, the role was created with LCPF and will support roll out of training in conflict resolution skills to schools and community providers. The role will complement the restorative justice work taking place in the Youth Justice Service which is supporting victims to meet with those that have perpetrated crime against them allowing space for reflection, apology, and reparation. An update on activity will be provided in Q4 2022/23.
- 4.1.13 The Violence and Vulnerability Team have held a series of practice forums across children's and adult services to provide space for reflection and encourage learning. Two sessions were held in Q3 including 'considering SEN in adults and adolescents' and 'addressing how all men and boys can work towards ending violence against women, changing culture, and understanding the White Ribbon movement.
- 4.1.14 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 under the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (PCSC Act 2022).
- 4.1.15 MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit have developed guidance and a Strategic Needs Assessment template; this is attached as an appendix to this report.

5. Reducing Youth Offending

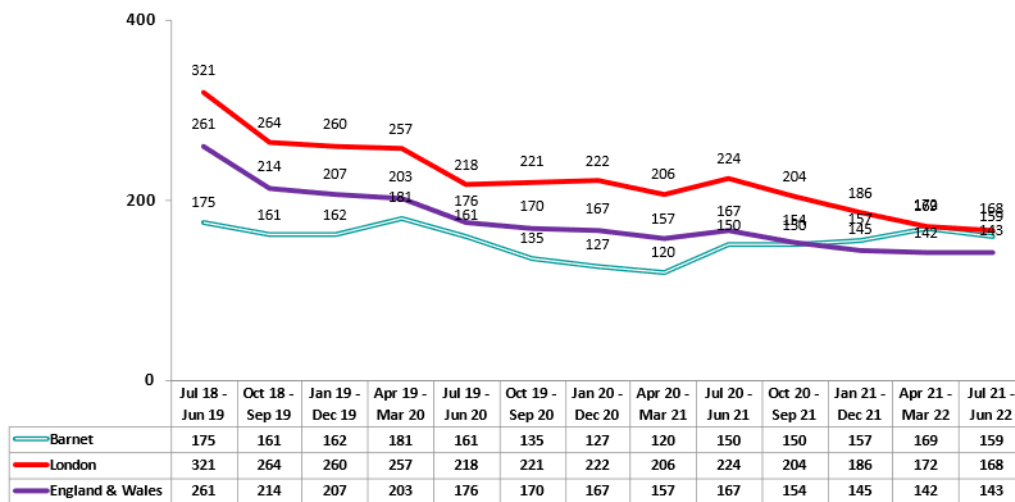
- 5.1.1 Barnet Youth Justice Services (YJS) work with young people aged 10 to 17 who have offended. The rate of First Time Entrants (FTE) into the Youth Justice system is monitored nationally against 100,000 population. Barnet consistently maintained lower rates of FTE than London and England and Wales until Q3 2021/22 when the volume started to increase. In Q2 2022/23 the number of FTE had risen to 169 per 100,000, which although remained lower than the London

average (n=172), had risen above the national rate in England and Wales (n=142) for the first time.

5.1.2 In Q3 2022/23 this has reduced to 159 per 100,000 which is a positive indicator and attributed to the effective diversionary and preventative work undertaken by the multi-agency partnership over the summer period i.e. community engagement, positive activities and targeted support.

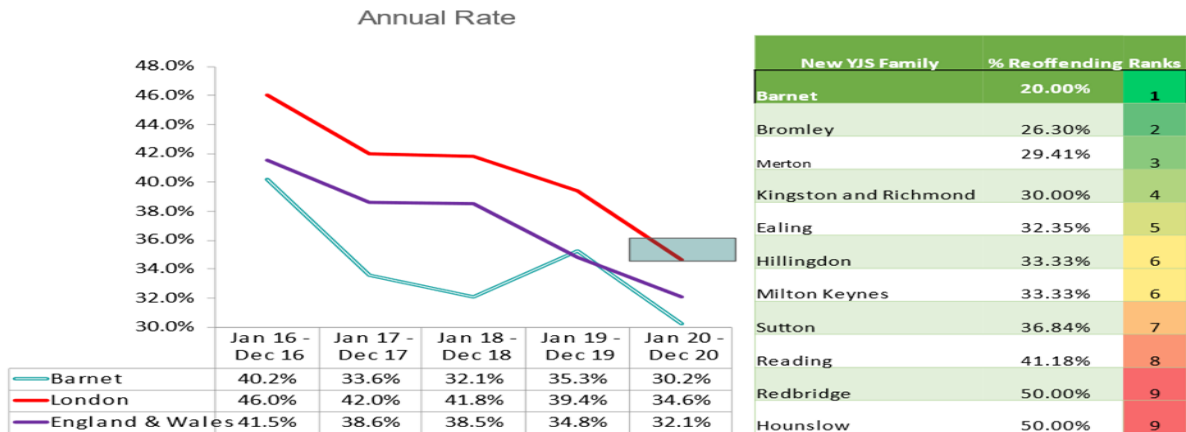
First Time Entrants (FTEs)

Rate of FTEs per 100,000 10 -17 year olds - Jul 21 - Jun 22



5.1.3 The binary re-offending rate for Barnet YJS remains on a downward trajectory and is currently 30.2% which is lower than authorities within the NW BCU, London and National averages. (The binary rate is calculated as the percentage of offenders with a proven re-offense in the reporting period). Barnet's effective partnership working, desistance-focused interventions and positive child-centred activities support the low re-offending rates.

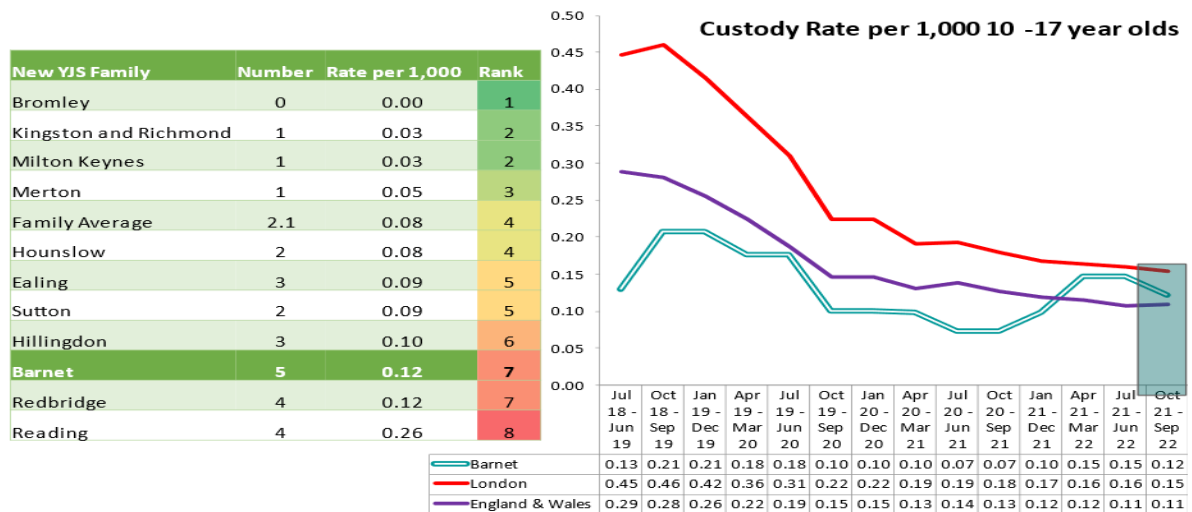
Reduction in re-offending – Binary Reoffending Rate



BARNET
LONDON BOROUGH

- 5.1.4 In Q2 2022/23 Barnet's custody rate is 0.12 per 1,000. This is a slight reduction of 0.03% from Q1 and is just above the national average of 0.11 per 1,000, although lower than the London rate of 0.15. In the Youth Justice Family, Barnet is ranked higher than the average of 0.09% and this is attributable to an increase in incidents of Serious Youth Violence in 2021/22. Barnet YJS are committed to reducing use of custody by ensuring robust community-based alternatives are available, including Intensive Supervision & Surveillance options and use of positive activities.

