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CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL

Tuesday, 16th March, 2021 at 7.00 pm
This will be a virtual meeting

Please click [Here](#) to view the meeting or copy and paste the link below into your web browser

<https://bit.ly/38msmhT>

Membership:

Councillors : Lee David-Sanders (Chair), Kate Anolue, Sinan Boztas, Ayfer Orhan, Yasemin Brett, Joanne Laban (Chair) and Derek Levy

AGENDA – PART 1

- 1. WELCOME AND APOLOGIES**
- 2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**
- 3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (Pages 1 - 6)**
To agree the minutes of the meeting 26 January 2021.
- 4. MODERN DAY SLAVERY (Pages 7 - 22)**
To receive a Modern Day slavery update report.
- 5. UPDATE FROM THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE (Pages 23 - 26)**
To receive an update from the London Fire Brigade on the work they are doing to reduce crime.

6. OFFENDING INCLUDING YOUTH OFFENDING (Pages 27 - 42)

To receive a report on reducing re-offending of adults and young people.

7. PROSTITUTION IN ENFIELD UPDATE

To receive an update from Superintendent Chris Jones. This is not attached to the agenda and will be circulated 'to follow'.

8. SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES BOARD PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT (Pages 43 - 60)

To receive a report from Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety

9. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

To note that future meeting dates will be confirmed at Annual Council in May.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 2021

MEMBERS: Councillors Kate Anolue, Ayfer Orhan, Yasemin Brett, Joanne Laban (Vice Chair) and Derek Levy

Officers: Ivana Price (Head of Service for Young People and Community Safety, Andrea Clemons (Head of Community Safety), Superintendent Chris Jones (Met Police), Detective Superintendent David Kennett (Met Police), Andy Ellis (Governance & Scrutiny Officer), Susan O'Connell (Governance & Scrutiny Officer)

Also Attending: 3 members of the public

1. WELCOME AND APOLOGIES

Apologies had been received from Cllr Lee David-Sanders. In his absence the Vice-Chair, Councillor Joanne Laban chaired the meeting.

Cllr Nneka Keazor joined the meeting but due to technical difficulties was only able to hear and was not able to contribute.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

AGREED the minutes of the meeting held on 4 November 2020.

4. UPDATE FROM THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Due to technical difficulties Station Commander Andy Lewington was unable to join the meeting. This item was therefore deferred to the next meeting.

5. SERIOUS YOUTH VIOLENCE

A presentation was received from Detective Superintendent David Kennett and Superintendent Chris Jones.

NOTED:

1. There have been significant reductions across Serious Youth Violence, Knife injury victims under 25, Total Knife Crime, Gun Crime and Personal Robbery when comparing 2019 to 2020. Covid 19 has had an impact on these figures. If Enfield's performance is compared to its peers in similar areas good progress has been made.

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2. North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG) is a strategic panel chaired by DS Kennett that seeks to combat serious youth violence, and coordinates activity. A sub committee steering group supports the NAVRG. There is a funded crime analyst to provide data as to where crime is happening and an administrator to support the actions and the comprehensive action plan. This project is funded by £40k of Home Office (HO) funding on a yearly basis and a monthly report is provided to the HO. This unit is governed by the Violence Suppression Unit at MOPAC.
3. The aims and objectives of NAVRG are to tackle Serious Youth Violence across Enfield and Haringey; co-ordinate activity across Police, Local authority, criminal justice and charity sectors; and to focus activity on the most vulnerable parts of the community.
4. NAVRG meets every 6 weeks and reviews key information on crime hotspots, this group dictates what analysis is needed for each meeting. There is a tactical plan, which has various strands and actions, each active participant takes ownership of parts. This is complemented by a media and communications section which looks to actively publicise good work.
5. Some examples of success were highlighted such as; School Robbery Plan, research and creation of safe spaces for young people (Operation Sharda); support for vulnerable young people whilst in police custody (Operation Alliance) and the victim support focus on vulnerable young people.
6. The approach to young people is one of engagement, encouragement and education and where necessary prevention and enforcement. Engagement is critical with young people and it is important that the first experience with policing be a positive one.
7. There is a Youth Independent Advisory group (YIAG) which is co-chaired by Superintendent Jones and a youth worker from Bruce Grove Community Centre. This is very well attended and has gone from strength to strength with young people ranging from 13-18 years old from the police cadets, Enfield Youth Mayor and Deputy Mayor, the care system, the youth offending service and from colleges to express their views.
8. In Enfield, there is a fulltime police cadet coordinator, one dedicated youth engagement officer and 2 sergeants and 16 PC's in the Safer Schools team covering secondary schools, colleges and primary schools' single point of contact.
9. During lockdown engagement has moved to online lessons and 134 cadets have been retained.
10. Examples were given of activities undertaken prior to December demonstrating engagement and successful partnership working.
11. Whilst Covid has helped to reduce street activity, it has also reduced the supply of drugs which has led to drug dealers stealing from other drug dealers and drug disputes turning to violence. There is a vicious circle of drugs, gangs, cash, weapons and violence
12. Examples of proactive enforcement were given including the work of the successful Safer Estates team and examples of weapons that have been recovered.

Comments, queries and questions raised:

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- It was observed that schemes often have short term immediate successes, is there a long-term picture that demonstrates long term success? It was confirmed that Operation Alliance targets vulnerable young people being arrested with a long-term view, actively looking to get them into long term youth provision and away from crime. There are also a number of other schemes that are long term programmes including DIVERT scheme and Spurs Foundation scheme. Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety drew attention to the Oasis Trust work at A & E that has been in place for 6 years and long-term results can be seen from this and the work of the Youth Offending Service. There is work being undertaken on youth reoffending, this is an agenda item at the next meeting.
- In a response to a query as to whether crime has reduced in Upper Edmonton area it is confirmed that this area has seen a reduction although this remains a key area of focus for the police.
- Following concerns on prostitution and update was given there is a lot of work in this area. It was confirmed that an update on this item is due to come to the next meeting.
- What engagement is there with families and religious groups? The police confirmed that there is a dedicated faith officer and recently all faith leader contacts have been refreshed. Faith Leader meetings are attended by at least one member of the police senior management team. There are also faith leaders amongst the police Independent Advisory Group. The Schools Officers link in with parents, there are links with the Eastern European Forum as part of outreach work.
- It was confirmed that during Lockdown, schools' officers have continued to engage with young people. Key worker children and some vulnerable young people are still attending schools so there are still patrols around schools. Some vulnerable young people are not attending school, officers are working with the school safeguarding leads and will be going on joint visits to ensure the young person is ok. There are also online lessons on online safety and radicalisation that officers are delivering.

Officers were thanked for their presentation.

6. SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES BOARD PARTNERSHIP PLAN

Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety presented this item:

NOTED:

1. The refreshed Community Safety Plan is included within the agenda reports. This reflects on crime figures ending 2019. The priorities have also been reviewed against issues related to Covid.
2. How the priorities are selected are detailed in the report and remain unchanged with additional 2 priorities; tackling illegal drugs and raising awareness of how to deter vehicle crime.
3. The priorities were then gone through the report provides an overview of findings on the priority, what action will be taken and examples of communications.
4. Examples were provided under each priority of work in that area. One such example of communication on Domestic Abuse is included to

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promote the work of a coordinated Domestic Abuse hub bringing together a number of council services in order to ensure the best wraparound of support for victims of domestic abuse.

Comments, questions and queries raised:

- How does the plan take into account the current pandemic? Officers confirmed that the assessment was undertaken before the pandemic. Most of the work listed under the 'what will we do section' has continued or has been adapted so that it can continue despite the restrictions.
- How many of the bullet points broadly speaking are continuation and will they be prioritised if they cannot all be delivered with the timeframe of the plan? At least a third of the work has started and it is hoped that it can all be delivered. Regarding prioritisation those areas that cause the most significant levels of harm would be the areas that would be prioritised.
- Are the priorities in order in the plan? The priorities are not listed in order although violence is the top priority.
- Has the elderly been targeted by scams during Covid? There have been a number of scams as the pandemic has gone on. However, there is no evidence that older people have been particularly targeted. Work is being undertaken with Adult Social Care with things such as linking ring doorbell with their carer.

7. SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES BOARD PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety presented the report.

NOTED:

1. The report shows crime figures for the whole of 2020. Overall crime is down by 6%; Residential burglary has reduced by 28% and Serious Youth Violence by 33%. However, Domestic Abuse Violence with injury has increased by 1.7% and ASB calls have increased significantly by 81%. Hate Crime although smaller number has increased in some categories by 44%.
2. Table 1 compares Enfield to London.
3. Under keeping young people safe and reducing their risks from crime all categories have reduced except Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged Offences which went up by one more offence. Attention was also drawn to the fact that Enfield has the 4th largest population of 0-19 in London with lots of young people coming in and out of the borough for school. Enfield currently has the highest level of serious youth violence in London. During lockdown Enfield has had significantly higher reductions.
4. There is a huge reduction in Robbery of Personal Property Offences this links heavily with serious youth violence. These offences are often young people on young people.
5. Domestic Abuse Incidents have increased by 11% this is slightly above London. This crime has been exasperated by lockdown.
6. There is a large increase in Racist and Religious Hate Crime offences, the lockdown has had a significant impact here.

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7. There has been a huge increase in ASB, for April and May 2020 alone there were over 5200 calls received by the Police. This has been largely driven by noncompliance with Covid restrictions and regulations.
8. There will be communications campaign on Vehicle crime reaching out to vehicle owners and how to avoid becoming a victim of vehicle crime. There have been reductions in vehicle crime during the year with the exception of theft from a motor vehicle.

Comments, queries and questions raised:

- Regarding Domestic Abuse how have we been dealing with extra cases during lockdown? The significant piece of work on this has been the introduction of the Domestic Abuse Hub that has been running since May. There have also been communications campaigns to encourage people to access help as soon as they can.
- Whilst there has been a reduction in Serious Youth Violence, Enfield is the highest in London do we know why this is? Enfield has a large youth population. If it was viewed at the rate per population Enfield would be 5th or 6th in London. It should be noted that Enfield's reduction one of the largest in London, a lot of work has been undertaken on schools and open spaces and the work undertaken to pre-empt the release of Covid restrictions. It is hoped that the reduction can be sustained.
- Looking at the summary on page 1 of the report whilst there are a lot of decreases. There are also some areas that have gone up and Enfield is not performing as well as London. Officers advised that ASB has gone up everywhere, Child Sexual Exploitation whilst it is a huge increase this relates to seven offences. There are links between deprivation and violent crime, and this is a factor alongside others. The strategies for dealing with this are detailed within the Partnership Plan.
- Race and Religious Hate Crime does Brexit have an impact on this crime and can hotspots be identified. It would be helpful if future performance reports contained more information on Child Sexual Exploitation such as what is driving this, and can hotspots be identified for. Officers advised that the Brexit element is not seen as a huge factor in hate crime. There is a Hate Crime Management Panel that looks at cases, further details being looked at to see what areas successfully intervened in. It was confirmed that both areas will be covered in more detail in future performance updates.
- How does the performance monitoring report relate to the actions in the Partnership Plan? Officers advised that statistics inform the Partnership Plan, using up to 5 years of data. If an investment is made it is monitored to see what impact this has had.
- It was suggested that in future performance reports it might be helpful to highlight an example from the Partnership Plan and show what has happened as a result of these actions.

8. CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL WORK PROGRAMME 2020/21

The work programme was noted, and it was agreed that the London Fire Brigade item was deferred to the next meeting.

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9. DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING

The date of the next meeting was noted.

The meeting ended at Time Not Specified.

London Borough of Enfield**Crime Scrutiny Panel****Meeting Date 16th March 2021**

Subject: Modern Slavery Team update
Cabinet Member: Cllr Alev Cazimoglu
Executive Director: Tony Theodoulou

Key Decision: NA

Purpose of Report

1. To provide an update on the Modern Slavery Team's first year in practice.

Proposal(s)

2. To note the report.

Reason for Proposal(s)

3. See purpose of report.

Relevance to the Council Plan

4. *Good homes in well-connected neighbourhoods* - The Modern Slavery Team works in local neighbourhoods to help disrupt criminal activity that will have a negative impact on our local communities.
- 4.1 *Safe, healthy and confident communities* - by targeting the gang masters in the UK and overseas we can, jointly with the police target the root of this heinous crime.
- 4.2 *An economy that works for everyone* - by fulfilling our statutory duties under the Modern Slavery Act 2015, the council has worked to ensure that our contracts are ethical and robust to mitigate the risks of modern slavery being in our supply chains.

Background

5. Modern slavery is a heinous crime that affects all communities of all ages, genders and nationalities. Modern slavery has become a high priority in recent years, with the Government identifying it as 'the greatest human rights issue of our time'.¹ It continues to be the fastest growing international crime;

¹ ["The greatest human rights issue of our time": Theresa May commits to UK leadership on slavery \(freedomfund.org\)](https://freedomfund.org/)

the second largest source of illegal income for organised criminality; and targets the very fabric our society. It can take many forms, some are well-known such as sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and domestic servitude. Others may be less recognised, such as organ harvesting, forced and sham marriage.

- 5.1 Evidence of labour exploitation in high street fashion retail factories in Leicester and other parts of the country last year prompted the government to comment that this “demonstrated how the abuse of people through this abhorrent crime continues to grow in front of the very authorities who should be eradicating this abuse.”²
- 5.2 How common is slavery in the UK? Anti-Slavery International claims it is much more common than people think with around 13,000 being exploited in the UK alone. However, the National Crime Agency have said it's just the tip of the iceberg and there are lots more people up and down the country who are being kept as slaves, but their cases have never come to light.
- 5.3 What is modern slavery? In the UK the common form of modern slavery sees people trafficked into forced labour for very little pay. This applies to a variety of industries but is most commonly seen in agriculture, hospitality, car washes, and manufacturing. Women may also be trafficked for sex. Children can also be forced to commit crimes such as petty theft or cannabis production.
- 5.4 Who are victims of modern slavery? Anyone can be a victim of slavery but people who are classed as vulnerable are often targeted. This also includes those who are from a minority and socially excluded groups can also be targeted. The Government says that two-thirds of victims of modern slavery are women and one in four victims is a child². A variety of things can contribute to someone being a victim of modern slavery this can include access to education, poverty and limited opportunities.
- 5.5 The London Borough of Enfield is at the forefront of tackling this crime and supporting survivors to recovery, as statutory modern slavery first responders,³ by being providers of social housing and safeguarding services for adults and children, and through our disruption activities via England's first Modern Slavery Team in a local authority.
- 5.6 This report covers the period of 20th January, when the Modern Slavery Team was formed, to 31st December 2020. The team has a focus on
- raising awareness of modern slavery around the borough
 - providing a holistic response to concerns of potential modern slavery
 - supporting survivors of modern slavery
 - support the safeguarding teams in Enfield with expert advice on individuals that may be potential victims of modern slavery.
 - support the Police to investigate locational issues such as homes or businesses,

² [2020 UK annual report on modern slavery \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

³ [National referral mechanism guidance: adult \(England and Wales\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

5.7 The Modern Slavery Team comprises of a Team Manager (part time) and two investigators, working jointly with a specialist modern slavery Police team.

Main Considerations for the Council

6. Purpose of the Modern Slavery Team

6.1 The team was established to be a central point of coordination and expertise on all aspects of modern slavery. While the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH) are the first point of contact for concerns pertaining to an adult or child at risk, the Modern Slavery Team will explore concerns relating to locations, businesses and the organisational crime aspects of modern slavery.

