

<u>MEETING</u>
SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD
<u>DATE AND TIME</u>
FRIDAY 24TH JANUARY, 2014
AT 2.30 PM
<u>VENUE</u>
HENDON TOWN HALL, THE BURROUGHS, NW4 4BG

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

Chairman: Councillor David Longstaff

Julie Pal, Community Barnet Beach, Children’s Safeguarding Board Douglas Charlton, London Probation Service	Annette Dhillion, Victim Support, North London Division Dr Simon Harding, Middlesex University	Steve Leader, London Fire Brigade Adrian Usher, Metropolitan Police Pam Wharfe, London Borough of Barnet Council
Tim Harris, North West London Magistrates’ Court	Caroline Birkett, Victim Support	Dov Gerber, Community Safety Engagement Group
Bradley Few, MOPAC	Terry Cameron, Department for Work and Pensions	Duncan Tessier, Barnet Council (Adviser)
Bridget O’Dwyer, Barnet Clinical Commissioning Group	Mathew Kendall, Barnet Council	James Mass, Barnet Council (Adviser)
Mark Strugnell, Metropolitan Police	Nicola Francis, Barnet Council (Adviser)	Mark Brown, London Fire Brigade

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

Andrew Nathan – Head of Governance

Governance Services contact: Kiran Vagarwal, 020 8359 2953
Kiran.Vagarwal@Barnet.gov.uk

Media Relations contact: Sue Cocker 020 8359 7039

ASSURANCE GROUP

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Item No	Title of Report	Pages
1.	Welcome, Introductions and Apologies	1 - 2
2.	Minutes and Actions of Previous Meeting	3 - 10
3.	Progress on delivery of Barnet's Safer Communities Strategy 2011-2014	11 - 52
4.	Performance Dashboard	53 - 58
5.	Partnership priority - Offender Management Progress report and proposal for future delivery	59 - 78
6.	Partnership priority - Burglary Progress update (Action from last SCPB) – Verbal	
7.	Keeping Young People Safe Update from Youth Justice Matters Board (Standing agenda item)	
8.	Progress Update on Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Panel (Action from last SCPB)	79 - 94
9.	Proposed Forward Plan: <u>Meeting: April 2014</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance – focus on community confidence • Strategic Crime Needs Assessment emerging priorities • Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) • Drugs and Alcohol • Annual report of the SCPB • Refreshed Terms of Reference for the SCPB <u>Meeting: July 2014</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-social Behaviour - Introduction of the new powers and impact • Development of the 2014-17 Community Safety Strategy • A communication plan for SCPB 	

10.	Any Other Business	
11.	Date of Next Meeting Date of next meeting: 25/04/2014 at 14:30	

FACILITIES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Hendon Town Hall has access for wheelchair users including lifts and toilets. If you wish to let us know in advance that you will be attending the meeting, please telephone Kiran Vagarwal, 020 8359 2953 Kiran.Vagarwal@Barnet.gov.uk. People with hearing difficulties who have a text phone, may telephone our minicom number on 020 8203 8942. All of our Committee Rooms also have induction loops.

FIRE/EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURE

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

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

Do not stop to collect personal belongings

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

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

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCB)

AGENDA ITEM 1

Date:	Friday 24 th January 2014
Time:	2.30pm to 4.30pm
Venue:	Committee Room 1, Hendon Town Hall, The Burroughs, London, NW4 4AX

Agenda

	Item	Led by
14:30-14:35 (5 minutes)	Item 1: Introductions	Cllr Longstaff (Chair) Cabinet Member for Safety and Resident Engagement
14:35-14:40 (5 minutes)	Item 2: Minutes and actions from last meeting	Cllr Longstaff (Chair) Cabinet Member for Safety and Resident Engagement
14:40-15:00 (20 Minutes)	Item 3: Progress on delivery of Barnet's Safer Communities Strategy 2011-2014	Kiran Vagarwal Head of Community Safety Barnet Council
15:00-15:15 (15 minutes)	Item 4: Performance Dashboard	Peter Clifton Barnet Community Safety Team
15:15-15:35 (20 minutes)	Item 5: Partnership priority – Offender Management Progress report and proposal for future delivery	Kiran Vagarwal Peter Clifton Barnet Community Safety Team
15:35-15:45 (10 minutes)	Item 6: Partnership priority – Burglary Progress update (Action from last SCPB) – Verbal	Dr Simon Harding Middlesex University Department of Criminology
15:45-15:55 (10 minutes)	Item 7: Keeping Young People Safe Update from Youth Justice Matters Board (Standing agenda item)	Duncan Tessier Assistant Director, Early Intervention and Prevention Family Services Delivery Unit Children's Service Barnet Council
15:55-16:10 (15 minutes)	Item 8: Progress Update on Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Panel (Action from last SCPB)	Julie Pal Chief Executive Officer CommUnity Barnet
16:10-16:20 (10 minutes)	Proposed forward plan: Meeting: April 2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance – focus on community confidence • Strategic Crime Needs Assessment emerging priorities 	Kiran Vagarwal

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) • Drugs and Alcohol • Annual report of the SCPB • Refreshed Terms of Reference for the SCPB <p><u>Meeting: July 2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-social Behaviour - Introduction of the new powers and impact • Development of the 2014-17 Community Safety Strategy • A communication plan for SCPB 	
16:20- 16:30 (10 minutes)	AOB	
16:30	Meeting Close	

DRAFT

Safer Communities Partnership Board
Minutes of meeting held on 25 October 2013
Committee Room 2, Hendon Town Hall

AGENDA ITEM 2

MINUTES

Board Members Present:

Cllr David Longstaff	Cabinet Member for Safety and Resident Engagement (Chairman)
Adrian Usher	Barnet Borough Commander, Met Police
Dr Simon Harding	Middlesex University, Department of Criminology
Tim Harris	North West London Magistrates
Hamera Asfa Davey	Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime
Kiran Vagarwal	Head of Community Safety, LBB
Mathew Kendall	Assistant Director, Community & Wellbeing, LBB
Bridget O'Dwyer	Interim Public Health Commissioner for SMS Barnet & Harrow Public Health Service

Also present:

Richard Bell	Crime Information Manager, Community Safety, LBB
Julie Pal	CEO, CommUNITY Barnet
Dov Gerber	Chair Barnet CSEG
Caroline Birkett	Division Manager, Victim Support, North London
Duncan Tessier	Assistant Director, Early Intervention & Prevention, LBB
Nicola Francis	Director of Family Services, LBB
Steve Leader	London Borough of Barnet Fire Service Commander
Peter Clifton	Crime Analyst, LBB
Garry Randall	DCI, Met Police
Ash Tadjrishi	Overview & Scrutiny Officer, LBB

Apologies for Absence

Douglas Charlton (London Probation), Annette Dhillon (Victim Support, North London), James Mass (Family & Community Well-being Lead Commissioner, LBB), Ann Graham (Assistant Director, Children's Social Care, LBB), Pam Wharfe (Director for Place, LBB)

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

The Chairman welcomed the Board to the meeting and thanked them for their attendance.

2. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

Subject to a spelling correction from "Murrant" to "Mariner" (p4, para 3) the minutes of the meeting held on 19 July 2013 were agreed as a correct record.

Board noted actions taken since the 19 July meeting.

ACTION: Ash Tadjrishi to circulate the Localised Policing presentation to all SCPB Members.

3. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE, MEMBERSHIP AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Cllr Longstaff, Cabinet Member for Safety and Resident Engagement introduced a paper setting out proposals and recommendations for developing the work of the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership.

Board Members considered the report and its recommendations.

ACTION: All recommendations approved as presented, subject to the following amendments:

R1 – to include representatives from Community Barnet; Victim Support; and, Middlesex University as Board Members.

R2 – to include the Assistant Director for Early Intervention & Prevention as a formal observer, removing Community Barnet (as now included in R1)

It was noted that reports and presentations should be written in plain English and free from jargon where possible.

Board also noted that the new Safer Neighbourhood Board would be independent and that the Safer Communities Implementation Group would escalate matters directly to the SCP Board.

4. PERFORMANCE UPDATE

The Board received a presentation from Adrian Usher, Barnet Borough Commander giving an update on crime performance across Barnet.

The board were told that Residential Burglaries were down year-on-year (-7.7%). However the data historically evidenced a tendency for burglaries to spike at this time of year. This was believed to be due to the darker evenings making empty houses easier for criminals to profile.

Police were focusing on raising awareness of deterrent measures that residents could take such as using timed lights, rear security lights and anti-climb paint.

The number of Non-Residential Burglaries were also going down, however the target for this area had not been achieved (-1.2% against a target of -6.5%). The Borough Commander highlighted that whilst this included commercial property a high-proportion of non-residential properties targeted were sheds and building sites.

Board noted that Robberies had reduced by 21.8% since last year. Following a question from Dr Simon Harding, the Borough Commander advised that, whilst current profiling data was unable to give a clear picture of who the most at-risk student would be, many robberies related to theft of mobile phones from young people. It was suggested that students were more likely to be a victim of robbery in the first two months of joining University than at any other time. Board supported a proposal from Kiran Vagarwal, Head of Community Safety for LBB, to consider ways in which the Strategic Crime Needs Assessment could include analysis of this data under the priority of 'Keeping Young People Safe'.

ACTION: The Strategic Crime Needs Assessment, under keeping young people safe, to consider including further analysis of victim profile data to aid efforts in reducing crime and victims of crime in the borough with a particular focus on young people (Kiran Vagarwal, Head of Community Safety for LBB)

Knife and Gun crime was noted as being very low for the borough, though difficult to completely eradicate.

Domestic Violence was noted as having the second lowest rate of repeat victims in the borough at 7%. The Borough Commander attributed some success in this area to increased convictions supported by evidence recorded by body-worn cameras.

Nicola Francis, Director of Family Services at LBB requested that there be more detail given on the Marac level of repeat victims.

ACTION: Peter Clifton to provide additional analysis of Marac data.

Anti-Social Behaviour was reported as reducing - an indicator that the new neighbourhood policing team were having a positive impact. The Borough Commander expressed a need to promote this message to the wider public to address their concerns in this area.

Offender Management data showed that the three key measures for reoffending rates in the Borough had improved; total reoffending was down from 8% to 6%, there had been a drop in expected reoffending levels, and Barnet now ranked 5th best of all London boroughs (from a position of 15th around 18 months previously).

Assistant Director for Early Intervention & Prevention (LBB), Duncan Tessier, reported that Youth Offending rates had fallen. The number of first time entrants to youth crime was also dropping. Trends were being identified and would be picked up through the Strategic Crime Needs Assessment.

Responding to a question on whether the cost to the public of the top 100 Troubled Families should be captured, the Assistant Director for Early Intervention & Prevention stated that the value of such a measure would be limited. Successful interventions often increased costs in other areas as services may be accessed for the first time.

The Head of Community Safety, Kiran Vagarwal, highlighted that successful outcomes in this area were measured through associated indicators such as reductions in Anti-Social Behaviour and increased school attendance.

Adrian Usher, Borough Commander for Barnet, Metropolitan Police queried the sustainability of the programme. Duncan Tessier confirming the DCLG had committed a further £200m for 2015-16, it was expected that the Troubled Families Programme would continue for received support.

ACTION: For clarity and context, future reports to contain a glossary of common terms and benchmarking data given explanatory information (i.e. volume reported per household measures) – Peter Clifton

5. BURGLARY INTERVENTION UPDATE

Richard Bell (Community Safety Team LBB) updated the Board on the 'Winter Burglary Awareness' campaign that had been launched recently. Leaflets highlighting simple steps that could be taken by residents to protect themselves against burglary were being distributed to around 200,000 residents across the borough and at the University. Four afternoon sessions on burglary prevention were being held to support the campaign and around 8,000 residents would be identified to receive fire surveys and assistance with smoke alarms or other home protection as needed.

ACTION: The Board to receive an update from Dr Simon Harding, Chairman of the Burglary Group, together with any action plan in April 2014.

6. QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS FROM MEMBERS

None.

7. INTERSERVE PILOT PROPOSAL

Members were asked to note that the item was not the Interserve Pilot but the GPS tagging scheme provided by the Hadley Trust.

Detective Chief Inspector Gary Randall, Metropolitan Police, introduced the report on a pilot scheme trialling the use of tagging selected offenders with GPS trackers, on a voluntary basis.

The Hadley Trust had put together the pilot proposal and had been commissioned by Bromley, Hillingdon, Lambeth and Barnet to conduct the initial trials. The cost of the scheme to Barnet was to be reimbursed by the Hadley Trust.

The Board heard how the scheme was being run in conjunction with the Choices & Consequence programme in Hertfordshire; a key aim of which was to reduce reoffending. Through individual assessment, intensive probation and deferred sentencing, selected offenders who volunteer for the programme would be supported through rehabilitation. 12 offenders had signed up to the scheme in Hertfordshire, which has been running for over three years and contributed to a year on year reduction in burglary rates.

The Borough Commander commended the work of DCI Randall in coordinating the numerous agencies involved, citing dedicated officer time as the key challenge for other boroughs considering the scheme.

On a question as to whether drug screening was undertaken for those offenders volunteering for the scheme, the Borough Commander confirmed that probation management was personal and bespoke to each volunteer, therefore any identified drug misuse could be factored in to the individual's programme.

The Board supported continuation of the pilot scheme arrangement.

8. BARNET SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD PROPOSAL

Hamera Asfa Davey from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) introduced the item to the Board and explained how Safer Neighbourhood Boards (SNBs) would need to be in place by 1 April 2014.

Members from CommUNITY Barnet and CSEG had both put forward formal proposals for MOPAC to consider when drawing together guidance for the formation and structure of the SNB. The Board agreed that and in the formation of such arrangements, MOPAC should be encouraged to consider:

- retention of experienced and motivated volunteers;
- a dynamic new approach; and,
- improved communication with residents.

It was hoped that a meeting scheduled for 4 November 2013 would find consensus prior to draft proposals being distributed more widely.

ACTION: The Board receive an update from MOPAC on SNB arrangements at the January 2014 meeting.

9. PROPOSED FORWARD PLAN

The Board considered its forward plan for items to be considered at the next two meetings and approved as follows:

January 2014:

- Update from MOPAC on Safer Neighbourhood Boards and future funding arrangements.
- Strategic Crime Needs Assessment - update
- Keeping Young People Safe
- Offender Management

April 2014:

- Violence Against Women and Girls
- Burglary Update
- Outcome of Strategic Crime Needs Assessment

10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

None.

11. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The meeting finished at 16.30pm. Date of Next Meeting: Friday 24th January 2014.

