



Stacey Gilmour
Governance Officer
Direct: 020 8132 1383

e-mail: Stacey.gilmour@enfield.gov.uk

CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL

**Tuesday, 12th September, 2023 at 7.00 pm in the Conference Room,
Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 3XA**

Membership:

Councillors: Michael Rye OBE (Chair), Chris Dey (Vice-Chair), Sinan Boztas, Mustafa Cetinkaya (Associate Cabinet Member (Enfield South East), Adrian Grumi, Destiny Karakus, Ahmet Oykenner and Eylem Yuruk

AGENDA

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. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING (Pages 1 - 8)

To agree the minutes of the Crime Scrutiny Panel meeting held on 1 March 2023.

4. SERIOUS VIOLENCE DUTY (Pages 9 - 16)

To receive the report of Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety and Sarah Gilroy, Policy and Performance Manager.

5. PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS AND DOMESTIC ABUSE STRATEGY (Pages 17 - 24)

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

6. SSCB PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT - MONITORING UPDATE (Pages 25 - 46)

To receive the report of Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety and Rebecca Barnett, Community Safety Intelligence Officer.

7. WORK PROGRAMME 2023/24 (Pages 47 - 48)

To note the Crime Scrutiny Panel Work Programme 2023/24.

8. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

To note the dates of future meetings as follows:

Wednesday 6 December 2023

Tuesday 27 February 2024

Tuesday 16 April 2024

All meetings will commence at 7:00pm and will be held in the Conference Room at the Civic Centre.

CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL - 1.3.2023**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 1ST MARCH, 2023**

MEMBERS: Councillors Mahmut Aksanoglu, Kate Anolue, Mustafa Cetinkaya (Associate Cabinet Member (Enfield South East)), Adrian Grumi, Ahmet Oykener, Michael Rye OBE and Patricia Gregory

Officers: Doug Wilkinson (Director of Environment & Operational Services), John Grimes (Head of Highway Operations), Andrea Clemons (Head of Community Safety), Martin Rattigan (Head of Environmental Protection & Bereavement Services), Eddie Henry (Street Lighting PFI Client Manager), Stacey Gilmour (Governance Officer)

Also Attending: Cllr Gina Needs, (Cabinet Member, Community Safety & Cohesion) Superintendent Rhona Hunt (Neighbourhood Policing, BCU North Area), Tim Fellows (Chair, Safer Neighbourhood Board), John Prior (Parent Engagement Network) Two members of the public.
Local press representative.

1. WELCOME AND APOLOGIES

Cllr Michael Rye (Chair) welcomed everyone to the meeting.

Apologies for absence were received from Cllr Chris Dey, who was substituted by Cllr Pat Gregory, Tony Theodoulou, Executive Director, People, Ivana Price, Head of Service, Young People & Community Safety and Chief Inspector Karl Curran, North Area BCU, Partnerships & Neighbourhoods.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Cllr Adrian Grumi declared a non-pecuniary interest as he runs Enfield Crime Watch Facebook page.

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

AGREED the minutes of the meeting held on 7 December 2022.

4. PLEDGE FOR 50 ADDITIONAL OFFICERS IN ENFIELD

Cllr Gina Needs, Cabinet Member for Community Safety & Cohesion introduced the report and extended thanks to the panel for the invitation to attend as it was important for this report to come to Scrutiny to inform the panel and discuss the introduction of the new Community Law Enforcement Team. Feedback and questions were welcomed.

CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL - 1.3.2023

Martin Rattigan, Head of Environmental Protection & Bereavement Services highlighted the key messages including the vision for the service which will help to enhance a strong healthy community with a new team of officers to help tackle crime and anti-social behaviour, whilst working closely with the police to engage with the community. The work will support the priorities of the Safer and Stronger Communities Board (SSCB). This is a direct response to the ASB, crime and local environmental issues that matter most to residents. The visible presence of the team will provide a reassuring presence during the day and support night-time economies as the team grows. It will also enhance the feeling of safety so that all residents enjoy living in the borough, with flexible, intelligence driven resources deployed to hot spot areas.

Superintendent Rhona Hunt, Neighbourhood Policing, BCU North Area, commented from a police perspective and said that this is something that the police and council colleagues have been working on for some time, and that the introduction of the new Community Law Enforcement Team links into the Met's Turnaround Plan, which is about strengthening policing to achieve its mission of more trust, less crime, and higher standards. Rhona provided further information on the proposed powers, remit, and interface with the police, and she emphasised that the aim throughout the process is to make it clear what the role of the Community Enforcement Team will be, versus the role of a PCSO in terms of engagement, visibility, reassurance, building relationships, intelligence gathering and sign posting residents, and then Police Officers in terms of enforcement and prevention.

