

**MEETING**

**COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE**

**DATE AND TIME**

**THURSDAY 11TH SEPTEMBER, 2014**

**AT 7.00 PM**

**VENUE**

**HENDON TOWN HALL, THE BURROUGHS, LONDON NW4 4AX**

**TO: MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE (Quorum 3)**

Chairman: Councillor David Longstaff  
Vice Chairman: Councillor Graham Old

**Councillors**

Brian Gordon	Alison Moore	Mark Shooter
Eva Greenspan	Nagus Narenthira	Agnes Slocombe
Arjun Mittra	Charlie O-Macauley	
	Lisa Rutter	

**Substitute Members**

Anne Hutton	Wendy Prentice	Brian Salinger
Kathy Levine	Brian Salinger	Peter Zinkin

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

**Andrew Nathan – Head of Governance**

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Media Relations contact: Sue Cocker 020 8359 7039

**ASSURANCE GROUP**

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

Item No	Title of Report	Pages
1.	Minutes of last meeting	1 - 4
2.	Absence of Members (If any)	
3.	Declaration of Members' Disclosable Pecuniary interests and Non Pecuniary interests (If any)	
4.	Public Comments and Questions (If any)	
5.	Members' Items (If any)	
6.	Report of the Monitoring Officer (If any)	
7.	Presentation by CommUnity Barnet on the state of the voluntary sector	
8.	Community Participation Strategy - Area Committee Budget Arrangements and Wider Community Funding	5 - 16
9.	Update on the Safer Communities Strategy 2011-2014 and Community Safety Enhancement Projects	17 - 52
10.	Update on Youth Project in Burnt Oak	53 - 60
11.	Strategic crime needs assessment and the development of the 2015-18 Safer Communities Strategy	61 - 90
12.	Community Leadership Committee Work Programme	91 - 98
13.	Any item(s) the Chairman decides are urgent	

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# Decisions of the Community Leadership Committee

25 June 2014

Members Present:

AGENDA ITEM 1

Councillor David Longstaff (Chairman)  
Councillor Graham Old (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor Claire Farrier  
Councillor Brian Gordon  
Councillor Arjun Mittra  
Councillor Alison Moore

Councillor Mark Shooter  
Councillor Agnes Slocombe  
Councillor Kathy Levine (In place of  
Charlie O-Macauley)  
Councillor Brian Salinger (In place of Lisa  
Rutter)

Apologies for Absence

Councillor Charlie O-Macauley

Councillor Lisa Rutter

## 1. ABSENCE OF MEMBERS (IF ANY)

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Lisa Rutter (Councillor Brian Salinger substituting) and from Councillor Charlie O-Macauley (Councillor Kathy Levine substituting).

## 2. DECLARATION OF MEMBERS' DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND NON PECUNIARY INTERESTS (IF ANY)

Members declared the following interests:

Councillor	Agenda Item	Interest
Kathy Levine	9 - Corporate Grants Programme, 2014/15 - East Barnet Community Festival - Approval of award under Delegated Powers	Non pecuniary interest as Councillor Levine is a trustee at East Barnet Community Centre and used to be a volunteer at the centre. Councillor Levine remained in the room during the consideration of this item.

## 3. PUBLIC COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS (IF ANY)

Details of the questions asked of, and the answers given by the Chairman were circulated and published on the Council's website prior to the meeting. Verbal responses were given to supplementary questions asked at the meeting.

There were no public comments.

## 4. MEMBERS' ITEMS (IF ANY)

There were none.

**5. FINANCE AND BUSINESS PLANNING, CORPORATE PLAN AND MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY 2015/16 - 2019/20**

The Committee considered the report. Votes were recorded as follows:

Agreed	10
Opposed	0
Abstentions	0

RESOLVED –

That Community Leadership Committee:

1. Notes the Policy and Resources Committee report as set out in Appendix A to the report.
2. Notes the savings target of £0.8 million that has been allocated to the Committee by the Policy and Resources Committee.
3. Agrees to work up proposals that will achieve that savings target by 2019/20 - including by considering the options set out in the Priorities and Spending Review Report – by the autumn, together with an agreed future commissioning plan. Savings proposals will go forward to the Policy and Resources Committee meeting on 2 December 2014, which will consider the Council’s draft budget for consultation.
4. Notes the service information pack included in Appendix B to the report, which provides contextual information on budgets, past spend and performance data, contracts, customer and staffing data.

**6. DEVELOPING A COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION STRATEGY FOR BARNET**

The Committee considered the report.

Councillor Alison Moore moved that Recommendation 2 be amended to read “That the Committee agree that the items indicated in this paper should be brought back to the Committee over the course of the next 6 months for agreement, subject to an informal Working Group of the Committee contributing to the process. The motion was seconded. Votes were recorded as follows:

Agreed	10
Opposed	0
Abstentions	0

The motion was carried.

RESOLVED –

1. That the Committee approves the proposed aims and approach for the Community Participation Strategy.

2. That the Committee agrees that the items indicated in the paper should be brought back to the Committee over the course of the next 6 months for agreement, subject to an informal Working Group of the Committee contributing to the process.

**7. AREA SUB-COMMITTEES - BUDGET ALLOCATION DRAFT FRAMEWORK**

The Committee considered the report.

Councillor Alison Moore moved that the Recommendation be amended to read “That the Community Leadership Committee approves the draft Framework set out at Appendix 1 to the report, subject to the operational details being agreed through an informal Working Group and report back to the next meeting of the Community Leadership Committee”. The motion was seconded. Votes were recorded as follows:

Agreed	5
Opposed	5
Abstentions	0

The Chairman used his casting vote and voted in opposition to the motion. The motion was lost.

Councillor Graham Old moved that the Recommendation be amended to read “That the Community Leadership Committee approves the principle of devolved budgets but request that Officers refine the recommendations, specifically on the role of elected Members, in conjunction with the Member Working Group, and bring them back to the next meeting of the Committee. The motion was seconded. Votes were recorded as follows:

Agreed	5
Opposed	5
Abstentions	0

The Chairman used his casting vote and voted in agreement to the motion. The motion was carried and became the Substantive Motion.

The Committee voted on the Substantive Motion.

Votes were recorded as follows:

Agreed	5
Opposed	0
Abstentions	5

**RESOLVED** – That the Community Leadership Committee approves the principle of devolved budgets but request that Officers refine the recommendations, specifically on the role of elected Members, in conjunction with the Member Working Group, and bring them back to the next meeting of the Committee.

**8. COMMUNITY RIGHT TO BID: CONSULTATION AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS**

The Committee considered the report.

Councillor Alison Moore moved that Recommendation 2 be amended as follows “That, in light of the confusion surrounding the Community Right to Bid, the Committee agrees the need for clearer guidance to be issued by the Council and uses the website and other appropriate social media”. The motion was seconded. Votes were recorded as follows:

Agreed	10
Opposed	0
Abstentions	0

The motion was carried.

RESOLVED –

1. That the Committee notes the results of the consultation held prior to the election on the Council’s approach to Community Right to Bid and the issues that have arisen from administration of the Right locally.
2. That, in light of the confusion surrounding the Community Right to Bid, the Committee agrees the need for clearer guidance to be issued by the Council and uses the website and other appropriate social media.
3. That the Committee agrees that the Council, where appropriate, should make more strategic use of the Localism Act and the Community Right to Bid in order to achieve its ambitions with regard to community participation and to the developing Community Asset Strategy.
4. That the Committee agrees that New Barnet Community Centre should be listed as an Asset of Community Value and added to the Register, in response to the nomination received in May 2014.

**9. CORPORATE GRANTS PROGRAMME, 2014/15 - EAST BARNET COMMUNITY FESTIVAL - APPROVAL OF AWARD UNDER DELEGATED POWERS**

RESOLVED – That the Committee notes the decision to award a grant of £1,500 to the organisers of the East Barnet Community Festival from the 2014/15 corporate grants programme, subject to the Council’s Standard Conditions of Grant Aid.

**10. COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME**

The Committee noted the report. The Chairman requested that an annual report on Civic Events be included in the Work Programme. The Committee also noted the following further reports that will be brought back to future meetings of the Committee:

- Developing a Community Participation Strategy for Barnet
- Area Sub-Committees – Budget Allocation Framework.

**11. ANY ITEM(S) THE CHAIRMAN DECIDES ARE URGENT**

There were none.

The meeting finished at 8.55 pm



	<p>AGENDA ITEM 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Community Leadership Committee</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>11 September 2014</b></p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Title</b></p>	<p><b>Community Participation Strategy: Area Committee Budget arrangements and wider community funding</b></p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Report of</b></p>	<p>Assistant Director, Commissioning Strategy</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Wards</b></p>	<p>All</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Status</b></p>	<p>Public</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Enclosures</b></p>	<p>None</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Officer Contact Details</b></p>	<p>Stephen Evans, Assistant Director, Commissioning Strategy  <a href="mailto:stephen.evans@barnet.gov.uk">stephen.evans@barnet.gov.uk</a>                      020 8359 3021</p> <p>Elissa Rospigliosi, Commissioning &amp; Policy Advisor  <a href="mailto:elissa.rospigliosi@barnet.gov.uk">elissa.rospigliosi@barnet.gov.uk</a>                      020 8359 7158</p>

<h2>Summary</h2>
<p>The Community Participation Strategy, the remit for which was approved by the Community Leadership Committee on 25 June, includes a piece of work to review the resources the Council currently uses to support the community – including funding, use of assets and premises, and officer time – and to bring these together into a coordinated package that better enables community participation. This includes the budgets of £100,000 per year allocated to each of the Council’s three Area Committees over the next four years.</p> <p>The Committee requested that a process be designed to administer the allocation of Area Committee budgets. This paper sets out proposals for that process and asks Members to agree them, to allow allocations to begin this year.</p> <p>The paper also notes wider work which is being taken forward by officers to review other funding streams used to support the community. This will form the basis of the wider resource review outlined above. Proposals will be brought back to the Committee for approval in March 2015.</p>

## **Recommendations**

- 1. That the Committee approve the proposed process for allocating the Area Committee budgets and refer this to Policy and Resources Committee for final agreement on 14 October.**
- 2. That the Committee note the work which officers are taking forward to ensure that other funding used to support the community is effective, with proposals to be brought back to the Committee for consideration in March 2015.**

### **1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED**

- 1.1 The scope of the Community Participation Strategy, approved by the Community Leadership Committee on 25 June, includes a review of the resources the Council uses to support community activity. These resources include use of the Council's physical assets, officer support, and financial support. This financial support includes the budgets which have been devolved to the three Area Committees – £100,000 a year for each Committee over the next four years.
- 1.2 On 25 June, the Community Leadership Committee requested that a process be designed to allocate Area Committee budgets which:
  - Is simple and non-bureaucratic;
  - Assigns Ward Members a leading role;
  - Is open and transparent; and
  - Gives Area Committees maximum flexibility and discretion to respond to local need.
- 1.3 This paper sets out proposals for the process and asks Members to agree these.
- 1.4 The paper also requests that Members note a wider review of the Council's community funding being taken forward by officers, with proposals to be brought back to Committee in March.

#### **Area Committee Budgets: Allocations process**

- 1.5 It is proposed that the process for 2014-15 is used as a pilot, and reviewed at the end of the financial year to determine whether any improvements could be made.

#### **Proposals for remit of the scheme**

- 1.6 The purpose of grants – which are designed to respond to local need in each constituency – could range from environmental improvements to community projects.

- 1.7 As a default, funding should be for one-off items and Committees will need to satisfy themselves that any projects funded do not require on-going Council support, including a commitment to further expenditure on maintenance.
- 1.8 As a broad point of principle, where a project is borough-wide the applicant should be signposted towards the Corporate Grants programme in the first instance, while if it is focused in a single constituency the project should be considered by Area Committees. This is intended to reduce the likelihood of crossover or duplication of funds.

### **Making applications: The role of Ward Members**

- 1.9 The scheme will be advertised and application forms and guidance made available at the same point as other grant funding streams, using the Council's website and other communications channels.
- 1.10 For the Area Committee budgets, all applications for funding will be submitted via Ward Members. Applications can be put forward by organisations or individuals, who must submit forms by a specified closing date (approximately a month before Committees meet to allow time to carry out due diligence and clear papers for publication).
- 1.11 Ward Members will discuss the idea with the organisation or individual involved, comment on each application, and present it as an item at the relevant Area Committee meeting for decision. Applicants will need to contact Ward Members to discuss proposals before submitting an application.
- 1.12 Ward Members will also play an essential role in promoting the scheme locally. They will help to assess the merits of each application and recommend the level of support it should be given for consideration by the Committee.

### **Audit trail and due diligence**

- 1.13 Officers will maintain an audit log and carry out due diligence, which will avoid double-funding, identify any future expenditure which would be incurred by the Council as a result of the proposal, and confirm compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty.
- 1.14 Applications and comments are then brought to the Area Committee for consideration and approval of the project through the normal Committee paper clearance and publication processes.

### **Release of funds**

- 1.15 In situations where full funding is agreed, this is released following decision by Committee.
- 1.16 Applications which require additional match funding (see below) will receive a letter from the Committee Chair asking the organisation/individual to advise

when the additional funds required for the project to proceed have been secured.

- 1.17 Funds will be released as soon as possible after decision. It is recommended that a time limit is placed on the spending of grants; this should happen no longer than three months after funding is received. Reminders of the deadline date will be sent out after two months to any organisations or individuals who have not yet claimed their grants.
- 1.18 Once grants are approved and payments made, the recipient is sent confirmation which requests copy invoices to the value of the grant or above to complete the audit trail.
- 1.19 Detailed guidance will be developed to inform Members and potential bidders of the process.

