



Safer Communities Partnership Board

22nd July 2022

Title

Update on the Partnership's approach to tackle Anti-Social Behaviour in Barnet

Report of

Chair of the Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB)

Wards

All

Status

Public

Urgent

No

Key

Key (Relevant to all 24 wards)

Enclosures

Appendix A: Community Safety Team Investigation and Enforcement Officer area map.

Appendix B: Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers summary.

Appendix C: ASB complex case studies.

Appendix D: Social Landlord's – A summary explanation of the tools and powers for tackling social tenancy related ASB.

Officer Contact Details

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Summary

1. To update the SCPB on the Council's and partnership's progress and achievements in tackling anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Barnet.
2. To provide the SCPB with an update of how the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers have been used in Barnet.

Officers Recommendations

1. That the Safer Communities Partnership Board note and comment on this report.

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1 This report is being provided to outline Barnet's approach to tackle ASB following the implementation of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 (ASBCPA 2014) and provide the SCPB with an explanation of the tools and tier usage in Barnet.
- 1.2 The author acknowledges that there have been various reports submitted to the SCPB and Community Leadership and Libraries Committee during the lifetime of the Community Safety Strategy 2015-2020¹ which detailed the performance of the Community Safety Team and partnership to tackle ASB. These reports include but are not limited to; The Community Safety Team Annual reports, the Barnet ASB performance dashboard within the quarterly SCPB meetings and those reports from Barnet Homes regarding tackling ASB on Barnet Homes estates.
- 1.3 The links to these reports can be found at the 'Background papers' section of this report.
- 1.4 This report will focus upon the approach being undertaken by the Council and partnership and highlight to the Safer Communities Partnership Board the current delivery model and the outcomes achieved for the following themes to tackle anti-social behaviour in Barnet:
 - What is anti-social behaviour?
 - Detail the Council's and Partnership's structure for tackling anti-social behaviour.
 - Provide an update for Barnet's volume of anti-social behaviour reporting.
 - Provide statistical information with regards to Barnet's use of the tools and powers bestowed by the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014.
 - Provide an update on the use of Public Spaces Protection Orders in Barnet.
 - Provide an explanation how Barnet is undertaking effective information sharing and case management processes with partners.

¹ The Community Safety Strategy for 2015-2020 was extended until 2022 due to the impact of the Covid19 pandemic with the consent of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime.

- Explain how the Barnet Community Safety Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CS MARAC) process works.
- Highlight the approach being used to tackle social housing related anti-social behaviour by Barnet Homes.
- Provide a summary of how noise related ASB is managed in Barnet by Re.

1.4.1 What is anti-social behaviour?

1.4.2 The term Anti-social behaviour can cover a wide range of unacceptable behaviours or activities that have a detrimental impact on the quality of life of residents, visitors and businesses in an area. These acts in themselves although may be considered as low-level nuisance can vary to being serious and classified as a high risk of harm depending upon the nature of the conduct and the impact upon the victims and/or witnesses.

1.4.3 This Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 defines antisocial behaviour as²:

- a. conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person
- b. conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation or residential premises
- c. conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person

1.4.4 Examples of anti-social behaviour include:

- Nuisance, rowdy or inconsiderate neighbours
- Vandalism, graffiti and fly-posting
- Street drinking
- Environmental damage including littering, dumping of rubbish and abandonment of cars
- Prostitution related activity
- Begging and vagrancy
- Fireworks misuse
- Inconsiderate or inappropriate use of vehicles

1.4.5 For the purposes of managing reports to the police the Metropolitan Police service classifies anti-social behaviour into three categories³:

2 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/contents/enacted>

3 Metropolitan Police, What is antisocial behaviour?

Personal - antisocial behaviour incidents that the caller, call-handler or anyone else perceives as either deliberately targeted at an individual or group, or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large.

Nuisance - where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general, rather than to individual victims.

Environmental - incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environments. This category is about encouraging reasonable behaviour whilst managing and protecting the various environments, so that people can enjoy their own private spaces as well as shared or public spaces.

1.5 The Council and Partnership's structure for tackling anti-social behaviour

1.5.1 After the May 5th, 2022 elections the Council has a new Labour Administration. The new Labour Administration has made several commitments, one of which is a 'Safer Barnet' the ongoing work of the community safety team supports this commitment.

1.5.2 The Community Safety Team has been commissioned to consider Community Hubs within the borough to increase multi-agency working and ward presence.

1.5.3 Under s.17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, places a duty on the Council (and other statutory partner agencies, including police, fire & rescue authorities, Public Health, Probation) when exercising its functions to have due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour), misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances and re-offending.

1.5.4 Barnet Safer Communities Partnership is a statutory multi-agency strategic group set up under Section 5-7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The group is required to direct the work of the partnership, engage and consult with the community about the Crime and ASB priorities, ensure information sharing across the partnership, conduct an annual strategic assessment and set out a borough partnership plan to address local crime and ASB issues including anti-social behaviour, drug and alcohol misuse and reoffending.