In response members commented as follows:

1. The Chair raised concerns about the potential of duplication with regards to enforcement powers and felt this needed to be unpacked and explained. Doug Wilkinson, Director of Environment & Operational Services acknowledged this point but said that it is difficult to be explicit with regards to the different roles, and whether the new team are enforcement or engagement officers as it will be dependent on the situation but added that there will need to be powers to enforce in certain situations. However, the team's influence within the community will be their visibility, engagement and gaining intelligence. In conclusion, Doug said that the aim is to observe and review the team and develop it as it progresses.
2. In response to Members' questions about the operating model of the team it was advised that the team will consist of 50 and will be introduced in three phases with 17 posts being filled in 2023/24. The uniformed officers will be patrolling streets and housing estates in the borough and intelligence gathered will be channelled to other services that the Enforcement Officers will work closely with, including the Enviro Crime Team, Highway Officers, Community Enforcement, Planning Enforcement and the ASB Team. Initially Officers might be deployed to a group of Wards together, but once the team expands and is fully resourced operational officers will then be individually Ward based. The specific role and focus for each patch will be determined when the team is established

CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL - 1.3.2023

based on intelligence and data. Operational hubs are still to be determined but these will include full kits and bikes/electric bikes so that the teams can be mobile and most importantly, visible on the streets in their wards. One of the benefits is that the team will be tasked by Enfield Council who will look at the data and decide where the resource/teams are focused.

3. In response to a question regarding how the team will link in with the CAPEs, officers confirmed that discussions were ongoing to decide how the new team will best fit with the current Police Ward Teams to ensure the most effective use of resources so that duplication does not take place.
4. Superintendent Hunt added that it will be very important for the public to be able to recognise the difference between the council officers and police officers and the difference in their roles, and this should not be confusing in any way for residents. Hammersmith and Fulham have learning on this which includes the name of the teams, their uniforms, branding etc, and this learning will be used by Enfield along with a proper communication plan so that all residents and council staff have a clear understanding of the new teams, how to identify them and their role in the community.
5. The Chair, Cllr Rye said that the clear identification of the team is crucial and therefore suggested to officers that any proposal regarding uniform, team name, branding etc be circulated to the Crime Scrutiny Panel for their comments and view. **Action:** Doug Wilkinson/Martin Rattigan
6. In response to a question from Cllr Anolue regarding how the team is working in Hammersmith and Fulham, Cllr Needs advised that quite a few boroughs have the model but some work in slightly different ways. Therefore, Enfield officers have visited these different boroughs to see how they work, look at their good practice and pick out the best bits from each to enable the most effective model going forward for Enfield and ensure its success.
7. In response to the Chair's question regarding training, officers advised that a whole training programme will be provided. The Community Safety Accreditation Scheme (CSAS) is specific training to deal with specific escalating issues. Superintendent Hunt added that the CSAS training is externally delivered and is specifically to do with the extra enforcement powers that may be designated. Any such powers are delegated by the Police Borough Commander.
8. The Chair thanked officers and Superintendent Hunt for their updates, and it was agreed that the Panel would welcome a further report once the finer details of the model had been thrashed out. **Action: Doug Wilkinson/Martin Rattigan/Superintendent Rhona Hunt**

5. STREETLIGHTING - FOCUSING ON THE POTENTIAL IMPACT ON CRIME

RECEIVED the report of Eddie Henry, Street Lighting PFI Client Manager.

Eddie Henry introduced the report which provided a background of Enfield's Street lighting, previous and existing strategies, and the on-going day to day arrangements to address any concerns that may emanate from complaints or enquiries.

CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL - 1.3.2023

Following the receipt of a small number of complaints coming from a specific area within Enfield this became an agenda item for the Crime and Scrutiny Panel meeting on 23 September 2021, following which officers were instructed to increase the output of all streetlights located in residential roads, secondary roads and footpaths within Bowes and Upper Edmonton Wards. This increase to maximum output was carried out in October 2021 and has remained since this date. The street lighting client team receive less than 1 complaint regarding poor lighting each month with the majority relating to areas where the lighting has failed. It was recognised however that assessing risk, fear and feeling safe for residents and end users can be subjective with significant variances often dependent on lifestyles and outlooks, Officers also acknowledged that there are other factors and environmental concerns that effect how individuals feel about the provision, standard and quality of lighting provided which need to be considered and balanced.

It was also understood that some residents compare Enfield's Street lighting to that of its neighbouring London Borough, Haringey. Unfortunately, officers had been unable to obtain street lighting records from neighbouring boroughs, but observations have determined that Enfield's Street lighting strategies and stock are somewhat advanced to many others.

Included in the report was data sourced from the Metropolitan Police Service dashboard and highlighted total notifiable offences from January 2021 to December 2022. This analysis was used to answer questions relating to what influence does street lighting have on crime levels in Enfield and included offences most susceptible to impact from changed lighting. Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety advised that these statistics did not prove a link or correlation between crime levels and the levels of lighting. She added that the figures show a 'very mixed picture' and it is therefore hard to draw any link between reported crime and lighting levels, and impossible to draw a conclusion about fear of crime and lighting levels.

