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CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL

Thursday, 23rd September, 2021 at 7.00 pm in the Council Chamber, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 3XA

Membership:

co : Lee David-Sanders (Chair and Deputy Leader of the Opposition),
Stephanos Ioannou, Daniel Anderson, Kate Anolue, Sinan Boztas, Yasemin Brett
and Achilleas Georgiou

AGENDA – PART 1

1. WELCOME AND APOLOGIES

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members of the Council are invited to identify any disclosable pecuniary, other pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests relevant to the items on the agenda

3. STREET LIGHTING (PERCEPTION VERSUS CRIME) (Pages 1 - 6)

To receive the report of Stephen Skinner, Head of Highway Services.

4. UPDATE ON THE CURRENT HATE CRIMES IN ENFIELD (Pages 7 - 12)

To receive the report of Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety and Suj Ponnampalam, Prevent Programme Manager.

5. SSCB PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT - MONITORING UPDATE (Pages 13 - 30)

To receive the report of Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety.

6. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING (Pages 31 - 36)

To agree the minutes of the Crime Scrutiny Panel meeting held on 10 June 2021.

7. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

To note that the next Crime Scrutiny Panel meeting is scheduled to take place on Tuesday 25 January 2022.

CRIME SCRUNTY PANEL - 23 SEPTEMBER 2021

Briefing Note – Street Lighting (Perception versus Crime)

Introduction

The purpose of this briefing note is to explain the arrangements for street lighting in Enfield and to review the current position regarding crime, including the fear of crime, and to explore any associations between the two.

Background to Street lighting

In 2006, Enfield Council entered into a Streetlighting PFI for a 25-year period, which requires the service provider, Enfield Lighting Services (ELS), to manage and maintain Enfield's street lights on our behalf until 2031. ELS sub-contract the day to day activities to a specialist contractor – Bouygues Energies and Services. Highway Services has a small client team that manages the PFI contract.

The new street lights installed during the first 5-year period of the PFI were designed in accordance with the British Standard and Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) guidance documents relevant at that time. Most residential roads were designed to a specific lighting class called S2, which was at the higher end of the range of lighting levels required by the British Standard for residential roads and provided an average brightness of 10lux and a minimum of 3lux. Main roads and town centres were designed to a higher standard. By way of comparison, the natural lighting conditions provided by moonlight (full moon) typically provides 1lux and night-time with no moon provides less than 0.01lux.

In 2013/14, the lights were dimmed to save energy; an approach adopted by many authorities at that time. The power supply was reduced by 50%, which reduced the lighting level for the S2 class from an average of 10 lux to an average of 2.3 lux. The measurement of light, in lux, is not a linear scale and during the night-time dimming trials held with Councillors at that time, Councillors agreed that the reduction was difficult to detect.

In July 2019 full Council approved a project to convert all Enfield's street lights to LEDs, controlled by a new central management system (CMS), which would further reduce Enfield's electrical consumption by over 50% (ie a reduction of nearly 4m kWh per year) and provide associated reductions in carbon emissions of approximately 1,400 tonnes of carbon each year (a similar level of carbon would be produced by 1,000 cars of average emissions rating and average mileage in a year).

A significant benefit of LED lighting is that it provides a much clearer, whiter light that is closer to natural daylight and gives better colour rendition at night than the old-style yellow lanterns. This is particularly beneficial for identification and CCTV recordings. A further benefit is that a LED lighting source is more controlled and direct, meaning less stray 'backlight' into people's homes. Stray backlighting caused

numerous complaints with the previous street lights resulting in back-shields being fitted to luminaires in situations where this issue caused problems for residents.

The LED upgrade has involved each road in the borough being re-designed using the latest industry standard software in accordance with the British Standard and Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) guidance documents. This has allowed specific selection criteria to be assigned to each road within Enfield with a larger number of lighting classes than before. The new designs take account of local factors thereby increasing the lighting levels, for example, by one class for a residential road that has a school in it. Busier roads and areas with shops have been designed to higher lighting classes.

As part of the development of the LED proposals, the Street Lighting Team worked closely with the Council's Community Safety Team who identified a number of crime 'hot spots' in the borough. The lighting in these roads was increased by one lighting class.

One of the areas of concern highlighted was around Upper Edmonton from the North Circular Road (NCR) junction with Fore Street and southwards toward the Haringey boundary. This included the Joyce Avenue and Snells Park Estates, some roads to the east of Fore Street and some also just north of the NCR junction. In total 29 roads were highlighted and were subsequently designed to a higher lighting level.

The other area identified was in Ponders End with various roads within the area from Lincoln Road towards Green Street, east of the Hertford Road. Here there were 15 roads that were highlighted and designed to a higher lighting level.

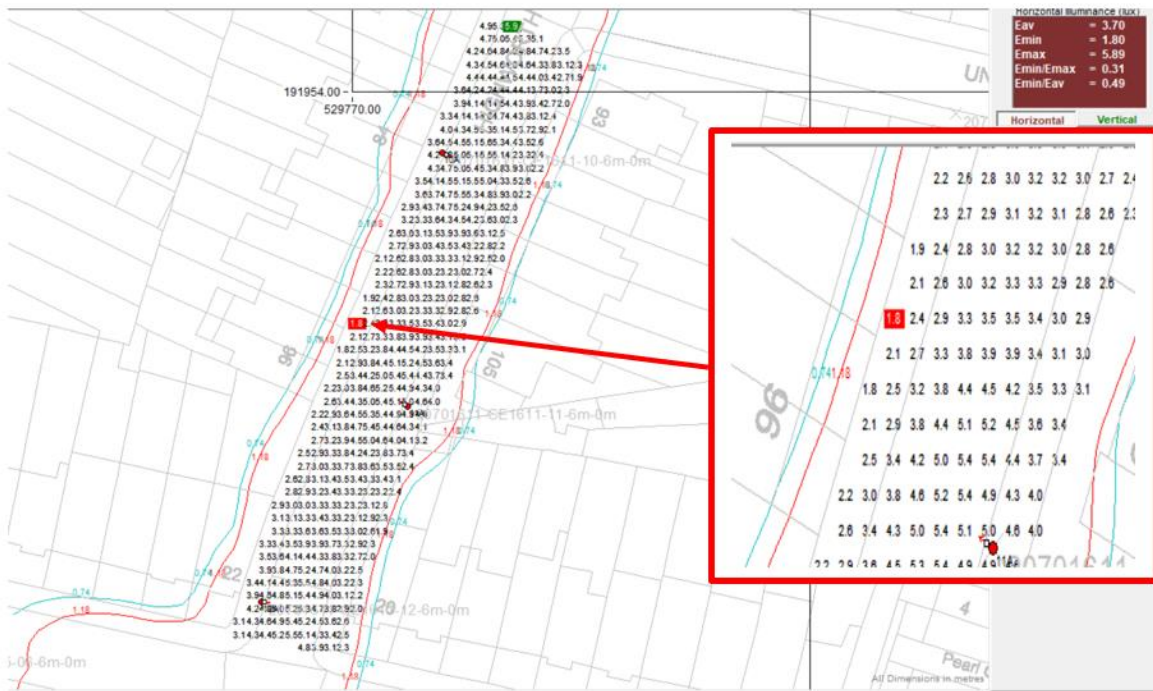
In addition, wards that were identified as having higher crime levels were prioritised to be in the earlier part of the LED installation programme, thereby improving the quality of lighting standards in these roads sooner.

The majority of residential roads have been designed to a new P4 standard in accordance with the above criteria. The new LED luminaire units have been retrofitted on the existing lighting columns. The designs have therefore also been checked to ensure they not only meet the correct 'average' level of light for each road, but also to ensure that the point mid-way between street lights complies with the specified 'minimum' level of lighting, thereby avoiding a potential 'zebra effect' along a street with lighter and darker zones. This is more critical with the new LED lighting as each LED luminaire unit provides a narrower spread of light as described above.

The new lighting luminaires themselves are based on a small number of different LED luminaire unit types, which are then designed to operate at different power consumption rates in order to achieve the correct level of light for the lighting class specified for each road. The majority of luminaires in residential roads are operating at 80 – 90% power consumption. The power supply is controlled by the Central Management System.

The new P4 lighting class designed in residential roads requires an average lighting level of 3.69 lux whereas, as stated above, the old S2 class, dimmed by 50%, gave an average of 2.3 lux. The P4 lighting class also specifies a minimum lighting level of 0.74lux at any point on the public highway (carriageway or footway), which is the same as that achieved by the lighting prior to installing the LEDs.

The diagram below is an example of the information produced by the lighting design software and shows the designed light levels at individual points in a road.



Highworth Road N11 P4

In summary, the levels of illumination provided by the new LED lights are at least as bright as before.

Issues

The programme to install 22,943 LED luminaires started in February 2020 and is now substantially complete, with approximately 1000 still to install, mainly along Mollison Avenue and Meridian Way and a number of special ‘heritage style’ units, generally in conservation areas.

The programme appears to have been well received by the public with low numbers of complaints being received from residents and Councillors. Bouygues have received 353 complaints in total. 323 were from residents regarding lights being too bright, which generally occurred during the period immediately after installation before the correct power profile had been applied via the CMS, or where properties are very close to a street light, and these have been resolved by fitting a back-shield. The remaining 30 related to residents’ concerns that the lighting levels were too

dark. Enfield's Client Team has directly received a total of 36 complaints, of which 5 related to the levels being too bright and 31 related to the levels being too dark. The majority of these duplicated those received by Bouygues.

Complaints relating to the new LEDs being too dark have mainly related to residential roads in Bowes Ward and occasionally in Upper Edmonton. Generally, residents' complaints about the lights being too dim are based on their view that roads appear darker than before the LEDs were installed. Some residents have raised concerns that they feel less safe at night because they consider that the Council has reduced the level of lighting in their road or neighbourhood. This issue has been raised at the Bowes Ward Forum in June and the message has been reinforced by the Ward Councillors in Bowes Ward who have requested that the Council address the issue.

Several residents in Bowes Ward have raised concerns that Enfield's street lights are much darker than Haringey's. Officers have liaised with Haringey's Street lighting team and are aware that Haringey's residential roads are currently lit at two lighting classes higher than Enfield's, apart from midnight to 5am, when Haringey's street lights are dimmed such that they are only one lighting class brighter than Enfield's. By comparison, Barnet has recently converted its street lights to LEDs that are designed to the same lighting levels as Enfield.

In roads where complaints have been received, Bouygues have undertaken photometric tests to check both the average and minimum lighting levels provided. In all cases the tests confirmed that actual levels met the designed levels apart from one recent test in Bowes Ward. The low light levels were caused by overgrown street trees and arrangements have been made to prune the trees in order to remedy this.