6.1 Referrals into the Modern Slavery Team

6.2 During the first year the total number of referrals into the team (20th January to 31st December 2020) were 83 (see Chart 1). The referrals received during 2020 were from a range of sources (see Chart 2). The team continues to develop a dashboard of all the information we hold (referrals, locations, victims, perpetrators, etc) to map modern slavery across the borough and identify trends in crime types, locations and individuals. We may then establish if there are pockets of modern slavery around the borough and where to target and focus certain resources.

Chart 1

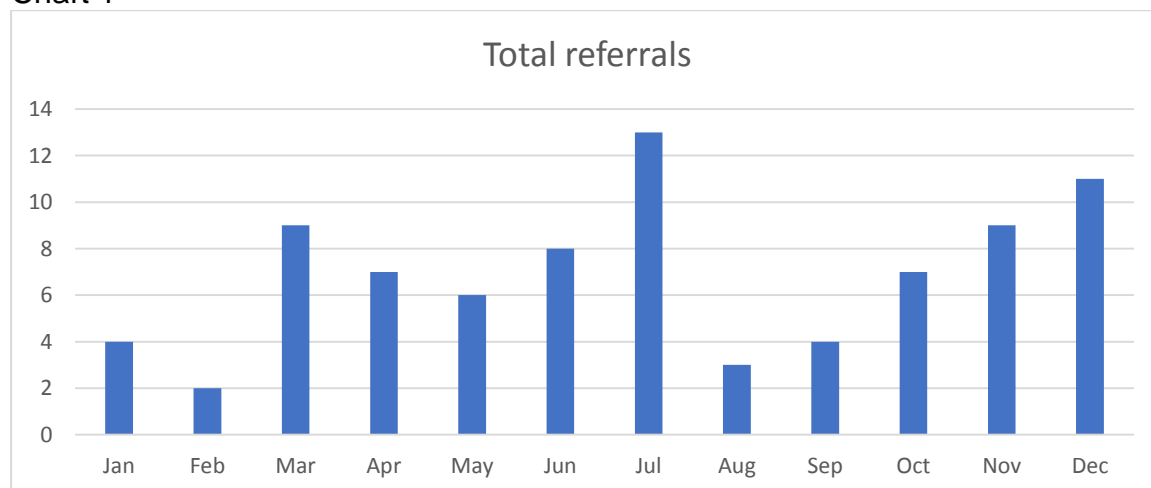
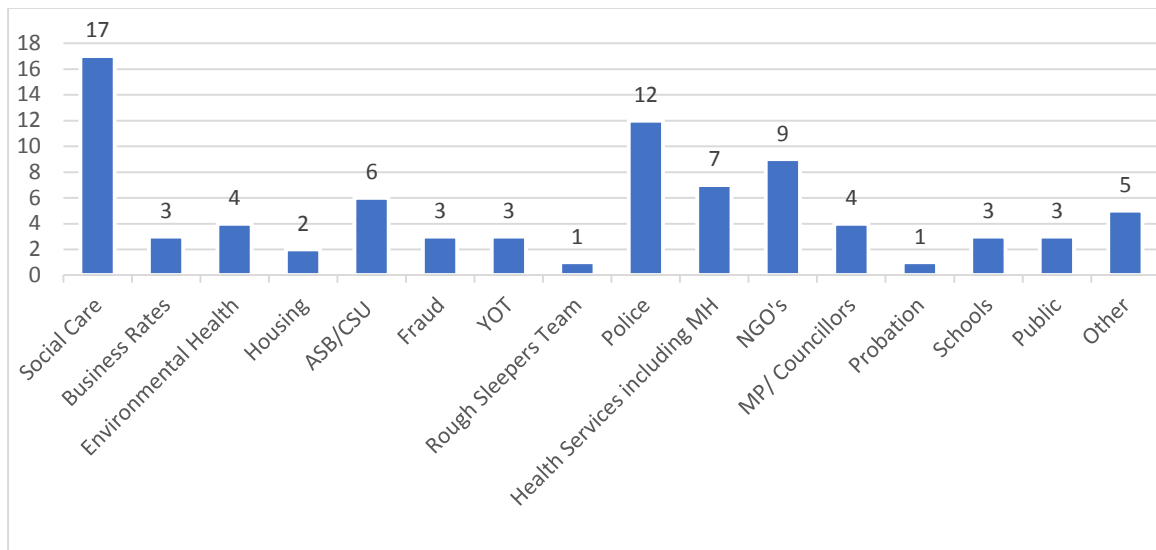
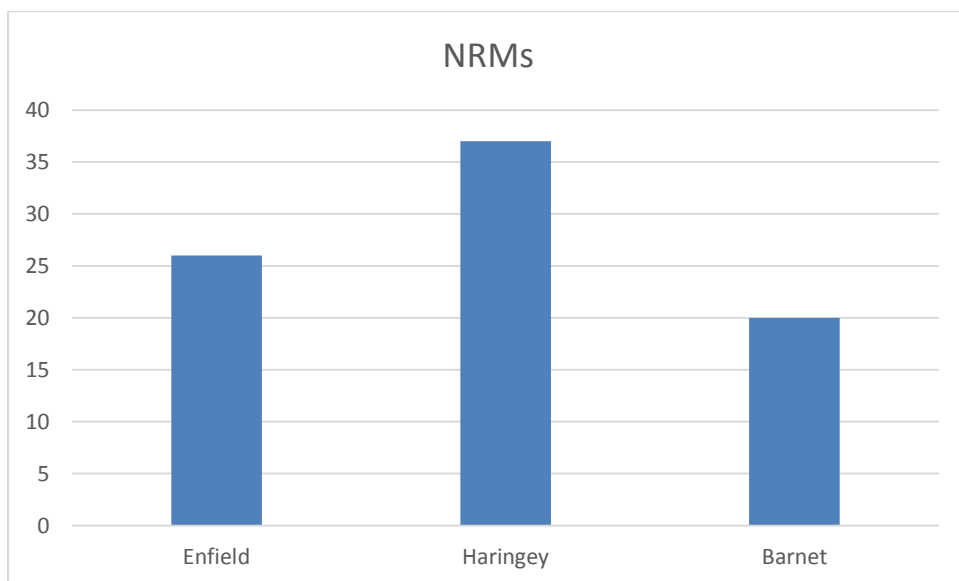


Chart 2



6.3 National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

The National Referral Mechanism is a national framework used to identify and refer potential victims of modern slavery for support. Below is a comparison of NRM referrals across Enfield and our neighbouring boroughs for the period of January 2020 to September 2020:



6.4 Support to the Police

During the pandemic the team have attended post-raid reception centres (safe spaces where medical treatments and interviews can take place) and participated in planned Police raids regarding locational/business concerns such as local car washes, local brothels and operations regarding county lines and sex workers.

During the seven raids we have encountered potential victims and offered them support services such as emergency accommodation and NRM referrals. We have been on hand to coordinate the local authority response to immediate concerns. We have developed a Safe and Well pack for victims now being used by both our health colleagues and the police.

6.5.1 Case example 1

In late 2019, a referral from Environmental Health concerning a 46-year-old woman who was possibly being exploited was received. Our investigation discovered two potential exploiters living at or linked to the address where the victim was being held. Alongside gathering the information and intelligence for the Police, time was spent building a rapport and trust with the victim, which resulted in the victim disclosing during a site visit that she was a victim of modern slavery (domestic servitude). Based on this disclosure and the information and intelligence provided by the team the Police arrested and questioned the alleged perpetrators, leading to four people being charged with various offences relating to modern slavery. The case is due to go to trial in October 2021. The victim was taken to a place of safety, where she has since been supported to obtain settled status, housing and is currently being supported to find employment.

6.5.2 Case example 2

At the start of the team we were informed by the Central Police Modern Slavery and Kidnap Unit of concerns relating to the farm/warehouse location in Enfield. such as potential breaches of planning control, food hygiene and modern slavery. The team attended the pre-raid planning meeting at Cobalt Square alongside the Police and other key organisations, including Environmental Health. The raid on the site was confirmed for July 2020. It was a large-scale operation involving over 100 police officers, along with colleagues from London Fire Brigade, Environment Agency, National Crime Agency and the National Food Crime Unit. The team supported the Police on site and eleven potential victims were taken to the reception centre and three people were arrested for various offences including modern slavery. The potential victims declined to be referred into the National Referral Mechanism. Some of the potential victims (4) were willing to be supported to find suitable housing and secondary mental health support. The remaining potential victims declined support from the team.

6.6 Other Activities

6.6.1 Helpline - In May 2020 we established a specialist modern slavery helpline for professionals and members of the public to seek specialist support and advice, or to refer their concerns of modern slavery in the borough that they encounter. Between May 1st and Dec 31st, 2020, we received 101 calls to the helpline.

6.6.2 Training - We continue to offer awareness sessions on modern slavery via MS Teams. The awareness sessions cover various areas including; what is modern slavery, types of exploitation, where and what signs to look for, the modern slavery strategy, the national referral mechanism and the referral pathways. Between March 1st and Nov 30th, 2020, we delivered 45 awareness training sessions to 433 delegates across Enfield including GP's, schools, social care, etc.

- 6.6.3 Anti-Slavery Week - In October 2020 to mark Anti-Slavery Day (18th October) the Team arranged various events over the week such as awareness sessions for Council staff, an advice surgery session for professionals and we organised a mini conference with guest speakers
- 6.6.4 Enfield Modern Slavery board - chaired by the Director of Health and Social Care, the board meets quarterly to discuss the borough's needs and how as a partnership they will be addressed. The board includes representatives from the Council, the Police, local hospitals, Clinical Commissioning Group, Border Agency and the Human Trafficking Foundation (HTF) and provides governance to the team and their action plan.
- 6.6.5 London Modern Slavery Leads Network (LMSL) - this was established by Enfield Council and the HTF to help provide guidance to London boroughs on how to approach modern slavery concerns and to ensure a collective response in the treatment and support of victims. The LMSL network has strong links with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), Modern Slavery Board to highlight the growing need for further resources and support to enable local authorities to continue developing their response.

6.7 Challenges

- 6.7.1 Apart from the challenges from the Pandemic, for many victims of modern slavery there is a deep sense of mistrust towards government officials and the Police. It means that not all offers of support are accepted, particularly in the case of the support offered by the NRM. In addition, there difficulties in reaching some marginalised groups to provide support with the Settled Status scheme. The team are currently supporting Health Watch to reach such groups to secure settled status for Enfield residents.
- 6.7.2 Work to tackle modern slavery has not developed in a uniform way across all local authorities or wider local partnerships. To address any ambiguities faced by councils the Government we are lobbying for the government to publish a statutory guidance on responding to modern slavery. This is being raised via the London Modern Slavery Leads Group.
- 6.7.3 Many local authority supported cases go on to get no recourse to public funds (NRPF) status. Given the number of challenges, including the cost, that this poses for councils, the Government should review the use of NRPF as a whole.⁴

Safeguarding Implications

- 7 In Enfield, all cases of potential modern slavery are treated as possible safeguarding cases under s.47 Children Act 1989 and s.42 of the Care Act

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<https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/09092018%20LGA%20Briefing%20Tackling%20modern%20slavery%20HoC%2028004%29.pdf>

2014. This is to ensure consistency with our response to the crime and to safeguard vulnerable children and adults in line with the local authorities First Responder duties and obligations under the Modern Slavery Act 2015.

Public Health Implications

- 8 Safeguarding of adults at risk is recognised as a significant public health issue; preventing abuse and promoting of choice will increase wellbeing within these populations. We will work with local people and partners to promote an approach that concentrates on improving the quality of life for the adults concerned; being safe is only one of the things people want for themselves and there is a wider emphasis on wellbeing.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

- 9 N/A

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

- 10 N/A

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken

- 11 N/A

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks

- 12 N/A

Financial Implications

- 13 N/A

Legal Implications

- 14 N/A

Workforce Implications

- 15 N/A

Property Implications

- 16 N/A

Other Implications

- 17 N/A

Options Considered

18 N/A

Conclusions

- 19 The Modern Slavery Team will continue to work to develop and build on its successes from the last year and continue to establish victim pathways, pursue perpetrators, promote and share good practice with our colleagues, and act as a collective voice to address challenges and raise awareness across London.
- 19.1 The team will continue to liaise with the agencies managing the Victim Care Contract with the hope of being able to receive updates on the potential victims that have been referred into the National Referral Mechanism. This will help the team better understand if best outcomes are being achieved for those who have accepted a National Referral Mechanism.
- 19.1 The success of the online conference in October 2020 and the repeated request of attendees for other similar events, means that the Modern Slavery Team hope to create a repeat event later in 2021.
- 19.2 The Modern Slavery Team will continue to work with the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) teams and other council departments to drive up the number of National Referral Mechanisms being completed.

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4th March 2021

Appendices

Action plan 2020/21 and 2021/2022

Background Papers

The following documents have been relied on in the preparation of this report:

Modern Slavery Strategy Action Plan: 2020-2021

Priority 1: Increased awareness:

| Goal | Risk / dependency | Action required | Person responsible | Milestones: | End date | Comment / progress |
|--|--|--|---------------------|---|----------------|--|
| Make sure our community knows how to recognise and report possible modern slavery | Work with Local Business and Providers, as they may not be aware of the issues, how to spot potential cases, or where to refer to. | Engage with voluntary sector groups, local business and partner agencies as part of the awareness raising | Modern Slavery Team | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invites to MS Conference May 2020 | September 2020 | Ongoing – annual conference to be arranged every year. 2020 was an online conference |
| Engage with our community and other professionals, to promote a culture where practices that infringe on an individual's human rights are not tolerated. | Ensuring all partners are aware of their roles under the Modern Slavery Act 2015. | Promote Enfield Modern Slavery Strategy and ensure that during our consultation period encourages community engagement | Sharon Burgess | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of MS steering Group Online consultation period Consultation with Service user groups Formation of the London Modern Slavery Leads Group chaired by Sharon Burgess | December 2020 | Ongoing |
| Regular social media updates to raise awareness of Modern Slavery | Highlighting issues to the wider general public and | Promotion via a format that engages | Andrea De Lucy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updates about the team and signs o | ongoing | Monthly updates via |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------|
| Team and signs to be aware of. | how to report concerns. | with the general public | | modern slavery have been shown on LBE twitter and facebook accounts | | press team on social media |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------|

Objective 2: Training and development for Professionals

| Goal | Risk / dependency | Action required | Person responsible | Milestones | End date | Comment / progress |
|---|--|---|--------------------|---|-----------|--|
| Development of Peoples Modern Slavery Policy and procedure | Staff within LBE may not be aware of their role as a first responder and how to refer | Completion of Modern Slavery policy and procedure which needs to be signed off | Fiana Centala | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults section to be completed Children section to be completed | June 2020 | 03.08.20 completed |
| Make sure professionals are appropriately trained | Staff within LBE may not be aware of their role as a first responder and how to refer. External staff may not know how to refer possible victims of modern slavery | Training on NRM pathways for staff who are first responders Ongoing awareness training | Fiana Centala | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to be arranged for NRM Children's training to be identified for NRM | Aug 2020 | Ongoing First cohort of NRM training has been delivered in 2019 and will be continually |
| Internal training for LBE staff to ensure they are able to recognise possible victims | Front line staff may not know the sign or how to respond appropriately | Awareness training to be delivered face to face, online training and specialised training | Fiana Centala | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online training to be made available NRM training to be | ongoing | Ongoing- First cohort of NRM training has been |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|--|----------|--|-----------|
| | | such as NRM | | arranged | | delivered |
|--|--|-------------|--|----------|--|-----------|

