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CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL

**Tuesday, 15th March, 2022 at 7.00 pm in the Conference Room,
Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 3XA**

Membership:

co : Lee David-Sanders (Chair & Deputy Leader of the Opposition),
Stephanos Ioannou, (Vice-Chair) 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. PROSTITUTION (OPERATION BOXSTER)

To receive an update from Chief Inspector Karl Curran.

4. E SCOOTERS

To receive a verbal update from Inspector Jamie Thomas.

5. DOMESTIC ABUSE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (Pages 1 - 6)

To receive the report of Julie Tailor, Domestic Violence Co-ordinator.

6. ENFIELD CRIME & ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR PERFORMANCE (Pages 7 - 20)

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

7. NOTES OF THE INFORMAL MEETING HELD ON 25 JANUARY 2022
(Pages 21 - 24)

To agree the notes of the informal meeting of the Crime Scrutiny Panel held on 25 January 2022.

8. WORK PROGRAMME 2021/22 (Pages 25 - 26)

Work Programme attached for information.

9. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

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

This report format is for scrutiny reports

London Borough of Enfield

[Crime Scrutiny Panel – 15th March 2022]

Subject: Domestic Abuse

Cabinet Member: Cllr Keazor

Executive Director: Tony Theodoulou

Purpose of Report

- 1. To provide an update on work to tackle Domestic abuse (DA) and Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG).**

Relevance to the Council Plan

2. Reflects the plans including the priorities of the Safer and Stronger Communities Board (SSCB) of “tackling violence in all its forms”. Enfield Council is a responsible authority within the SSCB which acts as the statutorily required Community Safety Partnership for Enfield.
3. ‘Keep people safe from domestic abuse’ is a priority in our Fairer Enfield policy.

Background

The profile of the wide range of work to tackle domestic abuse and violence against women and girls has been raised following some tragic recent events such as the deaths of Nicole Smallman and Bibaa Henry in June 2020, Sabina Nessa Sept 2021 and Sarah Everard in March 2021. VAWG is particularly pertinent now with widespread concerns around women’s safety and domestic abuse.

The report aims to provide some oversight of the work being undertaken to tackle DA and VAWG in public spaces. It will also provide examples of partnership work to reduce risks and support victims of DA and VAWG more broadly.

4. Perpetrator program

- Enfield Council funded a pilot scheme in 2020 to provide a voluntary provision for perpetrators, which was particularly successfully taken up in Children’s Services and may be considered for future provision. This utilised Council funding to test the effectiveness for complementing existing services around support for victims of domestic abuse. The provider for the trial service (RISE mutual) has now been recommissioned using funding from the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime for a tri-borough project.

- Enfield has successfully bid along with two other boroughs for funding to develop a BAME-focused & coordinated family & community approach. The work will take account of the different effects of discrimination experienced by marginalised groups in working with families. RISE Mutual CIC (“RISE”) will provide domestic abuse interventions which engage the expertise and experience of local community organisations, to challenge perpetrators and support the emotional abuse experienced by victims and multi-victims. The service will be adapted and tailored to meet the specific profile and need of each borough. The project requires a small amount of match funding and will run until 31st July 2022.
- The programme will address different elements of the identities of domestic abuse victims and perpetrators, rather than just one – like race or gender. It will also help to break down some of the barriers to victims accessing support and help challenge and disrupt the abuse.
- The support programme – delivered through the social organisation, RISE began in November, and is open to people from BAME, minority and disadvantaged groups, including LGBTQ+. Enfield as part of the tri- borough will contribute to a report on uptake and effectiveness of the programme to the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime quarterly.

5. The Domestic Abuse Hub

- The Enfield Domestic Abuse Hub was officially launched on 1st May 2020 in response to the emergent concern of increasing domestic abuse incidents in the Borough during the Covid -19 Pandemic. The local domestic abuse helpline was developed to provide easy access to tailored advice and support for victims of domestic abuse, particularly during the lockdown where there was forced isolation and limited access to mainstream support services.
- The Domestic Abuse Hub helpline continues to operate during weekdays between 9am to 5pm. Each victim is provided with tailored advice to their individual needs and can be referred on to other Agencies for further support. These agencies included MARAC, Solace and other specialist IDVA services, Housing, Drug and Alcohol Services and all concerns of Safeguarding nature are escalated to either Adult or Children Services on the same day.
- Actions which benefit the service users, are provided in coordinated way which is reflected in the range of skills engaged with the work. This has included information sharing or referrals being made to support services. There are no time constraints placed on calls, which allows survivors the time and space to talk about their experiences. The Hub has resulted in an improved service for clients.

6. Locks and Bolts

- Enfield have funded a Locks and Bolt scheme which launched in June 2020. The Locks and Bolts scheme is available to individuals that have been a victim of crime. This can include repeat victim of burglary, domestic abuse or cases where the victim is vulnerable to further crime due to vulnerability factors. The scale of works carried out are small safety enhancing measures for vulnerable residents, that would not be included in the tenant's usual repairs process. This scheme covers all types of properties but is limited to most serious cases.
- The service works with vulnerable clients & their families to enable people to feel safe in their own homes. The service contributes to empowering victims of crime and build confidence through enhanced security. Keeping people safe at home is a key priority of the Enfield Community Safety Partnership and this service will contribute to this.

7. Resilience Team and DAHA Accreditation

- The Resilience Team, which sits within Enfield's Housing Advisory Service (HAS), was formed in May 2020 in response to the Covid-19 pandemic and increase in domestic abuse within Enfield. The Resilience Team delivers a direct statutory homelessness service, comprehensive specialist domestic abuse assessments and casework (housing plans and safety/harm reduction plans), dispersed and female-only emergency accommodation and maintaining pathways with dedicated partner agencies to tackle domestic abuse. The Resilience Team adheres to the Housing Act 1996, Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 and Domestic Act 2021.
- Applicants can contact Enfield Council through HAS's emergency duty line to make a homelessness application and they also have a dedicated pathway for partner / third party referrals through the duty to refer route. We have created a tailored referral form which has been shared with partners to have a direct referral route in the Resilience Team. Since January 2021 to January 2022 the team have had 541 DA applicants approaching housing. The team has been positively welcomed by partners and partners have reported the referral pathway when a survivor needs to approach housing is easily accessible and cases are picked up and dealt with in a timely manner.
- Within the council a small group has been created via housing and community safety to achieve DAHA accreditation. DAHA accreditation is the UK benchmark for how housing providers should respond to domestic abuse in the UK. DAHA accreditation is recognised in the government's Ending Violence against Women and Girls Strategy: 2016 to 2020. By becoming DAHA accredited we are taking a stand to ensure we deliver safe and effective responses to domestic abuse.

8. Safe Spaces

In Enfield we also have "Safe Spaces" scheme which was set up by Hestia. UK SAYS NO MORE is working with Boots UK, Morrisons, Superdrug and Well

pharmacies, TSB banks and independent pharmacies across the UK to provide Safe Spaces in their consultation rooms for people experiencing domestic abuse. They provide a safe and discrete way to reach out to friends and family, contact specialist support services and start your journey to recovery. In Enfield we currently have 11 Safe spaces.

9. VAWG Strategy

Enfield has a VAWG plan which is currently under review concurrently with the SSCB wider plan and the corresponding work regionally. The Domestic Abuse picture is a complex and fast moving one as aspects of the recent Domestic Abuse legislation are enacted.

10. Police VAWG plan

The Metropolitan police are currently enhancing a tackling Violence against Women and Girls plan. The plan aims to look at four themes:

- Protecting women and girls in public spaces, at home and online
- Working with our partners and with women to improve prevention and victim care
- Bringing offenders to justice and improving criminal justice outcomes for victims
- Improving Met culture and professional standards

The plan will describe recent changes they have made and what else they are introducing to improve their response and raise confidence. Their approach will reinforce the importance of victim care, and places victims at the heart of all activity they undertake. We will work in partnership with the Metropolitan police to provide feedback on the local plan and its implementation.

11. Annual campaign

- Last autumn we worked closely with the Enfield Youth Parliament to create a campaign to raise awareness around in public spaces safety and with a focus on challenging inappropriate behaviour. Working with the Youth Parliament has given us a great insight to the concerns of young adults around improving personal safety.
- This is a campaign to inspire action and seeks to help embed positive change and reflection which was launched on White Ribbon Day (November 25th 2021). The key areas addressed are reflective of local and national priorities.
- All campaigns are distributed through a variety of mediums and are also shared via internal communications with our own staff.
- Enfield Council was the first London council to receive the title of White Ribbon Authority which raises awareness of male violence against women and girls back in 2010. Through our continued commitment and work we have again been successful in renewing our status as a White Ribbon

Borough. This involves developing an action plan for Enfield council to implement and to ensure we adhere to, raising awareness of the issue and continuing to work to stop male violence against women and girls.