1.6 The strategic objectives of the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership for 2019-2024 are:

- Tackling environmental crime
- Enforcement
- Closer working with Barnet Homes
- More focus upon the role of public health in tackling anti-social behaviour and crime

1. To provide a victim centred approach to victims of crime and ASB
2. To maintain reductions in crime and ASB
3. To improve the perception that Barnet is a safe place to live, work and visit

4. To ensure the safeguarding of vulnerable adults, children and young people affected by crime, ASB and substance misuse

1.7 Barnet Council Community Safety Team Resources

- 1.7.1 In January 2022 a new Community Safety Team structure was agreed at following approval at Constitution and General Purposes Committee in January 2022 and implemented from 1st April 2022. This redesign of the Community Safety Team has resulted in the creation of a new team with an established strength of 21 Investigation and Enforcement Officers.
- 1.7.2 This new design for the team was approved to meet the operational requirements of the Council's delivery of the Corporate Enforcement Policy with a significant focus upon the use of the tools and powers delegated within the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to tackle environmental crime for the residents of Barnet. Appendix A to this report shows which officers are assigned which wards.
- 1.7.3 The posts created represented a pre-2022 local election allocation of 1 dedicated Investigation and Enforcement Officers officer per ward; managed by 3 Team Leaders; overseen by a Community Safety Manager for Operations.
- 1.7.4 Anti-social behaviour remains a critical focus point for the Council and matters of reported ASB are subject to high volumes of elected member enquiries. The Community Safety Team and its use of a problem-solving multi-agency approach are able to provide leadership and expertise to target the most problematic areas of Barnet, securing term compliance and these processes seek to further reduce unnecessary demand upon our services.

1.8 Assessing Barnet's volume of anti-social behaviour reporting

- 1.8.1 The data presented in this section of the report has been sourced from the open-source data from the Metropolitan Police's crime dashboard.
- 1.8.2 This data has been previously provided to both the SCPB and CLLC via the Strategic Crime Needs Assessment (SCNA) which is undertaken annually. The SCNA 2021/22 assessment is being undertaken but the time period being assessed is now the financial reporting year therefore the data below remains the current data this report will rely on for ASB reporting data.
- 1.8.3 Unlike some crime types, the volume of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) calls to police did not reduce during the lockdown. While a substantial proportion of the ASB calls received during this period were related to allegations of breaches of the Covid-19 social distancing regulations, the calls also included matters such as neighbour disputes.
 - Over the 12 months up to the end of December 2020 there was 16,696 ASB calls made to the police in Barnet.
 - ASB calls in this period were up by 74%, The London average for the same period was 76%.
 - The main reason for this high volume of calls was due to the reporting of Covid19 infringements.

- In Barnet the average number of ASB calls annually prior to the impact of Covid19 (prior to December 2019) was in the region of 8500 calls a year.

1.8.4 Anti-Social Behaviour Police calls Computer Aided Dispatch Data (CAD)

1.8.5 The statistics cited in sections 1.8.3 above and 1.8.5 below is taken from Police calls CAD data covering ASB calls to the police for the 12 months up to Dec 2020 comparing it to the 12 months up to December 2019.

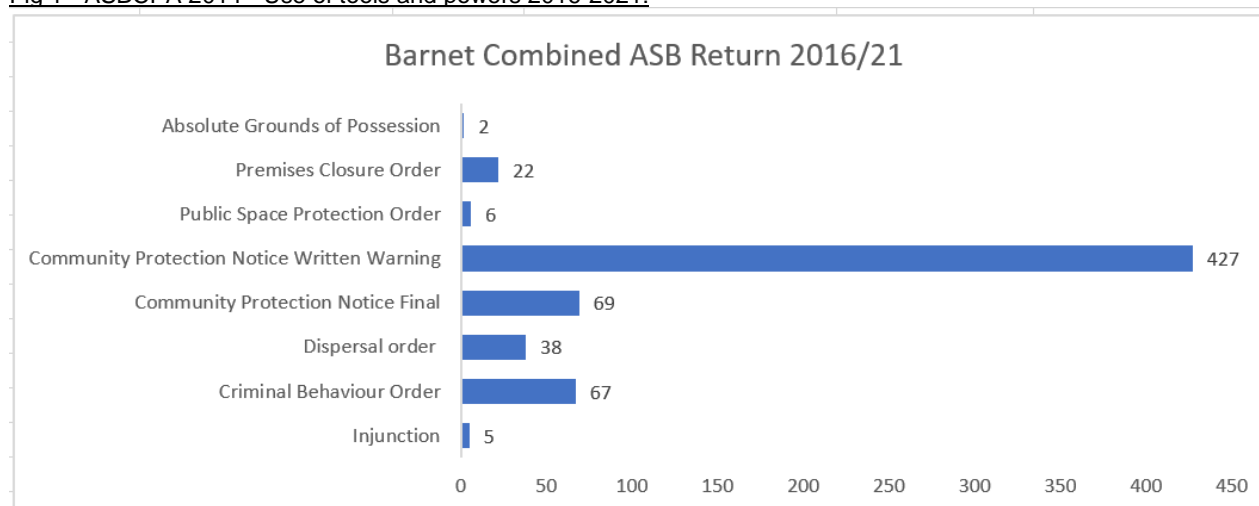
- Overall, there has been an increase of over 70% in the total number of reported ASB incidents to the police.⁴ The top 5 wards with the largest volume of overall ASB calls were Colindale (1402 calls), Childs Hill (1166 calls), Golders Green (1042 calls), Burnt Oak (962 calls) and Edgware (924 calls).
- The top 5 wards with the largest percentage increase of ASB calls compared to 2019 was East Finchley (142%), East Barnet (113%), Burnt Oak (107%), Hale (98%) and Golders Green (83%).