Rate of Custody



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6. Strategic Planning

- 6.1.1 The 0-19 Early Help Strategy has been out to public consultation and is currently under revision to include feedback and is planned for sign off by the Children, Education and Safeguarding Committee in January 2023. 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.
- 6.1.2 With the creation of Combatting 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.

7. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 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.
- 7.2 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.

8. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

- 8.1 Not relevant in relation to this report.

9. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

- 9.1 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.
- 9.2 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.

10 IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 10.1 The activities are being aligned to the 'Family Friendly' priority in the corporate plan which is being updated to reflect the administration's priorities.

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

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

12 Legal and Constitutional References

- 12.1 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.
- 12.2 The SCPB 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.
- 12.3 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.

12.4 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.

12.5 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.

13 Insight

n/a

14 Social Value

14.1 The cost of offending and reoffending is set out in the 2018 Home Office report on the Economic and Social Cost of Crime (2nd edition). The report followed a cohort of offenders identified in 2016 who subsequently went on to reoffend during the 12-month follow up. The total estimated economic and social cost of reoffending was £18.1 billion. In addition, there is a further personal, familial and community cost which impacts on the lives of individuals, children and families and the communities that they live in.

14.2 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)

14.3 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.

14.4 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)

15 Risk Management

15.1 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.

16 Equalities and Diversity

16.1 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.

16.2 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.

16.3 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.

16.4 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.

16.5 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

16.6 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.

17 Corporate Parenting

17.1 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.

17.2 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.

18 Consultation and Engagement

18.1 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.

18.2 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.

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

19 BACKGROUND PAPERS

19.1 NONE.

Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022

Serious Violence Duty London Partnership Guidance

Introduction

This guidance sets out the key requirements of the Serious Violence Duty which is anticipated to commence on 31st January 2023 and provides a consistent approach for London.

This is not intended to be a comprehensive summary of the Serious Violence Duty, which can be found in the current government guidance.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/police-crime-sentencing-and-courts-bill-2021-draft-guidance/serious-violence-duty-draft-guidance-for-responsible-authorities-accessible-version>

The Home Office guidance that supports the duty is written from a national perspective with broad principles, leaving a range of issues to be determined by “local areas”, which for London is the 32 London Boroughs.

These include agreeing:

1. A local partnership arrangement to lead on the duty,
2. Agreeing a definition of serious violence,
3. having consistent data sharing, analytical processes to produce a Strategic Needs Assessment and
4. Production of a Strategy to set out how the duty will be implemented locally.

Without a consistent approach across London, there would be multiple partnership arrangements, a host of different definitions of Serious Violence, from that the analysis would look at different aspects of violence and produce widely variable SNA’s and Strategies. For local areas, this risk producing a Strategic Needs Assessment and Strategy that inadvertently miss some of the requirements of the statutory duty.

Through consultation with partners, it was agreed that the London Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) would lead on coordinating a consistent approach for the capital, through development of London Guidance, that builds on the national document. The guidance has been developed with colleagues from across City Hall as well as Local Authorities, London Councils, the MPS, probation service and health.

Requirements of the Serious Violence Duty

The Duty requires specified authorities to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence, including identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur in the area, the causes of that violence and to prepare and implement a strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence.

The responsible authorities (also known as ‘duty holders’) in the Serious Violence Duty will be:

- The police
- Fire and rescue authorities
- Justice organisations (youth offending teams and probation services)
- Health bodies (Integrated Care Boards)
- Local authorities

It is important to note that the local arrangements and relationships with the duty holders is determined locally and the partnership should ensure that suitable representatives are linked into the local lead partnership within each borough (stated below).

The Duty allows for local areas to have the flexibility to determine the geographical extent of their partnership and does not require the creation of new multi-agency structures. Importantly, the guidance advises that existing local structures where possible should be used to comply with the requirements of the Duty. The duty applies in the defined local area and not at a regional level.

Educational institutions, prisons and youth custodial institutions will be under a separate duty to co-operate with duty holders, but they are not “duty holders”.

There are key requirements for the duty holder authorities to fulfil together:

- Undertake an evidence-based analysis of the causes of serious violence in their area (and have effective data sharing to enable this)
- Develop a strategic needs assessment based on the analysis
- Develop and implement a strategy with solutions to prevent and reduce serious violence in their area, which will need to be reviewed every year

The Duty will create the conditions for responsible authorities to collaborate and communicate regularly, share information and take effective coordinated action in their local area to reduce violence. All organisations and agencies subject to the duty will be accountable for their activity and cooperation with each other.

Local Partnership Arrangements

The Duty does not specify a ‘lead’ organisation or person whose responsibility is to coordinate activity or prescribe a structure within which specified authorities are expected

to work. It is for the specified authorities to come together to decide on the appropriate lead and structure of collaboration for their area.

The government guidance references the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP), or other partnerships such as the multi-agency safeguarding arrangements, Criminal Justice boards or Health and Wellbeing boards. It may also be the case that collaboration via several different partnership structures is preferred depending on the local context.

The Duty provides broad proposals for how “duty holders” implement the duty, at a national perspective, however this means that without bespoke London guidance, the 32 boroughs could adopt significantly different partnership arrangements.

Having consulted with all the partners highlighted above, through task and finish and focus groups, as well as consulting with London Chief Executives, the consensus was that Community Safety Partnerships were the most appropriate partnership to lead and hold statutory responsibility to deliver the Serious Violence Duty in each London borough.

The reasons include:

- The Community Safety Partnerships have all the “duty holder” agencies within their statutory membership and there are not encumbered by restrictions that are age related.
- The local Violence and Vulnerability action plans already set out the importance of all the strategic boards working collaboratively, which ensures that they all should be cognisant of the New Duty, even if not leading on it.

This Duty will be important to bring together, and require, other Statutory Boards* to reflect their practise, involvement, input and understanding of the Duty including the Strategic Needs Assessment and Strategy. This is already the case for some of the boards with the development of the annual CSP Strategic Needs Assessment and Plan. Other Statutory Boards will need to be ‘consulted’ / ‘informed’ (this will be determined by the local arrangements in place) on the Duty.

**Statutory Boards – Children’s Safeguarding Executive, Adults Safeguarding Board, Health and Wellbeing Board.*

This guidance therefore recommends that the Community Safety Partnership should be the partnership arrangement on each borough, that will hold the statutory responsibility for deliver the serious violence duty.

It is important to recognise that all other partnership boards locally, will wish to be cognisant of the duty in their work.

Definition of Serious Violence

The legislation provides that, for the purposes of the Duty, serious violence includes domestic abuse, sexual offences, violence against property and threats of violence but does not include terrorism.

In considering serious violence within their area, specified authorities should encompass serious violence as defined for the purposes of the Government’s Serious Violence Strategy and include a focus on issues such as public space youth violence. The Government’s Serious Violence Strategy sets out specific types of crime of concern, including homicide, violence against the person which may include both knife crime and gun crime, and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is inherent, such as in county lines drug dealing. These crimes should be at the core of the serious violence duty for the purpose of its reduction and prevention.