12. Refuge

The refuge is set up to support women and fleeing from DA and provide safe accommodation. Enfield currently has a 21-bed refuge in borough and continues to provide support to survivors of DA.

Main Considerations for the Panel

13. To note the progress and invite further reports to the Crime Scrutiny

Conclusions

Tackling Violence will again be a priority in the SSCB plan and is aligned to the Policing and Crime Plan draft priorities for London

14. The elements of work reported here are included to demonstrate that there has been progress in ensuring services are appropriately designed to support all communities and many are tailored to ensure that they are easily accessible.

15. Many of the responses featured have been designed and delivered within the context of the pandemic when demand was higher and delivery often more difficult.

We aim to improve some aspects of capturing data, either because it is not routinely requested or because it is not currently utilised.

For example, there is more work to do with faith groups and disability action groups in relation to working together to reduce vulnerability to harm.

Report Author: Julie Tailor

Date of report March 2022

Appendices

None

Background Papers

N/A

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London Borough of EnfieldCrime Scrutiny Panel Meeting - 15th March 2022

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 January 2022

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

Key issues, challenges, comparative data

Conclusions

4. Report Author: Andrea Clemons
Head of Community Safety Unit
Andrea.Clemons@enfield.gov.uk

Date of report: 25th February 2022

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.
2. Due to the submission deadlines for the March 2022 Crime and Scrutiny Review Meeting, Police data included in this report which is up to the end of January 2022 was accessed on the 7th February 2022.

Summary

3. There are indications that some crime levels across the capital are returning to numbers last seen pre-pandemic. Total Notifiable Offences in Enfield increased by 4.4% in the year ending January 2022. In London, there was a slightly higher increase of 5.2% in the same period.
4. An increasing number of London boroughs have recorded increases in Serious Youth Violence (SYV) victims in the last year. There was an average 0.4% rise in London equating to 24 more victims than last year across the capital. With a 3.2% rise in Enfield, this was the first year on year increase in victims in the borough since 2020.
5. Some crime categories in the borough have maintained a decline or lower levels than those recorded prior to March 2020, such as Residential Burglary, Robbery of Personal Property and Gun Crime. In comparison to London there were higher decreases in Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury offences and incidents in Enfield than those recorded in London over the last year. While all Sexual Offences increased across Enfield and the capital by the year ending January 2022.
6. There were over a third less ASB calls across both regions in the last year compared to the year before, decreasing by 37.8% in Enfield while in London, there was a 35.1% decrease in the same period.

Table 1: The overall performance of Enfield's SSCB priorities compared to London in the year to January 2022, compared to the previous year

Enfield Safer and Stronger Communities Partnership Board Priorities							
Enfield Charts	Enfield 01/02/2020 to 31/01/2021	Enfield 01/02/2021 to 31/01/2022	Enfield % Change	London Charts	London 01/02/2020 to 31/01/2021	London 01/02/2021 to 31/01/2022	London % Change
Residential Burglary Offences	1861	1653	-11.2%	Residential Burglary Offences	44663	40851	-8.5%
Violence Against the Person Offences	8521	9231	8.3%	Violence Against the Person Offences	218356	237385	8.7%
Non-Domestic Abuse VWI Offences	1632	1850	13.4%	Non-Domestic Abuse VWI Offences	44031	50587	14.9%
Domestic Abuse Incidents	6540	6276	-4.0%	Domestic Abuse Incidents	155818	154258	-1.0%
Domestic Abuse VWI Offences	1014	848	-16.4%	Domestic Abuse VWI Offences	23749	22895	-3.6%
Serious Youth Violence Victims aged 1-19	311	321	3.2%	Serious Youth Violence Victims aged 1-19	5924	5948	0.4%
Child Sexual Exploitation Incidents	67	60	-10.4%	Child Sexual Exploitation Incidents	1234	1142	-7.5%
Child Sexual Exploitation Offences	25	24	-4.0%	Child Sexual Exploitation Offences	576	541	-6.1%
Knife Crime Offences	517	567	9.7%	Knife Crime Offences	11119	11003	-1.0%
Knife Crime Possession Offences	164	125	-23.8%	Knife Crime Possession Offences	4729	4247	-10.2%
Knife Crime with Injury Offences	121	138	14.0%	Knife Crime with Injury Offences	3149	3232	2.6%
Knife Crime Injury Victims Aged 1-24	54	69	27.8%	Knife Crime Injury Victims Aged 1-24	1288	1350	4.8%
Knife Crime With Injury Non DA Victims under 24	49	60	22.4%	Knife Crime With Injury Non DA Victims under 24	1169	1233	5.5%
Robbery of Personal Property Offences	938	828	-11.7%	Robbery of Personal Property Offences	23505	21470	-8.7%
Gun Crime Offences	89	59	-33.7%	Gun Crime Offences	1630	1322	-18.9%
Gun Crime Lethal Barrel Only Offences	10	4	-60.0%	Gun Crime Lethal Barrel Only Offences	289	204	-29.4%
Gun Crime Personal Robbery Offences	12	14	16.7%	Gun Crime Personal Robbery Offences	323	236	-26.9%
Acid Attacks Offences	10	2	-80.0%	Acid Attacks Offences	178	83	-53.4%
Sexual Offences	670	856	27.8%	Sexual Offences	18451	24421	32.4%
Rape Offences	262	335	27.9%	Rape Offences	7302	9022	23.6%
Hate Crime Offences	755	751	-0.5%	Hate Crime Offences	24902	27380	10.0%
ASB Calls	17741	11043	-37.8%	ASB Calls	494409	320641	-35.1%
Aggravated Vehicle Taking	39	42	7.7%	Aggravated Vehicle Taking	884	665	-24.8%
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	866	672	-22.4%	Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	14652	11277	-23.0%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	3548	3331	-6.1%	Theft from a Motor Vehicle	64862	62613	-3.5%
Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle	1271	1732	36.3%	Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle	25219	27867	10.5%
Total Notifiable Offences	28315	29555	4.4%	Total Notifiable Offences	769310	808936	5.2%

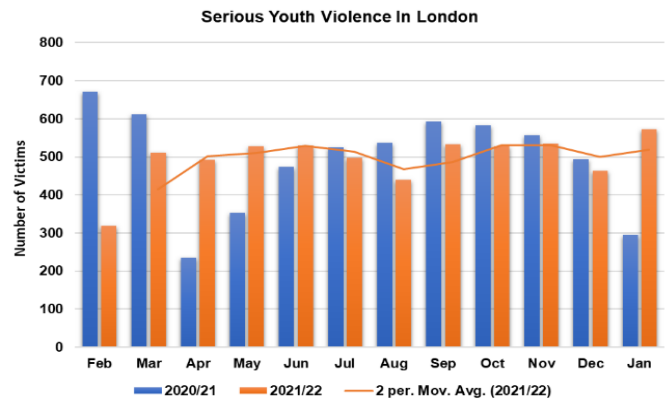
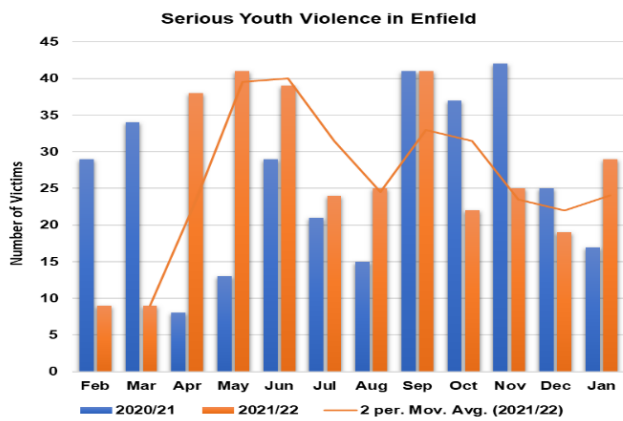
* Figures in Table 1 were downloaded from Police Metstats2 on the 07/02/2022

Keeping young people safe and reducing their risks from crime

- **Serious Youth Violence**

1. The number of Serious Youth Violence victims in Enfield increased by 3.2% in the year to January 2022. 321 victims were recorded in the borough compared with 311 victims in the year to January 2021, an increase of 10 more victims.
2. The average increase across London in the same period was 0.4%. There was capital average of 186 victims per borough over the last year. 15 London boroughs recorded increases in victim numbers in the year to January 2022.
3. 29 young victims were recorded in Enfield in January 2022, while this is not the highest monthly number recorded in the borough over the last year (41 SYV victims on borough in both May and September 2021), it is following the upward London trend.
4. There were 572 SYV victims recorded in the capital in January 2022, the highest monthly number in the last 12 months. Barnet, Croydon, Haringey, Hillingdon, Lambeth, Newham, and Westminster all recorded their highest monthly number over 2021/22 in in January.