1.9 Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 – Barnet’s use of the tools and powers

1.9.1 Appendix B of this report proves an explanatory summary detailing the various tools and powers afforded to the partnership under the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 (the act) to tackle ASB.

1.9.2 We are unable to benchmark our use of these tools and powers against other London Boroughs as the London wide monitoring ceased several years ago. However, Barnet has continued to monitor the use of the new tools and powers to tackle anti-social behaviour; and through the ASB Delivery Group which continues to meet quarterly as the strategic governance group for this workstream, to operationally assess Barnet’s effectiveness and response to tackling ASB. The chart below shows the period of 2016-2021 for the partnership’s use of those tools and powers in Barnet.

Fig 1 - ASBCPA 2014 - Use of tools and powers 2016-2021:

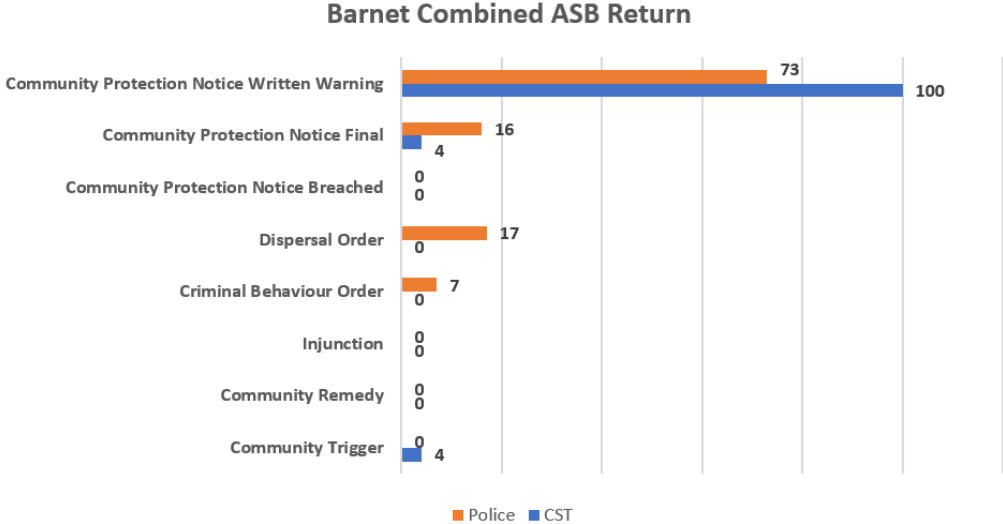


1.9.3 Barnet’s use of the ASBCPA 2014 tools and powers 2021/22

⁴ Due to Covid-19, there has been a large volume of calls from residents reporting Covid breaches.

The chart below details how many of these powers were exercised by the partnership during the period 1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022 to tackle ASB.

Fig 2 - Barnet’s use of the ASBCPA 2014 tools and powers 2021/22



1.9.4 There remains a significantly high use of the early intervention Community Protection Notice Written Warnings (CPNW) by both the police and Community Safety Team officers. The use of this particular tool has been effective in tackling low level nuisance and environmental ASB related issues such as managing the abandoned waste generated by unauthorised encampments in the borough.

1.9.5 Breach rates for these CPNWs remain relatively low and contribute to the case management progression in application for Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs). CBO applications are mainly linked to perpetrators of other types of crime considered anti-social such as drug supply and acquisitive crime.

1.9.6 There has been a steady and consistent use of the CBO; Premises closure order and dispersal powers by the Metropolitan Police in Barnet and these powers continue to be exercised in various cases sometimes individually by the police as the prosecuting authority or as in Appendix C to this report as a shared partnership case management action for complex ASB cases. Appendix 4 offers the SCPB 2 case studies that demonstrate the level of complexity and actions taken by the partnership to tackle serious and persistent ASB. These are not necessarily one-off cases but typify the strength and commitment of the partnership and sustained case management approach by officers involved to resolve issues for our victims.

1.9.7 The use of the Community Trigger remains low in Barnet as many cases are identified by our collaborative working with colleagues in the Neighbourhood Policing Team, Social Housing providers and the use of the CS MARAC process. Where a Community Trigger is made the CS MARAC triages the case irrespective whether the Community Trigger test is

met or not. It is considered good practice to do so and moreover reduces the likelihood of repeat victimisation or missed opportunities for safeguarding referrals.

1.9.8 Below is an extract from our website that explains the Community Trigger in Barnet.

The Community Trigger aims to:

- support victims and communities and;
- reduce the number of repeat victims of anti-social behaviour.

