

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MEETING</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>DATE AND TIME</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FRIDAY 21<sup>ST</sup> JULY, 2017</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>AT 10.00 AM</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>VENUE</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HENDON TOWN HALL, THE BURROUGHS, LONDON NW4 4BQ</b></p>

**TO: MEMBERS OF SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP BOARD**

Chairman: Councillor David Longstaff

**Board Members**

Kiran Vagarwal, LB of Barnet	Sam Denman, National Probation Service	Tim Harris, North West London Magistrates Court
Tina McElligott, LB Barnet	Aveen Gardiner, Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)	Julie Pal, COMMUNITY Barnet
Jon Dickinson, LB Barnet	Steve Leader, London Fire Brigade	Caroline Birkett, Victim Support
Jamie Blake, LB of Barnet	Bridget O'Dwyer, Barnet & Harrow Joint Public Health Service	Laure Featley, Department for Work and Pensions
Paula Light, Metropolitan Police	Jamie Keddy, MOPAC	
Simon Rose, Metropolitan Police	Roger Kemp, Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board	
Clare Ansdell, National Probation Service	Harding, Middlesex University	

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

**Andrew Charlwood – 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.	Welcome and Introductions	
2.	Apologies for Absence	
3.	Minutes of Previous Meeting	5 - 8
4.	Matters Arising	
5.	<p>Domestic Violence and Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2017-2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2017-2010 Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy</li> <li>Post-Implementation – Next Steps</li> </ul> <p><i>Kiran Vagarwal, Strategic Lead Safer Communities, Barnet Council</i></p>	9 - 42
6.	<p>Victim Support Anti-Social Behaviour Project Annual Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overview of Victims Support Services</li> <li>ASB and Restorative Justice Project</li> <li>2015/16 Performance</li> </ul> <p><i>Sharon Dearman and Karolina Bober, Victim Support</i></p>	43 - 56
7.	<p>Update from the London Fire Brigade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current LFB performance Barnet</li> <li>Emerging trends / patterns in Barnet, volume of different kinds of fires etc.</li> <li>What the challenges are</li> <li>Key areas for partnership to focus on re these challenges</li> </ul> <p><i>Steve Leader, London Fire Brigade Borough Commander for Barnet</i></p>	Verbal Update
8.	<p>Prevent Strategy Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update on progress and delivery</li> </ul> <p><i>Matt Leng, Community Safety Manager</i></p>	Verbal Update
9.	<p>Update from Family Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governance</li> </ul>	Verbal Update

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Troubled Families</li> <li>• Safeguarding,</li> <li>• Serious Youth Violence</li> <li>• Youth Offending and Gangs (young people)</li> </ul> <p><i>Tina McElligott, Assistant Director of Family Services</i></p>	
10.	<p>Restore London Briefing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation on the 'Restore: London' project</li> <li>• Restorative Justice service available to Barnet</li> </ul> <p><i>Anika Cosgrove, Restorative Justice Co-ordinator, Restore London</i></p>	Verbal Update
11.	<p>London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) - Development of Co-Commissioning Model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update on MOPAC LCPF developments</li> </ul> <p><i>Kiran Vagarwal Strategic Lead Safer Communities, Barnet Council</i></p>	Verbal Update
12.	<p>Performance Dashboard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance dashboard update</li> </ul> <p><i>Simon Rose, Chief Superintended Barnet Police and Sepia Golding, Partnership Analyst</i></p>	57 - 62
13.	<p>Future Work Programme</p> <p>Proposed items for next SCPB, 27 October 2017:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Progress Report on Funding (Prevent, VAWG, MOPAC)</li> <li>2. Presentation of VAWG Delivery Plan and Performance Management</li> <li>3. Analytical Work to Support the Partnership – programme and progress of work</li> <li>4. Update from MOPAC on Pan London Commissioning and partnership with the SCPB</li> <li>5. CLC – Update on Local Model and Performance – key local partnership areas for developing</li> <li>6. Responding to 'Wicked Problems' and Joint Tasking (police and CST)</li> <li>7. New Policies/Strategies Impacting on Community Safety</li> <li>8. Future Landscape – including new policing plan and other emerging strategies across the partnership</li> <li>9. Drug Abuse (public health)</li> </ol>	
14.	Any Other Business	

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## **Safer Communities Partnership Board**

Minutes of meeting held on 28 April 2017  
Hendon Town Hall, The Burroughs, London NW4 4BQ

**AGENDA ITEM 3**

### **Minutes**

#### **Board Members Present:**

Cllr David Longstaff (Chairman)	London Borough of Barnet
Kiran Vagarwal	London Borough of Barnet
Jamie Blake	London Borough of Barnet
Simon Rose	Metropolitan Police
Claire Ansdell	National Probation Service
Steve Leader	London Fire Brigade
Bridget O'Dwyer	Barnet Clinical Commissioning Group
Dr Simon Harding	Middlesex University
Julie Pal	Community Barnet

### **1. INTRODUCTION, APOLOGIES AND MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

**RESOLVED** that the minutes of the meeting held on 27 January 2017 be approved as a correct record.

The Chairman of the Safer Communities Partnership Board, Councillor David Longstaff, welcomed all attendees to the meeting.

Apologies for absence had been received from:

- Jon Dickinson, LB Barnet
- Tina McElligott, LB Barnet
- Jamie Keddy, National Probation Service
- Roger Kemp, Barnet Safer Neighbourhood Board
- Caroline Birkett, Victim Support
- Aveen Gardiner, Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)
- Laura Featley, Department for Work and Pensions
- Tim Harris, North West London Magistrates Court

### **2. MATTERS ARISING**

Board Members gave updates on matters arising as follows:

In relation to minute item 2 (Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls) Julie Pal confirmed that consultation dates had been circulated in CommUNITY Barnet newsletters. The Board also noted that the £100,000 bid to the Department for Communities and Local Government for additional refuge beds had been approved in February.

In relation to minute item 3 (Update from the Community Rehabilitation Company), Peter Clifton reported that the CRC structure had been circulated to Board Members.

### **3. BARNET BOROUGH WATCH UPDATE**

Julie Pal (CommUNITY Barnet) and Paul Hammond (Barnet Borough Watch) presented an update on Barnet Borough Watch.

Paul Hammond reported that new watches were being created on new housing developments. It was noted that Neighbourhood Watches tended to use WhatsApp as a communication tool.

Paul Hammond introduced the 2017 work priorities that were detailed in the presentation.

Claire Ansdell (National Probation Service) suggested that representatives from her organisation attend local Neighbourhood Watch meetings.

Steve Leader (London Fire Brigade) proposed that fire safety information be disseminated through the Neighbourhood Watch network. He also suggested that fire safety be linked to burglary roadshows.

In relation to the 500 free timer switches the Chairman questioned whether these had been installed and were being used. Paul Hammond reported he only had anecdotal evidence but suggested that they were being used by recipients. In addition, around 200 MetTrace units had been purchased from Barnet Borough Watch.

The Board were informed that distraction burglary was a local issue. In addition, it was reported that some residents had been undertaking street patrols and that this was being discouraged by Barnet Borough Watch due to personal safety concerns.

Kiran Vargwarl (Strategic Lead for Community Safety) reported that there were 960 neighbourhood watches in Barnet, but that not all were active.

Chief Superintendent Simon Rose thanked Barnet Borough Watch for their support in disseminating crime prevention messages across through their network.

The Board noted the update and priorities as set out in the presentation.

### **4. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS**

Kiran Vargwarl (Strategic Lead for Community Safety) and Peter Clifton (Community Safety Manager) presented the draft Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2017-2020.

A Board Member questioned how the strategy recognised non-violent behaviour and coercion as there was concern that this area of domestic violence was underreported. Kiran Vargwarl reported that part of the Strategy would be to review casework to develop the evidence base. This would include case reviews from Family Services and Adults. It was noted that examples of non-violent abuse would be included in the Strategy.

It was questioned how engagement with difference communities would take place. The Board were advised that the police were working with community based charities and the safer neighbourhood's teams were undertaking outreach work with schools.

A Board Member questioned what consideration had been given to the issue of increased reporting vs. increased prevalence in the Strategy. Peter Clifton advised that this would be addressed as part of the deeper analysis in the Strategy. Simon Rose informed the Board that the police considered the repeat rate and reported that 50% of offenders didn't repeat. He added that after three incidents preventative resources were increased.

Kiran Vargwarl requested comments on the draft Strategy from partners by 5 May. She reported that the following would be consulted: CommUNITY Barnet; Barnet Youth Forum; service users; Schools Circular; DV Forum and MARAC; and the Community Leadership Committee.

Dr Simon Harding (Middlesex University) requested that the Strategy be promoted through the University there were 20,000 female students and staff. It was suggested that this could take place through student union representatives. The Chairman suggested that promotion could take place through the Communities Together Network, Safer Neighbourhoods Boards and Neighbourhood Watch. Kiran Vargwarl added that there would be a media and communications plan to promote the Strategy.

The Board agreed the draft Barnet and Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2017-2020, subject to the changes set out in the published addendum relating to the Foreword and Executive Summary.

## **5. 2017/18 MOPAC FUNDING**

Kiran Vargwarl (Strategic Lead for Community Safety) and Peter Clifton (Community Safety Manager) presented an update on MOPAC Funding.

For the 2016/17 MOPAC crime reduction projects Peter Clifton reported that:

- In relation to the Young Peoples Substance Misuse Interventions and Reducing Substance Misuse Offending there had been a strong improvement in performance. However, there had been a lower level of take-up upon prison release which was a concern. A review of pathways was underway.
- In relation to Enhanced Integrated Offender Management it was reported that joint work had been undertaken with the Community Rehabilitation Company on strengthening mental health referral pathways. In addition, there had been an update to the Information Sharing Agreement and developments in relation to treatments outside prison. Further work would be taking place on the employment, education and training aspects of the project.

In relation to the 2017/18 MOPAC projects it was reported that Barnet had submitted a proposal for the next round of the 'London Crime Prevention Fund' and proposals had been agreed in principle by MOPAC and would fund a number of community safety projects in Barnet during 2017/18 and 2018/19.

The Board noted the update.

## **6. CCTV AND ANPR UPDATE**

Peter Clifton (Community Safety Manager) provided an update on CCTV and ANPR. He advised the Board that the CCTV upgrade had resulted in a 158% increase in the

number of incidents highlighted to the police. Cameras were now deployed in the highest demand areas. It was noted that ANPR interceptions had also been improving. Simon Rose (Metropolitan Police) advised the Board that the CCTV improvements enabled the police to intervene before crimes had taken place which reduced harm. He added that better quality images increased the number of prosecutions. Kiran Vargwarl reported that there had been a strong communications approach to sharing successes which had resulted in the criminal community being aware of the CCTV improvements which had a deterrent effect.

Responding to a question, Kiran Vargwarl reported that the council complied with RIPA regulations by publishing a CCTV Code of Practice. She added that decisions relating to the tasking of cameras would be made in partnership.

The Board noted the update.

## **7. PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD**

Kiran Vargwarl (Strategic Lead for Community Safety) and Peter Clifton (Community Safety Manager) presented an updated Performance Dashboard. The Board were informed that there had been a strong improvement in performance relating to all types of burglary. Barnet was generally improving in London-wide statistics.

The Chairman requested that the Performance Dashboard include some narrative about the seriousness of anti-social behaviour incidents.

The Board noted the update.

## **8. FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME**

The Board considered the future work programme as set out in the agenda and agreed the following items to be considered in 2017/18:

1. Progress Report on Funding (Prevent, VAWG, MOPAC)
2. Presentation of VAWG Delivery Plan and Performance Management
3. Analytical Work to Support the Partnership – programme and progress of work
4. Update from MOPAC on Pan London Commissioning and partnership with the SCPB
5. CLC – Update on Local Model and Performance – key local partnership areas for developing
6. Responding to ‘Wicked Problems’ and Joint Tasking (police and CST)
7. New Policies/Strategies Impacting on Community Safety
8. Prevent and Counter Terrorism
9. Future Landscape – including new policing plan and other emerging strategies across the partnership
10. Drug Abuse (public health)

The Board agreed the work programme as set out above.