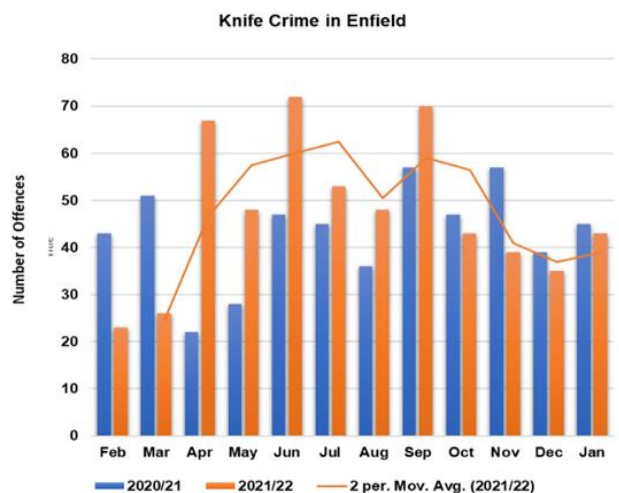
Charts 1 & 2: Comparison of Serious Youth Violence victims in 2 years to January 2022 in Enfield and London



- The ONS Mid 2021 Estimate continues to indicate that Enfield has the 4th largest youth population aged 1-19 in London, accounting for over a quarter (26%) of the borough's total population. This equates to a rate of 4 Serious Youth Violence victims per 1000 of the borough's youth population in the year to January 2022.
- Croydon were 2nd in London for their number of serious youth violence victims (n=309) whilst also having the highest number of young people within their population in the capital. This borough also was one of the 5 boroughs where an increase in young victims was recorded, rising by a significant 26.1%.
- Westminster was the 3rd highest in the capital, with an even higher 30.1% increase in SYV victims to 307 by January 2022. It also has a comparatively low number young people within its population at 25th highest in London, so now has the highest rate of 6 victims per 1000 of this section of their population in the capital.
- Other boroughs with increases over the last year were Redbridge (where the highest increase was recorded of 33.3%), Havering had the next highest increase of 32.2%. The lowest increase was recorded in Islington with 200 victims by the end of January 2022 and a 2.6% increase.
- Enfield's Basic Command Unit partner Haringey has the 20th highest youth population in London and had the 5th highest numbers of SYV victims in 2021/22. There was a 20.3% increase, recording 278 victims by January 2022 compared to 231 victims by January 2021, this equates to a slightly higher rate than Enfield of 5 SYV victims per 1000 of their youth population.

Knife Crime

- In the year ending January 2022, Knife Crime¹ in Enfield had increased by 9.7%, compared with the previous year. Numbers rose by 50 from 517 to 567 offences by the end of January 2022.
- There were 3 distinct peaks in offence numbers in the borough over the last 12 months, which were not repeats of trends recorded in the previous 12 months.
- The single highest number of offences were recorded in June 2021 with 72 offences in the month and in contrast to the 47 recorded in June 2020.
- Since the 3rd peak in September 2021, when 70 offences were recorded numbers had declined month on month until January 2022, when numbers rose to 43 offences similar to the 45 recorded in January 2021, but not close to the 70-offence monthly average of the highest 3 months of 2021/22.

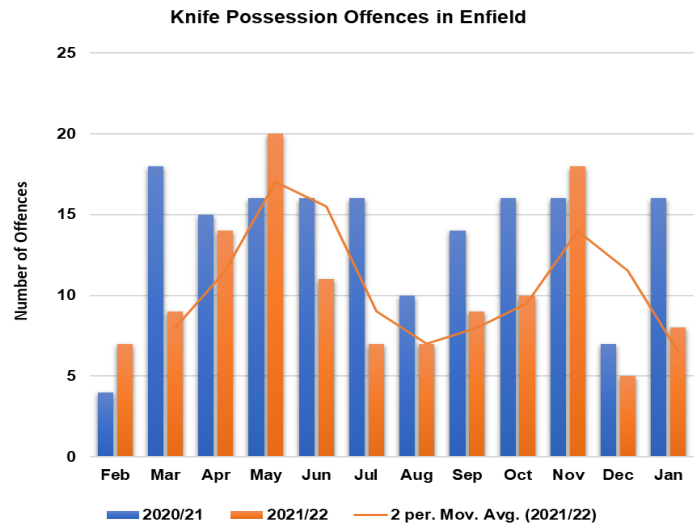


¹ **Knife crime** is defined in as an offence of homicide, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause harm, assault with injury, threats to kill, sexual offences (including rape) and robbery or where a knife or sharp instrument has been used to injure, used as a threat, or the victim was convinced a knife was present during the offence.

- London experienced a small 1% reduction in the same period, with an average of 917 recorded offences per month in the last year. On average there were just 4 less offences per borough in 2021/22. The lowest monthly number in the capital in the last 12 months was in February 2021 with 760 offences recorded.

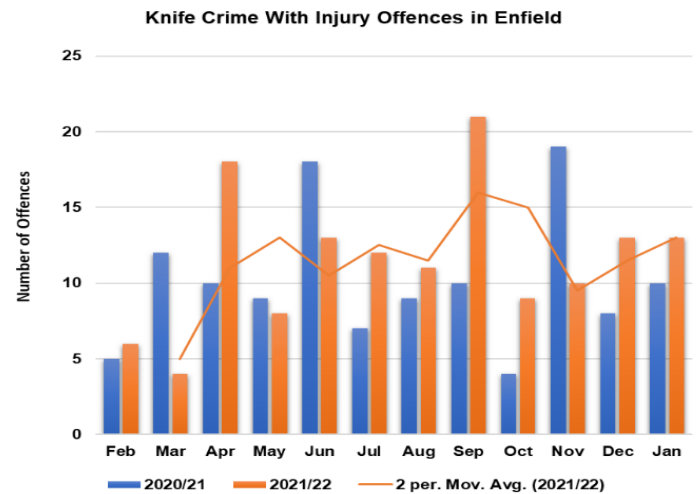
Knife Crime Possession Offences

- By year ending January 2022 Enfield's Knife Crime Possession offences had continued to decrease, with a 23.8% decline, compared to the previous year. There had been 164 offences in 2020/21 falling to 125 in 2021/22.
- Over the last year, there have been an average of 10 offences per month in the borough. After the highest number of offences in the last year in May 2020 with 20, there was a downward trend from June to October 2021. The monthly levels remained much lower than the same 5 months in 2020.
- November 2021 then recorded the second highest number in 2021 with 18 offences, then again dropping steeply to the lowest level in the last year with 5 offences in December 2021. January 2022 with 8 offences was half of the 16 offences recorded a year before in January 2021.
- London experienced a lower reduction of 10.2% in the same period. There was an average of 133 offences per borough in 2021/22. December 2021 remains the lowest monthly number in the last year with 291 offences, there were then 311 offences in January 2022.



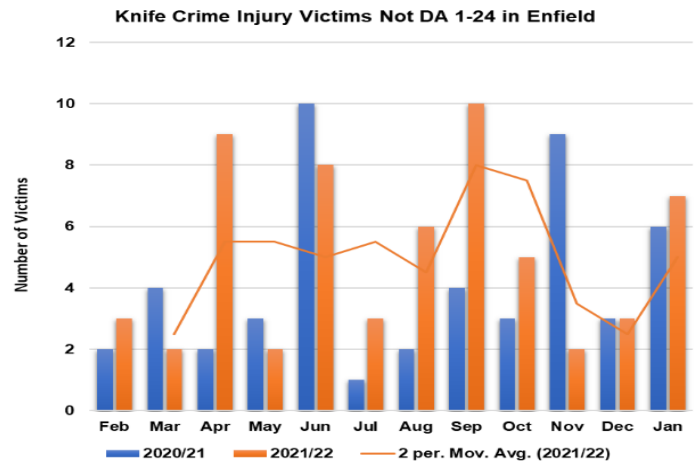
Knife Crime with Injury Offences

- In the year ending January 2022 Knife Crime with Injury offences increased by 14%, compared to the previous year rising by 17 offences from 121 offences in 2020/21 to 138 in 2021/22.
- The highest number of offences in 2021/22 was in September with 21 offences recorded, more than double the same month in 2020/21 when 10 offences were recorded.
- In October 2021 numbers fell sharply, but even with 9 offences again more this was again than double the 4 that were recorded in October 2020. By December 2021 and January 2022, when 13 offences were recorded monthly, the trend reversed with both months higher than the same months in 2020/21.
- London experienced an increase of 2.6% in the same period, approximately 3 more offences per borough, who each had an average of 101 offences each over the last year.