If you've reported instances of anti-social behaviour to the police, council, a housing association or other agencies but the problem is still continuing, you can apply for the Community Trigger.

It gives you the right to call for the Barnet Community Safety Partnership (BSCP) to work together to review the problem and devise an action plan to resolve it.

Who can use the Community Trigger?

The victim or another person acting on their behalf (such as a carer or family member, Member of Parliament or councillor) can apply for Barnet's Community Trigger to operate.

The victim can be an individual, a business or a community group.

You cannot use the Community Trigger to report general acts of crime, including hate crime, or replace individual organisations' complaints procedures; or if you have an ongoing complaint that is being dealt with by the Council, police, or registered housing provider.

It does not replace your right to complain to the Local Authority Ombudsman or Independent Police Complaints Commission, if you are unhappy about the service provided by an individual officer or organisation.

What are the criteria for the Community Trigger?

The Community Trigger can be used when:

- You have made three reports to either the council, police or registered housing provider about the same issue in the last six months and no action has been taken,

or

- Five individuals have separately reported about the same issue in the last six months and no action has been taken.

1.9.9 The Community Trigger is publicly advertised on our website and the test applied in Barnet is in accordance with the act and the Home Office guidance within the act. The link to the website is contained within the 'Background papers' section of this report.

1.10 Public Spaces Protection Orders

1.10.1 One of the key tools and powers from the ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 is the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO). PSPOs are a power that is authorised by the Council but are exercised/managed predominantly in partnership with the police for the area.

1.10.2 Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) are designed to ensure that the law-abiding majority can use and enjoy public spaces, safe from anti-social behaviour. They are intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in an area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life. The PSPO imposes conditions on the use of that area which apply to everyone.

1.10.3 PSPO enforcement

Officers able to enforce PSPOs include Council Officers (with delegated enforcement powers), Police Officers and Police Community Support Officers.

1.10.4 Penalty for breaching a PSPO

Breach of a PSPO is a criminal offence subject to, up to a level three fine on prosecution (up to £1,000). A first breach will be dealt with by way of a Fixed Penalty Notice of £100. Payment of the FPN discharges liability to conviction for the offence. Subsequent breaches may be dealt with by a further fixed penalty notice, or the matter being referred to the court for prosecution of the original offence (PSPO breach), which may also result in an application for a criminal behaviour order being considered by the court.

1.10.5 PSPOs in Barnet

1.10.6 At the present time there are no live PSPOs in Barnet.

1.10.7 Barnet Council has trialled the use of PSPOs to tackle behaviours such as poor dog control and street drinking through the period of 2018-2021. A report was submitted to the Community Leadership and Libraries Committee (CLLC) on 20th June 2022 to seek the CLLC's support and approval to progress to a public consultation for a proposed Borough-wide PSPO for the maximum period allowed of 3 years. The 10-week public consultation was approved by CLLC and will begin asap.

1.10.8 These pilot PSPOs of 2018 and 2019 were initially implemented for a period of 2 years and extended for a period of 1 year during the Covid19 Pandemic.

1.10.9 The multi-agency approach to PSPO management in Barnet involves the inclusion of key partners in identifying the need and supporting evidence for a PSPO. Any proposed implementation of a PSPO follows extensive work by the Community Safety Team,

Neighbourhood Policing Team and partnership agencies to gather the impact evidence, seek alternative measures to address the ongoing and persistent anti-social behaviour; and essentially secure the support from elected members and the local community affected, by way of formal public consultation.

1.11 Information Sharing and Case Management

1.11.1 Efficient and effective sharing of information is essential to ensure the success of Community Safety Partnerships in tackling crime and disorder.

1.11.2 Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 gives the power to relevant authorities to share information for crime prevention purposes. The requirements of the Common Law Duty of Confidentiality and the Data Protection Act still apply. The Common Law Duty of Confidentiality⁵.

1.11.3 In October 2019 the Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB) approved the revised Partnership Information Sharing Agreement for all of the functions of the Barnet Community Safety Partnership. This agreement details how information can be shared, handled and disseminated. This agreement was approved by the SCPB on 26/10/2019 and is currently being authorised by the relevant and responsible authorities as agreed by the SCPB. At the present time, the Pan London Data Sharing Agreement for all statutory partners is in the final stages of being signed by all London Local Authorities.

1.11.4 Information can be shared between partners, and partners will also receive data from other organisations (including health, education, housing and police) as part of the activities around reducing crime and disorder in the borough of Barnet.

1.11.5 To support multi-agency case management by the partnership to tackle anti-social behaviour, the Council has contracted the use of the ECINS case management system across all of its Community Safety Team's partnership case management functions.