Objective 3: Increased support and protection

| Goal | Risk / dependency | Action required | Person responsible | Milestones | End date | Comment / progress |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------|--|----------|---|
| Ensure we have effective arrangements in place to support possible victims of modern slavery until the NRM can provide support. | Delays have been experienced during the NRM pathway and LBE has been required to provide additional support in the interim such as housing and access to medical care | Continue to work collaboratively with our partner agencies and streamline a pathway for possible victims of modern slavery. | Sharon Burgess Joanne Drew | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of steering group/ board NRM training Housing policy and procedure- Formation of Rough Sleepers Board Joint approach from MS team and housing for potential victims | ongoing | July 2020 |
| A joined-up approach with our neighbouring boroughs to ensure an effective approach is used to tackling concerns | Differing approaches to implementing safeguarding procedures could impact on service delivery for possible victims. | During the London Modern Slavery Leads meeting, Enfield will ensure that we are clear and consistent with our policies and will share best practice with our fellow | Sharon Burgess | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of London Modern Slavery Leads group A clear way to share best practice with our peers A 'Gold Standard of Practice' has been | ongoing | Ongoing- teams are yet to be form in other local authorities. |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------|---|----------|--|
| | | boroughs. | | developed with Central Specialist Crime – Modern Slavery and Child Exploitation Team and is being shared with other boroughs | | |
| Work to reduce isolation | Modern slavery is often a hidden and unreported crime. We need to be able to access those who are unable to request support | By working with our partner agencies to identify and work with people who will benefit from support and intervention. Analyse Person Alleged to Have caused Harm data to define scope of this long-term project. | Fiana Centala | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of steering group Clear pathways within LBE and police Helpline for professionals and members of the public | Aug 2020 | July 2020 |
| Brexit issues for EEA nationals | Government is withdrawing financial support on 31.12.20 | Alongside supporting to repatriate willing individuals can we explore if it is financially viable to find ways of employing such individuals to help them integrate into society by securing employment and in turn supporting them | Malcolm Dabbs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financials to be completed to see if it viable Time constraints, are EY able to support this project | 31.12.20 | Team has been working with Health Watch to support with settled status |

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| | | to become eligible to public funds. | | | | |
| Financial impact from COVID-19 | Lobbying central government for increased funds to support with the protection of potential victims and survivors of modern slavery. | Letter to be sent to MOPAC as a form of escalation with regards to funding issues. | HTF and Sharon Burgess | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTF have agreed to support with letter to MOPAC | | Team have linked with Dame Sara Thornton to address issues |

Objective 4: Greater success in detection, disruption and prosecution

| Goal | Risk / dependency | Action required | Person responsible | Milestones | End date | Comment / progress |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|----------|--|
| To train recruiters and procurement officers to recognise and report concerns pertaining to possible modern slavery | Supply chains within LBE are not compliant with MS Act 2015. | Training to be delivered to finance, procurement and HR teams. | Fiana Centala | Ongoing piece of work | | Completed 30/01/2019 |
| Ensure that staff recognise the importance of capturing intelligence and data to ascertain risk and to be able to forward the necessary information to law enforcement teams. | Information not being captured, and evidence being lost. | Training to be delivered in how best to complete the NRM forms and what is expected. | Fiana Centala | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRM training Child NRM training | ongoing | Ongoing First cohort completed training on 30.01.2019 |
| ECINS being used to promote better data/intel sharing between the police and the Modern Slavery | Delays in sharing intel. Not being able to collate patterns and identify risk | Meeting to be arranged with DATA&MI and | Bharat Ayer and DI Kleo Papachristou | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insights Group have given its backing to this goal. | ongoing | Delays to police ECINS due to data |

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| Team | areas on a larger scale | Insights Group to see how this can be moved forward. | | | | sharing. Police working on this. |
|------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|

Objective 5: Communities participation and engagement

| Goal | Risk / dependency | Action required | Person responsible | Milestones | End date | Comment / progress |
|---|---|--|--|---|----------|-----------------------------|
| Engagement with third sector, non-governmental organisations (NGO) and community groups to raise awareness of issues and to how to respond to them. | Making contact with NGO and community groups outside of social services could pose difficulties | Reach out to current known Voluntary Sector groups, religious groups and other public groups in the borough to have a contact in place who could disseminate information on modern slavery and work closely with LBE | Debbie Gates (VCS) and Caroline Baker (Faith Forum) Bharat Ayer Andrea Clemons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend forums to raise awareness Engage with Carers Centre Attend community group meeting | Aug 2020 | Ongoing |
| Development of community champions | Making contact with NGO and community groups outside of social services could pose difficulties | Reach out to current known Voluntary Sector groups, religious groups and other public groups in the borough to have a contact in place who would be | Debbie Gates (VCS) and Caroline Baker (Faith Forum) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with community groups Provide training for identified champions | Dec 2020 | First meeting held 19.10.20 |

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| | | prepared to act as a Modern Slavery Champion. | | | | |
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London Borough of Enfield Community Safety Update

January 2021

1) LIFE – Local Intervention Fire Education.

LIFE is an intensive four-day course facilitated by Fire and Rescue staff and firefighters at fire stations for young people between the ages of 14 and 17. The course is based on the role of the firefighter and participants take part in a range of activities which include using ladders, wearing breathing apparatus, carrying out casualty rescue techniques and first aid. The programme offers the opportunity to develop a range of skills which include leadership, social skills, communication and team work. In addition to this participants are educated about fire safety prevention, consequences, healthy living, and road safety. The aim of the course is to develop skills and experience to deter young people from anti-social behaviour, as well as learn skills to enable them to succeed and live safe and healthy lives.

Due to the impact of Covid-19 no LIFE courses were held in 2020

2) Juvenile Firesetters Intervention Scheme (JFIS)

The education-based programme works with the child and their family to address the fire-setting behaviour through identifying its cause, looking at the consequences of such actions and providing one to one, tailored fire safety education and advice. The JFIS team are currently working with 11 young people in Enfield.

3) Safe Drive, Stay Alive (SDSA)

SDSA is an annual road safety theatre production education initiative. The main method for safety message delivery is through five speakers who share stories of personal experiences with road traffic collisions. It is aimed at young people (aged 17 to 25 inclusive) pre-learner, learner, newly qualified drivers and their passengers. SDSA seeks to influence young people's attitudes and behaviours toward five risk-relevant driving practices (distractions such as mobile phones, seat belt use, drink and drug driving, speeding, and peer-pressure to engage in risky driving). LB of Enfield have been a long-time delivery partner of SDSA in partnership with LFB, LAS and the Met and this is usually in October.

Due to the impact of Covid-19 no SDSA took place in 2020

4) Visual Audits

The Brigade has a continued focus on reducing the number of deliberate fires in London. In order to achieve even further reductions, staff will carry out regular visual audits to areas where communities have suffered a high number of deliberate fires.

The aim of visual audits is to protect people (both the public and fire-fighters), property and the environment from harm by using our statutory responsibility to prevent fires.

The objectives of visual audits are:

- To make London safer for the people we serve by:
 - Identifying and reducing materials that can be used to fuel deliberate fires
 - Protecting the environment and property from harm
 - Reducing opportunities for antisocial behaviour
 - Reducing the economic and operational impact of deliberate fires

To promote community partnership working by:

- Working collaboratively to gain support and resources to minimise and address identified issues
- Reporting issues to partner agencies as appropriate
- To identify potential arson targets by:
 - Identifying buildings that may be at risk of deliberate fire setting
 - Visiting areas with high volumes of deliberate fires

During Jan – Dec 2020 Enfield Fire crews carried out 1043 visual audits.

5) Junior Citizens Events

- Junior Citizens (JC) events are multi agency events run by the Police or Local Authority. London Fire Brigade (LFB) has been participating at borough level in JC events for many years.
- The events target schoolchildren between 9 – 11 years and take them through interactive scenarios from which they learn important safety information. The LFB activity station teaches children about smoke detection and escape from fire. In some JC events LFB have two activity stations, the second teaches children about fire hazards and reducing risks of fires in the home.

Due to the impact of Covid-19 there was no junior Citizen Event held in Enfield in 2020.

6) Fire Cadets

The Cadet scheme, funded through the GLA enables us to work with young people aged 14-17 years old work alongside operational firefighters and also volunteers from the community to **achieve a BTEC Level 2 Award in Fire and Rescue Services** in the Community. Cadets develop transferable life skills including leadership, communication skills, team work, as well as learning first aid and practical firefighting techniques.

Fire Cadets meet one evening a week following an academic year. Cadets attend their unit for three hours usually in the evening between 6pm and 9pm, and also at weekends and during holiday periods when they take an active part in community events. The sessions are led by an employed Fire Cadets Coordinator and delivered by adult volunteer instructors from the community and volunteers from within London Fire Brigade.

Fire Cadets offers positive opportunities for young people to develop key citizenship skills, improve self-esteem, community cohesion and self-confidence. The fire cadets gain confidence and are empowered to become ambassadors in their communities helping to educate others; teaching people the importance of fire safety and the consequences of antisocial behaviour. The cadets and volunteers are empowered to contribute to the community they are part of and are able to make a positive influence in reducing the impact of fire-related incidents, as well as actively championing the work of firefighters within their London borough.

Enfield Fire Cadets were due to open in Early 2020 but this was halted due to the Covid-19 restrictions. Despite this we were able to complete all of the set up of Enfield Unit, including the purchasing of PPE, uniform, venue equipment and operational equipment, the training of Volunteer Cadet Instructors and the salary of the Fire Cadets Coordinator attached to the unit.

7) 'Enfield Stands Together'

During the height of the Covid-19 pandemic LFB crews in Enfield took part in a collaborative initiative delivering prescriptions and essential items to the homes of vulnerable individuals in the Borough. This was achieved using front line crews and appliances and had no impact on our emergency service delivery. Between April – July Crews carried out 971 deliveries to vulnerable households.

8) LAS Support

During 2020 LFB assisted London Ambulance Service (LAS) by providing firefighters to drive emergency ambulances and carry out first aid duties alongside LAS paramedics. Approx. 250 firefighters were sent to assist with 13 of these coming from LFB in Enfield. Although the original assistance stopped in October a subsequent second request due to the new Covid variant has been received and LFB are again supplying 300 firefighters to deploy ambulances and assist front line staff with 6 of these coming from LFB in Enfield. During the first wave of Covid-19 firefighters at Edmonton Fire Station cooked and delivered meals for London Ambulance Staff based at Chase Farm and Edmonton Ambulance Stations. We also provided a fridge for crews to be able to keep this home cooked food fresh.

9) Borough Twitter account

Our Borough twitter page has gone from strength to strength and now has over 2600 followers. It has been used to promote and inform the community of events we have undertaken and also showcase some of the skills and training we undertake at station level. It has generated questions and enquiries from members of the public which may otherwise go unanswered. The Twitter account is managed by 5 firefighters across 4 watches based at the 3 Borough Fire Stations.

London Borough of Enfield**Crime Scrutiny Panel****Meeting Date: 16th March 2021**

Subject: Reducing re-offending of adults and young people**Cabinet Member: Cllr Keazor****Executive Director: Tony Theodoulou****Key Decision: To note the report**

Purpose of Report

1. To provide the Scrutiny Panel with local re-offending profile, an overview of the work and new measures undertaken by Enfield Council and its key statutory partners to prevent re-offending of adults and children.

Proposal(s)

2. N/A

Reason for Proposal(s)

3. N/A

Relevance to the Council Plan

4. Enfield Council Plan 2020-2022 sets out bold and positive ambitions of creating a lifetime of opportunities with one of the key priorities being 'Safe, Healthy and Confident Communities' with specific focus keeping communities free from crime.

Safer and Strong Communities Board published Community Safety Plan (2020-2022) informed by local analysis, identifies the following key priorities in relation to the need of reducing offending and re-offending: tackling violent crime in all its forms, keeping young people safe and reducing their risks from crime and reducing burglary and keeping people safe at home.

Youth Justice Strategic Plan identifies reduction of first time entrants into youth justice system and reduction of re-offending as key strategic priorities for the wider partnership and Youth Offending Service.

Background

Reducing reoffending is critical to both protecting communities from crime and delivering a more effective and economic justice system. Re-offending is costly to the

public purse as handling an individual reconviction presents a significant cost and results in loss of confidence in the Criminal Justice System.

Reducing crime and improving community safety is critical to local government's role in building and sustaining safe and prosperous communities. A key element of this is the rehabilitation of offenders which is best achieved through coordinated local services. As such the local authority has a significant role in tackling crime and reducing offending through:

- Effective liaison and collaboration with the Police and Crime Commissioner and local justice system providers, whilst also coordinating and participating in local partnership working between police, probation services, local NHS and other voluntary and community sector partners;
- Commissioning and providing services to offenders such as drug and alcohol treatment and recovery, support with mental health needs, housing, benefits, social care and employment support; and
- Using civic enforcement powers, such as injunctions and closure orders to supplement criminal justice actions and tackle offending behaviour

5. Reducing youth re-offending

5.1 National landscape

Youth Justice Board has continued to report long term falls in the number of first-time entrants (FTE) nationally as well as reduction of children receiving custody outcome. However, due to the reduction of the overall cohort of children in the youth justice system, this has resulted in the paradigm of seeing more children with complex needs and entrenched offending with proportion of children who re-offend remaining higher than that of young adults or adults.

5.2 Local context – youth offending profile

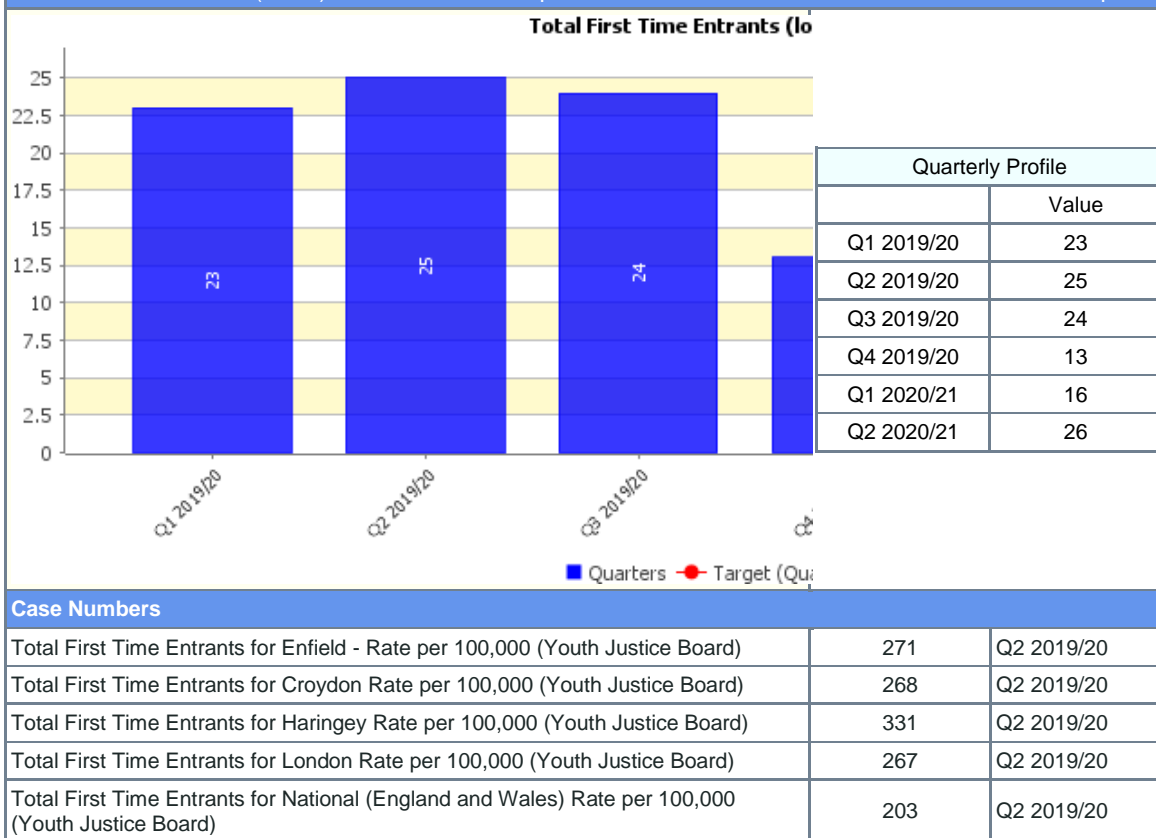
This national trend is mirrored in Enfield. Note, latest published YJB data on Enfield performance for FTEs for quarter 2 2020/21 in table 1.