There is flexibility for specified authorities in local areas to take account of their evidence-based strategic needs assessment and include other types of serious violence.

The guidance sets out types of violence that should be incorporated within the definition of serious violence but there is no actual definition provided and it allows each local area to define serious violence. This therefore risks a fragmented picture, with multiple local definitions and from that a risk of gaps locally in the response to the serious violence duty.

Whilst a definition of Serious Violence for the duty will bring consistency for London, there will be nothing to stop a local partnership from focussing on other areas of violence outside of the definition, they will just not be subject of the duty.

Having consulted with Heads of Community Safety from across London, the MPS, probation, health, the Home Office, as well across City Hall, the working definition of Serious Violence for London is:

Serious Violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty in London, is defined as:

Any violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25, domestic abuse and sexual violence. Within the context of these types of violence, it encompasses homicide, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, personal robbery, threats to kill and violence against property caused during the commission of one of these offences.

Domestic abuse is as defined in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.

Notes

A

Within the Domestic Abuse Act 2021:

- 1) This section defines “domestic abuse” for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Behaviour of a person (“A”) towards another person (“B”) is “domestic abuse” if— (a) A and B are each aged 16 or over and are “personally connected” to each other, and (b) the behaviour is abusive. (3) Behaviour is “abusive” if it consists of any of the following— (a) physical or sexual abuse; (b) violent or threatening behaviour; (c) controlling or coercive behaviour; (d) economic abuse (see subsection (4)); (e) psychological, emotional or other abuse; and it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct.
- (4) “Economic abuse” means any behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on B’s ability to — (a) acquire, use or maintain money or other property, or (b) obtain goods or services.
- (5) For the purposes of this Act, A’s behaviour may be behaviour “towards” B despite the fact that it consists of conduct directed at another person (for example, B’s child).
- (6) References in this Act to being abusive towards another person are to be read in accordance with this section. (7) For the meaning of “personally connected”,

It should be noted that in Chapter 3 of the Statutory Guidance of the act, it recognises that domestic abuse can encompass a range of behaviours, including abuse that is physical, violent or threatening behaviour, sexual abuse, controlling & coercive behaviour, harassment or stalking, economic abuse, emotional or psychological abuse, verbal abuse, technology-facilitated based, abuse relating to faith, 'honour'-based abuse, forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

B

With regards to 'violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25,' this encompasses those aged under 25 who are victims of offences; suspects/offenders for offences; or both. (*aligned to home office Home Office "definition" of serious violence in their 2018 strategy*)

C

Serious violence includes (but does not require) any of the defined offences where a knife, section one firearm or corrosive substance is used, threatened or intimidated.

Data and Information Sharing

The duty sets out an expectation to collaborate effectively across partnerships to share data and intelligence. As with most of The Duty, this is described in generic terms and without agreement amongst all key partners on what data to share, at what level and in what way, it will lead to a disjointed approach across London, with risks of data sharing that is reasonable being denied or data breaches if there are not appropriate data sharing agreements for all agencies across London and at a local level.

The purpose for recommending data requirements means that data collected at borough level will translate to regional and build a regional picture. This is something that all VRU's across England and Wales wish to achieve. Consistency of approach across London through the duty, will present an opportunity to support this.

Analysis and Development of a Strategic Needs Assessment

These two elements of The Duty are co-dependent. In order to identify the kinds of serious violence that occur in their areas, and so far as it is possible to do so, the causes of that serious violence, the partnership should work together to establish the local 'strategic needs assessment' – identifying the drivers of serious violence acting in the local area and the cohorts of people most affected or at risk. This will require the sharing of relevant data and intelligence held by the individual organisations subject to the duty.

A strategic needs assessment will enable a local area to identify current and long-term issues relating to serious violence and the cohorts most vulnerable to involvement in their partnership area. This will provide a greater understanding of established and emerging serious violence trends, priority locations or other high-risk issues.

The strategic needs assessment should be formulated following an evidence-based analysis of information relating to the violent crime types, the drivers of crime within the partnership area and the cohorts most vulnerable. This will require the gathering and analysis of data from all partners.

Analysis at a local level is conducted to determine the SNA which helps understand the profile of violence as well as some of the opportunities to work in partnership to reduce

violence. The results of the strategic needs assessment should be used by the partnership to define their serious violence issues and formulate and prioritise bespoke actions to prevent and reduce serious violence that the partnership will take forward (the strategy).

It is important that there is a consistent approach taken to analysis of the data across all 32 boroughs, otherwise how this informs the Strategic Needs Assessment will differ and it will be challenging to then aggregate the variable analysis to understand trends and risks across boroughs or at a London level.

The lack of a consistent approach will also risk local analytical work missing important aspects of violence or vulnerability and developing a Strategic Needs Assessment that inadvertently risks non-compliance with the statutory duty.

Therefore, it has been agreed that there will be a consistent format for the SNA for London, which will take into consideration local resourcing and access to data through existing data sharing agreements or which do not require new ones.

The datasets and analytical minimum standards are currently being drafted with input from the London Partnership Analysts Group and the MPS, as is the template that will be used by all boroughs, to set out their SNA. Once the analytical support process is available it will be added to this guidance as an Appendix.

The Strategy

The Duty sets out that the strategy should be prepared by the specified authorities following the comprehensive strategic needs assessment. It should comprise a range of new and existing actions that the partnership will take forward to prevent and reduce the serious violence issues and drivers that have been identified.

The guidance states the strategy could include, but is not limited to, the following:

- a) A high level (non-sensitive) summary of the strategic need's assessment.
- b) How the chosen partnership will work to discharge its duties under the legislation to prevent and reduce serious violence.
- c) Actions (including early intervention preventative action) to be undertaken by the whole partnership area to prevent and reduce serious violence and support victims.
- d) Actions or bespoke plans by sector/partner.
- e) Wider actions (where appropriate cross boundaries or nationally).
- f) Ongoing engagement with the voluntary and community sectors, young people and local business.
- g) How the identified action enhances or complements existing action/or arrangements within the local area.
- h) Identified funding streams or resources that can be used by the partnership for prevention and reduction activities.
- i) Date for review/annual review mechanism.
- j) Where applicable the annual assessment of the partnership's performance against the previous years' strategy.

The Duty requires that the strategy is published on each councils website, kept under review and revised at a minimum on an annual basis and specified authorities should collectively decide if any new action is required or if a revised strategy is needed. The strands of activities shown within the strategy will be reviewed through local violence and vulnerability action plans by the Partnership.

This guidance provides a recommended draft template for the Strategy as **Appendix 3**. The template will enable each local area to be confident that it has covered all aspects required within the local strategy. It is a template to structure the content but the content itself, will be determined by the local strategic needs assessment and partnership decision making.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Analytical Guidance

The SNA will provide an overview of the profile of the borough, demographics, deprivation factors, hotspot locations, temporal analysis for both times of the year (week and day), and victim and offender analysis.

As part of the SNA, analysts will be able to access the below Open source datasets, as well as the MOPAC E&I Serious Youth Violence Problem Profile, to support this work.