The meeting finished at 12.00 pm



## AGENDA ITEM 5

<b>Report Name:</b>	<b>London Borough of Barnet Violence against Women and Girls(VAWG) Strategy 2017-2020</b>	
<b>Meeting:</b>	<b>Safer Communities Partnership Board</b>	
<b>Meeting Date:</b>	21 <sup>st</sup> July 2017	
<b>Enclosures:</b>	None	
<b>Report Author:</b>	Kiran Vagarwal, Strategic Lead Safer Communities	
<b>Outcome Required:</b>	Information Only: Decision Required: <b>X</b> Feedback/comments required:	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Restricted</b>	No	

### Summary

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board is the statutory partnership that develops and oversees the delivery of Barnet's Community Safety Strategy. Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) is one of the key priorities in Barnet's current Community Safety Strategy.

The partnership have developed a new 2017-2020 VAWG Strategy for Barnet and this paper presents submits the new strategy to the Safer Communities Partnership Board to seek its sign off of the strategy and its agreement and endorsement of the objectives set out within it. On 21<sup>st</sup> June 2017 the draft strategy was presented to the Community Leadership Committee who gave their approval of it and endorsed its objectives.

This paper provides an overview of the Barnet's Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) strategy 2017- 2020. It outlines its aims and the partnership objectives. It sets out the strategic context of its development, how it responds to regional, national and international commitments and expected standards relating to the Violence against Women and Girls agenda. It includes details of the consultation and engagement exercise held locally to develop this strategy.

<b>Recommendation</b>
<b>1) That the Safer Communities Partnership Board agrees the Strategy and endorses the objectives set out in the Barnet's Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2017-2020.</b>

## **Why this report is needed**

- 1.1 At the last Safer Communities Partnership Board (April 2017) the Board took note of an update on the development of the London Borough of Barnet's Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2017- 2020 and the progress of the consultation and engagement work which was underway to support the development of the strategy.
- 1.2 The board noted that, following subsequent consultation (including a members' workshop) and presentations of the draft strategy to the Domestic Violence and Violence against Women and Girls Board (DVA VAWG Board) and the Community Leadership Committee, the final draft of the Strategy would be presented to the Safer Communities Partnership Board for final sign off. The consultation now being complete and the draft strategy having been presented to, and endorsed by, the DVA VAWG Board and the Community Leadership Committee (on the 21<sup>st</sup> June 2017) the final draft of the Strategy is, together with this report, provided to the board.
- 1.3 The consultation feedback has assisted in the development of the strategy which clearly sets out the on-going partnership commitment to work together to respond to and prevent VAWG in Barnet. This partnership focus is a central element to the strategy and is underpinned by the follow partnership objectives.
- 1.4 The four partnership objectives are:
  - i. Preventing Violence against women and girls
  - ii. Improving outcomes for victims and their children
  - iii. Holding perpetrators to account
  - iv. Enhancing joint working practices between agencies
- 1.5 Preventing violence against women and girls is everybody's business. We want to ensure that everyone can identify victims, and can intervene early to prevent situations from escalating to crisis point.

1.6 We also want to ensure that we understand the needs of victims and their families. This will help us to provide the best response we can, to intervene at the right time and providing them the right services.

1.7 This final draft strategy:

- Enables victims and survivors of domestic violence and abuse to feel supported, and encourages the local community to report instances of VAWG.
- Informs the community how we would like to work with them to reduce the risk of VAWG in Barnet.
- Provides clear direction on joint working for the strategic partners, voluntary and community group to ensure a consistent co-ordinated service.
- Sets out the VAWG priorities that partners can embed into their own organisational strategic and commissioning plans.
- Holds perpetrators to account for their behaviour through our zero tolerance approach to VAWG.
- Promotes a move towards a model of encouraging better collaboration and joined-up approaches between local authorities and health commissioners, and specialist VAWG service providers. The commissioning of intervention programmes will be guided by evidence based assessment of needs, and incorporate early intervention; establishing and embedding the best ways to help victims and their families; and taking steps to reduce the prevalence of domestic violence and abuse.

1.8 Our final draft strategy recognises and takes into account:

- The Government's 'Ending Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016 – 2020', which focuses on service provision, prevention, pursuing perpetrators and partnership working.
- The Home Office's 'Violence Against Women and Girls National Statement of Expectations' (NSE) published in December 2016, which outlines the expected standards for local areas when commissioning services.

1.9 Our approach is framed within a VAWG strategy because we know that these crimes are disproportionately gendered. However, we intend to benefit all victims of these crimes. Men and boys can also be victims of violence and abuse and so proposals supporting men's services will not be excluded from consideration in this strategy. Our strategy acknowledges the gendered nature of VAWG.

- 1.10 Our strategy puts the victim at the centre of service delivery; has a clear focus on perpetrators; keeping victims safe; and acknowledges the need to raise local awareness of the issues.
- 1.11 Based upon this strategy, the VAWG Delivery Group (a sub group of the Safer Communities Partnership Board) will agree an annual delivery plan and a set of partnership indicators that will measure success and outcomes against the objectives set out in the strategy. These will be reported to the VAWG Delivery Group Quarterly and the Safer Communities Partnership Board annually.
- 1.12 The delivery of the strategy will be overseen by Barnet's Safer Communities Partnership Board.

## **Consultation and Engagement**

### **2.1 Consultation of the strategy included:**

- Community Barnet workshop held on 27 February 2017
- Barnet Youth Forum workshop held 28 February 2017
- Service users workshop held on 06 March 2017
- All schools were consulted via School Circular on 20 February 2017
- Community Leadership Committee held on 8 March 2017
- VAWG Delivery Board held on 22 March 2017
- VAWG Forum held on 18 April 2017
- SCPB held on 28 April 2017
- Members workshop held on 8 May 2017

### **2.2 Feedback from the consultation highlighted that service users wanted the process for accessing help, which can often involve multiple agencies, to be as straightforward and clear as possible with strong co-ordination between the agencies involved. A related theme to emerge from the consultation was a desire for more integrated specialist services for children in families where DVA is present.**

### **2.3 This consultation feedback has assisted in the development of the strategy which clearly sets out the partnership commitment to work together to respond to and prevent DVA and VAWG in Barnet. In response to the feedback the strategy emphasises that “Preventing violence against women and girls is everybody’s business” with the aim of ensuring that everyone can identify victims, and can intervene early to prevent situations from escalating to crisis point.**

### **2.4 The strategy also has a focus on achieving the best outcomes for victims and their children, and is clear that our response needs to be co-ordinated and consistent; it needs to consider the whole family, particularly children. Early intervention and building resilience needs to remain a priority.**

## **Post-Decision Implementation**

### **3.1 Barnet’s Violence against women and Girls (VAWG) strategy 2017- 2020, once signed off, will replace the Domestic violence (DV) and VAWG Strategy 2013 – 2016. The new strategy has a focus on preventing VAWG, improving outcomes for victims and their children, holding perpetrators to account and enhancing joint working practices between agencies.**

- 3.2 The Barnet's VAWG Strategy 2017-2020 will be published on the council website supported by annual communications plan.

## **Background Papers**

### **23rd November 2016**

Agenda Item 7: Annual update on the 2016 Community Safety Strategic Assessment

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s36135/Preventing%20and%20Responding%20to%20Violence%20against%20Women%20and%20Girls%20Domestic%20Violence%20and%20Abuse%20VAWG%20.pdf>

[https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s30236/Appendix%201%202015\\_16%20Action%20Plan%20Review%202.pdf](https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s30236/Appendix%201%202015_16%20Action%20Plan%20Review%202.pdf)

### **28th April 2017**

Safer Communities Partnership Board, Agenda Item 5: Domestic Violence and Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls

[https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s39459/Agenda\\_Item\\_2\\_DVA%20VAWG%20data%20March%202017.pdf](https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s39459/Agenda_Item_2_DVA%20VAWG%20data%20March%202017.pdf)

### **21st June 2017**

Community Leadership Committee, Agenda Item 7: London Borough of Barnet Violence against Women and Girls(VAWG) Strategy 2017-2020

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s40298/London%20Borough%20of%20Barnet%20Violence%20against%20Women%20and%20GirlsVAWG%20Strategy%202017-2020.pdf>

## **Barnet Safer Communities Partnership**

**Supported by:**

Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board

Barnet Violence against Women and Girls Delivery Board

Barnet Violence against Women and Girls Forum

# **Barnet Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2017- 2020**



21 July 2017

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## Foreword

Preventing and responding to violence against women and girls remains a priority for Barnet's Safer Communities Partnership.

As more victims and survivors come forward to report domestic abuse and violence, we need to ensure that they get the support they need and that our services reduce the impact on children and families who witness incidents.

This strategy sets out our partnership commitment to work together to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG) including domestic violence and abuse (DVA) in Barnet.

We want to see an increase in reporting as a result of raised community awareness and victim confidence and an increase in prosecution and convictions for what can still be hidden crimes.

We want to see early intervention and prevention that builds resilience in families and contributes towards keeping Barnet as a family friendly borough.

We have committed to reviewing and developing our services so that fewer victims reach crisis point and that every victim is able to access co-ordinated support at the right time.

We will achieve these outcomes by raising public and professional awareness, providing early intervention, supporting victims and their families, and bringing perpetrators to justice.

We will not be complacent as we accept that this type of crime remains under reported. We will continue developing and delivering effective and accessible services that build resilience and increase the confidence of victims to come forward and seek assistance to stop problems escalating.

As chair of the Safer Communities Partnership Board and Chair of the Council's Community Leadership Committee I fully support this strategy and the approach set out within it.

I would like to thank all our partners from the statutory, private and voluntary sectors, and especially the officers, for their on-going commitment in working together to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in Barnet.

I also thank the brave victims who have demonstrated the strength and courage to come forward in difficult circumstances and report the abuse, showing trust in us to help them, their children and their families.

Cllr Longstaff

Chair of Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board

On behalf of the Safer Communities Partnership

## Executive Summary

Between 2012 and 2016, DVA calls to the police in Barnet increased from 3503 to 4990. As more victims and survivors come forward to report domestic abuse and violence, we want to ensure victims are able to access services that build victim resilience, reduce the risk of families reaching crisis point and reduce the impact on children who witness incidents. We also want to hold perpetrators to account for their behaviour.

Across the partnership, it costs Barnet an estimated £38 million<sup>1</sup> a year to respond to DVA and VAWG.

Partners across the borough include the Local Authority, Police, Clinical Commissioning Group, Public Health, National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Company, Health providers, voluntary and community groups.

By responding to VAWG early on and even preventing it, we will reduce the harm it causes to victims, their families and the wider community and make significant savings.

Barnet Council continue to fund specialist services for victims of DVA and VAWG; this includes refuge provision, IDVA<sup>2</sup> Service and the Domestic Violence MARAC<sup>3</sup>.

Between April 2016 and December 2016 Solace Women's Aid received 890 referrals to Barnet's IDVA service, 40 referrals for our refuge service and our DV MARAC, delivered by Hestia, received 226 referrals with 211 children within these households.

569 perpetrators were charged (as at December 2016) with 374 perpetrators cautioned (66% of total charged - in line with the rest of London overall). In 2015 Barnet council commissioned RISE to deliver our adult and young people's perpetrator service to support perpetrators in changing their behaviour. In 2016/2017 the programme received 42 referrals.

Our local partnership working has gone from strength to strength, with Barnet Homes, London Borough of Barnet, Solace Women's Aid and Jewish Women Aid securing £100,000 in March 2015 to set up an additional refuge and securing a further £100,000 in February 2017 to sustain the refuge provision, partnering up with Solace Women's Aid, IKWRO, Jewish Women's Aid, Asian Women's Resource Centre, IMECE Women's Centre and Mental Health services.

In September 2015 Barnet Homes working with partners including Victim Support, Jewish Women's Aid, Solace Women's Aid and 3 private solicitor firms (specialising in family law, housing and immigration), Barnet Magistrate and Cyber Care set up Barnet's One Stop Shop (OSS), a drop in service for early intervention and advice

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<sup>1</sup> London Borough of Barnet Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2014/15

<sup>2</sup> Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service

<sup>3</sup> Multi-agency risk assessment conference for high risk cases

for victims of DVA and VAWG. Since September 2015 to 30 March 2017, the OSS has responded to 433 cases.