The LEDs in Bowes Ward were installed during the Autumn 2020 but the majority of complaints received by the Street lighting team regarding dark streets and expressing concerns over public safety at night were received during the Spring 2021, ie when the evenings were becoming lighter. (6 complaints were received across the whole of Enfield during the period Sept – Nov 2020, 6 during Dec – Feb 2021, 17 between Mar – May, and 7 during June – Aug 2021.)

Since the new LED lights have a more direct spread of light towards the public highway, there is now less light spilling into private gardens. Whilst this complies with the requirement to illuminate the public highway and has the benefit of reducing the level of complaints previously received regarding over-lit front gardens, it may well give the appearance of the whole street being darker overall. This, in turn, may have led to some residents raising concerns over their fear of crime in the borough.

Levels of Crime, trends and fear of Crime in Enfield.

Officers in the Streetlighting team have liaised closely with Enfield's Community Safety Team to obtain a better understanding of any relationship between lighting and crime. Key issues to consider are whether there has been a change in the level

of night-time crime in Enfield since the installation of the new LED lighting and, if so, whether this has been more prevalent in certain areas of the borough or in specific road types, ie residential or shopping areas. Officers also believe that there may be an understandable heightened awareness and greater concern regarding public safety at night, particularly for women as a result of the tragic death of Sarah Everard on 3rd March 2021. This is a national issue rather than specific to Enfield.

There is no existing survey data on the fear of crime. Therefore, the following analysis is provided using local crime data and the results from the Crime Survey of England and Wales.

The Community Safety Unit works closely with the Police and other agencies to review crime levels and trends. There are opportunities for hotspots and local issues to be discussed and contributory factors identified. Issues reviewed have included effects of the pandemic, as well as local issues, including issues raised by members of the public and also recorded crime data.

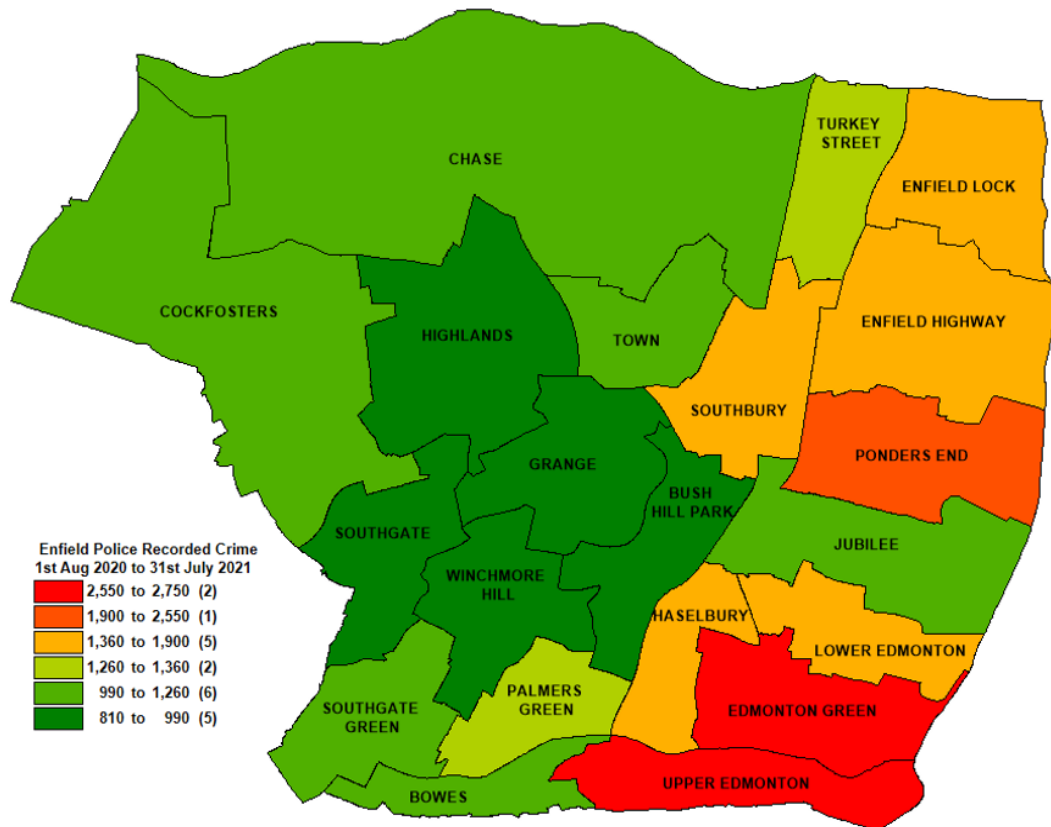
Accessible Police data (<https://data.police.uk/>) can be used to ascertain crime levels and is used here to show trends and comparisons for the 2 years from 1st August 2019 to 31st July 2021. The main limitation of this available information is that the data from this source does not contain the temporal information of when a crime took place, but it does include approximate geographic locations of crime reports.

The summary of publicly available crime recording for Enfield is shown below to provide an indication of **crime trends** of offences recorded in 2020/21:

Enfield	Aug 2019 to Jul 2021			
Crime Category	2019/20	2020/21	Diff	% Diff
Violence and sexual offences	8200	9182	982	12%
Vehicle crime	5577	5631	54	1%
Other theft	2413	2738	325	13%
Burglary	2786	2128	-658	-24%
Criminal damage and arson	1775	1905	130	7%
Public order	1585	1855	270	17%
Drugs	1320	1108	-212	-16%
Robbery	1383	936	-447	-32%
Shoplifting	932	907	-25	-3%
Theft from the person	579	685	106	18%
Other crime	365	391	26	7%
Bicycle theft	221	252	31	14%
Possession of weapons	227	165	-62	-27%
Total	27363	27883	520	2%

Overall locally there has been a 2% increase in crimes in the borough over the review period.

The maps below show ward level offences of ALL crime for the Borough of Enfield for the latest year to demonstrate spatial distribution of actual reported crime.



When considering the national picture using the Crime Survey for England and Wales information - those figures demonstrate that crime fell in the year to March 2021 as a result of the restrictions linked with Covid-19 pandemic.

At the peak of the Covid restrictions nationally, the reduction in crime reached - 26% (during April 2020) compared with April 2019. However, by the time of the phased exit out of lockdown in March 2021, **national** recorded crime was 7% higher in March 2021 than in March 2020. Despite these fluctuations, the high harm offences of violence and sexual offences remained the greatest proportion of crimes across all regions in England and Wales. (Within this category are a large number of offences where no physical violence has occurred – such as harassment).

Locally there is a seasonal peak of these offences over both years analysed during the summer months – May – July (which would be less impacted by lighting levels). There was also a noted increase in sexual offence reports to the police in March 2021. These may be linked with events outside the borough such as the murder of Sarah Everard and associated discussions and encouragement of people to report incidents.

The Community Safety Team will continue to work closely with the Police and other agencies to review crime levels and trends.

This report format is for scrutiny reports

London Borough of Enfield

Crime Scrutiny September 23rd 2021

Subject: Update on the current hate crimes in Enfield

Cabinet Member: Cllr Keazor

Executive Director: Tony Theodoulou

Purpose of Report

1. *For information*

Relevance to the Council Plan

2. Enfield Safer and Stronger Communities Board – Partnership Plan

Background

- 3.

Main Considerations for the Panel

4. *Hate Crime reports during the current pandemic and challenges*

Conclusions

- 5.

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Date of report : 06 September 2021

Appendices

Background:

Further to the scrutiny function of this board, it is worth noting that the Enfield Safer and Stronger Communities Board (SSCB) has given priority to tackling hate crime and has identified it as a key priority within its current partnership plan and has done so for number of years.

Enfield also has separate strategy that looks to tackle all forms of Hate Crime and to support victims of Hate Crime.

Enfield has a long history of working together to challenge hate and discrimination. It was one of the first boroughs in the country to establish a multi-agency partnership for tackling issues around racial hate. The Racial Incident Action Group (RIAG) was set up in Enfield in 1994, in 2006 this evolved into the Enfield Hate Crime Forum (EHCF) incorporating groups that work to tackle all aspects of Hate Crime.

Enfield's Multi Agency model was recommended as a good practice model by the Home Office 'In This Together: Good Practice in Multi-Agency Working' guide as far back as 1999.

The Enfield Hate Crime Forum (EHCF) is a multi-agency group that brings together a number of organisations in the borough to effectively tackle all strands of Hate Crime. It brings together the work of the Council, Metropolitan Police Service, Enfield Racial Equality Council, Enfield Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Network, Enfield Disability Action and Victim Support and other voluntary and community organisations to promote good working practices across agencies.

The current reporting position reflected in the overall performance reports to this meeting show that:

In the twelve months leading up to July 2021, there were 773 Hate Crime offences recorded in Enfield. This is a 20% increase over the same period the previous year where 664 cases were recorded.

This increase however has reduced considerably from a peak of +53% over the last few months and is now tracking a similar pattern to that of anti-social behaviour reports, in so much as the numbers increased dramatically during lockdown and are starting to revert to a more usual level as restrictions are becoming less onerous.

In 2019/20 10% of Hate Crime reported resulted in a sanctioned detection (a positive criminal justice outcome). When the volume of hate crime increased in 2020/21, the sanctioned detection rate also increased to 12%.

In London the sanctioned detection rate rose from 13% in 2019/20 to 14% in 2020/21. The highest proportion of hate crime across both regions is consistently racist and religious offences and majority of the sanctioned detections are for these types of offences.

Historically, summer months have seen higher numbers of Hate Crime reported compared with the winter, probably due to more people gathering outside their homes during warmer months.

The highest number of Hate Crime offences in Enfield in the last 2 years were recorded June 2020, which followed the first ever easing of restrictions in mid May 2020. The following months show a reduction in reporting until December 2020 where another significant rise in Hate Crime numbers were reported, again coinciding with the lifting of restrictions. Though the increase in reporting in December 2020 was a smaller increase.

London as a whole had also seen an overall increase in Hate Crime in the same reporting period. In a similar pattern to Enfield, the highest numbers of offences recorded in the capital in the last 2 years were in June to August 2020, again coinciding with the first easing of restrictions

Understanding the reports:

Racist and Religious Hate Crime continues to be the highest proportion of all the Hate Crime strands. This accounts for an around 88% of all reported Hate Crime in Enfield. The largest reporting reason was verbal assault or verbal altercation followed by neighbour dispute. Other significant categories included malicious communications incidents and physical incidents at around 9% where there was a fight or people being pushed.

Looking at Hate Crime in London, the largest proportion of reports were similarly related to Racist and Religious incidents, accounting for around 85% of all reported Hate Crime in in the capital.