Safer Communities Partnership Board
Action Log of meeting held on 25 October 2013
Committee Room 2, Hendon Town Hall

Action Log

Date of Meeting	Action	Officer/Member	Completed/ Outstanding
25.10.2013	Localised Policing presentation to all SCPB Members.	Ash Tadjrishi	
25.10.2013	Governance structure and membership of group: all recommendations approved subject to the following amendments: R1 – to include representatives from Community Barnet; Victim Support; and, Middlesex University as Board Members. R2 – to include the Assistant Director for Early Intervention & Prevention as a formal observer, removing Community Barnet (as now included in R1)	Kiran Vagarwal Head of Community Safety LBB	
25.10.2013	The Strategic Crime Needs Assessment, under the priority of keeping young people safe, to consider including further analysis of victim profile data to aid efforts in reducing crime and victims of crime in the borough with a particular focus on young people	Peter Clifton, Community Safety Team, LBB	
25.10.2013	Additional analysis of Marac data to be included in the performance report, especially around repeat victims.	Peter Clifton Community Safety Team LBB	
25.10.2013	For clarity and context, future reports to contain a glossary of common terms and benchmarking data given explanatory information (i.e. volume reported per household measures)	Peter Clifton Community Safety Team LBB	
25.10.2013	The Board to receive an update from Dr Simon Harding, Chairman of the Burglary Group, together with any action plan in April 2014.	Dr Simon Harding Metropolitan University	
25.10.2013	The Board to receive an update from MOPAC on SNB arrangements at the January 2014 meeting.	Hamera Asfa Davey MOPAC	
25.10.2013	Forward plan to be drafted with agreed agenda items and emailed to members.	Kiran Vagarwal Head of Community Safety LBB	

Action Log of meeting held on 25 October 2013
Committee Room 2, Hendon Town Hall

Action Log

Date of Meeting	Action	Officer/Member	Completed/ Outstanding
25.10.2013	Localised Policing presentation to all SCPB Members.	Ash Tadjrishi	Completed
25.10.2013	Governance structure and membership of group: all recommendations approved subject to the following amendments: R1 – to include representatives from Community Barnet; Victim Support; and, Middlesex University as Board Members. R2 – to include the Assistant Director for Early Intervention & Prevention as a formal observer, removing Community Barnet (as now included in R1)	Kiran Vagarwal Head of Community Safety LBB	Completed
25.10.2013	The Strategic Crime Needs Assessment, under the priority of keeping young people safe, to consider including further analysis of victim profile data to aid efforts in reducing crime and victims of crime in the borough with a particular focus on young people	Peter Clifton, Community Safety Team, LBB	Completed
25.10.2013	Additional analysis of Marac data to be included in the performance report, especially around repeat victims.	Peter Clifton Community Safety Team LBB	Completed
25.10.2013	For clarity and context, future reports to contain a glossary of common terms and benchmarking data given explanatory information (i.e. volume reported per household measures)	Peter Clifton Community Safety Team LBB	Completed
25.10.2013	The Board to receive an update from Dr Simon Harding, Chairman of the Burglary Group, together with any action plan in April 2014.	Dr Simon Harding Metropolitan University	Completed on the agenda for Jan 2014
25.10.2013	The Board to receive an update from MOPAC on SNB arrangements at the January 2014 meeting.	Hamera Asfa Davey MOPAC	Completed – on the Agenda for Jan 2014
25.10.2013	Forward plan to be drafted with agreed agenda items and emailed to members.	Kiran Vagarwal Head of Community Safety LBB	Completed – listed on the agenda of Jan 2014.

This page is intentionally left blank

London Borough of Barnet
Safer Communities Partnership
'Working together for a safer Barnet'

Crime and Community Safety in Barnet

A snapshot of the delivery and performance of the
Safer Communities Partnership Board

January 2014 Version 1.0

Barnet Community Safety Team

Contents

Forward	page 3
Barnet's population	page 4
Performance Summary	page 5
Integrated Offender Management	page 7
Residential Burglary	page 9
Community Confidence and engagement	page 11
Performance Management	page 13
Delivery	page 15

Foreword

The Barnet Safer Community Partnership has been inspirational, continually moving forward on many fronts, collaborating and forging new ideas and ways of working.

The Partnership brings together the Metropolitan Police, Barnet Council, London Fire Brigade, Probation Service, Middlesex University Criminology Department, Magistrates Court, Crown Prosecution Service, National Health Service, Job Centre Plus, Victim Support and the voluntary and community sector.

It is the willingness and enthusiasm of all the partners to get involved and work with one another that is proving highly effective. Networking between the partners has led to a better understanding of everyone's needs and the possibility of synergies.

We believe through working together we can all contribute to making Barnet a better and safer place to live and work.

Councillor David Longstaff
Chair, Safer Communities Partnership Board
Cabinet Member for Safety and Resident Engagement

Barnet's population

Barnet is a vibrant and culturally rich borough of London, home to a growing and diverse population. With a 2011 population of 356,400 Barnet is the second most populous borough in London and the fourth largest in area at 86.7sq. Barnet comprises 20 town centres, green belt areas, metropolitan areas and a significant proportion of densely populated suburban areas.

Barnet's transport infrastructure means that the borough is highly connected with other parts of London and the UK: with the second most kilometres of arterial roads; the M1 link to the North; the North Circular Road connecting to the East and West of London; two branches of the Northern Line and a national and international bus terminus (Golders Green). Brent Cross, one of London's few self-contained regional shopping centres, continues to be a major attraction for people to come into Barnet.

The 2011 Census confirmed Barnet to be a large and growing community (Barnet's population has increased by 41,800, +11.5% since 2001) and an important contributor to the demography of London.

The census shows that there is an approaching spike in the elderly population (the full effects of which are yet to impact the borough) and confirmed the reality on the ground with regards above-projected increases of children and young people (an additional 1,650 0-19 year olds and 1,300 more 20-24 year olds compared to previous estimates), resulting in pressure for school places and other services.

The data also shows an increase in the adult population compared to previous projections, with particular increases in the 25-34 year old group. 51.5% of the Barnet population are female – higher than the London proportion, rising to 67.5% among over 85s. Conversely, among the under 20s, males predominate, at 51.4%.

Performance summary

Overall crime reduction performance is strong, we have seen:

- Long term reductions across almost all of the MOPAC crime types.
- Some of the largest year to date reduction in residential burglary and robbery in London.
- Barnet Police achieving the second highest detection rate for residential burglary in the MPS at over 20%.
- Reductions in most types of violent crime.¹
- Barnet Probation; Integrated Offender Management Team (IOM) and Youth Offending Service are performing strongly relative to peers.

MOPAC7 Long term performance

Since the 2011/12 baseline Barnet has achieved an overall **14.4% reduction** in the MOPAC7 crimes². This reduction equates to **2192 fewer offences** per year and outperforms the overall London reduction by 2.9 percentage points.

This reduction has resulted from achieving reductions in six out of the seven MOPAC7 crime types over the last two years.

Theft from person is the one MOPAC7 crime type to go up; the increase in Barnet exceeds the London average 10% increase by 1.6% points. Of the reductions, of particular note are:

- 33.5% reduction in robbery (exceeding the London reduction by 10.7 percentage points) equating to over 400 fewer victims of robbery per year in Barnet
- 13% reduction in burglary (exceeding the London reduction by 4.1 percentage points) equating to over 635 fewer households and businesses becoming victims of burglary every year in Barnet

Table 1: Rolling 12 months vs. 2011/12 baseline

<i>Crime type</i>	<i>FY 2011/12</i>	<i>Current Rolling 12 months</i>	<i>% change</i>
MOPAC 7	15,261	13,069	-14.4%
Burglary	4,912	4,274	-13.0%
Criminal Damage	2,361	1,881	-20.3%
Robbery	1,199	797	-33.5%
Vehicle	3,602	3,049	-15.4%
Vehicle	956	773	-19.1%
Theft from Person	692	772	11.6%
Violence with Injury	1,539	1,523	-1.0%

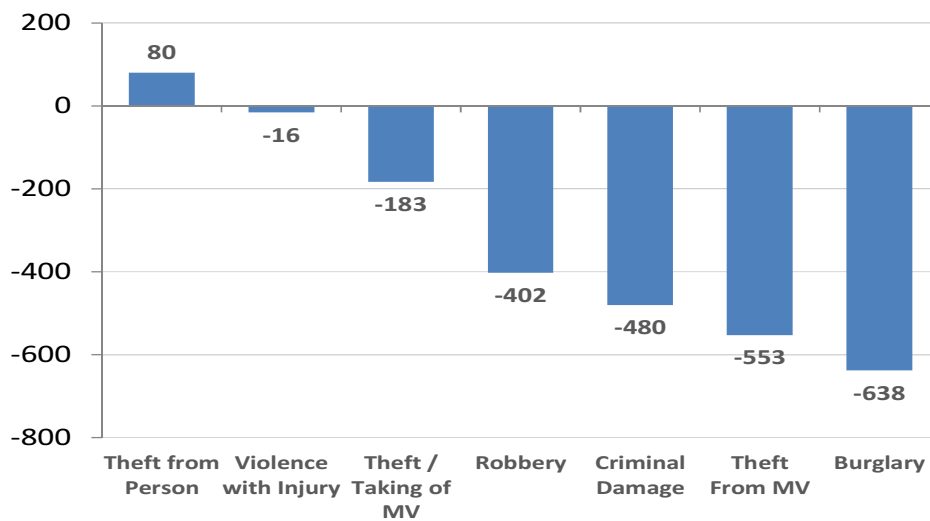
¹ FYTD April to 29 Dec 2013 Non-DV VWI, Knife crime, Gun Crime and Serious Youth Violence all down vs. one year ago.

² Rolling 12 months up to 31 Dec 2013

Table 2: Fewer victims of crime in Barnet

Fewer victims of crime in Barnet

Volume change in the MOPAC7 crime types in Barnet, most recent rolling 12 months (to Dec 2013) vs. 2011/12 baseline



Recent performance

Over the last six and 12 months Barnet has built on the long term reductions: compared to one year ago **overall total crime is down 9.5%** in the last 12 months³. MOPAC7 crimes are down 6.7% in the same period; and there have been further reductions for burglary, robbery, criminal damage, and theft from motor vehicle. Theft of motor vehicle, Theft from person, and Violence with injury is up in the last 12 months (note the increase in Violence with injury is due to an increase in reported domestic violence offences).

Over the Financial year to date (Apr 2013 to 5th Jan 2014) Barnet has the largest volume reduction (equates to a 19% drop) in residential burglary.

³ Rolling 12 months to 31 Dec 2013 vs. same period last year

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

The Barnet IOM programme was implemented on June 6th 2012 as a **co-located**, multi-agency team comprising of Police; Probation; Local Authority; Jobcentre+; and Housing resettlement, Mental Health, Substance Misuse specialists. The team puts in place bespoke interventions for the offenders - individually tailored to maximise the chance of **breaking the cycle of offending**. These combine support, prevention and enforcement interventions as necessary.

Reflecting the local community concern about residential burglary, there is a strong **burglary focus** to the cohort of offenders on the IOM scheme (which includes a combination of Statutory and Non-Statutory offenders). The IOM team draw on information from various partners to build a clear picture that allows **intelligence based** decision making. All the information sharing is underpinned by Information Sharing Agreements that are regularly reviewed.

Barnet IOM performance is positive

Clients in the IOM cohort (initial cohort size 97, current size 72) offend less after joining IOM - 36% reduction in monthly conviction rate

Positive impact on Probation performance

Reduced IOM cohort offending is translating into improved headline Probation performance. Overall Barnet Probation re-offending rate has fallen from around 8% prior to having IOM to around 6%.

Positive impact on borough crime levels

Reduced IOM cohort offending is translating into less crime and fewer people becoming victims of crime in Barnet. Our best current estimation is that around 60 of the 336 reductions in Barnet's residential burglary between Apr – Sep 30 were due to reduced criminal activity of the IOM cohort – approximately 18%.

Expanding the IOM cohort

In the last two years⁴ the top 2.9% of repeat Barnet arrested offenders accounted for over 1100 arrests⁵, the actual number of crimes perpetrated is likely to be far greater. If an expanded IOM is able to deliver the same size reductions in offending as has already been demonstrated by the existing cohort, this would lead to a significant reduction in crime and hence number of people becoming victims of crime in Barnet.

⁴ To October 2013

⁵ Based on number of separate allegations arrested for

Impact of expanding the IOM cohort – Barnet projections

If the current top 170 repeat offenders not on IOM were included in an expanded IOM cohort and achieved the same size reduction in offending as the existing IOM cohort: it is estimated that this would contribute to a reduction of 884 total offences per year equating to reductions of:

- 3.8% in Barnet’s headline crime rate
- 3.1% for the residential burglary rate
- 5.4% for the Robbery rate.

The partnership will be seeking support from MOPAC and partners to fund and recruit an IOM coordinator to take forward expansion of the IOM project in Barnet. We will be applying vigorous results analysis to the approach.

IOM performance

Current status

Total cases Jun 12 – Aug 13

c130

Current caseload

72

Impact of IOM programme /

Evidence IOM outcomes for Barnet

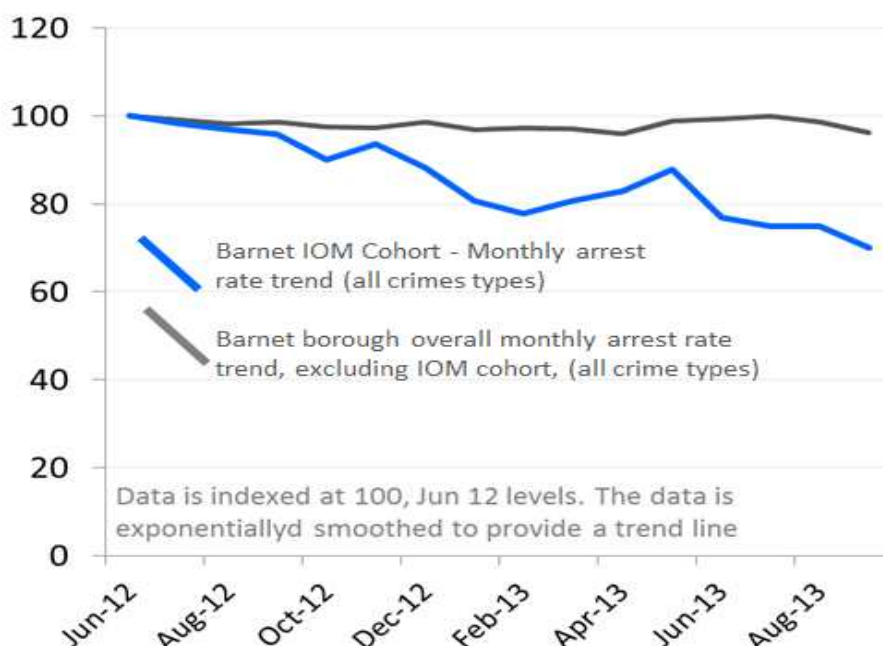
Average reduction in offenders monthly conviction rate after entering IOM programme:

36%

IOM cohort reduction in monthly convictions rate after joining IOM programme, 12 months pre IOM compared to 6 months after start of IOM

Table 3: Arrest rate trends of IOM cohort vs Non IOM
Reducing criminal activity

Barnet’s IOM cohort’s arrest rate trend vs. Non IOM



Residential burglary

We have seen some of the largest year to date reduction in residential burglary and robbery in London, however, burglary still remains a key priority for the partnership as it continues to deliver interventions to sustain this reduction.

The recent reductions in burglary have been due to a combination of successful local interventions including:

- A number of spectacular tactical successes **dismantling criminal networks**.
- Barnet police achieving and sustaining a **high sanction detection rate** for burglary⁶.
- Increasingly **effective offender management**, spearheading by Barnet's IOM programme.
- Increased **targeting, arrests and convictions** of handlers of stolen goods.
- A **partnership wide crime prevention** winter burglary campaign - A relentless campaign promoting awareness of the risk of burglary; informing the community about the partnership action and providing knowledge, advice and assistance so that Barnet residents can reduce their risk of being burgled.
- **Increasing use of ANPR**- Cross border burglary is a big part of burglary on Barnet – the increased use of ANPR on the borough has led to arrests and generated a deterrent to cross border burglars.
- **Twenty new ANPR camera's in 2014/15** -The Local Authority will also be funding twenty new ANPR cameras as part of their CCTV upgrade, further strengthening the local police capacity to catch and convict those who offend in Barnet.

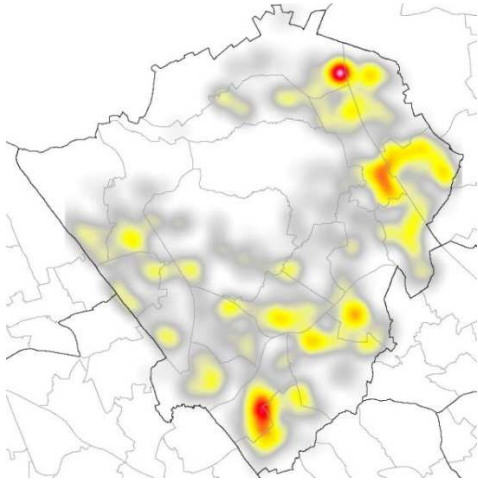
Despite the positive performance Barnet still remains a borough with a high rate of residential burglary per 1,000 population and it remains a community concern. Therefore the Partnership has taken advantage of the current momentum and will be putting in place plans that will contribute towards a long term sustainable reduction in residential burglary in Barnet.

Burglary will continue to be a partnership priority and be delivered through our multi-agency burglary partnership group chaired by Dr Simon Harding from the Department of Criminology, Middlesex University.