### **Size of awards**

- 1.20 It is recommended that an upper and lower limit is placed on awards to ensure Committees are not asked to spend time considering very small sums or, at the upper limit, to avoid triggering procurement rules.
- 1.21 It is recommended that the lower limit be £200, though Area Committees should be given discretion to determine whether a lower amount should be awarded.
- 1.22 It is recommended that the upper limit be £9,999 to avoid triggering more complex procurement rules.
- 1.23 Ward Members bringing projects forward may support the total project cost or propose a smaller grant offer where the applicant would then need to seek match funding to allow the project to go ahead. This can be beneficial in creating buy-in from the individual or organisation. Match funding must not come from another Council funding stream.
- 1.24 Members may also decide to give collective support to a larger application providing it is of benefit to the wider community across a number of Wards. Again, Area Committees should be given discretion to decide when this should be the case.
- 1.25 Again, the Council must show that it has paid due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty when making recommendations or decisions as to the size of awards.

### **Priorities for awards**

- 1.26 It is not proposed that many restrictions are placed on what grants can be used for. As a starting point, each application must demonstrate that the proposal supports one or more of the Council's priority outcomes, as set out in the Corporate Plan. Currently, these are:

- To maintain a well-designed, attractive and accessible place, with sustainable infrastructure across the borough.
- To maintain the right environment for a strong and diverse local economy.
- To create better life chances for children and young people across the borough.
- To sustain a strong partnership with the local NHS, so that families and individuals can maintain and improve their physical and mental health.
- To promote a healthy, active, independent and informed over 55 population in the borough to encourage and support our residents to age well.
- To promote family and community well-being and encourage engaged, cohesive and safe communities.

1.27 Area Committees have the flexibility to set their own additional priorities which reflect local need and circumstance, should they wish to do so.

### **Measuring impact**

1.28 Successful applicants will be asked to submit a brief written update on the result of their project following completion. A short annual report based on these updates, on the audit log, and on feedback from Ward Members will be submitted to the Committee each year.

1.29 Officers will review this information, along with intelligence from other grant funding streams, to identify trends in community need and any other lessons to be learned from the projects funded.

### **Timeline for allocations**

1.30 It is proposed that two meetings a year are used to allocate funds. For the 2014-15 financial year, allocations cannot begin until the final process is formally agreed at Policy and Resources Committee on October 14.

1.31 In 2014-15, to allow time to publicise the scheme, it is proposed that the two allocation rounds will take place in January and March 2015, with October's Area Committee meetings used for publicity and to encourage bids.

1.32 The first round would take place on 15 January 2015, with a closing date for applications of 14 December 2014.

1.33 The second round would take place on 25 March 2015, with a closing date of 22 February 2015. Funds allocated at this meeting would be awarded in April 2015 to be spent in the financial year 2015-16.

1.34 The two funding rounds would take place in October and March, with deadlines for applications one month before, and funds allocated at the March meeting disbursed and spent during the following financial year in each case. This would leave the January meetings to discuss other business and encourage bids.

1.35 This timeline is set out in the table below:

	<b>2014-15</b>
<b>14 October</b>	Policy and Resources Committee considers process for Area Committee budget allocations.
<b>22 October</b>	Area Committee meetings and Residents' Forums used to publicise scheme to communities.
<b>14 December</b>	Applications close for first round of allocations.
<b>15 January</b>	Area Committees meet to decide first round of allocations.
<b>22 February</b>	Applications close for second round of allocations.
<b>25 March</b>	Area Committees meet to decide second round of allocations for award in April 2015.
<b>April 2015</b>	Award of grants from second round of allocations. Review of first year of scheme.
	<b>2015-16</b>
<b>October 2015</b>	Area Committees meet to decide first round of allocations.
<b>March 2016</b>	Area Committees meet to decide second round of allocations for award in April 2016.

### **Unallocated funds**

- 1.36 If any funds remain unallocated at the close of the financial year, they can also be rolled over for spending in the next, giving Committees some additional flexibility around how they are deployed.
- 1.37 These can either be kept in reserve for use if demand is high or added to the base budget of £100,000. The former approach is recommended as this allows underspend to be used in response to additional need as this arises, rather than spent to meet a deadline.
- 1.38 **The Committee is asked to agree these proposals for the allocation of Area Committee budgets.**

### **Current community funding: the wider picture**

- 1.39 The Council currently funds the community through the following routes and funding streams, which total approximately £700,000:
- The Corporate Grants Programme, for which income varies year on year (£107,000 in 2013-14 and £75,000 in 2014-15);
  - The Big Society Innovation Bank Micro Fund, which is a one-off funding pot (£25,000 is currently available);
  - The Area Committee budgets, arrangements for which are detailed above (£100,000 per annum from 2014-15 to 2017-18);
  - Specific programmes run by Delivery Units, including:
    - grants to support positive activities for children and young people (£90,000, managed within Family Services);
    - the Supporting Independence Fund, which supports projects which help older or disabled adults to live independently (£162,000 in 2014-15, managed within Adults & Communities);

- grants to support increased physical activity for older adults (£40,000, managed within Public Health);
- 1.40 Various other funding streams, which are not Council grant programmes, are relevant here because their use could complement, and be complemented by, the aims the Council wishes to promote through the use of grants. These include:
- The CSG Community Development Fund, which is a one-off funding pot (£500,000 over 10 years), and
  - Services which Delivery Units commission from the voluntary and community sector.

### **Reviewing these funding streams and other relevant resources**

- 1.41 Officers are taking forward a piece of work to review and improve the use of these funding streams.
- 1.42 This will provide guidance for residents, voluntary and community groups, and clarity around the range of different funding programmes, to make it easier for them to access the support they need.
- 1.43 Better coordination will mitigate the risk that funding could be duplicated or that funds from different streams could be disproportionately allocated to a particular priority.
- 1.44 This piece of work also aims to give the Council more opportunities to use intelligence drawn from these processes. Grant applications can be a valuable indicator of both local activity and local need, including whether or not the application process is known to, or accessible for, all sections of the community. Projects funded by grants are often a way of testing out innovative approaches which could inform commissioning decisions elsewhere in the Council. This intelligence will let the Council improve services and take a more strategic approach to its resources.
- 1.45 This piece of work underpins the wider review of the resources the Council uses to support communities.
- 1.46 **Members are asked to note that this review is taking place and that proposals will be brought back to the Committee for approval in March 2015.**

## **2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 The recommended process for allocating Area Committee budgets is similar to one used successfully by Staffordshire County Council. It is designed to improve the power of local Councillors, and the ability of the Council, to respond to local need in a flexible way, while realising the benefits of coordinating the Council's grants programmes set out above.

### **3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED**

- 3.1 **Not coordinating community funding:** This would leave the Council open to the risks set out above and potentially fail to realise opportunities to improve the value gained from these resources.
- 3.2 **Use of an Advisory Panel for Area Committee Budgets:** The original proposals for allocating the Area Committee budgets included use of an Advisory Panel, incorporating local residents and community organisations as well as Ward Members. However, this process would require greater levels of resource and would constrain the Committees to making decisions once a year. It was felt that a less resource-intensive and more flexible process would be more appropriate for these funding streams.

### **4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION**

- 4.1 For the Area Committee budget allocations, if the Community Leadership Committee approves these proposals they will be referred to the Policy and Resources Committee on 14 October 2014 for formal agreement.
- 4.2 From 11 September 2014, Ward Members would be able to start alerting residents to the scheme and advising them of the timetable for bids, with the caveat that the scheme would still be subject to formal agreement on October 14.
- 4.3 If the Policy and Resources Committee agreed the scheme as proposed, formal launch would take place on 16 October 2014. An application form and guidance for bidders, based on a simplified version of the Corporate Grants Programme application, will be developed in time for the formal launch of the scheme. This would give just under two months for bids to be developed in time for the first round of allocations.
- 4.4 The Area Committee meetings and Residents' Forums on 22 October 2014 would then be used to publicise the scheme further and encourage bids.
- 4.5 Proposals from the wider review of community resources and support will be brought back to the Committee for approval in March 2015.

### **5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION**

#### **5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance**

- 5.1.1 This decision contributes to the Corporate Plan's objective to promote family and community wellbeing and support engaged, cohesive and safe communities, by helping communities access the support they need to become and remain independent and resilient.
- 5.1.2 The decision will also improve local people's life opportunities by helping local community groups access resources. This will empower them to take part in a broader range of activities, and increase the choices available to them for how they access services, contributing to the Health and Wellbeing Strategy's



priority to increase wellbeing in the community.

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

5.2.1 The budget allocated to each Area Sub-Committee is £100,000 per annum and is funded from Council reserves for four years.

5.2.2 Officer support for the Area Committee budget allocation will be required but will be kept to a minimum.

5.2.3 Initially, support will come from the Governance officer allocated to each Area Committee with support from the Policy Unit and comment from the Legal and Finance teams on the possible implications of proposals. Some transactional finance support will also be required to provide audit and due diligence and arrange for funds to be released.

5.2.4 However, support arrangements will need to be kept under review during this first year of the scheme and we cannot rule out the need for additional administrative support in the future. If this turns out to be the case, additional administrative resources may need to be made available.

5.2.5 The upper and lower thresholds for awards have been proposed to ensure that Committee time is used effectively, avoiding time being spent administering small sums of money, and so that more complex procurement rules are not required.

5.2.6 The review of wider community funding is designed to ensure that the Council gains better value for money from the resources it puts into the community.

## **5.3 Legal and Constitutional References**

5.3.1 Council Constitution Part 15, Responsibility for Functions, Annex A states the terms of reference of the Community Leadership Committee, including 'to approve any non-statutory plan or strategy within the remit of the Committee that is not reserved to full Council or Policy & Resources'.

5.3.2 The council has power to make the grant awards under section 1 of the Localism Act 2011.

## **5.4 Risk Management**

5.4.1 If the Council did not carry out due diligence on applications for any funding stream, there would be a risk that resources would not be used effectively or that inappropriate projects could be funded. The process set out for allocation of the Area Committee budgets is designed to mitigate that risk.

5.4.2 As set out in 1.42-1.46 above, there is a risk that without better coordination of the various community funding streams, communities would find it difficult to access the support available to them.

5.4.3 The Council would risk not making best use of its resources, or of opportunities to improve service delivery through better use of information. , The proposals set out in this paper are designed to mitigate those risks.

## 5.5 Equalities and Diversity

5.5.1 The due diligence process for the Area Committee budget allocations and the proposed regular reviews of both these and the wider community funding streams will allow the Council to comply with its public sector equality duty under s.149 of the Equality Act 2010; specifically to:

- Check that project proposals are inclusive and consider any equality implications they may raise
- Identify any equality considerations relevant to the broader allocation of resources more effectively than it can at present
- Gain a more comprehensive understanding of the needs of different groups in the community through the additional insight gained under the proposals.

## 5.6 Consultation and Engagement

5.6.1 The proposals to delegate Area Committee budgets were a response to the survey findings of the public consultation on the changes to the Governance system. This consultation ran from 23 August 2014 to 22 September 2014. The consultation received a total of 575 responses. 504 came from the Citizens' Panel and 71 from residents.

5.6.2 One of the key findings was that, under the previous Sub-Committee structure, residents did not feel involved and able to influence local decision-making or policy development (decision making or policy development). Common issues raised were:

- A lack of understanding as to who was responsible for delivering some of their local services
- Confusion about how the Council made its decisions and a perception that council decision-making was 'secretive and bureaucratic'
- A perception that council decisions and views of elected representatives did not reflect residents own priorities or those of their local area
- Efforts at consultation were considered to be a way to rationalise 'predetermined decisions'.

5.6.3 It was also felt that the previous Area Environment Sub-Committees had limited decision-making powers, with restricted terms of reference and no budget devolved to them.

5.6.4 The Area Committee budgets were devolved, and the allocations process set out in this paper developed, in response to the findings of that consultation.

5.6.5 The Community Participation Strategy has been developed in part following consultation undertaken to support the PSR, where residents identified the need for responsibility to be shared more evenly between the Council and the community and suggested some resources which would support this.

5.6.6 The Strategy's resource review, which includes this review of community funding, was developed in part as a response to those findings.

5.6.7 Further consultation and engagement will be carried out as part of the communications plan for the Strategy, which will be brought back to Members for agreement in November 2014.

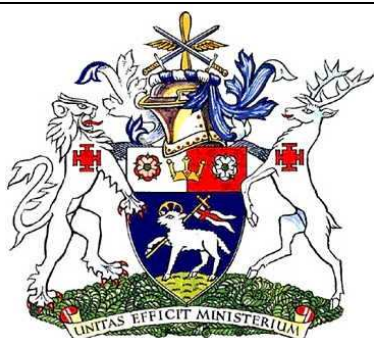
## **6. BACKGROUND PAPERS**

6.1 [Area Environment Sub-Committees - Draft Funding Arrangements](#) (Policy & Resources Committee, 10 June 2014).

6.2 [Area Sub-Committees - Budget Allocation Draft Framework](#) (Community Leadership Committee, 25 June 2014).

6.3 [Developing a Community Participation Strategy for Barnet](#) (Community Leadership Committee, 25 June 2014).

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## Community Leadership Committee

### 11 September 2014

<b>Title</b>	<b>Update on the Safer Communities Strategy 2011-2014 and Community Safety Enhancement Projects</b>
<b>Report of</b>	Community & Wellbeing, Assistant Director
<b>Wards</b>	ALL
<b>Status</b>	Public
<b>Enclosures</b>	<u>Appendix One:</u> Safer Communities Partnership Strategy 2011-2014
<b>Officer Contact Details</b>	Kiran Vagarwal, Head of Community Safety <a href="mailto:Kiran.vagarwal@barnet.gov.uk">Kiran.vagarwal@barnet.gov.uk</a> Tel: 020 8359 2958

## Summary

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB), oversees the development, delivery and monitoring of Barnet's Safer Communities Strategy, which is approved by Full Council .

This report provides a summary of performance against the current 2011-2014 Safer Communities Strategy and an update on the Community Safety 'Enhancement Projects' established following agreement of an outline business case presented to the Cabinet Resources Committee (CRC) in June 2013.

The four projects are:

- Enhanced Integrated Offender Management (IOM) – funded through the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)
- Conditional Alcohol Cautions – funded through MOPAC
- Community Coaches – funded through the Council
- Neighbourhood Restorative Justice Panels – Funded through MOPAC

Barnet's SCPB meetings are held in public and all documents are published. Quarterly performance reports can be viewed by following the link below.