Enfield was then 18th highest in London when 2020/21 offence numbers are arranged in descending order, with Westminster, Tower Hamlets and Lambeth recording the top 3 highest numbers of offences. All but five boroughs in London had recorded an increase in recorded Hate Crime in the last year.

Ethnicity details for victims and perpetrators are not always available, where figures are available the largest recorded cohort of the victims were from the Black African / Caribbean background. Followed by Dark European category. The ethnicity details produced are according to the way they are defined on the police ethnicity code system and people can chose not to declare their ethnicity.

The locations and time of incidents were studied, a number of higher population density wards such as Upper Edmonton, Edmonton Green, Southbury and Ponders End had the highest proportion of the reported incidents. The fewest incidents were reported in Grange, Bush Hill Park and Turkey Street.

The time of incidents is rather varied over the whole day but there are two peak periods that appear to occur between 12:00 and 15:00 and again between 17:00 and 20:00.

Tackling Hate Crime In Enfield:

The Safer and Stronger Communities Board (SSCB) understands that Hate Crime remains under reported and we need to continue our efforts to tackle Hate Crime in the borough.

The borough has a bi-monthly Case Management Panel (CMP) that uses multi-agency approach to tackling Hate Crime and supporting victims of Hate Crime. The CMP also enables the multi-agency partnership to scrutinise the way the crimes are handled, and the Panel is chaired by a local community representative.

During last year, there has been a focus in ensuring the panel meetings review aspects of the work and will recommence in this multi-agency case management panel from October 2021.

In Enfield we work closely with our community sector partners on tackling hate crime, through the Enfield Hate Crime Forum community organisations play a key role in finding suitable solutions. Over the last few years there have been collaborative training events, publicity campaigns and engagement events held in relation to Hate Crime.

We have also worked with key community partners to enable reporting of Hate Crimes through community centres. We have a number of community based third party reporting sites, with an aim to enable and encourage more people to report hate crimes if they are unable or unwilling to report them to statutory partners.

A number of our community partners who manage third party reporting sites also take part in the Case Management Panel to ensure Hate Crimes cases are fully considered with partners agencies providing additional support if appropriate.

Enfield has regularly supported the National Hate Crime awareness week, which this year is falling on the 9th-16th October. With the majority of information being shared online we have created a number of dedicated online publicity materials to share on digital platforms.

SAFER ENFIELD

CRIME
motivated by
PREJUDICE
..... is
HATE CRIME

Don't suffer in silence – we want you to **REPORT IT** to us.

Please report incidents

- Police on 101 • In an emergency call 999 • Enfield Council on 020 8379 4612
- Via the new Self Evident app available to download on to your phone on Google Play & Apple App Store

No one should be targeted for their Race, Faith, Disability, Sexuality or Transgender Identity.
Please report all hate crime via True Vision website at www.report-it.org.uk

Verbal Abuse | Vandalism | Bullying | Threats
Harassment | Physical Abuse | Intimidation

www.report-it.org.uk



During the past year the way in which we engaged with the communities has changed with almost all contact going through virtual formats, but we were still able to ensure that we were available at the end of the phone and regular contact was made with community and faith organisations.

With the lockdown easing we have been able to visit and attend a number of face to face engagements since July 2021.

We also work closely with the Prevent programme to ensure that those who commit Hate Crimes are not further radicalised by extremist groups to support terrorist ideology. Where appropriate, cases can be further supported by the Prevent programme if there are signs of extremist ideology.

In relation to Hate Crime and to promote cohesion, the Enfield's Prevent Education Officer has offered workshops and assemblies on Hate Crime to both Primary and Secondary schools within the borough. We have created a number of resources including classroom workshops and school assembly materials to take this message to local schools. During the pandemic there were eight specific such resources created to support topical discussions that re relevant to Hate Crime.

The Hate Crime and Online Hate workshops are particularly well received in local schools. The Hate Crime workshops in Primary schools have been particularly well received. Teachers have commented on the good levels of engagement and participation amongst the students. Staff have also been pleasantly surprised at the knowledge and awareness the children already have about issues such as Hate Crime and diversity in their local communities. Students engage well with the workshops and are able to handle the topics with compassion and awareness for classmates. They are also able to link the topics of hate crime and hate speech to the world around them. Since April this year approximately 120 students have accessed Hate Crime workshops, either remotely or in-person. Three secondary and post-16 education providers and one Primary are further booked for upcoming delivery on Hate Crime or Online Hate Crime Workshops for the Autumn term that has just started.

Secondary and SEND school workshops have also received the input well, the students were able to engage well in virtual sessions and apply their Online Hate learning to their apprenticeship workplaces. Students at secondary level are engaged and aware of Hate Crime online with the ability to link intolerance in their community to wider national and international issues. It has also led to additional conversations on conspiracy theory and fake news hats has been of interest during the pandemic with eleven sessions held on such topics since the September 2020 term. These workshops have enabled our younger children to understand "What is a Hate Crime? And How it affects us?" and "how propaganda could be used to influence though processes"

The resources and workshops are designed in a way so that they support school's existing requirements such as promoting equality, supporting the Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) curriculum, as well as the Prevent Duty where schools have a requirement to promote equality and the Fundamental British Values (FBV) of Democracy, the Rule of Law, Individual Liberty and Mutual Respect and Tolerance.

Where possible we work with national organisations that work to tackle Hate Crime. There are two organisations worth mentioning, True-Vision (www.report-it.org.uk) works with various police forces and other organisations to encourage more people to report Hate Crime and to provide resources including safety tips and reports on Hate Crime related matters. Stop Hate UK (www.stophateuk.org) is an organisation that started life soon after the murder of Stephen Lawrence, it continues to provide guidance on tackling Hate Crime and to enable better reporting of incidents.

London Borough of EnfieldCrime and Scrutiny Review Meeting - 23rd September 2021

Subject: Enfield Crime and Anti-social Behaviour Performance**Cabinet Member:** Cllr Keazor**Executive Director:** Tony Theodoulou

Purpose of Report

1. For information and comment

Relevance to the Council Plan

2. To note performance against Enfield's Safer Stronger Communities Board priorities up to 31st July 2021

Background

The information below provides an update on performance against the priorities agreed by the Safer and Stronger Communities Board (SSCB) within its current Partnership Plan 2020-2022. These priorities are;

- Tackling violent crime in all its forms
- Keeping young people safe and reducing their risks from crime
- Reducing burglary and keeping people safe at home
- Promoting cohesion and tackling hate crime
- Dealing with anti-social behaviour

With additional focus on tackling illegal drugs and raising awareness to deter vehicle crime

The report reflects on performance locally in comparison with London as a whole.

Main Considerations for the Panel

3. Key issues, challenges, comparative data

Conclusions

4. Report Author: Andrea Clemons
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Date of report 2nd September 2021

Appendices None

Background Papers None

Introduction

1. The data within this report is sourced from Police records, which can be subject to fluctuations due to record processing. It is optimally accessed at least 5 working days from the end of the required reporting month, after which more analysis can then be produced.
2. Due to the submission deadlines for the September 2021 Crime and Scrutiny Review Meeting, Police data for August 2021 was not yet available, this report therefore includes data to the end of July 2021.

Summary

3. Total Notifiable Offences in Enfield decreased by 1.8% in the year ending July 2021. In London, there was a higher reduction of 8.2% in the same period.
4. Residential Burglaries in Enfield decreased by 26.4% in the year ending July 2021, with a 17.1% reduction in London.
5. Although Enfield continues to have high levels of Serious Youth Violence (SYV) victims, we have experienced a decrease of 18.8% in the year ending July 2021, compared to 2020. This is very similar to the London average which was 18.6% in the same period.
6. Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury decreased by 10% in last year, while in London there was a smaller 5.1% decrease.
7. ASB calls decreased in Enfield, with a 2.1% fall in call numbers in the year ending July 2021, compared to same period the previous year. In London, there was an increase of 2.4% in the same period.

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

Enfield Safer and Stronger Communities Partnership Board Priorities							
Enfield Charts	Enfield 01/08/2019 to 31/07/2020	Enfield 01/08/2020 to 31/07/2021	Enfield % Change	London Charts	London 01/08/2019 to 31/07/2020	London 01/08/2020 to 31/07/2021	London % Change
Residential Burglary Offences	2307	1699	-26.4%	Residential Burglary Offences	51822	42944	-17.1%
Violence Against the Person Offences	8178	8867	8.4%	Violence Against the Person Offences	219118	227949	4.0%
Non-Domestic Abuse VWI Offences	1685	1702	1.0%	Non-Domestic Abuse VWI Offences	48185	46037	-4.5%
Domestic Abuse Incidents	6235	6362	2.0%	Domestic Abuse Incidents	151706	153482	1.2%
Domestic Abuse VWI Offences	999	899	-10.0%	Domestic Abuse VWI Offences	24053	22825	-5.1%
Serious Youth Violence Victims aged 1-19	399	324	-18.8%	Serious Youth Violence Victims aged 1-19	7218	5872	-18.6%
Child Sexual Exploitation Incidents	52	65	25.0%	Child Sexual Exploitation Incidents	1210	1277	5.5%
Child Sexual Exploitation Offences	18	27	50.0%	Child Sexual Exploitation Offences	511	591	15.7%
Knife Crime Offences	656	534	-18.6%	Knife Crime Offences	13561	10594	-21.9%
Knife Crime Possession Offences	178	139	-21.9%	Knife Crime Possession Offences	4866	4383	-9.9%
Knife Crime with Injury Offences	147	120	-18.4%	Knife Crime with Injury Offences	3444	3181	-7.6%
Knife Crime Injury Victims Aged 1-24	55	55	0.0%	Knife Crime Injury Victims Aged 1-24	1442	1356	-6.0%
Knife Crime With Injury Non DA Victims under 24	47	53	12.8%	Knife Crime With Injury Non DA Victims under 24	1317	1252	-4.9%
Robbery of Personal Property Offences	1350	899	-33.4%	Robbery of Personal Property Offences	30347	21811	-28.1%
Gun Crime Offences	109	78	-28.4%	Gun Crime Offences	1895	1475	-22.2%
Gun Crime Lethal Barrel Only Offences	21	4	-81.0%	Gun Crime Lethal Barrel Only Offences	299	236	-21.1%
Gun Crime Personal Robbery Offences	20	14	-30.0%	Gun Crime Personal Robbery Offences	386	283	-26.7%
Acid Attacks Offences	16	1	-93.8%	Acid Attacks Offences	244	73	-70.1%
Sexual Offences	618	801	29.6%	Sexual Offences	18788	21317	13.5%
Rape Offences	274	281	2.6%	Rape Offences	7578	8184	8.0%
Hate Crime Offences	644	773	20.0%	Hate Crime Offences	23868	26324	10.3%
ASB Calls	14514	14208	-2.1%	ASB Calls	404040	413587	2.4%
Aggravated Vehicle Taking	46	44	-4.3%	Aggravated Vehicle Taking	1027	759	-26.1%
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	913	696	-23.8%	Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	16462	12116	-26.4%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	3648	3438	-5.8%	Theft from a Motor Vehicle	75501	62179	-17.6%
Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle	1358	1543	13.6%	Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle	27110	26186	-3.4%
Total Notifiable Offences	29349	28809	-1.8%	Total Notifiable Offences	842637	773862	-8.2%