Knife Crime Injury Victims Non-Domestic Abuse Under 24

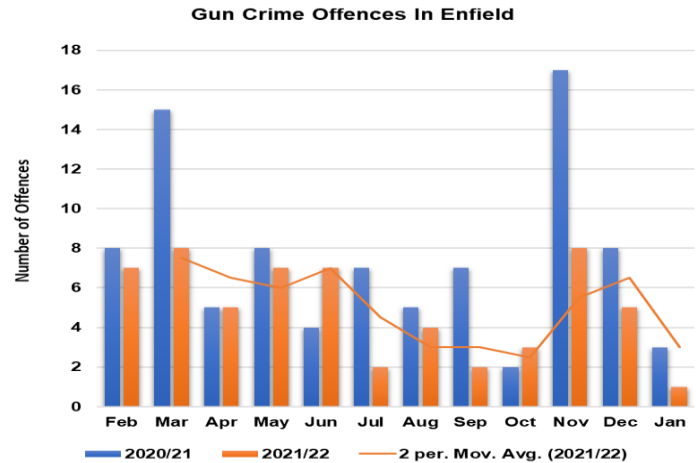
- 23. Non-Domestic Knife Crime Victims under 24 made up 40% of all Knife Crime Injury Victims in Enfield in 2020/21. The overall numbers of Knife Crime Injury Victims rose in 2021/22 and so did the proportion in this category to 43%.
- 24. There was a 22.4% increase in young victim numbers in Enfield in 2021/22. The numbers of victims rose by 11 from 49 to 60 by January 2022.
- 25. Like Knife Crime with Injury offences, non-domestic victims under 24 follow the same pattern in 2021/22, rising in April (n=9) and June (n=8) with a peak to their highest level with 10 victims in September 2021. By January 2022, 7 victims were recorded in Enfield, slightly more than the 6 victims in the same month in 2021.



- 26. In London in the year to January 2022, there was an increase of 5.5% with 1,233 victims in the capital in 2021/22. This equates to a monthly average of 103, a borough average of 39 victims in the last year. There was a total of 98 victims recorded in January 2022, a borough average of 3 victims in the month

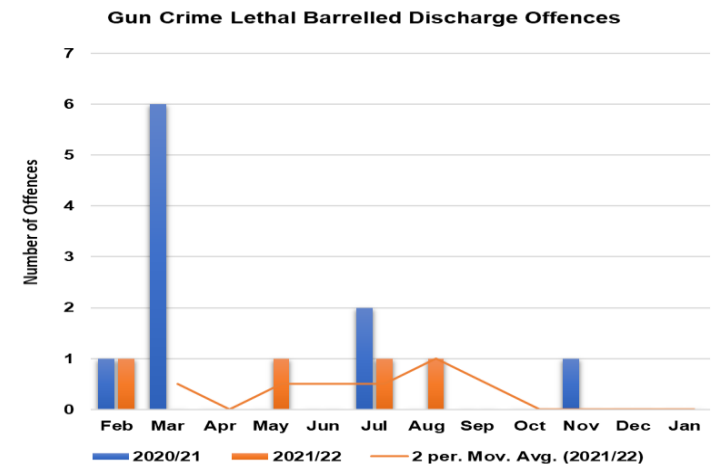
Gun Crime

- 27. Gun crime² offences in Enfield decreased by 33.7%, recording 59 offences in the year to January 2022, compared with 89 the previous year.
- 28. November 2020 recorded the highest number of offences with 17 offences in Enfield in the last 2 years. In 2021/22 the number was very different with 8 offences recorded in November 2021.
- 29. January 2022 with a single offences has recorded the lowest level on borough in the last 2 years.
- 30. London experienced a reduction of 18.9% in the same period. In the capital, there were 1,630 offences in 2020/21 and 1,322 were recorded in 2021/22.



Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled Discharged Offences

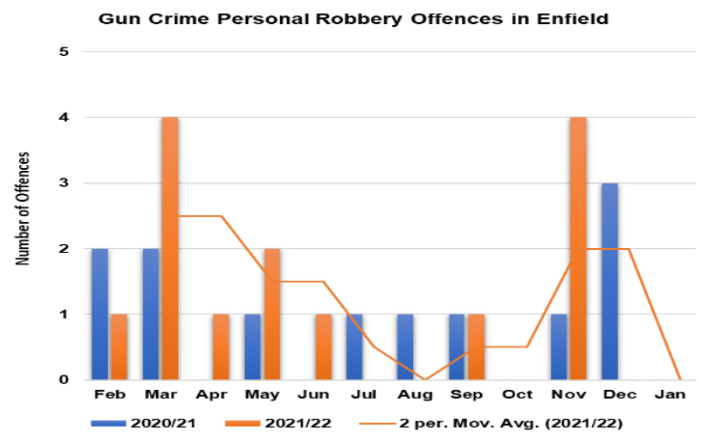
- 31. There has been little change in this crime category for some time, it has continued with a significant decrease and no offences were recorded in Enfield for the last 5 months.
- 32. There were 4 Gun Crime Lethal Barrelled offences in the borough in the year to January 2022, compared with 10 the previous year, 60% decline.
- 33. 2 of the boroughs offences this year were recorded in Upper Edmonton and another 1 in Edmonton Green, the single offence recorded most recently in August 2021 was in Palmers Green ward.
- 34. There were 204 offences recorded across the capital in the last year (approximately 6 offences per borough), declining by 85 or 29.4% from 289 the previous year. There was a total of 3 offences recorded in London in January 2022, with none recorded in Enfield.



² **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.

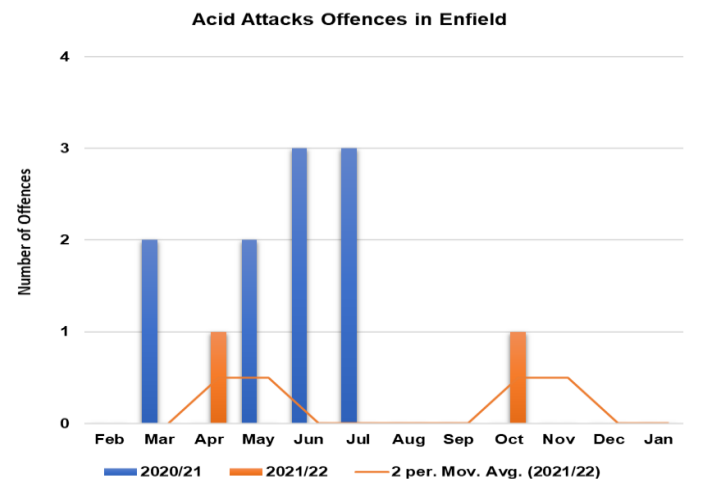
Gun Crime Personal Robbery

- 35. Gun Crime Personal Robbery offences in 2021/22 have remained similar to the trend and numbers recorded in 2020/21 with 14 offences recorded this year compared to 12 the year before equating to a 16.7% increase.
- 36. There had now been 5 months in the last year when no offences were recorded at all in the borough - July, August, October, December 2021 and most recently January 2022.
- 37. London in contrast recorded a decrease of 26.9%, with offences across the capital dropping from 323 to 236 by the end of January 2022.
- 38. There were 9 offences recorded across the 32 London boroughs in January 2022, none of which occurred in Enfield.