<http://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/mgCommitteeDetails.aspx?ID=457>

## Recommendations

- 1. That the Committee note the contents of this report and the progress made by the Safer Communities Partnership Board in delivering the Safer Communities Strategy 2011-2014 and enhancement projects.**

### 1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1 This report provides the Community Leadership Committee (CLC) with an update of progress against the 2011-2014 Safer Communities Partnership Strategy.
- 1.2 Barnet's 2011-2014 Safer Communities Strategy measures success as follows:
  - i. **A reduction of total crime per 1000 population**
  - ii. **A reduction in the perceptions of Anti- Social Behaviour (ASB)**
  - iii. **An improvement in how safe residents feel**
- 1.3 There is a particular focus on burglary, domestic violence, and ASB. The partnership is focussed on achieving this by:
  - Improving the management of offenders, reducing re-offending, therefore reducing crime, and reducing the number of victims.
  - Preventative action – with residents taking steps to reduce the risk of becoming a victim of burglary
  - Focussing resources on where there is the most harm
  - Supporting repeat victims of crime and ASB
  - Reducing the fear of crime through increasing building public confidence in the Police and the Community Safety Partnership
- 1.4 Barnet has seen **a reduction in crime** for almost all of the MOPAC crime types (burglary, criminal damage, robbery, vehicle crime -theft of or from, theft from person, violence with injury).
- 1.5 Table one sets out the baseline number of crime for each crime type in 2011-12, compared to the rolling twelve month period up to 17<sup>th</sup> August 2014. There has been an overall reduction of 19.7% since 2011-12. Violence with injury has shown an increase of 15.7% although this is predominantly related to increased reports in domestic violence. The partnership considers this as a positive increase, indicating the confidence of victims in reporting domestic

violence incidents. Home Office research has shown that this type of crime is under reported.

Table One: MOPAC Crime types – Barnet Performance

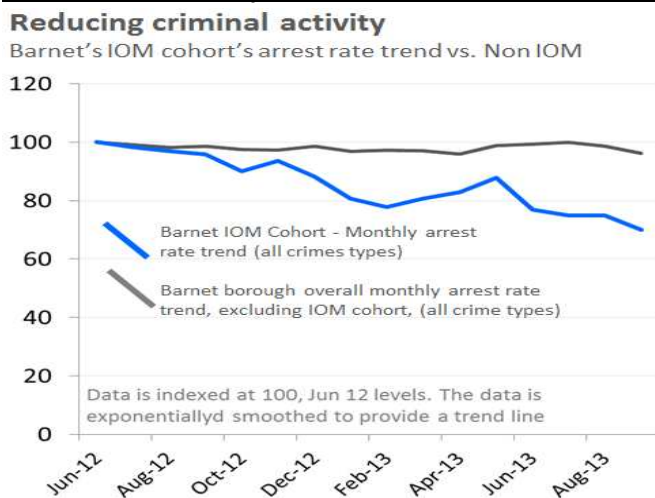
Crime type	FY11/12	Current R12 (to 17/08/2014)	Volume	Change
Burglary	4,912	3,794	-1,118	-22.8%
Criminal Damage	2,361	2,006	-355	-15.0%
Robbery	1,199	622	-577	-48.1%
Theft from motor vehicle	3,602	2,579	-1,023	-28.4%
Theft of motor vehicle	956	814	-142	-14.9%
Theft from Person	692	661	-31	-4.5%
Violence with Injury	1,539	1,781	242	15.7%
<b>TOTAL MOPAC</b>	<b>15,261</b>	<b>12,257</b>	<b>-3,004</b>	<b>-19.7%</b>

- 1.6 Barnet has seen some of the largest year to date reductions in domestic burglary in London. Rates have reduced by 17% from 19.8 burglaries per 1,000 households between July 2013 to June 2014 compared with 23.9 per 1000 households between July 2012 to June 2013.
- 1.7 The rate per 1,000 household still remains above the London average and in comparison to the most similar boroughs. Therefore in order to sustain reductions, domestic burglary will remain a priority for the partnership, especially over the winter months where we see an increase.
- 1.8 Reductions in burglary have been due to a combination of successful local interventions including:
- A number of police tactical successes which have **dismantled criminal networks**.
  - Increasingly **effective offender management**.
  - Increased **targeting, arrests and convictions** of handlers of stolen goods.
  - A **partnership wide crime prevention** winter burglary campaign in 2013, informing the community about partnership action, and providing knowledge, advice and assistance enabling Barnet residents to reduce the risk of being burgled. A new winter crime prevention campaign 'Clocks, locks and lights' will be delivered in September 2014.
  - The local authority will also be **funding twenty new Automatic Number Plate Recognition Camera's (ANPR)** across the borough. These

cameras record the car registration number of vehicles entering and exiting the borough. Our recent Strategic Crime Assessment has highlighted that approximately 32% of arrested suspects come from outside the borough (the proportions vary from crime type to type).

- 1.9 In 2012, the Safer Communities Partnership launched Barnet’s **Integrated Offender Management Scheme** which focused on reducing the re-offending rate of the top 72 persistent offenders in Barnet. By December 2013 there was a 36% reduction of the monthly conviction rates of the offenders on the IOM scheme. The scheme is delivered by a multi-agency co-located team with officers from the police, public health, probation, and DWP.

**Table Two: Comparison of arrest rates between IOM and non IOM cohort**

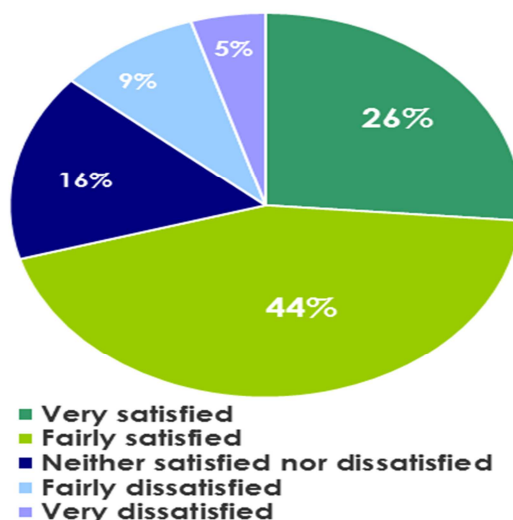


- 1.10 **Community Confidence** in Barnet police and Barnet Council is strong with most indicators showing an improvement from last year. Confidence in policing is higher than the London average, as is confidence that the police understand community concerns and can be relied upon to be there when you need them. Community cohesion also remains strong.
- 1.11 70% of respondents of the 2013 resident perception survey were fairly or very satisfied that Barnet Police and the Council are dealing with Crime and ASB in their area.
- 1.12 72% of respondents of the police public attitude survey believe that the police are doing either an excellent or a good job in their area.
- 1.13 84% of residents who responded agreed that ‘people from different backgrounds get on well together’.



Table Three: Results from 2013 resident perception survey

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

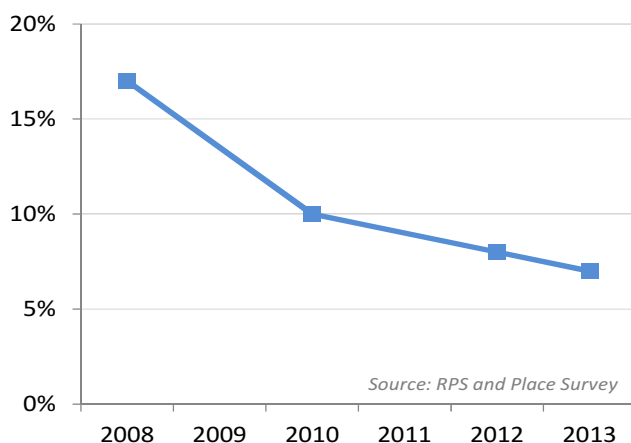


- 1.14 The partnership has continued to engage with the community ensuring it feedback on actions taken in response to the issues they have raised around crime and anti-social behaviour. On the 25<sup>th</sup> September 2014 every available police officer will be out in the borough, together with the partnership, engaging with residents and:
- Reminding them to assess their home security when the clocks go back on the 26<sup>th</sup> September and reduce the risk of them being a victim of burglary
  - Highlight the fantastic local crime reduction results this year:
    - 900 fewer victims of burglary
    - 300 fewer victims of robbery
    - 80 fewer victims of theft.
- 1.15 Every single ward on the borough will have a community safety stand promoting crime prevention and providing residents with advice and information.
- 1.16 Table three shows the proportion of residents who 'DISAGREE' that people from different backgrounds get on well together. A reduction in those that disagree is a positive trend.

**Table three: People who disagree that people from different backgrounds get on well together.**

**Improving community cohesion**

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



- 1.17 The SCPB, supported by Barnet's Community Safety Team has also improved the way it monitors long term trends, short term exceptions and compares Barnet's crime rates and performance to its peers (including London and the most similar boroughs). The partnership has adopted a more evidence based approach where there is improved clarity, accuracy, and consistency of the partnership performance reports.
- 1.18 The process includes scanning crime trends across the borough, analysing the crime trends at a neighbourhood level and for different crime types. This enables the partnership to gain a better understanding of the underlying causes of crime and ASB well enough to identify appropriate interventions to reduce or remove the problem.
- 1.19 Some examples of this process are:
- 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 in 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.
- 1.20 Barnet SCPB also focussed on increasing partnership working with the voluntary sector, enabling them to deliver projects that support the work of the

partnership and address crime and ASB. The following projects are currently being delivered by our partners in the voluntary sector.

### **Alcohol Conditional Cautions**

#### **Objective**

- 1.21 To target the root causes of offending behavior driven by alcohol and therefore reducing the risk of further offending through rehabilitative alcohol awareness courses. The scheme will target people who are arrested for alcohol related offences in Barnet who could be prosecuted in court if alternatives are not available.
- 1.22 Westminster Drugs Project (WDP) has been awarded the contract to supply and administer the rehabilitative alcohol awareness courses. The courses will be delivered in partnership with Barnet council and the Police over a two year period and started from 11<sup>th</sup> February 2014.
- 1.23 The target is to deliver and administer one rehabilitative alcohol awareness course every month for twelve months. It is anticipated each course will accommodate up to 16 offenders. The expectation is that each offender will self-fund the course at fee of £44.00 and complete within 12 weeks of the offence being committed

#### **The Supplier**

- 1.24 WDP is a charity specialising in helping those affected by drug and alcohol use. A long established company over 23 years have extensive experience of working with people in a wide range of circumstances. WDP started off as a little community centre in Westminster they have expanded and now run 22 centres across London and the south-east of England.

#### **Targets**

- A minimum of 400 Police offender referrals to WDP per year
- A minimum of 200 offenders to attend the course per year
- A minimum of 90% of offenders to successfully complete the course
- Numbers of repeat offender's over a 6 month and 10 month period below 10%

#### **Progress**

- 1.25 The course design and staff training has been completed. The first course was delivered at the end of May 2014.

## **Restorative Justice Panels**

### **Objective**

- 1.26 Restorative Justice Panels 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 antisocial behaviour and agree the best resolution, including reparation. The panels will create an alternative vehicle to mainline judicial options, enabling low level crimes to be resolved to the satisfaction of the victim without ‘criminalising’ the offender.
- 1.27 Victim Support have been awarded the contract to manage the “justice panels” in partnership with Barnet council and Police. The contract life is 3 years commencing February 2013 subject to MOPAC funding. The aim is to recruit and train a minimum of 20 volunteer’s taking into account gender and diversity to cater for individual requirements, in addition between 100-200 Justice Panels to be held per year.

### **Supplier**

- 1.28 Victim Support is an independent charity for victims and witnesses of crime in England and Wales. They were set up over 38 years ago and have grown to become the oldest and largest victims’ organisation in the world. Every year, they contact over 1.5 million people after a crime to offer their assistance.

### **Targets**

- To recruit and train a minimum of 20 volunteers
- A minimum of 100-200 panels to be held following referral from Police per annum
- A minimum of 100 successful outcome agreements being upheld.
- Number of repeat offences in the 6 and 12 months following panel agreements to remain below 10%
- Number of victims completing a satisfaction survey 100%
- Number of victims satisfied above 85%

### **Progress**

- 1.29 The coordinator and volunteers have been recruited. A referral process is in place and the project has received seven referrals and is being promoted across the partnership.

## **Community Coaches**

### **Objective**

- 1.30 Community Coaches is a life-coaching pilot scheme for Safer Communities which will use structured interventions led by community volunteers to prevent people becoming involved in crime and antisocial behaviour, where a risk has been identified.
- 1.31 The project will be expected to build on the learning and experience of the existing community coach's model developed for vulnerable families and adults – but is being commissioned as a separate pilot and will have key differences in terms of the specific target group.
- 1.32 The target group are:
- Individuals who may have come to the attention of the Police or Council and patterns of behaviour have been identified which indicate that the individual may become involved in crime or antisocial behaviour e.g. regular truants/ suspensions from school.
  - People who have been involved in low level crime or antisocial behaviour, who have admitted guilt and already voluntarily participated in a restorative justice intervention or completed a conditional caution.
- 1.33 This will be a twelve month pilot delivered by Home-Start.
- Home-start Barnet will recruit qualified coordinators and approximately 20-25 volunteers to prepare for and facilitate 3 to 5 brief interventions each. The aim is to accommodate 60-80 interventions per year. As a guide it is expected that each individual would receive 15 – 25 hours of support over 8 to 12 weeks.

### **Supplier**

- 1.34 Home Start Barnet has been in operation since October 1997. They have grown as an organisation from one member of staff supporting 10 families with 17 volunteers to 14 staff supporting 277 families and 557 children with 99 trained volunteers.

### **Targets**

- To recruit and train 20-25 volunteer's
- Number of coaches delivering coaching 80 existing and 30 additional resource taking into account diversity and gender requirements
- To hold 60- 80 interventions per year

## **Progress**

- All staff have been recruited and trained on domestic violence, safeguarding children affected by gangs.
- Breakfast information sharing sessions have taken place to market the project on 11 June 2014 at Stephens House. The sessions were well attended, including representatives from Victim Support, CommUnity Barnet, Job Centre Plus, secondary schools including London Academy, Totteridge Academy, and Friern Barnet.
- Intensive marketing by Step Up Coordinators, including Friern Barnet Youth Centre, Finchley Youth Theatre, Canada Villas, Soundskool, St Mungos, ComUnity Barnet, Rythmik Music (and Detached Youth Workers), Barnet Young Carers, Barnet Homes, Common Assessment Framework Coordinators meeting

## **2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 To inform members of the Community Leadership Committee on progress to date and activity planned as they consider the development of a new Community Safety Strategy for 2015-2018.