Relevant SafeStats Datasets

- **London Ambulance Service** - details of every incident in which a vehicle was dispatched (such as incidents relating to violence, sexual assault, and gun/knife-injuries). Dataset includes incident classification, location, date/time of dispatch, as well as age and gender of person(s) treated.
- **British Transport Police**- recorded crime data for offences that occurred on the over ground rail network and the London Underground. Dataset includes offence classification, location and date/time of incident.
- **Hospital Emergency Departments**- attendance data relating to victims of violence, as collected through the Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) programme. Dataset includes location, date/time of incident and method of injury.
- **Metropolitan Police Service**- recorded crime data. Dataset includes offence classification, location and date/time of incident.
- **Transport for London**- data relating to code red incidents that occurred on London buses (Driver Incident Records). Dataset includes incident categorisation, location and date/time of incident.

Dashboards

Previous MOPAC dashboards are now archived with new ones coming. These will be the Trust and Confidence Dashboard, Reducing and preventing Violence, and Victim and Witnesses are better supported.

The change for the MPS is that they have closed their Hate Crime/Special Crime dashboard and amalgamated into one larger Crime Dashboard:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/metropolitan.police.service/viz/MonthlyCrimeDataNewCats/Coversheet>

The MPS have the homicide dashboard, but is updated a quarter in arrears

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

Wider Data Sources

London Datastore - Greater London Authority
Hospital Episode Statistics - NHS Digital
Fingertips Public Health Profiles - OHID
LG Inform - Local Government Association
Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Education statistics - Department for Education
NOMIS - ONS
Greater London Crime and Safety Statistics | CrimeRate
Police.uk (www.police.uk)
Local Authority Data- Children social care, Youth Offending Teams, ASB, Housing
TTCG briefing slides
<https://opendatacommunities.org/def/concept/general-concepts/imd/crime>

Appendix 2

SNA template to be inserted

In London borough of XX, the SNA shows the following key factors (will insert headings of SNA areas once finalised)

Appendix 3

Strategy Template
(Attached)

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APPENDIX 3 - STRATEGY TEMPLATE

Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022

Serious Violence Duty

Strategy

London Borough of XXXXXXX

Foreword:

Through a range of consultations and collaboration with partners, the template has been developed to support a consistent approach for the capital, through development of London Guidance, that builds on the national document. The template sets out the London perspective by the orange boxes of questions and information that guides partners on what to include in the documents.

Working collaboratively on this has already enabled joint modelling of the various requirements across partnership and seeing the benefits of this both in the development of the guidance but also in ongoing working together.

Introduction

This Strategy document has been produced as part of the requirements of the Serious Violence Duty, introduced by the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.

The duty places several requirements upon local areas, including agreeing a local partnership arrangement to lead on the duty, agreeing a definition of serious violence, having consistent data sharing, analytical processes to produce a Strategic Needs Assessment, and production of a Strategy to set out how the duty will be implemented locally.

The Duty requires specified authorities to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence, including identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur in the area, the causes of that violence, and to prepare and implement a strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence.

The responsible authorities (also known as 'duty holders') in the Serious Violence Duty will be:

- the police
- fire and rescue authorities
- justice organisations (youth offending teams and probation services)
- health bodies (Integrated Care Boards)
- local authorities

Educational institutions, prisons and youth custodial institutions will be under a separate duty to co-operate with duty holders, but they are not duty holders.

This strategy takes account of guidance issued by the government, as well as London guidance, developed by the London Violence Reduction Unit, in collaboration with London Councils, the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, the Metropolitan Police, NHS London and Probation Service.

The strategy sets out the agreed definition of Serious Violence for the borough, summarises the key aspects of the Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment, the partnership arrangements that have been agreed locally to lead on delivery of the duty, the areas of activity to prevent and reduce serious violence, and activity to engage with voluntary sector organisations, communities - including young people, as well as businesses.

Definition of Serious Violence

The Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 provides that, for the purposes of the Duty, serious violence includes domestic abuse, sexual offences, violence against property and threats of violence, but does not include terrorism.

In considering serious violence within their area, specified authorities should encompass serious violence as defined for the purposes of the Government's Serious Violence Strategy and include a focus on issues such as public space youth violence. The Government's Serious Violence Strategy sets out specific types of crime of concern, including homicide, violence against the person which may include both knife crime and gun crime, and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is inherent, such as in county lines drug dealing. These crimes should be at the core of the serious violence duty for the purpose of its reduction and prevention.

Whilst the government guidance sets out types of violence that should be incorporated within the definition of serious violence, there is no definition provided and it allows each local area to define serious violence.

It is important that there is consistency across London, to ensure that analysis of violence and the Strategic Needs Assessment are comprehensive and comply with the duty. The London Violence Reduction Unit has therefore collaborated with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, London Councils, the Metropolitan Police Service, NHS London and Probation Service to develop London Guidance to support local areas in how they implement the duty.

The London Guidance advises that Serious Violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty in London, is defined as:

Any violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25, domestic abuse, and sexual violence. Within the context of these types of violence, it encompasses homicide, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, personal robbery, threats to kill and violence against property caused during the commission of one of these offences.

Domestic abuse is as defined in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.

Notes

A

Within the Domestic Abuse Act 2021:

- 1) This section defines “domestic abuse” for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Behaviour of a person (“A”) towards another person (“B”) is “domestic abuse” if— (a) A and B are each aged 16 or over and are “personally connected” to each other, and (b) the behaviour is abusive. (3) Behaviour is “abusive” if it consists of any of the following— (a) physical or sexual abuse; (b) violent or threatening behaviour; (c) controlling or coercive behaviour; (d) economic abuse (see subsection (4)); (e) psychological, emotional or other abuse; and it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct.
- (4) “Economic abuse” means any behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on B’s ability to — (a) acquire, use or maintain money or other property, or (b) obtain goods or services.
- (5) For the purposes of this Act, A’s behaviour may be behaviour “towards” B despite the fact that it consists of conduct directed at another person (for example, B’s child).
- (6) References in this Act to being abusive towards another person are to be read in accordance with this section. (7) For the meaning of “personally connected”,

It should be noted that in Chapter 3 of the Statutory Guidance of the act, it recognises that domestic abuse can encompass a range of behaviours, including abuse that is physical, violent or threatening behaviour, sexual abuse, controlling & coercive behaviour, harassment or stalking, economic abuse, emotional or psychological abuse, verbal abuse, technology-facilitated based, abuse relating to faith, ‘honour’-based abuse, forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

B

With regards to ‘*violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25*,’ this encompasses those aged under 25 who are victims of offences; suspects/offenders for offences; or both. (aligned to home office Home Office “definition” of serious violence in their 2018 strategy)

C

Serious violence includes (but does not require) any of the defined offences where a knife, section one firearm or corrosive substance is used, threatened or intimidated.

The below boxes allow each local partnership to choose which option is being adopted. As stated within the London Guidance, there was a consensus that London would follow a consistent approach for the Duty to enable each local area to be confident that it has covered all aspects required within the local strategy as well as providing a minimum standard for the SNA.

Please choose 1) or 2) based on if you are adopting the London Guidance or not.

1. In the London Borough of **XXXX** we have agreed to adopt this definition of serious violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty.

Or

2. In the London Borough of **XXXX** we have decided not to adopt the London Guidance definition of Serious Violence because.....

Add rationale and mitigating factors to ensure that the local definition complies with the duty.

The local definition of serious violence is:

Add in local definition.....

Local Partnership Arrangements

Within the Duty it is for the specified authorities to come together to decide on the appropriate lead and structure of collaboration for their area. The government guidance references the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP), or other partnerships such as the multi-agency safeguarding arrangements, Criminal Justice boards or Health and Wellbeing boards. It also suggests it may also be the case that collaboration via several different partnership structures is preferred depending on the local context.