⁶ 2nd highest sanction detection rate out of 32 boroughs – Financial year to date (Apr 2013 to 5th Jan 2014)

Map 1: Residential Burglary hotspot

Last three months to 31 Dec 2013-‘Nano-beat’ patrols that targeting the street locations most at risk of repeat burglary offences have been of the factors contributing to the reductions



Creating long term success building on this year’s burglary reductions

Short term:

- Ensure there is no lessening of the focus on residential burglary within the partnership during the transition from borough based police Intelligence units to cluster based intelligence units and
- Take maximum advantage of the benefits a cluster intelligence picture will have for tackling cross border burglary in Barnet

Long term:

- Create and prioritise strategic plans that will reduce Barnet’s long term susceptibility to burglary, these should address three critical areas:
 - i. Reducing repeat offending among Barnet’s local burglars.
 - ii. Early intervention towards young people at risk of becoming involved in burglars.
 - iii. Making Barnet less attractive to cross-border burglars.

Community confidence and engagement

Overall community confidence in the police and local authority in Barnet is strong and most indicators show this improving over the last year. Confidence in policing is above the London average, as is confidence that the police understand community concerns and can be relied upon to be there when you need them. Community cohesion remains strong.

Overall satisfaction

According to the Residents Perception Survey (RPS) and Public Attitude Survey (PAS) most residents are:

- a) very or fairly satisfied that Barnet police and council are dealing with crime and ASB in their area (70% RPS)
- b) believe that the police are doing either an excellent or good job in their area (72% PAS)

Both these measures show improvement over the last 12 months

The 72% result in the PAS survey is better than the London average by 5%

Crime is a top concern

- Crime remains the (joint⁷) top concern for residents with 30% saying it is one of their top three concerns in the 2013 RPS
- This level of concern is 1% down from one year ago and 6% less than the London average

Increasing satisfaction

There is increasing satisfaction with the majority Barnet's services including policing: In the 2013 Residents Perception Survey the proportion of residents who rated policing as 'excellent' or 'good' was up 4% from the previous year and 4% above London average⁸

Cohesion remains high in Barnet

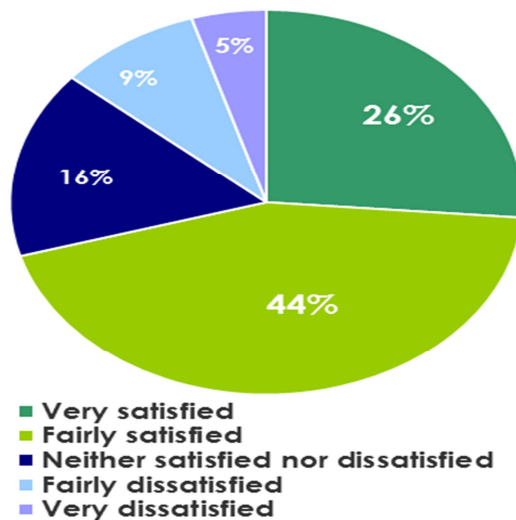
84% of residents agree that 'people from different backgrounds get on well together in Barnet' - up 1% from the previous year and in line with the long term level

Also the proportion of residents that 'disagree' that 'people from different backgrounds get on well together in Barnet' has been on a continuous downward trend since 2008/9, now standing at 7% down from 17% in 2008/09.

⁷ Joint top concern along with road conditions

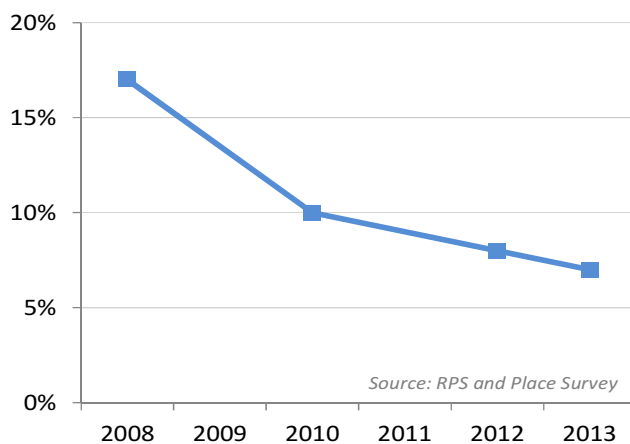
⁸ Note: users of the service rated it even higher (63% excellent or good)

How satisfied are you that Barnet Police and Barnet Council are dealing with antisocial behaviour and crime in your local area?



Improving community cohesion

Proportion of residents who 'disagree' that people from different backgrounds get on well together in Barnet.



However, there are a number of areas in relation to confidence and engagement that the Partnership will improve over the next 12 months:

- i. Keeping the community informed about how we are responding to crime and ASB - the Barnet Crime and Community Safety Survey 2011 showed this was the aspect the community rated the Safer Communities Partnership least strongly on – this is backed up by the findings of the latest PAS surveys which indicate the community would like more information about policing in the borough.
- ii. Improve community confidence that Partnership listens and acts on concerns re crime and ASB

Improved Performance Management

Barnet has an evidence-based approach to community safety. The Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB) monitors long-term trends, short-term exceptions, and compares Barnet's crime rates and performance to peers (including London, National and Most Similar Group areas).

Scan-Analyse-Respond-Assess

Scanning

The Safer Communities Partnership Board Performance Report has been re-designed for improved clarity, accuracy, and consistency.

The report has a core content focused around MOPAC7 and the partnership's strategic priorities; keeps to a consistent format so the Board can compare easily across reports; and provides a clearer picture of long and short-term performance.

Analysis

In-depth analysis is conducted for strategic level problems identified through scanning in order to understand the underlying causes well enough to identify appropriate interventions to reduce or remove the problem.

The Safer Communities Partnership subgroups own the problem and use this analysis to help identify appropriate strategies and partnership resources to tackle the problem.

Response (examples)

- Winter burglary peak identified >> [response](#)>> Winter burglary prevention campaign featuring prevention advice and equipment (e.g. timer switches) based on specific type of burglary that increases during that period.
- Cross-border burglary identified as significant issue >> [response](#)>> Increase in ANPR operations and strategy to increase ANPR coverage on the borough.
- Identified that rate of crime impacting on young people is higher in a particular area than rest of borough >> [response](#)>> Targeted and Effective Interventions Proposal for increase in youth outreach and positive activities in the area.

Assessment

The final part of the SARA process is assessing the impact of the interventions, identifying what has or has not worked and how to improve the effectiveness of the interventions. An example is the evaluation of the Integrated Offender Management programme. The evaluation enabled an estimation of what the impact would be of expanding the IOM cohort and identified this is a viable crime reduction strategy for Barnet.

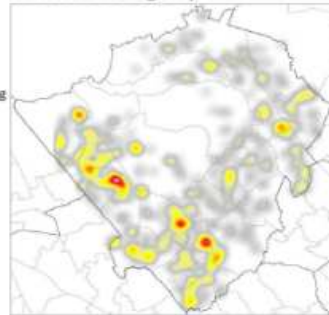
SCPB Performance Report (extracts)

Residential Burglary		Latest Quarter		Rolling 12 months performance			Peer comparison (to Aug 31st)		Monthly exceptions (unusually high or low volume)		
RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Volume (Jul - Sep)	Change vs. previous year	Volume (to Sep 30th)	Change vs. previous year (to Sep 30th)	Change vs. 11/12 baseline (to Aug 31st)	Similar group rank	London rank	Aug-13	Jul-13	Jun-13
●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction vs. 2011 baseline Reduction rolling 12 months Recent exceptions: Low volume (Jun) Last quarter decrease 	599	-19%	3102	-7.7%	-9.3%	12/15	23/32	●	●	▼

Monthly volume - Trend



Where is burglary



Latest Quarter
(3 mths to 13 sep)

Commentary

Overall: Since the very high levels between Nov 2012 – Jan 2013 the rate in Barnet has been on a sharp downward trend, falling at a much sharper rate than London and the group of similar areas

Recent trends:

- Main problem area recently is Hendon. Nb. NW4 Hendon is currently a hotspot for various offences (including Burglary Res, Non res plus other acquisitive crimes)

About to enter seasonal winter peak:

- Between Nov to Feb the level of burglary can be double that of the summer weeks
- There is usually a jump in offences when the clocks go back

Overview dashboard

		Recent Quarter		Recent 12 months performance			Peer comparison (to Aug 31st)		Monthly exceptions (unusually high or low volume)		
RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Volume (Jul - Sep)	Change vs. previous yr	Volume	Change vs. previous yr	Change vs. 11/12 baseline	Similar group rank	London rank	Aug-13	Jul-13	Jun-13
Burglary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction vs. 2011 baseline Last 12M reduction Recent exceptions: Low volume Jun and May Last quarter decrease 	906	-14%	4474	-5.8%	-8.9%			●	●	▼
Residential Burglary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction vs. 2011 baseline Reduction rolling 12 months Recent exceptions: Low volume (Jun) Last quarter decrease 	599	-19%	3102	-7.7%	-9.3%	12/15	23/32	●	●	▼
Non - Residential burglary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction vs. 2011 baseline Reduction rolling 12 months Last quarter decrease Current reduction is smaller than target 	283	-10%	1372	-1.2%	-4.9%	8/15	19/32	●	●	●
Robbery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction vs. 2011 baseline Reduction rolling 12 months Recent exceptions: Aug 	171	-38%	891	-21.8%	-25.7%	7/15	9/32	▼	●	●
Violent crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction vs. 2011 baseline Lowest rate of all London boroughs and Similar areas Increase rolling 12 months Last quarter increase 	366	6%	1477	1.9%	-4.0%	1/15	1/32	●	●	●

Delivery 2013/14

Increased commissioning and partnership with the voluntary sector

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership has developed a new commissioning model and increased partnership working with the voluntary sector to respond to crime and ASB. By more closely aligning partner resources around a preventative agenda, the partnership aims to reduce offending and re-offending and the associated impact on public services. Commissioned services include:

Community Coaches service

Community coaches is a life coaching service developed in Barnet using locally trained volunteers to work with disadvantaged individuals and families. The project formed part of the Borough's commitment to using early intervention and prevention as a means of supporting families and individuals at risk of developing multiple complex needs that may require high cost public service interventions. A local prototype demonstrated a 46% reduction by clients in engagement with wider public services, and a 52% reduction in risk to others. Based on the success of the project, we have now commissioned and extension of this service where individuals will be referred on the basis of their risk of criminal behaviour. Home Start will deliver this service on behalf of the partnership.

Neighbourhood Justice Panel scheme

MOPAC have provided funding to deliver Neighbourhood Justice Panels NJP. NJP's are individual restorative justice interventions led by trained volunteer facilitators which bring together 'victims and offenders' or 'parties in dispute' to discuss the impact of low level crime or anti- social behaviour and agree the best resolution, including reparation. Victim support have been commissioned to deliver this service.

Conditional Cautions scheme

Conditional cautions are an out-of-court disposal to provide an effective, swift and speedy resolution in appropriate cases. The proposal is to increase use of conditional cautions to reduce alcohol related crime and anti-social behaviour. This project is funded by MOPAC and will be delivered by Westminster Drugs Project.

Burglary prevention delivered in 2013/14

Winter Burglary Awareness campaign

25,000 leaflets and 3000 timer switches/window alarms have been distributed in burglary hotspot areas. Additionally over 30,000 residents have received the leaflet via Neighbourhood Watch Schemes Watch.

Crime Prevention Open Days

Includes an open day held at Colindale Police Station and Hendon Library in October/November 2013 targeting an audience of over 200, who were surveyed and provided with burglary prevention advice.

Safer Homes Scheme

A scheme funded by MOPAC where vulnerable households within burglary hotspot areas are offered a free safety audit of their property. Repeat burglary victims, vulnerable adults have been specifically targeted. A range of security improvements are suggested and installed.

Home Fire Safety Checks

We are working in partnership with the London Fire Brigade and have identified over 8000 adults with varying disabilities. The London Fire Brigade have already carried out over 2435 free home fire safety visits to Barnet residents in 2013-14 many of which were vulnerable adults.

Hate crime

To increase hate crime reporting we have established over 20 third party reporting sites and a further 13 safer spots where victims of crime can attend in a safe environment. Community Safety has also worked closely with Mencap and Your Choice in relation to the under reporting of hate crime, and safeguarding, scheduling a number of hate crime awareness seminars during 2012 and 2013. Mencap received an award from the Metropolitan police for their partnership work in this area.

Domestic Violence

- **New webpage** - for DV and MARAC, which outlines referral pathways for different agencies and council departments.
- **Community engagement** - We have promoted our domestic violence services to all residents through features included in Barnet First magazine and community engagement events delivered during Safe Guarding month.
- **Commissioning services** - Solace Women's Aid are commissioned to deliver DV Services. Other services commissioned include refuges, an independent DV Advocacy and Support Service, Independent DV Advocate for the Specialist Domestic Violence Court, a perpetrator service delivered by Domestic Violence Intervention Programme and the West London Rape Crisis Service.

Reducing Anti-social behaviour

Dispersal zone

The continued reduction in ASB has coincided with Barnet implementing dual enforcement tactics with a Designated Public Place Order which targets street based ASB and a Tri-borough dispersal zone. Police stats indicate a 33% reduction in total crime in the dispersal zone during the six-month period that the zone was active.

Unauthorised encampments

As a result of new legislation we have put in place a partnership protocol to manage the unauthorised encampments and unlawful occupations. This has been particularly useful, as recently the borough has seen an increase in unlawful encampments. The work put into writing, consulting and agreeing the protocol has been worthwhile. As we have seen when partners have recently been confronted with a problem they are able, through a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities, to respond quickly, effectively and appropriately - whether this has been on public, private or parks / open spaces. This has resulted in minimal damage, cost, and disruption to the community.

Contact officers:

Kiran Vagarwal
Head of Community Safety
Barnet Council
Kiran.vagarwal@barnet.gov.uk

Peter Clifton
Barnet Community Safety Team
Barnet Council
Peter.clifton@barnet.gov.uk

Safer Communities Strategy

2011 – 2014



Contents

Foreword	3
What do our residents think of crime and community safety in barnet?	5
Strategic context and challenges	6
Our strategic objective and how we achieve it	8
Priority 1 – Property crime with special focus on burglary	11
Priority 2 – Anti-Social Behaviour	12
Priority 3 – Violent crime with specific focus on domestic violence	14
Priority 4 – Improving integrated offender management	16
Priority 5 – Broader cost effective early intervention	18
Priority 6 – Focus on the places where offences take place	19
Priority 7 – Tackle repeat victimisation	20
Priority 8 – Building Reassurance and Confidence	21
Target setting and refreshing the strategy	23

Foreword

Barnet is an excellent place to live and work. The quality of life Barnet offers includes a safe, pleasant environment without fear of crime.

Our Borough has some of the highest levels of community cohesion in the country, whilst at the same time experiencing considerable and ever growing diversity. Overall the level of crime in the borough is low. Our residents, however, are always mindful of crime and consistently place burglary and Anti-Social Behaviour at the top of their list of concerns. We can achieve reductions in crime through working more closely with each other and with the community to address the causes of crime and respond collectively to the consequences of criminal activity.

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership brings together the Metropolitan Police, Barnet Council, London Fire Brigade, Probation Service, Magistrates Court, Crown Prosecution Service, National Health Service and the voluntary and community sector.

Barnet faces the challenge of improving public services in the face of demographic pressures and substantially less money. All the partners have collectively identified the priorities in this strategy. We will deliver them through the sharing of information and intelligence. Increasingly we are sharing public sector assets; working and training together to understand common problems.

Our services must be geared towards a seamless customer experience. By sharing services and processes residents need only report a problem once; and can have confidence that all agencies will work together and provide a single solution. The Family Intervention Project and Integrated Offender Management are examples of such work and we will be looking to partners to contribute resources to this work.

We need to support residents in changing behaviours that impact on crime in areas such as drug and alcohol abuse or domestic violence.

We will encourage residents to help themselves by protecting their personal safety, property and taking responsibility for their own behaviour. We will support them to do this and get involved with their community, for example through our local Police Safer Neighbourhood teams, joining neighbourhood watches, looking out for vulnerable people or making a pledge on the Council's pledge bank site.