In conclusion officers said that they will continue to promptly assess all reported cases where street lighting is deemed a contributory factor to a heightened feeling of fear, and advice and guidance will continue to be sought from other departments such as Community Safety to ensure any areas of attention is quickly addressed.

Questions and comments were invited by Panel Members

Cllr Gregory said that residents in the Bowes Lower Traffic Neighbourhood (LTN) felt that the light levels were much lower than in neighbouring Haringey and young women and girls did not feel safe because it was a lot darker. John Grimes, Head of Highway Operations replied that some of the principal roads in the LTB such as Brownlow Road are lit to a higher class than the side roads. He added however that there was no difference in the lighting standard applied to Bowes LTN than there is to Enfield Town, Turkey Street or any other ward in the borough.

CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL - 1.3.2023

Tim Fellows, Chair of Enfield Safer Neighbourhood Board said that the lack of passing traffic in the LTN combined with lower lighting levels was contributing to residents feeling more unsafe. He suggested lighting the LTN areas better to give people a “feeling of safety”. In response John Grimes said the lighting levels in Bowes Ward had been increased by 15% but added that to the naked eye it is probably not a huge increase in actual light output. However, he said that the volume of complaints had almost diminished to zero after the light level was increased.

Superintendent Rhona Hunt referred to the ‘Women’s Walk and Talks’ patrol with Police Officers which young women and girls can attend to discuss any issues or concerns. Rhona said that this scheme is available in all Wards and Councillors could arrange this for their residents by either getting in touch with her direct or contacting their designated Ward Officer.

In response to a question from Cllr Anolue regarding the setting of streetlight levels, officers advised that these were set in accordance with British Standards. They said that complaints were also received from residents in relation to light pollution and therefore needed to strike a balance between environmental needs, economic realities and delivering lighting that conforms to the British Standard.

Cllr Grumi suggested residents in the Fox Lane LTN would also like a 15% uplift in street lighting levels. Officers said they would investigate whether it was possible to increase the brightness of streetlamps in areas of concern.

Action: John Grimes/Doug Wilkinson

Time Fellows asked when the programme of replacing SON streetlamps with LED was likely to be completed. Officers explained that LED lighting is not suitable for all types of streetlamps, so for instance heritage ones will stay on a non-monitored system and the decision has been taken to maintain these so as not to ruin the look and balance of the street scene.

The Chair thanked officers for their informative update.

6. SSCB PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT - MONITORING UPDATE

RECEIVED the report of Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety.

Andrea Clemons introduced the report, which set out the performance against agreed priorities of the Safer and Stronger Communities Board up to 31st January 2023. It was noted that due to changes in accessing data some crime categories, including Serious Youth Violence, had not been included as. The key points in the report were highlighted and it was advised that Total Notifiable Offences in Enfield decreased by 5.3% in the year ending January 2023. In London, there was also a decrease of 8.9% in the same period. Further data, comparisons, and trends were provided for each category. Discussions took place and clarification was sought on some of the information included in the report, to which Andrea provided detailed responses.

CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL - 1.3.2023

Superintendent Hunt highlighted the other aspects of the Commissioner's Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) Turnaround Plan for the Panel and the impact and relevance it will have. Firstly, is the Stronger Safer Neighbourhood Policing Model which will be welcomed by many. She then went on to speak about the second part regarding the SSCB priorities which is relevant to the performance of partnerships and all residents. She said that for quite a significant period, the MPS has focused on high harm offences rather than high volume offences and to date from the top of the MET down, this has been the focus and driving point. However, since the new Commissioner had taken up post, there has been a real shift and in essence, (and almost immediately, although it comes in formally in April as part of the new performance package) there is now a recognition that the focus hasn't been on what actually matters to a lot of Londoners, and that is high volume crime such as burglary, ASB, theft from motor vehicles and hate crime which are now deemed as neighbourhood crime types and, moving forward, there will be a real focus and push in these areas. Rhona said that the MPS are not leaving behind the focus on violence and violence against women and girls, but it is now not the MET's sole focus. She said that the Neighbourhood Teams have been doing their best to deal with these specific types of neighbourhood crimes, but without the resources required, the performance focus and the backup of their Senior Leadership Teams, they have not always been effective in these crime types. Thinking forward to next year and coming back to the Crime Scrutiny Panel, Rhona said that she hoped to be able to demonstrate that as a partnership the MPS have been able to focus on a lot of the issues that the Community Safety Team and the Scrutiny Panel bring forward on a regular basis, which is high volume crime. She hoped that this was good news and invited Members and residents to complete the MPS Turnaround Plan survey as the views and voices of the community were vital to ensuring a more focused approach.

The Chair thanked Superintendent Hunt and Andrea for their updates. He said it was disappointing to see some crime figures increasing but encouraging to see others decreasing and he hoped this downward trend would continue. He also thanked Andrea for explaining the figures clearly which meant that no additional questions were raised by the Panel members.