Of the statutory partnership arrangements, only the Community Safety Partnership has all the “duty holders” within its membership, and it is not restricted by the age criteria for children and adult safeguarding partnerships.

The London Guidance recommends that the Community Safety Partnership be the local partnership to lead on the borough’s implementation and compliance with the duty and the below box provides the option for each local area to decide on the lead partnership.

Please choose option 1) or 2)

1. In the London borough of **XXXX**, we confirm that we are following the London guidance and the Community Safety Partnership will be the lead partnership for implementation and ensuring compliance with the duty.
2. In the London borough of **XXXX**, we have decided not to follow the London guidance and have decided that the local partnership arrangements will be

Then either state which existing partnership board will lead and the rationale as to why or describe the new arrangement being introduced

Whichever option is chosen, please then set out the partnership meeting arrangements, including who chairs, who all the member organisations are represented by, how often the partnership board meets and link to any agenda’s minutes and Terms of Reference.

Summary of the Strategic Needs Assessment of Violence

The strategic needs assessment is intended to enable partners to identify current and long-term issues relating to serious violence and those most vulnerable to involvement in the local area. This provides a greater understanding of established and emerging serious violence trends, priority locations or other high-risk issues.

The strategic needs assessment has been developed following an evidence-based analysis of data relating to violence, as well as broader datasets including those in relation to deprivation and health.

The strategic needs assessment has looked at the critical areas of violence and vulnerability within the definition of serious violence, including violence affecting those under the age of 25, domestic abuse and sexual violence.

In assessing each of the critical areas, the analysis has looked at locations that have a higher risk of violence and temporal factors, such as the times of greater and lesser offending, including the times of day, days of the week and seasonal trends through the year. The analysis has also looked at the profile of victims and offenders of violence, in order to understand the risks and opportunities for prevention.

The following is a summary of the strategic needs assessment.

- Then add in a summary from the SNA. This could be the executive summary from the SNA, if that has enough detail to cover all the points in the paragraph above and provides key findings and notes priorities areas for focus. I.E locations, times, victims and offenders broken down into the three key areas of under 25, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Offences, which are likely to have profiles that differ quite considerably.
- The partnership does have the option to publish the SNA itself either in full or partly redacted, although there is no requirement to do so under the duty, however if the partnership wish to publish then it should be done via the Council's website.

Action to Prevent and Reduce Serious Violence

Taking account of the Strategic Needs Assessment, the local partnership has agreed the following strategic objectives for the next 12 months to prevent and reduce serious violence:

List objectives in relation to:

- Violence and vulnerability affecting young people under 25
- Domestic Abuse
- Sexual Offences

Note:

Ideally there should be 4-8 objectives in total, linked to the Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan (VVAPs) which sets out the delivery. The VVAP template has been amended to include actions linked to Domestic Abuse and Sexual Offences. The partnership should strongly consider including:

- Early intervention and prevention,
- Those already known to the criminal justice system,
- Disproportionality
- Trust and confidence with statutory partners
- Hyper local focus and community engagement

The CSP could consider referencing other local strategies and provide relevant document links, e.g. any local DA strategy, serious youth violence strategy etc.

The partnership has agreed a range of activity to reduce the risks of violence and vulnerability, in support of the strategic objectives. These are set out within a Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan. This plan contains information for which disclosure would or would be likely to prejudice the prevention or detection of crime or the apprehension or prosecution of offenders.

The plan template contains seven different themes each with a set of mandatory actions as well as a menu of optional actions. The themes within the local plan are:

1. **Governance**- this provides an oversight of the leadership and governance of violence reduction locally, detailing the senior leadership structure as well as interoperability between Community Safety Partnership, Safeguarding Children Partnership, Adults Safeguarding Board and the Health and Wellbeing Board, to support a public health approach to reduce violence
2. **Analysis and Enforcement**- understanding of how analysis and local enforcement tactics are used to disrupt violence locally, including the Strategic Needs Assessment, monthly tasking meetings and using wider public health data
3. **Reducing Access to Weapons**- how partners are working jointly to minimise access including using Trading Standard initiatives and weapons sweeps
4. **Safeguarding and Educating Young people**- contains actions that include focussing on reducing exclusions, contextual safeguarding, support for children in care and care leavers, working with parents and carers and ensuring schools are safe and inclusive spaces
5. **Working with Communities and Neighbourhoods to Reduce Violence**- ensuring that local delivery works closely with communities to reduce violence including the Voluntary and Community Sector and in particular young people, who are most adversely affected by violence
6. **Supporting Victims of Violence and Vulnerability**- ensuring co-ordinated referral and support to victims and those who are most vulnerable to being exploited
7. **Positive Diversion from Violence**- recognising that children and young people should be offered interventions which help them before or to move away from criminality

As the serious violence definition includes domestic abuse and sexual violence, activity is also being undertaken in support of this through a range of actions, this has included modifying existing actions to encompass this (where relevant) as well as including a new section of actions listed below.

The definition of the Serious Violence Duty specifies domestic abuse and sexual offences. In London, we recognise that these are clear forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG). The Mayor of London would encourage you to consider

the wider context of VAWG, specifically the associated behaviours and offences that contribute to violence such as crimes committed in the name of 'honour', forced marriage, harmful practices (e.g. female genital mutilation), prostitution and sexual harassment, wherever possible

The domestic abuse and sexual violence specific actions are:

- *To ensure strong referral pathways from statutory services into local and pan-London specialist support services, including 'by and for' provision for all victims of domestic abuse and sexual offences.*
- *To ensure all victims and perpetrators can access the support they need- including information on how they can access this support and where they can find more information. This might include the consideration of cross-borough reciprocal agreements.*
- *Co-ordinate an appropriate local awareness training offer for key professionals coming in to contact with survivors and/or perpetrators- such as health, education, social care and justice- which is refreshed annually.*
- *Local Authority departments such as children's social care, housing, adults social care and community safety, to ensure policies are in place regarding working with perpetrators of domestic abuse and sexual offences when safeguarding children and the non-abusive parent.*

The following sections below are stated in the national guidance and therefore important they are included in London guidance to support partners to ensure they are conducted accordingly.

Each local strategy should set out how they plan to engage with the voluntary and community sector (VCS), businesses and communities and young people to support a holistic partnership approach, and how local funding streams are aligned to activity tackling violence. Reviewing the strategy and SNA will allow for the partnership to monitor progress and performance and ensure still aligned to priority areas.

Engagement with the voluntary and community sectors, young people and local business

Local communities, the voluntary and community sector (VCS), local businesses and young people have an important role to play, in violence reduction. Our local violence and vulnerability action plan contain a range of activity that involves communities and neighbourhoods in reducing violence and the action within these should support the strategy.

In developing the local strategy to reduce serious violence, we have consulted with:

Describe consultation processes and those consulted.

Provide a narrative that sets out how communities and the VCS will be involved in violence reduction locally..... for example this could include a young people's

advisory board or action group, business forum, Local Safer Neighbourhood boards or could involve membership of the CSP or sub-groups. Describe how this will be part of an ongoing process over the next 12 months.

Identified funding streams or resources that can be used by the partnership for prevention and reduction activities

This is for the local partnership to provide high level information on the resource’s partners are investing in work to reduce serious violence.

This could be a summary of co-located resources each partner has provided to support violence and vulnerability reduction and/or core financial investment.

Please note that this is specific section set out in the Home Office guidance and so should be completed to demonstrate compliance with the duty.