## **3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED**

- 3.1 Not relevant in relation to this report.

## **4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION**

- 4.1 The strategic crime needs assessment will inform the development of the 2015-2018 Safer Communities Strategy.
- 4.2 An executive summary of the strategic crime needs assessment will be published. Further details on the strategic crime needs assessment are provided in a separate report being presented to the CLC.

## **5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION**

### **5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance**

- 5.1.1 The Corporate Plan 2013-16 outlines the Council's commitment to support families and individuals that need it, promoting wellbeing and improving the satisfaction of residents and businesses with the London Borough of Barnet as a place to live, work and study. This commitment will be delivered through focussing the council's efforts on a number of outcomes including promoting family and community well-being and encourage engaged, cohesive and safe communities.
- 5.1.2 The work of the Safer Communities Partnership delivers on the following corporate performance outcomes:

- Reducing the number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 to 17
- Increasing community confidence in police and the local authority dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour (target 78%)
- Achieve a reduction in adult re-offending for those under probation supervision or young offenders in education, training, or employment (to 7.5%)
- Reduce the level of domestic burglary to 24.80 per 1,000 household

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

5.2.1 There are no resource implications.

## 5.3 Legal and Constitutional References

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

5.3.2 In formulating the strategy, the partner authorities must have regard to the police and crime plan for the area.

5.3.3 Under Regulations, the partner authorities must set up a strategy group who are collectively responsible for preparing strategic assessments and preparing and implementing the partnership plan. The partnership plan shall set out the following:

- (a) a strategy for the reduction of re-offending, crime and disorder and for combating substance misuse in the area;
- (b) the priorities identified in the strategic assessment prepared during the previous year;
- (c) the steps considered necessary for the responsible authorities to take to implement the strategy and meet those priorities;
- (d) how the strategy group considers the responsible authorities should allocate and deploy their resources to implement that strategy and meet those priorities;
- (e) the steps each responsible authority shall take to measure its success in implementing the strategy and meeting those priorities;
- (f) the steps the strategy group proposes to take during the year to comply with its obligations in respect of community engagement, considering the extent that people in the area can assist in reducing re-offending, crime and disorder and substance misuse, and publicising that partnership plan.

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

#### **5.4 Risk Management**

5.4.1 Not applicable

#### **5.5 Equalities and Diversity**

5.5.1 Each of the priorities in the Safer Communities Strategy will have an equalities dimension in that it may impact on communities in different ways. The performance management of these priorities considers disproportionality of victims or offenders as it relates to equalities and diversity (this includes gender, age, ethnicity, disability and faith, sexual orientation), building on the data contained in the annual strategic crime needs assessment.

5.5.2 The strategy includes priorities which specifically have an equalities dimension such as domestic violence, violence against women and girls and hate crime.

#### **5.6 Consultation and Engagement**

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

5.6.2 The 2014 Strategic Crime Needs Assessment is complete and the consultation referred to above is now live. A separate report has been produced updating the CLC on the progress of the Strategic Crime Needs Assessment, community consultation and the development of the 2015-2018 Community Safety Strategy.

### **6. BACKGROUND PAPERS**

6.1 Cabinet 14 September 2011- item 5- approved draft Safer Communities Strategy 2011-14 for recommendation to Council

6.2 Council 1 November 2011- item 4.1- Approved Safer Communities Strategy

6.3 Cabinet Resources Committee 24 June 2013- agenda item 5 -approved the Outline Business Case for partnership initiatives to enhance delivery of the Safer Communities Strategy and that the four proposed initiatives be implemented.



# Safer Communities Strategy

2011 – 2014



# Contents

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

# 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?<sup>1</sup>

**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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 feel<sup>2</sup>.

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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup>	
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%

<sup>3</sup> 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?<sup>4</sup>

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%

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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	AGENDA ITEM 10
	<b>Community Leadership Committee 11<sup>th</sup> September 2014</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Update on Youth Project in Burnt Oak</b>
<b>Report of</b>	Community Well-being Assistant Director Early Intervention and Prevention Assistant Director
<b>Wards</b>	Burnt Oak, Colindale
<b>Status</b>	Public
<b>Enclosures</b>	None
<b>Officer Contact Details</b>	Gail Jackson; <a href="mailto:gail.jackson@barnet.gov.uk">gail.jackson@barnet.gov.uk</a> Tel: 0208 359 7682

<h3>Summary</h3>
<p>Barnet is one of the safest London Borough, and latest figures show a falling rate of youth violence.</p> <p>However, there are some localised issues for young people around the Burnt Oak part of the borough which warrant a targeted response. Keeping Young People Safe in Burnt Oak and surrounding areas is a project funded by the Priorities Fund for 14/15. The project aims to reduce youth violence, gang related activity and child sexual exploitation related to gang activity, in a targeted area of Barnet. The project proposal arose out of work being done for the Youth Crime Prevention strategy.</p> <p>Work is now underway with around 35 young people and a comprehensive performance monitoring approach is in place to track the benefits of this work.</p>

<h3>Recommendations</h3>
<p><b>1. That the Community Leadership Committee notes the progress made to address problems of youth violence in the Burnt Oak area.</b></p>

## **1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED**

- 1.1** This report is needed to update the committee on progress on a project funded by the Priorities Fund.

## **2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **2.1. Context**

**2.1.2.** *Keeping Young People Safe in Burnt Oak and surrounding areas (KYPS)* is a project funded by the Priorities Fund and aims to reduce youth violence, gang related activity and child sexual exploitation related to gang activity, in a targeted area in Barnet. The Priorities Fund has granted £160,000 for a one-year time limited project.

The project proposal arose out of work being done for the *Youth Crime Prevention – focus on serious youth violence and gangs* – strategy which is chaired by the Assistant Director Early Intervention and Prevention.

### **2.2 Strategic governance and overview**

**2.2.1** The Youth Crime Prevention multi-agency group oversees the strategy with membership from across the children's service, community safety, housing, police and community organisations.

**2.2.2.** A '*Gangs and Serious Youth Violence*' operational panel works to identify gang nominals (of all ages) from the Gang Matrix, and ensures that the individuals are referred to appropriate agencies for support, including diversionary activities, alongside the preventative and enforcement work of the police

### **2.3 Rationale for pilot in Burnt Oak**

**2.3.1** Research and data gathered for the strategy identified that while Barnet was generally one of the safest boroughs, recent *knife crime* and *violence with injury offences* have been concentrated in in Grahame Park (NW9) and Burnt Oak HA8. There has also been a year-on-year increase in the number of *offences resulting in injury* in Burnt Oak HA8.

**2.3.2** In the two year period from Oct 2010 to Oct 2013, of all *offences resulting in injury* committed by 15-17 year olds, the highest percentage (28.3%) occurred in HA8.

**2.3.3** At November 2013, 19% of gang nominals had an address in HA8 (Burnt Oak) and 19% in NW9 (Grahame Park area) - both a higher percentage than any other postcode in Barnet.

**2.3.4** As a result of this finding a bid was submitted for a targeted one year programme to focus efforts within Burnt Oak and surrounding area to explore and tackle youth crime linked to serious youth violence and gangs, including the concerns around child sexual exploitation linked to gangs. This work is managed by the *Keeping Young People Safe in Burnt Oak and surrounding areas (KYPS)* steering group.

## **2.4 The Keeping Young People Safe in Burnt Oak and surrounding area (KYPS) project**

**2.4.1.** The main aim of KYPS is to make demonstrable improvements in the HA8 Burnt Oak and surrounding area, relating to the increase in *offences resulting in injury* focusing on youth violence, through work with:

- (i) young people at risk of involvement in gangs and serious youth violence and
- (ii) those affected by/at risk of child sexual exploitation linked to groups and gangs by protecting victims and disrupting and prosecuting perpetrators.

We also aim to deepen our knowledge and understanding of serious youth violence and gangs in the targeted areas, and gather evidence about effective interventions and strategies.

## **2.5 The main elements of the project are:**

**2.5.1** Targeted detached youth workers working on and around Burnt Oak are engaging young people i) at risk of being engaged with violence, either as victims or perpetrators, ii) involved in gang related activity, or iii) at risk of sexual exploitation.

**2.5.2** Working alongside the detached workers are two case workers providing intensive support to (i) high risk gang-affiliated and (ii) at risk of sexual exploitation young people, who will ensure that all the relevant agencies are playing their part.

**2.5.3** The main thrust of the KYPS activity is be to help young people exit gang activity; to achieve engagement in education, training and employment and positive activities; and to improve parenting and family support. All work is in partnership including agreements to ensure there is no replication with other activity within the wider Family Services Delivery Unit.

**2.5.4** An additional sum is available for spot purchasing, agreed by the KYPS Project Board to facilitate and improve the programme with diversionary activities,

support with rapid re-locations, or other initiatives. There will be an exit strategy with agreed support for the young people involved in the project.

## 2.6 Progress to date

**2.6.1** The KYPs team are now meeting regularly with police to ensure the sharing of information and co-ordinating enforcement activity. Detached workers have engaged with 19 individual young people in the Burnt Oak area, and there has been intensive case work with another seven individuals at risk of being involved in youth violence and gang activity.

**2.6.2** We have commissioned Safer London Foundation (SLF) to provide case work on child sexual exploitation. They will be working with our targeted youth team for case work and to provide expertise and support to the KYPs team on child sexual exploitation issues and interventions. SLF have provided similar work for the Home Office Ending Gangs and Youth Violence funded boroughs. This post is in the process of engaging six young people at risk of, or involved in child sexual exploitation, and these young people are referred from the MASE (Multi-agency sexual exploitation group – within Safeguarding).

## 3. How Success is being measured and reported

**3.1** The table below outlines the indicators being used to measure the success of the project. In addition to these headline measures, a wider collection of useful data sets has been identified to allow a deeper understanding of the impact that the KYPs project is having and will support one of the project’s objectives to learn about what is effective in tackling youth violence in Barnet.

<b>KPIs for KYPs project</b>			
<i>Name</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Suggested positive outcomes</i>
<b>Injury rate</b>	Non-DV injury rate (where injury moderate or worse) for offences where the <i>offence location</i> is within the geographically defined project <sup>1</sup> area, victims 17 years or younger	Police CRIS system	A reduction would be considered a positive outcome.
<b>Intensive case work intervention indicator</b>	Number of young people identified at risk of harm from gang affiliation, and who complete a program of intensive case work under the KYPs project (case-work group)	KYPs Project	n/a
<b>CSE</b>	Number of young people identified at risk of CSE,	KYPs	n/a

<sup>1</sup> The KYPs project area is defined as ‘Burnt Oak Ward plus the following lower super output areas (which cover the Grahame Park Estate) E01000151, E01000152, E01000153, E01000154

<b>interventions indicator</b>	and who undertake a program of intensive case work under the KYPs project	Project	
<b>Cohort Assessment<sup>2</sup></b>	Holistic assessment of risk to each individual on the cohort (case-work group) produced by using a recognised assessment framework. For this purpose it is recommended that a modified version of the ONSET assessment is used.*	KYPs Project	Reduce average risk level faced by the young people on the cohort as identified by before and after assessments. <sup>3</sup>
<b>CSE qualitative indicator</b>	To be determined - It is recommended that the CSE cohort undertake an additional assessment specifically focused around risk of sexual exploitation. <sup>4</sup>	KYPs Project	Reduce average risk level faced by the young people on the cohort as identified by before and after assessments
<b>Detached work indicator</b>	Number of young people engaged by detached workers (out-reach group) in diversionary / preventative activities (including breakdown of activities and a qualitative report on overall progress )	KYPs Project	n/a

### 3.2 Progress by indicators as of August 2014

**3.2.1** Detached youth workers are currently working with 18 young people and the case worker with young people at risk of youth violence is working with six young people, which is on target. The work with young people at risk of child sexual exploitation is due to start in September through the commissioned provider. Please see the collected data below.

## KYPs MI indicators

- **KYPs detached work (Burnt Oak / Grahame Park area)**
  - Total number of young people worked with: **19**
  - Current number being worked with **18**
  - Planned exits: **1**
- **KYPs case work (Burnt Oak / Grahame Park area)**
  - Total number of young people worked with: **7**
  - Current case load: **6**
  - Planned exits: **1**
- **KYPs - sexual health and sexual exploitation prevention**
  - Total number of young people worked with re Sexual Health: **8**
  - Young people being worked with around Sexual exploitation and prevention: **1**

<sup>2</sup> It is recommended that the CSE part of the cohort also undertake an additional assessment specifically focused around risk of sexual exploitation. Safer London are providing this.

<sup>3</sup> Nb. The target is to achieve a reduction – it does not specify a specific size percentage reduction.

<sup>4</sup> Safer London Foundation are providing the CSE assessment

### 3.3 Indicators using police data

3.3.1 The indicators using police data being collated for the Youth Crime Prevention strategic board are highlighted below, and they show a reduction in serious youth violence offences, and in knife crime across Barnet as a whole.

- Serious Youth Violence offences per month (per 100,000 population)

2014/14 Q1 (Apr – Jun 2014)	Baseline Apr 2012 – Mar 2014	Change
4	5	20% reduction

- Knife Crime per month (per 100,000 population)

2014/14 Q1 (Apr – Jun 2014)	Baseline Apr 2012 – Mar 2014	Change
6	8	26% reduction

## 4. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

N/A

## 5. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 The project will continue until the end of March 2015 when an evaluation report will be produced showing learning about what has been effective and recommendations for future work.

## 6. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

### 6.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

This report describes the progress of a project which supports the following Corporate Priorities:

- Priority Outcome 3: To create better life chances for children and young people across the borough.
- Priority Outcome 6: To promote family and community well-being and encourage engaged, cohesive and safe communities.