In 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 our Local Children's Safeguarding Board (LCSB) prioritised DVA and the impact on children, actively supporting the partnership to respond to DVA and VAWG by:

- Including DVA in their Safeguarding training program
- Working with partners including Public Health and Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to raise £87,000 to fund an IRIS project to train 25 GP surgeries in Barnet. This project will be commissioned and delivered in 2017/2018.
- Initiating the use of the anti-social behaviour injunction (ASBI) to ensure perpetrators fully engage with a perpetrator services by using the positive requirement in the injunction. We are really pleased that Barnet Police with the support of the council and RISE, successfully secured the first ASB Injunction (ASBI) in the UK for a DVA case.

Partners in Barnet also came together to conduct a review into two domestic violence homicides. Barnet Community Safety Team led on the Domestic Violence Homicide Review (DHR) and received recognition from the Home Office who regarded one of the reviews as best practice. Both reviews had independent chairs. We are appreciative that the chairs conducted thorough reviews and provided clear recommendations and learning for the partnership. We would also like to acknowledge the engagement of the families of the victims with the review.

In April 2017, Barnet and Harrow Public Health procured new sexual health services for the North Central London sub-region which includes Barnet.

Good progress has been made since the previous strategy; however, all partners in Barnet recognise the need to continue to develop our response to DVA and VAWG.

Service users, when consulted as part of developing this strategy, highlighted the good support they received from our local services, this included Solace Women's Aid, the One Stop Shop and Victim Support. However, they also highlighted:

- The bureaucracy of getting help was difficult
- There were still multiple services they needed to approach and wanted better co-ordinated services
- Some felt that agencies did not believe them and staff required training in the softer skills to communicate with victims
- A desire for more integrated services for children in families where there is DVA

The consultation feedback has assisted in the development of this strategy which clearly sets out the on-going partnership commitment to work together to respond to and prevent DVA and VAWG in Barnet.

Preventing violence against women and girls is everybody's business. We want to ensure that everyone can identify victims, and can intervene early to prevent

situations from escalating to crisis point.

We also want to ensure that we understand the needs of victims and their families. This will help us to provide the best response we can, to intervene at the right time and providing them the right services.

VAWG cannot be addressed by any single agency. Statutory services, voluntary organisations and communities need to cooperate in increasing opportunities for victims to seek and access support. To achieve the best outcomes for victims and their children, our response needs to be co-ordinated and consistent; it needs to consider the whole family particularly children and early intervention needs to remain a priority.

This strategy:

- Enables victims and survivors of domestic violence and abuse to feel supported, and encourages the local community to report instances of VAWG.
- Informs the community how we would like to work with them to reduce the risk of VAWG in Barnet.
- Provides clear direction on joint working for the strategic partners, voluntary and community group to ensure a consistent co-ordinated service.
- Sets out the VAWG priorities that partners can embed into their own organisational strategic and commissioning plans.
- Holds perpetrators to account for their behaviour through our zero tolerance approach to VAWG.

Our strategy recognises the Government's 'Ending Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016 – 2020', which focuses on service provision, prevention, pursuing perpetrators and partnership working; and the Home Office's 'Violence Against Women and Girls National Statement of Expectations' (NSE) published in December 2016, which outlines the expected standards for local areas when commissioning services.

We have developed 4 shared partnership objectives that we will all work towards, these are:

1. Preventing Violence against Women and Girls
2. Improving outcomes for victims and their children
3. Holding perpetrators to account
4. Enhancing joint working practices between agencies

Our approach is framed within a VAWG strategy because we know that these crimes are disproportionately gendered. However, we intend to benefit all victims of these crimes. Men and boys can also be victims of violence and abuse and so proposals supporting men's services will not be excluded from consideration in this strategy.

Our strategy puts the victim at the centre of service delivery, has a clear focus on perpetrators, keeping victims safe, and acknowledges the need to raise local awareness of the issues. In developing this strategy we have consulted with users, elected members and our local partners. Our strategy also acknowledges the gendered nature of VAWG.

### **Definition of Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)**

VAWG is both a form of discrimination and a violation of human rights. Locally we have adopted the United Nations Declaration on Elimination of Violence against Women<sup>4</sup>, which defines violence against women as:

*‘Any act of gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women [or girls], including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty’ (1993, Article 1)*

The definition incorporates a wide range of abusive behaviours including physical, sexual, financial, emotional or psychological violence, economic abuse and sexual exploitation.

VAWG can take place at home, work or in public places such as on the street or public transport. It is important that VAWG is not seen as a series of incidents or assaults which an individual experience; instead, VAWG describes violent and oppressive patterns of behaviour and practises which achieve power and control over women and girls. It impacts on the physical safety, health and emotional well-being of individuals and impacts on families, carers, children and the community as a whole.

This strategy covers the following forms of VAWG:

- Sexual violence, abuse and exploitation
- Sexual harassment and bullying
- Stalking
- Trafficking and forced prostitution
- Domestic violence and abuse
- Coercive and controlling behaviour
- Female genital mutilation (FGM)
- Forced marriage
- Honour based violence

### **Domestic violence and abuse**

In certain sections below, this strategy focuses on domestic violence and abuse (DVA). DVA is one strand of VAWG.

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is: any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse

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<sup>4</sup> United Nations Declaration on Elimination of Violence towards Women (1993), <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/a48r104.htm> (last accessed 27.06.16)

between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional.<sup>5</sup>

Controlling behaviour covers a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten the victim.

The family members are: mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister and grandparents who may be directly-related, in-laws or step-family.

## **Strategic Context**

### National Strategic Context

Addressing VAWG is recognised as a priority area regionally, nationally and internationally. The UN Declaration (above) was adopted by the General Assembly in 1993. This was followed by a resolution of intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women in 2009. In 2010, the Mayor of London published 'The Way Forward' - a London-wide plan aimed at ending all forms of violence against women in London. The strategy was refreshed in 2013.

In March 2016, the Government published its 'Ending Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016 to 2020' – outlining a commitment to make tackling VAWG everyone's business, and outlining plans for increased support for service commissioners to assist women who have experienced violence.

In December 2016 the Home Office published 'Violence against Women and Girls National Statement of Expectations' (NSE) - outlining the expected standards for local areas when commissioning services. In addition, the Government has enacted legislation including mandatory reporting for FGM, forced marriage protection orders and the new offence of 'coercive control'.

The 'Police and Crime Plan 2017-2020' also refers to tackling VAWG as a priority.

## **Equalities**

Our approach is framed within a VAWG strategy because DVA and VAWG disproportionately affect women and girls. However, we are committed to ensuring that all victims of DVA or VAWG receive a sensitive, appropriate response and the right support.

We acknowledge that men and boys also experience and are affected by the range of issues that encompass VAWG. It is important to ensure appropriate service

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<sup>5</sup> Domestic violence and abuse - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK. (2013). <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse>

responses are in place to support male victims - noting that gender may be an additional barrier to seeking help. Male victims and those impacted are included in all aspects of our strategy, particularly our prevention and awareness raising work. We hope to engage with more men and boys in Barnet about DVA issues.

Other groups may face additional barriers that prevent them from seeking help - including those from black, asian, minority, ethnic and refugee (BAMER) communities, disabled victims, elderly victims, the LGBT community, those with no recourse to public funds, those with complex needs and/or substance users and those under the age of 18 years old. Some groups also face language issues and are not able to express their feelings and experiences while some others experience the cultural expectations which may deter them from making reports. We will seek to ensure that our services meet individuals' needs in a sensitive and consistent manner, in line with the relevant legislation.

### **Violence against Women and Girls in Barnet**

It is widely acknowledged that all strands of VAWG are underreported<sup>6</sup>, and that many victims/survivors do not come to the attention of services. Over the next three years, a key priority for the partnership will be to increase this reporting.

Appendix 1 provides data for VAWG in Barnet at the time of writing this strategy.

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<sup>6</sup> See for example: Home Office (2013) *Ending Violence Against Women and Girls*, London: Home Office; Palermo, T., Bleck, J. and Peterman, A. (2014) 'Tip of the Iceberg: Reporting and Gender Based Violence in Developing Countries', *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 179(5), pp.602-612; Allnock, D., Radford, L., Bunting, L., Price, A., Morgan-Klein, N., Ellis, J. and Stafford, A. (2012) 'In Demand: Therapeutic Services for Children and Young People who have Experienced Sexual Abuse', *Child Abuse Review*, 21, pp.318-334; Kimmel, M. (2002) "Gender Symmetry" in Domestic Violence: A Substantive and Methodological Research Review', *Violence Against Women*, 8(11), pp.1332-1363; Dragiewicz, M. and DeKeseredy, W.S. (2012) 'Claims about women's use of non-fatal force in intimate relationships: A contextual review of Canadian research', *Violence Against Women*, XX(X), pp.1-19; Lea, S. and Lynn, N. (2012) 'Dialogic Reverberations: Police, Domestic Abuse, and the Discontinuance of Case', *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, XX(X), pp.1-24

<sup>4</sup> This figure has been extrapolated from the Home

## **Partnership Objective 1: Prevent Violence against Women and Girls**

*How: By changing attitudes and behaviour that foster violence against women and girls, and by intervening earlier*

We will make prevention and early intervention a core foundation of our approach to tackling VAWG. Once patterns of violence are entrenched the harder it is to break the cycle of abuse, support victims to recovery and independence, and deter perpetrators. We recognise that abuse can happen at any stage of a person's life, this strategy will take a life course approach to ensure all victims – and their families – have access to the right support at the right time to help them live free from domestic violence and abuse.

### Schools and Education

We will continue to work with schools and higher education establishments to educate young people and teenagers about healthy relationships, abuse and informed consent and raise awareness of key issues like 'sexting' and online abuse. We will also ensure staff are trained and school safeguarding policies and procedures address the broader areas of VAWG for example honour based violence, FGM, forced marriage.

### Non-formal learning

We will pursue a preventative approach within non-formal learning systems by identifying and educating high risk groups - such as looked after children (LAC), care leavers and young offenders.

### Protecting people online

We will consider any further local or national risk analyses on the use of online dating services by perpetrators for purposes of targeting and abusing women. We will ensure that appropriate safety advice is provided and that all victims have the confidence to report these crimes. This includes raising the awareness of:

- The new law, introduced in 2015, making 'revenge porn' a specific criminal offence.
- The national 'revenge porn' helpline
- The Stop Online Abuse website, established in 2015, providing practical advice for women and LGBT adults on how to recognise abuse, how to report it, and how to get online content removed.

### Challenging and responding to harmful practices: FGM, Forced Marriage, Honour Based Violence

Locally we will continue to challenge the cultural attitudes that may underpin practices of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Honour Based Violence (HBV) and Forced Marriage (FM) and ensure professionals are supported and have the confidence to identify and confront these issues.



These crimes have historically been hidden and we want more victims to have the confidence to come forward to get the support they need and that perpetrators are brought to justice. In order to do this, we, the workforce across the partnership will be trained and supported to identify cases earlier and ensure that enforcement action is pursued.

To do this, we must make sure that our local police and partnership response is as good as it can be, and seeks the support of the central FGM, HBV and FM Unit to obtain best practice and receive outreach support.

We will also monitor and understand the prevalence of FGM, HBV and FM in Barnet. We will continue to take action to safeguard girls and women from harm.

#### Earlier identification and intervention to prevent abuse

We will make VAWG 'everyone's business' across all agencies in Barnet and the wider public, ensuring women can seek help in a range of everyday settings as they go about their daily lives – for example with housing providers, job centres, community organisations and employers – and secure appropriate support from specialist victim services. Every point of interaction with a victim will be seen as an opportunity for intervention.

Identifying victims and offenders at the earliest opportunity, intervening effectively to prevent violence and abuse from escalating and tackling high-rates of re-victimisation and re-offending will be a key priority across the partnership.

We will engage with the public through awareness campaigns, and will consider new and emerging programmes for Barnet - for example the bystander programme that will provide additional opportunities for victims to receive the help they need.

#### Moving to an integrated approach that builds on family and community resilience

We recognise how DVA impacts on different family members, and that preventing escalation is vital for victims and their children.

We will develop a wider, consistent approach where the risk and need identification for all members of a family is co-ordinated.

We will consider best practice<sup>7</sup> developed elsewhere - where health, schools, and housing providers work together to identify and support victims and their families at an earlier stage and provide effective wrap-around support.