7. WORK PROGRAMME 2022/23

This was the last meeting of the municipal year, and the work programme was now completed.

Members were thanked for their participation on the Panel during this municipal year.

8. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

This was the last meeting of the municipal year. Meeting dates for 2023/24 would be approved at Annual Council on 10 May.

CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL - 1.3.2023

The meeting ended at 9.10 pm.

This page is intentionally left blank



London Borough of Enfield

Report Title	<i>Serious Violence Duty</i>
Report to	<i>Crime Scrutiny 12th Sept 2023</i>
Date of Meeting	
Cabinet Member	<i>Councillor Gina Needs</i>
Executive Director	<i>Tony Theodoulou</i>
Report Authors	<i>Andrea Clemons/ Sarah Gilroy</i>
Ward(s) affected	
Classification	<i>Part 1 Public</i>
Reason for exemption	N/A

Purpose of Report

- 1) The report is provided to update the Crime Scrutiny Panel on progress locally in meeting the requirements of the Serious Violence Duty, introduced by the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.
- 2) **Main Considerations for the Panel**
 - The Panel are asked to note the report, plus the challenging time frames and receive a presentation on the work completed to date.
 - Be aware of the process some of which is standardised for all London Boroughs.
 - Receive summaries of information resulting from the strategic needs assessment.

- Provide initial comments on the findings.
- Note that a budget has been assigned to assist with the analysis and engagement.
- Note the various opportunities made available to residents to engage with the process.
- Note the final stages of the process and the publication date of the resulting Strategy at the end of January 2024.

3) Background and Options

The Serious Violence Duty, introduced by the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, requires specified authorities to work together at local Community Safety Partnership (CSP) areas to prevent and reduce serious violence¹. The responsible authorities (also known as 'duty holders') are:

- The police
- Fire and rescue authorities
- Justice organisations (youth offending teams and probation services)
- Health bodies (Integrated Care Boards)
- Local authorities

In Enfield, the Safer and Stronger Communities Board (SSCB), which is Enfield's CSP, is leading on the borough's implementation and compliance with the duty. Duty holder authorities must fulfil a number of key requirements:

- Undertake an evidence-based analysis of the causes of serious violence in their area
- Develop a strategic needs assessment based on the analysis
- Develop and implement a strategy with solutions to prevent and reduce serious violence in their area, which will need to be reviewed every year. The first strategy must be published by 31 January 2024.

To ensure a consistent approach across London, the London Violence Reduction Unit has produced guidance and templates for the strategic needs assessment and strategy.

In addition to the standardised approach required by the London VRU, they have commissioned an independent organisation, CREST Advisory to conduct some discussions with local boroughs around readiness for the Serious Violence Duty. They concluded that "London is in very strong position to build on existing work and maximise opportunity from the serious violence duty."

¹ The SSCB has agreed to adopt the London Violence Reduction Unit's definition of serious violence: *Any violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25, domestic abuse, and sexual violence. Within the context of these types of violence, it encompasses homicide, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, personal robbery, threats to kill and violence against property caused during the commission of one of these offences. Domestic abuse is as defined in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.*

Working group

The SSCB have delegated the delivery to an established working group with “duty holder” organisations attending. This group reports at every SSCB meeting to update on progress.

The Violence Reduction Unit have provided a small grant to CSPs (with local authorities as the accountable bodies) to ensure the preparation for and timeliness of the delivery of this work. This includes an allocation for labour costs which have been used to support the provision of analytical resource for the Strategic Needs Assessment.

Strategic needs assessment and consultation

The serious violence strategic needs assessment (SNA) will form the evidence base to produce the local Serious Violence Duty Strategy along with findings from the consultation.

The SNA aims to:

- Identify and quantify the extent of serious violence that takes places
- Examine potential causes and drivers of violence
- Highlight the types of individuals most at risk of violence, as victims or perpetrators
- Identify hotspot locations
- Highlight any gaps in information or lack of data in particular areas

The initial findings from the strategic needs assessment are made available as infographics and are attached as part of this report.

The statutory guidance² recommends that a number of groups are consulted as part of the development of the strategy, including:

- The voluntary and community sector
- Children and young people
- Adult victims service users
- Businesses
- Educational settings including local authority-maintained schools, academies, independent schools, free schools, alternative provision education and further education providers

Consultation will take place between September and November 2023 with residents, young people, businesses, service users and stakeholders.

The findings from the SNA will help generate discussion with residents/ stakeholders and collectively this information will inform the resulting strategy. A formalised communications plan has been agreed, outlining messages and a wide range of channels, including but not limited to social media, e-newsletters and printed news channels.

²https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1125001/Final_Serious_Violence_Duty_Statutory_Guidance_-_December_2022.pdf

4) Relevance to Council Plans and Strategies

Enfield Council's latest Council Plan 2023-26 sets out how the Council will invest in Enfield to build and maintain strong, healthy and safe communities. This includes a specific action to improve feelings of safety and tackle crime and antisocial behaviour. Implementation of the Serious Violence Duty and the work to reduce and prevent serious violence will support delivery of this action.