Figures in Table 1 were downloaded from Police Metstats2 on the 04/08/2021

Keeping young people safe and reducing their risks from crime

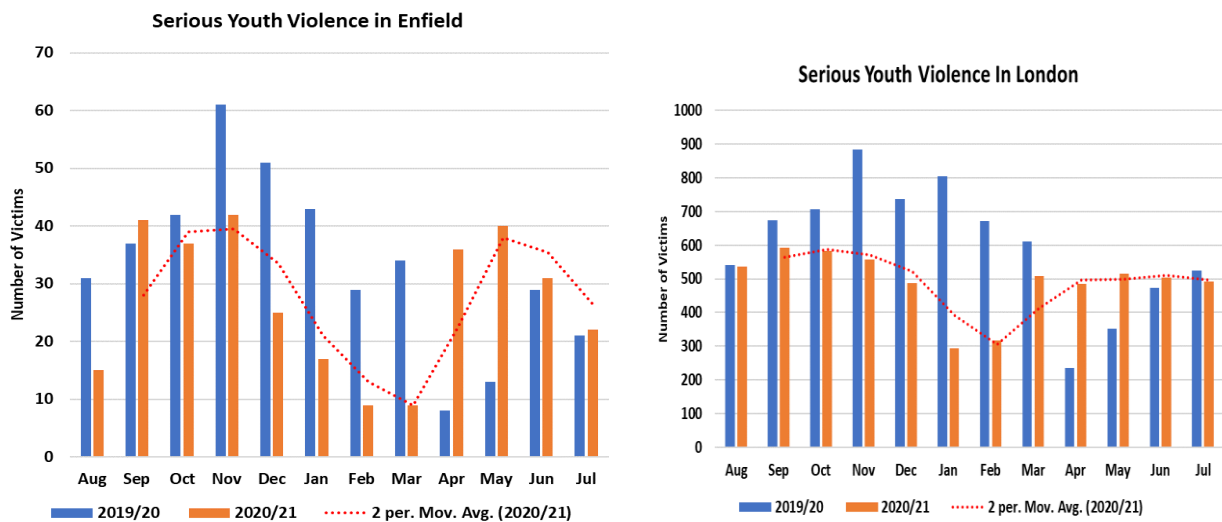
Serious Youth Violence

- The number of Serious Youth Violence victims in Enfield decreased in the year to July 2021, by 18.8%, recording 324 victims, compared with 399 victims in the year ending July 2020, a decrease of 75 victims. The borough's decrease is very similar to the London average decrease of 18.6% in the same period. In the capital there was an average of 142 victims per borough

over the last year. Overall, there were 1,346 less victims across London which equates to an average of 42 less victims per borough in this period.

9. In the last 6 months there have been some notable fluctuations in the borough with 9 victims each month in February and March 2021, followed by a sharp rise in April and May 2021 when there were 36 and 41 victims respectively. Higher than the same months in the previous year. The number of victims recorded in June 2021 (n=31) was then similar to the same month in 2019/20 (n=29). This trend then continued in July 2021 when 22 victims were recorded compared to 21 victims in July 2020.
10. In London, the pattern of almost mirroring the same months last year over June and July was repeated.

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



11. The ONS Mid 2020 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 - 333,787. This equates to a rate of 4 Serious Youth Violence victims per 1000 of the borough’s youth population in the year to July 2021.
12. Enfield’s Basic Command Unit partner Haringey has the 20th highest youth population in London and had the 7th highest numbers of SYV victims in 2020/21 with a 18.5% decrease, recording 303 victims by July 2021 and like Enfield also a rate of 4 per 1000 of their youth population.
13. In the year to July 2021, there were no London boroughs where an increase in Serious Youth Violence victims was recorded.

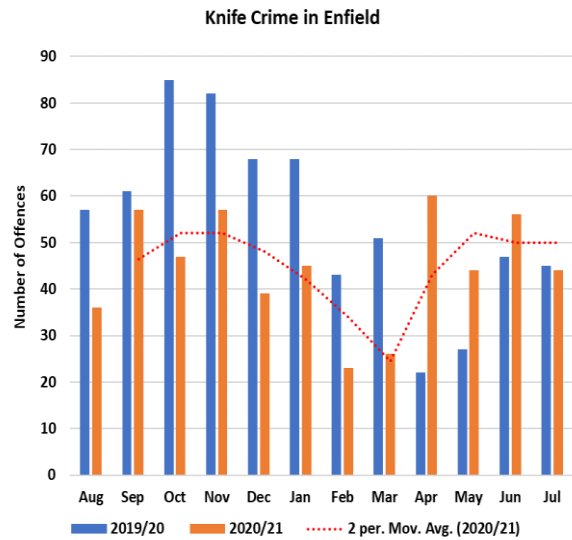
¹ Serious Youth Violence is defined as 'any offence of most serious violence or weapon enabled crime, where the victim is aged 1-19' i.e. murder, manslaughter, rape, wounding with intent and causing grievous bodily harm.
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesandnorthernireland> - ONS Mid-Year population estimates 2020-21

Knife Crime

14. In the year ending July 2021, Knife Crime² in Enfield had decreased by 18.6%, compared with the previous year. Numbers fell by 122 to 534 offences by the end of July 2021 from 656 the year before.

15. Generally numbers of offences have been declining from September 2020 to March this year, before increasing sharply in April 2020 to the highest level in the last 12 months with 60 offences. June 2021 however then had 56 offences recorded, followed by July 2021 with 44 offences comparable to the 45 offences recorded in July 2020.

16. London experienced a similar reduction of 21.9% in the same period, with an average of 883 offences per borough in the last year.

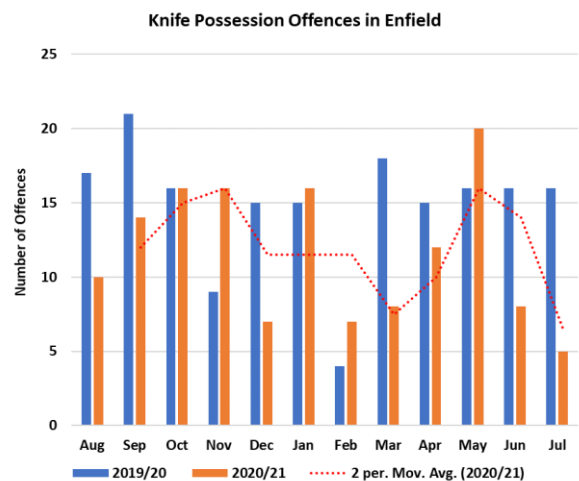


Knife Crime Possession Offences

17. By year ending July 2021 Enfield's Knife Crime Possession offences decreased 21.9%, compared to the previous year, with 178 offences in 2019/20 declining to 139 in 2020/21.

18. Over the last year, there have been an average of 12 offences per month.

19. Since the decline in February 2021 to 7 offences, there has been a steady month on month increase to the highest number of the last year in May 2021 with 19 offences recorded. This however is not dissimilar to the 16 offences recorded in May 2020.



20. Most recently and in stark contrast to the above, 5 offences were recorded in the borough in July 2021, the lowest number in the last 12 months.

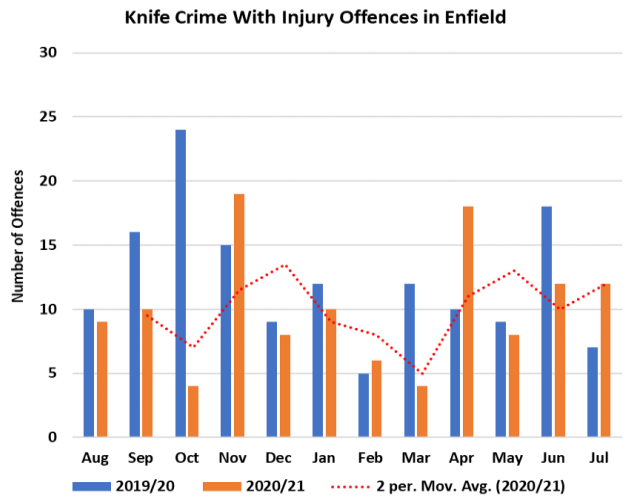
21. London experienced a lower reduction of 9.9% in the same period. There was an average of 137 offences per borough in 2020/21.

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

22. In the year ending July 2021 Knife Crime with Injury offences decreased by 18.4%, compared to the previous year falling by 27 offences from 147 offences in 2019/20 to 120 in 2020/21.

23. The highest number of offences in 2020/21 was in November 2020 with 19 offences recorded, followed by 18 offences then recorded in April 2020. In each of these months, levels rose above the corresponding months in 2019/20.

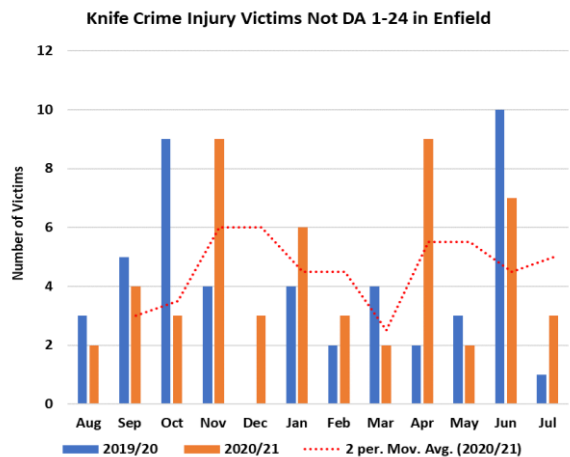


24. Recently in both June and July 2021, 12 offences were recorded which are the 3rd highest monthly numbers in the last 12 months. While June 2021 was lower than last June (n=18), July 2021 was higher than the same month in 2020 when there were 7 offences.

25. London also experienced a reduction of 7.6% in the same period, approximately 8 less offences per borough (an average of 99 offences each).

Knife Crime Injury Victims Non-Domestic Abuse Under 24

26. With 55 victims recorded in both 2019/20 and 2020/21, Non-Domestic Knife Crime Victims under 24 made up 96% of all Knife Crime Injury Victims under 24 in Enfield (i.e. approx. 4% of injury victims in this age bracket were domestic related.)