1.11.6 The use of the ECINS system covers the following areas of work:

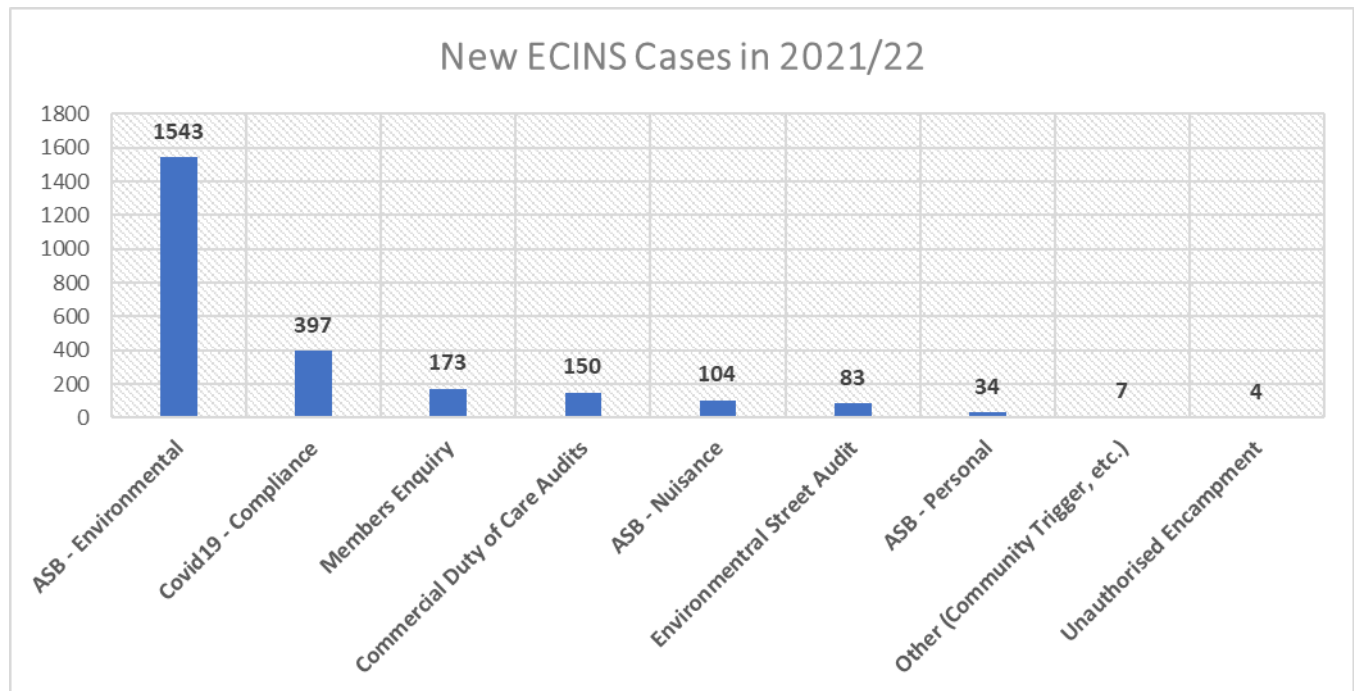
- Community Safety Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CS MARAC)
- Complex Anti-social behaviour cases
- Unauthorised Encampments
- Members Enquiries for the Community Safety Team
- Environmental Crime Investigations (Fly tipping)
- Case reviews for Waste Enforcement
- Integrated Offender Management
- Domestic Abuse Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference cases (DV MARAC)
- Prevent and Channel case management

1.11.7 The Community Safety Team received and logged 2495 cases between April 2021 – March 2022. This compares to the previous reporting year of 1794 case and represents a 39% increase in cases. These cases cover the team's multiple multi agency workstreams such as the Community Safety Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CS MARAC); Unauthorised Encampments; Members Enquiries for the Community

⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/37/section/115>

Safety Team; Environmental Crime Investigations (Fly tipping, ASB – Personal, ASB – Nuisance, ASB – Environmental), and COVID19 (Compliance).

Fig 3 – New ECINS cases for Fyr 2021/11 by case definition/type:



1.11.8 Local police ward officers are registered users enabling direct access to shared ASB case information and management. The Community Safety Team has overseen the delivery of the ECINS basic training for these users.

1.12 The Barnet Community Safety Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CS MARAC)

1.12.1 The CS MARAC is a multi-agency meeting where stakeholders across the community safety partnership come together to discuss and resolve complex, high risk anti-social behaviour cases.

1.12.2 The Barnet Community Safety MARAC is coordinated by Barnet Community Safety Team and is chaired by the Head of Community Safety/Community Safety Manager and a Police Chief Inspector overseeing the Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT's) and/or Partnership portfolio. This meeting takes place every 6 weeks.

1.12.3 CS MARAC core group members are expected to have an understanding of complex/high risk case management, its affects and potential solutions, an understanding of the referral process, the referral form, and the risk checklist in order to understand the level of risk posed to victims, witnesses and the local community.