The Safer Communities Partnership Board, after an assessment of the evidence of patterns of crime, and feedback from the community, has decided to focus on the priorities set out in this document. We believe through working together we can all contribute to making Barnet a better and safer place to live and work.

Councillor David Longstaff

Cabinet Member, Safety and Resident Engagement and
Chairman, Safer Communities Partnership Board

On behalf of Partnership Board Members:

Neil Basu

Chief Superintendent, Barnet Borough Police Commander, Metropolitan Police

Tom George

Barnet Borough Fire Commander, London Fire Brigade

David Riddle

Vice-Chairman, NHS Barnet

Ruth Mulandi

Chief Executive, Community Barnet

Chris Boothman

Metropolitan Police Authority Link Member

Malcolm Cohen

Barnet Magistrates Court

Douglas Charlton

Assistant Chief Officer, London Probation Trust

Philip Fernandez

Borough Crown Prosecutor, Crown Prosecution Service

What do our residents think of crime and community safety in barnet?¹

Reducing crime and making Barnet safer has long been a major concern of our residents.

29 per cent list crime as one of their top three concerns, second only to the condition of roads and pavements. In the crime survey*, from a list of priorities for crime reduction, reducing anti-social behaviour and disorder was the issue most cited. When asked about local anti-social behaviour problems, the most commonly cited was rubbish and litter lying around.

The residents feel Barnet is a safe place. 95 per cent felt very or fairly safe in their local area during the day and 76 per cent likewise after dark, with 19 per cent feeling very or fairly unsafe. 89 per cent agreed that residents from different backgrounds got on well together.

74 per cent of residents were satisfied that the Police and Council were dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour and crime in their local area and 11 per cent not. While a good result our challenge is to continue improve the level of satisfaction.

The crime survey* also asked residents how worried they were about being victims of specific crimes. They were most concerned about being a victim of domestic burglary, with 70 per cent very or fairly worried. In general, those from BME communities and social housing tenants held the largest fear about being victims of crime.

¹ All of this information is taken from the Residents Perception Survey commissioned by Barnet Council and published in May 2011, except data marked *, which is taken from the Barnet Crime Survey (March 2011)

Strategic context and challenges

It is important to note that Barnet is a safe Borough. Total crime has fallen by 22 per cent since 2000/2001. Many crimes, such as vehicle crime and serious violence, have shown sharp falls recently.

Barnet is the ninth safest Borough in London, with 0.07 crimes per head of population. Domestic burglary, the crime that residents are most concerned about, has risen in the last couple of years.

We face important strategic challenges in the medium-term to reduce all crime, specifically the declining level of resources available and changes to the make-up of the Borough.

Resourcing

The 2010/11 – 2014/15 Comprehensive Spending Review is resulting in substantial funding reductions for all partners. The Home Office and the Ministry of Justice are to lose 23 per cent of their budget over this period and the Department for Communities and Local Government 27 per cent.

This presents a number of challenges: for example the Metropolitan Police have instituted a review of Territorial Policing to protect their operational capability. This involves reviewing the entire policing model, including the response to 999 calls, the role of Safer Neighbourhood Teams and the way they investigate crime to ensure they can continue to deliver both an effective service and better value for money for the taxpayer.

At the same time, spending reductions in the Ministry of Justice have potential implications for the probation service in managing criminals, which could face further pressure from a reduction in available prison places and a need to manage these offenders in the community.

Population Change

The Borough's population will increase. Barnet is expected to attract an additional 33,200 residents over the next ten years – a 9 per cent increase on the 2010 population. Much of this is accounted for by large scale regeneration activity, particularly in the west of the Borough with the redevelopment of social housing estates and major new developments at Brent Cross/Cricklewood and Colindale. The current population in Colindale and Golders Green wards is expected to double over the next decade.

Growth will bring new communities. The challenge will be to ensure that the supporting infrastructure is in place, including community safety. The arrival of new communities, allied to the Borough's ever increasing faith and ethnic diversity, makes it important to ensure that community relations are good and community tensions minimised to maintain the Borough's cohesion.

The number of young residents will increase, which potentially brings challenges as they are the comparatively largest group of both victims and offenders. The peak victim age is between 13 and 18, where the risk of a young person being a victim of crime is over twice that of people in their 30s. The peak age for offenders is between 16 and 22, but many of these repeat offenders are drawn into low level crime and anti-social behaviour from an early age.

The number of elderly residents will also increase, most notably those over 85. Fear of crime increases with age. That fear is often much greater than the probability, but feeling safe is as important as actually being safe. We have to recognise this age group's vulnerability to that fear and to specific types of crime such as rogue traders and burglars, who use deception to enter into a property.

Social and economic trends

The recent increase in worklessness and financial hardship is expected to continue, and historically there has been a correlation with this and increased crime levels, particularly theft. Youth unemployment is a particular current problem nationally. The economic climate with further anticipated student and industrial unrest may increase the demands on community safety partners policing events, marches and demonstrations. These demands could coincide in 2012 with the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and Olympics. These are significant challenges we are all committed to overcoming.

Our strategic objective and how we achieve it

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership is responsible for delivering the strategic objective in Barnet’s Sustainable Community Strategy of Strong Safe Communities for Everyone and the specific aim to Reduce crime and Anti-Social Behaviour: and ensure residents feel safe.

This will be measured through:

- reduction of total crime per 1000 population
- reduction in perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour in communities
- improvement in how safe residents feel².

Our aim is to address all crimes, while focusing the greatest resources on those that cause the most harm or risk to individuals or communities, which can be solved. In doing so, we fulfil our safeguarding responsibilities to protect vulnerable people and prevent them from harm.

Safeguarding

The council has a statutory duty to promote safeguarding, ensuring that risks of harm to both children and vulnerable adults are minimised. The Cabinet member for Safety and Resident Engagement will promote the safeguarding of adults and children.

The Safer Communities Board recognise safeguarding as a priority and support it through their work on domestic violence, drug and alcohol misuse, hate crime, distraction burglary and encouraging the community to look out for and report crime. The Board receives a standing report from both Adults and Children’s Safeguarding Boards.

² Met Police Public Attitude Survey – ‘how safe do you feel – in own home; walking alone during day; walking alone after dark’

Taking into account our latest strategic assessment of Crime and Disorder, we will focus our efforts on achieving reductions in the following ways:

Priority areas:

1. Property crime (theft) with special focus on burglary
2. Anti-Social Behaviour
3. Violent Crime with special focus on Domestic Violence

We will focus on tackling these through:

4. Improving offender management (especially repeat offenders and prolific priority offenders) through an integrated offender management programme which brings different agencies together to tackle the offender and avoid re-offending
5. Broader, cost-effective early intervention to prevent crime happening in the first place or to change behaviour and divert potential offenders
6. Focusing our joint resources on the places where the most harmful offending takes place
7. Concentrating on supporting those who suffer repeat victimisation through crime or ASB

And we recognise the need to:

8. Reduce the fear of crime through building public confidence and reassurance

Each of these elements are analysed in more detail, highlighting why they are priorities, what we will do to tackle the issues and how results will be identified and measured.

This strategy addresses the four principal factors in analysing every crime as follows:

1. Victims: Through working with the community and supporting victims to reduce the risk of repeated offences
2. Offenders: Through integrated offender management and broader, cost-effective family intervention
3. Location: Through focusing on the places where offences take place
4. Time: Through making sure our staff are on duty and available when the public most need them

A mixture of intelligence, prevention and enforcement tools will be used, based on the strategic assessment of crime and disorder patterns in Barnet and its suggested actions or control measures.

Engaging the community

Engaging the community in helping to make Barnet a safer place is a theme which runs through all our priorities.

The community has an important part to play in delivering these priorities. As part of our new relationship with citizens, we need the community to work with us. This can be on an individual basis from simply making their property safe to checking on vulnerable families and neighbours, ensuring all crime, particularly hate crime, is reported and simply acting as a responsible law abiding citizen. We also need residents to engage in their communities, such as joining or forming neighbourhood watch or other resident groups and participating in their local Safer Neighbourhood panels. Whichever way our residents choose to engage, we commit to providing practical advice and support.

We will listen to residents through our Safer Neighbourhood team networks, Borough Watch, the Barnet Community Safety Engagement Group and voluntary, community and faith networks, among others. We will capture this information to influence the development of future strategies and tactics. We will use Barnet Online and Barnet First to be transparent about what we are achieving and what we have done in response to your needs.

Priority 1

Property crime with special focus on burglary

Lead agency – Metropolitan Police

Why a priority?

Property crime, for example crimes committed to gain possessions or money, is the most common and visible form of crime that will affect most of our residents. Only a small percentage of residents will be victims, but experience of these crimes will therefore influence their views on community safety.

In the recent crime survey, domestic burglary was the crime that residents were most worried about falling victim to.

For the past few years the level of burglary has increased, going against the general downward crime trend. Our otherwise safe Borough has a higher volume of burglary offences than any borough in London and is now the fifth highest in London for burglaries per household (based on 2010/11 data). 8 out of the 21 wards in Barnet are in the top 20 wards in the whole of London for volume of domestic burglary. In 2010/11 Childs Hill ward had more burglary offences than any other in London and 25 per cent more offences than the next highest. In 2009/10 burglary rose by 17 per cent, and in 2010/11 it increased by a further 10 per cent. Burglary is now the single biggest contributor to the total volume of offences in Barnet. Reversing this trend will be our top priority.

What will we do to achieve this?

- develop a strategy which incorporates the following operations and tactics
- disrupt organised criminal networks
- targeted crime prevention campaigns
- intelligence led approach to targeting burglary hotspots both covertly and by visible presence
- individual tailored Crime prevention advice to victims and surrounding householders
- ensuring repeated offenders are brought to justice
- co-ordinating the range of powers available to agencies such as Fire and Environmental health to best solve the problem.

How will we know if we are succeeding?

Target	Baseline 2010/11
Reduction in total crime	27705 (74.922 Per 1000 population)
Reduction in total serious property crime	8192 (23.877 Per 1000 population)
Reduction in residential burglary	3362 (24.841 Per 1000 population)

Priority 2

Anti-Social Behaviour

Lead agency – London Borough of Barnet

Why a priority?

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) has a corrosive effect on residents' daily lives. It involves incidents, including minor crimes, that affect their quality of life but may not be seen as high risk or high harm when taken individually. Collectively, there is a real effect on their overall fear of crime and more broadly their satisfaction with the quality of their life and the local area. If not checked, it can lead to a spiral of decline in the vitality of an area.

In the 2011 Crime Survey, reducing ASB and Disorder was seen by residents as the top priority of all the possible crime priorities.

A proactive and visible approach to tackling all the aspects of ASB, ranging from graffiti, litter and vandalism to street drinking, rowdy behaviour, and disruptive neighbours. It is therefore an essential cornerstone of how we gain public confidence and reclaim the streets, public transport and open spaces as safe places for all members of the community to use.

ASB can also have a particularly harmful effect on community cohesion if particular groups are targeted. For example it is important to raise awareness of abuse against people with disabilities, including learning disabilities, and particular ethnic or religious groups, in order to be able to identify and tackle it.

What will we do to achieve this?

- take a proactive approach to issues such as graffiti, fly-tipping and fly-posting through the Council's Priority Intervention Team
- ensure through council services that the Borough is kept clean and attractive as a deterrent to ASB
- ensure through activities such as CCTV and licensing that street drinking and other rowdy behaviour is tackled effectively
- ensure incidents are effectively recorded, information is shared and data reviewed leading to an agreed set of measures with clear outcomes for residents
- improve governance arrangements for bringing agencies together to co-ordinate a strategic approach to ASB
- correctly task Police Safer Neighbourhood teams to work in effective partnership to ensure that every report of ASB is followed up by the Police or the relevant agency, that problems are resolved and that the person reporting is personally kept informed of the outcome
- identify repeat victims of ASB at the earliest possible opportunity and intervene using a multi-agency problem-solving approach
- Fire Brigade contribution through arson reduction liaison, youth engagement activities and reduction of hoax calls in the Borough

- Police and Fire both working with LBB Planning to ‘design out’ opportunities for arson and Anti-Social Behaviour when planning new developments and regeneration.

How will we know if we are succeeding?

Target	Baseline 2010/11
Reduction in per cent reporting the extent they are very/fairly worried about ASB in this area	24%
Reduction in per cent reporting the different strands of ASB Survey as a big problem – Metropolitan Police Survey ³	
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	21%
Rubbish or litter lying around	21%
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage	19%
People being drunk or rowdy in a public place	9%
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	10%
Perceptions of local drug use or dealing	13%
Abandoned or burnt out cars	5%
Gangs	9%

³ These are – noisy neighbours and loud parties; teenagers hanging around; rubbish or litter lying around; vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property or vehicles; people using or dealing drugs; people drunk or rowdy in public places; abandoned or burnt out cars.

Priority 3

Violent crime with specific focus on domestic violence

Lead agency – Metropolitan Police

Why a priority?

Fortunately levels of violent crime are lower in Barnet than many other Boroughs, but the severity of these crimes makes it essential that they are tackled robustly.

Domestic violence (DV) is a high priority. As the most populous borough in London, with a large number of children and young people, the potential impact of domestic violence on our communities is huge. We estimate at least a quarter of reported violent crimes are related to domestic violence (for example threatening behaviour, violence or abuse against adults who are or have been in intimate relationships or family members, old and young). We know this crime is vastly underreported and exists in a myriad of relationships. While primarily perpetrated by men on women, those in same sex relationships are also victims.

We need to encourage residents to report domestic violence incidents to the police and/or to other agencies who can support victims and survivors. Our new campaign 'Taking the First Step' will start to address this.

Barnet's Domestic Violence Strategy Board ensures all agencies respond to and tackle domestic violence in a joined up way. It is co-chaired by the Director of Children's Service and the Police Borough Commander and reports directly to the Safer Communities Partnership Board.

The Strategic Assessment highlights the importance of focusing on repeat offending

as a control strategy for reducing crime. This is particularly relevant to domestic violence offences.

What will we do to achieve this?

- increase awareness of DV among agencies and residents through media activity
- implement the North London Rape Crisis Centre Service
- develop and implement effective perpetrator services
- ensure safe and effective interventions at the earliest opportunity so survivors can continue with their lives
- safeguard the needs of young people and vulnerable adults whose lives are affected by DV
- deliver an effective criminal justice system to punish, deter and reduce repeat DV victimisation
- ensure integration with the Family Intervention project 'family focus'
- promote the use of the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).

In addition we will continue to:

- ensure effective inter agency co-ordination against all forms of violence
- be robust in tackling problem licensed premises and in the prosecution of alcohol related violence

- tackle violent offenders through disrupting gangs and arresting individuals causing harm.

How will we know if we are succeeding?

Target	Baseline 2010/11
Total violence against the person crime rates per 1000 population	12.935 (4438 people)
Increase DV:	
(a) offences	(a) 10.29
(b) incidents reported per 1000 population	(b) 3.55 (3529 people) (1218 people)
Reduction in per cent of repeat incidents of DV	21%

Priority 4

Improving integrated offender management

Lead agency – Probation

Why a priority?

The Strategic Assessment highlights how a number of older prolific offenders are trapped in a repeat cycle of offending which can go on for years and is often driven by their need to feed Class A drug habits. They have a particularly significant impact on burglary levels but this pattern is relevant to all our priorities including anti-social behaviour and domestic violence.

The principles of Integrated Offender Management are that all agencies involved in criminal justice, drug and alcohol and family intervention work together in a single coherent structure for case management of repeat offenders. A number of programmes, including the Drug Intervention Programme, Priority and Prolific Offenders scheme, and Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements are managed through this multi-agency approach to reduce duplication of work in tackling offenders and close gaps in service provision or enforcement that can cause harm and risk to individuals or communities.

In doing so all elements of offender management are co-ordinated: preventing and deterring offending, catching and convicting offenders, and rehabilitating them and resettling them in the community.

This system of working is already well established in the Youth Offending service, which brings a multi disciplinary approach to working with young offenders to manage their circumstances and reduce the opportunities for

re-offending, including diverting first time entrants from the criminal justice system instead of criminalising them.