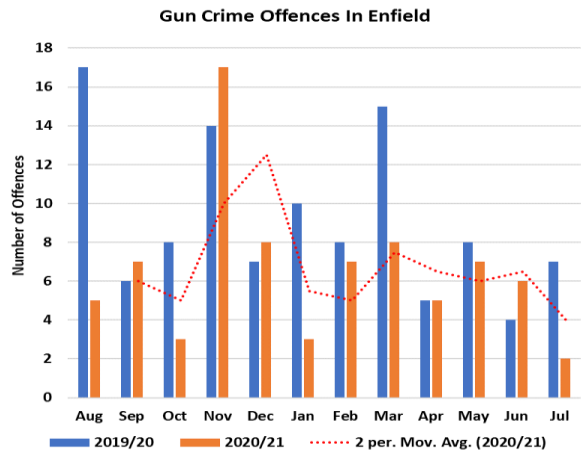
27. Like Knife Crime with Injury offences, those victims that were under 24 and non-domestic follow the same pattern, rising in November 2020 (n=9), and April (n=9) and June 2021 (n=7).

28. In London in the year to July 2021, there was a reduction of 4.9%. Like Enfield there was a peak in June 2021

Gun Crime

29. Gun crime³ offences in Enfield decreased by 28.4%, recording 78 offences in the year to July 2021, compared with 109 the previous year.

30. November 2020 recorded the highest annual number of offences with 17 offences in Enfield in 2020/21, since then numbers have remained similar to the same months the previous year except in March 2021 when they were significantly below the same month in 2020.



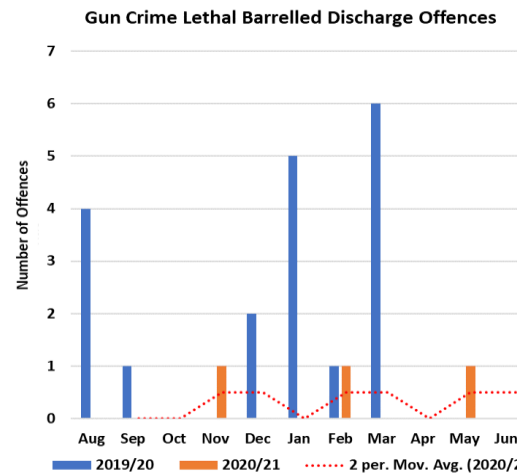
31. July 2021 had the lowest level in Enfield in the last 2 years with 2 offences recorded.

32. London experienced a reduction of 22.2% in the same period. In the capital, there were 1,895 offences in 2019/20 and 1,475 in 2020/21 were recorded.

Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged Offences

33. This offence has decreased significantly in Enfield. There were 4 Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled offences in the borough in the year to July 2021, compared with 21 the previous year, an 81% decline.

34. With 2 offences recorded in July 2020, 2 further offences were then recorded in November 2020 and February 2021 in the borough, and most recently a single offence was recorded in May with one recorded in July 2021.



35. In contrast, there were 236 offences recorded across the capital in the last year (approximately 7 offences per borough),

36. decreasing by 21.1% from 299 the previous year.

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.

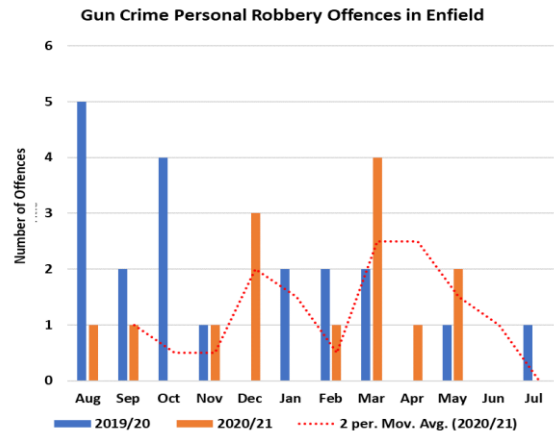
Gun Crime Personal Robbery

37. Gun Crime Personal Robbery offences have decreased by 6 offences reducing from 21 offences to 15 offences by the year ending July 2021 (30% decrease).

38. There were 4 months in 2020/21, when no offences were recorded at all in the borough - October 2020, January 2021 and most recently June and July 2021.

39. London also recorded a decrease of 26.7%, with offences across the capital dropping from 386 to 283 by the end of July 2021.

40. There were 21 offences recorded across the 32 London boroughs in July 2021 none of which occurred in Enfield.

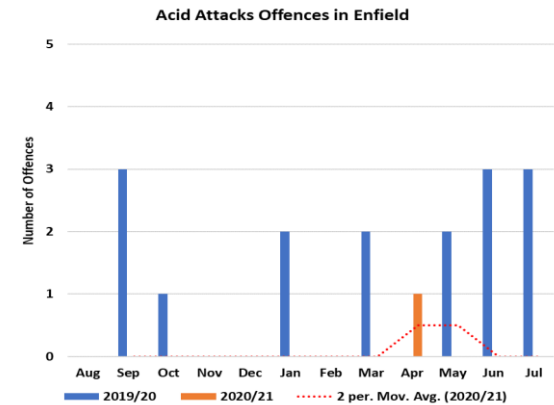


Acid Attacks

41. In the year ending July 2021 there has been a 93.8% decrease in acid attacks in the borough. 1 offence was recorded in 2020/21, compared with 16 recorded the previous year.

42. There had been no offences recorded in the borough for the 8 months until April 2021 when a single offence was recorded and there have been no further offences recorded in the borough.

43. In London, there was a decrease of 70.1% in the same period with 73 offences by the end of July 2021 compared to 244 reported the year before. There were 3 offences reported in July 2021 in London.

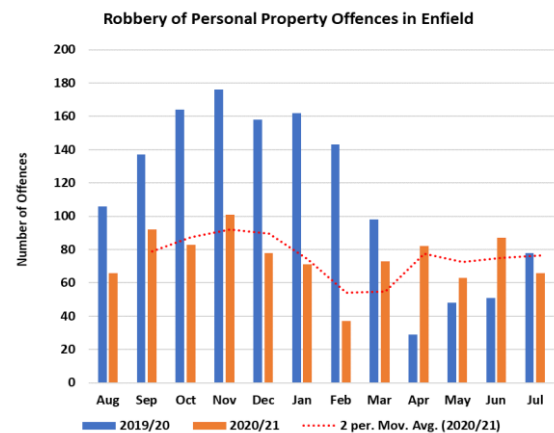


Robbery of Personal Property Offences

44. There was a notable decrease of 33.4% in the year ending July 2021 in the borough, when 899 offences were recorded, compared with 1,350 the previous year i.e. 451 less robberies.

45. In London numbers of offences decreased 28.1% in the same period with numbers declining from 30,347 to 21,811 which is an average of 682 personal robberies per borough recorded in 2020/21.

46. The decline therefore equates to an average of 267 less offences per borough since 2019/20.



47. For the first time in the last 12 months monthly numbers in April through to June 2021 were higher than the same months in 2020.

48. This trend then reversed in July 2021 when there were 66 offences in July 2021 compared to 78 in July 2020.

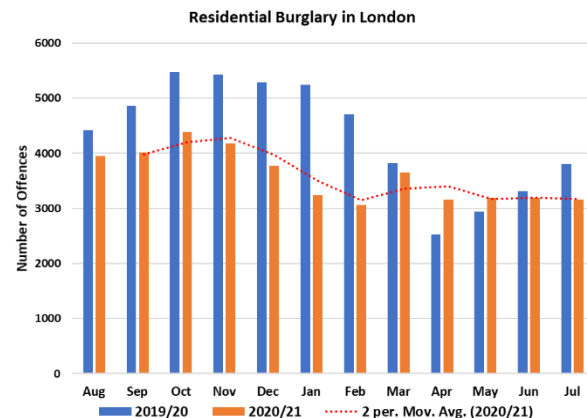
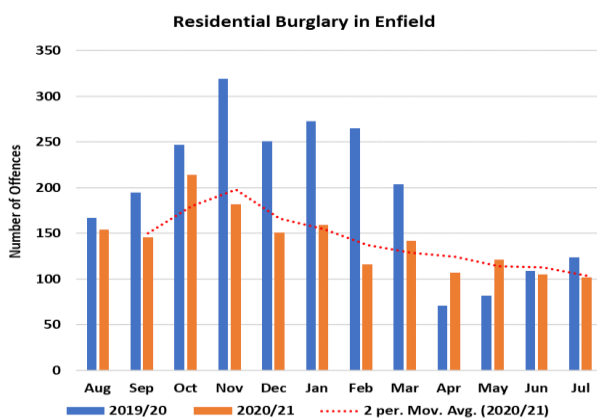
Reducing Burglary and Keeping People Safe in the Home Residential Burglary

49. There were 1,699 Residential Burglaries in Enfield in the year ending July 2021, compared with 2,307 the previous year, a decrease of 26.4%. In London, there was also a smaller decrease of 17.1% in the same period.

50. Enfield has an estimated 131,707 households (GLA Estimates 2017) which equates to a rate of 13 residential burglaries in the last year per 1000 households, a slightly lower rate⁴ than our neighbouring borough and Police Basic Command Unit partner Haringey with a rate of 15.

51. Over the last year, Enfield followed a similar pattern in residential burglaries to those recorded in the capital, with offences reaching their peak in October 2020 as the second lockdown was imminent, then declining through to February 2021, but in April and May 2021 for the first-time numbers exceeded the same month in 2020 in both regions. This trend then reverted through to July 2021 across both areas where almost identically offence numbers were similar to the same months in 2020.

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



London Fire Brigade Statistics

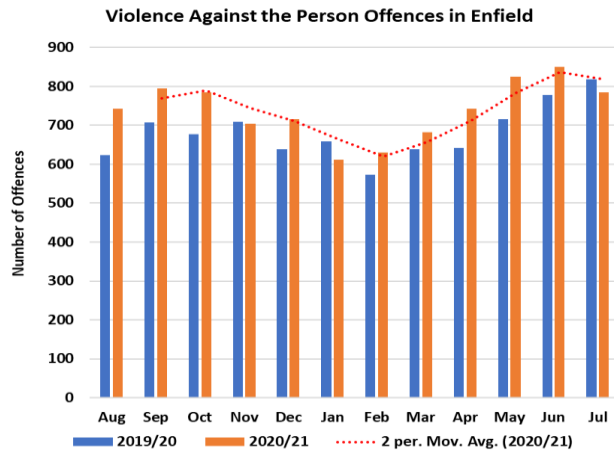
52. In July 2021, there were 83 Home Fire Safety Visits, this is still low due to no uptakes by phone centrally, most people have been visited after a nearby incident as part of a “Hot Strike”.