#### The role of our local health service

<sup>7</sup> For example, SafeLives' 'One Front Door' and Women's Aid's 'Change that Lasts' models are two approaches based on providing a wrap-around package of care for victims and their families which can help transform how services are structured.

Abused women identify health care workers as the professionals they would most likely speak to about their experiences<sup>8</sup>. In addition, abused women use health care services more than non-abused women.

GPs, community midwives, health visitors, mental health, drug and alcohol services, sexual health and A&E staff are all well placed to identify abuse. These professionals can intervene early and direct victims to the most appropriate statutory and non-statutory services and support victims to get their lives back sooner. The new NHS mandate recognises the vital role of the NHS in tackling abuse and violence.

The Royal College of Nursing (RCN) is committed to improving health care professionals' understanding of the impacts of domestic abuse.<sup>9</sup>

We will continue to support our local health service, this includes funding and commissioning a local Identification & Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS) model for Barnet<sup>10</sup>.

We will continue to work closely with our mental health services, to improve the local response for both victims and perpetrators. BEHMT have recently been awarded a grant by NHS (E) to establish a Trust IDVA service to be deployed in Barnet. This was supported and brokered by the BSAB and BSCB.

We will support the 'Spotting the Signs' toolkit for sexual health clinic workers to engage and support young girls abused by gangs.

#### Women and girls affected or involved in gangs

Women and girls can experience significant harm as a result of their association with gang members. Barnet Council's Family Services will continue to work with partners to address girls and gangs and child sexual exploitation through our local Gang's Strategy and Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy<sup>11</sup>.

We will work with local communities, police and schools to investigate whether there is provision for supporting boys and girls involved in gangs to change their behaviour.

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<sup>8</sup> [http://www.domesticviolencelondon.nhs.uk/uploads/downloads/DH\\_4126619.pdf](http://www.domesticviolencelondon.nhs.uk/uploads/downloads/DH_4126619.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.rcn.org.uk/clinical-topics/domestic-violence-and-abuse>

<sup>10</sup> (IRIS) model in health practices - a domestic violence and abuse training, support and referral programme to support GPs in asking about and responding to such disclosures.

<sup>11</sup>

[https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s29149/Agenda\\_item\\_3\\_Appendix\\_1\\_Gangs\\_and\\_Serious\\_Youth\\_Violence\\_Delivery\\_Plan\\_January\\_2016\\_January\\_2018.pdf](https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s29149/Agenda_item_3_Appendix_1_Gangs_and_Serious_Youth_Violence_Delivery_Plan_January_2016_January_2018.pdf)

[http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0ahUKEwin176yg4vUAhXmNpoKHfeVAQkQFggMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.proceduresonline.com%2Fbarnet%2Ffs%2Fuser\\_controlled\\_lcms\\_area%2Fuploaded\\_files%2FCSE%2520Information%2520and%2520Workflow%2520without%2520links.docx&usg=AFQjCNE-aiGxgHV962uT1hBcwzChxQCCmQ](http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0ahUKEwin176yg4vUAhXmNpoKHfeVAQkQFggMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.proceduresonline.com%2Fbarnet%2Ffs%2Fuser_controlled_lcms_area%2Fuploaded_files%2FCSE%2520Information%2520and%2520Workflow%2520without%2520links.docx&usg=AFQjCNE-aiGxgHV962uT1hBcwzChxQCCmQ)

### Women and girls affected by Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Many girls and young women are affected by CSE. This strategy recognises the need for a greater focus on CSE prevention and intervention outside of gang a contexts - for example with looked after children, care leavers and young people.

### Perpetrators: Changing behaviours to prevent abuse and re-offending

A sustainable approach to prevention depends on changing perpetrators' attitudes and behaviours. We recognise the importance of tackling perpetrators as the root cause of abuse<sup>12</sup>.

Following a service review, in 2016 Barnet Council commissioned an adult and young person's domestic violence perpetrator programme. The borough's VAWG Delivery Group will monitor the programme's outcomes.

Locally, we expect to see an increased use of protection orders available to tackle domestic abuse, forced marriage, sex offenders and those who risk causing sexual harm.

We will take a proactive and robust approach to perpetrators in terms of the risk posed to victims and effective interventions to change perpetrators' behaviours.

We will work with the perpetrator programme provider in Barnet to: increase knowledge and understanding of perpetrators' behaviour; understand the family and community context that perpetrators operate within; and determine whether wider safeguarding issues need to be considered.

Barnet MARAC identifies that perpetrators often have complex needs, and that perpetrators come into contact with other services and systems such as mental health, substance misuse or homelessness services. We will consult with services about detecting and responding to perpetrators, and managing the risk they pose to their partners/ex-partners and the wider community. We will actively use orders for example Criminal Behaviour Orders and anti-social behaviour injunctions. These orders not only set out what the perpetrator is not allowed to do but also set out positive requirements i.e. services and/or programmes the perpetrator must engage in that will change their behaviour – non engagement results in a breach of the order.

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.dur.ac.uk/resources/criva/ProjectMirabalfinalreport.pdf>

## **Partnership Objective 2: Improve outcomes for victims and their children**

*How? By intervening in the right way, at the right time, with the right services*

There will be a continued focus on improving outcomes for victims and their children - to ensure they can access the right support at the right time by the right service. We will ensure that the victim is at the centre of service delivery and will ensure that services are flexible and responsive to the victim's experience and voice.

We will ensure that victims have access to a broad diversity of provision which will meet the needs of all groups and individuals - whether long-term or more recent residents of Barnet. It has been recommended that Barnet pursues targeted work to reach diverse groups - particularly BAMER, LGBT and Disabled victims of VAWG.

We recognise that on occasion, services cannot contact victims and that cases may be closed after failed contacts. To ensure that victims do not slip through the net, we must address this issue in a coordinated manner.

We expect that embedding VAWG as everyone's business, improving agencies' ability to identify abuse early, and supporting increased reporting will place a greater demand on local services.

See Appendix 2 for a list of specialist services that support a diverse range of victims in Barnet.

### Future commissioning

The National Statement of Expectations (NSE) December 2016 sets out measures that Barnet should put in place to ensure that our response to VAWG issues is collaborative, robust and effective. We will take a strategic, system-wide approach to commissioning, acknowledging the gendered nature of VAWG.

Our commissioning will be based on our local needs assessment and the best available evidence of what works, innovating where necessary to meet new or complex challenges. We will involve local specialist providers with input from victims, local authorities, health, police, education, housing, and the wider third sector.

Where possible, we will work together to pool budgets across different agencies to make the best use of available resources.

Our local strategic approach will support models of earlier integrated interventions with victims, perpetrators and their families, at the same time as maintaining crisis provision. For most high risk victims at crisis point, refuge and rape crisis centres will continue to be provided as it is a proven source of support.

Our services understand that women may travel far from home when fleeing violence. We will work towards making our local provision open to all - recognising that some women from our own area are likely to seek support elsewhere. We will

consider future opportunities of collaboration across local authority boundaries and services.

### **Partnership Objective 3: Hold perpetrators to account**

*How? : Through enforcement, and placing the onus on them to change their behaviour*

Where abuse does happen, perpetrators must be brought to justice. We will continue to ensure that effective sanctions are taken against perpetrators, and that they are prevented from influencing children and other vulnerable people from becoming perpetrators in turn.

In investigating and prosecuting VAWG crimes, we will promote an even stronger focus on ensuring every report of violence and abuse is treated seriously from the time it is reported; every victim is treated with dignity and every investigation and prosecution is conducted thoroughly and professionally. Evidence-led prosecutions will continue to be the focus of our approach.

The introduction of the new domestic abuse offence of coercive or controlling behaviour in an intimate or family relationship should lead to a further increase in referrals and prosecutions for these offences.

The court process can be lengthy but victims may not be able, nor want, to proceed to that stage if their first experience of the criminal justice system was negative. It is imperative that the first response by the police to all victims - particularly those who are vulnerable - is right first time, every time.

We will support sustainable behaviour change and robust disruption to reduce re-offending. Although this will not be possible for all offenders, it is a critical element in stopping perpetrators moving from one victim to another.

#### Supporting victims through the criminal justice system

The process of bringing an offender to justice can be challenging and distressing for victims of VAWG. Many victims wish to remain living with the suspect and don't want to pursue their prosecution. While in many cases a victimless prosecution is appropriate, we recognise this dilemma and would like to support victims through VAWG victim/survivor or perpetrator work.

Interventions with perpetrators will focus on victims' safety, behavioural change, harm reduction and risk management. Services should meet the needs of perpetrators who have complex needs e.g. drug/alcohol dependency, mental health issues, and homelessness.

Barnet has recently (March 2017) secured the one of the first ASB injunctions in relation to DVA the country, and we will monitor the outcomes of this pilot.

Vulnerable victims and witnesses are being provided with a greater opportunity to give evidence from a location away from the court. While victim testimony is important, we must ensure that all possible evidence is considered when building a

case - so that evidence-led prosecutions ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice without victims undergoing unnecessarily adversarial court procedures.

To support local victims in the criminal justice process and hold perpetrators to account, Barnet police will be using body-worn cameras to gather evidence at domestic abuse incidents. Cameras will record the offender's behaviour, the responses of adult and child victims, and the scene itself.

Victims identify on-going contact with key workers and professionals and being kept up-to-date with developments as important issues. Better use of technology is allowing victims access to information about the status of their case. For example, TrackMyCrime is a secure online system, hosted on police.uk which allows victims of crime to receive updates from the police on the investigation of their case. The system does not replace existing forms of communication, but provides greater choice for victims about when they receive an update on their case and how they interact with the police.

Locally, the Shiva Foundation<sup>13</sup> promotes anti trafficking within the hotel industry.

### Prostitution

We remain committed to tackling the harm and exploitation that can be associated with prostitution, whilst giving those who want to leave prostitution every opportunity to find routes out.

Our priority in this context is public protection: people involved in prostitution can be particularly vulnerable to sexual and other violent crime, and may in fact be victims of child sexual exploitation or modern slavery.

### Supporting female offenders affected by violence and abuse

We know that many victims of sexual, physical and emotional abuse can also be drawn into offending behaviour<sup>14</sup>. The proportion of female prisoners that report experiencing some form of abuse during their childhood is twice as high as among male prisoners - with many reporting that their offending was to support their partner or someone else's substance misuse.

Nationally, models are being developed that provide effective joined-up approaches to addressing the complex needs of female offenders<sup>15</sup>, and produce improved outcomes for these victims.

The National Offender Management Service (NOMS) published 'Better Outcomes for Women'<sup>16</sup> earlier this year. This publication sets out the commissioning principles for developing services for women in the criminal justice system.

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<sup>13</sup> <http://www.shivafoundation.org.uk/>

<sup>14</sup> [http://www.womensaid.org.uk/domestic\\_violence\\_topic.asp?section=0001000100220048&sectionTitle=Women+in+prison](http://www.womensaid.org.uk/domestic_violence_topic.asp?section=0001000100220048&sectionTitle=Women+in+prison)

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/achieving-better-outcomes-for-women-offenders>

A new national helpline will also be rolled out for female offenders so that they can obtain support whilst in custody and on release. This follows a pilot helpline delivered at HMP Holloway by Women's Aid and Refuge.

Locally, reducing re-offending is one of the key priorities of the Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB). This priority is delivered through a sub group of the SCPB – The Reducing Re-offending Delivery Group. In addition, Barnet has in place an Integrated Offender Management Scheme – IOM, providing increased engagement and interventions with the most persistent offenders in Barnet. This group will ensure that Barnet female offenders can access the help they need to rebuild their lives and break the cycle of offending.

### Sharing intelligence

Sharing intelligence across agencies enables better protection of those who might be at risk. Border Force works closely with the police and airlines on joint FGM operations to target high risk flights and to raise awareness, especially during the school holidays when girls may be most at risk. Border Force Officers, both in the UK and abroad, provide crucial extra intelligence and carry out additional checks on passengers in support of these operations.

In addition, Border Force's Safeguarding and Trafficking Teams have been given advanced training on FGM and forced marriage, including on what to look out for on the equipment which may be used to carry out FGM, so they have the right skills to spot potential perpetrators and deal sensitively with potential victims of FGM.