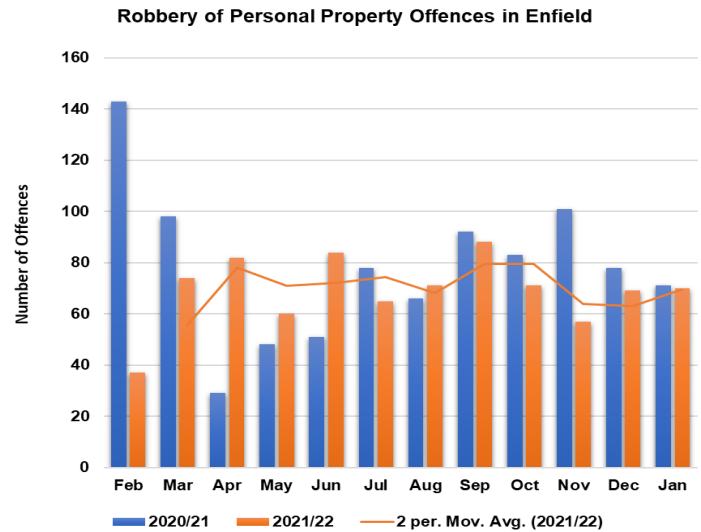
Acid Attacks

- 39. In the year ending January 2022 there has been an 80% decrease in acid attacks in the borough. 2 offences were recorded in 2021/22, compared with 10 recorded the previous year.
- 40. There had been no offences recorded in the borough for the 3 months until April 2021 when a single offence was recorded and there had been no further offences recorded in the borough until and since October 2021.
- 41. In London, there was a decrease of 53.4% in the same period with 83 offences by the end of January 2022 compared to 178 reported the year before.
- 42. There had been a monthly average of 7 attacks through 2021/22 in the capital. 18 acid attack offences were then reported in December 2021, the highest monthly number in 2021/22 none were in Enfield, followed by 13 in January 2022, again none of which were in Enfield.



Robbery of Personal Property Offences

- 43. There was a decrease of 11.7% in the year ending January 2022 in the borough, when 828 offences were recorded, compared with 938 the previous year i.e. 110 less robberies.
- 44. For the only time in the last 12 months monthly numbers in April through to June 2021 were higher than the same months in 2020.
- 45. For the rest of the year before and after this period the trend reversed. By January 2022 (n=70) there was 1 less than the 71 recorded in January 2021.
- 46. In London numbers of offences decreased 8.7% in the same period with numbers declining from 23,505 to 21,470 which is an average of 671 personal robberies per borough recorded in 2021/22.
- 47. The decline across the capital therefore equates to an average of 64 less offences per borough by year ending January 2022 significantly less than the actual reduction recorded in Enfield.

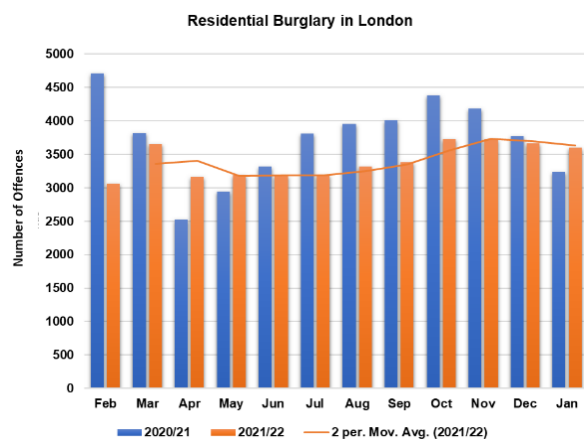
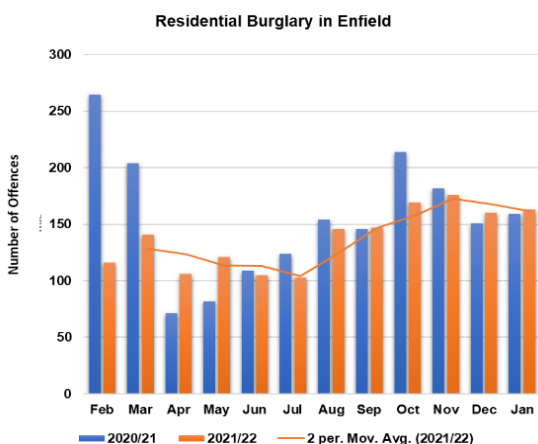


Reducing Burglary and Keeping People Safe in the Home

Residential Burglary

- 48. There were 1,653 Residential Burglaries in Enfield in the year ending January 2022, compared with 1,861 the previous year, a decrease of 11.2%. In London, there was also a smaller decrease of 8.5% in the same period.
- 49. Enfield has an estimated 131,707 households (DCLG Central Upper Estimates 2021) which equates to a rate of 13 residential burglaries in the last year per 1000 households, a slightly lower rate³ than our neighbouring borough and Police Basic Command Unit partner Haringey where there was a rate of rate of 15.
- 50. Over the last year, Enfield followed a similar overall pattern in residential burglaries to those recorded in the capital. Offences in the borough reached a peak in November 2021 while remaining below the same month 2020. By January 2022 there were 163 burglaries from residential properties slightly higher than the 159 recorded in the same month in 2020.

Charts 3 & 4: Enfield and London Residential Burglaries 2-year comparison to January 2022



London Fire Brigade Statistics

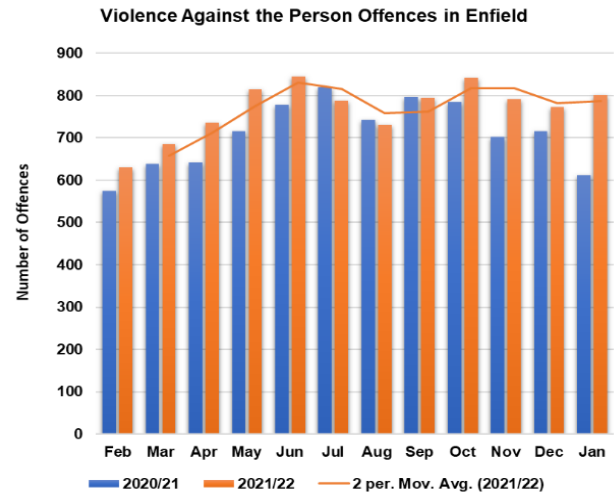
³ Haringey recorded 1,741 residential burglaries in the year ending January 2022 and is estimated to have 117,214 households in the borough <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/trend-based-population-projections> (DCLG Central Upper Estimates 2021)

51. The LFB completed 75 Home Fire Safety Visits in January 2022, this has dropped below the average due to record numbers of staff absences due to Covid-19. January 2022 had an overall decrease with 40 callouts compared to January 2021 when there were 43 callouts Primary and secondary fires are considered very low for this time of year. Property types saw an increase for refuse related fires, with vehicles fires also increasing. Ignition types show cooking appliances as being the most prevalent.

Tackling Violent Crime in all its forms

Violence Against the Person Offences

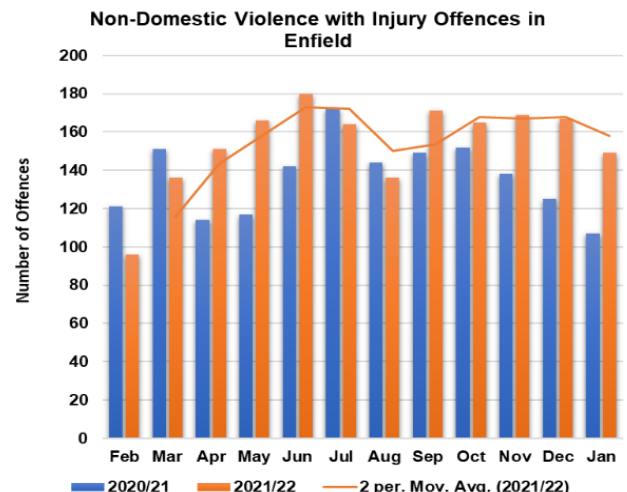
52. In the year ending January 2022 there were a total of 9,231 Violence Against the Person offences (VAP)⁴ recorded in Enfield, compared with 8,521 offences the previous year.
53. This equates to an increase of 8.3% or a difference of 710 more offences, a monthly average of 769 offences.
54. Through almost all of 2021 consistently the numbers of offences maintained the same trend distributions as those recorded throughout 2020.
55. Offences reached their highest monthly number in the last 24 months in June 2021 with 847 recorded. With 802 offences in January 2022 compared to 612 in January 2021, levels were notably higher along with the 3 preceding months, than they were in the same months the year before.



56. In London, there was a similar increase of 8.7% in the same period, rising from 218,356 offences in the year to January 2021 to 237,385 by January 2022, equating to an average of 7,418 per borough monthly.
57. In the first half of 2021/22 all of London recorded a monthly average of just over 19,600 offences. However, in the second half of the year including a peak in July 2021 to the highest monthly number (n=21,722), the capital's monthly average increased to nearly 20,000 offences.

Non-Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury Offences

58. In the year ending January 2022 there were 1,850 offences, compared with 1,632 the previous year, equating to a 13.4% rise or 218 more offences in Enfield.
59. Non-Domestic Violence with Injury offences followed the same trend as Violence Against the Person offences, in the borough with a peak to their highest levels in the last 2 years also recorded in June 2021 (n=180).
60. From September 2021 through to January 2022, there is again a notable difference between the consistently high levels in 2021/22 compared to the declining trend in the same period the previous year. During this time were on average 30 more offences each month than there were in 2020/21.
61. In London, there was a similar increase of 14.9% rising from 44,031 to 50,587 by January 2022 - 6,556 more offences across the capital.