⁴ Haringey recorded 1,805 residential burglaries in the year ending July 2021 and is estimated to have 117,214 households in the borough (GLA estimates 2017).

Tackling Violent Crime in all its forms

Violence Against the Person Offences

53. In the year ending July 2021 there were a total of 8,867 Violence Against the Person offences (VAP)⁵ recorded in Enfield, compared with 8,178 offences the previous year, equating to an increase of 8.4% or a difference of 689 more offences.



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

55. Most recently in the borough after a decline in January 2021, numbers of offences have been steadily rising month on month following a similar pattern to the year before, however they reached their highest number in the last 24 months in June 2021 with 852 offences, by July 2021 levels had fallen back below the July 2020.

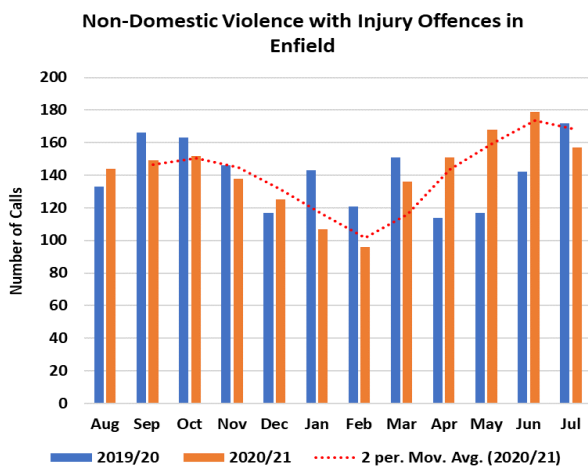
56. In London, there was a smaller increase of 4% in the same period, rising from 219,118 offences in the year to July 2020 to 227,949 this year, equating to 276 more offences per borough in 2020/21. London also recorded the highest number of offences in the last 2 years in July 2021 with 21,524 offences, equating to an average of 673 offences per borough in the month.

Non-Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury Offences

57. In the year ending July 2021 there were 1,702 offences, compared with 1,685 the previous year, equating to an increase of 1%.

58. In London, in contrast there was decrease of 4.5%.

59. Non-Domestic Violence with Injury offences followed the same trend as Violence Against the Person offences, with a peak to their highest levels in the last 2 years also recorded in June 2021 (n=179). The last time in the last 12 months numbers were similar was in July 2020 with 172 offences.



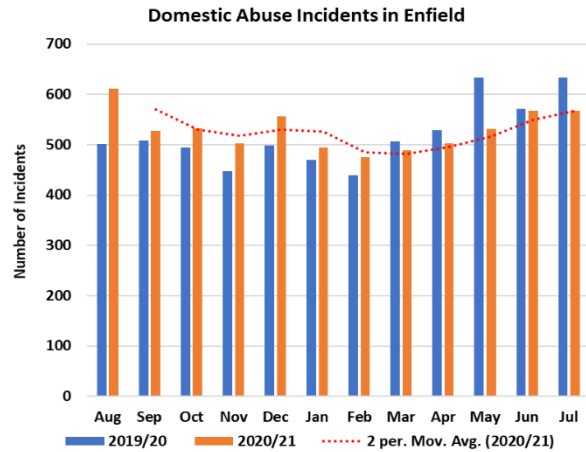
⁵ **Violence Against the Person Offences (VAP)** includes Minor Categories of Assault with Injury, Common Assault, Harassment, Murder (Homicide), Offensive Weapon, Other Violence and Wounding/GBH. All VAP offences include domestic and non-domestic related assaults.

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

Domestic Abuse Incidents

60. In the year ending July 2021 there were 6,362 Domestic Abuse Incidents in Enfield, compared to 6,235 the previous year, an increase of 2% (n=127).

61. London also experienced an increase of 1.2% over the same period. In the capital, there were 150,706 incidents recorded in 2019/20, rising to 153,482 in 2020/21, a borough average of just over 4,790.



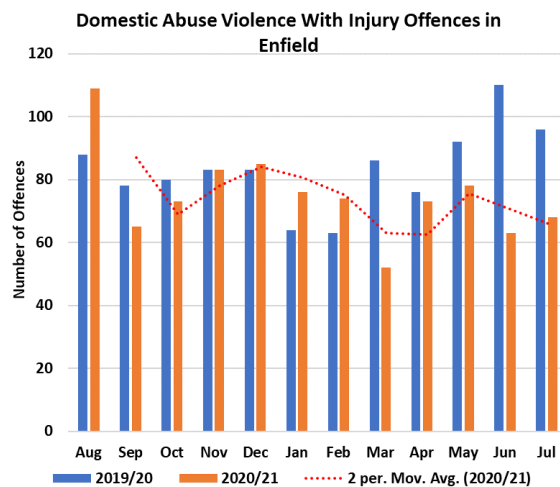
62. Domestic Abuse Incidents had until March 2021 remained consistently above the monthly numbers in 2019/20, since March 2021 this trend reversed, and numbers of incidents for the last 3 months have been slightly lower than the same months last year when the first full lockdown was in place.

63. In both June and July 2021 568 incidents were recorded in Enfield.

Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury Offences

64. In Enfield by July 2021, there was a 10% decrease in this offence type the numbers of Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury offences was 899 by the year ending July 2020/21 while there were 999 in 2019/20, a difference of 100 less offences.

65. In London there was a small decrease of 5.1% (n=-1,228) in the same period, decreasing from 24,053 offences in 2019/20 compared to 22,8925 in 2020/21.



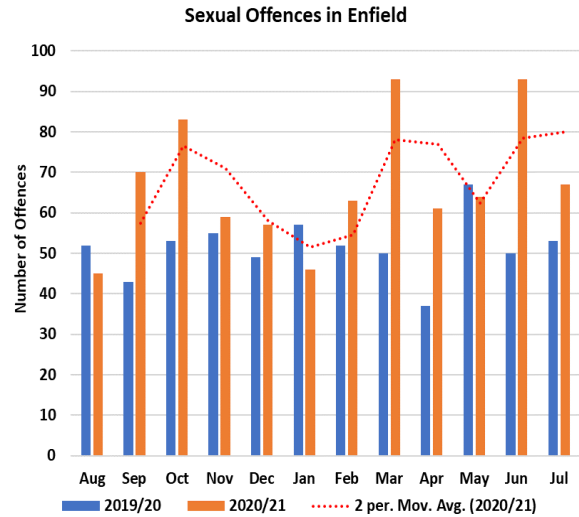
66. Since the peaks seen earlier in the last year in Enfield, numbers either remained the same as 2019/20 or slightly higher as seen in January and February 2021.

67. Since then numbers of offences declined to 53, the lowest number in the last 2 years in March 2021. Despite then increasing in April and May 2021, they have not reached the same levels recorded in the same months in 2020. Like June there was a stark contrast with numbers this year compared to last year - In July 2021 there were 68 offences recorded 40% lower than the 96 recorded in July 2020.

Sexual Offences

68. Figures for Enfield show that 801 Sexual Offences were reported in 2020/21. This is an increase of 29.6% from the 618 offences recorded in the borough by the end of July 2020, a difference of 183 offences.

69. London experienced a lower increase of 13.5%, which still equates to an average of 666 offences per borough.



70. In Enfield in the last year, sexual offences dropped to their lowest levels in August 2020 and again in January 2021 with 45 offences recorded each month.

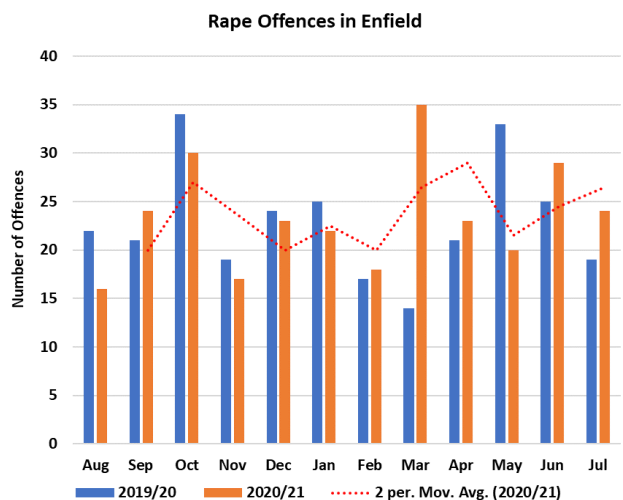
71. There was then a sharp increase this March, to the second highest offence levels in the last 2 years with 93 offences recorded, however most recently June 2021 recorded 94 offences. This was over a third higher than the month before. This pattern was replicated in London, with 2,277 offences across the region and an average of 71 offences per borough in June 2021 alone - numbers then fell in July 2021.

72. With regard to child sexual exploitation, where offences increased by 9 offences over the past 12 months, there was an increase in the number of cases of pupil on pupil assaults and a number of workshops were delivered in schools around consent. There were also more online offences for which reports increased during lockdown and a number of delayed reports being made which impacted on the figures.

Rape Offences

73. Rape offences increased in Enfield by 2.6% from 274 by end of 2019/20 to 281, a difference of 7 offences more by the end of 2020/21.

74. In London in contrast, there was a larger increase of 8% with 7,578 offences reported in 2019/20 increasing to 8,184 reported in 2020/21, an annual average of 256 per borough.



75. Clarification on the peak recorded in March 2021 of 35 offences in the month, from the Sapphire Unit confirmed that this trend was replicated across London.

76. Rises in reports of rape and sexual offences in March 2021 were linked with

the following factors encouraging reporting:

- Coming out of lockdown (increased social interaction, and also increased ability to report to police)
- Coverage and protests related to violence against women (prompted from the Sarah Everard investigation and vigil)
- News story about reports of abuse within schools and educational settings (especially increase in historic offending).

Promoting Cohesion and Tackling Hate Crime

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

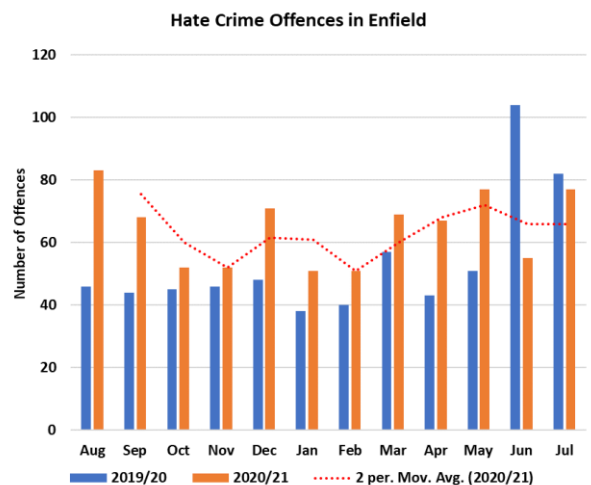
Hate Crime Strand	Enfield 12 Months to 31st July 2020	Enfield 12 Months to 31st July 2021	% Change	London 12 Months to 31st July 2020	London 12 Months to 31st July 2021	% Change
Racist and Religious Hate Crime Offences	554	688	24.2%	20162	22168	9.9%
Homophobic Hate Crime Offences	55	59	7.3%	2976	3218	8.1%
Disability Hate Crime Offences	29	18	-37.9%	464	595	28.2%
Transgender Hate Crime Offences	10	10	0.0%	266	343	28.9%

*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 - used here for illustrative purposes.