### Tackling online offending

The internet has revolutionised how we communicate and share information but it has also been used as a vehicle for online abuse, harassment, bullying and stalking. An 'online flag' allows police forces to record crimes such as stalking and harassment that take place online. New questions in the Crime Survey for England and Wales mean that VAWG crimes with an online component will be identified. This data will be published in due course.

Legislation to deal with internet trolls, cyber-stalking and harassment, and perpetrators of grossly offensive, obscene or menacing behaviour has been strengthened. The Government has also acted in response to new kinds of online offending, for example by introducing a new law making the fast growing incidence of 'revenge porn' a specific criminal offence.

## **Partnership Objective 4: Develop joint working practices between agencies**

*How? We will develop our joint working practices to provide a consistent, co-ordinated response to victims and their children.*

### Ensuring we remain an effective partnership

Standing Together's 'Guide to effective domestic violence partnerships' provides a useful overview of components of 'Excellent Partnerships' based on research with 10 partnerships across the UK<sup>17</sup>, including London. Taking this guide into account the VAWG Delivery Group will ensure:

- We have shared objectives, vision, joint responsibility and equality between partners
- We have clear structures and governance in place, with two way information flow, accountability and space for both strategic and operational input
- We have a partnership strategy and action plan setting out who is doing what and when, and ensuring that outputs and outcomes are measurable
- We have partnership and agency-specific policies, protocols and processes to ensure effective project delivery
- We use data to measure and define success
- The partnership has good representation from all agencies – including the voluntary sector
- There is clear co-ordination across the partnership - supported by the Community Safety Team
- There is continuous training and a commitment to effective change, awareness raising and skill development across the partnership workforce
- We have specialist services to respond to VAWG
- Our approach considers and meets the needs of Barnet's diverse community
- Victims and survivors will be consulted on all areas of the strategy and service provision

### Multi-agency working

The complex nature of VAWG requires organisations from statutory services (including health, local authorities, police, the Crown Prosecution Service and probation) and voluntary and community services to work together.

Future auditing will consider how individual services contribute to keeping victims safe. Future audits will also consider the quality of the partnerships and the ways that joint-working is scrutinised.

We will develop a more integrated approach to multi-agency working that focuses on victims, their families and perpetrators. We will continue to develop models of multi-agency working, and note that these models contribute to positive outcomes for victims of VAWG.

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<sup>17</sup> Standing Together Against Domestic Violence, (2013), In Search of Excellence: A Guide to Effective Domestic Violence Partnerships.



Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)<sup>18</sup> are a statutory requirement led by Barnet SCPB and co-ordinated by the Council's Community Safety Team. DHRs are a multi-agency response to domestic violence and abuse. We will continue to promote learning from the two DHRs conducted in Barnet in 2015/2016.

A new FGM mandatory reporting duty is now in force. The duty requires regulated health and social care professionals and teachers to report 'known' cases of FGM in under-18s to the police. The national multi-agency guidance for all frontline professionals on FGM will be reviewed and put on a statutory footing.

The aim of this statutory footing is to increase the number of referrals to the police, increase prosecutions<sup>19</sup> and to strengthen our understanding of this form of abuse. The VAWG Delivery Group will monitor the local implementation of this duty.

Effective multi-agency responses are also critical in managing adolescent to parent violence. An information guide is available to support police, youth justice, health, education, social care, safeguarding and housing service providers and practitioners to respond to and prevent adolescent to parent violence. We will ensure that this is promoted locally.

#### Making VAWG 'everyone's Business'<sup>20</sup>

A recent Home Office review of services indicated that 85% of victims of domestic abuse seek help from professionals at least five times before they receive the support that they need.<sup>21</sup> Locally, it is vital that better use is made of these critical opportunities for identification and support.

We will make VAWG 'everyone's business' across all agencies and the wider public, ensuring women can secure appropriate support from specialist victim services, and seek help in a range of everyday settings – for example with housing providers, job centres and employers. Every point of interaction with a victim will be seen as an opportunity for intervention not to be missed.

We will develop a VAWG community engagement campaign programme = making VAWG everyone's business. We will work with local partners to develop reporting mechanisms and referral pathways to better enable victims to come forward and access the support they need. This will include community/faith groups - as this strategy recognises the likelihood of increase of refugee communities with multiple needs, and also recognises that certain groups may only seek to engage with their community or faith groups.

We will carry out a training needs analysis before developing a training programme that will enable groups and stakeholders to spot all forms of abuse and take the appropriate action.

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<sup>18</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/revised-statutory-guidance-for-the-conduct-of-domestic-homicide-reviews>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mandatory-reporting-of-female-genital-mutilation-procedural-information>

<sup>20</sup> Taken from the HMIC report in domestic abuse: <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wpcontent/uploads/2014/04/improving-the-police-response-to-domestic-abuse.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Review led by Department of Communities and Local Government

## Domestic Abuse and Housing

A housing officer may be a victim's first port of call, and is ideally placed to identify perpetrators and those at risk - including children. We will continue to support local housing professionals to obtain the necessary knowledge and skills to recognise domestic abuse and to know how to take action. We will ensure that all housing staff receive specialist training on domestic abuse and housing law, to be able to meet their statutory duties and to provide appropriate signposting and support.

People with no recourse<sup>22</sup> to public funds (NRPF) generally cannot access local authority accommodation because places are paid through housing benefit. These individuals face the same difficulty in accessing women's refuges. We will work in a coordinated way to support homeless victims with NRPF who approach their local authority for housing assistance.

Barnet Homes' DVA One Stop Shop is delivered through a multi-agency partnership of specialist professionals, IDVAs, police and solicitors, all in one location. The One Stop Shop produces effective outcomes for victims of VAWG. Barnet Homes' Sanctuary Scheme provides free extra security measures for victims of VAWG - if it is safe for them to remain in their homes.

The Pan London Housing Reciprocal agreement provides victims of domestic abuse with secure housing the option to flee to another safe borough of their choice in London without losing their secure tenancy.

## Public transport

In partnership with the British Transport Police (BTP), the Government commissioned a Rapid Evidence Assessment entitled 'What works in reducing sexual harassment and sexual offending on public transport nationally and internationally?', to provide greater safety for women and girls.

An outcome from this assessment was the '**report it to stop it**' campaign. The campaign encourages more active engagement from bystanders, and will be supported by a wider range of technological options to improve mechanisms for reporting. We will work with our local British Transport Police to understand the prevalence of VAWG in Barnet transport networks, ensure there is a local response in place and that our local public transport remains a safe mode of travel for our women and girls.

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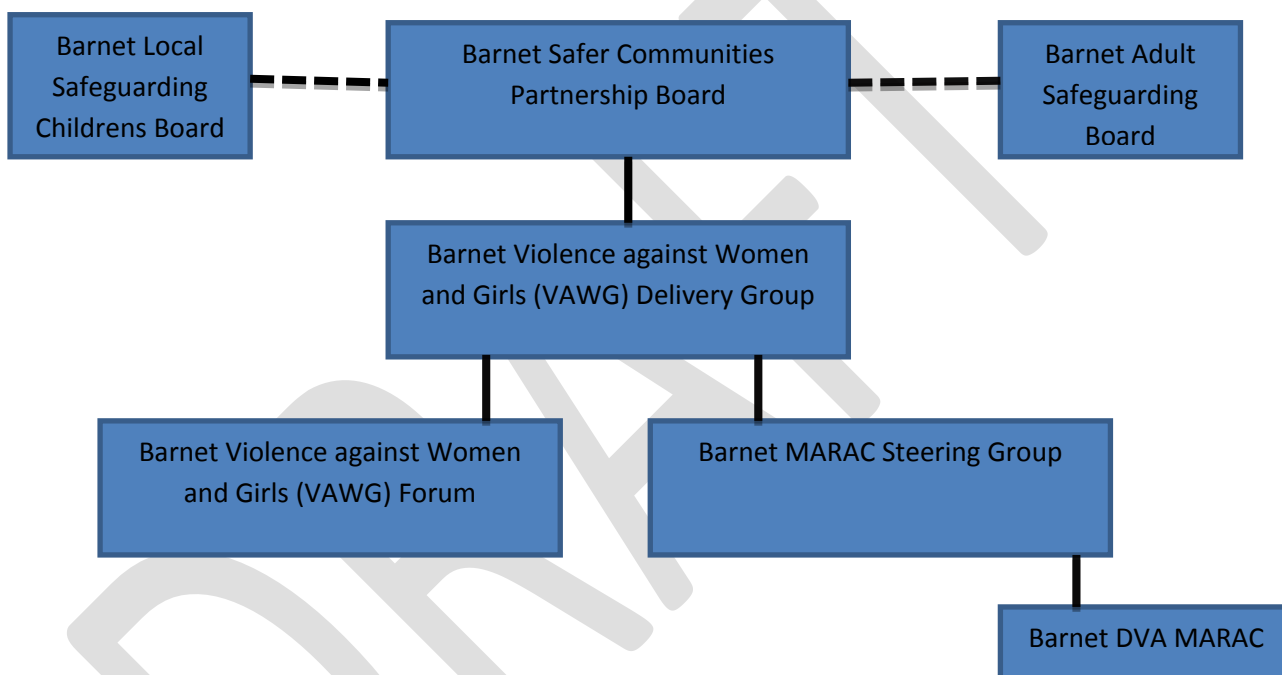
<sup>22</sup> people subject to immigration control such as those on a partner's, work or student visa, or who have been refused asylum from accessing certain public funds including most welfare benefits and social housing. EEA citizens who are not "exercising their Treaty rights" (neither working nor studying) or who are not the family member of someone who has the right to reside in the UK, also have no recourse to public funds.

## Delivering the Strategy

### Governance

This strategy will be overseen by Barnet's VAWG Delivery Group - a sub group of Barnet's Safer Communities Partnership Board (the statutory board overseeing delivery of Barnet's Community Safety Partnership Plan, which includes a priority on responding to and preventing violence against women and girls).

Diagram 1: Barnet VAWG governance chart



## 4. Measuring Success

The VAWG Delivery Group will agree an annual delivery plan and a set of partnership indicators that will measure success and outcomes against the objectives set out in this strategy. These will be reported to the VAWG Delivery Group Quarterly and the Safer Communities Partnership Board.

## 5. Co-ordinating delivery

To support this Strategy, we will create a three year (2017-2020) partnership action plan - or 'logical framework' - that will guide data monitoring and evaluation. The framework will include key indicators of success, outcomes and outputs, and will explain how data will be collected, when and by whom.

The indicators will help us to observe, measure and validate performance - to show whether progress has been made as planned, and provide early warning signs if

things go wrong. Indicators will assist in identifying where changes might need to be made in practice or to the strategy.

During implementation, data will be discussed and analysed on a regular basis at VAWG Forum and VAWG Delivery Board - to redress areas of poor performance. Data will inform decision-making, and will be reported to all stakeholders where relevant. In relation to the performance monitoring of the VAWG Strategy the VAWG Delivery Board will report to and be accountable to the Safer Communities Partnership Board.

Data evaluation will look for planned and unplanned outcomes and impact, and will tell us what change has occurred and why. Data evaluation will make the partnership accountable, and new knowledge that is generated will be made available to stakeholders and to outside agencies. Learning from data evaluation will steer funding applications within future commissioning processes.

DRAFT

## **Appendix 1: Data on VAWG within Barnet**

- In the rolling year from October 2015-September 2016, Barnet had the 6th lowest rate of recorded domestic abuse in London. The domestic incident rate is 13 per 1000 population<sup>23</sup>
- For rolling year to September 2016, the number of domestic abuse offences in Barnet is 2522 which represents 6 % increase from last year<sup>24</sup>
- Rolling year September 2016, 539 sexual offences were recorded which represents ' 22.8% increase on the previous 12 months
- Around 33% of reported Domestic Abuse Violence with injury offences result in the suspect being identified and charged (or other action being taken against the suspect) <sup>25</sup>
- Women account for less than 15% of suspects for crime in Barnet overall. However more than 50% of victims of violent offences in Barnet (Violent crime, robbery, sexual) are female
- Barnet Family Services completed statutory social work assessments on over 800 children where DV was a noted factor
- The average number of cases referred to the Barnet Domestic Violence Multi-agency Risk Assessment Case Conference<sup>26</sup> has increased from an average of around 35 per quarter in 2012/13 to around 70 per quarter by 2016.
- During 2013/14, Barnet Homes placed 45 victims who were made homeless because of domestic violence into emergency accommodation and from January to December 2016, 25 victims were placed in emergency temporary accommodation, while 21 moved to Barnet Homes women's refuge in the same year with support and smooth on options Comparing the 12-month periods 2013/14 and 2016, almost the same number of DV victims (45:46) made homeless applications because of domestic violence but the difference is the level of support and smooth move on housing options offered at Barnet Homes women's refuge instead of isolated temporary accommodation.