Name and source of fund	Amount per annum	Description of activity	Funding breakdown (if possible)

Publishing of the Strategy

The Strategy document will need to be published on the council’s website by 31st January 2024.

Date for review/annual review mechanism

This Strategy document will be reviewed annually, with the next review due by **XXX**.

Progress of this strategy, the objectives set out within it and the local action plan, will be reviewed at least quarterly through the Community Safety Partnership or equivalent local partnership meeting.

Summary of Annual Assessment of Progress

This section will be applicable 12 months after the local Strategy is produced and will provide a summary of the annual assessment of the partnership’s performance against the previous years’ strategy

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Meeting:	Safer Communities Board
Date of meeting:	20 th January 2023
Report Title:	Autism and the Criminal Justice System (CJS)
Report Lead:	Ray Booth, Chief Executive, Mencap
Contact Details:	Ray.booth@barnetmencap.org.uk 0208 349 3842
Executive Summary:	ATJ Meeting – update
Decision/Action:	
Attachments:	None
Risks for escalation to the Board:	None

1. Introduction

The Access to Justice subgroup reports to the Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board and the Safer Communities Partnership Board. This short report summarises the work that has been done locally to implement Barnet’s Autism Strategy and sets out some of the current gaps in being able to do this effectively.

It requests the support of partners to tackle these gaps.

2. Autism and the Criminal Justice system in Barnet

The national Strategy for Autistic Children, Young People and Adults was updated on 22nd July 2021. A key objective is to increase the understanding and acceptance of autism. One of the themes is to improve support for autistic people within the criminal and youth justice systems. This theme is included in Barnet’s Autism Action Plan, which has been developed by the ASAP Steering Group.

- a) This Report is to inform the Safer Communities Board of issues faced by autistic people within the criminal justice system, as victims, witnesses, and suspects.

b) It is also outlines what has been done over the past twelve months to achieve the objectives in Barnet's multi-agency Autism Plan. These include:

- To improve the outcomes for autistic people and to make sure they have a better experience within the CJS.
- To improve the understanding of autism by CJS professionals and for them to better support autistic people.
- For the police to make reasonable adjustments to standard police practice for autistic people
- To increase the alternatives to prosecution and custody, and out of court disposals

There are a number of challenges locally, and these include:

- Identifying autistic people within the system, those known to be autistic, and those who are not yet diagnosed as autistic
3. An Update on the Autism Strategy Action Plan (ASAP) – what has been done

3.1 There has been progress in the following areas:

- a) Through the Access to Justice Sub-group and the ASAP Steering Group, partners have identified the key contacts in local services, and met to map out the issues they face in achieving the objectives in the strategy. The groups have heard how practitioners could identify autistic people with Autism Alert Cards and the work of staff taking the initial calls to the police.
- b) We have identified staff in the police who can organize training and briefings on autism.
- c) We have liaised with Met Detention, to look again at how to adapt the arrest processes and environment in custody and police stations, so that they are more appropriate for autistic adults and young people.
- d) We have identified some good practice with autistic adults, where the police have worked with service providers and the Barnet Learning disability Service, and with the Schools' Police.
- e) Youth justice. Teams work closely with autistic young people.
- f) Autism and Learning disability awareness training has been provided for twenty-seven staff in the Probation service, and ten staff with Victim support.

- 3.2 There are some gaps in the picture established by the Access to Justice sub-group:
- a) It has been hard to obtain any data on the number of autistic young people and adults in contact with the CJS.
 - b) It is not clear what the police and the Diversion and Liaison Service is doing to increase the use of alternatives to prosecution and custody.
 - c) The pathways are not clear to us about the ongoing support for autistic victims of crime.
 - d) The Autism Alert card is a well-established mechanism for identifying autistic people, but its use locally is unclear and it can be quite problematic.
4. What support is needed from partners on the Safer Communities Partnership Board to tackle these gaps
- a) Data. Are there data sets available that would provide an accurate picture of the number of autistic people in contact with the CJS – the police and Probation service, and an indication of the specific issues they face in Barnet?
 - b) Engagement. What opportunities are there to capture the views and experiences of autistic people and the ways to use this to improve services?
 - c) Autism Alert cards. Can the police in Barnet follow up the pilot project in Waltham Forest, which identified autistic people through an electronic autism alert card system?
 - d) Training. Training is available. How can it be better coordinated across the CJS, so that frontline staff get the training they need and have a better understanding of autism?
 - e) Health and Care support is available from the statutory, and voluntary and community sectors, for autistic people who are in contact with the CJS. What is required to develop the pathways and make sure they are used effectively to support autistic people?

5. Conclusion

Improving the outcomes and the experience for autistic people in the CJS can only be achieved through a strong multi-agency approach. A range of partners need to contribute, and work together, across a complex system, covering people of different ages, and organisations with a huge number of responsibilities.

The Autism Steering Group is the main forum for overseeing the implementation of the Action Plan. The Probation service has now joined the group and we are clarifying the best way to involve the police. Members of the Access to Justice Sub-group will continue to focus on the CJS elements of the plan, monitor progress, and in turn, will continue to send reports for review at the Safer Communities Partnership Board and Barnet's Safeguarding Adults Board.

Safer Communities Partnership Board Meeting

20 January 2023

AGENDA ITEM 10

Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project

Annual Report

Barnet's Hate Crime Strategy 2020-24

1. In 2020, the Barnet Hate Crime Lead developed a Hate Crime Strategy document in consultation with the Barnet Access to Justice Group (a subgroup of the Adult Safeguarding Board), the Safer Communities Partnership Board, the Barnet Community Safety Manager and the Barnet Hate Crime Reporting Coordinator.
2. The Strategy was reviewed by the Access to Justice Group members and was approved following consultation in September 2020. It was agreed that the Hate Crime Strategy and Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project would be overseen by the Access to Justice Group and performance will be monitored on a quarterly basis. The strategy was presented to the Safer Communities Partnership Board and was approved and adopted in July 2021.
3. The Hate Crime Strategy has the overriding objective to *“To keep the people of Barnet safe by reducing hate crime in the borough. This will be achieved by increasing people’s confidence to report hate crimes in Barnet; improve the support for victims of Hate Crime; and raise awareness of how to report Hate Crime in Barnet while safeguarding the most vulnerable in the community who are impacted”*.
4. There are seven key action areas attached to the strategy listed below:
 - Delivering evidence based multi-agency response to Hate Crime through the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board.
 - Utilising the Metropolitan Police Hate Crime Dashboard and through engaging the local partnership, to maintain ongoing assessment of risk locally including specific details of “hot spot” areas in the borough that may require proactive intervention and additional resource to tackle hate crime.
 - Implementing the Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project to increase awareness of the impact of hate crime. This action includes delivering training to professionals, community groups and volunteers.
 - To expand the cohort of Hate Crime Reporting Centres to include sections of the community that may be vulnerable to hate crime and may lack the confidence to report crimes or seek support due to cultural, language or other issues.
 - Through ongoing risk assessment, respond speedily where evidence emerges that a specific section of the community is vulnerable to increased hate crime utilising

the local Partnership and Safer Neighbourhood Police colleagues to provide assurance and information to encourage hate crime reporting.