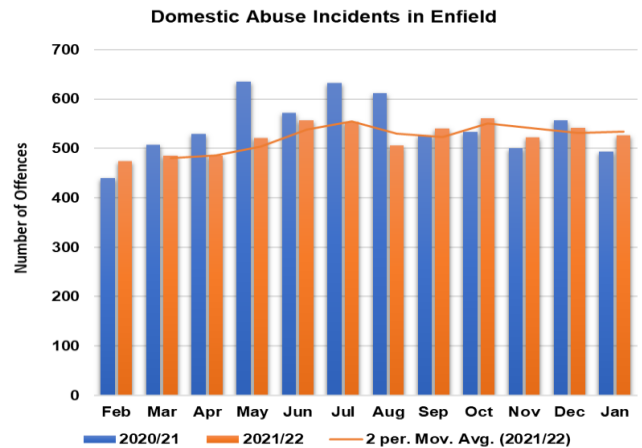
62. In London from the 10 months from April 2021 through to January 2022, there was a monthly average of nearly 4,500 offences, which is higher than the monthly average for the whole of 2020/21 when it was approximately 3,660 per month including July and August of 2021, when numbers reached their peak in the capital.

⁴ **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)

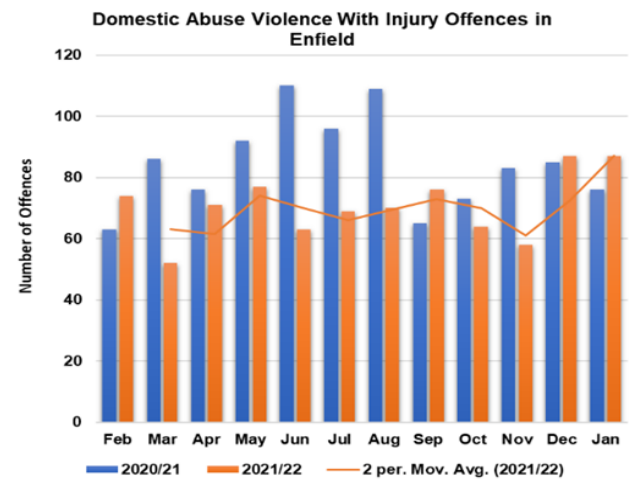
Domestic Abuse Incidents

- 63. In the year ending January 2022 there were 6,276 Domestic Abuse Incidents in Enfield, compared to 6,540 the previous year, a decrease of 4% (n=-264).
- 64. Domestic Abuse Incidents between March and August 2021 remained consistently below the monthly numbers in 2020/21, since September 2021 this trend reversed, and numbers of incidents for the last 5 months, with the exception of December 2021, have been slightly higher than the same months last year.
- 65. London experienced lower decrease of 1% over the same period. In the capital, there were 158,818 incidents recorded in year ending January 2021, falling to 154,258 in year ending January 2022, a borough annual average of just over 4,820.



Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury Offences

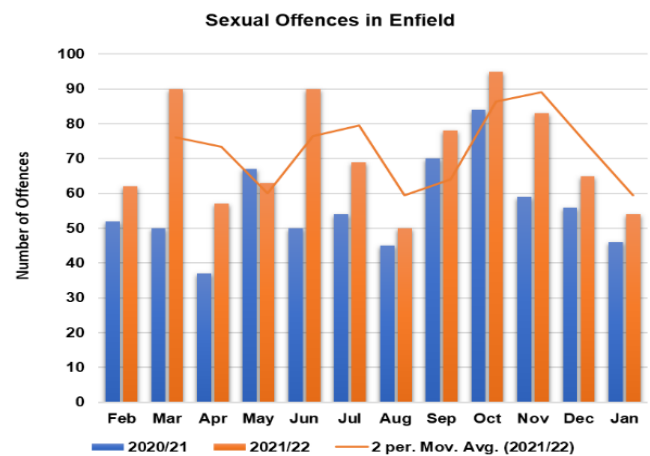
- 66. In Enfield by end of January 2022, there was a 16.4% decrease in this offence type. The numbers of Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury offences were 848 by the year ending January 2022 while there were 1,014 in previous 12 months, a difference of 166 less offences.
- 67. In the last year, the number of offences remained under those of 2020/21 particularly between March and August 2021. By December 2021 and January 2022 numbers reached the highest levels in 2021/22 with 87 offences recorded each month.
- 68. Despite these end of the year increases, no months in 2021/22 reached the same high levels recorded between March and August 2020.



- 69. In London there was a decrease of 3.6% (n=-854) in the same period, decreasing from 23,749 offences in 2020/21 compared to 22,895 in 2021/22 - a borough annual average of approximately 715 offences.

All Sexual Offences

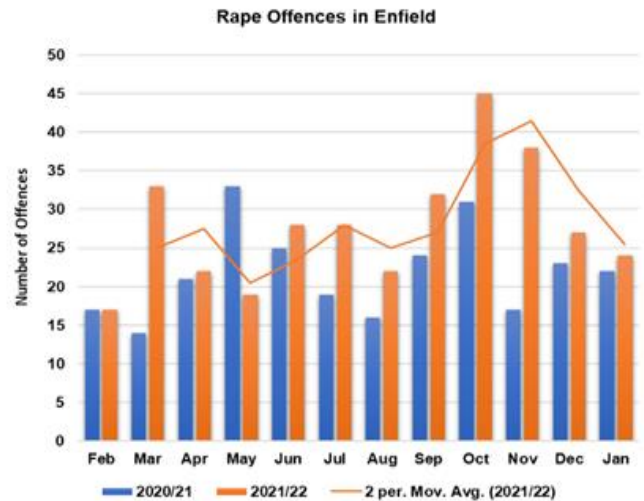
- 70. Figures for Enfield show that 856 Sexual Offences were reported in year ending January 2022. This is an increase of 27.8% from the 670 offences recorded in the borough by the end of January 2020, a difference of 186 more offences.
- 71. London experienced a higher increase of 32.4%, which equates to an average of 763 offences per borough.
- 72. In Enfield in the last year, Sexual Offences dropped to their lowest levels in August 2021, followed by a sharp increase in September and October 2021. From October to January 2022, the number of Sexual Offences then steadily reduced in the same pattern as the same months to January 2021.
- 73. Earlier in 2021/22, March and June 2021 had also recorded a spike of Sexual Offences, recording nearly double the number of offences when compared to the same periods in 2020/21.



- 74. This pattern was replicated in London, with 24,421 total offences across the region and an average of 71 offences per borough in June 2021 alone - numbers then rose in the capital in September 2021 significantly above the same month in 2020/21 and more so than they did in Enfield.
- 75. The overall significant percentage increase by the end of January 2022 can largely be attributed to the decline in offences in 2020/21 due to the pandemic and the effects of lockdowns compared to 2021/22 with the freedom during the summer months.

Rape Offences

- 76. Rape offences increased in Enfield by 27.9% from 262 by end of January 2020/21 to 335 by the end of January 2022, a difference of 73 offences more by the end of the year.
- 77. In London in there was a similar increase of 23.6% with 7,302 offences reported in 2020/21 increasing to 9,022 reported in 2021/22, an annual borough average of 282 offences.
- 78. The reasons for the patterns of monthly rape offence reports are similar to the causal effects on sexual offence patterns.
- 79. Similar to Sexual Offences, the number of Rape Offences increased in October 2021, followed by a steady decline to January 2022.