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<sup>23</sup> <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research/crime%20domestic-and-sexual>

<sup>24</sup> Ibid 5

<sup>25</sup> In the rolling 12 months to January 2017

<sup>26</sup> case conference to discuss high risk cases

### **Footnote**

*The official definition for sanction detection is: 'A sanctioned detection occurs when (1) a notifiable offence (crime) has been committed and recorded; (2) a suspect has been identified and is aware of the detection; (3) the CPS evidential test is satisfied; (4) the victim has been informed that the offence has been detected, and; (5) the suspect has been charged, reported for summons, or cautioned, been issued With a penalty notice for disorder or the offence has been taken into consideration when an offender is sentenced.*

*'Flatley, Kershaw, Smith, Chaplin and Moon (2010) BCS - Crime in England and Wales 2009/10*

- The Barnet's Sanctuary Scheme enables some DV victims to remain in their home by making it safe and secure. In 2013/14, 76 survivors were helped in this way. From April 2015 to March 2016 another 43 clients were also helped.
- The needs analysis conducted to inform the 2014 Barnet Early Intervention and Prevention Strategy showed domestic violence as one of the 8 themes or problems which are most likely to drive poor outcomes for Barnet families. It also found that victims with complex needs or facing multiple disadvantages including domestic violence, alcohol/drugs and mental health were the most prevalent causes of poor outcomes.
- The proportion of DVA victims who are repeat victims (based on incidents reported to the police) has remained stable at around 25% - 26% over the last three years.
- Barnet MARAC performance data for April 2014 – March 2015 shows a 24.8% increase in the number of referrals in comparison to the previous year's data, with the total number of victims discussed at the MARAC being 306 with 97.7% of them being female victims. There were 353 children involved in these households, 3.3% of victims discussed have a disability, 3.6% have poor mental health, 6.2% have alcohol/substance misuse problems and 2.6% have both poor mental health and substance misuse problems.
- Referrals into the Barnet MARAC frequently feature perpetrators with mental health, substance use (in particular alcohol) and/or both mental health and substance as contributory factors of harm. In the period between April to December 2016, 45% of repeat victimisation cases has substance use as an issue

## **Appendix 2: List of specialist VAWG services in Barnet**

### Central Government Funded Services

Services funded by central government that support Barnet victims are:

- The North London Rape Crisis Service – supporting Barnet victims of rape
- Forced Marriage Unit – supporting victims and survivors of forced marriage
- National Domestic Violence Help Line – Providing advice and emergency accommodation for victims wanting to flee domestic violence
- Pan London DV Reciprocal agreement
- 1 Women's Refuge funded by DCLG

### Services Commissioned by Barnet Council

- Refuge provision(2)
- Independent Domestic Violence Abuse Advocacy Service
- Perpetrator Programmes (adults and young people)
- Barnet Domestic Violence multi-agency risk assessment Conference (DV MARAC)
- Multi-agency VAWG training programme

### Services Commissioned by CCG/Public Health

- Mental Health IDVA

### Services Commissioned by pooling of partnership budgets

- IRIS programme

### In-house specialist partnership services

- Specialist Domestic Violence Court (led by North West London Local Justice Area)
- Barnet One Stop Shop (led by Barnet Homes)
- Barnet Sanctuary Scheme (delivered by Barnet Homes)

### **Appendix 3: Forms and definitions of Violence against women<sup>27</sup>**

**Female genital mutilation (FGM)** – involves the complete or partial removal or alteration of external genitalia for non-medical reasons. It is mostly carried out on young girls at some time between infancy and the age of 15. Unlike male circumcision, which is legal in many countries, it is now illegal across much of the globe, and its extensive harmful health consequences are widely recognised.

**Forced Marriage** - A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in some cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used. The pressure put on people to marry against their will can be physical (including threats, actual physical violence and sexual violence), emotional and psychological (for example when someone is made to feel they are bringing shame on the family) or financial abuse (taking the victims wages or not giving them any money). Forced marriage is a crime and an abuse of human rights.

**Honour based violence** – violence committed to protect or defend the ‘honour’ of a family and/or community. Women, especially young women, are the most common targets, often where they have acted outside community boundaries of perceived acceptable feminine/sexual behaviour. In extreme cases, the woman may be killed.

**Prostitution and trafficking** – women and girls are forced, coerced or deceived to enter into prostitution and/or to keep them there. Trafficking involves the recruitment, transportation and exploitation of women and children for the purposes of prostitution and domestic servitude across international borders and within countries (‘internal trafficking’).

**Sexual violence including rape** – sexual contact without the consent of the woman/girl. Perpetrators range from total strangers to relatives and intimate partners, but most are known in some way. It can happen anywhere – in the family/household, workplace, public spaces, social settings, during war/conflict situations.

**Sexual exploitation** – involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where someone receives ‘something’ (e.g. food, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, protection money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the person’s limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability. Girls involved in or connected to gangs are at risk of sexual exploitation by gang members.

**Sexual harassment** – unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. It can take place anywhere, including the workplace, schools, streets, public transport and social situations. It includes flashing, obscene and threatening calls, and online harassment.

**Stalking** – repeated (i.e. on at least two occasions) harassment causing fear, alarm or distress. It can include threatening phone calls, texts or letters; damaging property; spying on and following the victim.

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<sup>27</sup> Mayor strategy on VAWG 2013-17



#### **Appendix 4: List of Abbreviations**

ASBI	Anti Social Behaviour Injunction
BEHMHT	Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust
BSAB	Barnet Safeguarding Adults Board
BSCB.	Barnet Safeguarding Children Board
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CJS	Criminal Justice System
DVA	Domestic Violence and Abuse
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
IRIS	Identification and Referral to Improve Safety
LGBT	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MOPAC	Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
NHS	National Health Service
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VCS	Voluntary and Community Sector

## **Acknowledgements**

The London Borough of Barnet would like to thank all our partners for supporting the development of this strategy. This includes :

- All participants of consultation workshops on the VAWG strategy
- Community Barnet who facilitated the workshop with community members
- Voice of the Child team who facilitated workshop with Barnet Youth Forum
- Barnet Solace Women's Aid and Barnet One Stop Shop teams who facilitated workshop with service users
- Barnet elected Members for feedback at the Members workshop
- Members of Barnet Community Leadership Committee
- Our partners - statutory, voluntary and community who were involved in consultation
- Colleagues across the council and Barnet Homes for their continuous collaboration and support
- The Chair and Members of the Community Leadership Committee
- The Chair and Members of the London Borough of Barnet VAWG Delivery Board
- The Chair and Members of London Borough of Barnet Safer Communities Partnership Board
- The Chair and Members of London Borough of Barnet VAWG Forum
- Peter Clifton, Community Safety Manager, Community Safety Team Environment Commissioning Group who led on all VAWG data collection, analysis and presentation
- Radlamah Canakiah, DV and Sanctuary Coordinator, Barnet Homes for coordinating the VAWG strategy
- Kiran Vagarwal, Strategic Lead - Safer Communities, Environment Commissioning Group, who led on overall vision and development of the **London Borough of Barnet's VAWG strategy 2017-2020**



# **Barnet ASB Project**

## **End of Year Report 2016/17**

**Mediator: Rosalind Hubbard**

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**Project Officer: Munevver Dogan-Humphreys**

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**Senior Service Delivery Manager: Karolina Bober**

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## Barnet Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Project

### End of Year Report: 01/04/2016 – 31/03/2017 and Q4 report.

Date of report submission: 06/04/2017

RAG Status: **GREEN**. The Project has achieved and exceeded all outcomes and targets.

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#### Introduction

Victim Support initially delivered a Neighbourhood Justice Panels (NJP) Project during 2014-15, which was intended to have an exclusive focus on Restorative Justice. Whilst valuable work was conducted during 2014-15 in terms of building close links with a wide range of partner agencies, the number of cases dealt with fell short of the specified target. In April 2015, this Project was re-scoped to have a wider focus on Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB). The Project in its current form has a primary focus on supporting the emotional and practical needs of individual service users, with Restorative Justice and Mediation retained as secondary services to be delivered when appropriate. The re-scope bid was informed by lessons learned during the delivery of the initial NJP Project, as well as good practice and effective service delivery models identified via other Victim Support Projects (most notably, the Hackney and Haringey ASB Projects).

In 2016/17 Victim Support worked with the London Borough of Barnet (LBB) to gain funds for this Project. Following a Q1 extension by LBB, Victim Support identified funds to continue the service for 1 month while annual funding was sought by the LBB. In mid-July confirmation of continuation funding was received to carry out the important work of this Project throughout the year. Despite this positive news the previous Project Manager completed his contractual period to the end of July and after managing the service from its initiation, moved on to pursue a career in research. This created a gap in service which has been filled in a new way. We have employed an ASB Caseworker and Victim Support Mediator to make a two person team with distinct specialisms. The benefits of this are

discussed further in the report and the approach will remain under review. Attendance at Community MARAC was maintained by the Senior Service Delivery Manager (SSDM) and Project Officer and case work was delivered by new Victim Support Project Officer and supported by Volunteers including Student Placement working with Victim Support Monday to Thursday.

Unless otherwise stated, the reporting period for figures presented in this report is 2016/2017 Q4 (January - March) and full financial year 2016/2017. Financial year 2015/2016 figures are cited where appropriate for comparison and in order to highlight trends. 2016/17 is the second year of the re-scoped ASB Project; outputs that specify a year on year increase have been adjusted accordingly.

*Output 1 – Measured increase in the number of victims and witnesses of ASB supported year on year, including repeat victims: minimum 60 during year one, 72 during year two (20% increase year on year) successful case resolutions involving input of Project officer (linked to referrals via ASB teams and forums).*

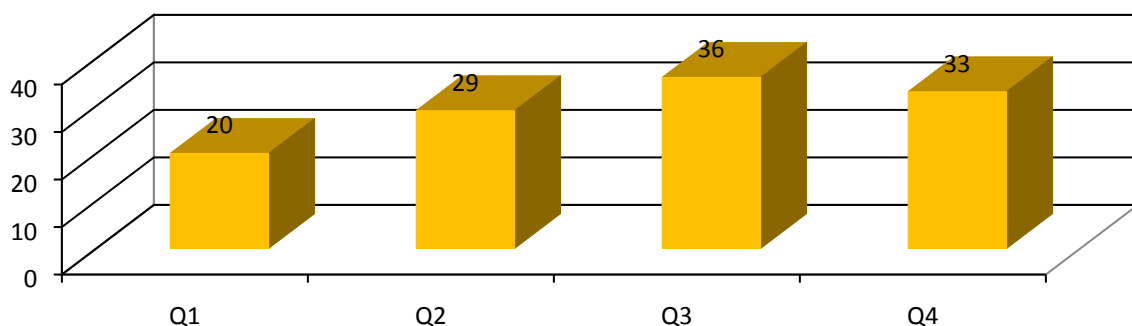
## Number of referrals received

The tables and graph below show the number of cases and Clients referred to the Project in Q4 and total referrals received in 2016/17.

**Barnet ASB Project has met and exceeds the target set for year two.** In Q4 Project received 33 referrals both for ongoing support and mediation service. At the end of financial year 2016/2017 Project received 118 referrals.

This figure does not include cases that were already open at the start of the reporting period, and if these are included the total number of clients supported during Q4 rises to 69.