1.12.4 The core group consists of:

- Chair – Head of Service or Assistant Director for Community Safety
- Deputy Chair - Barnet Community Safety Manager

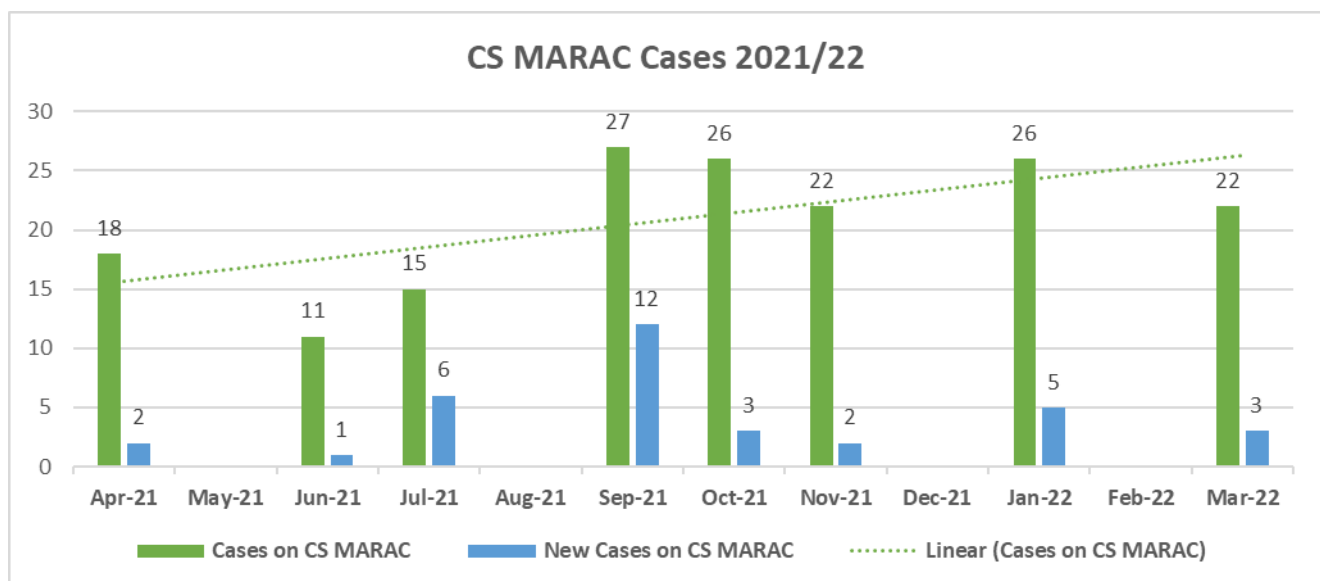
- Metropolitan Police Service Inspector Partnerships
- Metropolitan Police Service – ASB Unit Sergeant
- Re - Priority Intervention Lead Manager (covering Licensing, ASB and noise)
- Re – Housing Sector Manager (covering HMO and EHO related issues)
- Barnet Homes Safer Neighbourhoods Manager
- Clinical Commissioning Group Representative
- Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Services (BEH) Service Manager

1.12.5 Case volumes for the CS MARAC (April 2021 - Mar 2022)

1.12.6 Unlike some crime types, the volume of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) calls to police did not reduce during the Covid19 lockdown periods. Whilst a substantial proportion of the ASB calls received during this period were related to allegations of breaches of the Covid-19 social distancing regulations, the calls also included matters such as neighbour disputes.

1.12.7 The Community Safety MARAC panel has continued to function throughout the Covid19 period and deliver a coordinated multi-agency response for victims of repeat and high risk ASB.

Fig 4: CS MARAC case data 2021/22



NB: Since the increase in the number of Community Safety Team officers in September 2021 there has been a notable increase in the number of cases referred to the CS MARAC (note the green dotted line in Fig4 above and in Fig5.2 below the pie chart yellow September 2021).

1.12.8 On average the CS MARAC panel reviews and manages 20-30 cases per panel.

1.12.9 Due to the complexity of CS MARAC cases the length of time a case may be held at the CS MARAC can vary depending upon each cases' unique circumstances and the risk(s) and vulnerabilities identified for the victims and in some cases the perpetrator.

1.12.10 It is not unusual for the minimum CS MARAC case duration to be up to 18 weeks in order for the partnership to be satisfied that the risk identified, and incidents have been reduced or mitigated entirely.

Fig 5.1: Total cases on CS MARAC 2021/22

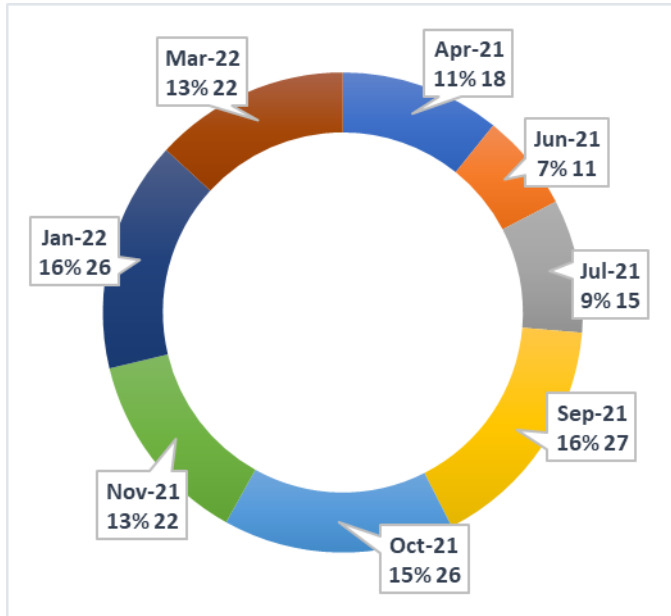
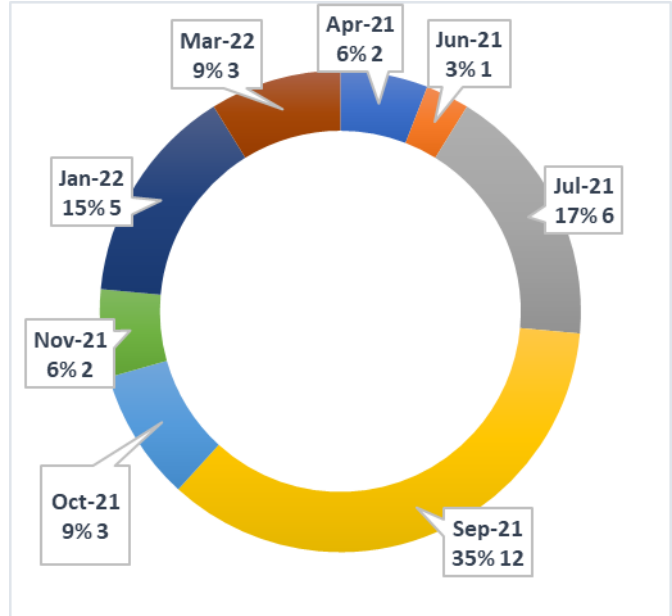