Promoting Cohesion and Tackling Hate Crime

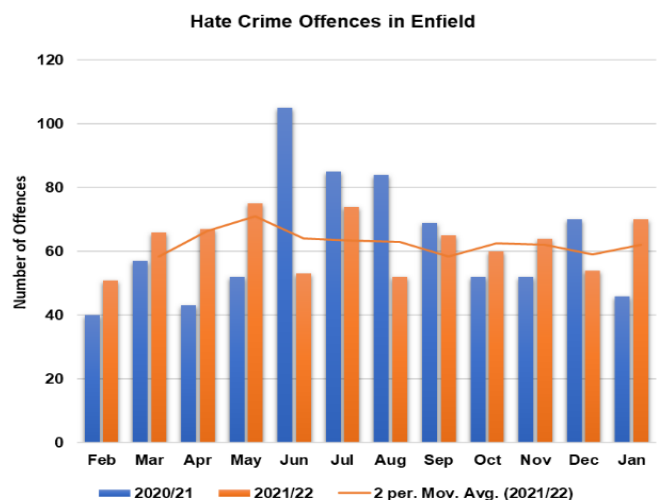
Table 2: Main strands of Hate Crime and the percentage change in Enfield and London

Hate Crime Strand	Enfield 12 Months to 31/01/2021	Enfield 12 Months to 31/01/2022	% Change	London 12 Months to 31/01/2021	London 12 Months to 31/01/2022	% Change
Racist and Religious Hate Crime Offences	655	650	-0.8%	21202	22686	7.0%
Homophobic Hate Crime Offences	58	78	34.5%	2895	3661	26.5%
Disability Hate Crime Offences	32	13	-59.4%	512	632	23.4%
Transgender Hate Crime Offences	10	10	0.0%	293	401	36.9%

**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

- 80. Hate Crime decreased by 0.5% in the year ending January 2022 recording 751 offences, compared with 755 the previous year i.e. 4 less offences were recorded in Enfield.
- 81. The highest number of offences in the last 2 years were recorded in June 2020, with 105 offences recorded in that month alone. When June 2021 is now compared to June 2021, there is a stark contrast with 53 offences recorded.
- 82. Over the last 12 months numbers reached their highest levels in both May and July 2021 when 76 and 75 offences were recorded respectively, however January 2022 then recorded a further 70 offences.
- 83. Racist and religious hate crime formed the majority of such crime reported in the borough, followed by homophobic crime. Although much lower numbers homophobic crime increased by 34.5% in the borough, also rising in London by 26.5%.



- 84. In contrast in London there was a 10% increase in hate crime. There was monthly average of 2,282 offences recorded throughout 2021/22 compared to 2,075 monthly average in 2020/21. January 2022 recorded the one of the lowest monthly numbers in the last year since February 2021.
- 85. With overall numbers rising from 24,902 to 27,380, there was an average of 856 offences recorded per borough by year ending January 2022, an increase of 77 offences per local authority in the capital.
- 86. Consistently like Enfield the highest proportion of hate crime was recorded as racist and religious in its nature. In the capital this portion of hate crime recorded an increase of 7%. While in Enfield hate crime recorded by the Police with this flag declined by 0.8% by the end of January 2022 (i.e. 5 less offences).

Dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

- 87. There has now been a 37.8% decrease in the number of Anti-Social Behaviour calls recorded in the borough in the year to January 2022 when compared to last year with 6,698 less calls.
- 88. The very high numbers of calls recorded in April 2020 through to January 2021 are now in stark contrast to the lower numbers recorded earlier that year and also when compared with the same months in 2021/22. By the year ending January 2022 there were 11,043 calls compared with 17,141 calls by January 2021.
- 89. The highest number of calls recorded in the last 12 months were now recorded in March 2021 with 1,134 received by Police in the borough in this month alone. This is in contrast to the 930 calls received in March 2020 just as the first Covid-19 lockdown was coming into place.

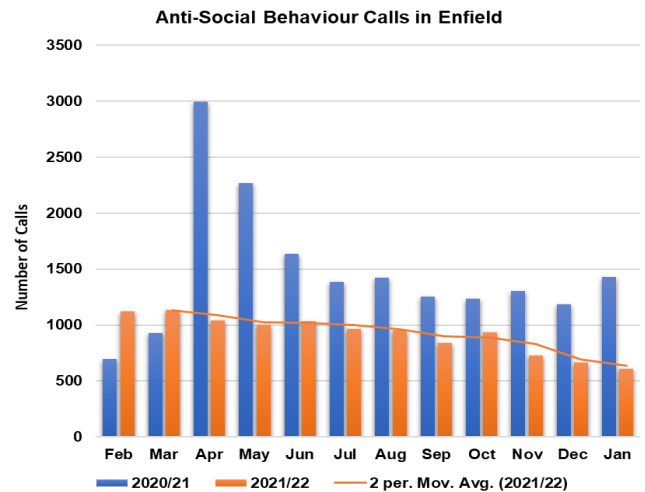


Table 3: Enfield ASB calls to Police by Category

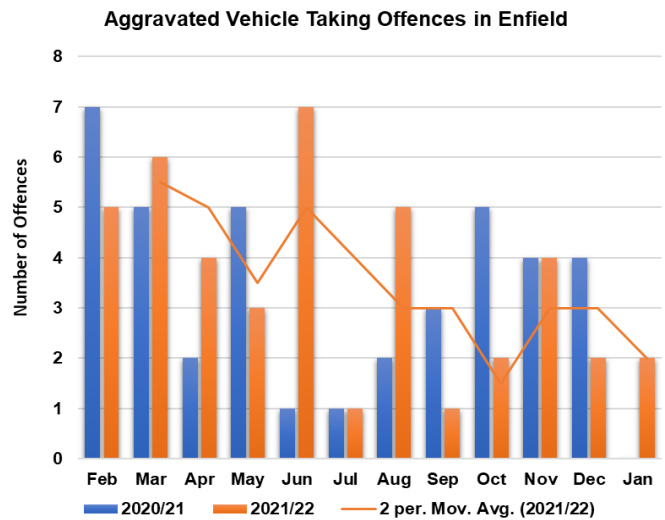
Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour Calls in Enfield			
Enfield ASB Call Categories	Feb 2020 to Jan 2021	Feb 2021 to Jan 2022	% Change
Rowdy Or Inconsiderate Behaviour	9681	5674	-41%
Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours	2721	1769	-35%
Not Mapped	2362	1106	-53%
Veh Nuisance / Inappropriate Use	988	1056	7%
Noise	736	565	-23%
Begging / Vagrancy	317	208	-34%
Veh Abandoned - Not stolen	199	188	-6%
Fireworks	173	161	-7%
Trespass	272	130	-52%
Littering / Drugs Paraphernalia	84	77	-8%
Prostitution Related Activity	118	62	-47%
Animal Problems	26	24	-8%
ASB Environmental	23	10	-57%
Street Drinking	21	6	-71%
ASB Nuisance	14	5	-64%
ASB Personal	6	2	-67%
Total	17741	11043	-38%

- 90. London’s call levels also continue their return to normal with an overall decrease of 35.1% in the last year. By January 2021, 494,409 calls were received in the capital while a year later 320,641 calls were received equating to an average of 5,430 less calls per borough.
- 91. In January 2022 there were 19,130 calls or around 598 calls per borough in the month, compared to January 2021 when 38,028 calls were recorded in the month across the capital, approximately equating to 1,188 calls per borough.
- 92. 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.
- 93. In Enfield The next highest category of calls were for Vehicle Nuisance /Inappropriate Use.

Vehicle Offences in Enfield

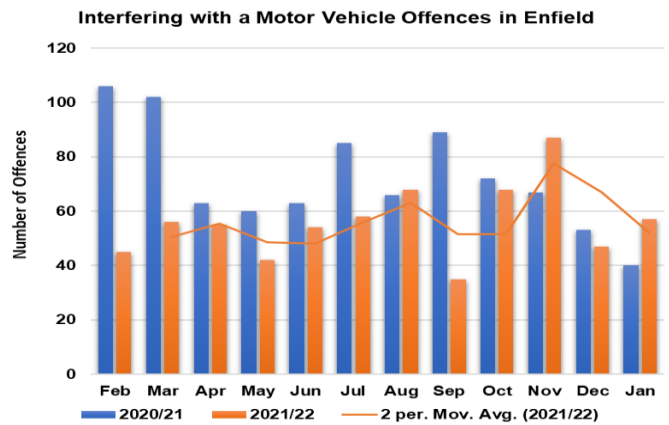
Aggravated Vehicle Taking

- 94. This offence type is consistently the smallest proportion of vehicle crime in the borough. This category is one of the two vehicle crime types to have risen over the last year.
- 95. 39 offences were recorded in the year to January 2021, compared with 42 recorded by January 2022, a 7.7% increase.
- 96. Over 2021/22 numbers of offences generally remained the same or lower than the same months in 2020/21. In March, April, June and August 2021, this trend reversed, and the numbers exceeded the same months in 2020.
- 97. In London, there has been a notable decrease of 24.8% in the same period, with 665 offences across the capital by January 2022, averaging 21 offences per borough while there had been 884 offences recorded across London the year before.