The Safer and Stronger Communities Board's Community Safety Plan 2022-25 sets out nine priority areas, including tackling violence in all its forms; keeping young people safe and reducing their risks from crime; and tackling domestic abuse and violence against women and girls. Development of a Serious Violence Duty Strategy will support the SSCB to deliver on these priorities.

Report Author: Andrea Clemons/ Sarah Gilroy
Head of Community Safety /Policy & Performance Manager
Andrea.clemons@enfield.gov.uk/ sarah.gilroy@enfield.gov.uk

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Infographic Strategic Needs Assessment findings

Appendix 2 - Consultation plan

Background Papers

Home Office (2022) [Serious Violence Duty: Statutory Guidance for responsible authorities](#)

Enfield Serious Violence Duty Strategic Needs Assessment 2023

Summary of violence profiles

Crime Scrutiny Panel, 12 September 2023



Enfield Safer & Stronger Communities Board

Aims of the strategic needs assessment

The purpose of the strategic needs assessment is to:

- Identify and quantify the extent of serious violence that takes place
- Examine potential causes and drivers of violence
- Highlight the types of individuals most at risk of violence, as victims or perpetrators
- Identify hotspot locations
- Highlight any gaps in information or lack of data in particular areas

This document presents a summary of the three violence profiles which will form part of the strategic needs assessment:

- Violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25
- Domestic abuse
- Sexual violence

Violence profile: Violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25

Definitions

For the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty in London, violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25 covers the following offences where the victim, the suspect/offender, or both the suspected perpetrator are aged under 25:

- Homicide
- Grievous bodily harm: Causes serious injuries which severely affect the health of the victim and can have a permanent impact, such as broken bones
- Actual bodily harm: Assaults which cause injuries which are serious but don't cause serious permanent damage to the victims
- Sexual offences - rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault
- Personal robbery
- Threats to kill
- Violence against property caused during the commission of one of these offences

Violence against the person

Violence against the person is a crime category which includes a range of offences:

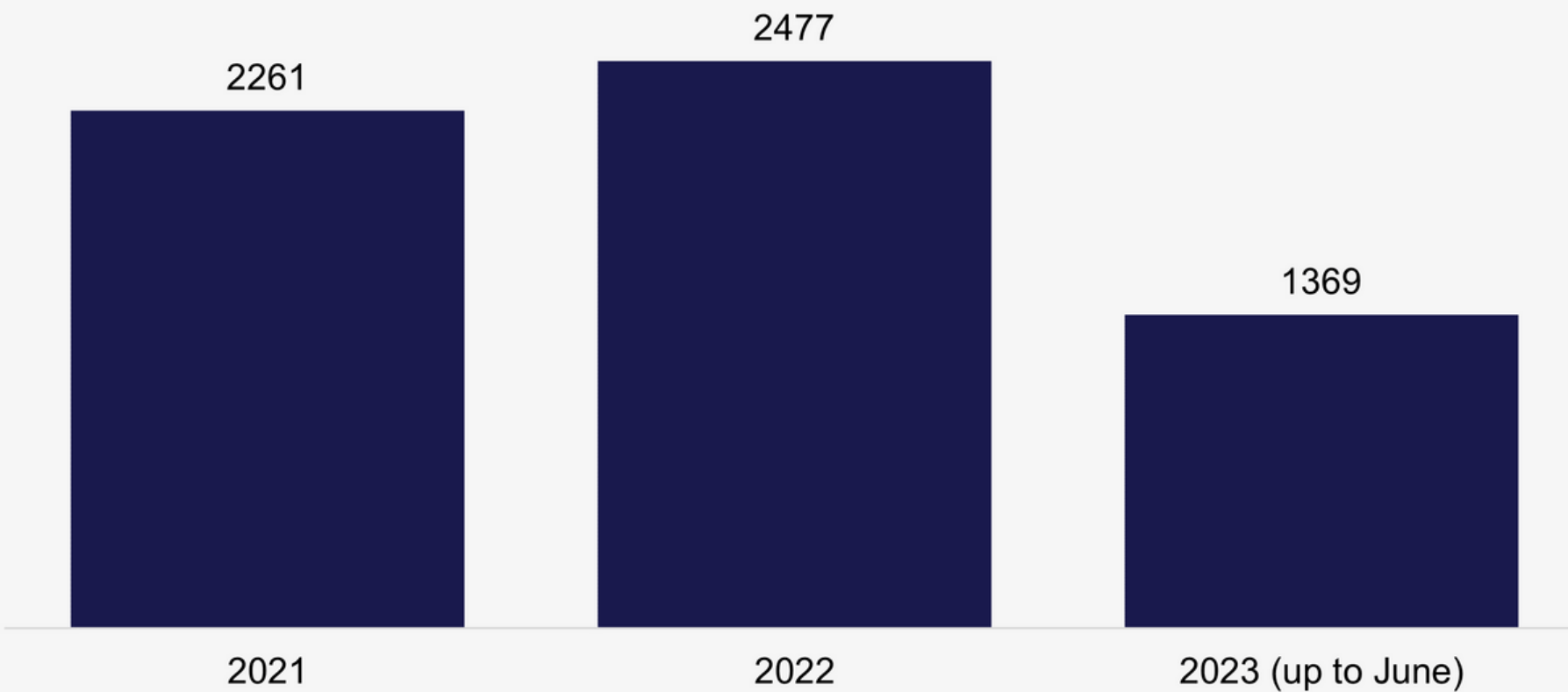
- Assault with injury
- Common assault
- Harassment
- Homicide
- Offensive weapon
- Other violence
- Wounding/GBH