Fig 5.2: New referrals to the CS MARAC 2021/22



1.13 Anti-Social Behaviour and Rough Sleeping - Social Landlords

1.13.1 Social landlords have a range of powers at their disposal to deal with tenants who exhibit anti-social behaviour (ASB). These powers, in particular those of local authorities, were extended and strengthened by the Housing Act 1996 and the Anti-Social Crime and Policing Act 2014. An explanatory summary of these tools and powers can be found at Appendix D of this report.

1.13.2 These powers vary greatly depending upon the seriousness of the anti-social behaviour. Tenants are legally bound by the terms of their tenancy to ensure that they themselves or any other household occupant and visitors do not allow any behaviour or conduct that is capable of causing a nuisance or annoyance to another person or household.

1.13.3 Barnet has some 45 Registered Social Landlords with just over 8700 properties of mixed tenancy types.

1.13.4 Barnet Homes have approximately 15,000 premises including leaseholders, freeholders and open door homes.

1.13.5 In January 2022 Barnet Homes presented to the Safer Communities Partnership Board their summary for how they are dealing with tackling crime and anti-social behaviour. This report can be found at the 'Background papers' reading link.

1.14 Anti-Social Behaviour - noise nuisance

1.14.1 For a noise to be considered a statutory noise nuisance, it has to be at a significantly higher threshold than something inconvenient or mildly irritating. It needs to interfere with the average person's use of or enjoyment of their premises or be harmful to health.

1.14.2 There is no official time when people are allowed to make noise; but it does have bearing on whether a noise is a statutory nuisance.

1.14.4 For example, a level of noise that during the day would not interfere with watching television or holding a conversation may not be a statutory nuisance; however, if the same level of noise occurred at night preventing someone from sleeping, then it may be a statutory nuisance.

1.14.5 How the service is provided

1.14.6 Residents and businesses in Barnet can make a complaint of noise to the Re Ltd Noise and Nuisance Service.

1.14.7 In cases where it is considered that a statutory noise nuisance may be occurring an officer from the Re Noise Team will usually visit the premises affected and seek to make a professional judgement. However, if an officer can't physically witness the problem e.g. if a noise is intermittent, then the complainant is invited to make a formal record of the noise nuisance, by keeping a noise log sheet (diary of incidents). Re also provide an online upload facility for such cases so that complainants can submit audio, cctv or mobile phone recordings of the nuisance.

1.14.8 What happens if the noise is a statutory noise nuisance?

1.14.9 If the noise is then considered as a statutory noise nuisance, we (Re) will serve an abatement notice under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, to the person responsible for the noise. This legally requires them to stop or restrict the noise. If the problem does not stop or restrict in the time given on the notice, then we can take further steps to stop the noise.

1.14.10 This may include seizing stereos, drum kits, amplifiers, TV's and other equipment. The owner or occupier of the premises will then be charged for the cost of the work (including VAT) plus our administration costs. Breach of an abatement notice is a criminal offence; therefore the owner or occupier may also be prosecuted.

1.14.12 In cases where the noise is considered a nuisance but not a statutory noise nuisance, the case is usually referred to the Community Safety MARAC for consideration of other actions as a partnership, such as the use of a Community Protection Notice or housing tenancy enforcement action.

1.14.13 Re Noise Team report to the Joint Tasking and Action Group chaired by Re and to the corporate contract monitoring process for the Re Contract.

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 That the SCPB note and comment on this report.

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

3.1 There are no decisions or recommendations being asked of the SCPB by way of this report.

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 There are no post decision implementation recommendations for this report.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

5.1.1 The result of the recent local election is that the Council has a new Labour administration. The new Administration has made several commitments, one of which 'safer streets across the Borough, with a strong focus on tackling crime and anti-social behaviour'. The update provided within this report supports the delivery of that commitment.