What will we do to achieve this?

- establish an effective IoM structure for Barnet
- improve and better integrate Drug and Alcohol Services
- implement the Supported Compliance scheme to improve multi-agency working to ensure offenders comply with the terms of their community order or license
- improve the sharing of data and information across agencies where it can lead to the prevention or detection of crime or safeguard children and vulnerable groups
- tackle youth offenders in an integrated way through the Youth Offending Service.

How will we know if we are succeeding?

Target	Baseline 2010/11
Reduction in repeat youth offending	0.80 re-offences per 100 young people after 12 months
Reduction in repeat offending (probation) offences	Cohort size = 2999 Actual rate of re-offending = 7.80%
incidents reported per 1000 population	Predicted rate of re-offending = 7.72% Difference from baseline (2007/08) = 1.12%
Increase in offenders successfully completing the Drug Intervention programme (DIP) in care planned way (agreed exit either abstinent or occasional user (not opiates/crack)	18%
Increase in offenders classed as problematic users (heroin/other opiates/crack) who are successfully engaging in 'effective DIP treatment'	83%

Priority 5

Broader cost effective early intervention

Lead agency – London Borough of Barnet Children’s Service

Why a priority?

Many people who cause harm to themselves, others or society, can be predicted to do so from an early age owing to the chaotic lifestyles surrounding them and their families. Factors affecting their development include drug misuse, poor attendance and attainment at school, a family history of offending, mental health issues, worklessness, or family breakdown.

Many offenders are drawn into relatively low level crime and anti-social behaviour from an early age. If their offending is not checked there is a risk they progress into being more serious offenders who are part of organised criminal networks. The Strategic Assessment has highlighted the current danger presented by the activities of established gangs, emerging gangs and youth peer groups involved in robbery and violence.

By working together to intensively support families at risk of these factors from an early stage, we can reduce the costs that the public sector incur in dealing with the consequences of offending and other social ills, and resolve problems that lead to offending in later life.

Programmes such as Family Focus, our Family Intervention programme which is the subject of Barnet’s first Community Budget, pool the resources of all public services who can address families complex needs by working closer together – reducing both harm and the long term cost to the taxpayer.

What will we do to achieve this?

- pool data and resources to deliver expanded Family Focus programme, with referrals collectively identified by partners
- share information under legal safeguards to prevent and detect crime or safeguard children, which highlight those individuals, families or groups causing most harm to communities across the public service
- work with the people identified and known to be at risk of offending to resolve the issues at the earliest opportunity
- develop a model so that by 2012/13 we can measure and track the costs of crime and ASB to the criminal justice system. Measure re-offending rates for young people and adults against cohort that receive early intervention.

How will we know if we are succeeding?

Target	Baseline 2010/11
Number of families covered by expanded Family Focus programme	9

Priority 6

Focus on the places where offences take place

Lead agency – Metropolitan Police and London Borough of Barnet

Why a priority?

We take an intelligence led approach to putting police and partnership resources into the areas where the most offences take place. This is based on crime mapping tools which draw on the information and intelligence residents give us when they report crime.

This allows us to focus on tackling the areas causing most harm to the fabric of Barnet's communities with a variety of interventions including target hardening and security measures to protect property and the environment, increasing visible police patrolling and covert police operations, and working with licensed premises to tackle alcohol-related disorder, particularly at night.

The Strategic Assessment highlights concerns in specific areas of the Borough such as burglary in Childs Hill and Golders Green; robbery in North Finchley; and gang related violence in Grahame Park. However it also identifies emerging hotspots and resources will be diverted to areas where problems arise.

What will we do to achieve this?

- share partnership information on areas/wards most affected by crime to identify priority areas for intervention
- to tackle crime in those areas through multi-agency intelligence, prevention, enforcement and community engagement
- design out crime and anti-social behaviour in particular in the Borough's regeneration schemes
- intelligent use of the Borough's CCTV schemes to deter and prevent crime and investigate criminal activity
- ensure our Town Centres are safe and attractive to use and that Council's powers over issues such as street drinking and disorder from licensed premises are fully used
- Priority Intervention Team to tackle enviro-crime in identified hotspots.

How will we know if we are succeeding?

This approach will result in improved performance on priority 1 (reduction in total crime) and priority 7 (reduced repeat victimisation rates).

Priority 7

Tackle repeat victimisation

Lead agency – Metropolitan Police and Criminal Justice Agencies

Why is this a priority?

The Strategic Assessment highlights that many residents are repeat victims of the same crime, particularly some of the most high harm offences such as domestic violence. There is much we can do to ensure that the circumstances that enabled the crime to take place are addressed to minimise the opportunity of a repeat, and we need to support victims to ensure that available remedies are seen through and that they can have confidence in community safety agencies and in the criminal justice system.

What will we do to achieve this?

- more integrated and consistent support to victims of Anti-Social Behaviour and tracking their cases
- Crime prevention advice to prevent repeat property crimes
- commissioning effective DV support services including funding a DV perpetrators programme
- better management of offenders to stop them re-offending
- bringing offences to justice swiftly and ensuring victims are supported through the process
- counselling and support.

How will we know if we are succeeding?

Target	Baseline 2010/11
Reduce repeat victimisation – domestic burglary	5.25%
Reduce repeat victimisation – ASB	To be established 2011/12
Reduce repeat victimisation for those domestic violence cases managed by a Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)	8%

Priority 8

Building Reassurance and Confidence

Lead agency –

Metropolitan Police and London Borough of Barnet

Why a priority?

The relationship between fear of crime and crime is complex and the former can be present even in low crime areas. Sometimes a fear is well founded on actual crime statistics, at other times it may be influenced by the quality of our surroundings or media perceptions of crime.

Our communications activity will seek to reassure and present the facts in a rational way that does not unduly raise perceptions of crime and emphasises that the chances of being a victim of crime are low.

We aim to increase public confidence that partners are working together to tackle the things in the public realm that make residents feel unsafe, such as street lighting and Anti-Social Behaviour.

Our general approach will be to reassure residents, but there are specific times when we might need to ensure they are not complacent about real threats that exist, and to encourage them to take precautions. For example, in a recent crime prevention awareness campaign for burglary it was apparent that many residents were unaware of the scale of the problem.

We are proud of Barnet's community cohesion and will make it a priority to retain the confidence of the Borough's diverse faith and ethnic communities, that their safety is being taken seriously and good community relations are maintained.

What will we do to achieve this?

- publish a communications strategy that informs residents of Barnet's partnership approach to community safety issues
- inform residents when we have done what they ask ('you said, we did' type campaigns)
- use Police Safer Neighbourhood teams to provide visible reassurance engagement and better public access to the Police
- develop a programme for all agencies who visit the public to help them understand how to spot vulnerable people and premises and give sound security advice
- tie in Neighbourhood Watch and Community Action (CAP) panels with the Barnet Community Safety Engagement Group to ensure the widest possible access to police and council to discuss community safety
- encourage Neighbourhood Watch champions to patrol the streets with Police Community Support Officers
- improve the public realm of the Borough as a clean and green place in which residents feel secure
- work in partnership to make our Town centres safe and attractive
- encourage a 'Big Society' approach to enviro-crime and quality of life, for example through adopt a street and resident nominated 'street champions'

- use Home Fire Safety Visits to identify areas where vulnerable people would benefit from additional support and refer that information to the appropriate agency with their consent
- promote successful examples of crimes detected and offenders prosecuted as a result of CCTV
- nurture and improve police and partner key individual networks in all our diverse communities to promote wider access to the Partnership.

How will we know if we are succeeding?⁴

Target	Baseline 2010/11
Increased confidence (measure – police and council dealing with ASB and crime issues that matter in the area)	31%
Increased feeling of safety; how safe do you feel walking alone in this area during the day? (Very/fairly safe)	99%
Increased feeling of safety; to what extent are you worried about crime in this area (very/fairly worried)	88%
Increased feeling of safety; to what extent are you worried about crime in this area (very/fairly worried)	25%

⁴ These figures are all measured from the Met Police Public Attitudes Survey

Target setting and refreshing the strategy

The targets chosen are considered most relevant to the strategic priorities. Each of them is already being collected by one or more of the agencies in the Partnership, which avoids duplication.

The targets will be regularly monitored and reported to the Safer Communities Board to assess progress.

Although this is a three year strategy, the targets will be reviewed annually; taking on board the latest intelligence and recommendations as shown in the Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder. The results will be published so the public can hold the Safer Communities Partnership to account.

This page is intentionally left blank

Safer Communities Partnership Board

24th January 2014

Performance Dashboard



Barnet Community Safety Team

Author: Peter Clifton

AGENDA ITEM 4

Overview dashboard	page 3
Violent crime dashboard	page 4
ASB, Re-offending, and YOS dashboard	page 5
Glossary	page 6

Overview dashboard

RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Recent Quarter		Recent 12 months performance (to Dec 2013)			Peer ^{*1} comparison (to Nov30th)		Monthly exceptions (unusually high or low volume)	
		Volume (Sep - Nov)	Change vs. previous yr.	Volume	Change vs. previous yr.	Change vs. 11/12 baseline	Similar group rank	London rank	Nov-13	Oct-13
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduction vs. 2011 baseline •Reduction rolling 12 months •Recent exceptions: Low volume (Sep,Oct) •Last quarter decrease 	1031	-24%	4274	-11.8% Target reduction -6.5%	See below	See below	●		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduction vs. 2011 baseline •Reduction rolling 12 months •Recent exceptions: Low volume (Sep and Oct) •Last quarter decrease 	734	-25%	2960	-15.1% Target reduction -6.5%	13/15	27/32	●		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduction vs. 2011 baseline •Reduction rolling 12 months •Last quarter decrease •Current reduction is smaller than target 	297	-19%	1314	-3.5% Target reduction -6.5%	10/15	20/32	●	●	●
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduction vs. 2011 baseline •Reduction rolling 12 months •Last quarter decrease 	188	-34%	797	-31.1% Target reduction -5%	8/15	10/32	●	●	●
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduction vs. 2011 baseline •Lowest rate of all 15 Most Similar areas and 2nd lowest of all 32 London Boroughs •Increase rolling 12 months •Last quarter increase 	361	2%	1523	4.5% Target reduction -5.2%	1/15	2/32	●	●	●

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

Violent crime dashboard

		Recent Quarter		Financial year to date performance (to Dec 2013)		Peer comparison (to Dec 13)		Monthly exceptions (unusually high or low volume)	
RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Volume (Oct-Dec)	Change vs. previous year	Volume	Change vs. previous year	London rank	Dec-13	Nov-13	Oct-13
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduction financial year to date •Last quarter decrease 	35	-15%	128	-22.9%	5/32	●	●	●
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduction financial year to date (knife and gun crime) •Last quarter decrease (knife and gun crime) 	66	-31%	230	-26.2%	10/32			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduction financial year to date (knife and gun crime) •Last quarter decrease (knife and gun crime) 			44	-22.8%	17/32			
Domestic Violence									
RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Volume (Oct-Dec)	Change vs. previous year	Volume (to 31 Dec 2013)	Change vs. previous year	Marac Repeats Percentage	Dec-13	Nov-13	Oct-13
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increase in recent quarter •Increase performance year to date (Apr - Dec 2013) •Recent exception - high levels during Dec 2013 	145	+16%	574	13.9% increase	20%	▲	●	●

ASB, Re-offending, YOS - Dashboard

ASB		Latest Quarter	Repeats - Rolling 12 months (to Dec 13)	Peer comparison (to Dec 13)	Monthly exceptions (unusually high or low volume)
RAG	Positive / Negative factors	PAS: To what extend are you worried about ASB? Change vs. previous quarter	Number of Repeat ASB calls Change vs. previous year period	London rank	Dec-13 Nov-13 Oct-13
ASB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in repeat ASB calls (R12 months) Reduction in total ASB calls Recent exception: low number of calls (Dec 13) Latest quarter public attitude survey (slight increase in concern) 	Barnet: 25% (R12 to Sep 2013) +1%	314 -14.7% (down 10.5% from 13686)	8/32	  
Reducing Re-offending		Recent Quarter	Recent 12 months performance	Peer comparison (Rolling 12 months to Jun 13)	Monthly exceptions (unusually high or low volume)
RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Actual re-offending rate (R12 to Jun 13) Change vs. previous year	Change vs. 07/08 baseline Actual rate higher or lower than predicted rate	Recent 12 months Barnet's rank in London (Re-offending rates)	Jul12 - Jun13 Apr12 - Mar13 Jan12 - Dec12
Probation Re-offending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual re-offending is lower than predicted rate Recent low exception (Jan12 - Dec12) Re-offending rate is lower than baseline level Re-offending rate (rolling 12 months) is higher than previous year 	7.0% +3.1%	-5.6% -5.6%	8/32	  
Youth Offending		Re-Offending rate after 12 months Jan 11 - Dec 11	Re-Offending rate after 12 months Jan 11 - Dec 10	First Time Entrants (FTE) Rate Comparison	Other
RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Re-Offending rate after 12 months (Jan 11 - Dec 11) Change vs. previous period (Jan10 - Dec10)	Re-Offending rate after 12 months (Jan 11 - Dec 10) Change vs. previous period (Jan10 - Dec10)	FTE rate per 100k of 10-17 population Most recent period (Jul12 - Jun13)	Percentage of young people in FTE at end of Order (Q1 and Q2 combined)
YOT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTE (rolling 12 months) has fallen FTE rates lower than London, National, Statistical Neighbours Re-offending rate and FTE rates lower than London, National, Statistical Neighbours Re-offending rate (rolling 12 months) has risen vs. previous period 	0.94 +9.3%	-13.8% -9.6% -8.7%	357 -25.9%	London: -29.2% Stat. Neighbours: -20.7% National: -25.6% 76.4%

Glossary

Term	Explanation
RAG	A red, amber, green flag based on the below criteria: Green – All performance indicators positive Amber – Mixed positive and negative performance indicators Red – Most performance indicators negative In the report the performance indicators upon which the RAG rating is based on are displayed next to the rating.
Latest Quarter	The most recent three months – Oct to Dec (unless stated otherwise – i.e. if data limitations necessitated a different time period)
Rolling 12 Months Performance	The rolling 12 months is the most recent 12 months (usually up to December 2013 unless stated otherwise). Rolling 12 months performance is the percentage change in the most recent 12 months compared to preceding 12 months (e.g. Jan 2013-Dec 2013 vs. Jan 2012-Dec 2012)
Peer comparison	Ranks Barnet in comparison with other boroughs based on rate of crimes per 1000 population (or in case of residential burglary per 1000 households). For the purposes of this comparison a rank of 1 is the best (i.e. the area with the lowest crime rate).
Similar Group Rank	A peer comparison (see above) comparing Barnet to similar boroughs / areas that have been selected due to demographic similarities (1 is best 15 th worst).
London Rank	A peer comparison (as above) comparing Barnet's rate of crime to the other boroughs in London (1 is best, 32 worst).
ASB	Antisocial behaviour
PAS	Public Attitude Survey – a London wide survey of Londoners opinions carried out on behalf of the Met police, which breaks down results to borough level. Looks at numerous issues including crime, ASB and public confidence
FTE	First Time Entrant rate – rate of first time entrants into the criminal justice system per 1000 young people for a give area

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Cohort Expansion Project

Assessment of the potential benefits of expanding Barnet's Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Cohort
04 November 2013

Barnet Community Safety Team

Author: Peter Clifton

Assessment of the potential consequences of expanding Barnet’s Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Cohort

Contents

IOM Performance and consequences of that performance	page 3
Are there benefits to expanding the cohort?	Page 4
If the IOM were to expand – who should be in the new cohort?	Page 5
Estimating the impact of cohort expansion	Page 6
Appendix A – The <i>Potential Candidate List</i>	Page 7

A notes on Estimates:

This report contains numerous estimates predictions. All estimates and predictions in this report should be taken as a rough guide or best guess given the available evidence. This is because given the nature of the data about crime (where more facts are unknown than know), and the fact the future conditions that will effect the crime rates are not yet know (and the sensitivity of the results to initial assumptions) trying to claim accurate and precise predictions would be illusory. However this does not mean ball park estimates or best guesses given the available data are not useful, on the contrary it is precisely in such circumstances that they become valuable to shed some light on the matter.