The data highlights a cumulative reduction of FTEs for 2020/21 in comparison for the same period of the previous year 2019/20, which is positive and attributed to the strong offer of Early Help and prevention work. Whilst it shows a slightly higher rate of the FTEs per population than London average, it is in fact lower than Haringey FTE and not far behind from Croydon.

Table 1

Total First Time Entrants (local Data)

First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the criminal justice system are classified as offenders. These are young people (aged 10 – 17), resident in England and Wales, who received their first, caution or conviction, based on data recorded from (Local) CVYJ Database or published statistics are from the Police National Computer.

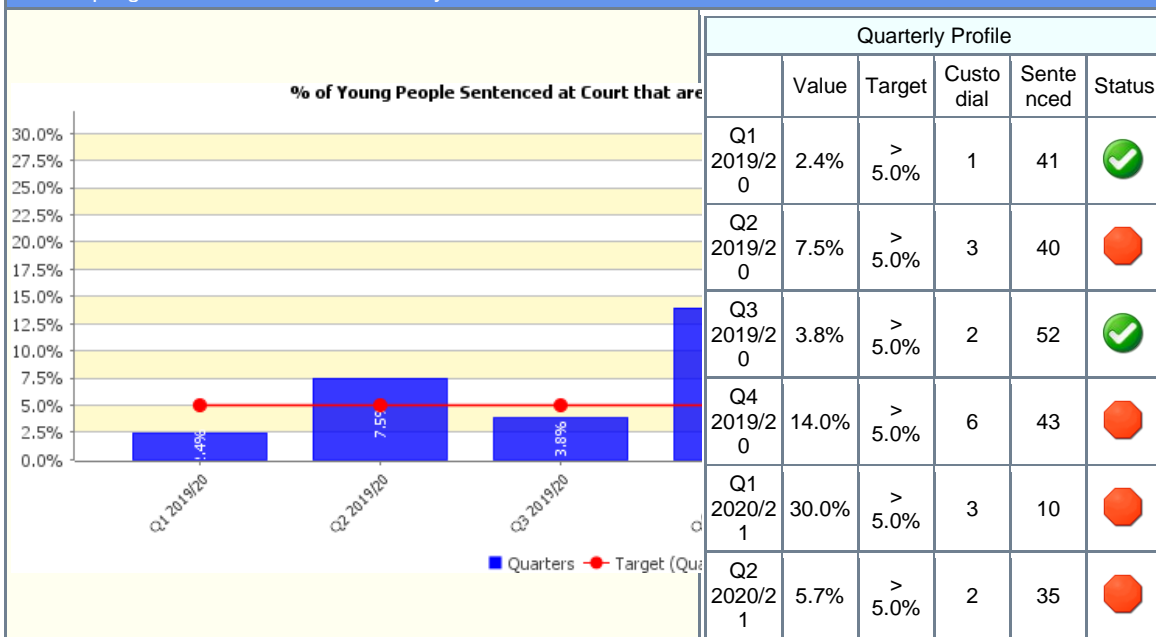


Enfield has continued to see small number of children receiving custodial sentences, with overall 12 children being sentenced to custody in 2019/20, see table 2. Quarter 2 2020/21 shows cumulative number of 5 children being sentenced to custody in comparison to 4 children in the previous year, which continues to show a similar trend. Whilst the rate of the children with custody outcome per population in Enfield is higher than London average, however, it is lower than that of Croydon and Haringey.

Table 2

% of Young People Sentenced at Court that are given a Custodial Sentence

Custody is reserved for the most serious offenders or those that wilfully and persistently fail to comply with community orders. A custodial Sentence consists of a mandatory custody period of the offender and then a licence programme within the community



Case Numbers

| | | |
|--|------|------------|
| Rate per 1,000 of 10-17 Population Sentenced at Court that are given a Custodial Sentence in Enfield | 0.36 | Q2 2020/21 |
| Rate per 1,000 of 10-17 young Population Sentenced at Court that are given a Custodial Sentence for Croydon | 0.45 | Q2 2020/21 |
| Rate per 1,000 of 10-17 Population Sentenced at Court that are given a Custodial Sentence for Haringey | 0.56 | Q2 2020/21 |
| Rate per 1,000 of 10-17 Population Sentenced at Court that are given a Custodial Sentence for London | 0.16 | Q2 2020/21 |
| Rate per 1,000 of 10-17 Population Sentenced at Court that are given a Custodial Sentence for National (England and Wales) | 0.1 | Q2 2020/21 |

The latest re-offending data from the Youth Justice Board is overdue. The latest published tracked re-offending cohort data shows that youth re-offending rates fluctuated between 29.6% to 53.8% for the youth cohort 2017/2018 that has been tracked for re-offending, see table 3. It highlights quarter 4 2017/18 cohort with higher re-offending rate than London average and that of Croydon and Haringey.

Table 3

| Period | Enfield Data | Croydon Data | Haringey Data | National Data | London Data |
|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| April 17 – June 17 | 36.90% | 44.60% | 36.80% | 38.40% | 40.00% |
| July 17 – Sept 17 | 43.50% | 41.40% | 48.10% | 38.10% | 44.30% |
| Oct 17 – Dec 17 | 29.60% | 39.60% | 36.00% | 38.00% | 40.10% |
| Jan 18 March 18 | 53.80% | 46.00% | 43.30% | 39.30% | 42.50% |

Note: children enter the reoffending cohort if they receive a caution, a non-custodial sentence at court or were released from custody during the cohort period. A proven reoffence is any offence committed in a one-year follow-up period that leads to a caution or court sentence either within the one year follow up or within a further six months to allow the offence to be proven in court. Consequently, the re-offending data published is always a re-prospective picture of youth offending cohort from year and half prior.

In 2021, the Youth Offending Service has undertaken local analysis of the local youth offending profile to strengthen its own assurance and that of wider ETYEB partnership. The analysis has highlighted the following key themes:

- The five most common offence types were violent offences, drug offences, robbery, theft and motor offences.
- Table 4 and 5 highlight trends of offences that resulted in either Out of Court Disposals or court outcomes resulting in either community or custodial sentences.
- Evidence highlights that violent offences are prevalent across both Out of Court and Post Court cohorts.
- Most notable increases are in violent and drug related offences within the Out of Court Disposal cohort and robbery and theft in post court cohort.

Table 4

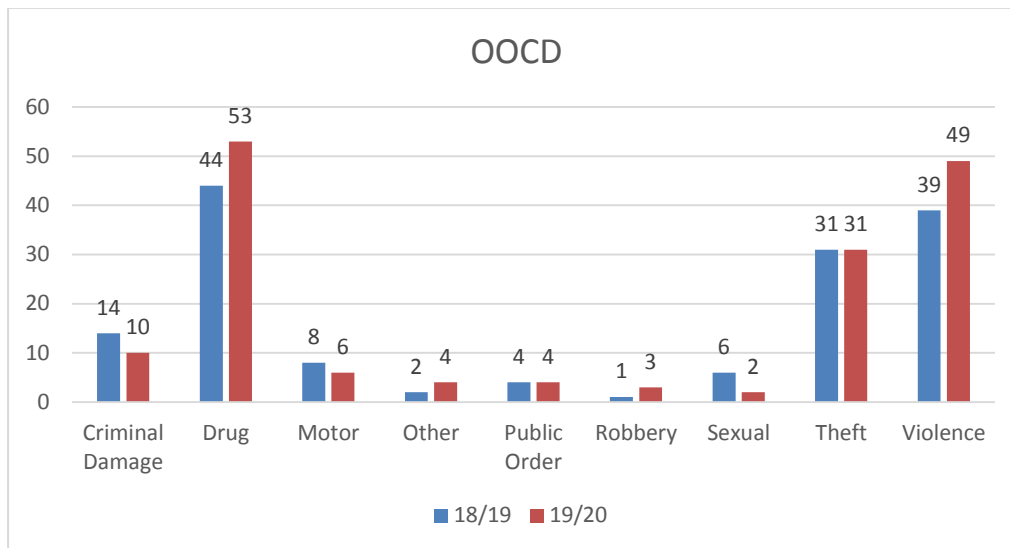
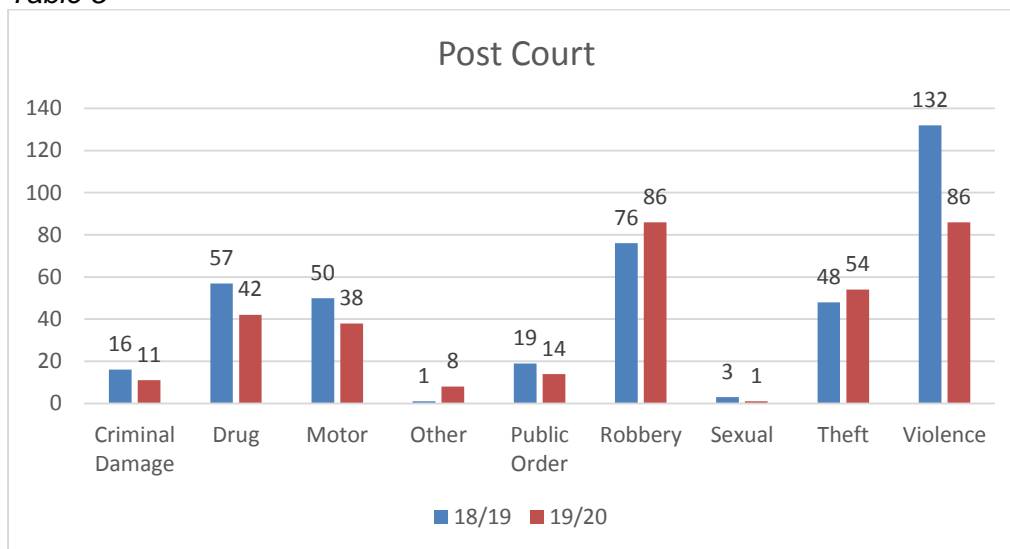


Table 5



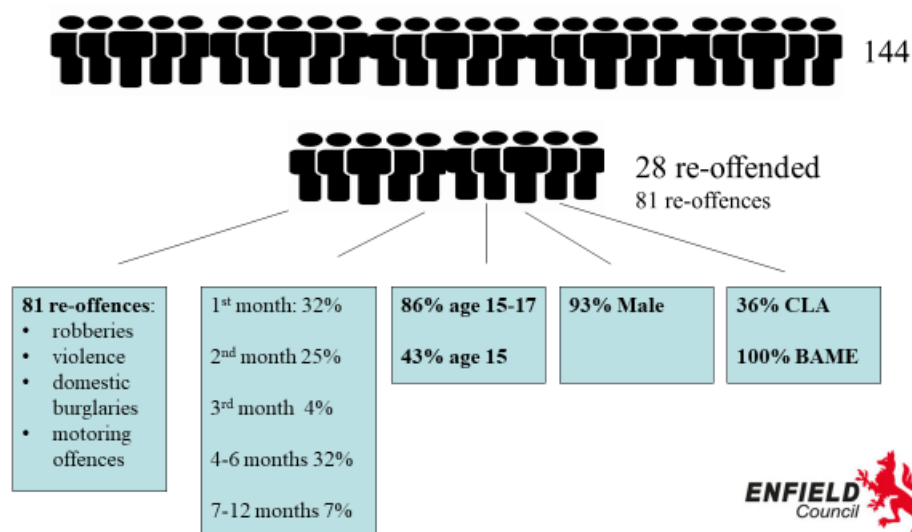
- 68% of young people have multiple vulnerabilities with most prevalent being NEET, drugs, CCE and mental health including being known to social care

Analysis of the youth re-offending profile, illustrated in the diagram 1, shows the following trend which mirrors the national trend identified by the YJB:

- Majority of re-offending young people were young men
- an over-representation of young people from the Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups
- an over-representation of children looked after or care leavers
- 15-17-year olds are most likely to re-offend

Diagram 1

Re-offending – last year cohort tracking



The Youth Offending Service is well resourced with a comprehensive intervention framework of in house specialist functions and range of programmes alongside of commissioned services and partnership working arrangements in place to ensure the service continues to meet the needs of the local youth offending population.

Note appendix 1 for summary of interventions in place

The local youth offending profile analysis made a range of recommendations going forward that included work to:

- tackle the prevalence of violent crime in a more systematic way by partners with more focus on prevention;
- improve the ETE outcomes for young offenders;
- need to undertake a local disproportionality analysis
- review the resources within the Youth Offending Service to ensure they are configured to meet the demand and local needs;
- strengthen focus on whole family approach and work;
- develop more structured approach to reduction of re-offending modelled on the adult IOM (Integrated Offender Management Model) based on 9 pathways out of re-offending; and
- and continue to review the local intervention framework and commissioned services to ensure there is robust assurance within the existing governance arrangements of local delivery of youth justice services that the needs of local youth offending cohort continue to be met

5.2 Progress and new initiatives to reduce offending and re-offending

- Public health approach to serious youth violence is currently being developed and led by Public Health. Local needs analysis was completed and presented in January 2021 to the Enfield Safeguarding Partnership and will be informing local response.
- New Operational Alliance was launched in October 2020, led by Police in partnership with Enfield and Haringey Councils, Oasis Hadley and Children Society, placing outreach youth support workers in custody to provide Early Help and support to young people arrested and presented in youth custody. Early data highlights positive outcomes and engagement of young people with the project.
- Review and redesign of the Youth Offending Service was completed in December 2020 and is now in the implementation stage – strengthening leadership capacity of the service, rebalancing the resources to meet the demand for out of court disposals, strengthening the focus on practice and developing new whole family work model
- Joined working protocol with children social care has been implemented and is currently bedding. New initiative is being piloted to reduce over-representation of the children looked after within youth justice system through having a dedicated practitioner focused on support the needs of children in care system involved in offending.
- New approach to reducing re-offending is currently being developed and due to be rolled out from April 2021. The approach will introduce an adoption of a more structured approach to managing re-offending. It will provide an enhanced intervention of support and supervision for those young people identified as at higher risk of re-offending, differentiating the level of support and supervision from that of a mainstream young offender. It will be underpinned by multi-disciplinary approach and partnership work and input from Police through having a dedicated IOM lead alongside of additional funding of £58,165 via Community Safety to fund additional interventions. As part of the new approach, the service will be implementing local re-offending measure and tracking of the IOM youth cohort to evaluate impact.
- A programme of systematic review and deep dive scrutiny and challenge has been implemented by the ETYEB, strengthening the assurance of the work of the local youth justice services.

6. Reducing adult re-offending

6.1 National and regional landscape

The Ministry of Justice are completing a review of the National IOM model by the end of 2020 or soon afterwards. Separately, the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime has also undertaken a review of offender management through IOM in London.

As a consequence of the MOPAC review, a new Operating Framework has been developed which for the first time includes a focus on "medium level" violent offenders, whereas the original scheme provided only for acquisitive criminals. These are still included but the changes ensure that the framework reflects both the changing crime picture in London and local priorities.