Interfering with a Motor Vehicle

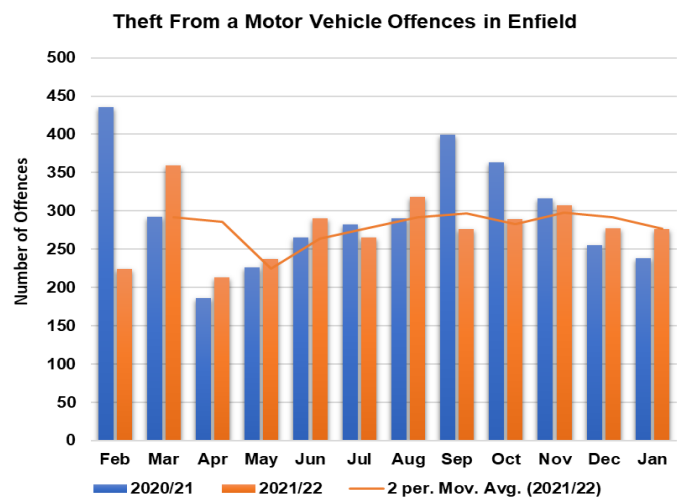
- 98. In Enfield there has been a decrease of 194 offences in the year to January 2022, recording 672 offences, compared with 866 the previous year, a decrease of 22.4%.
- 99. Enfield recorded one of the lowest number of offences in January 2021 with 40 offences. February and March 2021 with offence levels at 44 and 54 offences respectively are in very stark contrast to the same months in 2020 at 102 and 106 offences respectively.
- 100. However most recently November 2021 with 87 offences and in contrast to the 67 recorded last November remains the month with the highest number of offences in the last year.



- 101. In London, there was a decrease of 23% from 14,652 offences across the capital in 2020/21 to 11,277 by January 2022, equating to 105 less offences per borough.

Theft from a Motor Vehicle

- 102. This vehicle crime category generally contributes to the highest volume of all vehicle related crime in Enfield.
- 103. By the end of 2021 there had been a decrease of 6.1%, recording 3,331 offences, compared with 3,548 offences in the year to January 2022, a difference of 217 less offences.
- 104. In London, there were 62,613 offences recorded in 2021/22. There was a slightly lower decrease of 3.5% in the capital from the 64,862 offences recorded in the year to January 2022, which equates to approximately 70 less offences per borough or 2,249 less offences in the capital.
- 105. In the last year, in Enfield there was a peak in March 2021 to 359 offences, with numbers not reaching the same levels in the borough either before or since.



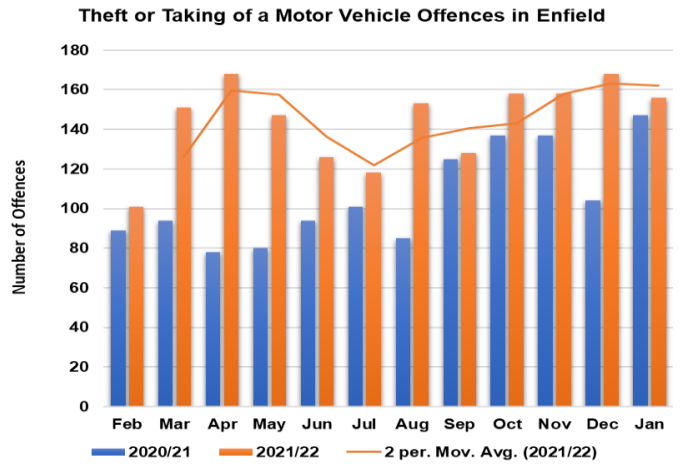
Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle

106. Within vehicle crime, this is the second highest vehicle crime type by volume in the borough and is the second one of this crime category to have increased in the year to January 2022 by a significant 36.3%.

107. There were a total of 1,732 Theft or Taking of Motor Vehicle offences in the year ending January 2022, compared with 1,271 offences the previous year - 461 more offences.

108. In London, there were 27,867 car thefts in 2021/22 compared to 25,219 in 2020/21, a difference of (n=2,648) or 83 more offences per borough and an overall 10.5% increase.

109. This increase across the capital equates to a local authority average of 871 offences in 2021/22.



CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL**INFORMAL MEETING****TUESDAY 25 JANUARY 2022, 7:00PM****MEETING NOTES**

- 1 The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting and explained that this was an informal meeting of the Crime Scrutiny Panel. This means that it is not a formal meeting of the authority and Councillors need to be aware that joining this meeting is not recorded as attendance for the purposes of Section 85 Local Government Act 1972. The meeting will be managed as if it were an in-person formal meeting. Officers will present reports and answer questions from Panel members in the usual way. A Committee Services Officer is in attendance to take notes. The notes will be presented to the next formal meeting of the Panel for formal ratification as the Board sees fit.

The Chair asked for it to be noted that he was disappointed that this meeting is being conducted informally and not held in person, especially given that other meetings such as the Overview & Scrutiny Committee had been facilitated in person. Balancing up the fact that the choice was to hold the meeting informally or not at all, the Chair said that he felt it was prudent to move forward with the meeting but was disappointed that members of the public did not have access to papers given the fact that this is an informal meeting.

2. Ivana Price, Head of Young People and Community Safety introduced the report 'Reducing Serious Youth Violence in Enfield' providing information on the extent and diversity of the existing programme of work, led by Community Safety and the new public health approach to prevention of serious youth violence.

Enfield's number of serious youth violence victims is declining, which is positive. This is attributed to the work of the North Area BCU and the partnership work of the North Area Violence Reduction Action Group (NAVRAG). There has been a 18.2% decrease in the number of victims (297) in the year ending November 2021, compared to 2021 (363). The London average decline was 15.7% in the same period.

In response to Members' queries officers clarified the public health approach to the action plan and provided further information on the other areas of focus within the plan, detailing examples of the activity taking place for information of the Scrutiny Panel. Further discussion took place around prevention and early intervention and some examples were provided of new investment and new projects being developed by the Council, informed by the public health approach

In response to Members' concerns regarding the new wave of crime in Edmonton Green, Police Officers provided clarification on the measures being taken to tackle this.

Various discussions took place regarding Domestic Abuse and officers confirmed that, in line with the Crime Scrutiny Work Programme 2021/22, a report on this item would be coming to the next meeting of the Panel, scheduled to take place on 15 March 2022.

3. Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety introduced the report 'Enfield Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Performance' providing an update on performance against the priorities agreed by the Safer and Stronger Communities Board (SSCB) within its current Partnership Plan 2020-2022

The data within the 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.

A summary of the data was provided. Total Notifiable Offences in Enfield increased by 0.7% in the year ending December 2021. In London, there was a minimal increase of 0.01%, equating to 88 more offences in 2021.

Simon Crick, BCU Commander introduced his Senior Team and they provided further information on the various crime figures detailed in the report and gave an overview of the work taking place within their teams.

In response to Members' queries, officers provided more details on key issues, challenges and comparative data.

4. Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety introduced the report 'Lower Traffic Neighbourhoods (From a Crime Point of View) providing information about the impact of the Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTN) on crime levels. The report concluded that there had been very small changes in crime levels in both areas.

There was a small reduction in overall crime levels in Bowes LTN since its introduction (-2%) and a small increase in the Fox Lane LTN footprint (+3%). Enfield has a whole registers a small increase.

In response to Members' queries regarding the data provided, officers explained that public mappable Police data for the 2 years from 1st September 2019 to 31st August 2021 was used to provide the information detailed in the report. This was the most recent crime data available at the time of compiling the report.

Members said that they continued to receive concerns from residents, (women and others) stating that they did not feel safe walking in the borough, particularly at night, due to low levels of lighting. They had also stated that they did not feel safe walking in the LTN areas in what now seemed to be considered as deserted streets with no visible police presence. Members were sensing a real feeling of insecurity from residents. Officers responded

that they could not comment on residents' 'perception' of safety as the only figures available are those for reported crimes.

In response to members' concerns regarding this issue the Chair confirmed that Panel recommendations would be picked up at the next formal meeting of the Crime Scrutiny Panel in March 2022.

5. The next formal meeting of the Panel was scheduled to take place on Tuesday 15 March 2022.

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CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL WORK PROGRAMME 2021-22

ITEM	Thurs 10 June Planning session	Thurs 23 September	Tues 25 January	Tue 15 Mar
Annual Items				
Setting the Panel's Work Programme 2021/22	Agree work programme			
Standing Items				
SSCB Performance Management – provide a monitoring overview on performance of SSCB		Monitoring Update	Monitoring Update	Monitoring Update
Specific items:				
Local priorities for 2021/22	Verbal presentation			
Street Lighting (perception versus crime)		Report		
Hate Crime		Report		
Serious Youth Violence			Report	
Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (From a crime point of view)			Report	
Prostitution (update on Operation Boxster)				Report
Domestic Abuse				Report
E Scooters				Report

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