IOM Performance and consequences of that performance

IOM performance

Current status

Total cases Jun 12 – Aug 13

c130

Current caseload

72

Impact of IOM programme / Evidence IOM outcomes for Barnet

Average reduction in offenders monthly conviction rate after entering IOM programme:

36%

IOM cohort reduction in monthly convictions rate after joining IOM programme, 12 months pre IOM compared to 6 months after start of IOM

Is there evidence that this **positive performance** is making a noticeable impact on overall probation performance and Barnet crime levels? **See sections A and B on this page**

A) Evidence reduced IOM cohort offending is translating into improved headline probation performance

Re-offending is falling (Barnet)



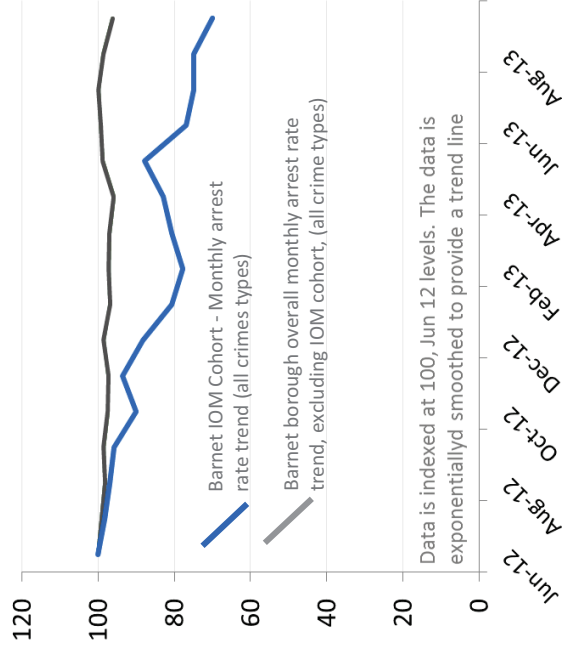
Over the last 12 months Barnet IOM/Probation performance has been strong when considered against three main measures:

- Re-offending rate** - has fallen from around 8% pre the IOM to around 6% with IOM
- Actual vs. Predicted re-offending rate** (based on the known offending patterns of the cohort) - actual offending is lower than predicted (by a factor of around 12%)
- Comparison with other areas** - Barnet is ranked 5th Best within London

B) Evidence reduced IOM cohort offending is translating into less crime and fewer people becoming victims of crime in Barnet

Reducing criminal activity

Barnet's IOM cohort's arrest rate trend vs. Non IOM



Data is indexed at 100, Jun 12 levels. The data is exponentially smoothed to provide a trend line

How does this translate into headline level crime reductions?

Crime has fallen in Barnet over the last 12 months; the reductions in major acquisitive crimes (such as burglary and robbery) have been greater than most other London boroughs. Over the rolling 12 months to 30th Sep 2013 Barnet achieved a 7.7% reduction in Residential burglary compared to the previous 12 months. Recently this reduction has been even larger: Between Apr to Sep 2013 there has been a 22% reduction (**approximately 336 fewer Residential burglaries**)

To what extent has the apparent reduction in criminal activity by the IOM cohort contributed to these results?

Based on:

- Fall in the IOM cohort Burglary arrest rate from 2.5 per month (Nov11-Jun12) to 1.6 pm (Jul12 – Sep13)
- Given Barnet borough's average ratio of 11.6 Residential burglary allegations for each arrest
- Assuming the IOM cohorts actual rate of committing burglaries fell by the same proportion as their burglary arrest rate fell

This would suggest a ball park estimate of 10.4 per month fewer Residential burglaries committed by the IOM cohort (vs. their previous offending rate). In other words it is a plausible to believe that between April to September 2013 around 60 of the total reduction of 336 Residential burglaries were likely to have been due to reduced criminal activity by the IOM cohort.

Are there benefits to expanding the cohort?

So, there is strong evidence that the programme is creating positive outcomes (reducing offending and hence the number of victims of crime in Barnet), but do current offending patterns suggest there would be additional benefits in expanding the cohort? I.e. is there a significant concentration of repeat offending such that expanding IOM type interventions makes sense?

A core fact established by criminology research is that in general a small proportion of offenders commit a disproportionately large amount of offences (*Wolfgang 1972*). The table below assesses this phenomenon in by Barnet by examining the arrest rates for the top repeat suspects in the borough. The significant volume of arrests (and the actual offending rate they imply) provides evidence for the concentration of offending among a small proportion of the offenders in Barnet. Further the volumes involved show that reductions in offending rates among these top repeat offenders will translate into significant reductions in the borough overall crime rate.

Top repeat arrested suspects in Barnet

In last 2 years (to Oct 2013)*1

Repeat arrested suspects	This 'top' cohort as a percentage of all individuals arrested*2	Arrests in last two years
Top 10	0.14%	153
Top 20	0.29%	214
Top 100	1.45%	735
Top 200	2.9%	1196

*1 - Data set: Crime allegations in Barnet, where suspect arrested is recorded as living in Barnet. Police CRIS system.

*2 - All individuals arrested for Barnet allegations, and recorded as living in Barnet in last 2 years to Oct 2013

So the top 200 repeat suspects in Barnet accounted for 1196 arrests in the last 2 years – in other words just 2.9% of local nominals arrested between them accounted for an average of 50 arrests per month over the last two years.

Three points stand out:

- Overall in this two year period Barnet had around 48,000 offences
- The top 2.9% of repeat Barnet arrested offenders accounted for 1196 arrests in this period
- The number of *arrests* is likely to be well below the actual amount of offences committed – as a rough guide the ratio of crime allegations to arrests in this period was approximately 5 to 1)

Given **a**, **b** and **c** - It is clear to see that the top slice of repeat offenders (i.e. less than 2.9% of locally living nominals arrested) must be having a significant impact on the headline rate of overall crime in Barnet. *Exactly* how much of an impact is impossible to estimate precisely due to the nature of the data, however:

Taking into consideration the 5:1 ratio of crime allegations to arrests, and the above statistics I would suggest the below as plausible ball park figures:

- Top 200 offenders ≈ 10-13% of total borough crime (i.e. 4800 – 6240 crimes over 2 years)
- Top 100 offenders ≈ 7-8% of total borough crime (i.e. 3360 – 3840 crimes over 2 years)
- Top 20 offenders ≈ 2% of total borough crime (i.e. 900 – 1000 crimes over 2 years)

If the IOM were to expand – who should be in the new cohort?

Identifying the potential cohort

Given limited resources it is vital that the right candidates are identified for potential selection on to the IOM. The right candidates will be a) the most prolific and b) have a realistic chance of being able to benefit from the programme - turning their life away from crime.

The initial IOM cohort (2012) was heavily weighted towards repeat burglary offenders, the expansion offers and opportunity to bring the offending reductions achieved with this cohort to a wider range of offenders. To assist with this the *Potential Candidate List* has considered all of the following:

- Drugs testing on arrest
- Police gangs matrix
- Police repeat DV offender list / MARAC repeat perpetrator
- Top repeat arrested female suspects
- Police ASB type offences arrest list
- YOS recommendations
- Overall top repeat arrested suspects

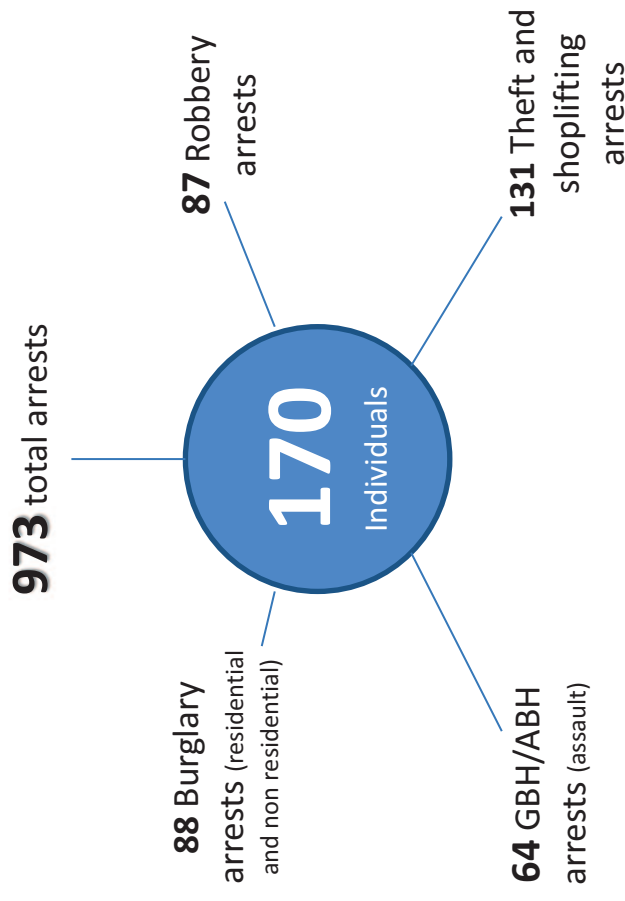
The list has then been filtered, mainly with regard to capturing the most prolific offenders (arrested for at least three or more offences in Barnet in the last two years - to October 2013).

This has resulted in a *Potential Candidate List* of:

170 Barnet nominals

Offending patterns of the 'Potential Candidate List' cohort

Over the last two years (to October 2013)



Data set: Crime allegations in Barnet, where suspect arrested is recorded as living in Barnet. Police CRIS system.

Estimating the impact of cohort expansion

If the **170 individuals in the Potential Candidate List** were taken into an expanded IOM programme, and that new cohort experienced the same size reduction in offending as has occurred with the initial (2012) Barnet IOM cohort – **what would the impact be?** (e.g. By how much would we expect the different crime types to fall; what would the impact on overall borough crime rates be?)

Actual values are in black text, estimates / predictions are in blue text

	All crime	Residential burglary	Robbery
Actual arrests In last two years (to Oct 2013)	973	44	87
Arrests per year In last two years (to Oct 2013)	486.5	24	43.5
Estimated Offending rate now Estimated annual rate of crimes committed in Barnet by this cohort over last two years (to Oct 2013) per year based on arrest rate*1	2432.5	255.2	130.5
Estimated Offending rate after IOM Estimated annual rate of crimes per year if this cohort's estimated offending rate reduces by same amount as the actual reduction achieved by the initial (2012) Barnet IOM cohort*2	1548	162	83
Which would equate to an estimated annual reduction of:	884 offences	93 offences	48 offences
Estimated contribution to overall borough crime rate reduction:	3.8% reduction in Barnet's crime rate	3.1% reduction in Barnet's Res Burglary*3 rate	5.4% reduction in Barnet's robbery rate

*1 These estimates are generated by examining the ratio of number of arrests to volume of reported offences for different crime types

*2 Based on the reduction in convictions comparing 12 months prior to the IOM vs. 6 months post IOM

*3 Residential burglary

Cohort Analysis for priority Groups

- Substance Misuse/DTOA – 6 clients are on the DTOA list (but a further 71 have drug offence arrests)
- Gangs – 5 are high on police gangs list with a further 10 mid-low
- Repeat Female Offenders – 12

In addition to considering the above client groups, the new pan-London IOM model will add approx. 15-20 offenders to our current list as part of OGRs mandatory selection

Cohort Selection

The Reducing Reoffending Group are asked to:

- Decide on level of cohort expansion (initial plans were to increase caseload to approx. 180-200 offenders)
- Consider the potential client list and prioritise any specific client-type they want included and to provide guidance to a future partnership panel selection meeting (planned for mid-December) on the criteria for final selection

Example – If we were to take on all DTOA, all gang nominals, all repeat women offenders and all mandatory OGRS this would increase the current cohort by approx 50 offenders. We could then look at including a further 50, based on partnership data combined with arrest frequency and type.

Implementation of Expansion

Timetable:

- Initial plans were for a stepped expansion programme from January 2014-June 2014. Is this still the plan?

Resourcing:

- The current team was set up to manage 90-100 clients and consists of 3 probation offender managers and 1 probation admin, 2 police operational leads (1 PS and 1 PC), and 3 resettlement officers specialising in housing, employment and mental health (currently deal with some non-IOM clients).
- By doubling the cohort we should see some economies of scale but would require a minimum addition of 2 probation offender managers, 2 more police leads, and an ongoing review of resettlement capacity

N.B. Additional local police resource will be required to ensure enforcement compliance on the ground

Appendix A – The Potential Candidate List

Long list

The Potential candidate list contains 170 Barnet nominals who based on their previous pattern of activity appear as good possible candidates for a new-entry IOM cohort. This list is likely to shrink somewhat after review on a case by case basis involving multiple agencies (e.g. some people may have moved away, others not suitable for some other reason etc.)

The list has a protective marking of Restricted due to the nature of the information it contains. The list must remain within secure systems, not be disseminated externally and disposed of securely.

The list ('PotentialCandidateListIOMexpansion201311.xls') is separate from and not attached within this report.

Data in the long list

- First Name(s)
- Surname
- Date of birth
- Approximate age
- PNC number
- Address (based on most recent crime report record in police CRIS system)
- Address borough (based on most recent crime report record in police CRIS system)
- date of arrest re address info
- Number of arrests last two years
- Of which in last 10 months (Jan - Oct 2013)
- of which in last 22 months (Jan 2012 - Oct 2013)
- Arrest details (i.e. offence types and offence date)
- On DTOA list?
- On Police gangs list (high)?
- On Police gangs list (Mid - low)?
- On top repeat Domestic Violence list?
- Repeat female offender (police list)?
- Repeat arrests for ASB (police list)?
- On YOS to IOM cohort expansion referral list?
- PINS result (awaits)
- Ref

Limitations

- Subject to accuracy of source data systems including police CRIS system (such systems will not have 100% data accuracy rate)
- Subject to consistent and accurate name and data of birth information
- Address info is based on address recorded by police in CRIS database in relation to that individuals most recent Barnet arrest – this address could be incorrect (subject gave false address details or address recorded incorrectly) and / other subjects address may subsequently have changed
- Name, date of birth information based on how recorded in police CRIS system in the record of that individuals most recent Barnet arrest
- The data is based on arrests – which are not equivalent to convictions. E.g. an arrest can result in a NFA (no further action); a de-arrest; a 'Not proceeded with', or a charge where by the individual is found not guilty at court etc.
- Awaits results of PINS check to establish custody status of individuals on the list

Next steps

Given limited resources it is vital that the right candidates are identified for potential selection on to the IOM. The right candidates will a) be the most prolific and b) have a realistic chance of being able to benefit from the programme - turning their life away from crime.

To achieve this the next step is:

*A cross agency meeting to review the *Potential Candidate List*, taking each individual on a case by case basis to decide on suitability or not of each potential candidate, this will then result in a short list, that subject to final checks (e.g.) can be used as the finalised list for the new entry IOM cohort. Prior to this meeting each agency should review the Potential candidate list to ensure that in the case of individuals known to their agency they know the current status of that individual in terms of their agencies involvement with that individual.

Key considerations:

- *Appropriateness of each individual on case by case basis for the programme
 - *Is the individual still living in Barnet?
 - *Is there some reason why they are not suitable for the scheme
 - *Are there any potential issues or problems that could be caused as a result of the individual joining the scheme
- Highlight any tactical concerns re any of the individuals going on to IOM (e.g. in the case of DV perpetrators what type of intervention is appropriate so as not to increase risk?)