There is clear evidence of need for this change, probation officers have reflected that in 2013 only 10% of the persistent offender cohort had an index offence of violence and in 2019 this had risen to 40%.

The aims of the IOM framework are to achieve the following goals, in line with the London Police and Crime Plan 2017-21:

To reduce the disproportionately high level of reoffending committed by persistent, violent offenders and so reduce the victims of crime in London, the impact on London communities and the high financial and social costs of this reoffending;

- Bringing a more consistent and evidence-based approach to the effective management of repeat offenders who cause the most harm to victims and communities.
- To reduce the overall number of eligible cases and focus on those persistent offenders who also pose at least a medium risk of violent reoffending.
- To provide local panels with a central list of the “core cohort” of persistent, violent offenders to assess for IOM intervention.
- To maintain a focus in priority acquisitive offences, particularly robbery and burglary;
- To demonstrate the impact and effectiveness of this work and generate an evidence base for what works in this area.
- Developing a regular and reliable way of measuring the impact of local IOM partnerships on reoffending and costs of crime – Police ID-IOM data, analysed by the MOPAC Evidence and Insight team, will seek to evaluate any impact of IOM across London and report this to the Reducing Reoffending Board and local Community Safety Partnerships.
- Agree a framework for local partnerships to include other priority cases alongside the core cohort – In recognition of the diverse needs, priorities and offending patterns across London’s 32 boroughs, local partnerships will have discretion to add cases to the core cohort according to local need and resources.

There is intention to legislate for a new Serious Violence Duty, which was announced in the Queen’s Speech in December 2019. The duty will be one of many provisions included within a policing and crime Bill, set to be introduced early in 2021. Following its passage through Parliament, the expectation is that the Duty will come into force no sooner than in 2022.

6.2 Local Context

For Enfield violent offences classified as Violence Against the Person have increased by 6% in the last 2 years. In February 2021, the Enfield adult IOM supported 52 clients. This number fluctuates from 50 -70 individuals throughout the year and is reliant on suitable referrals being made to the scheme via, police and or probation services.

The cases so far have largely been selected to tackle acquisitive crime but as the paper outlines, this is now subject to change with a greater focus on tackling violence.

To benefit from the IOM scheme, an offender will have additional needs which may include; help with accommodation, a substance misuse service need, mental or general health issues, debts, finance or benefit problems. They must also meet the criteria called Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) which estimates a high likelihood of re-offending in the ensuing 2 years.

The adult cohort is currently predominantly male (94%) and 70% of the cohort are white.

6.3 Governance of IOM

To reflect the increased focus on violence, IOM is part of the MPS violence strategy under a dedicated Police Commander.

The National Probation Service will also play a bigger role, given that they work with cases which will typically pose at least a medium risk of serious harm, as well as a high risk of reoffending.

It is worth noting that the NPS and the Community Rehabilitation Companies currently working on lower risk cases are set to re-unify this year.

The SSCB will have an oversight and receive reports on the following:

- new IOM cohort and changes in delivery
- effectiveness of the VRU funded projects for IOM when agreed by GLA
- performance reports on outcomes and other relevant measures

On behalf of SSCB the subgroup, Enfield Crime Reduction Implementation Team, (ECRIT) will maintain oversight and a steering function for Adult IOM.

The alignment, especially with regard to transitional arrangements of the adult IOM programme with the developing work for IOM for young people will be reported at the Enfield Targeted Youth Engagement Board (ETYEB) which is attended by the Head of Community Safety and other members of ECRIT.

6.4 Funding

Community Safety has led the submission of the bid for £56,000 to the VRU for projects to support adult offenders within IOM. This will enable piloting the development of IOM interventions in 2021-22 in order to kick start additional work with the new cohort and reduce violent crime.

6.5 Next steps

We will:

- Complete review of local case management and partnership arrangements for delivery of the IOM
- Consider the need for significantly increasing the number of Criminal Behaviour Orders assigned to the IOM Cohort.
- Develop purposeful key performance indicators which may be set at regional level.
- Continue to monitor how many wanted offenders remain at large and for what duration.
- Consider the management of offenders during the transition from the current “acquisitive” cohort to a new centrally provided list with new criteria.
- Identify training needs around risk management/ safeguarding in anticipation of dealing with a more violent cohort.

Main Considerations for the Council

7. To note the content of the report

Safeguarding Implications

8. There are no safeguarding implications arising from the new initiatives to reduce re-offending. Criminal justice agencies including Police, Probation and Youth Offending Service have a statutory duty to protect and safeguard victims and public from harm whilst also having a safeguarding responsibility for young/adult offenders whilst they remain in criminal justice system.

Public Health Implications

9. In order to tackle the underlying causes of serious youth violence that has a high prevalence within local youth offending trend, this report notes the need for a strong commitment and acknowledgement of the public health approach informed by local needs analysis of serious youth violence. Ensuring there is a strong buy in and commitment from all critical stakeholders with resources being heralded and prioritised to adopt public health approach to serious youth violence will be a key strategic priority for 2021/22.

Equalities Impact

10. Note that the ETYEB (Enfield Targeted Youth Engagement Board) has commissioned a local analysis of disproportionality within youth offending. A report has been presented to the ETYEB in Oct 2020, highlighting high levels of over-representation of children from BAME background across the youth justice system. Local disproportionality action plan has been developed in response to some of the challenges within the local 'youth justice system, however, there are number of changes required as identified in Lord Lamy review in 2017 in terms of reforming the legislative and criminal justice system as well as recognition that the causes of the over-representation of children and adults from BAME background within criminal justice system lie outside of the justice system that will be out of the scope of the local capacity to influence a change. The local re-offending approach will consider the wider implications of the disproportionality issues and the importance of inclusion and diversity within design of the interventions and commissioning of service to tackle re-offending.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

11. N/A

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken

12. N/A – no decisions to be made

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks

13. N/A

Financial Implications

14. The existing work and initiatives will continue to be met within existing resources of all key statutory partners. The introduction of the new IOM approach for children and adults will be supported from external grants from the London Crime Prevention Fund and from the GLA Violence Reduction Unit (Awaiting final confirmation).

Legal Implications

15. 1998 Crime and Disorder Act requires Community Safety Partnership to maintain an understanding of crime and disorder and work in partnership to bring about improvements.

Council's Youth Offending Service (YOS) provides a statutory service delivering youth justice services to young people in Enfield. Youth Offending Service provision is established under Section 37 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 with the principal aim of preventing offending and re-offending by children and young people.

The intention to legislate for a new Serious Violence Duty was announced in the Queen's Speech in December 2019. The duty will be one of many provisions included within a policing and crime Bill, set to be introduced early in 2021. Following its passage through Parliament, the expectation is that the Duty will come into force no sooner than in 2022.

Duty holders will be expected to work together to establish the local problem profile / strategic needs assessment and develop and publish a local strategy which will outline the collective action they intend to take.

Re-focusing our approach to managing re-offending through adult IOM and development of the youth IOM will strengthen our multi-agency approach to tackling serious violence and our readiness to the new duty.

Workforce Implications

16. N/A

Property Implications

17. N/A

Other Implications

18. N/A

Options Considered

19. N/A

Conclusions

20. The outlined approach into re-focusing the adult IOM on violent offenders and investment into developing local youth IOM (in response to the local profile of young offenders, which shows high prevalence of serious youth violence) will enable:

- better partnership response and focus of resources downstream to prevent re-offending of adults and youth alongside of the public health approach and focus on prevention and early intervention to tackle serious violence; and
- strengthen our readiness in advance of the Serious Violence Duty legislation coming in place.

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Date of report

Appendices

Background Papers

The following documents have been relied on in the preparation of this report:

Appendix 1 –

1. Intervention framework to meet the needs of the local youth offending profile

The local intervention framework in place to support and safeguard young people involved in offending includes:

1.1 In house multi-disciplinary team of specialist and commissioned functions

The service is well resourced with a wide range of specialist resources forming a part of a multi-disciplinary team to meet the diversity of needs of young people. See table 4 highlighting an overview of specialist resources

Table 4

| | |
|---|--|
| Seconded Speech and Language therapist - To work with those young people identified as having SALT needs | Seconded Education Psychologist – To enable a bridge between those young people who were struggling to have SEND assessments completed to |
| Therapeutic Social Worker – Offers intervention to those young people who are identified as having emotional health concerns | CAMHS Worker – For those young people who have had a diagnosis or need to be assessed for Mental Health |

| | |
|---|---|
| Nurse – Carries out health and sexual health assessments for all young people and also completes Return to Home interviews for those young people who have gone missing | Child Exploitation Worker – To support those young people who have missing episodes and involved in Child Criminal Exploitation and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) |
| COMPASS – Commissioned drug and alcohol service. | Probation Officer – Works with those young people turning 18 and ensuring a smooth transition to the probation service |
| Mentoring Officer – Trains volunteers to have a pool of people who can be matched to young people for Mentoring support | Groups Work Co-ordinator – Screens all young people for targeted specific work. |
| Police Officers – To support the YOS with intelligence and decision making for out of court disposals. The police carry out all signings for Youth Cautions and Youth Conditional Cautions | Gangs and Sexual Violence officer – MOPAC funded worker to carry out group work function for targeted work |
| Serious Youth Violence Co-ordinator – To support those young people involved in putting themselves in risky situations. | Integrated Resettlement Officer – To work with those young people in custody and support their resettlement plan for when they are released on licence into the community. |
| Intensive Surveillance and Support worker – Offers an intense intervention programme to the court as a direct alternative to custody . | ETE Officers – to support both statutory and post 16 young people back into ETE |
| Reparation Officer – To carry out offence specific work and restoration activities to repair the harm caused | Court Team – To process and support to all those young people entering the Court system |

1.2 Diverse range of targeted programmes to address the underlying causes to offending whilst enabling young people to develop informed and safe choices. Note summary of the range of targeted interventions available in table 5.

Table 5

| |
|--|
| <p>YOS Targeted Intervention Available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Knife Crime Prevention Programme (KCPP) ➤ Explicit – Sexual relationships ➤ Skills for Managing Aggression and Communication (SMAC) ➤ Youth Crime and Conflict resolution (YCCR) ➤ Alternative Road Programme (ARP) ➤ Young Black Male Identity Group |
|--|

- Victim Awareness
- Restorative Justice Mediation
- Voluntary Resettlement Support offer
- Stop and Search Awareness
- Street Doctors
- Mentoring support
- Weapons and Gang Programme
- Female focussed offending programme
- Offence specific interventions

1.3 Clear referral pathways to children services support

The Service follows clear referral pathways to access further support from Early Help, Youth Services, Domestic Abuse Hub, Edge of Care support through FAST and sexual exploitation support through CSEP and MACE. The service benefits from well-established and clear mechanisms in place to a range of multi-disciplinary panels to safeguard young people from harm – MACE (for CSE), GPG (for gangs involvement), Rescue and Response (for county lines and criminal exploitation), and MAPPA for serious violent offenders

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London Borough of Enfield

Crime Scrutiny

Meeting Date: 16th March 2021

Subject: [Performance Report]
Cabinet Member: [Cllr Nneka Keazor]
Executive Director: [Tony Theodoulou]

Key Decision: [N/A]

Purpose of Report

1. To provide an update on the latest crime and ASB performance figures.

Proposal(s)

2. To note the report

Reason for Proposal(s)

3. To provide opportunity to scrutinise the work of the Safer and Stronger Communities Board

Relevance to the Council Plan

4. Enfield Council Plan 2020-2022 sets out bold and positive ambitions of creating a lifetime of opportunities with one of the key priorities being 'Safe, Healthy and Confident Communities' with specific focus keeping communities free from crime.

Background**5. Crime and Scrutiny Panel Report - Performance Report****16th March 2021****• Summary**

Total Notifiable Offences in Enfield have seen a decrease of 8.0% in the year ending January 2021. In London, there has been a much higher reduction of 17.1% in the same period.

Residential Burglaries in Enfield decreased by 32.4% in the year ending January 2021, with a 24.6% reduction in London, the capital followed a similar monthly trend to Enfield with a peak in October 2020 followed by a decline.

Enfield remains the highest borough in London for Serious Youth Violence (SYV) victims despite experiencing a decrease of 39.1% in the year ending January 2021, compared to 2019. There has also been a reduction of SYV in the capital, where a decrease of 32% was recorded in the same period.

Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury increased by 5.8% by the end of January 2021, while in London there was a much smaller 0.4% increase.

ASB calls increased significantly in Enfield, recording an increase of 88.9% in the year ending January 2021, compared to same period in the previous year. In London, there was a similar increase of 81.3% in the same period.

Table 1: The overall performance of Enfield's SSCB priorities compared to London in the year to January 2021, compared to the previous year

| Enfield SSCB Priorities | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| Enfield Charts | Enfield 01/02/2019 to 31/01/2020 | Enfield 01/02/2020 to 31/01/2021 | Enfield % Change | London Charts | London 01/02/2019 to 31/01/2020 | London 01/02/2020 to 31/01/2021 | London % Change |
| Residential Burglary Offences | 2756 | 1862 | -32.4% | Residential Burglary Offences | 59263 | 44678 | -24.6% |
| Violence Against the Person Offences | 8007 | 8501 | 6.2% | Violence Against the Person Offences | 222722 | 218030 | -2.1% |
| Non-Domestic Abuse VWI Offences | 1772 | 1631 | -8.0% | Non-Domestic Abuse VWI Offences | 53606 | 43823 | -18.2% |
| Domestic Abuse Incidents | 5841 | 6546 | 12.1% | Domestic Abuse Incidents | 144305 | 155990 | 8.1% |
| Domestic Abuse VWI Offences | 956 | 1011 | 5.8% | Domestic Abuse VWI Offences | 23615 | 23708 | 0.4% |
| Serious Youth Violence Victims aged 1-19 | 506 | 308 | -39.1% | Serious Youth Violence Victims aged 1-19 | 8639 | 5875 | -32.0% |
| Child Sexual Exploitation Incidents | 60 | 68 | 13.3% | Child Sexual Exploitation Incidents | 1513 | 1229 | -18.8% |
| Child Sexual Exploitation Offences | 13 | 26 | 100.0% | Child Sexual Exploitation Offences | 533 | 572 | 7.3% |
| Knife Crime Offences | 798 | 511 | -36.0% | Knife Crime Offences | 15736 | 10924 | -30.6% |
| Knife Crime Possession Offences | 193 | 158 | -18.1% | Knife Crime Possession Offences | 5272 | 4516 | -14.3% |
| Knife Crime with Injury Offences | 167 | 118 | -29.3% | Knife Crime with Injury Offences | 3927 | 3081 | -21.5% |
| Knife Crime Injury Victims Aged 1-24 | 75 | 52 | -30.7% | Knife Crime Injury Victims Aged 1-24 | 1748 | 1269 | -27.4% |
| Knife Crime With Injury Non DA Victims under 24 | 65 | 47 | -27.7% | Knife Crime With Injury Non DA Victims under 24 | 1629 | 1154 | -29.2% |
| Robbery of Personal Property Offences | 1670 | 937 | -43.9% | Robbery of Personal Property Offences | 37440 | 23464 | -37.3% |
| Gun Crime Offences | 119 | 83 | -30.3% | Gun Crime Offences | 2036 | 1525 | -25.1% |
| Gun Crime Lethal Barrel Only Offences | 18 | 10 | -44.4% | Gun Crime Lethal Barrel Only Offences | 273 | 281 | 2.9% |
| Gun Crime Personal Robbery Offences | 26 | 10 | -61.5% | Gun Crime Personal Robbery Offences | 462 | 296 | -35.9% |
| Acid Attacks Offences | 15 | 10 | -33.3% | Acid Attacks Offences | 276 | 177 | -35.9% |
| Sexual Offences | 639 | 662 | 3.6% | Sexual Offences | 20076 | 18436 | -8.2% |
| Rape Offences | 278 | 254 | -8.6% | Rape Offences | 7974 | 7256 | -9.0% |
| Hate Crime Offences | 516 | 754 | 46.1% | Hate Crime Offences | 22365 | 24755 | 10.7% |
| ASB Calls | 9393 | 17741 | 88.9% | ASB Calls | 272674 | 494409 | 81.3% |
| Aggravated Vehicle Taking | 49 | 37 | -24.5% | Aggravated Vehicle Taking | 1094 | 868 | -20.7% |
| Interfering with a Motor Vehicle | 884 | 862 | -2.5% | Interfering with a Motor Vehicle | 16970 | 14614 | -13.9% |
| Theft from a Motor Vehicle | 3535 | 3544 | 0.3% | Theft from a Motor Vehicle | 81497 | 64874 | -20.4% |
| Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle | 1683 | 1271 | -24.5% | Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle | 30873 | 25255 | -18.2% |
| Total Notifiable Offences | 30684 | 28217 | -8.0% | Total Notifiable Offences | 924917 | 766815 | -17.1% |

** Figures in Table 1 were downloaded from Metstats2 on the 05/02/2021*

Keeping young people safe and reducing their risks from crime

• Serious Youth Violence

The number of Serious Youth Violence victims in Enfield decreased in the year to January 2021, by 39.1%, recording 308 victims, compared with 506 victims in the year ending January 2020, a decrease of 198 victims. In the capital there were 2,206 less victims across London which equates to an average of 69 less victims per borough.