## Number of ASB referrals in 2016/2017



*Fig. 1. Number of ASB referrals*

*Output 2 – Record the number of ASB cases the Project is working with failing at court as a result of a lack of witness evidence/withdrawal of evidence (including personal and anonymous testimonies).*

### Supporting Clients at Court

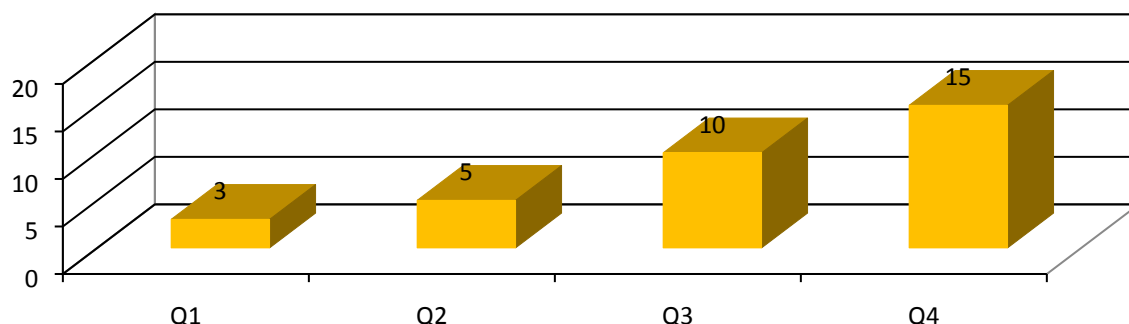
In Q4 Project Officer supported 3 Service Users who were giving evidence in court, this included providing Service Users with pre-trial information, liaising with Witness Service and Citizen Advice Bureau. Project Officer supported Clients with pre-trial Court visits and provided emotional support during the court procedure. In cases where enforcement action has been taken, this has instead typically related to the local authority or the police implementing powers outlined in the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act, 2014 (for example, Community Protection Notice warning letters).

*Output 3 – Record the number of restorative justice and mediation cases the Project is working with (report figure only, no target)*

### Mediation

**The number of Restorative Justice or Mediation interventions has steadily increased since financial year 2015/2016.** In Q4 2016/2017 the Barnet ASB Project continued to divide the support provided between a Case Worker and Mediator who received referrals directly from individuals or external agencies or via the Project's Caseworker. In all cases individuals were offered additional support from the Victim Support Caseworker. In Q4 total of 15 Service Users received Mediation service support. **In Financial year 2016/2017 the ASB Project received 33 mediation referrals in total. The reports to Mediation services tripled in financial year 2016/2017 in comparison to financial year 2015/2016 where total of 11 referrals was received.**

### Number of mediation referrals in 2016/2017



*Fig. 2. Number of mediation referrals*

*Output 4 – Number of clients referred to existing support services.*

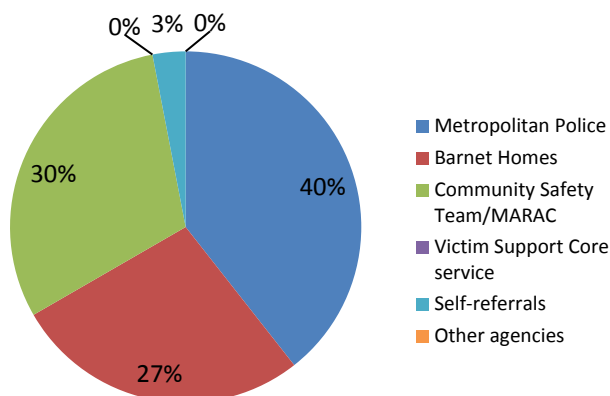
### Referral sources

New cases are taken on at the regular Community MARAC meetings, but close communication with the Community Safety Team has allowed for complex and urgent cases to be referred to the Project immediately when required. This has allowed initial contact and needs assessment to take place on an ad hoc basis without waiting for a regular partnership meeting to take place. A well-established core membership making up the Community MARAC has also allowed for key contacts in agencies such as the Police or housing to make direct referrals.

#### Overview of referral sources in Q4 2016/2017 and total summary of 2016/2017

Referral source	Number of referrals in Q4	Total number of referrals in 2016/2017	Total percentage in 2016/2017
Metropolitan Police	13	44	37%
Barnet Homes	9	24	20%
Community Safety Team/MARAC	10	30	26%
Victim Support Core service	0	8	7%
Self-referrals	1	11	9%
Other agencies	0	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Referral sources in Q4 2016/2017



#### Referral sources in 2016/2017

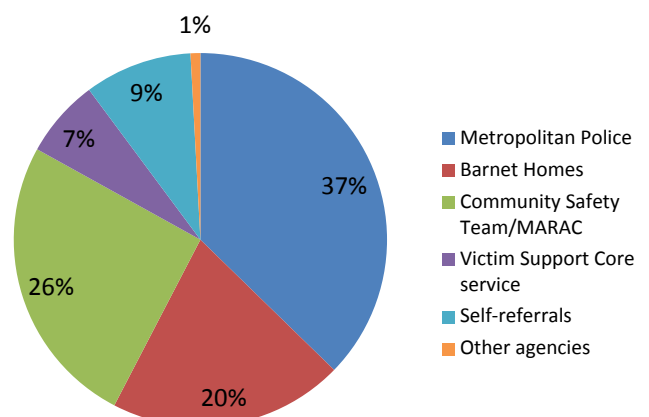


Fig. 3. Referral source

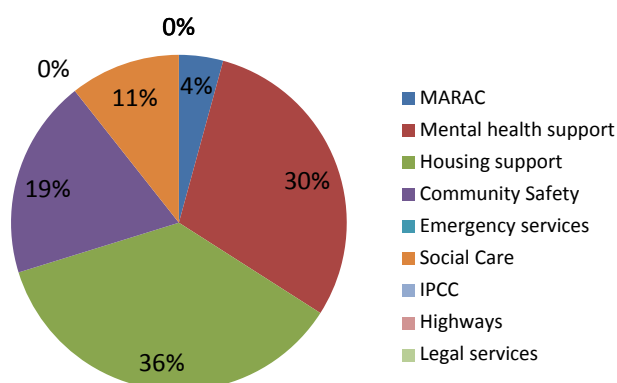
## Referrals to other services

During 2016/2017 Q4, a total of 47 referrals were made to other services and organisations. This brings the total number of referrals during 2016/2017 to 85. As such the Project exceed the number made in 2015/2016 (during the whole of 2015/2016 a total of 28 referrals were made). In Q4 2016/2017 Community MARAC referrals were made directly to Project Worker before the Meeting in order to gather detailed information from the Service Users and to monitor cases between the meetings.

### Overview of referrals to other services in Q4 2016/2017 and total summary of 2016/2017

Referred to other services	Number of referrals in Q4	Total number of referrals in 2016/2017	Total percentage in 2016/2017
MARAC	2	11	13%
Mental health support	14	22	26%
Housing support	17	24	28%
Community Safety	9	12	14%
Emergency services	0	2	2%
Social Care	5	8	10%
IPCC	0	3	4%
Highways	0	2	2%
Legal services	0	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Referrals to other services in Q4 2016/2017



### Referrals to other services in 2016/2017

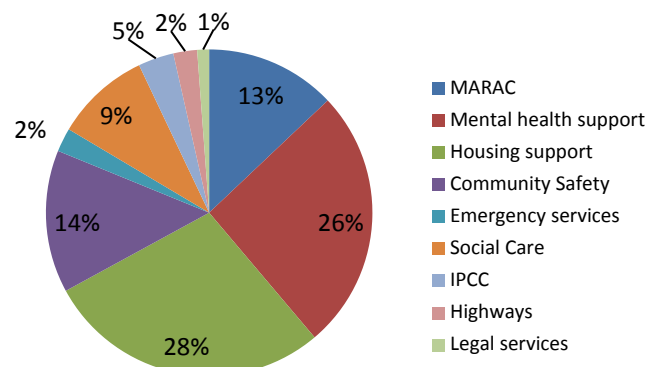


Fig. 4. Referrals to other services



## Service User demographics

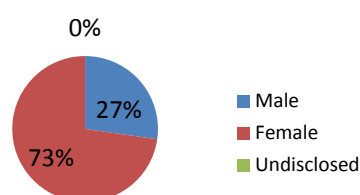
### Gender

Data relating to gender and ethnicity of service users supported continues to indicate that women are over-represented amongst Service Users referred to the Project. There are a number of possible interpretations of these data. This may suggest that women in Barnet are more likely to experience ASB as compared to men. This would contrast with the national estimates of how much ASB is experienced by men and women in general. For example, estimates derived from the British Crime Survey 2014/15 indicate that 29% of men and 26% of women nationally have experienced some form of ASB (ONS, 2016b). The data reported above could equally represent an increased likelihood of being referred to or taking up services amongst the female population of Barnet.

### Overview of Service Users gender in Q4 2016/2017 and total summary of 2016/2017

Service User gender	Number of referrals in Q4	Total number of referrals in 2016/2017	Total percentage in 2016/2017
Male	9	40	34%
Female	24	77	65%
Undisclosed	0	1	1%
Total	33	118	100%

### Gender of Service Users in Q4 2016/2017



### Gender of Service Users in 2016/2017

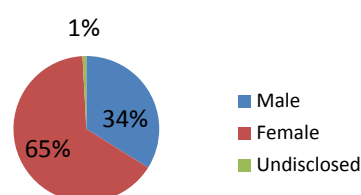


Fig. 5. Gender of Service Users

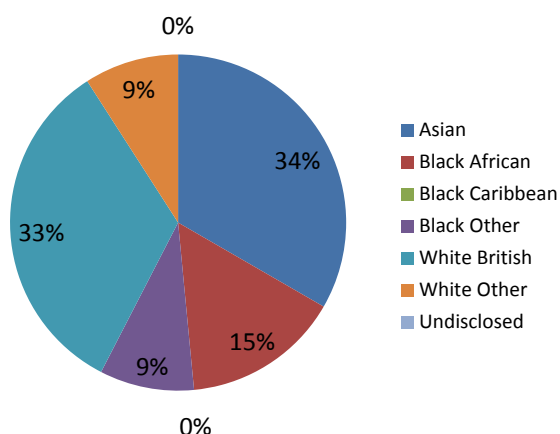
## Ethnicity

2011 census data indicate that the ethnic breakdown of the Borough as a whole is as follows: white (64%), Asian (18%), black (8%), mixed ethnicity (5%), other (5%) (ONS, 2016a).

### Overview of Service Users ethnicity in Q4 2016/2017 and total summary of 2016/2017

Service User ethnicity	Number of referrals in Q4	Total number of referrals in 2016/2017	Total percentage in 2016/2017
Asian	11	24	20%
Black African	5	14	12%
Black Caribbean	0	3	3%
Black Other	3	5	4%
White British	11	40	34%
White Other	3	5	4%
Undisclosed	0	27	23%
Total	33	118	100%

### Ethnicity of Service Users in Q4 2016/2017



### Ethnicity of Service Users in 2016/2017

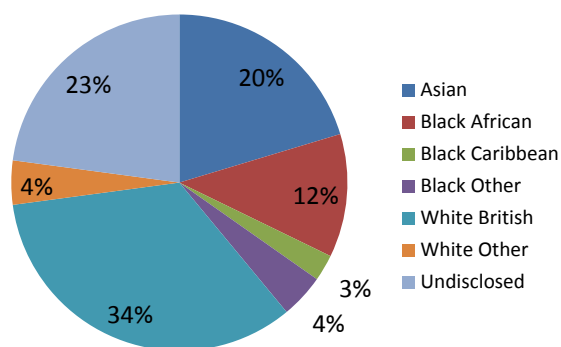


Fig. 6. Ethnicity of Service Users

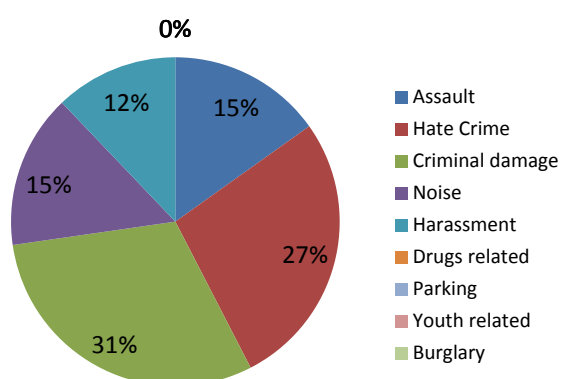
## Support provided

This Project supports Barnet residents with a range of issues that fit within the broad definition of ASB. In addition, once a Client is receiving support any additional issues or crimes they raise will be dealt with in an appropriate and sensitive manner that could include signposting or making a referral to another service.