IOM Cohort Expansion

02 December 2013

- Background *page 2*
- The case for expansion *page 3-7*
- Decisions form Reducing Re-offending group *page 8*
- Next steps / implementation plan *page 9*

Barnet Community Safety Team

IOM – the background

- **Start date** – Barnet IOM was Implemented on June 6th 2012
- **Co-located, multi-agency team** – Police, Probation, Local Authority, Housing, JC+, Mental Health, Substance Misuse
- **Bespoke interventions** - Individually-tailored, balanced sentence/action plans
- **Burglary focus** - Cohort – PPO, Burglary Nominals, Combination of Stat & Non-stat
- **Intelligence based** – Information sharing agreements with partners in place
- **Interventions** - On-site assessments and delivery of a range of interventions

IOM Performance and consequences

- **Barnet IOM performance is positive**

Clients in the IOM cohort (initial cohort size 97, current size 72) offend less after joining IOM 36% reduction in monthly conviction rate (per offence)

- **Positive impact on Probation performance**

Reduced IOM cohort offending is translating into improved headline probation performance (Overall Barnet probation rate fallen from around 8% prior to having IOM to around 6%)

- **Positive impact on borough crime levels**

Reduced IOM cohort offending is translating into less crime and fewer people becoming victims of crime in Barnet (best current estimated is that around 60 of the current 336 reduction in Barnet's residential burglary between Apr – Sep 30 are due to reduced criminal activity of the IOM cohort)

Re-offending in Barnet

Is there enough re-offending in Barnet to justify expanding the IOM cohort?

How much re-offending is there in Barnet at the moment?

- The top 200 repeat suspects in Barnet accounted for 1196 arrests in the last 2 years
- Just 2.9% of local nominals arrested between them accounted for an average of 50 arrests per month over the last two years

Plausible ball park estimates:

- **Top 200 offenders** ≈ 10-13% of total borough crime (i.e. 4800 – 6240 crimes over 2 years)
- **Top 100 offenders** ≈ 7-8% of total borough crime (i.e. 3360 – 3840 crimes over 2 years)
- **Top 20 offenders** ≈ 2% of total borough crime (i.e. 900 – 1000 crimes over 2 years)

Top repeat arrested suspects in Barnet In last 2 years (to Oct 2013)*1		
Repeat arrested suspects	This 'top' cohort as a percentage of all individuals arrested*2	Arrests in last two years
Top 10	0.14%	153
Top 20	0.29%	214
Top 100	1.45%	735
Top 200	2.9%	1196

*1 - Data set: Crime allegations in Barnet, where suspect arrested is recorded as living in Barnet. Police CRIS system.

*2 – All individuals arrested for Barnet allegations, and recorded as living in Barnet in last 2 years to Oct 2013

Expanding the cohort

If the IOM were to expand – who should be in the new cohort?

- Methodology
- Key considerations
- Opportunity to bring reductions to a wider set of offenders
 - Drugs testing on arrest
 - Police gangs matrix
 - Police repeat DV offender list / MARAC repeat perpetrator
 - Top repeat arrested female suspects
 - Police ASB type offences arrest list
 - YOS recommendations
 - Overall top repeat arrested suspects

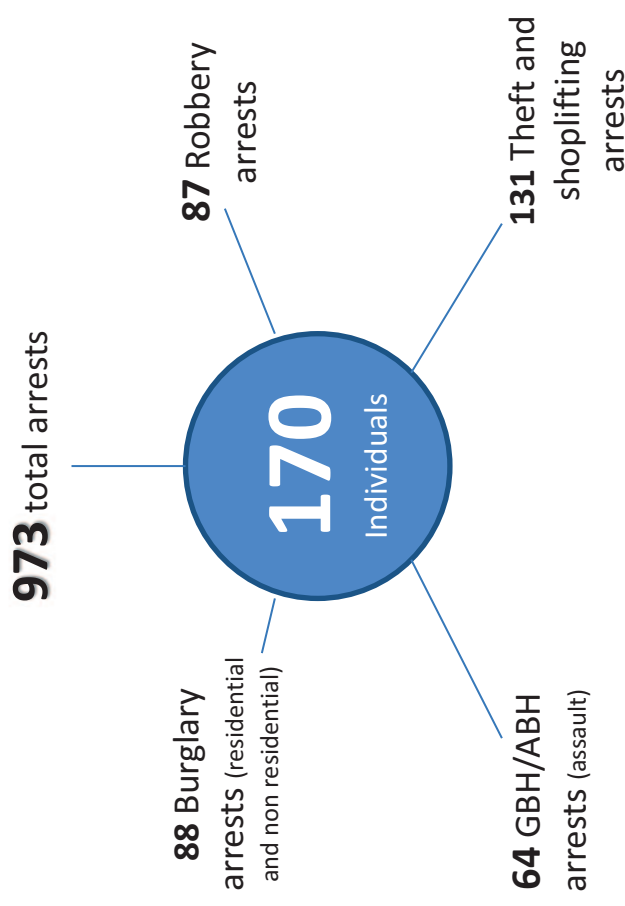
Potential Candidate List of:

170

Barnet nominals



Offending patterns of the 'Potential Candidate List' cohort
Over the last two years (to October 2013)



Data set: Crime allegations in Barnet, where suspect arrested is recorded as living in Barnet. Police CRIS system.

Estimated benefits of cohort expansion

If the **170 individuals in the Potential Candidate List** were taken into an expanded IOM programme, and that new cohort experienced the same size reduction in offending as has occurred with the initial (2012) Barnet IOM cohort – **what would the impact be?** (e.g. By how much would we expect the different crime types to fall; what would the impact on overall borough crime rates be?)

Actual values are in black text, estimates / predictions are in blue text

	All crime	Residential burglary	Robbery
Actual arrests In last two years (to Oct 2013)	973	44	87
Arrests per year In last two years (to Oct 2013)	486.5	24	43.5
Estimated Offending rate now Estimated annual rate of crimes committed in Barnet by this cohort over last two years (to Oct 2013) per year based on arrest rate*1	2432.5	255.2	130.5
Estimated Offending rate after IOM Estimated annual rate of crimes per year if this cohort's estimated offending rate reduces by same amount as the actual reduction achieved by the initial (2012) Barnet IOM cohort*2	1548	162	83
Which would equate to an estimated annual reduction of:	884 offences	93 offences	48 offences
Estimated contribution to overall borough crime rate reduction:	3.8% reduction in Barnet's crime rate	3.1% reduction in Barnet's Res Burglary*3 rate	5.4% reduction in Barnet's robbery rate

*1 These estimates are generated by examining the ratio of number of arrests to volume of reported offences for different crime types

*2 Based on the reduction in convictions comparing 12 months prior to the IOM vs. 6 months post IOM

*3 Residential burglary

Who is on the potential candidate list

There are 170 Offenders on the Potential candidate list recommended for consideration of the IOM, including:

- **Substance Misuse/DTOA** - **6** clients are on the DTOA list AND a further **71** have drug offence arrests
- **Gangs nominals** - **15** individuals (**5** graded high on the gangs matrix and **10** low to medium)
- **Repeat prolific Female Offenders** - **12** individuals

OGRS criteria

In addition to the above client groups, the new pan-London IOM model will add approx. 15-20 offenders to our current list as part of OGRs mandatory selection

Decisions from the RRG

Cohort Expansion:

- Is the RRG happy to go ahead with expansion plans?
- Which client types does the group want included/prioritised?

Resourcing:

- The current team was set up to manage 90-100 clients
- It consists of 3 probation offender managers and 1 probation admin, 2 police operational leads (1 PS and 1 PC), and 3 resettlement officers (housing, employment, and mental health)
- By doubling the cohort we should see some economies of scale
- A caseload of 180-200 would require a minimum addition of 2 probation offender managers, 2 more police leads, and an on-going review of resettlement capacity
- Additional local police resource will be required to ensure enforcement compliance on the ground

Next steps / implementation plan

- Additional partnership intelligence to be gathered on the pre-identified long list
- A Partnership Cohort Selection Panel
 - Case panel meeting to be held to consider the long list in line with the additional Intel and any recommendations of this RRG
- A staged implementation plan
 - To be drawn up following the selection process
 - Will show the timeline for taking on these new clients (who will be a mixture of statutory and non-statutory offenders)
 - Suggested that this take place between Jan-May 2014
- The implementation plan should timeline cover:
 - Allocation of additional team resource
 - Management
 - Enforcement and resettlement
 - Links to our plans to deliver C2 and GPS tagging programmes as part of IOM

A notes on Estimates:

This report contains numerous estimates predictions. All estimates and predictions in this report should be taken as a rough guide or best guess given the available evidence. This is because given the nature of the data about crime (where more facts are unknown than know), and the fact the future conditions that will effect the crime rates are not yet know (and the sensitivity of the results to initial assumptions) trying to claim accurate and precise predictions would be illusory. However this does not mean ball park estimates or best guesses given the available data are not useful, on the contrary it is precisely in such circumstances that they become valuable to shed some light on the matter.

Establishing Barnet's first Safer Neighbourhood Board

AGENDA ITEM 8

Introduction

This paper sets out Barnet's proposal to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) to establish the new Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board (Board) as set out by the Mayor of London in his election manifesto 'Fighting Crime in London' in 2012. This document draws on the strengths of the proposals presented by CommUNITY Barnet and Barnet Community Safety Engagement Group to a MOPAC facilitated workshop held in Barnet on 21 October 2013.

The Mayor has made a commitment to setting up a Safer Neighbourhood Board in every borough by 2014.

Delivering our proposal

This proposal has been drawn together following the MOPAC facilitated workshop held in Barnet on 21 October 2013 and chaired by Barnet Council's Cabinet Member for Resident Safety and Engagement. The MOPAC representative asked participants to nominate themselves or their organisations to attend a meeting to agree on how best to establish Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Board. It was agreed at this meeting that a steering group would be set up and chaired by CommUNITY Barnet which would combine the CSEG and CommUNITY Barnet proposals into a single document and to set into motion the process to begin the establishment Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Board.

Further information about CommUNITY Barnet and Barnet Community Safety Engagement Group can be found in Appendix 1.

Guiding principles:

Our approach to establishing this new Board will be guided by the following principles:

- the Board should be democratically appointed, recruited fairly and be firmly embedded in the Barnet community
- the recruitment process for the membership to the Board will be done locally and transparently to ensure that membership reflects both Barnet's diverse communities and the ring-fenced positions set out in the Mayor's manifesto
- the recruitment process for the Board will be overseen by CommUNITY Barnet due to our role as an executive member of the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership and the Barnet Partnership Board
- that decisions and priorities of the Board will be set by those communities most affected by them
- to set in place governance arrangements which would ensure that Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Board could be administered locally and free from political influence

Recruiting to the Board

CommUNITY Barnet proposes to use the same successful volunteer recruitment campaign that it used to recruit volunteers for Healthwatch. This would be done as follows:

- Set up an independent recruitment panel with representatives from Barnet CSEG and FORAB¹. The panel will be chaired by Barnet Council's Head of Community Safety
- Develop a role profile for the community representatives on the Board
- Advertise these roles through CommUNITY Barnet's extensive engagement tools including the website, e-newsletters, newsflash, member updates, children and young people's e-bulletin, Healthwatch Barnet's membership distribution, social media outlets, Barnet Boroughwatch network and through the local press
- Invite individuals to contact CommUNITY Barnet to advise them of their interest and to complete a simple template setting out their experience, their interest in the role and their time commitment
- CommUNITY Barnet will invite these individuals to attend a briefing session with the Borough Commander and Barnet Council's Cabinet Member for Resident Engagement and Safety
- Subject to public interest it may be necessary to implement a more rigorous selection process such as interviewing prospective candidates – this will be explored after the closing date
- Successful candidates will be notified by CommUNITY Barnet
- CommUNITY Barnet will be responsible for developing an appropriate induction process in consultation with the Borough Commander and the Cabinet Member for Resident Safety and Engagement

Appendix 2 summarises our proposed timeline.

Composition of the Board

We believe Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Board should act as the operational arm of the Safer Communities Partnership whilst being firmly embedded in the community. To ensure continuity of corporate memory from Barnet CSEG we actively encourage CSEG members to apply for one of the positions set out below through the recruitment process: We propose the Board should be composed as follows:

Community Representatives:

We are keen that Barnet's first SNB should clearly reflect our diverse communities. We recognise it would be impractical to have standalone representatives from each of the protected groups as defined by the Equality Act 2010, but we also recognise that in a city like London people have a number of identities by which they describe themselves. There will be a maximum number of 5 places set aside for community representative.

Voice of the Victim/Managing Complaints

In his manifesto the Mayor proposes not only to monitor complaints but also to hear complaints made by victims. The focus of the Board would be on ensuring that victims' complaints were monitored; identifying common themes and concerns and raising these with the Borough Commander and his or her Senior Leadership Team. We propose that a place be preserved for the representative on the Safer Neighbourhood Board from a victim support service.

Independent Custody Visitors:

Independent Custody Visiting (ICV) is a statutory responsibility for MOPAC and there are national standards and guidelines that need to be followed. Barnet has a vibrant ICV programme with a number of trained volunteers visiting custody suites in the Borough. ICV visits must always be carried out in pairs and each

¹ FORAB – Federation of Residents Associations in Barnet

custody suite should be visited once a week. This would make it impractical for Safer Neighbourhoods Board members as envisaged by the manifesto commitment to undertake these visits.

We propose that there would be a position reserved for the Chair of the ICV Panel on the Safer Neighbourhood Board. This will need to be reviewed should the Metropolitan Police Service introduce custody suites covering more than one Borough.

Independent Advisory Group:

Independent Advisory Groups (IAG) were introduced by the police across the London area in response to the Macpherson Report on the murder of Stephen Lawrence. IAG members are individuals from various communities to whom the Borough Commander can turn to for advice on specific policing operations. Whilst belonging to communities they do not act as community representatives and the Borough Commander understands the extent of this group. Locally the IAG is administered by Barnet Police.

We propose that there would be a position reserved for the Chair of the IAG (or their delegate) on the Safer Neighbourhood Board.

Youth Participation:

Youth participation is a growing area in Barnet. CommUNITY Barnet has recently engaged a Youth Engagement Office who will work closely with the local authority's 'Voice of the Child worker.' Together these two roles support Barnet's Youth Board. In addition, CommUNITY Barnet coordinates and facilitates the Children and Young People's Network.

We propose that a place be reserved on the Safer Neighbourhoods Board for at least one youth representative nominated by the Children and Young People's Network.

Barnet Residents:

Barnet is a large borough with one of the most successful neighbourhood watch schemes in the country. At present there are over 700 neighbourhood watches staffed by active volunteers with an excess of 30,000 members.

Barnet proposes that a position be reserved on the board for the Chair of Barnet BoroughWatch.

Ward Panels:

It is proposed that the Borough Commander will propose representatives from the Ward Cluster Panels.

Chair of the Safer Neighbourhood Board

We propose that the Chair of the Board be recruited from within the Board members. The process for the election of the Chair will be overseen by Barnet Council's Cabinet Member for Resident Safety and Engagement to ensure that the elections are held fairly and without prejudice.

Role of the Board

Monitoring Performance and Measuring Confidence

A key function of the Safer Neighbourhood Board is to monitor the performance of both the police and the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership. Using publicly available data and any information provided by MOPAC, we propose that the Safer Neighbourhood Board should produce crime reports for its public meetings focusing on the priority crimes set out in Barnet's Community Safety Strategy. The Board's Administrator needs to be a member of the Partnership's performance management group and the Chair will be an executive member of the Community Safety Partnership Board.

Communications

Managing public reassurance and communications needs to be driven by the Safer Neighbourhood Board as public concern about crime remains disproportionately high compared to the actual levels of crime. At present there are no established mechanisms for cascading messages of reassurance. For example during the 2011 riots it was the close working relationship between the local authority, police and voluntary, community and faith organisations coming together in haste and using their independent networks. This methodology was repeated during the recent incident involving the fire on the Somali Bravanese Welfare Association community centre.

The Safer Neighbourhood Board needs to develop a comprehensive communications strategy setting out how messages can be sent to individuals groups and businesses using both electronic, verbal and postal mailing. There are a number of social media outlets which can be accessed and CommUNITY Barnet proposes that as keen advocates in the use of social media, particularly for real-time communications the Board sets up its own social media outlets. The use of social media has the added benefit of sharing information way beyond our usual cohort.

All the minutes of the Boards meetings will be posted on the Community Safety Partnership page of Barnet Council for public information.