Violence against the person (VAP) - Victim under 25

Enfield saw the **highest number of violence against the person offences** (where victim was under 25) reported to the police in **2022 with 2,477** offences, an **increase of 10%** on the previous year. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **1,369 violence against the person offences** (where victim was under 25), a **4% increase** from the same period in 2022.

When comparing against London boroughs by volume, it is important to acknowledge that boroughs with larger populations are likely to have higher number of reported offences. In relation to the **rate of VAP offences** (where victim was under 25) **per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has remained consistently high in the last 2.5 years.

Number of violence against the person offences where victim was aged 1-24



7th highest
in London for rate of VAP offences (victim under 25) in 2021

6th highest
in London for rate of VAP offences (victim under 25) in 2022, a slight increase from 2022

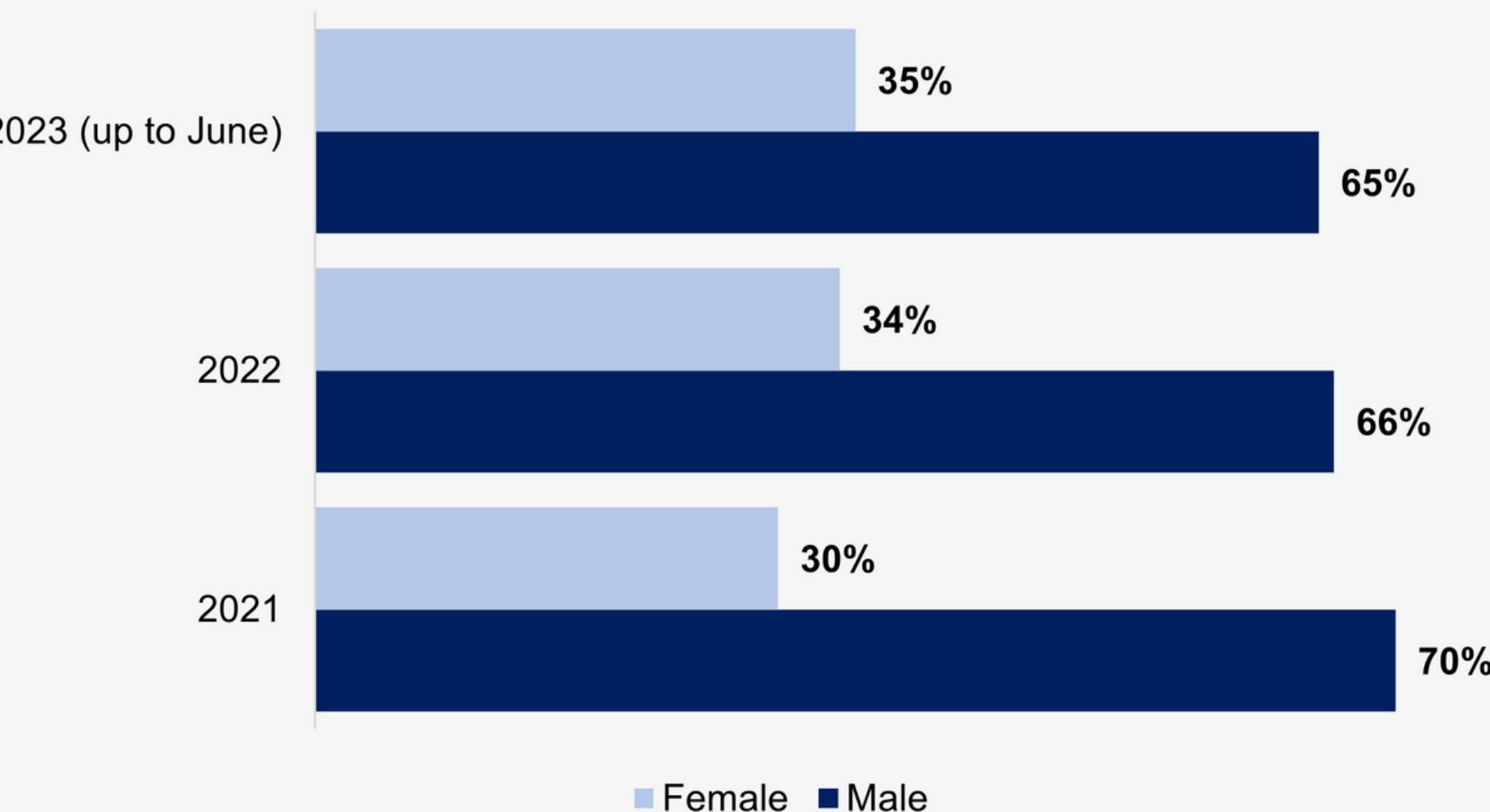
Up to June 2023, Enfield reported a rate of **4.1 VAP offences per 1,000 population** (victim aged under 25) and is ranked **5th highest in London.**