The Keeping Young People Safe in Burnt Oak and surrounding areas project also supports the following priorities:

#### **Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board priorities**

- reducing re-offending
- Anti-social behaviour
- Domestic Violence (including violence against women and girls)
- High volume crime – Burglary
- Increasing community confidence and reducing the perception of crime and anti-social behaviour

### **Youth Justice Board Priorities:**

Reducing the likelihood of offending

- Protecting the public –
  - Serious Youth Violence and Gangs Panel is the YOS partnership operational sub-group reporting to Youth Justice Matters
- Protecting the child or young person
- Ensuring that the sentence is served
- Including the voices of young people and victims

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

There are no financial implications.

## **6.3 Legal and Constitutional References**

**6.3.1** There is no legal content in this report.

**6.3.2** This report is in line with council constitution. It fits within the terms of reference for the Community Leadership Committee.

## **6.4 Risk Management**

**6.4.1** A risk assessment has been carried out as part of the project initiation documentation, which identified several minor risks. The major risk associated with the delivery of the project has been highlighted as:

- (i) *Staff are physically harmed* - the impact of this happening would be major, the probability is unlikely.

*The mitigating actions in place are:*

- Risk assessments and health and safety practice in place in Targeted Youth Service including workers never work alone.
- All referrals screened by police and partners before referrals agreed. Young people deemed as risks to others will be managed through police enforcement options and not early intervention.
  - Workers have access to partners' case notes including risk assessments before case work commences
  - KYPS risk assessment completed before case work begins
- Police working as partners and closely involved with work on the ground

An additional risk is:

- (ii) *The low number of young people targeted for intensive case work will result in no or little decrease in serious youth violence in the targeted areas* – the impact of this happening would be minor, the probability is unlikely.

*The mitigating actions in place are:*

- Evidence-based interventions being used to increase possibility of positive impact
- Qualitative indicators being established in order that improvement in young people's lives is evidenced
- Detached youth workers are engaging with additional numbers of young people to reduce the risk of them being involved in youth violence through group work, engaging in positive activities including education and training alternatives.

## **6.5 Equalities and Diversity**

**6.5.1** The project aims to (i) provide interventions and (ii) to build learning to understand the best approach to help reduce the risk of young people becoming engaged in youth violence and child sexual exploitation.

**6.5.2** The project is focused on working with vulnerable groups and has built in assessments of all the young people worked with which includes age, gender, ethnicity, disability, and education status. Intensive case work will seek to identify additional characteristics such as sexual orientation through the building of trusting relationships with young people, which may be used to help build our picture of the at risk group in the targeted area.

## **6.6 Equalities Risks**

We have established a new post to work with those at risk of child sexual exploitation and we know from national guidelines that this can affect young men as well as young women, and also that young men are more likely to conceal experiences. In order to mitigate this we have brought in specialists in the area of child sexual exploitation who will be able to educate and support the delivery team to ensure that they have the skills and capacity to work with both young men and young women.

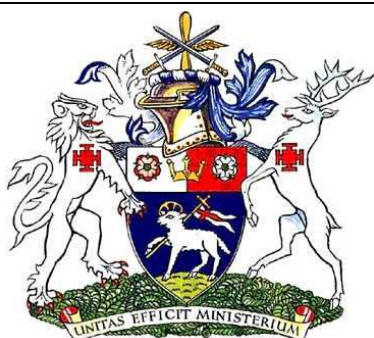
## **6.6 Consultation and Engagement**

**6.6.1** Detached youth workers engaged with the young people in Burnt Oak and surrounding areas at the early stages of the project to ascertain their views on youth violence in the area and to seek guidance on the geographical areas known to be risk areas for the young people.

## **7. BACKGROUND PAPERS**

**7.1** There are no previous relevant decisions.





## Community Leadership Committee

### 11 September 2014

<b>Title</b>	<b>Strategic crime needs assessment and the development of the 2015-18 Safer Communities Strategy</b>
<b>Report of</b>	Community & Wellbeing, Assistant Director Family & Community Well-being Lead Commissioner
<b>Wards</b>	All
<b>Status</b>	Public
<b>Enclosures</b>	Appendix A - Strategic Crime Needs Assessment
<b>Officer Contact Details</b>	Kiran Vagarwal, Head of Community Safety <a href="mailto:Kiran.vagarwal@barnet.gov.uk">Kiran.vagarwal@barnet.gov.uk</a> Tel: 020 8359 2958

## Summary

This report summarises the findings of the 2014 Strategic Crime Needs Assessment and sets out the process for the development of the 2015-2018 Safer Communities Strategy.

Barnet Council has an important role in improving community safety through:

- Service delivery (e.g. safeguarding, youth offending, trading standards).
- Promoting early intervention (e.g. joint work in response to the Troubled Families programme).
- Strengthening partnership working and holding partners to account.

It is proposed that the new strategy focuses on the strategic themes of supporting victims, working with offenders and potential offenders, and high crime areas. Specific priorities identified for the first year of the new strategy are domestic violence and violence against women and girls and reducing re-offending.

## Recommendations

- |   |
|---|
| 1. That the Community Leadership Committee note the findings of the strategic crime needs assessment.   |
| 2. That the Community Leadership Committee provide comments about the priorities for the forthcoming community safety strategy in light of the findings of the strategic crime needs assessment   |
| 3. That the Community Leadership Committee note the progress made on the Community Safety Consultation and encourage colleagues and constituents to complete the survey and attend the planned public meetings.   |
| 4. That the Community Leadership Committee note that following the consultation referred to in recommendation 3 (which will assist in how the strategy is developed) the strategy will come to CLC in November 2014 before it goes to full council for approval |

### 1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

1.1 Community safety is an issue for local authorities along with the police, fire and rescue authorities and other partners in the criminal justice system. Barnet Council's specific roles include:

- **Emergency Planning** - ensuring that plans are in place to deal with emergency situations such as flooding, heavy snow and ice, civil unrest or terrorist incidents.
- **Regulation, licensing and trading standards**- such as alcohol and entertainment licenses to help maintain public order.
- **Safe guarding** of vulnerable adults and young people.
- **Youth offending.**
- Contributing to **anti-social behavior strategies** through a range of council services including lighting, street cleansing, planning and leisure.
- Undertaking an **annual analysis of crime** and anti-social behavior (Strategic Crime Needs Assessment).
- **Performance management** and tracking progress of the Safer Communities Strategy.
- **Promoting the work of the SCP** and advertise activity through various media on behalf of the partnership specifically the council to keep residents and visitors informed thus increasing community confidence in the council, police and its partners.

- **Coordinating actions** across the partnership and the council to tackle complex crime and ASB, keeping elected members and residents informed on progress.
- Working across the partnership providing strategy, policy and operational advice and direction on matters including:
  - Residential Burglary and tackling high volume crime
  - Safeguarding vulnerable victims of crime and ASB
  - Enforcement and use of legal powers to respond to ASB, unlawful encampments, Squatters, Environmental Crime
  - Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
  - Reducing re-offending
  - Preventing serious youth violence
  - Counter Terrorism

### **Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB)**

- 1.2 The Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB) is a statutory partnership and enables the council to both work with and hold to account crime and criminal justice agencies operating in the borough. Membership includes senior officers from the Council, Police, Fire Service, Probation, Public Health, Probation (referred to as the responsible authorities in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998) and Victim Support, Middlesex University, and the Safer Neighbourhood Board.

### **Developing a new Safer Communities Strategy 2014-2018**

- 1.3 The strategic crime needs assessment, the findings from the community safety consultation and the recent resident's perception survey will shape Barnet's new Safer Communities Strategy.
- 1.4 When developing the Safer Communities Strategy, the partnership will also need to consider the priorities set out in Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime's (MOPAC) Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016 and subsequent strategies.
- 1.5 The SCPB statutorily needs to sign off the new Safer Communities Strategy but a draft will be presented to the Community Leadership Committee in November 2014 to provide the committee an opportunity to endorse, comment and consider the council's input and commitment within the strategy. Under the Constitution, the Strategy must be approved by Full Council.

## **2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **2.1 Strategic Crime Needs Assessment – key findings**

- 2.1.1 *Barnet – one of London's safest boroughs and getting safer*

- Crime has been falling in Barnet – in 2005 the crime rate was around 35,000 crimes per year, last year there were fewer than 25,000 crimes in Barnet<sup>1</sup>
- Overall Barnet has experienced **11% fewer crimes** in the 12 months between March 2013 and February 2014<sup>2</sup> compared to one year ago.
- In the 12 months up to January 2014 Barnet had the 8th lowest crimes per 1000 population of all 32 London Boroughs.
- Barnet has the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest rate of violence out of all 32 in London boroughs

#### 2.1.2 Fewer victims of Crime in Barnet

Reducing offending is translating in to less crime and fewer residents of Barnet becoming victims of crime. The following comparisons are based on the Rolling 12 months to 25 Feb 2014 compared to the 2011/12 baseline<sup>3</sup>:

- 2499 fewer victims of MOPAC7 crimes
- 865 fewer victims of Burglary
- 603 fewer victims of Theft from motor vehicle
- 462 fewer victims of Criminal damage
- 452 fewer victims of Robbery
- 191 fewer victims of theft of motor vehicle
- 74 More victims of Theft person

#### 2.1.3 Rate of Residential Burglary is higher than average – but falling sharply

Barnet has the 5<sup>th</sup> highest rate of Residential burglary out of the 32 London boroughs (per 1000 households)<sup>4</sup>. The rate of residential burglary climbed substantially between 2008 and 2012; despite a sharp fall since April 2013 burglary remains above the London average and is still a prominent issue of community concern.

#### 2.1.4 More offenders are being caught

A sanctioned detection occurs when a suspect has been identified and charged, reported for summons, cautioned, issued with a penalty notice or the offence has been taken into consideration when the offender is sentenced. (Prior to 2005/06 the term 'cleared up' was used to refer to detected crimes). Barnet's current sanction detection rate for residential burglary (19.7%) is the highest of all 32 London boroughs<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In the 12 months up to February 2014

<sup>2</sup> Source Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) Crime Statistics

<sup>3</sup> Source MPS Crime Statistics

<sup>4</sup> 12 months to 31 January 2014

<sup>5</sup> Financial year to date April 2013 to 16 Feb 2014

2.1.5 At the time of writing this report the full needs assessment and the executive summary is in the process of being finalised and published.

## **2.2 Priorities for the Community Safety Strategy 2015-2018**

2.2.1 The key themes that have emerged from the strategic assessment suggest structuring the new Strategy by focusing on supporting victims, working with offenders and potential offenders, and high crime areas. This section outlines the emerging focus for each theme:

### **Supporting victims: domestic violence and violence against women and girls**

2.2.2 There has been an upward trend in the volumes of reported domestic violence offences in Barnet. This increase is likely to be due to an increase in willingness to report and record appropriately, rather than an underlying increase in the actual prevalence rate of domestic violence.

2.2.3 This is a positive development and reflects some years of concerted effort at the national, London and borough level to raise awareness and reporting of domestic violence. Efforts to raise awareness amongst practitioners about the importance of making referrals to domestic violence multi-agency risk assessment case conference (MARAC) has also yielded positive results with the number of cases being risk managed by MARAC increasing significantly in 2013/14.

### **Offenders and those at risk: reducing re-offending**

2.2.4 A reduction in offending translates into less crime, fewer victims of crime, and a reduction in the cost of crime. Because a small proportion of the most prolific offenders are responsible for a disproportionately large amount of crime, focussing on reducing the offending of this prolific cohort will enable Barnet to drive down overall crime.

### **High Crime and ASB locations**

2.2.5 The assessment includes mapping Barnet's crime and ASB and identifying areas (such as buildings, streets, parks, drug venues, night time economy, problem licensed premises, crime and ASB hotspots) that had a high crime intensity – these areas are referred to as 'hotspots'. We also considered the underlying causes and the crime generators to enable us to focus our resources and interventions in the areas identified.

2.2.6 By improving our ability to identify and respond to each of these repeat locations/hotspots, the partnership will improve its effectiveness in reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, and risk of harm and increase community confidence.

## **2.3 Community Consultation**

2.3.1 SCPB is currently running a public consultation to find out what the views of people living in Barnet are around crime and anti-social behaviour. The feedback will be used to develop Barnet's Safer Communities Partnership Strategy for 2015 – 2018.

2.3.2 An online survey is available for people to complete in their own time, which can be found at <http://engage.barnet.gov.uk> - hard copies of the survey are also available.

2.3.3 Presentations on the findings of the strategic assessment have already been delivered to the following boards and groups:

- Safer Communities Partnership Board
- Safer Communities Strategy Implementation Group
- Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls sub group
- Youth Crime Prevention Strategy Groups
- Reducing re-offending sub group
- Burglary subgroup
- Commissioning group

2.3.4 We have also consulted with the following partners

- Metropolitan Police
- London Probation Trust
- Children's Service
- London Fire Brigade
- Barnet Clinical Commissioning Group
- Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board
- North West London Magistrates Court
- Community Barnet
- Victim Support
- Department for Work and Pension
- MOPAC

2.3.5 As part of the consultation process, there will be a number of ways for people to tell us what they think. Consultation with the community includes:

- Online Community Safety survey (found at the link noted in paragraph 2.3.2) now live, running until 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2014
- Two public meetings planned for 10<sup>th</sup> September and 27<sup>th</sup> September 2014
- Press release out in Barnet Press promoting the online survey and public meetings

- Barnet Community Safety webpages promoting the survey and consultation
- Barnet Council, Barnet Adults and Communities and Barnet police twitter accounts promoting the online survey
- Communication sent to all SCPB members requesting assistance to promote the survey and consultation
- Barnet Borough Watch will be promoting the consultation survey
- Barnet Partnership Boards promoting the consultation

### **3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED**

3.1 Not relevant in relation to this report.

### **4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION**

4.1 Feedback from the Community Leadership Committee and the findings of the public consultation will be used to inform the development of the 2015-2018 Safer Communities Strategy.

4.2 A draft of the 2015-2018 Safer Communities Strategy will be presented to the Community Leadership Committee at their November meeting. The final version of the Strategy will go as a recommendation to Full Council.