With the reduced number of victims in Enfield in the last year, the overall rate of SYV victims per 1000 population aged 1-19 over the last year remains at 4.

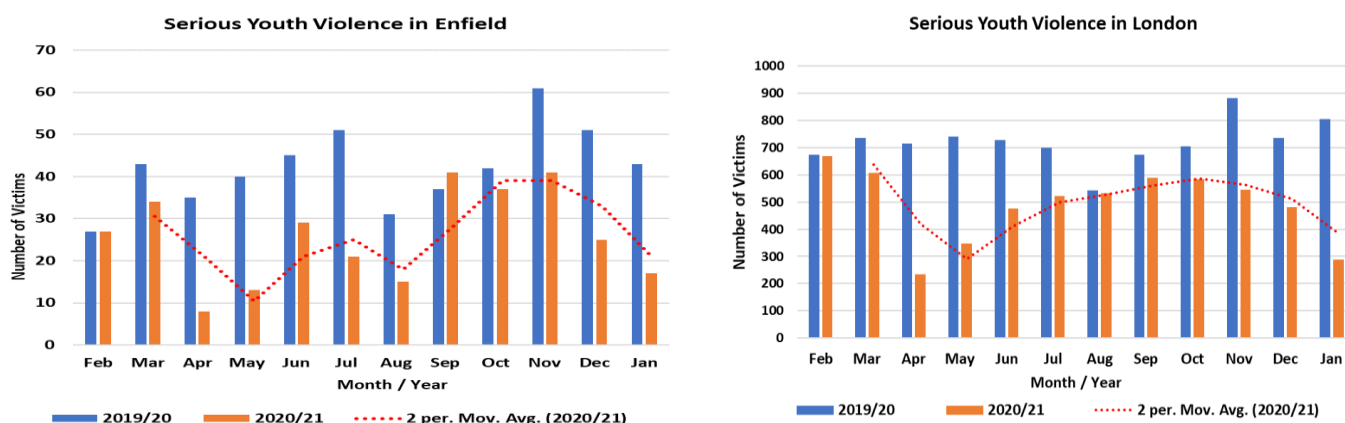
Boroughs with higher youth populations than Enfield are Croydon, Barnet and Newham.

Currently Enfield remains the highest borough in the capital for Serious Youth Violence victims and has remained in this position since June 2020. Despite Enfield's placement, there have been on-going decreases recorded in the borough's number of victims since July 2020.

The early monthly trends in 2020 in Enfield and the capital differ slightly particularly since April 2020, with Enfield declining significantly from June through to August, while London continued in an upward trajectory. However both regions continue with lower levels of victimisation during and since the first lockdown period, which remains positive.

However, in Enfield, with the return to school in early September 2020, there was an increase in the month in contrast to the preceding 5 months, levels were also slightly higher than September 2019. The highest levels in the last 2 years were in November in 2019 across both London and Enfield.

Charts 1 & 2: Comparison of Serious Youth Violence victims in the 2 years to January 2021 in Enfield and London



The ONS Mid 2019 Estimate continues to indicate that Enfield has the 4th largest youth population aged 1-19¹ in London accounting for over a quarter (26%) of the borough's total population - 333,794. With a smaller overall populace, only Barking & Dagenham has a higher proportion of its total population aged under 19 at 30%.

Enfield's Police Basic Command Unit partner Haringey had the 6th highest numbers of SYV victims in 2020 and had a slightly higher decrease to Enfield of 42.8%, recording 231 victims by January 2021 and like Enfield an overall rate of 4 of SYV victims per 1000 population aged 1-19.

There were no boroughs that recorded an increase in Serious Youth Violence victims in the year to January 2021. Wandsworth recorded the lowest decrease of 5.2% in 2020. All other boroughs recorded an average 30% decreases with Westminster recording the highest decline of 57.6%.

1

• Knife Crime

In the year ending January 2021, Knife Crime² in Enfield had decreased by 36%, compared with the previous year. Offences fell by 287 to 511 offences by the end of January 2021 down from 798 the year before.

London experienced a reduction of 30.6% in the same period. Enfield was 6th highest in London while Haringey was 2nd.

Generally since the first lockdown, monthly numbers of offences in 2020/21 were well below the corresponding months in 2019/20. Only September 2020 with 56 offences came closest to the 61 offences recorded in September 2019.

November 2020 had the highest number of offences in the last 12 months with 57 recorded in the month again lower than the 82 offences recorded in November 2019.

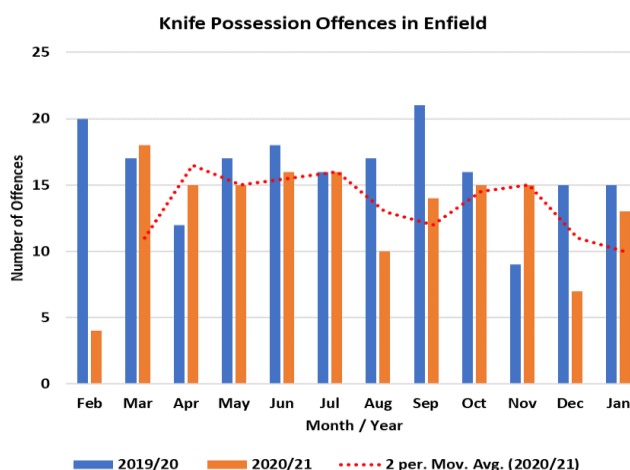
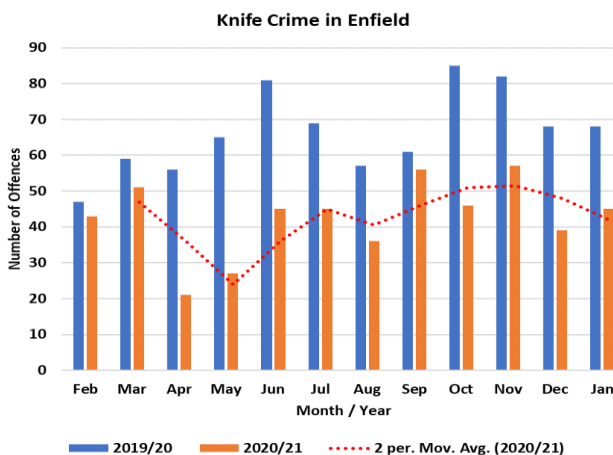
• Knife Crime Possession Offences

By year end January 2021 Enfield's Knife Crime Possession offences decreased 18.1%, compared to the previous year, with 193 offences in 2019/20 declining to 158 in 2020/21.

London experienced a lower reduction of 14.3% in the same period. Enfield was 13th highest in London while Haringey was 9th.

Although there has been a decline in offences recorded over the last year, offences have remained consistent since a peak in March 2020.

The levels remained static from May through to July 2020 then declining sharply in August before rising in September through to November 2020, when levels rose above the same month in 2019, then declining sharply again in December 2020 to 7 offences, the second lowest level of the last 12 months after the 4 recorded back in February 2020.



² **Knife crime** is defined in as an offence of homicide, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause harm, assault with injury, threats to kill, sexual offences (including rape) and robbery or where a knife or sharp instrument has been used to injure, used as a threat, or the victim was convinced a knife was present during the offence.

• Knife Crime with Injury Offences

In the year ending January 2021 Knife Crime with Injury offences decreased by 29.3%, compared to the previous year falling by 49 offences from 167 offences in 2019/20 to 118 in 2020/21.

London also experienced a reduction of 21.5% in the same period, approximately 26 less offences per borough. Enfield was 12th highest borough in London while Haringey was 6th.

The highest number of offences in 2020/21 was in November with 19 offences recorded. With the other exceptions of March and June 2020, monthly numbers remained lower than the same months in 2019 with October 2020 (n=5) very different to the same month in 2019 (n=24).

In line with the peak in overall Knife Crime offences, there was an increased number in November 2020 to the highest monthly level in the year with 19 offences.

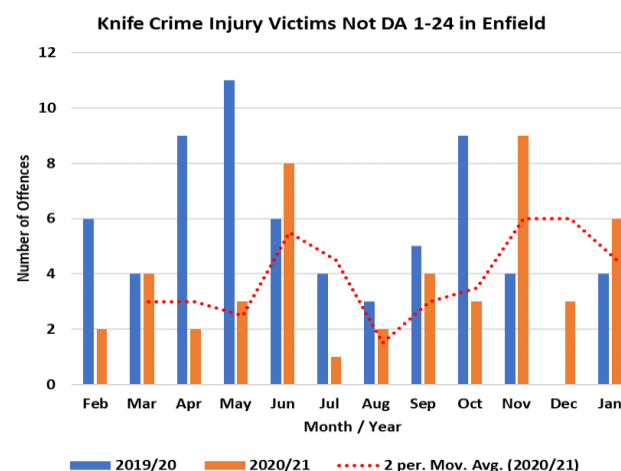
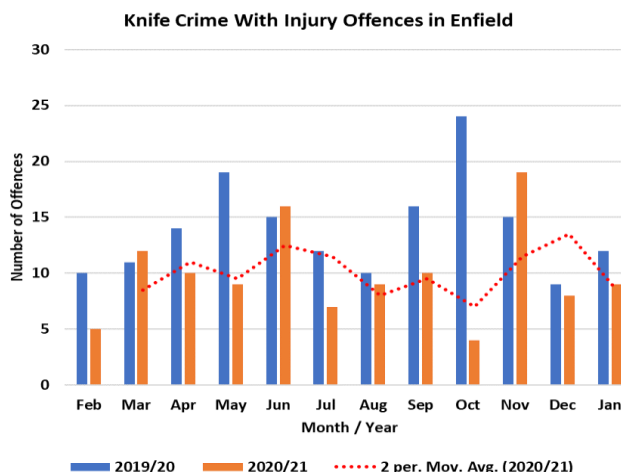
• Knife Crime Injury Victims Non-Domestic Abuse Under 24

With 47 victims recorded in 2020/21, Non-Domestic Knife Crime Victims under 24 made up 90% of all Knife Crime Injury Victims under 24 in Enfield (i.e. 10% of injury victims in this age bracket were domestic related.) When compared to the 65 victims recorded by the end of January 2019 there has been an overall reduction of 27.7%.

In London in the year to January 2021, there was a similar reduction of 29.2%. Enfield was 10th highest in London while Haringey was 7th.

Like Knife Crime with Injury offences, those victims that were under 24 and non-domestic follow the same pattern, rising in June 2020, followed by a significant decrease in July 2020 rising only slightly in September 2020 closer to the number of victims recorded in September 2019.

Also coinciding with Knife Crime with Injury offences, the highest peak in 2020/21 to 9 victims was recorded in November 2020 in contrast to the 4 victims recorded in the same month in 2019.



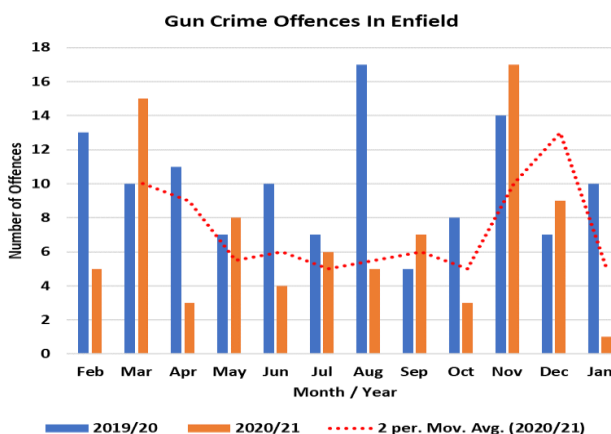
Gun Crime

Gun crime³ offences in Enfield decreased by 30.3%, recording 83 offences in the year to January 2021, compared with 119 the previous year.

London experienced a reduction of 25.1% in the same period. In the capital, there were 2,036 offences in 2019/20 and 1,525 in 2020/21 recorded.

Enfield was 3rd highest in London after Hackney and Lambeth while Haringey was 6th.

Like Knife Crime, November 2020 was the period with the largest annual number of offences with 17 offences in Enfield in 2020/21.

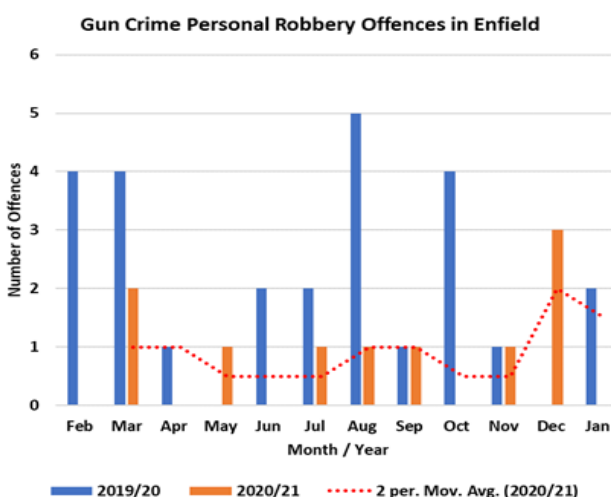


Gun Crime Personal Robbery

Enfield recorded a total of 10 Gun Crime Personal Robbery offences by the year ending January 2021, compared with 26 recorded the previous year a very significant decrease of 61.5%, albeit with low numbers.

London also recorded a decrease of 35.9%, with offences across the capital dropping from 462 to 296 by the end of January 2021. There were 5 months in 2020/21, when no offences were recorded at all in the borough, including April 2020 and January 2021.

Enfield was 16th highest in London while Haringey was 9th. There were just 7 offences recorded across the 32 London boroughs in April 2020, however 23 were then recorded in January 2021.