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

5.2.1 There are no finance implications identified in this report. However, MOPAC have agreed the Barnet Local Crime Prevention Fund bid awards which amounts to £344,004 annually for the period 2022-2025 (Totalling £1,032,012 available to claim for Barnet for the period).

a) The projects Barnet has applied for against this grant funding stream have been approved by MOPAC.

b) Barnet's projected spend against the sum available is £1,021,550.

c) This funding is shared between the Assurance and Family Services directorates as indicated above and comes with an additional annual payment of £10,000 to support the Adults and Children's Safeguarding boards administrative functions.

5.2.2 The funding is allocated to the following themed approved projects across this 3 year funding period. This decision is MOPAC's as the grant provider.

Title	Primary PCP ⁶ Area	Short Description	Responsible Delivery Directorate	Total funding sum allocated for the 3 years
Preventative	Violence prevented and	To mitigate and reduce the risk of offending and through targeted	Family	£198,000

⁶ Mayors Officer for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) Police Crime Plan

Pathways	reduced	mentoring to support offenders to make positive life choices & to stop violent and persistent offending.	Services	
Restore Barnet	Victims are better supported	To increase community capacity in Barnet by supporting the roll out of tools to conflict resolve amongst themselves in an effort to prevent violent escalation and interventions from emergency services by employing a Restorative Justice Coordinator.	Family Services	£123,550
Victims Hub	Victims are better supported	To provide a response to supporting victims of crime. This project will employ a coordinator that will identify victim needs such as trauma therapy, housing support, Restorative Justice, and guidance on community/public safety, They will signpost and direct them to these services in Barnet.	Family Services	£135,000
Barnet ASB Project	ASB & Neighbourhood Crime – Proactive intervention	To respond to repeat, persistent ASB locations and supports repeat victims. Putting victims at the heart of our response to ASB and delivering an enhanced multi-agency intervention approach to bring relief to neighbourhoods suffering from persistent and complex ASB.	Assurance Group – Community Safety	£475,500
Hate Crime Project	Victims are better supported	To continue to recruit, train and support community and voluntary organisations as 3rd party reporting centres for Hate Crime – expanding reporting to support all forms of hate crime including ASB/VAWG.	Assurance Group – Community Safety – through Barnet Mencap	£90,000

5.3 Legal and Constitutional References

5.3.1 Under s.17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, it is also a duty of the Council (and other partner agencies, including police, fire & rescue, GLA, TfL) when exercising its functions to have due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour), misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances and re-offending.

5.3.2 The Council's Constitution sets out the Terms of Reference of the Safer Communities Partnership Board as follows:

- The Safer Communities Partnership Board (SCPB) is the inter-agency mechanism in Barnet to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and reoffending and promote social cohesion. It acts as the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership as defined (and required) by the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act and subsequent amendments including the 2006 Police and Justice Act and the 2009 Policing and Crime Act.

5.4 Insight

5.4.1 Not relevant for this report.

5.5 Social Value

5.5.1 Not relevant for this report.

5.6 Risk Management

5.6.1 Not relevant for this report.

5.7 Equalities and Diversity

5.7.1 The general duty on public bodies is set out in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 which a public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have *due regard* to the need to:

(a) Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;

(b) Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;

(c) Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

5.8 Consultation and Engagement

5.8.1 Not relevant for this report.

5.9 Environmental Impact

5.9.1 There are no direct environmental implications from noting the recommendations. Implementing the recommendations in the report will lead to a positive impact on the Council's carbon and ecology impact, or at least it is neutral.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

RECENT PAPERS TO VARIOUS COMMITTEES ON ENFORCEMENT AND SOME EXAMPLES OF WEB LINKS TO THE COUNCIL'S SERVICE SPECIFIC ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS ARE LISTED BELOW.

NOVEMBER 2015 CLC ASB REPORT:

AN UPDATE ON THE COUNCIL AND PARTNERSHIP ACTION TO RESPOND TO ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s27557/ASB%2520Update%2520CLC%252025NOV2015%2520KV%2520Final.pdf>

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014 – HOME OFFICE STATUTORY GUIDANCE FOR FRONTLINE PROFESSIONALS. (UPDATED JUNE 2022)

[Anti-social behaviour powers: Statutory guidance for frontline professionals \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101111/anti-social-behaviour-powers-statutory-guidance-for-frontline-professionals.pdf)

ASB, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014 CLC PAPER DATED 25TH NOVEMBER 2015.

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s27557/ASB%20Update%20CLC%2025NOV2015%20KV%20Final.pdf>

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/contents>

BARNET COUNCIL CORPORATE ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTION POLICY APPROVED AT THE POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE ON 21ST MARCH 2017.

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s38749/Appendix%203%20-%20Barnet%20Enforcement%20and%20Prosecution%20Policy.pdf>

CLC DPPO/PSPO PAPER DATED 9TH MARCH 2016.

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s30238/DPPO%20Committee%20Report.pdf>

HOUSING ACT 1996:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/52/contents>

BARNET HOMES ASB REPORT TO THE SCPB – ITEM 11

[Agenda for Safer Communities Partnership Board on Friday 21st January, 2022, 10.00 am | Barnet Council \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

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