### Overview of support provided in Q4 2016/2017 and total summary of 2016/2017

Support provided	Number of provisions in Q4	Total number of provisions in 2016/2017	Total percentage in 2016/2017
Assault	5	13	9%
Hate Crime	9	16	11%
Criminal damage	10	21	15%
Noise	5	20	14%
Harassment	4	58	41%
Drugs related	0	8	6%
Parking	0	2	2%
Youth related	0	1	1%
Burglary	0	2	1%
Total	33	141	100%

### Support provided in Q4 2016/2017



### Support provided in 2016/2017

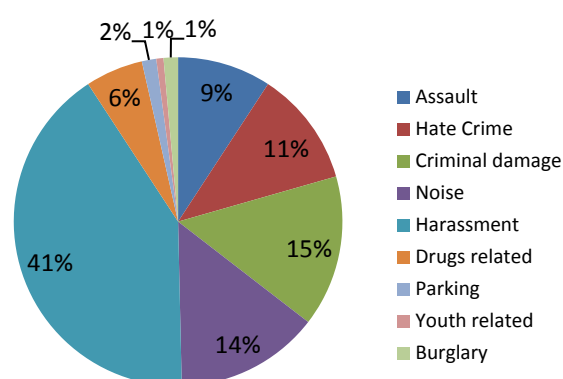


Fig. 7. Support provided

Whilst some of these categories refer to crime, they were in all cases deemed suitable referrals to the Project. The most common category of 'Harassment' captures a range of more specific harmful behaviours, although the majority of these cases related to forms of on-going neighbour dispute. During financial year 2016/2017 some Service Users were supported in relation to multiple needs, which means that the total number of needs addressed exceeds 118.

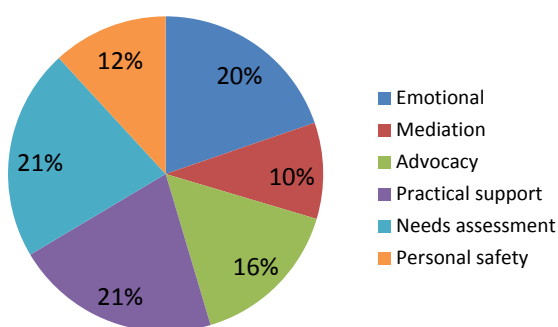
### Service Users needs

Although emotional support was the most commonly delivered individual service, it should be noted that when the various practical forms of support are added together then there are comparable amounts of practical and emotional support being delivered.

#### Overview of Service Users needs in Q4 2016/2017 and total summary of 2016/2017

Needs	Number of referrals in Q4	Total number of referrals in 2016/2017	Total percentage in 2016/2017
Emotional	30	85	29%
Mediation	15	44	15%
Advocacy	24	61	21%
Practical support	32	43	14%
Needs assessment	33	37	12%
Personal safety	18	27	9%
Total	152	297	100%

#### Service Users needs in Q4 2016/2017



#### Service Users needs in 2016/2017

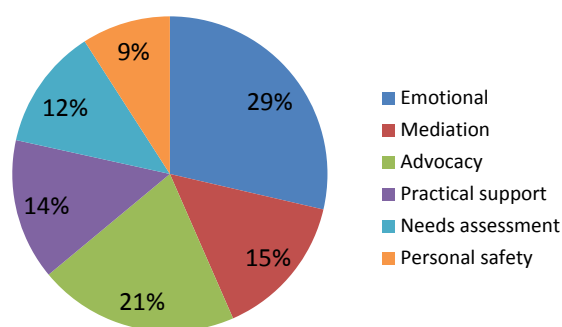


Fig. 8. Service Users needs

*Output 5 – Measure the impact of the support and service provision on the individual, including: health and wellbeing, confidence, shelter and accommodation, relationships and social life, work and study, finance. To be measured through Service User Survey (SUS).*

*Output 6 – Service user needs are identified and fully met (measured via SUS).*

### **Feedback from Service Users**

**12 cases were closed in Q4 and SUS were completed with 12 cases with 100% client satisfaction.** Service Users stated big improvement in how they felt following working with Project Officer and reported feeling more supported by all agencies involved as a result of advocacy work. Service Users stated that they felt supported and listened to by the Project Officer and would recommend the ASB Project in the future.

**Additional activities**

Much of the work conducted by the Project is not fully captured by the quantitative measures discussed throughout this report. As such, additional activities and processes are discussed here in order to better illustrate the range of services delivered.

**Flexibility in relation to referrals accepted by the Project**

The Barnet ASB Project is primarily intended to provide support to individuals, as well as delivering restorative justice and mediation services to small groups of clients. Whilst these types of cases do make up the bulk of all accepted referrals there has been some deviation from this in order to meet the needs of Barnet Council and other partner agencies. For example, ongoing support has historically been provided in two cases that involved the management of wider community tensions, and thus required more complicated processes of mediation and support provided to a large number of clients and stakeholders. One of these cases related to parking issues affecting several residents living near a school. The other case related to assisting with community consultation in relation to a planning application.

**Closer working with the Community Safety MARAC**

The Project Officer continues to represent Victim Support as a core member of the Barnet Community MARAC. The direct referral of cases at this meeting has helped to reduce the time taken for clients to receive support. For vulnerable victims and urgent cases close communication with points of contact in key agencies means that referrals can also be made directly to the Project, without having to wait for the Community MARAC.

**Victim Personal Statements**

The original NJP Project was designed to address Anti-social Behaviour in the community, before cases progressed through the criminal justice system. However, given the broader remit of the current ASB Project there has recently been more scope for assisting with matters relating to court. In Q4 three Service Users were supported by the Project to attend court.

**Cross-borough work**

The Project officer and senior Project manager regularly attend the Capsticks ASB Leads Pan-London meetings and ASB MARAC sub-group. They presented Barnet's work as best practice for the group, which is developing a pan-London approach to ASB partnership work. Given the breadth of new powers relating to ASB (and the different ways in which these are being applied by different boroughs in London) there is a particular benefit to sharing knowledge at a strategic level.

## Recommendations

There is increasing interest in the use of ASB Powers and their impact on victims of ASB. To improve the understanding of the way ASB powers are used the Project will start to collect data from Q1 2017/2018 on the powers or remedies attempted in each case as well as a brief summary of its effectiveness and any implications.

In 2016/17 the Barnet ASB Project started to use the Vulnerability Risk Assessment Matrix (VRAM) to assess clients' needs and risk at a pre-intervention stage, usually during the first phone call or meeting and at mid and end points of support. The data for these risk assessments provides a valuable insight into the cohort accessing services but also provides strong evidence of the results of support for clients. As victims services move towards evidence based practice this type of information becomes ever more important. As such it is proposed that this data will be included in 2017/2018.

## References

- ONS (2016a). Census data via ONS Dataset Explorer (beta) - DC2101EW Ethnic group by sex by age  
[<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census/2011censusdata/censusdataviaonsdatasetexplorerbeta>, accessed April 2016]
- ONS (2016b). Statistical bulletin: Crime in England and Wales: Year ending September 2015 - Annual Trend and Demographic tables  
[<http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2015#violent-crime>, accessed April 2016]

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# Safer Communities Partnership Board

21<sup>st</sup> July 2017

## Performance Dashboard

### **Barnet Community Safety Team**

Crime figures in this report are provisional - to indicate trends and performance





AGENDA ITEM 12

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# Overview dashboard - Summary dashboard A

			Recent Quarter		Recent 12 months performance (to May2017)		Peer comparison		Monthly exceptions (unusually high or low volume)		
	RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Volume (Mar17 - May17)	Change vs. previous s yr.	Volume	Change vs. previous yr.	Similar group rank	London rank	May-17	Apr-17	Mar-17
Burglary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Decrease in rolling 12 months</li><li>Last quarter slight increase vs. one year ago</li></ul>	832	2%	3278	-13%	See below	See below			
Residential Burglary		Note: Note: MPS definitions of residential and non-residential burglary have changed with the new definition coming into effect Apr 2017. Under the new rules burglaries of sheds in gardens of dwellings are counted as 'residential'.	March 2017: 242		April 2017: 218	May 2017: 188	15/15	28/32			
Non - Residential burglary			March 2017: 103		April 2017: 48	May 2017: 33	6/15	5/32			
Robbery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Increase last quarter</li><li>Rolling 12 month decrease</li><li>5th lowest level of all 32 boroughs</li></ul>	172	67%	524	-4%	6/15	5/32			
Violent crime (VWI)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>3rd lowest of all 32 London Boroughs and 2nd lowest of all 15 peer comparison boroughs</li><li>Small increase in recent quarter and rolling 12 months vs. one year ago</li></ul>	598	5%	2259	2%	2/15	3/32			

# Violent crime dashboard


Performance year to date		Year to Date 1 Apr17 – 4 Jul 17	Comparison to one year ago		
Serious Youth Violence	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•SYV rate increase from previous year</li> <li>•Rate of SYV in Barnet lower than London average</li> </ul>	50	36	35%	Apr17-Jun17
		Current year	Comparison to 12 months ago		
RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Current rolling 12 months (Jul16-Jun17)	One year ago (Jul15 - Jun16)	Change vs. previous year	Date period covered
Knife crime	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•decrease vs. previous year</li> </ul>	328	348	-6%	Jul 16 - Jun 17
Gun crime	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Increase vs. previous year</li> </ul>	70	79	-10%	Jul 16 - Jun 17
Domestic Violence - Violence with injury		Recent Quarter	Recent 12 months performance		
RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Barnet SD Rate (12 months to Jun17)	Barnet SD Rate (one year ago)	Volume (12 months to Jun17)	Change vs. previous year
Domestic Violence	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Increase in reported DV VWI</li> </ul>	30%	36%	787	1% increase

# ASB, Re-offending, YOS - Dashboard

RAG	Positive / Negative factors	RPS: Confidence Police and Council dealing with ASB	Change vs. previous period	Number of Repeat ASB calls (to Jun17)	Change vs. previous year	(Total ASB calls in period)	
ASB	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Increase in repeat ASB calls</li> <li>•Increase in total ASB calls</li> <li>•Increase confidence in Autumn16 Residents Perception Survey vs. 6 months ago</li> </ul>	Barnet: 67% (Autumn 2016)	1% up	221	17%	9198 (up 10% from 8237)	

## Reducing Re-offending

Proven re-offending rate


RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Proven re-offending rate (Apr2014 - Mar2015)	Proven re-offending rate one year ago	Change in points vs. one year ago	
Re-offending rates	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Re-offending rate is lower than the same period in the previous year</li> </ul>	19.6%	23.1	3.5 percentage points decrease	

## Youth Offending

Re-Offending rate after 12 months

First Time Entrants (FTE) Rate Comparison

Other

RAG	Positive / Negative factors	Re-Offending rate after 12 months (Jul14 - Jun15)	Change vs. previous period (Jul13- Jun14)	Barnet's rate vs. other areas	FTE rate per 100k of 10-17 pop. Most recent period (Jan16- Dec16)	Change vs. previous period (Jan15- Dec15)	Barnet's rate vs. other areas	% of young people supervised ETE
YOT	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•FTE and Re-offending rate lower than London, Similar area group and national average</li> <li>•Increase in FTE rates vs. previous period</li> <li>•Re-offending rate (rolling 12 months) decrease vs. previous period</li> </ul>	0.98	-12.9%	London: -30% Stat. Neighbours: -27% National: -22%	269	6.7%	London: -34% Stat. Neighbours: -27% National: -18%	65%

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

\*1, Barnet's 'Most Similar Group' of boroughs (used for peer comparison stats): Metropolitan Police – **Barnet**; Metropolitan Police – **Wandsworth**; Metropolitan Police – **Bromley**; Metropolitan Police – **Harrow** ; Metropolitan Police – **Croydon**; Dorset – **Bournemouth**; Metropolitan Police – **Ealing**; Sussex - **Brighton & Hove**; Metropolitan Police – **Sutton**; Metropolitan Police – **Brent**; Essex - **Southend-on-Sea**; Gloucestershire – **Cheltenham**; Sussex – **Eastbourne**; Metropolitan Police – **Enfield**; Metropolitan Police - **Waltham Forest**