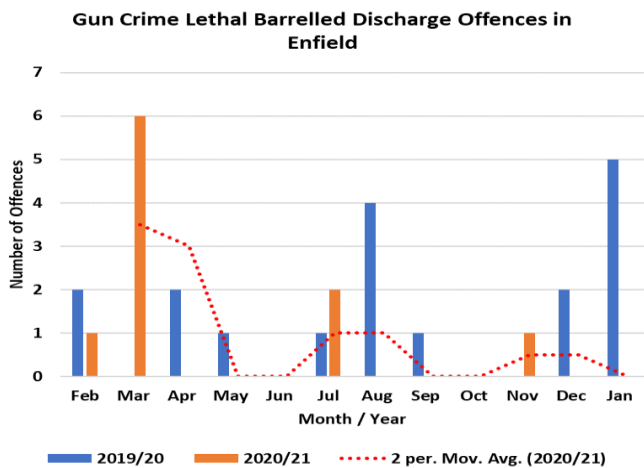
³ **Gun Crime** is defined as an offence where a Firearm has been fired, any Firearm has been used as a blunt instrument to cause injury to a person, a Firearm has been intimidated and the victim was convinced a weapon was present or a Firearm has been used as a threat.

Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged Offences

This offence has decreased significantly in Enfield. There were 10 Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled offences in the borough in the year to January 2021, compared with 18 the previous year, a 44.4% decline.

With 1 offence recorded in November 2020, there has not been another recorded since then in the borough.

In contrast, London experienced an increase of 2.9% in the same review period. Even with low offence numbers Enfield was 8th highest in London while Haringey was 3rd with 26 offences, after Lambeth with 40 and Hackney with 36 offences. Like Gun Crime Personal Robbery the lowest number in the capital was recorded in April 2020, when just 4 offences were recorded across the 32 London boroughs.



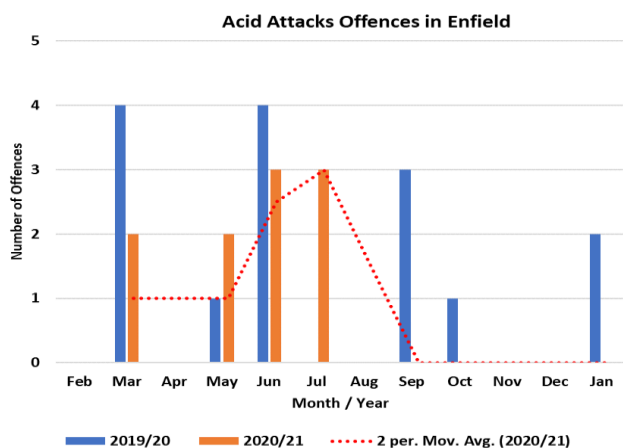
Acid Attacks

In the year ending January 2021 there has been a 33.3% decrease in acid attacks in the borough. 10 offences were recorded in 2020/21, compared with 15 recorded the previous year.

There have been no offences recorded in the borough for the last 6 months.

In London, there was a similar decrease of 35.9% in the same period with 177 offences by the end of January 2021.

Despite the low numbers, Enfield was joint 2nd highest in London along with Barking & Dagenham who also recorded 10 offences. Bromley was 1st in the capital with 11 offences, while Haringey was 6th along with 8 other boroughs all with 6 offences each.



• Robbery of Personal Property Offences

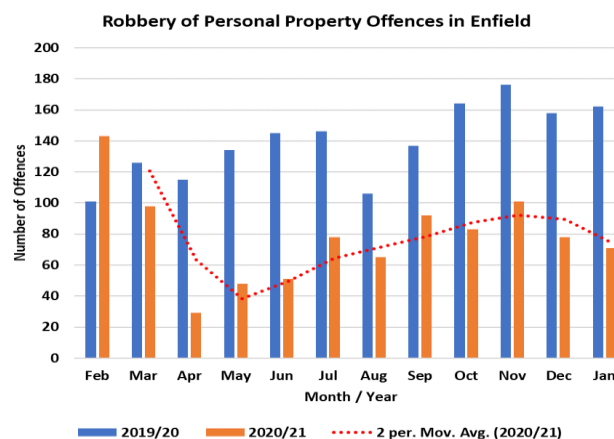
There was a notable decrease of 43.9% in the year ending January 2021 in the borough, where 937 offences were recorded, compared with 1,670 the previous year i.e. 733 less offences.

In London numbers of offences decreased of 37.3% in the same period with numbers declining from 37,440 to 23,464 which is in an average of over 730 personal robberies per borough recorded in 2020/21. The decline therefore equates to an average of 436 less offences per borough since 2019/20. Enfield was the 9th highest in the capital while Haringey was 5th highest with 1,311 offences.

From February 2020 there had been a downward trend in offences to their lowest level in April 2020, contributed to by the first social distancing measures firmly in place at the time.

However, over the following 8 months personal property robbery numbers gradually rose again, but not to levels seen before the first pandemic lockdown or to the same levels seen in 2019/20.

There were 101 offences recorded in November 2020 when the 2nd lockdown was imposed, the highest monthly number since April 2020, after which numbers declined slightly to 71 in January 2021.



Reducing Burglary and Keeping People Safe in the Home

• Residential Burglary

There were 1,862 Residential Burglaries in Enfield in the year ending January 2021, compared with 2,756 the previous year, a decrease of 32.4%. In London, there was also a smaller decrease of 24.6% in the same period.

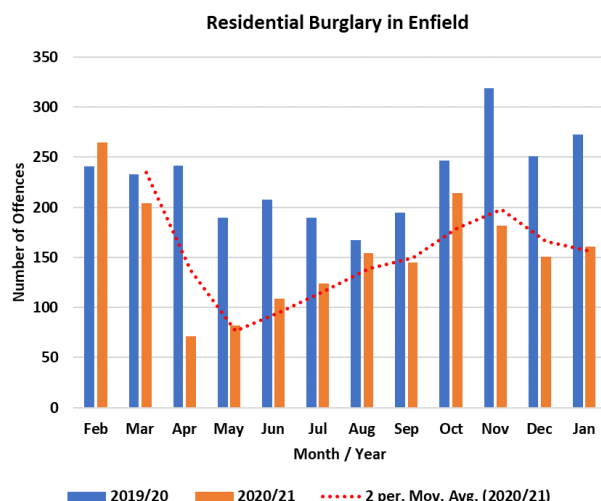
Enfield is a large borough with an estimated 131,707 households (GLA Estimates 2017) which equates to a rate of 14 residential burglaries in the last year per 1000 households in Enfield, which is currently the same rate of residential burglaries⁴ in our neighbouring borough and Police Basic Command Unit partner Haringey.

Over the last year, Enfield has followed a similar pattern in residential burglaries as recorded in the capital, with offences reaching an all-time low in both regions in April 2020. Since then residential burglaries have continued to rise steadily month on month to October 2020 as the first lockdown restrictions eased.

Residential burglary numbers are still consistently lower than the same months last year across both the borough and the capital.

⁴ Haringey recorded 1,645 residential burglaries in the year ending January 2021 and is estimated to have 117,214 households in the borough (GLA estimates 2017).

Charts 3 & 4: Enfield and London Residential Burglaries 2-year comparison to January 2021



London Fire Brigade Statistics

There are 11 planned Home Fire Safety Visits per London Fire Brigade Watch per month, 48 visits were actually achieved by the 3 stations in Enfield in January 2021. This is largely due to the assessment from Fire Safety over the phone with residents, on health and well-being in the household prior to the visit.

There would also have been hot strikes where crews attend a fire and check houses within the street, but these are not recorded and collated in the same way due to the mix of crews attending fire calls within the area.

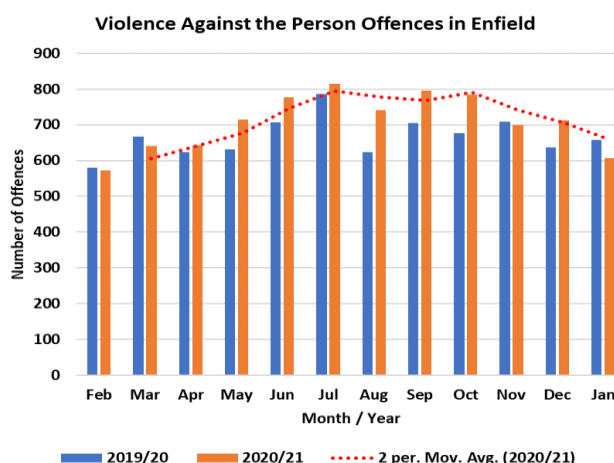
Tackling Violent Crime in all its forms

- Violence Against the Person Offences**

In the year ending January 2021 there were a total of 8,501 Violence Against the Person offences (VAP)⁵ recorded in Enfield, compared with 8,007 offences the previous year, equating to an increase of 6.2%.

In London, there was a decrease of 2.1% in the same period.

From March 2020 the number of offences increased as the first Covid-19 social restrictions were relaxed and peaked to the highest numbers recorded across the year in July 2020 with 813 offences recorded in the month similar to 2019.



⁵ **Violence Against the Person Offences (VAP)** includes Minor Categories of Assault with Injury, Common Assault, Harassment, Murder (Homicide), Offensive Weapon, Other Violence and Wounding/GBH. All VAP offences include domestic and non-domestic related assaults.

Through almost all of 2020/21 consistently the numbers of offences maintained the same trend distributions as those recorded through 2019/20.

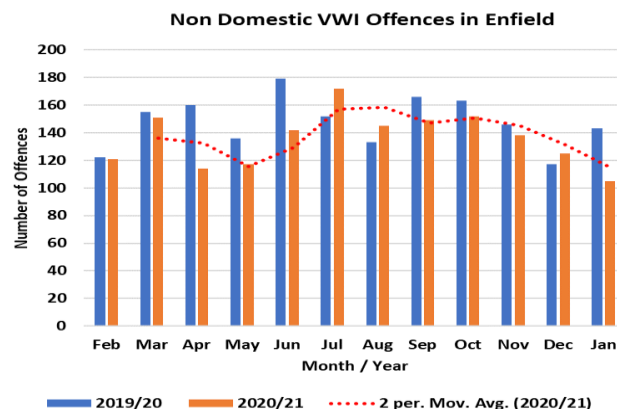
Non-Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury Offences

In the year ending January 2021 there were 1,631 offences, compared with 1,772 the previous year, equating to a decrease of 8%.

In London there was a notably higher decrease of 18.2%.

Over the last 7 months of 2020/21, Non-Domestic Violence with Injury offences started to follow the same trend as Violence Against the Person offences, with a peak to their highest levels also recorded in July 2020 (n=172).

The lowest number of offences recorded in the last 24 months was in January 2021 with 105 recorded.



Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

Domestic Abuse Incidents

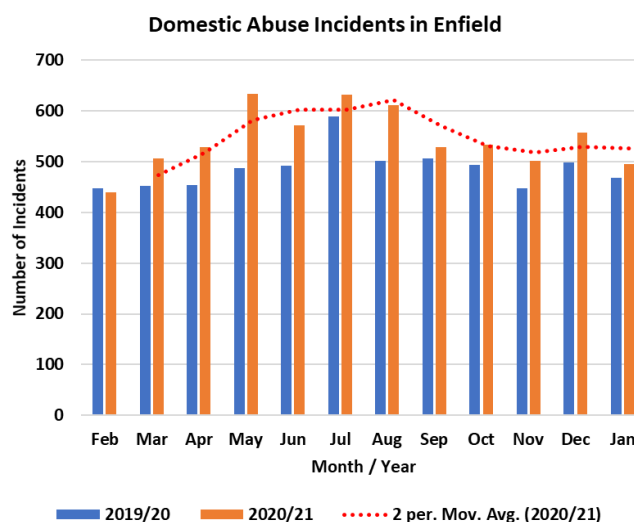
In the year ending January 2021 there were 6,546 Domestic Abuse Incidents in Enfield, compared to 5,841 the previous year, an increase of 12.1% (n=705).

London also experienced an increase of 8.1% over the same period. In the capital, there were 144,305 incidents recorded in 2019/20, rising to 155,990 in 2020/21.

Unlike other categories, there was no significant drop in figures in April 2020.

The monthly totals in 2020/21 remained consistently above totals in 2019/20 since March 2020.

In the first few months of 2020/21, Domestic Abuse Incidents continued to increase reaching their highest monthly number of 634 in May followed by another peak in August with 633 and even with 564 incidents



recorded in December 2020/21 monthly levels are not only higher than 2019/20, but also the highest incident numbers recorded in the last 2 years.

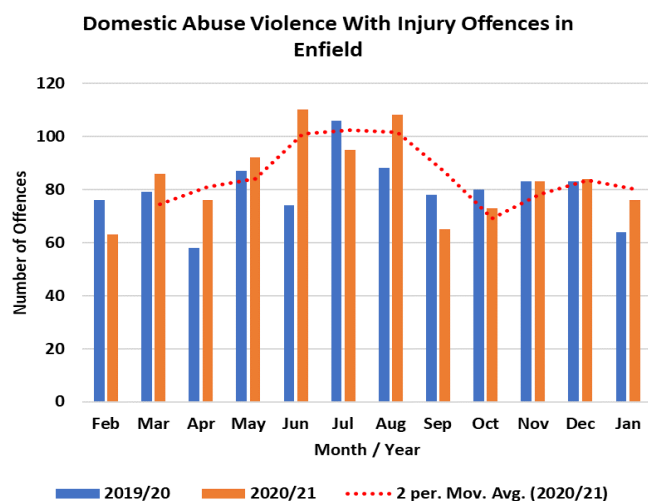
Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury Offences

In Enfield by January 2021, there was an increase of 5.8% in the numbers of Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury offences with 1,011 recorded in 2020/21, compared to 956 recorded by January 2020.

In London there was a small increase of 0.4% in the same period, increasing from 23,615 offences in 2019/20 compared to 23,708 in 2020/21.

In Enfield, offences reached their peak in 2020/21 in June, recording 110 offences followed by a second peak of 108 offences in August 2020. In London numbers increased to their highest numbers in July and August 2020 and like Enfield they were higher than the same months in 2019/20.

After a dip in September 2020, there was a rise over the last 4 months of 2020/21 to similar levels seen in the same months in 2019/20.



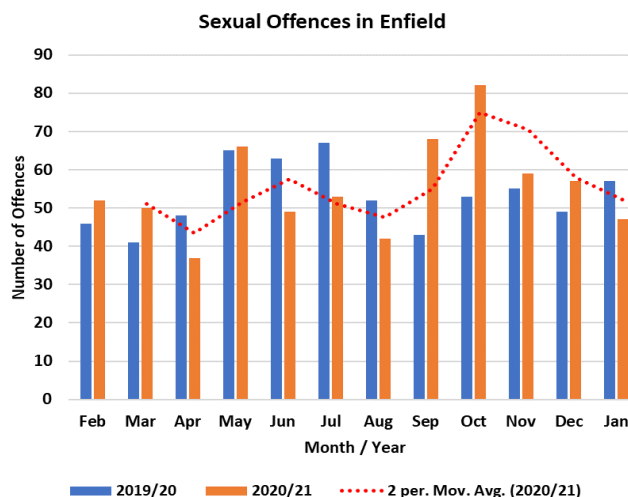
Sexual Offences

Figures for Enfield show that 662 Sexual Offences were reported in 2020/21. This is an increase of 3.6% from the 639 offences recorded in the borough by the end of January 2021.

London experienced a decrease of 8.2% from 20,025 in 2019 to 18,740 in 2020.

Sexual offences dropped to their lowest levels in the last year in April 2020 with 37 offences recorded. This was then followed by a steep increase to 66 offences in May 2020, just one less offence than the same month in 2019.

September and October then recorded the highest numbers in 2020/21 with 67 and 81 offences respectively both significantly higher than the same months in 2019/20.