Public Meetings

We recognise that in recent years there has been a tendency Met-wide to move away from the old-style police/community consultation style public meetings. However, the power of face-to-face engagement with key decision makers cannot be ignored. In Barnet, events organised either by the Police, Barnet BoroughWatch or the local Community Safety Engagement Group have been well supported illustrating the appetite of local people to engage in this way. However, to make these events to be of strategic value we suggest that these public meetings need to be aligned to both the local and strategic community safety priorities of the borough and informed by the Strategic Assessment.

Public meetings need to be seen as a partnership between the community, police and the local authority. More importantly, it is important for Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board to be able to challenge both the Borough Commander and the Cabinet Member for Resident Safety and Engagement on performance in a public forum.

The Safer Neighbourhood Board will be holding at least 2 public meetings per year together with a series of engagement events across the borough. These will be held after consulting with key stakeholders to make sure that we coordinate our efforts and reduce the risk of 'engagement fatigue' of interested and passionate residents.

Stop and Search

Stop and Search in Barnet has not been the enormous cause of friction between the police and young people as it has been in some other boroughs. However, in the recent past – most notably whilst the Prevent Strategy was being actively implemented meant that some communities felt targeted by police attention. The lack of 'community style summits' meant it was difficult for these communities to raise their concerns in a constructive and systematic way.

Local accountability of Stop and Search is very important. We would like to propose that the new Safer Neighbourhood Board once established should explore models of engagement which will help to increase trust and allay fears through a Local Stop and Search Group. Barnet currently does not have its own Stop and Search Group.

Conclusion

We are of the opinion that the new Safer Neighbourhood Board has to start from scratch. We believe there are no bodies, groups or organisations in Barnet who could simply be 'dragged and dropped' into the Mayor's framework at the present time. CommUNITY Barnet is skilled at setting up and establishing new organisations. Barnet CSEG was well placed with local communities to offer insight and understanding on matters relating to community safety and community re-assurance. It has since wound up on 15 January 2014 but has played an instrumental part in developing this proposal. By combining the expertise, contacts and skills of both organisations we believe we have the expertise, skills and infrastructure in place to make this happen and ensure that Barnet has a high calibre, well-functioning Safer Neighbourhood Board by 1 April 2014.

Context

In his election manifesto *'Fighting Crime in London'* the Mayor of London, Boris Johnson proposed to reform borough-based community engagement with the introduction of Safer Neighbourhoods Boards. He said this would be accomplished by merging existing borough community engagement groups with the Metropolitan Police Service's Independent Advisory Group (IAG) structure.

The Safer Neighbourhoods Board would be expected to establish policing priorities for each neighbourhood. Safer Neighbourhoods Boards would also have other new duties that would include:

- hearing complaints from victims of crime,
- undertaking the role of "independent Custody Visitors", and
- ensuring that all boroughs have panels of residents as sounding boards for the newly expanded Safer Neighbourhood Teams

Who are we?

CommUNITY Barnet is a medium sized charity limited by guarantee. As Barnet's local infrastructure organisation (LIO) for the past 40 years we understand the changing nature of the local communities living, working and studying in our borough and how they want to actively contribute to Barnet continuing to be a successful, safe and enterprising borough.

Our primary role is to support and empower the local voluntary and community sector so they can most effectively respond to the needs of their users. To achieve this we encourage and facilitate voluntary action, empower organisations and groups to make a difference to their community and broker relationships between the sector and other commissioners and providers.

In addition we work with public authorities to enable them to understand the unique value of the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector. We believe CommUNITY Barnet is uniquely placed to act as a natural conduit in facilitating an effective two-way relationship between public sector and the voluntary/community sector.

Over the past two years we have been hosting the highly successful Barnet BoroughWatch and the administration for Barnet Community Safety Engagement Group.

Barnet Community Safety Engagement Group (CSEG) is funded by the Mayor's office for policing and Crime (MOPAC) and is a forum for liaison between the community and the police. The CSEG has the direct involvement of Barnet Police, the local authority and other agencies. Membership consists of over 50 local voluntary and community organisations.

Agreeing our approach

Approximately one dozen people expressed an interest and attended a meeting at CommUNITY Barnet's offices on 4 November 2014. Other members of the steering group include CSEG and the Federation of Barnet Residents' Associations. This paper sets out the Barnet approach.

As organisations committed to being inspirational leaders we want to use our involvement in Barnet's Community Safety Partnership to oversee and recruit members of Barnet's diverse communities to serve on the new Board. We acknowledge that the Mayor of London has a democratic mandate to introduce

Safer Neighbourhoods Boards. CommUNITY Barnet is an executive member of the Board and CSEG currently holds observer status.

In addition, CommUNITY Barnet is responsible for overseeing and delivering the Healthwatch Barnet consortium through 9 charity partners and 36 volunteers and will bring this experience as evidence of its successful track record to this proposal.

With whom do we engage?

CommUNITY Barnet has always attempted to be a model of good practice in matters relating to community engagement across all communities. As a membership organisation (with at least 600 organisations) we focus on building relationships and partnerships across protected groups including children and young people, frail elderly and disabled people from across care groups. We have recently established a new Refugee and new migrants forum. Our delivery of Healthwatch Barnet has helped us to build links with local lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people resident in the borough.

Barnet BoroughWatch has been hosted by Community Barnet for the past two years and through their 30,000 participants we have access to local citizens actively committed to ensure Barnet remains a safe and successful borough.

Across these different engagement mechanisms and partnerships CommUNITY Barnet estimates that it can reach at a minimum 50,000 of Barnet's residents. We believe this credential alone gives us the confidence to suggest that we would be well-placed to recruit a diverse and representative group of people to the Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board.

Establishing Barnet's first Safer Neighbourhood Board - proposed timeline

Date	Activity	Comments	Responsibility
October 2013	MOPAC Workshop	Workshop developed and designed by MOPAC	MOPAC representative
	Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board	Presentation of SNB Proposal for consideration	
November 2013	Agreement of Safer Neighbourhood Board Appointments Panel	Update on MOPAC meeting to be sent to Borough Commander, Barnet Council , CSEG and Community Barnet	
	Establishment of Barnet SNB Steering Group	Draw up Terms of Reference	SNB Steering Group/CSEG (administration)
December 2013	Recruitment of community representatives	Draw up role profile/application template for community representatives	
		Advertise through CommUNITY Barnet's extensive networks	
		Send a press release to the local press	
		Invite candidates to inform CommUNITY Barnet of their interest	
January 2014	Recruitment of community representatives	Meet with Barnet BoroughWatch and CYPNet to agree representation	
		Advise candidates to complete application form	
		Appointments panel approved by Barnet Community Safety Partnership Board	Subject to advice from Safer Communities Board
		Proposal to establish Barnet's first Safer neighbourhood Board to be presented Barnet Community Safety Partnership Board	
January 2014	Recruitment of statutory appointments	Barnet CSEG formally wound up (15 January 2014)	MOPAC duly advised
		Invitations and meetings to be set up with all statutory representatives as set out in MOPAC guidance	SNB Steering Group/CSEG (administration)

Date	Activity	Comments	Responsibility
February 2014	Informal meeting of all the board members	First informal meeting of the board to discuss governance issues/arrangements/operating budget	CB administration
	Appointment of Administrator	The CSEG Administrator has agreed to support the SNB until it recruits its own administrator.	CommUNITY Barnet/ MOPAC
	Inaugural meeting of the Barnet's shadow Safer Neighbourhood Board	First meeting of shadow Board to be chaired by LBB Cabinet Member for Resident Safety and Engagement to agree governance arrangements e.g. bank account, recruitment of Chair, constitution etc	SNB Steering Group/CB (administration)
	Appointment of SNB Chair	Election of Chair overseen by LBB Cabinet Member for Resident Safety and Engagement	LBB
	Liaise with MOPAC about funding arrangements	Identify projects for which funding could be secured from the new funding pot to commence in April 2014 including operating costs/start-up costs eg website and publicity	Shadow SNB
March 2014	Formal launch of Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board	Launch event Local press Publish membership list of SNB Publish engagement and communications strategies Publish engagement diary	Shadow SNB
April 2014	Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board formally operates	Chair takes up executive membership on Safer Communities Partnership Board	Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board

This page is intentionally left blank

Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board

Terms of Reference

In his election manifesto '*Fighting Crime in London*' the Mayor of London, Boris Johnson proposed to reform borough-based community engagement by establishing a Safer Neighbourhood Board in every borough giving local Londoners and victims a greater voice.

Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Board will be expected to advise the Borough Commander to establish local policing and crime priorities which align to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) priorities; monitor police performance and confidence and fulfil a range of specific functions.

The Board will be made up of a range of individuals representing Barnet's diverse communities alongside the statutory positions defined in the MOPAC Guidance¹.

Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB) will be the primary borough-level mechanism for local engagement which will aim to:

- Ensure communities are more closely involved in problem solving and crime prevention
- Have a broad remit to reflect MOPAC's broader responsibilities whilst at the same time respecting local people's knowledge and expertise of the locality
- Have a greater reach with frequent refreshes of ideas and views
- Achieve greater coherence between different engagement mechanisms to improve public scrutiny of police performance and crime reduction
- Deliver value for money by targeting funds on issues of local concern which prevent crime

Functions of Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board

Table 1 below sets out the functions of Barnet Safer Neighbourhood along with the data sets we will need to support delivery

Code of Conduct

A code has been drawn up to set standards of conduct for the members of Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board to establish and sustain the highest reputation in the community and be effective, open and accountable.

This is available as a separate document.

¹ Safer Neighbourhood Boards Guidance (2013) MOPAC

Function	Role of the Board - Explanation	Data set required
Establish policing priorities in the borough	Our board will sit at the apex of MOPAC's defined engagement structure and supported by the local police	Data sets to be used include (but not exclusively): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Assessment • Public stakeholder surveys
Monitor crime performance and community confidence	Align crime performance monitor against the MOPAC 7 neighbourhood crimes. These are: Violence with injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbery • Burglary • Theft of a motor vehicle • Theft from a motor vehicle • Theft from the person • Vandalism (criminal damage) 	Police supplied data will be aligned to the MOPAC 7 neighbourhood crimes and confidence targets. The Board can request a wider supply of data if required. Community confidence will be measured through the British Crime Survey and the Public Attitude Survey
Monitor complaints against borough officers	Information to be included will include trends, types of complaints. Responses will be sought from the borough commander	Data provided centrally from MOPAC. Data may also be collated through local reporting. FOI requests submitted to the Metropolitan Police Service
Hear and monitor complaints from victims of crime	Victim complaints seen as an important indicator of the quality of service delivered to members of the public. Aim of SNB is to improve victim access to the complaints system and treatment within the local justice process. A victim representative will be a member of the Board.	Data sets to be monitored include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. monitoring data which identifies frequency and types of complaints received, discharge processes and the time to reach resolution; 2. promoting and publicising access to the system
Provide assurance that a system of independent custody is being delivered	MOPAC needs to exert its statutory responsibility for providing assurance of this system. Barnet SNB will reserve a position for a member of the local Independent Visiting Custody (IVC) Panel to the Board,	The IVC will bring regular reports to the Board for consideration and noting. These will detail: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summary of custody visits undertaken during a reporting period 2. Any matters arising
Play a significant role in designing Barnet's Community	Develop a community payback programme in Barnet which will be delivered by SERCO – MOPAC's approved provider	Local intelligence gathering scheme needs to be designed which can support the board in its decision making.

Payback programme		SERCO will be required to present centrally collated statistics and information on work placements undertaken
Ascertaining all wards have a ward panel of residents	Responsibility of the Metropolitan Police Service to identify and nominate representatives from the ward cluster panels	Data to be collated will include: 1. Summary of meetings held (including number and frequency) 2. Numbers in attendance 3. Principle matters discussed
Support the Independent Advisory Group (IAG)	IAG's provide a valuable role in providing expert advice to the Metropolitan Police Service.	IAG chair to regularly update the Board of any matters arising
Supporting Barnet Boroughwatch	Barnet Boroughwatch will have a reserved position on the Board	Barnet Boroughwatch will link to the ward panels and expand the number of watches in the borough.
Bidding for activity projects from the Crime Prevention Fund	Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Board required to bid from the MOPAC fund to pay for its activities.	

(Table 1)

Membership of Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Board

Community Representatives:

There will be a maximum of 9 community representatives reflecting the number of protected groups defined in the Equality Act 2010.

A role profile for the community representatives is set out in Annex 1.

Voice of the Victim/Managing Complaints

The Mayor proposes not only to monitor complaints but also to hear complaints made by victims. This could be very difficult: complaints can be an incredibly complex area, people making complaints might be criminals claiming the police have used their powers unlawfully; there are times when there could be ambiguity between victims and perpetrators. Complaints can be a legal minefield and this proposal may well require changes in legislation to enable this to happen.

Victim Support will have a reserved position on Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Board.

Independent Custody Visitors:

Independent Custody Visiting (ICV) is a statutory responsibility for MOPAC and there are national standards and guidelines that need to be followed. Barnet has a vibrant ICV programme with many trained volunteers visiting custody suites in the Borough. ICV visits must always be carried out in pairs and each custody suite should be visited once a week. This would make it impractical for Safer Neighbourhoods Board members as envisaged by the manifesto commitment to undertake these visits.

A position reserved for the Chair of the ICV Panel on Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Board. This will need to be reviewed should the Metropolitan Police Service introduce custody suites covering more than one Borough.

Independent Advisory Group:

Independent Advisory Groups (IAG) were introduced by the police across the London area in response to the Macpherson Report on the murder of Stephen Lawrence. IAG Members are individuals from various communities to whom the Borough Commander can turn to for advice on specific policing operations. Whilst belonging to communities they do not act as community representatives and the Borough Commander understands the extent of this group. Locally the IAG is administered by Barnet Police.

A position is reserved for the Chair of the local IAG on Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Board.

Youth Participation:

Youth participation is a growing area in Barnet. At least one place will be reserved on Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Board for a youth representative.

Barnet Children and Young People's Network will be invited to nominate representatives for selection.

Barnet Residents:

Barnet is a large borough with one of the most successful neighbourhood watch schemes in the country. At present there are over 700 neighbourhood watches staffed by active volunteers with an excess of 30,000 members. A position will be reserved on the board for the Chair of Barnet BoroughWatch.

Safer Neighbourhood Panels/Ward Panels:

Safer Neighbourhood Panels (SNPs) have not made the significant contribution to community safety in the borough as anticipated. However, the Community Action Panels (CAP) have enjoyed greater success. These have played a more prominent role in Barnet.

It is proposed that following advice from the Borough Commander a combination of the SNPs/CAPs representation needs to be reflected on the board.

Elected Member

The Safer Neighbourhood Board will invite the Leader of Barnet Council to nominate their portfolio lead for Community Safety and/or resident engagement to be a member of the Board.

Chair of the Board

This position will be elected from within the Board members. The process for the election of the Chair will be overseen by Barnet Council's Head of Community Safety to ensure that the elections are held fairly and without prejudice.

Procedure

Frequency of Meetings

The Board will meet quarterly at a time, date and venue of mutual convenience to the Board.

Administration

Administration will be provided by the Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board paid Administrator who will be located in CommUNITY Barnet – Barnet's Local Infrastructure Organisation to ensure continuity of support. Funding for this post will be from MOPAC's Crime Prevention Fund.

Hosting of Administrator

CommUNITY Barnet is experienced at managing hosting arrangements with other organisations. Over the past 3 years it has been responsible for hosting the Community Safety Engagement Group Administrator, Barnet Boroughwatch's Administrator and the Community Organisers employed by Locality as part of the Cabinet Office Community Organisers Pathfinder programme.

Circulation of Papers

The Administrator will be responsible for setting the agenda with the Chair of Barnet's Safer Neighbourhood Board.

The Administrator will be responsible for collating papers and data sources from partner agencies.

All papers will be published on Barnet's Safer Communities Partnership Board website 5 working days before the meeting.

Tenure

The Mayor of London requires that there will be a three year maximum tenure for board members. However, to avoid all Board members ending their term at the same time it is proposed that initial appointments will be made as follows:

Position	Tenure
Chair	3 years
Community Representatives	3 years
Youth representative	2 years
Barnet Boroughwatch	2 years
Voice of the Victim	2 years
Ward Panel Member	2 years
IVC	2 years
IAG	2 years
Elected councillor	1 year
Former CSEG member	1 year