Hate Crime

77. Hate Crime increased by 20% in the year ending July 2021 recording 773 offences, compared with 644 the previous year i.e. 181 more offences were recorded in Enfield.

78. The highest number of offences in the last 2 years were recorded June 2020, with 104 offences recorded in that month alone. When June 2021 is now compared to June 2020, there is a stark contrast with 57 offences recorded



79. Over the last 12 months numbers fell from over 80 offences in August 2020 to November 2020, they remained higher than the same months in 2019/20. December 2020 saw another increase in offences compared to both the previous months as well as when compared to December 2019.

80. Since then numbers have then been rising again from January through to May 2021, when 77 offences were recorded, 73 of which were for Racist and Religious issues. All year numbers have remained higher than the corresponding months the year before, apart from June and July 2021 when 77 offences were recorded again.

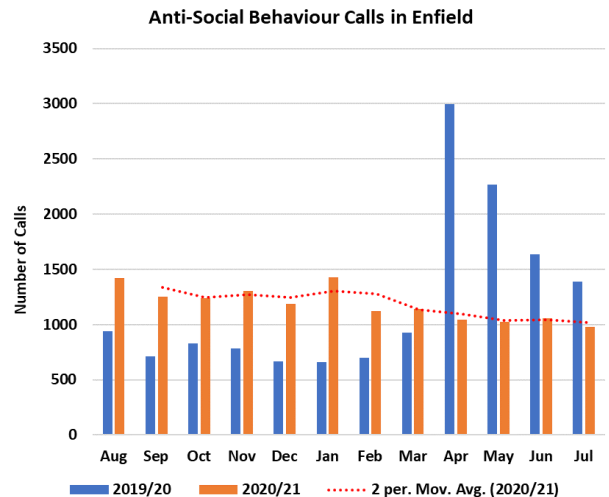
81. Racist and Religious Hate Crime is the highest proportion of the hate crime strands, accounting for an average of 88% of reported hate crime in Enfield over the last 2 years.
82. Race Hate crime independently increased by 20.7% in the borough over the last year and contributes to the high overall numbers.
83. In contrast, London had an overall increase of 10.3% in total hate crime by the end of July 2021. In the same pattern as Enfield, the highest numbers of offences recorded in London in the last 2 years were from July to October 2020, again with the majority being Racist Hate crime which also contributed to the monthly peak in July 2020 also seen in the capital.

Anti-social Behaviour Calls (ASB)

84. There has now been a decrease in the number of Anti-Social Behaviour calls recorded in the borough in the year to July 2021 when compared to last year by 2.1% or 306 less calls.
85. The very high numbers of calls recorded in April through to July last year are now in stark contrast to the comparatively lower numbers for the rest of that year. By the year ending July 2020 there were 14,514 calls compared with 14,208 calls by July 2021, this equates to a 2.1% decrease.
86. The highest number of calls recorded in the last 12 months were now recorded in January 2021 with 1,428 received by Police in the borough in this month alone. This is in stark contrast to the 699 calls received in January 2020 before the first Covid-19 lockdown.
87. In further contrast, the last 4 months from April to July 2021 had an average of over 50% less calls than the same months in 2020, when the monthly average was nearly 2,300 calls per month.
88. These last 4 months have also remained relatively steady with an average of over 1,020 calls per month which are the lowest monthly call numbers in the last 12 months. July with 980 calls had the lowest number in the last year.
89. London's call levels also continue their return to normal with an overall increase of 2.4% in the last year equating to an average of over 1,100 more calls per borough. In July 2021 there were 29,693 calls or around 927 calls per borough in the month, compared to July 2020 when 42,306 calls were recorded in the month across the capital, approximately 1,322 calls per borough.
90. Across both London and Enfield the highest proportion of anti-social behaviour calls to Police were for Rowdy Or Inconsiderate Behaviour along with Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbour issues.

Table 3: Enfield ASB calls to Police by Category

Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour Calls in Enfield			
Enfield ASB Call Categories	Aug 2019 to Jul 2020	Aug 2020 to Jul 2021	% Change
Rowdy Or Inconsiderate Behaviour	7718	7529	-2%
Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours	2169	2209	2%
Not Mapped	1774	1766	0%
Veh Nuisance / Inappropriate Use	909	1027	13%
Noise	657	616	-6%
Begging / Vagrancy	308	252	-18%
Trespass	300	188	-37%
Veh Abandoned - Not stolen	211	205	-3%
Fireworks	189	180	-5%
Prostitution Related Activity	129	102	-21%
Littering / Drugs Paraphernalia	76	79	4%
Animal Problems	20	28	40%
ASB Environmental	19	11	-42%
Street Drinking	18	8	-56%
ASB Nuisance	11	5	-55%
ASB Personal	6	3	-50%
Total	14514	14208	-2%

Chart 5: Enfield ASB calls to Police 2 years to July 2021

Vehicle Offences in Enfield

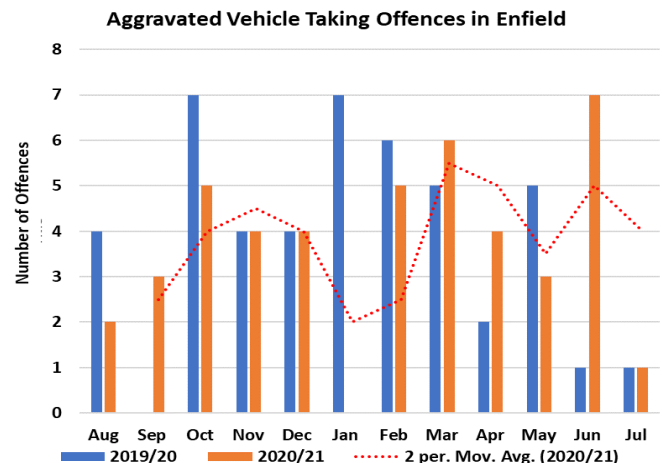
Aggravated Vehicle Taking

91. This offence type is the consistently the smallest proportion of vehicle crimes in the borough. 44 offences were recorded in the year to July 2021, compared with 46 recorded by July 2020. This is a decrease of 2 offences (-4.3%).

92. In London, there has been a decrease of 26.1% in the same period, with 759 offences across the capital by July 2021, equating to 24 offences per borough.

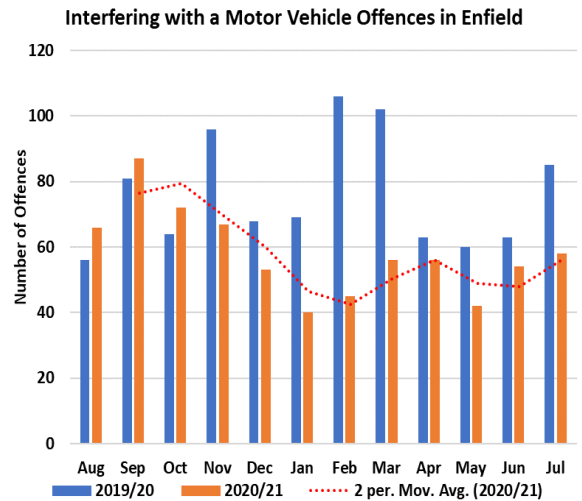
93. Over the last year numbers of offences generally remained the same or lower than the same months the year before. In March and again in April 2021, this trend reversed, and the numbers are higher than the same months in 2019/20.

94. After the stark contrast in June 2021 with the same month last year, there were single offences recorded in both July this year and last year, which are the lowest monthly levels in the last 24 months.



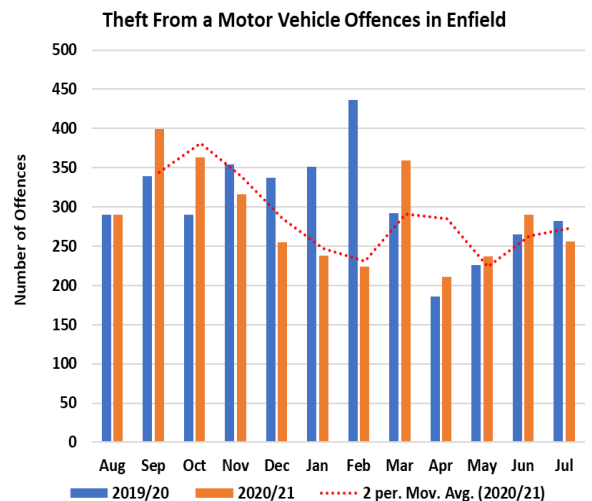
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle

95. There has been a decrease of 217 offences in the year to July 2021, recording 696 offences this year, compared with 913 the previous year, a decrease of 23.8%.
96. In London, there was a decrease of 26.4% in the same period, equating to 136 less offences per borough.
97. Over 2020/21 the trend in offences has largely been following the same patterns as they did in 2019/20.
98. Enfield recorded the lowest number of offences in January 2021 with 40 offences. February and March 2021 levels at 44 and 54 offences respectively are in very stark contrast to the same months in 2020 at 102 and 106 offences.
99. Most recently July 2021 then had 58 offences recorded, in contrast to the 85 recorded in July 2020.



Theft from a Motor Vehicle

100. This vehicle crime category generally contributes to the highest proportion of all vehicle related crime in Enfield.
101. Overall in 2020/21 there has been a decrease of 5.8%, recording 3,438 offences, compared with 3,648 offences in the year to July 2020, a difference of 210 less offences.
102. In contrast, in London, there was a notably higher decrease of 17.6% in the year to July 2021, which equates to approximately 416 less offences per borough or an average of 1,943 offences per borough.
103. Recently there was a peak in March 2021 after the preceding months since September 2020 of steady monthly decline. 359 offences were then recorded in March 2021.
104. There has since been a steady rise over the last 4 months since April 2021, until a small decline in June 2021.