### **5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION**

#### **5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance**

5.1.1 The Corporate Plan 2013-16 outlines the Council's commitment to support families and individuals that need it, promoting wellbeing and improving the satisfaction of residents and businesses with the London Borough of Barnet as a place to live, work and study. This commitment will be delivered through focussing the council's efforts on a number of outcomes including promoting family and community well-being and encourage engaged, cohesive and safe communities.

5.1.2 The work of the Safer Communities Partnership delivers on the following corporate performance outcomes:

- Reducing the number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 to 17
- Increasing community confidence in police and the local authority dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour (target 78%)
- Achieve a reduction in adult re-offending for those under probation supervision or young offenders in education, training, or employment (to 7.5%)
- Reduce the level of domestic burglary to 24.80 per 1,000 household

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

5.2.1 There are no significant resource implications arising from the r

recommendations of this report

### 5.3 Legal and Constitutional References

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

5.3.2 In formulating the strategy, the partner authorities must have regard to the police and crime plan for the area.

5.3.3 Under Regulations, the partner authorities must set up a strategy group who are collectively responsible for preparing strategic assessments and preparing and implementing the partnership plan. The partnership plan shall set out the following:

- (a) a strategy for the reduction of re-offending, crime and disorder and for combating substance misuse in the area;
- (b) the priorities identified in the strategic assessment prepared during the previous year;
- (c) the steps considered necessary for the responsible authorities to take to implement the strategy and meet those priorities;
- (d) how the strategy group considers the responsible authorities should allocate and deploy their resources to implement that strategy and meet those priorities;
- (e) the steps each responsible authority shall take to measure its success in implementing the strategy and meeting those priorities;
- (f) the steps the strategy group proposes to take during the year to comply with its obligations in respect of community engagement, considering the extent that people in the area can assist in reducing re-offending, crime and disorder and substance misuse, and publicising that partnership plan.

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

5.35 Under the Councils Constitution, approval of the Safer Communities Strategy forms part of the Policy Framework and therefore this strategy will need to be referred to full council for approval in due course.



## 5.4 Risk Management

- 5.4.1 There are no significant risks to highlight to the Committee at this point in relation to this paper.

## 5.5 Equalities and Diversity

- 5.5.1 Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 sets out the public sector equality duty to which the authority must have regard. An equalities impact assessment will be conducted in relation to the 2015-2018 Safer Communities Strategy to consider any impacts on protected groups and to assist in development of the policy and mitigation of any adverse impacts.
- 5.5.2 The current strategy includes priorities which specifically have an equalities dimension such as domestic violence, violence against women and girls and hate crime.

## 5.6 Consultation and Engagement

- 5.6.1 The Safer Communities Partnership has a statutory responsibility to consult with residents on their Crime and Anti-social behaviour priorities and share the findings of the annual strategic crime needs assessment. It also has a statutory responsibility to hold a minimum of one public meeting a year.
- 5.6.2 The 2014 Strategic Crime Needs Assessment has been drafted and the consultation referred to above is now live, details have been provided in this report.

## 6 BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 6.1 Cabinet 14 September 2011- item 5- approved draft Safer Communities Strategy 2011-14 for recommendation to Council
- 6.2 Council 1 November 2011- item 4.1- Approved Safer Communities Strategy
- 6.3 Cabinet Resources Committee 24 June 2013- agenda item 5 -approved the Outline Business Case for partnership initiatives to enhance delivery of the Safer Communities Strategy and that the four proposed initiatives be implemented.

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# **Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2014/15**

**A summary of the key findings**

# Contents

Introduction	3
Our headline performance	4
Community Safety Partnership actions	5
The crime picture	7
What has been changing	12
Emerging themes	13
Listening to you	16
Getting involved	17
Glossary	18

**Produced by Barnet Community Safety Team**

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September 2014

## Introduction

The Barnet Safer Communities Partnership (BSCP) brings together the key agencies involved in crime prevention and community safety work. It includes Barnet Council, the Metropolitan Police, Fire Service, the Probation Service, Public Health, Victim Support, CommUnity Barnet, Middlesex University and the Safer Neighbourhood Board.

Our aim is that everyone who lives or works in, or visits Barnet will feel and be safe. Barnet is one of London's safest boroughs in which to live and work. Since 2005 overall crime in the borough has fallen by over 25%; over the last year there have been significant reductions in the number of burglaries and robberies.

In order to ensure that we continue to address crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) issues impacting on Barnet, we:

- conduct an annual **Community Safety Strategic Assessment** to collate data and analyse the crime pattern of the borough
- listen to the views and concerns of Barnet residents on the crime and community safety issues that matter to them
- monitor performance and delivery against our objectives.

The annual Community Safety Strategic Assessment is a snapshot of crime and community safety, supported by factual data from across the partnership and feedback from residents. We will use this to help us identify our priorities for the forthcoming three-year Barnet Safer Communities Strategy 2015-18.

Many of our priorities do not change from year to year as they follow long-term trends. We may, however, need to re-focus the priorities in response to:

- emerging or changing trends in crime and ASB
- the impact of previous interventions
- emerging external national and local factors, and
- learning gained through the delivery of the existing priorities.

This report is a summary which shares the key findings of the Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2014/15. I hope that you find it informative and useful. If you would like more information about the assessment please contact the Community Safety Team at [BarnetCST@barnet.gov.uk](mailto:BarnetCST@barnet.gov.uk)



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Longstaff'.

**Councillor David Longstaff**  
Community Leadership Committee Chair  
Chair of Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board

# Our headline performance

## Barnet – one of London’s safest boroughs and getting safer

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### Topline facts – crime in Barnet

- Overall reduction – from approximately 35,000 crimes in 2005 to fewer than 25,000 last year<sup>1</sup>
- Overall, crime in Barnet has fallen by 11% compared to one year ago<sup>2</sup>
- 8th lowest crimes per 1,000 population of all 32 London boroughs<sup>3</sup>
- 2nd lowest rate of violence out of all 32 boroughs in London boroughs<sup>4</sup>
- 12.7% reduction in ASB related calls<sup>5</sup>

### Fewer victims of crime in Barnet

Reduced offending is translating into less crime and fewer residents of Barnet becoming victims of crime. Based on the 12 months to 25 February 2014 compared to the 2011/12 baseline there are now, per year:

- 865** fewer victims of burglary
- 603** fewer victims of theft from motor vehicle
- 462** fewer victims of criminal damage
- 452** fewer victims of robbery
- 191** fewer victims of theft of motor vehicle
- 74** more victims of theft person

### Rate of residential burglary has fallen sharply

Burglary has long been an issue of significant community concern. The rate of residential burglary in Barnet is above the London average. We are pleased, however, that over the last year Barnet has achieved some of the largest burglary reductions in London (19% reduction in residential burglary and 6% reduction in non-residential burglary).<sup>6</sup>

### More offenders are being caught

The ‘Sanction Detection rate’ is a measure which indicates the proportion of crimes which the police are ‘solving’. A high Sanction Detection rate implies that the police are being effective in identifying and catching the perpetrators of crime. Barnet’s sanction detection rate for residential burglary (19.7%) is the highest of all 32 London boroughs.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Feb 2013 – Jan 2014

<sup>2</sup> Mar 2013 – Feb 2014 vs. Mar 2012 – Feb 2013

<sup>3</sup> Based on the 12 months up to Jan 2014

<sup>4</sup> Based on the 12 months up to Jan 2014

<sup>5</sup> In last 12 months (to 25th Feb 2014) vs. one year ago

<sup>6</sup> In the 12 month period Feb 2013 - Jan 2014 compared with one year ago

<sup>7</sup> financial year to date Apr 2013 - 16 Feb 2014

# Community Safety Partnership actions

## Performance assessment against the 2011-2014 strategic priorities

<b>Priority</b>	<b>What we have been doing</b>
<b>Property crime with special focus on burglary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dismantling criminal networks</li> <li>• Improving our offender management</li> <li>• Targeting people handling stolen goods</li> <li>• Delivering prevention campaigns</li> <li>• Catching more burglars – Barnet police have a high ‘sanction detection’ rate for burglary</li> </ul>
<b>Anti-social behaviour (ASB)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing ASB through Tri-borough Dispersal Zone in Cricklewood, and Designated Public Place Orders in town centres to reduce alcohol-related ASB</li> <li>• Co-ordinating Multi Agency Problem Solving Groups to tackle long-term ASB problems</li> <li>• Closing down squats and illegal encampments linked to crime and ASB</li> </ul>
<b>Violent crime with specific focus on domestic violence (DV)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making concerted efforts to tackle under-reporting</li> <li>• Supporting high risk victims of domestic abuse through safety plans created at MARAC<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Supporting women and children where conflict is a feature of family life (Barnet Safer Families Team)</li> <li>• Providing advocacy and support to victims of DV (SASS Barnet - Solace Advocacy and Support Service)</li> <li>• Undertaking assessments, group work and 1-2-1 interventions with adult perpetrators of DV (Delivering Domestic Violence Intervention Project)</li> <li>• Striving to capture the best possible evidence at the scenes of DV crimes (the Police Total Evidence Programme)</li> </ul>
<b>Improving integrated offender management (IOM)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established Barnet Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Programme<sup>9</sup></li> <li>• Co-locating police, probation, Job Centre Plus and re-settlement officers in the IOM</li> <li>• Reducing offending by those on the IOM programme (which is translating into less crime and fewer people becoming victims of crime in Barnet)</li> </ul>

<sup>8</sup> Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) creates safety plans to support high risk victims of DV

<sup>9</sup> The IOM Programme involves local partner agencies working together to ensure that the offenders whose crimes cause most damage and harm locally are managed in a co-ordinated way

<b>Priority</b>	<b>What we have been doing</b>
<b>Broader cost-effective early intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering the Troubled Families Programme which aims to turn around the lives of families who have multiple complex needs</li> <li>• Working with the borough's most vulnerable young people to support them to resolve difficulties and re-engage with education, employment, or training (Youth Support Service - targeted youth workers)</li> <li>• Established the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) - the single point of entry in Barnet for all referrals regarding concerns for a child or young person</li> </ul>
<b>Focus on where offences take place</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing over the last three years on reducing crime and burglary in hotspot areas</li> <li>• Reducing ASB through Dispersal Zones and Designated Public Place Orders</li> <li>• Extending our CCTV coverage so it focuses on the areas where crime takes place</li> </ul>
<b>Tackle repeat victimisation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing the referral rate of DV cases to MARAC and implementing co-ordinated plans to safeguard the victim</li> <li>• Reducing the risk faced by victims of DV (CAADA<sup>10</sup> analysis found that the Barnet MARAC is reducing the risk towards victims)</li> <li>• Making homes more secure (for example fitting more secure locks) to guard against burglary (The Safer Homes scheme)</li> <li>• Reducing the risk of repeat victimisation through police victim care packages (including the installation of temporary cameras to catch and deter offenders, and case management using the Airspace ASB system<sup>11</sup>)</li> </ul>
<b>Building reassurance and confidence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall community confidence in the police and local authority in Barnet is strong and most indicators show this has improved over the last year</li> <li>• Confidence in policing is above the London average</li> <li>• Community cohesion remains strong</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA) is a national charity focused on reducing DV

<sup>11</sup> A software system used by police to track repeat incidents of ASB and help manage the response



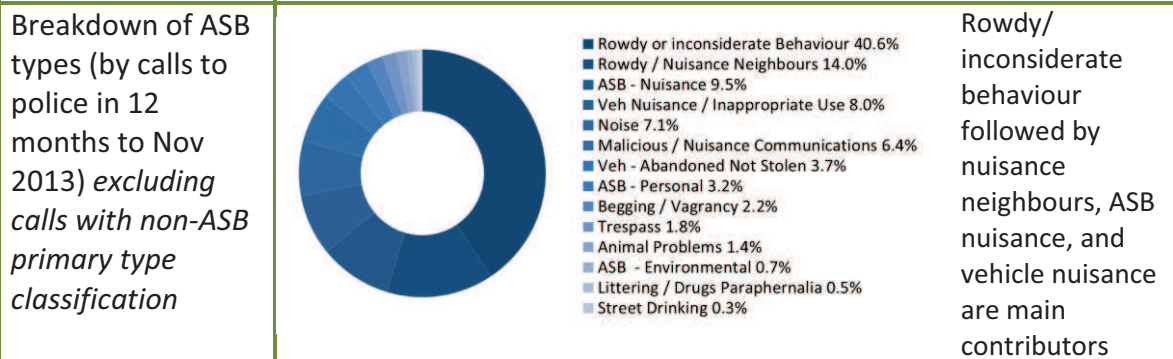
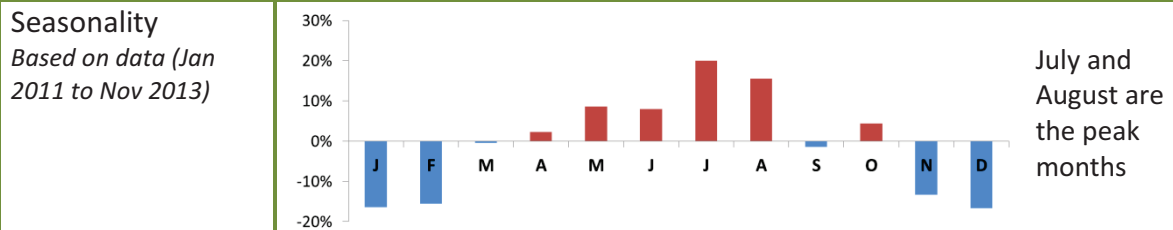
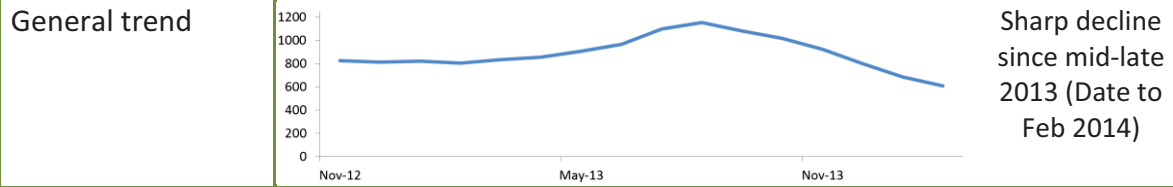
# The crime picture