- Ensuring that all agencies in Barnet are mindful of the impact of hate crime upon vulnerable children and adults who may be victims of other forms of abuse and may require a tailored support package.
 - Through engagement with community partners including Inclusion Barnet, Barnet Mencap, The Barnet Group, Middlesex University and the Barnet Multi-Faith Forum, to identify and respond to all forms of hate crime that emerge within Barnet.
5. The Hate Crime Reporting Coordinator and Hate Crime Lead will report on progress in relation to delivery and implementation of the strategy through quarterly updates to the Access to Justice Group and annual updates will be delivered to the Safer Communities Partnership Board.
 6. The Hate Crime strategy reflects the fact that hate crime can impact upon vulnerable individuals with additional safeguarding needs such as disabilities and mental health concerns. It is therefore appropriate that the Adults Safeguarding Board maintains oversight of the strategy alongside the Safer Communities Partnership Board.

The Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project

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

National Hate Crime Figures

10. In the year 2021/22, there were **155,841** hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales. This was an overall **increase of 26%** from year ending March 2021 when they recorded **124,104** offences. This data is from the Home Office Report on Hate Crime in England and Wales, published on 6 October 2022.
11. The breakdown of recorded incidents was as follows:
 - 109,843 race hate crimes;
 - 8,730 religious hate crimes;
 - 26,152 sexual orientation hate crimes;
 - 14,242 disability hate crimes; and
 - 4,355 transgender hate crimes.
12. There were annual increases in all five strands of hate crime, ranging from 19% for race hate crimes, 37% for religious hate crimes, 41% for sexual orientation hate crimes, 43% for disability hate crimes and 56% for transgender hate crimes (see below for further details).
13. 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. There have also been spikes in hate crime following certain events such as the EU Referendum, the terrorist attacks in 2017 and the increased conflict in the Middle East in April/May 2021.
14. It is uncertain the extent to which the increases seen in 2021/22 continue the pattern of improvements in police recording or represent a real increase in national hate crime. The rise seen in 2021/22 may also have been affected by the lower levels of crime recorded in 2020/21 due to the COVID 19 pandemic restrictions. Trends may also differ by strand as some crime types have been more affected by improvements in recording practices than others.

Percentage Increases in Hate Crime in 2021/22

15. The percentage increases were much higher in 2021/22 than seen in recent years.
16. As in previous years, the majority of hate crimes in 2021/22 were racially motivated, accounting for over two-thirds of all such offences (70%; 109,843 offences). Racially motivated hate crimes increased by 19% between 2020/21 and year ending 2021/22.
17. Religious hate crimes increased by 37% (to 8,730 offences), up from 6,383 in the previous year; this was the highest number of religious hate crimes recorded since data series reviews began in 2011/12.
18. Disability hate crimes increased by 43% (to 14,242). This was the largest percentage annual increase seen for this strand since 2016/17 (when it was 53%).

19. Sexual orientation hate crimes increased by 41% (to 26,152) and Transgender Identity hate crimes by 56% (to 4,355). Transgender identity hate crimes saw the largest percentage annual increase in these offences since the data series reviews began. Transgender issues have been heavily discussed on social media over 2022, which may have contributed to an increase in recorded hate crimes.
20. The types of crime involved were as follows:
- Over half (51%) of the hate crimes recorded by the police were for public order offences;
 - 41% were for violence against the person offences; and
 - 5% were recorded as criminal damage and arson offences.

Hate Crime in 2020/21

21. In 2020/21 there was an overall 9% increase in hate crime from the previous year. This was lower than usual due to the pandemic and lockdown restrictions.
22. The notable increases during 2020/21 were related to online hate crime and interpersonal hate crime. Online hate crime included cyber-abuse via social media platforms and gaming forums. Community Security Trust reported of the hijacking of zoom calls and video-conferences, e.g. live streamed synagogue services. GALOP (the anti-LGBT organisation) reported of the hijacking of drag-queen performances and targeting of LGBT+ support groups. The trend in online hate crime continues to be monitored by social media platforms and the Police.
23. Interpersonal hate crime involves incidents where the victim knows the perpetrator, for example in neighbour disputes. During the pandemic and lockdowns, localised tensions were heightened, leading to an increase in interpersonal hate crime. These incidents continue to be monitored by the Barnet Council Community Safety Team, Barnet's Hate Crime Reporting Centres and the Police.

Barnet Hate Crime Figures

24. Table 1 (attached) shows the breakdown by category of hate crime incidents in Barnet as recorded by the Metropolitan Police for the years 2017 to 2022 (data based on calendar years).
25. For the year 2021/22 there were a total of **905** hate crimes recorded in Barnet. This was an increase from 857 in 2020/21. The breakdown by hate crime strand was as follows:
- Racist and Religious Hate Crime: 827
 - Anti-Semitic Incidents: 155
 - Islamophobic Incidents: 33
 - Disability Hate Crime: 23

- Homophobic Hate Crime: 68
- Transgender Identity Hate Crime: 13

Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project - Key Achievements in 2022

26. The Project has met the following objectives in 2022:

- Delivered online Staff Training Workshops for 77 staff at 6 organisations / service providers.
- Delivered 8 online Hate Crime Awareness Raising Workshops/Webinars for 69 residents, clients, carers and professionals.
- Engaged with over 300 residents at Hate Crime Awareness Week Information Stands.
- Signed up 32 Hate Crime Reporting Champions.
- Co-ordinated and monitored 12 Hate Crime Reporting Centres operating across Barnet.
- Barnet Mencap recorded 7 hate crime incidents and supported clients to report these incidents to the Police.
- Registered 40 sites to be designated Safe Places across Barnet and engaged with over 50 residents at Safe Place Information Stands.

27. Further details of these key objectives are set out below.

Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project - Staff Training

28. The Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator has delivered 6 Staff Training Workshops for 77 staff in 2022. Workshops include information on identifying and reporting hate crime so that frontline staff can support victims to report hate crime to the Police.

29. In 2022 Staff Training Workshops have been delivered to teams at the following Barnet organisations:

- Barnet Federated GP Service
- Age UK
- Probation Services
- Victim Support
- Jewish Care
- Muswell Hill Medical Centre

Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project - Community Engagement

30. During 2022 the Project has delivered the following community engagement and awareness raising work.
31. The Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator has delivered 8 Hate Crime Awareness Raising Workshops/Webinars for 69 attendees. Webinars focused on: Online Hate Crime and Cyber Bullying; Racism and Children – *How to address hate speech concerns*; Hate Crime, Racism and Cultural Awareness; Hate Crime and Gender – *Are women targets of hate crime more than men*; and Financial Abuse and Scams.
32. The Project also continues to promote the **Barnet Hate Crime Reporting Champion Scheme**. In 2022 **32** volunteers signed up to become Hate Crime Reporting Champions, pledging to report hate crime to the Police if they encounter it in the community. Registration to become a Hate Crime Reporting Champion can be accessed online any time via the Barnet Mencap website. Hate Crime Reporting Champions continue to receive the Hate Crime Reporting Bulletins and opportunities to attend workshops.
33. In October 2022, the Project delivered its fifth annual **Hate Crime Awareness Week** for Barnet residents. Hate Crime Awareness and Information Stands were set-up in Finchley Central (Albert Place), Barnet Hospital, Islamic Centre Edgware, Golders Green Bus Station, Edgware Bus Station and Hendon Central Underground Station.
34. 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. The events were supported by Barnet’s Councillors and Community Leaders.
35. Photos from the community awareness raising events during Hate Crime Awareness Week 2022 are attached to this Report below.
36. A Webinar was also delivered as part of Hate Crime Awareness Week. This focused on Hate Crime and Gender and panel guests discussed whether *“Women are targets of hate crime more than men?”*. Speakers included Councillor Sara Conway (Chair of the Safer Communities Partnership) and Fiona Bateman (Chair of the Adult Safeguarding Board).
37. The Project also hosted a Hate Crime Information Stand at the Barnet Together Alliance Conference at the RAF Museum on 3rd October. The Hate Crime Lead (Barnet Council Community Safety Team) and the Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator (Barnet Mencap) engaged with representatives from **15** organisations. This has led to opportunities for training workshops for staff and awareness raising workshops for residents.
38. The Hate Crime Reporting Bulletin was circulated to over 30 local organisations and Barnet residents. Information on Hate Crime Reporting Centres is also included in the Barnet Stay Safe Leaflet.