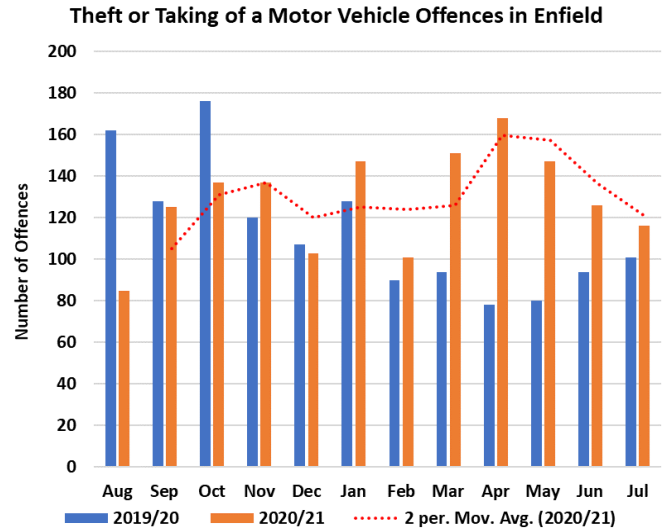
Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle

105. In Enfield this is the only one of the vehicle crime category that has increased in the year to July 2021.
106. There was a total of 1,543 Theft or Taking of Motor Vehicle offences in the year ending July 2021, compared with 1,358 offences the previous year, an increase of 13.6% or 185 more offences.

107. In London, there was a decrease of 3.4% in the same period, equating to 29 less offences per local authority and an average of 818 offences per borough in 2020/21.

108. Throughout the first half of 2020/21 monthly numbers in the borough have remained below the same months in 2019/20.

109. However in the last 7 months of 2020/21, the trend reversed, with an average of over 60 more offences recorded in the most recent 5 months than the same months in 2019/20.



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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON THURSDAY, 10TH JUNE, 2021

MEMBERS: Councillors Lee David-Sanders (Chair), Stephanos Ioannou (Vice Chair), Daniel Anderson, Kate Anolue and Achilleas Georgiou

Officers: Tony Theodoulou, Executive Director People, Ivana Price, Head of Service Young People & Community Safety, Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety, Superintendent Chris Jones (Met Police) and Susan O'Connell, Governance & Scrutiny Officer

Also Attending: Cllr Nneka Keazor, Cabinet Member for Community Safety and Cohesion

1. WELCOME AND APOLOGIES

The Chair, Councillor Lee David-Sanders welcomed all attendees to the meeting, which was being broadcast live online.

Apologies had been received from Councillors Yasemin Brett and Sinan Boztas.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

3. INTRODUCTIONS- PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

The Chair explained that the purpose of this meeting was to receive details of priorities for the coming Municipal Year including key issues and then for the members to discuss the work programme for the crime scrutiny panel

4. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

AGREED the minutes of the meeting held on the 16 March 2021.

5. LOCAL PRIORITIES FOR 2021-22

The Chair invited the Cabinet Member for Community Safety & Cohesion, Cllr Nneka Keazor to outline her priorities for the coming year.

Cllr Keazor highlighted the following:

- The Cabinet member provided details of some of the activities that have taken place. Violence youth crime has reduced by 47% up to the

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year ending March 2021. This has been achieved through utilisation of the Young Londoners Fund, and NEXUS investment in young people. There has been an increase in reporting Domestic Abuse within the new Domestic Abuse hub which was set up in May 2020. The Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy plan is being updated including working with both housing and members of the Youth Parliament. The CCTV Centre has provided additional CCTV in; Durants, Pymmes and Jubilee parks and some schools such as Enfield Grammar, Oasis Hadley, and St Ignatius; Ponders End youth centre and Thomas Hardy house. There is a knife safe scheme within the borough and some training has been provided for staff and the wider community on the prevent strategy.

- The panel were reminded of last year's priorities that were suggested for consideration. This year the following were suggested:
 - Domestic Abuse
 - Serious Youth Violence
 - Hate Crime
 - Stop & Search
 - Reoffending of young people

Superintendent Chris Jones was then invited to provide priorities from a police perspective. He highlighted the following suggestions:

- Agrees with the priorities suggested by the Cabinet Member
- Operation Boxster on Fore Street, dangers of violence against women and girls and safeguarding issues

Committee Members raised the following comments and questions:

- A year of lockdown has seen different trends emerge, differences are expected when looking on year on year performance. What consideration has been taken on how this will be measured and what challenges are expected as lockdown measures ease? Superintendent Jones advises that violence including domestic violence remains the Met's number one priority. During lockdown there has been increases in violent offences around the supply of and access to drugs. If all lockdown measure end on the 21 June there will be resourcing pressure on policing the number of events that will open up both in Central London and locally. The Cabinet Member advised there has been a significant decrease in youth crime due to the lockdowns. Across London there has been a decrease. Unfortunately, Enfield still has the highest level of serious youth violence. She will continue to lobby for additional funding to support young people and to continue investment in the youth Development service and outreach team. It is believed that the increases seen in ASB and Hate Crime are increases in reporting rather than in the activity itself, this will need to be explored further.
- A comment was made that there must be measurable evidence of progress to see effectiveness and would be helpful to see this data. Members were advised that reports come to the panel on performance management.

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- What can be done to build upon Community Patrols working with the police, how can this be extended and progressed? Community Patrol has been successful, and it is helpful for public and partners to create the extra guardianship particularly in public places and key transport hubs. The Met have a central recruitment of Met community volunteers. During the pandemic a number of furloughed staff volunteered to assist the police. The Cabinet Member confirmed that extra cctv has been put in to help keep young people safe around schools. A number of schools have contacted to see if they can be supported with cctv. There is a proactive individual in Southgate in developing business watch and community patrols, the council is looking to see if this could be supported by way of funding some vetting checks.
- A comment was made that street lighting needs to be looked at, ensuring bulbs replaced and shrubs do not obscure. Residents have commented to members that levels of street lighting are too low and women feel unsafe. The residents felt that the streetlights are lower than in Haringey. It was also raised that lighting is an issue along the Ivy Estate in Southgate. Officers advised that if the panel wished to look at street lighting colleagues from the Place department could provide information on this. There would be significant resource implications. It was not clear whether lighting effects crime or just makes people feel safer.
- It was raised that Snells Park, Hedge Lane regularly fills up with condoms near residents' homes, a physical patrol would assist. It was felt that prostitution can be displaced between Tottenham, Edmonton and Ponders End. Superintendent Jones confirmed that Operation Boxster is a permanent team and that they follow the issues around locations. This team deals with the issues around asb, safeguarding for the female sex workers and deal with organised crime element. It is believed that Enfield is the only borough that has a dedicated sex worker team from the neighbourhood. The policing shifts have been changed to replicate the problem.
- It is important to engage and involve the community and involvement with the churches. The police have reached out to faith leaders in the Edmonton and the east of the borough.
- Domestic Abuse is a big concern
- What can the council do by itself and affect what happens in terms of crime and asb? Where there are LTN schemes in place has this had an effect in crime? A report on the scheme in Bowes is going to Cabinet next week. If LTN's are to be rolled out what will be the effect on crime? Has this caused either the Ambulance or police service any issues? Some Police officers have mentioned to councillors that LTN's have caused some troubles.
- The local authority funded police officers- how successful are they, are the council involved in how they are used and are they taken away for other things. It was confirmed that these officers work on priority estates and have achieved very good results. This team is one of the best performing teams in the whole of Enfield and Haringey. They are ring fenced officers so will not be deployed elsewhere. The local authority and the police have a very strong relationship. There are 2

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working meetings a week with discussions on how they are deployed. There will be community engagement dates on particular estates once arranged these will be shared with the panel.

- A comment was made on the focus of youth centres, Alan Pullinger in Southgate is this widely used and promoted? Officers could provide information on how the council uses resources to try to prevent young people getting involved in crime this could be provided, such as how these resources are spent. Examples were provided such as the Young Londoners Fund, NEXUS programme, Summer University, and a holiday activities and food programme will be rolled out shortly across the summer
- What is the relationship between the Transport police and the Met police particularly important in transport hubs? Members were advised that every two weeks there is a tactical meeting including representatives from the local authority to discuss trends across the borough. They also attend a security review meeting around counter terrorism providing updates on the operations they are undertaking.
- Concerns were expressed on E scooters, given they are illegal and sold without licence can the police not just stop people and remove them? It was acknowledged that this is challenging. 6 London boroughs are trialling a scheme on this. The police do take action locally where officers have time to deal, however other crimes may need to take priority.
- Comments were made on Deliveroo/ Just eat drivers clogging on roads and on pavements in certain locations. Superintendent Jones agreed to raise this with the neighbourhood teams. The traffic police could possibly be asked to also look at this
- Concerns were raised on Catalytic convertor theft and the organised crime element that sits behind this. There have been initiatives around this including property marking days. There is a Met central operation targeted on this organised crime.
- Cybercrime and cyberbullying were also raised. Safer schools' officers were concentrating on this during lockdown.
- Hate Crime particularly anti-Semitic crime also an issue. Members were advised that a new hate crime co-ordinator has been recruited. There have been rises in lockdown aggravated neighbour disputes which have then turned into a racial nature.

6. PLANNING THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2021/22

The Chair advised that there are three further panel meetings. There are two standard items; the performance management information comes to every meeting and an update on the Partnership Plan on an annual basis. It was suggested that in addition to this there are two other items to each meeting.

It is key that each topic has a term of reference which needs to be laser focused, identifying areas of concern. Responding to how effective scrutiny can be the Chair stated that Scrutiny is about members contributions and drilling down to the details required to make a meaningful difference.

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It was suggested that tangible measurable data should be requested, detailing what effect this has, where they are successes and where there are challenges, details of prosecutions/ sentencing/ prevention, results, strategy, and addressing underlying issues for example.

The Chair advised the items that the Panel had considered over the last couple of years and reminded members of the officer suggestions and earlier discussions; Serious Youth Violence, prostitution, domestic abuse, Hate Crime and potentially street lighting.

The Chair confirmed topics and terms of reference will then be drawn up and circulated to panel members for comment. The terms of reference could include data under the topics, ward by ward trend as appropriate, what is emerging and where the hotspots are. The topics are:

- Serious Youth Violence
- LTN- from a crime point of view
- Prostitution (Operation Boxster)
- Domestic Abuse
- Hate Crime
- E scooters, Councillor Anderson was asked to email his thoughts around this
- Street lighting, perception versus crime, hotspot areas, differences in lighting at the borough borders

These topics would be scoped and shared with the Committee. The work programme needs to go to OSC on the 13 July. The possibility of extra meetings had been discussed. If it is felt that the work programme requires an extra meeting the Chair will discuss with the Monitoring Officer.

7. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference were noted.

8. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The date of the next meeting was noted.

The meeting ended at Time Not Specified.

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