Quick facts – all recorded crime											
Current figures refer to the 12-month period ending 31 Jan 2014											
Level of crime	<b>22,837 crimes</b> / 62.75 per 1,000 residents										
Peer comparison	8th/32 in London and 4th/15 in 'Most Similar Group'										
Annual change	Reduction of 2,804 crimes / 10.9% compared to one year ago ( <i>this figure is for 12 months to Feb 2014</i> )										
General trend											
Seasonality	<p>March and November are the peak months</p>										
Breakdown of crime types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Violence - ABH and GBH 31%</li> <li>■ Sexual Offences 18%</li> <li>■ Burglary in A Dwelling 15%</li> <li>■ Robbery -Personal Property 8%</li> <li>■ Burglary in Other Buildings 8%</li> <li>■ Theft/Taking Of Motor Vehicle 5%</li> <li>■ Theft from Motor Vehicle 4%</li> <li>■ Other Theft 4%</li> <li>■ Other</li> </ul>										
Hotspots	<p><b>Top Five Wards (All crime, to Feb 2014)</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>West Hendon</td> <td>1,890</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Childs Hill</td> <td>1,775</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coppetts</td> <td>1,403</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hendon</td> <td>1,339</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Golders Green</td> <td>1,289</td> </tr> </table> <p>These account for 34% of the total.</p>	West Hendon	1,890	Childs Hill	1,775	Coppetts	1,403	Hendon	1,339	Golders Green	1,289
West Hendon	1,890										
Childs Hill	1,775										
Coppetts	1,403										
Hendon	1,339										
Golders Green	1,289										
VOL(T) analysis	<p><b>Victim</b> The top locations where victims of crime live (irrespective of where the offence occurred) in descending order are HA8, NW9, EN5, NW4, NW11</p> <p><b>Offender</b> Peak age for arrests in Barnet is 16-24 year old (35% of all arrests). Most arrested suspects are male (86.5%). Because of repeat offending a small proportion of offenders are responsible for a disproportionately large amount of crime</p> <p><b>Location / Time</b> The top five areas based on the offence location are (in descending order): HA8, NW4, EN5, NW9 and N12</p>										

## Quick facts – ASB

Current figures refer to the 12-month period ending 25 Feb 14 unless otherwise stated

Level of crime	<b>11,798 incidents</b> / 32 per 1,000 residents
Peer comparison	8th/32 in London (in 12 months up to Dec 2013)
Annual change	Decrease of 1,710 incidents / 12.7% compared to one year ago



Hotspots	<p><b>Top 5 wards for volume of ASB calls</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ward</th> <th>Volume (last 16 months to Feb 2014)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Childs Hill</td> <td>1,336</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Colindale</td> <td>1,048</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hendon</td> <td>929</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Edgware</td> <td>807</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burnt Oak</td> <td>765</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The top 5 account for 35% of the borough total (data to Feb 2014)</p>	Ward	Volume (last 16 months to Feb 2014)	Childs Hill	1,336	Colindale	1,048	Hendon	929	Edgware	807	Burnt Oak	765
Ward	Volume (last 16 months to Feb 2014)												
Childs Hill	1,336												
Colindale	1,048												
Hendon	929												
Edgware	807												
Burnt Oak	765												

VOL(T) analysis	<p><b>Victim</b> There is very broad range of victims of anti-social behaviour spread across all age groups and communities</p> <hr/> <p><b>Offender</b> For Public Order related offences the peak age is between 19 to 21 years old</p> <hr/> <p><b>Location / Time</b> Childs Hill, Colindale and Hendon are the top three wards for volume of ASB-related calls to the police</p>
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## Quick facts – residential burglary

Current figures refer to the 12-month period ending 31 Jan 2014

Level of crime	<b>2,830 crimes</b> / 20.8 per 1,000 households											
Peer comparison	28th/32 in London and 14th/15 in 'Most Similar Group'											
Annual change	Reduction of 679 crimes / 19% compared to one year ago											
General trend		High in 2011 and 2012, significant fall during 2013, now stable										
Seasonality		High in winter, November is the absolute peak month										
Breakdown by suspect category	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Suspects from 'off borough' 34%</li> <li>■ Suspects from 'on borough' 30%</li> <li>■ Unknow 36%</li> </ul>	A significant proportion of suspects are from off borough										
Hotspots	<p><b>Top Five Wards</b> (residential burglaries in last 12 months to Feb 2014)</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Golders Green</td> <td style="text-align: right;">177</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oakleigh</td> <td style="text-align: right;">174</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Childs Hill</td> <td style="text-align: right;">169</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Hendon</td> <td style="text-align: right;">167</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brunswick Park</td> <td style="text-align: right;">166</td> </tr> </table> <p>These account for <b>31%</b> of the borough total</p>	Golders Green	177	Oakleigh	174	Childs Hill	169	West Hendon	167	Brunswick Park	166	
Golders Green	177											
Oakleigh	174											
Childs Hill	169											
West Hendon	167											
Brunswick Park	166											
VOL(T) analysis	<p><b>Victim</b> Most commonly suburban streets near hotspot areas. Houses backing onto parks, allotments, open space, alleys have a higher rate of burglary than average</p> <p>a) Cross-border burglary groups (youthful, use cars) b) Local burglary groups (youthful)</p> <p><b>Offender</b> c) Burglars from overseas d) local repeat lone offenders (older males, offending to support a substance abuse habit)</p> <p><b>Location / Time</b> Most burglaries happen during the daytime. During the winter seasonal high the peak time is in the late afternoon when it is dark but many people are not at home</p>											

## Quick facts – non-residential burglary

Current figures refer to the 12-month period ending 31 Jan 2014

Level of crime	<b>1,291 crimes</b> / 3.55 per 1000 residents											
Peer comparison	21st/32 in London and 10th/15 in 'Most Similar Group'											
Annual change	Reduction of 76 crimes / 6% compared with 1 year ago											
General trend		Stable, slight fall during second half of 2013										
Seasonality		Seasonal peak: May & June										
Types of property stolen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash 12%</li> <li>■ Cycles and Accessories 12%</li> <li>■ Power hand tools 8%</li> <li>■ Other 68%</li> </ul>										
Hotspots		<p><b>Top Five Wards</b> (in last 12 months to Feb 2014)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Childs Hill</td> <td style="text-align: right;">98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Colindale</td> <td style="text-align: right;">82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High Barnet</td> <td style="text-align: right;">80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mill Hill</td> <td style="text-align: right;">80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woodhouse</td> <td style="text-align: right;">79</td> </tr> </table> <p>These account for <b>33%</b> of the borough total</p>	Childs Hill	98	Colindale	82	High Barnet	80	Mill Hill	80	Woodhouse	79
Childs Hill	98											
Colindale	82											
High Barnet	80											
Mill Hill	80											
Woodhouse	79											
VOL(T) analysis	<p><b>Victim</b></p> <p>Shops and commercial premises, e.g. restaurants etc. within concentrated town centre hotspots. Other common locations are allotment sheds and building sites.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Offender</b></p> <p>Adult, male repeat offenders, often to support substance misuse habits</p> <hr/> <p><b>Location / Time</b></p> <p>Peak time is overnight. Significant concentration in a few small town centre hotspots (North Finchley, High Barnet, Finchley)</p>											

## Quick facts – robbery

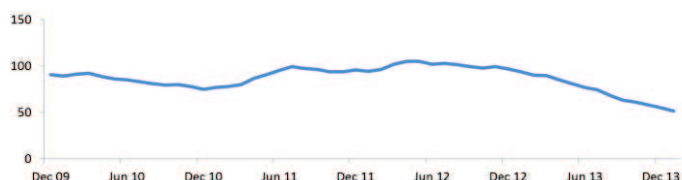
Current figures refer to the 12-month period ending 31 Jan 2014

Level of crime **772 crimes / 2.1 per 1000 residents**

Peer comparison **12th/32 in London and 9th/15 in 'Most Similar Group'**

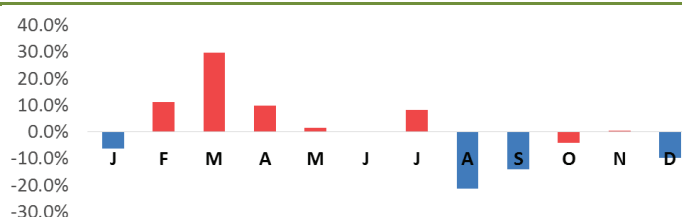
Annual change **Reduction of 382 crimes / 33% compared to one year ago**

General trend



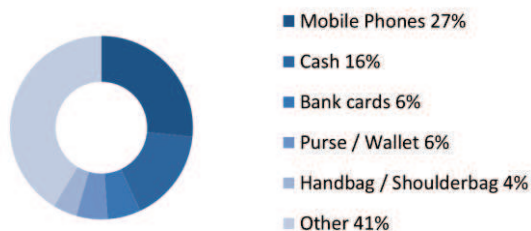
Downward trend since mid-2012, accelerated further in 2013

Seasonality

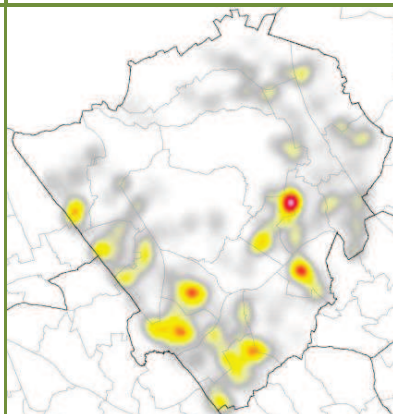


Substantial peak in March

Types of property stolen



Hotspots



**Top Five Wards** (last 12 months, to Feb 2014)

Childs Hill	76
West Hendon	61
Woodhouse	48
Golders Green	44
Hendon	44

The top 5 account for **37%** of the borough total

VOL(T) analysis

**Victim**

70% of victims are male, mostly aged between 11 to 28 years (71% of male victims)  
Sudden jump at age 11, the peak risk years are 14 to 18 (account for 33% of all male robbery victims)

**Offender**

90% are male. Offending starts at 13 years; absolute peak is 15 to 16 years (almost 1 in 3 suspects)

**Location / Time**

Hendon NW4 (overlapping onto Golders Green NW11) and North Finchley N12  
Peak time is afternoon to early evening, notably at the end of the school day

# What has been changing?

## Changing crime trends and changing environmental conditions

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### Stolen property trends

- The number of crimes where cash or Sat-Navs are stolen has reduced.
- The number of laptops stolen increased over most of the last decade (with a peak in 2011) but has since been falling slightly.
- Last year (2013) the volume of catalytic convertors stolen increased.
- Over the last three years there has been an upward trend in the volume of power tools stolen.

### Residential burglary trends

Between 2008 - 12 the market value of gold increased by over 400%. In the same period, demand for vehicles stolen with their own keys increased. As a result, more burglars started travelling to target places where they can find gold and cars.

These burglars favour areas where they are most likely to find houses (not flats) with gold jewellery inside, expensive cars on the drive and a relatively low concentration of police officers compared to other parts of London. The reversal of the upward trend in the price of gold around April 2013 has helped reduce the cross-border and vehicle-related element of Barnet's burglary problem.

### Domestic violence (DV) trends

More DV offences are being reported. This is likely to be due to an increase in the reporting and recording instances of DV appropriately rather than an underlying increase in the actual prevalence rate.

This is a positive development and reflects some years of concerted effort at the national, London and borough level to raise awareness and reporting of DV. Efforts to raise awareness amongst practitioners about the importance of making referrals to MARAC have also yielded positive results - the number of cases risk-managed by MARAC increased significantly in 2013/14.

### Offending trends

The Integrated Offender Management programme has helped to reduce re-offending among some of the most prolific offenders (the IOM 'cohort'), and this is contributing to crime reductions in Barnet.

Between April to September 2013 around 60 of the 336 fewer residential burglaries in Barnet were likely to have been due to reduced criminal activity by the IOM cohort.

Tackling repeat offending successfully will be pivotal to achieving further crime reductions. Based on our figures, we estimate that the top 200 offenders in the borough are, between them, committing around 5,000 crimes every two years.



# Emerging themes

## Key themes that have emerged from the Strategic Analysis

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Our research and analysis of the Community Safety Strategic Assessment has identified a number of emerging themes, which have a considerable impact on crime, ASB and community safety in Barnet. Below is a summary of each theme.

### **Residential burglary**

Barnet has one of the highest per 1,000 population rates of burglary in London; this is an issue of community concern.

Overall residential burglary has fallen in London over the last two years, helped by the favourable recent conditions, i.e. a general reduction in the trend of cross-border vehicle borne burglars targeting gold. Due to the intensity of the police and partnerships focus on burglary, however, Barnet's reductions over the last two years have exceeded the reductions seen in London.

The recent strong performance in reducing burglary in Barnet has been due to combination of successful local interventions including:

- successes dismantling criminal networks involved in burglary
- Barnet Police's exceptionally high sanction detection rate for burglary
- increasingly effective offender management
- increased targeting of handlers, and
- a Partnership-wide crime prevention campaign (including anti-burglary roadshows where free window alarms were handed out and experts from the police, Barnet Council and Neighbourhood Watch provided crime prevention advice).

We are committed to building on the recent successes in order to sustain a long-term reduction in burglary in Barnet; this aim will be reflected in the Safer Communities Strategy 2015-18.

### **Anti-social behaviour (ASB)**

Anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of unacceptable activity that blights the lives of many people on a daily basis. It often leaves victims feeling helpless, desperate and with a seriously reduced quality of life.

- Barnet residents made 11,798 ASB-related calls to police in the last 12 months (to 25 Feb 2014); 308 of these were repeat callers.<sup>12</sup>
- These figures represent a 12.7% reduction in total ASB calls and 13.2% reduction in ASB repeats compared to one year ago.
- According to Barnet's Residents Perception Survey (Spring 2014): 68% are very or fairly satisfied that police and council are dealing with crime and ASB in their local area (an increase of 1% from the Autumn 2013 RPS).