Hate Crime Reporting Centres

39. Barnet continues to operate a network of third-party Hate Crime Reporting Centres where victims and witnesses of hate crime, in particular our more vulnerable members, can access support to report offences to the Police and be referred or signposted to local community organisations for ongoing support. Barnet's Hate Crime Reporting Centres are selected to represent a diverse cross-section of the community and are in accessible locations across the borough. A full Directory of Barnet's Hate Crime Reporting Centres is available in hardcopy and via the Barnet Council and Barnet Mencap Websites.
40. Most Reporting Centres operate a physical and virtual system of reporting hate crimes and incidents. An extremely effective example of this is Middlesex University which officially launched as a community Hate Crime Reporting Centre in October 2021. The University has developed an online reporting platform, **Report.It.To.Stop.It** to facilitate students, visitors and members of the public to report any incident of discrimination, bullying, harassment, intimidation, violence or any other form of hate.
41. The Project continues to monitor and provide support to all Hate Crime Reporting Centres to ensure partnership in identifying and responding to all forms of hate crime that emerge in Barnet.
42. Barnet's Hate Crime Reporting Centre Network operates closely with Barnet's Community Safety Hubs and Victim Support Hub to create and maintain a community that keeps the people of Barnet safe by reducing crime, increasing people's confidence in reporting crime to the Police and providing safe places where people can access support to report crime.
43. These initiatives are being developed in collaboration with a number of Barnet's voluntary, community and faith organisations (VCF's) and via Barnet Council's Comms network.

Hate Crime and Restorative Justice

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

Training Workshops. The films went on to win the Learning ON Screen Awards and were showcased at the ceremony which was broadcast live online in April 2022.

Safe Places Scheme

46. In September 2021 the Barnet Safe Places Scheme was relaunched. A Safe Place helps people (particularly those with learning disabilities, autism, or other care needs) if they feel scared, anxious or at risk when they are out in the community. The Safe place could be, for example, a café, a shop or supermarket, a library or a community centre. Trained staff can help vulnerable adults to phone a family member or carer and/or offer them somewhere safe to wait. Safe Place sites are identified via an official window sticker.
47. The Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator together with Community Support Officers from the Metropolitan Police carried out focus groups with Barnet Mencap clients to identify suitable Safe Place venues across Barnet. Site-visits were then carried out to these venues, where staff/management were offered the opportunity to join the scheme.
48. Throughout 2022 there has been an overwhelming response from the community with over 40 businesses/venues in Finchley, Edgware, Burnt Oak, Hendon, West Hendon and High Barnet joining the scheme. The Scheme will be extended to cover all parts of Barnet in 2023.
49. Details of each of the registered Safe Places will be available via the Barnet Council and Barnet Mencap websites.
50. The Safe Places Scheme will connect with Barnet's other safety initiatives including VAWG, the Community Safety Hubs and the Victim Support Hub to create a wider network of Safe Places for all across the borough. The Project will work in collaboration with Barnet Council's Comms network and Barnet's VCF's to create a safe and strong community where people have confidence to report crime to the Police.

Plans and Project Outcomes

51. For the year 2023 the Project has set out the following plans:
 - Annual Review of Hate Crime Reporting Centres – The Hate Crime Co-Ordinator will meet with representatives of each Hate Crime Reporting Centre to review procedures and provide an update on the Project.
 - Working in partnership with the Barnet Community Safety Team to support clients with Autism and Learning Disabilities.
 - Collaboration with Barnet Community Safety Hubs and the Barnet Victim Support Hub.

- Review of Disability Hate Crime Cases in Barnet as recorded by the Metropolitan Police in 2021 as compared to 2022.
- Collaboration with Barnet Council's Violence Against Women and Girls Initiative (VAWG).
- Expansion of the Barnet Safe Places Scheme and promoting this to residents via service providers and partner agencies.

52. The progress and Outcomes of these Objectives will be reported to the Access to Justice Group and to the Safer Communities Partnership Board.

Report by:

Reshma Hirani
Hate Crime Reporting Co-Ordinator
Barnet Mencap

Table 1 - Barnet Hate Crime Figures

Table 1 shows the hate crime incidents recorded by the Metropolitan Police in Barnet for the years 2017 to 2022.

Category of Hate Crime	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Race and Religion	735	819	794	824	738	702
- Anti-Semitism	141	148	129	180	193	127
- Islamophobic	27	28	20	35	26	67
Disability	16	26	15	18	14	23
Homophobic	81	79	66	70	35	48
Transgender	11	12	3	6	5	3

Table 2 – Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project Figures

This table shows the financial year data for the Hate Crime Reporting Project for Barnet based on the Project’s Delivery Plan Objectives.

Delivery Plan Objective	TOTAL Year 1 2018/19	TOTAL Year 2 2019/20	TOTAL Year 3 2020/21	TOTAL Year 4 2021/22	Apr-Dec Year 5 2022/23	Status
Number of Hate Crime Reporting Centres in Barnet	9	9	12	12	12	Ongoing
Number of residents signed up as Hate Crime Reporting Champions	285	271	41	60	32	Ongoing
Number of residents engaged with at Community Hate Crime Information Stands	Not running in Year 1	Not running in Year 2	175	200	300	Ongoing
Number of staff training workshops delivered across the partnership	11	9	12	6	2	Ongoing
Number of staff to receive training across the partnership	118	99	127	189	23	Ongoing
Number of Hate Crime Awareness Events/Workshops delivered across the borough / Webinars online	7	9	6	6	7	Ongoing
Number of attendees (including staff, residents, service-users and family/carers) to receive hate crime awareness raising information	141	110	281	108	91	Ongoing

Barnet Hate Crime Awareness Week 2022

Hate Crime Reporting and Information Stands where residents registered to become Hate Crime Reporting Champions and received information from community representatives.



Councillor Sara Conway (Chair of the Safer Communities Partnership Board) joined members of the Metropolitan Police (Hate Crime Unit and Safer Transport Team), Barnet Council, Barnet Mencap and Barnet Hospital (Learning Disability Team) at locations across the borough including: Barnet Hospital, Islamic Centre Edgware, Golders Green Bus Station, Broadwalk Shopping Centre and Finchley Central's Albert Place to raise awareness about reporting hate crime.

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

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

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board – Forward Plan

Subject	Decision requested	Report Of	Contributing Officer(s)
22 July 2022			
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	
4 November 2022			
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	
20 January 2023			
Performance Update (Q3 2022/23)	Relevant to all priority areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Community Safety Team, LBB	
North West BCU Police Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board	Relevant to all areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Metropolitan Police	
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	
28 April 2023			
North West BCU Police Update to the Safer Communities Partnership Board	Relevant to all areas of the Community Safety Strategy	Metropolitan Police	
Family Services Update		Director Children’s Social Care, LBB	
Performance data on drug and alcohol misuse	Agreed at the November 2022 meeting to be added	Director of Public Health	