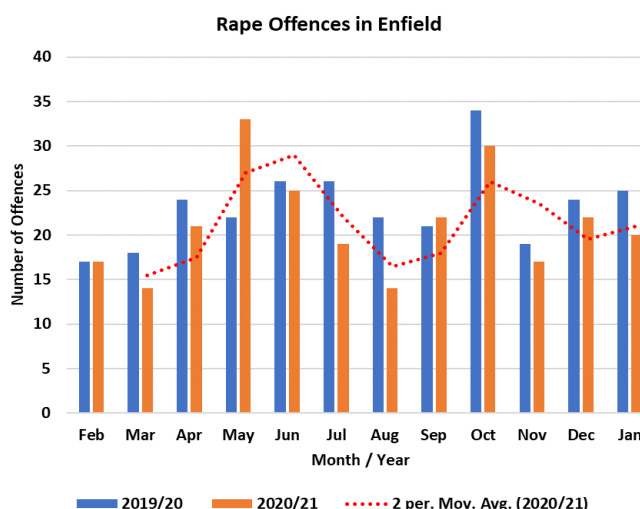


Rape Offences

Rape offences decreased in Enfield by 8.6% from 278 by end of 2019/20 to 254, a difference of 24 less offences by the end of 2020/21.

In London, there was a 9.0% decrease with 7,974 reported in 2019/20 reducing to 7,296 reported in 2020/21.

Since the first Covid-19 lockdown the highest number of offences was recorded on borough in May 2020 with 33 offences.



Police Sapphire Unit indicated that the May 2020 peak was a combination warm weather and with the easing of the first lockdown restrictions. There were slightly higher numbers of offences reported in May that were over 7 days old. There was no significant increase in those that were flagged as domestic related.

It was also intimated that the second highest numbers in October 2020 were due to behaviour changes in anticipation of further strict lockdowns being imposed from November and over Christmas 2020, which led to higher numbers of social gatherings.

Promoting Cohesion and Tackling Hate Crime

| Hate Crime Strand | Enfield 12 Months to 31st Jan 2020 | Enfield 12 Months to 31st Jan 2021 | % Change | London 12 Months to 31st Jan 2020 | London 12 Months to 31st Jan 2021 | % Change |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Racist and Religious Hate Crime Offences | 437 | 657 | 50.3% | 18636 | 21095 | 13.2% |
| Homophobic Hate Crime Offences | 56 | 58 | 3.6% | 2986 | 2858 | -4.3% |
| Disability Hate Crime Offences | 14 | 32 | 128.6% | 459 | 509 | 10.9% |
| Transgender Hate Crime Offences | 12 | 10 | -16.7% | 284 | 293 | 3.2% |

Table 2: The 5 main strands of Hate Crime and the percentage change in Enfield and London

***It is possible for a hate crime offence to have more than one motivating factor which is why the numbers for each strand should not be aggregated.**

Hate Crime

Hate Crime increased by 46.1% in the year ending January 2021 recording 754 offences, compared with 516 the previous year.

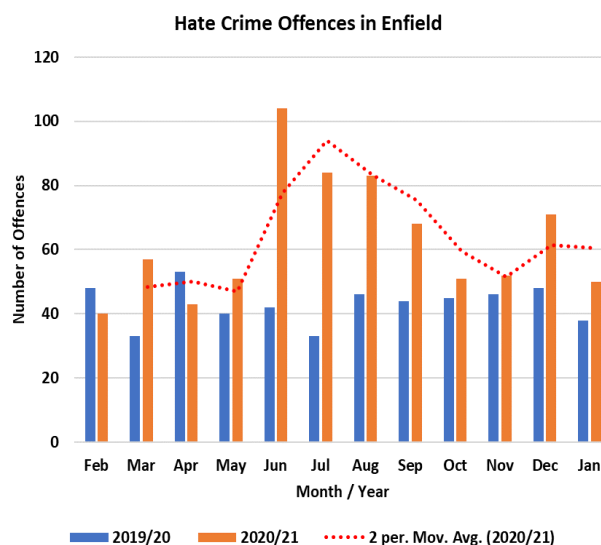
The highest number of offences in the last 2 years were recorded June 2020, with 104 offences recorded in that month alone, declining each month from July to October 2020.

Although numbers fell in October 2020, they remained higher than the same month in 2019/20. December 2020 saw an increase in offences compared to both the previous months as well as when compared to December 2019, numbers then declined in January 2021.

Racist and Religious Hate crime is the highest proportion of the hate crime strands. Race Hate crime alone independently increased by 52.8% (n=220 offences) over the last year and contributed to the high overall numbers over the last 8 months.

With relatively lower numbers, Disability and Homophobic hate crimes also had their highest numbers of 2020 in June. (n=6 and 11 respectively). There were also another 11 Homophobic offences recorded in September 2020. 3 Transgender hate crime offences were recorded in August 2020, which again was the highest monthly number for this strand in the year. The spike in combined numbers in December 2020 was contributed to by 61 Racist Hate crimes out of the months 71 combined total.

London had an overall increase of 10.7% in hate crime by the end of January 2021. In the same pattern as Enfield, the highest numbers of offences recorded in the capital in the last 2 years were from June to October 2020, again with the majority being combined Racist and Religious hate crime, which alone increased by 15.6% equating to 86 more offences per month/borough.



Dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour

In the year ending January 2021 Anti-Social Behaviour Calls experienced a large increase, recording 17,741 compared with 9,393 the previous year, a very notable increase of 88.9% equating to 8,348 more calls this year in Enfield. London experienced a similar increase of 81.3% in the same period equating to an average of over 6,900 more calls per borough.

The highest number of calls recorded in the last 2 years were recorded in April and May 2020 with over 5,200 received by Police in the borough in these 2 months alone. During 2020/21, the number of calls began to decline in June and July, with a small rise in August.

All months since April continued to be considerably higher than the same months in 2019/20. The second Covid-19 lockdown started on the 4th November 2020 and from this time through the Christmas period, these numbers have remained higher than the same months in 2019/20 but not as high as the peak recorded when the first lockdown commenced from 23rd March 2020.

| Enfield Anti-Social Behaviour Calls | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Enfield ASB Call Categories | Feb 2019 to Jan 2020 | Feb 2020 to Jan 2021 | % Change |
| Rowdy Or Inconsiderate Behaviour | 4513 | 9681 | 115% |
| Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours | 1321 | 2721 | 106% |
| Not Mapped | 935 | 2362 | 153% |
| Veh Nuisance / Inappropriate Use | 833 | 988 | 19% |
| Noise | 523 | 736 | 41% |
| Begging / Vagrancy | 316 | 317 | 0% |
| Trespass | 252 | 272 | 8% |
| Veh Abandoned - Not stolen | 233 | 199 | -15% |
| Fireworks | 186 | 173 | -7% |
| Prostitution Related Activity | 175 | 118 | -33% |
| Littering / Drugs Paraphernalia | 59 | 84 | 42% |
| Animal Problems | 21 | 26 | 24% |
| ASB Environmental | 6 | 23 | 283% |
| Street Drinking | 7 | 21 | 200% |
| ASB Nuisance | 8 | 14 | 75% |
| ASB Personal | 5 | 6 | 20% |
| Total | 9393 | 17741 | 89% |

Chart 5: Anti-Social Behaviour calls made to Police to January 2021, compared to the previous year

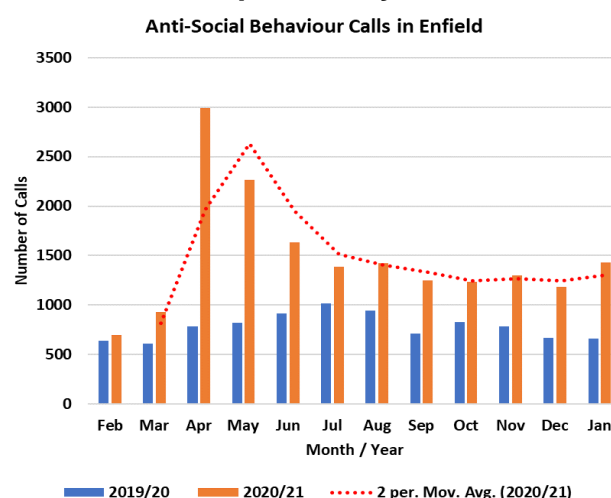


Table 3: Anti-Social Behaviour calls to Police by Category in Enfield

Vehicle Offences in Enfield

• Aggravated Vehicle Taking

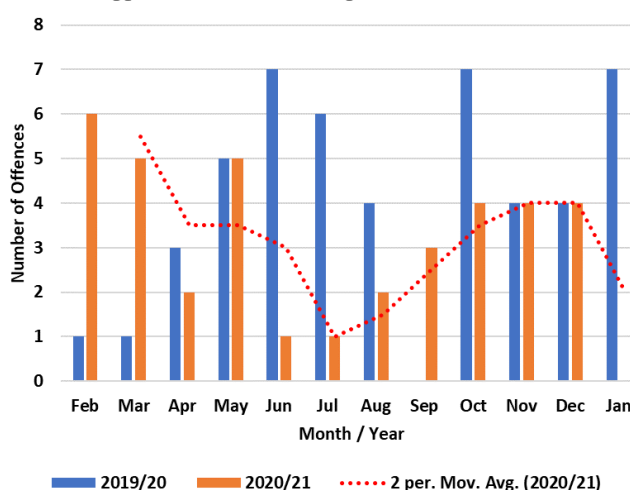
The numbers are relatively low with 49 offences recorded in the year to January 2020, with 37 recorded by January 2021. This is a decrease of 12 offences (24.5%).

In London, there has been a similar decrease of 20.7% in the same period, with an average of 72 offences recorded per borough each declining by approximately 7 offences each.

Since the beginning of 2020/21, there has been a continuous monthly decline, falling to low levels in April 2020 possibly contributed by the initial Covid-19 social restrictions.

However, in May 2020 offences climbed

Aggravated Vehicle Taking Offences in Enfield



again to both the same levels before lockdown and the same month in 2019/20, before unusually dropping to the lowest level in the last 12 months and with single offences recorded in June and July 2020, a very different pattern to the same months in 2019/20, when offence numbers were much higher.

In October 2020, there were 4 offences recorded which remained consistent through to December, with November 2020 mirroring the numbers in 2019. In contrast to January 2020 no offences were recorded in January 2021.

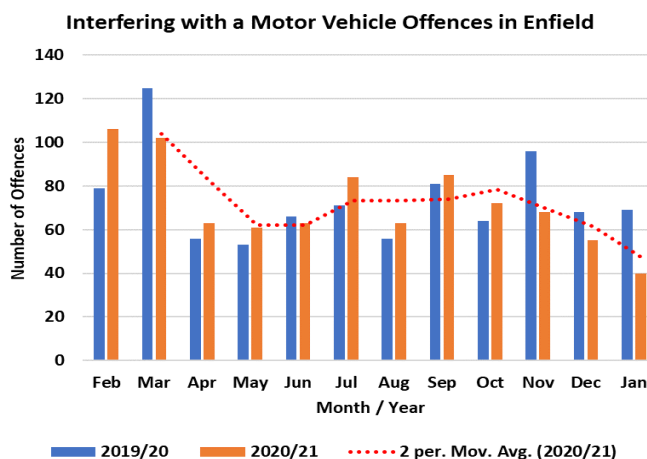
- **Interfering with a Motor Vehicle**

There has been a small decrease of 22 offences in the year to January 2021, recording 862 offences this year, compared with 884 the previous year, a decrease of 2.5%.

In London, there was a decrease of 13.9% in the same period, equating to 24 less offences per borough.

Over 2020/21 the trend in offences has largely been following the same patterns as they did in 2019/20.

Since September 2020 there has been a steady decline in numbers and like London Enfield recorded the lowest number of offences in January 2021 with 40 offences in the borough that month.



• Theft from a Motor Vehicle

This is the only vehicle crime category that has had an increase in Enfield, albeit a small one. Overall in 2020/21 there has been an increase of 0.3% in Theft from Motor Vehicle Offences, recording 3,544 offences, compared with 3,535 offences the previous year, a difference of 9 offences.

In contrast, in London, there was a decrease of 20.4% in the year to January 2021, which equates to approximately 520 less offences per borough.

Numbers in the borough reached their peak in February 2020, then declining month on month with April 2020 recording the lowest levels over the two years.

Since April 2020 numbers consistently rose month on month to September 2020, in a similar pattern to the same months in 2019/20. The number of offences has been constantly falling since then through to January 2021.

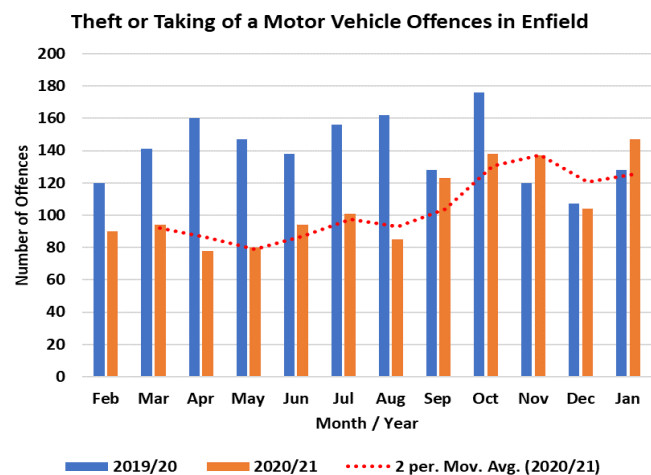
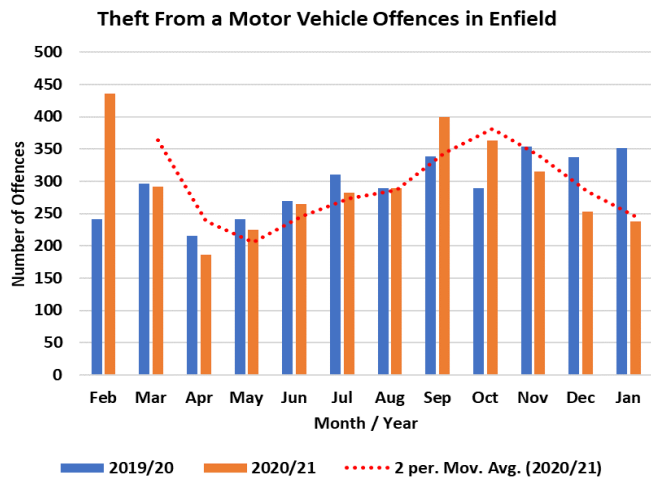
• Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle

In Enfield there was a total of 1,271 Theft or Taking of Motor Vehicle offences in the year ending January 2021, compared with 1,683 offences the previous year, a decrease of 24.5%, a decrease of 24.5% or 412 less offences.

In London, there was also a decrease of 18.2% in the same period, equating to 175 less offences per borough. .

Offences have remained at a low level in in the borough in May 2020 and even though they have slowly increased month on month to October 2020.

They are lower than the same months in 2019/20, with levels only becoming very similar from September through to November 2020. However, by January 2021 numbers reached their highest levels over the last 12 months with 147 offences recorded.



Main Considerations for the Council

6.Improving Community Safety is a priority for the Council bad its partners, working together through the Safer and Stronger Communities Board

Safeguarding Implications

7.Safeguarding vulnerable victims is a priority for the Council

Public Health Implications

8.Crime and disorder have a negative impact on wellbeing of residents

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

9.N/A

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

10. N/A

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken

11.N/A

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks

12.N/A

Financial Implications

13. N/A

Legal Implications

14.N/A

Workforce Implications

15.N/A

Property Implications

16.N/A

Other Implications

17.N/A

Options Considered

18.N/A

Conclusions

19.To note the report

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16th March 2021

Appendices

None

Background Papers

The following documents have been relied on in the preparation of this report:

None