Demographics of victims (under 25) of VAP offences

Victims (aged under 25) of **violence against the person offences** were **significantly more likely to be male** than female. In the period examined (January 2021 - June 2023), 67% of victims were male and 33% were female.

Gender of victims (aged 1-24) of violence against the person offences



For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the victim of the violence against the person offence was known, **56% of victims** were from **White ethnic groups**; **34%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **8%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **1%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

The data does not include a breakdown of victims/survivors from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of victims for whom their ethnicity was not known so there are limitations to this data.

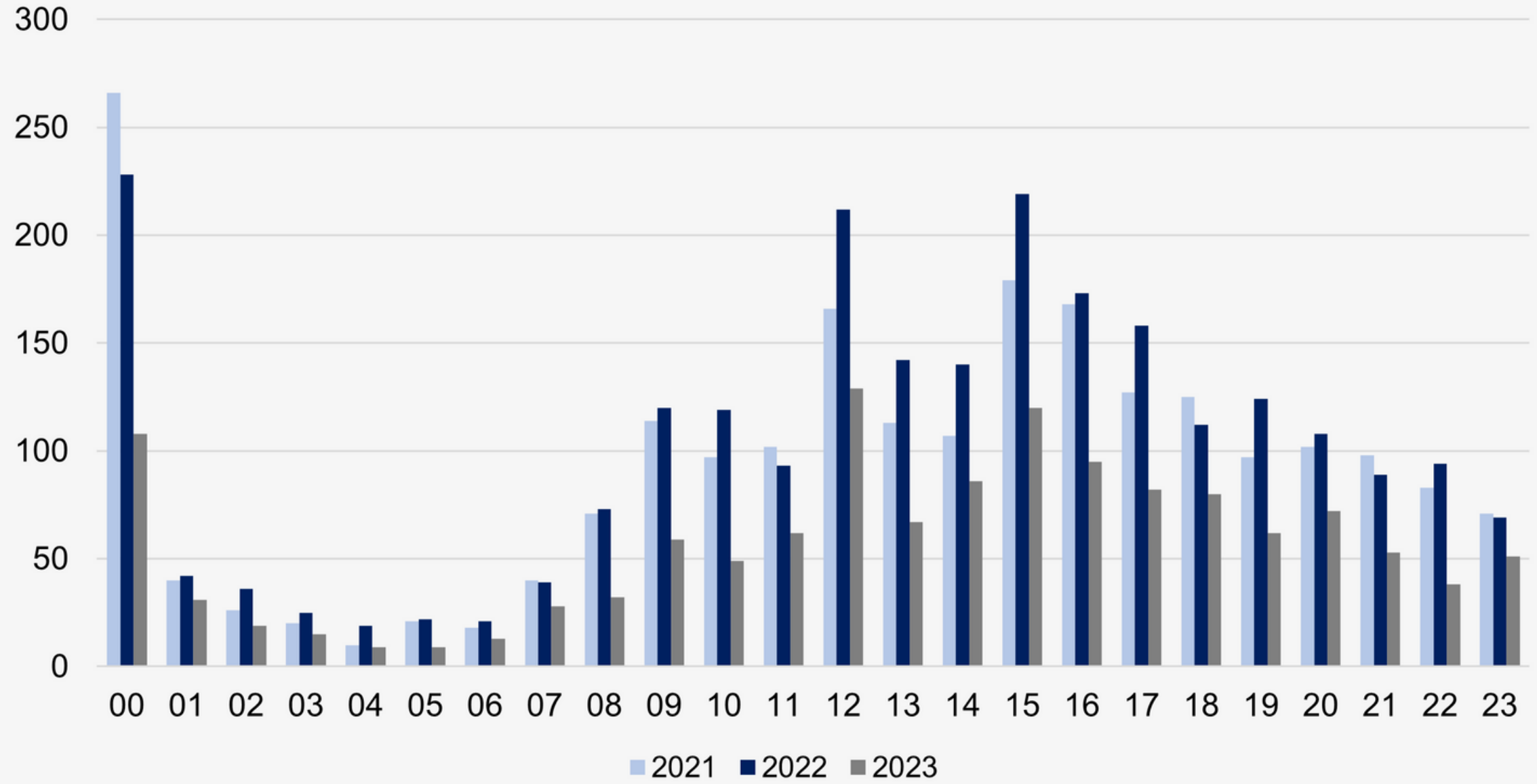
Page 18



Temporal profile of VAP offences (victim under 25)