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<sup>12</sup> MPS crime stats

Some ASB issues are pervasive and general, e.g. graffiti on buildings, discarded litter in streets while other ASB issues are individual and specific, e.g. somebody suffering from repeated anti-social harassment.

Our research has recognised that litter and rubbish left around is one of the top ASB concerns of Barnet residents. Another key area to focus on is repeat victimisation due to the risk of harm towards victims. The Community Safety Strategy 2015-18 will seek to respond effectively to both these areas and will consider prevention and enforcement options as part of a balanced approach.

### **Re-offending**

A reduction in offending has translated into less crime, fewer victims of crime and a reduction in the costs relating to crime. We know that a small proportion of the most prolific offenders are responsible for a disproportionately large amount of crime. National studies and local analysis show that substance misuse (drugs and alcohol) is a significant causal factor for both acquisitive and violent offending.

By focusing on reducing the offending of this prolific cohort, in particular through the work of the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Programme, we have been able to drive down overall crime and so reduce the number of people in Barnet who become victims of crime. We intend to continue developing this programme to deliver further reductions in offending and crime.

### **Domestic violence (DV) and violence against women and girls (VAWG)**

Women account for only 13.5% of suspects for crime overall. However, 51.5% of victims of violent offences (violent crime, robbery, sexual) are female. 87% of victims of sexual crimes are female. Even these figures are likely to understate the situation as both under-reporting and repeat victimisation are common features of domestic violence.

Efforts to raise awareness amongst practitioners about the importance of making referrals to MARAC has also yielded positive results with the number of cases being risk managed by MARAC increasing significantly in 2013/14.

Nationally, the VAWG agenda is rising in prominence, reflecting national concerns. It is important that Barnet both understands the local picture of violence towards women and girls and is able to act to reduce harm towards women and girls who are at risk.

It is shocking that responding to domestic violence alone costs Barnet an estimated £38 million a year. By responding to VAWG early on and even preventing it, we can make significant savings and, most importantly, reduce the harm it causes to victims, their families and the wider community.

### **Youth crime**

Young people have told us, through the consultations we have carried out, that safety is one of their top priorities. Our survey results showed that compared to the population average,



people aged 19 year or under: were over 55% more likely to feel 'very worried' about the risk of being physically assaulted

Some key facts about youth crime in Barnet:

- The peak victim age for offences with violent contact between the victim and offender (robbery, violence, sexual offences) is 15 to 33 years (52% of victims are in this range).
- The peak victim age for robbery is 14 to 18 years old (33% of male victims in this range).

Barnet is one of the safest boroughs in London (Barnet's rate of violence with injury rate of 4.2 per 1,000 population in the last 12 months<sup>13</sup> is the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest out of all London boroughs, and the lowest out of the 15 comparison areas in Barnet's 'Most Similar Group').

As would be expected, however, violent offences (including violence towards young people) are not distributed uniformly across the borough. Therefore, in order to best target our prevention efforts to reduce the risk of harm and violence towards young people, it makes sense to have a focus on the areas in the borough with higher rates of violence. An example of this in action is the 'Keeping Young People Safe' pilot project, which is focusing on Burnt Oak and surrounding areas.

In order to ensure the Safer Communities Partnership continues to address both adult and children safeguarding, the partnership will continue to focus on keeping young people safe, preventing them from being victims and/or offenders of crime, especially for the more serious offending.

### **Cross-cutting themes and hidden harm**

Two further themes are relevant to each of the above emerging themes and so can be thought of as 'cross-cutting themes':

- **Community confidence:** Engaging with people who live or work in or visit Barnet to understand their concerns and work together effectively together to keep Barnet safe
- **Repeat victims, offenders and locations:** Working in partnership to reduce the risk of people being repeatedly victimised and to change the offending behaviour of repeat offenders.

In addition, there are some hidden issues that often have the greatest effect on the most vulnerable people in our communities. These issues include:

- preventing violent extremism as part of the UK-wide 'Prevent' strategy
- tackling hate crimes such as racial crime
- tackling the under-reporting of crimes

We need to gain greater understanding of these issues in order to safeguard against and respond to them effectively and, in this way, increase people's confidence in services and encourage more reporting.

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<sup>13</sup> Figures for 12 months to Jan 2014

# Listening to you

## Feedback from Barnet residents about community safety

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During the last two years some 5,100 Barnet residents have taken part in consultation surveys, which either focused specifically on crime and community safety or included a significant section on the subject.

The main surveys which have guided our assessment are the Residents Perception Survey (RPS) and the Public Attitude Survey (PAS), both have been carried out by separate independent market research companies.

In addition, there have been a number of smaller or one-off consultations that are highly relevant to community safety issues.

### Key findings from this research

- 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.
- Confidence that the police understand community concerns and can be relied upon to be there when you need them is above the London average.
- Community cohesion remains strong.
- Litter and rubbish left around is a top ASB concern.

### Young people's perspective

Views of young people about youth crime and safety provide a perspective of the perceptions and circumstances surrounding this peak victim age group:

- Safety is a priority for many young people.
- Young people said they were particularly less likely to feel safe in some of the more isolated, poorly lit locations in the winter months when it gets dark early.
- Young people can feel the pressure to engage in negative activities for various reasons, which include peer pressure and family circumstances.

### What you have told us

Barnet residents have told us that they want us to:

- keep the community informed about what we are doing to tackle crime and ASB
- work together with the community to reduce rubbish and litter concerns.

We will ensure both of these are reflected in the in the Barnet Community Safety Strategy 2015-18.

# Getting involved

## Your views helping to shape our Community Safety Strategy

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Between September to December 2014 the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board will be updating its Community Safety Strategy.

This strategy will identify crime, anti-social behaviour and community safety issues for the partnership to prioritise and focus on.

Consultation with residents plays a key part in the development and annual review of the strategy. We consult to ensure that:

- the council works together with its partners and residents to sustain the low levels of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough
- we understand the views and concerns of Barnet residents and provide an opportunity for residents to have their say about how we tackle and prevent crime and disorder, substance misuse and anti-social behaviour
- the annual review of Barnet's Community Safety Strategy takes into account the concerns residents have around crime and anti-social behaviour.

We will seek resident feedback through:

- Barnet Council's Resident Attitude Survey
- the Metropolitan Police quarterly Public Attitude Survey
- consultation on Barnet's Safer Communities Strategy 2015-18.

### How to take part

Visit Barnet's Consultation Hub <http://engage.barnet.gov.uk>

Here you will be able to take part in any surveys which are currently active.

The 'Consultation on Barnet's Safer Communities Strategy 2015-18' runs until 3 October 2014. Once the responses have been analysed we will publish the results of the survey on the Hub.

## Glossary

Term	Explanation
<b>Anti-social behaviour (ASB)</b>	Behaviour by a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more people, not of the same household as the person. ASB is a key community concern and also a risk generator, i.e. in cases were low level repeat ASB victimisation escalates to the point of resulting in significant harm towards the victim.
<b>CSP</b>	Community safety partnerships (CSPs) are made up of representatives from the 'responsible authorities'. The responsible authorities work together to protect their local communities from crime and to help people feel safer. They work out how to deal with local issues like antisocial behaviour, drug or alcohol misuse and reoffending. They annually assess local crime priorities and consult partners and the local community about how to deal with them.
<b>London Rank</b>	A peer comparison (as above) comparing Barnet's rate of crime to the other boroughs in London (1 is best, 32 worst).
<b>MARAC</b>	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences - creates safety plans to support high risk victims of domestic violence.
<b>Most Similar Group</b>	A peer comparison (see above) comparing Barnet to similar boroughs / areas that have been selected due to demographic similarities (1 is best 15th worst).
<b>Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)</b>	Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) is the single point of entry in Barnet for all referrals regarding concerns for a child or young person or where it is felt they would benefit from additional support.
<b>Public Attitude Survey (PAS)</b>	Public Attitude Survey – a London-wide survey of Londoners' opinions carried out on behalf of the Metropolitan Police, which breaks down results to borough level. It covers a wide range of community safety issues including crime, ASB and public confidence.
<b>Sanction Detection rate (SD rate)</b>	A Sanctioned Detection occurs when a suspect has been identified and charged, reported for summons, cautioned, issued with a penalty notice or the offence has been taken into consideration when the offender is sentenced. The sanction detection rate is the proportion of offences that result in a sanction detection.
<b>Violence against women and girls (VAWG)</b>	The United Nations defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that is directed at a woman because she is a woman or acts of violence which are suffered disproportionately by women."

## **Useful links**

For more information about CSP and community safety in Barnet visit

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


## **Alternative formats**

If you need this information in another format such as Easy Read, audio CD or large print, please contact the Adults and Communities Communications Team.

Tel: 020 8359 7150

Email: [adultsocialcare@barnet.gov.uk](mailto:adultsocialcare@barnet.gov.uk)

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	AGENDA ITEM 12
	<p><b>Community Leadership Committee</b> <b>11 September 2014</b></p>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Community Leadership Committee Work Programme</b>
<b>Report of</b>	Pam Wharfe, Strategic Director of Growth and Environment
<b>Wards</b>	All
<b>Status</b>	Public
<b>Enclosures</b>	Appendix A - Committee Work Programme September 2014 to April 2015
<b>Officer Contact Details</b>	Kirstin Lambert – Governance Team Leader <a href="mailto:chidilim.agada@barnet.gov.uk">chidilim.agada@barnet.gov.uk</a> 020 8359 2177

### Summary

The Committee is requested to consider and comment on the items included in the 2014/15 work programme

### Recommendations

1. That the Committee consider and comment on the items included in the 2014/15 work programme

## **1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED**

- 1.1 The Community Leadership Committee Work Programme 2014/15 indicates forthcoming items of business.
- 1.2 The work programme of this Committee is intended to be a responsive tool, which will be updated on a rolling basis following each meeting, for the inclusion of areas which may arise through the course of the year.
- 1.3 The Committee is empowered to agree its priorities and determine its own schedule of work within the programme.

## **2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 There are no specific recommendations in the report. The Committee is empowered to agree its priorities and determine its own schedule of work within the programme.

## **3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED**

- 3.1 Not applicable.

## **4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION**

- 4.1 Any alterations made by the Committee to its Work Programme will be published on the Council's website.

## **5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION**

### **5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance**

- 5.1.1 The Committee Work Programme is in accordance with the Council's strategic objectives and priorities as stated in the Corporate Plan 2013-16.

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

- 5.2.1 None in the context of this report.

### **5.3 Legal and Constitutional References**

- 5.3.1 The Terms of Reference of the Community Leadership Committee is included in the Constitution, Responsibility for Functions, Annex A.



#### **5.4 Risk Management**

5.4.1 None in the context of this report.

#### **5.5 Equalities and Diversity**

5.5.1 None in the context of this report.

#### **5.6 Consultation and Engagement**

5.6.1 None in the context of this report.

### **6. BACKGROUND PAPERS**

6.1 None.

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**London Borough of Barnet  
Community Leadership  
Committee Work Programme  
September 2014 - May 2015**

Contact: Chidilim Agada 020 8359 2037 [chidilim.agada@barnet.gov.uk](mailto:chidilim.agada@barnet.gov.uk)

Subject	Decision requested	Report Of	Contributing Officer(s)
<b>11 September 2014</b>			
Presentation by CommUnity Barnet on the state of the voluntary sector	Information only.		
Community Participation Strategy - Area Committee Budget Arrangements and Wider Community Funding	To approve arrangements for governance, accountability and priority-setting for budgets allocated to Area Sub-Committees.	Commissioning Strategy Assistant Director	Commissioning Policy Advisor, Commissioning Strategy Assistant Director
Update on the Safer Communities Strategy 2011-2014 and Community Safety Enhancement Projects	To review the findings of the Community Safety Strategic Assessment.	Community Well-being Assistant Director	
Youth project in Burnt Oak	To note an update report on Leader's Priority Fund project.	Community Well-being Assistant Director, Early Intervention and Prevention Assistant Director	
Strategic crime needs assessment and the development of the 2015-18 Safer Communities Strategy	To approve arrangements for governance, accountability and priority-setting for budgets allocated to Area Sub-Committees.	Commissioning Strategy Assistant Director, Head of Governance	Commissioning Policy Advisor, Governance Officer

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Decision requested</b>	<b>Report Of</b>	<b>Contributing Officer(s)</b>
<b>26 November 2014</b>			
Civic Events	To consider a timetable of future events and the Council's total budget for civic events for the year and how this might change in future.	Head of Communications	Head of Communications
Community Leadership Committee Business Planning	To approve five year commissioning priorities, proposals for meeting financial targets set out in the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and proposed Management Agreement.	Strategic Director for Growth and Environment	Commissioning Policy Advisor, Commissioning Strategy Assistant Director
Community Safety Strategy 2015 - 2017	To endorse the draft Community Safety Strategy to Safer Communities Partnership Board for approval.	Community Well-being Assistant Director, Family and Community Well-being Lead Commissioner	
Developing a Community Participation Strategy for Barnet (Further Report)	To agree the specific products which underpin the Strategy.	Commissioning Strategy Assistant Director	Commissioning Policy Advisor
<b>11 March 2015</b>			
Management Agreements	To review management agreements as they relate to the Community Leadership Committee.	Strategic Director for Growth and Environment	Family and Community Well-being Lead Commissioner

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Decision requested</b>	<b>Report Of</b>	<b>Contributing Officer(s)</b>
Commissioning Priorities	To agree commissioning priorities for 2015/16.	Strategic Director for Growth and Environment	
Assets of Community Value	To take a final decision on whether an asset should be listed as an Asset of Community Value.	Commissioning Strategy Assistant Director	
Grant Awards	The approval of Corporate Grant awards as related to the work of the Committee.	Deputy Chief Operating Officer	Grants Manager
Review of Effectiveness of Dedicated Place Order for Street Drinking	To receive a review of effectiveness of the borough-wide Dedicated Place Order for Street Drinking / Alcohol Free Zone <i>Referral from Business Management OSC 11 March 2014.</i>	Community Well-being Assistant Director	Head of Community Safety
Neighbourhood Policing Model	To receive an update on the implementation of the Neighbourhood Policing Model <i>Referral from Business Management OSC 11 March 2014.</i>	Community Well-being Assistant Director	Head of Community Safety