The chart below shows the number of VAP offences (where victim was aged 1-24) by time. **Peaks can be seen at midnight (caution should be taken as this may be a default reporting period), at 12pm (lunchtime period) and in the after school period (3pm-5pm).**

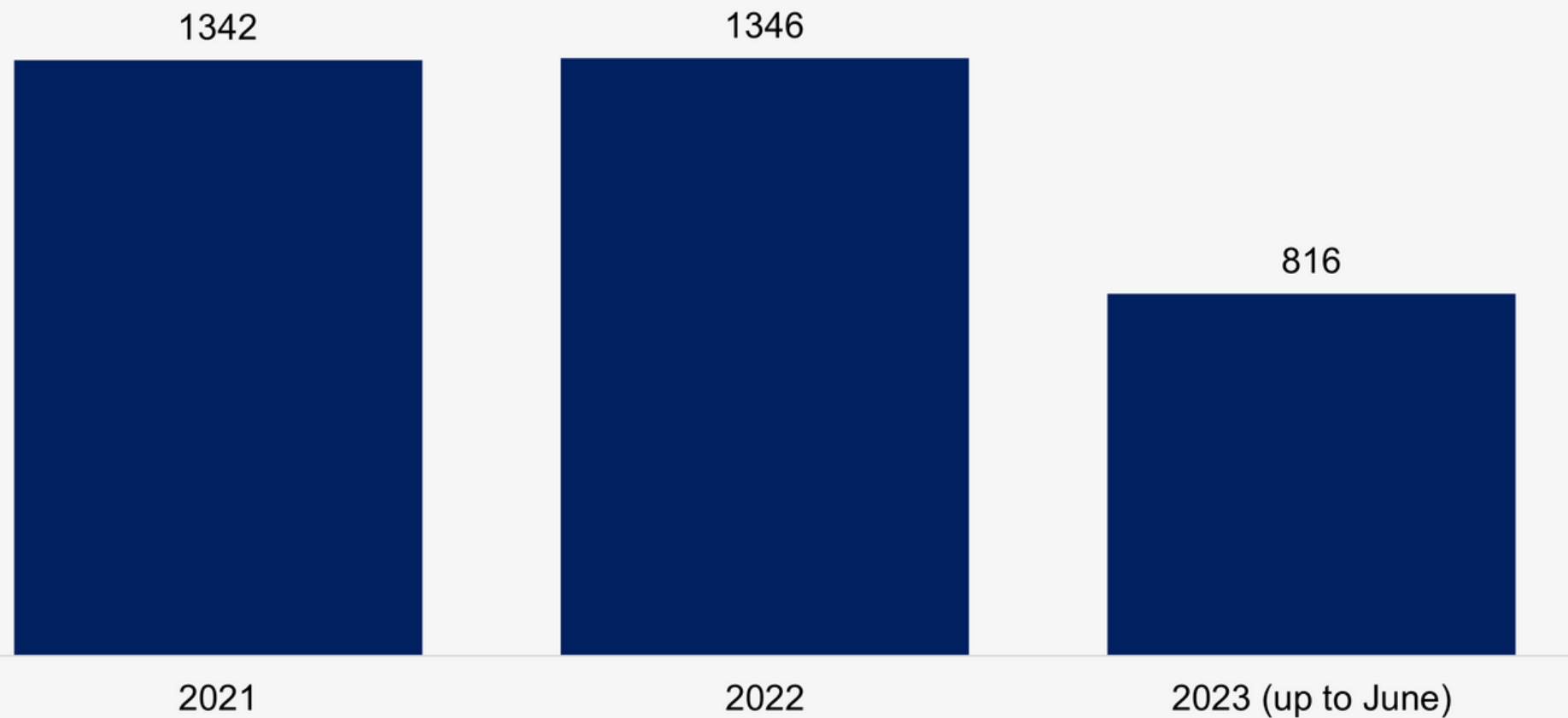
Number of violence against the person offences where a victim was aged 1-24 by time



Violence against the person (VAP) - Suspect under 25

Enfield saw the **highest number of violence against the person offences (where suspect was under 25)** reported to the police in **2022 with 1,346 offences, a small increase of 4 offences** from the previous year. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **816 violence against the person offences** (where suspect was under 25), a **14% increase** from the same period in 2022.

Number of violence against the person offences where suspect was aged 1-24



In relation to the **rate of VAP offences** (where suspect was under 25) **per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has fluctuated over the last 2.5 years.

13th highest
in London for rate of VAP offences (suspect under 25) in 2021

14th highest
in London for rate of VAP offences (suspect under 25) in 2022, a slight reduction from 2022

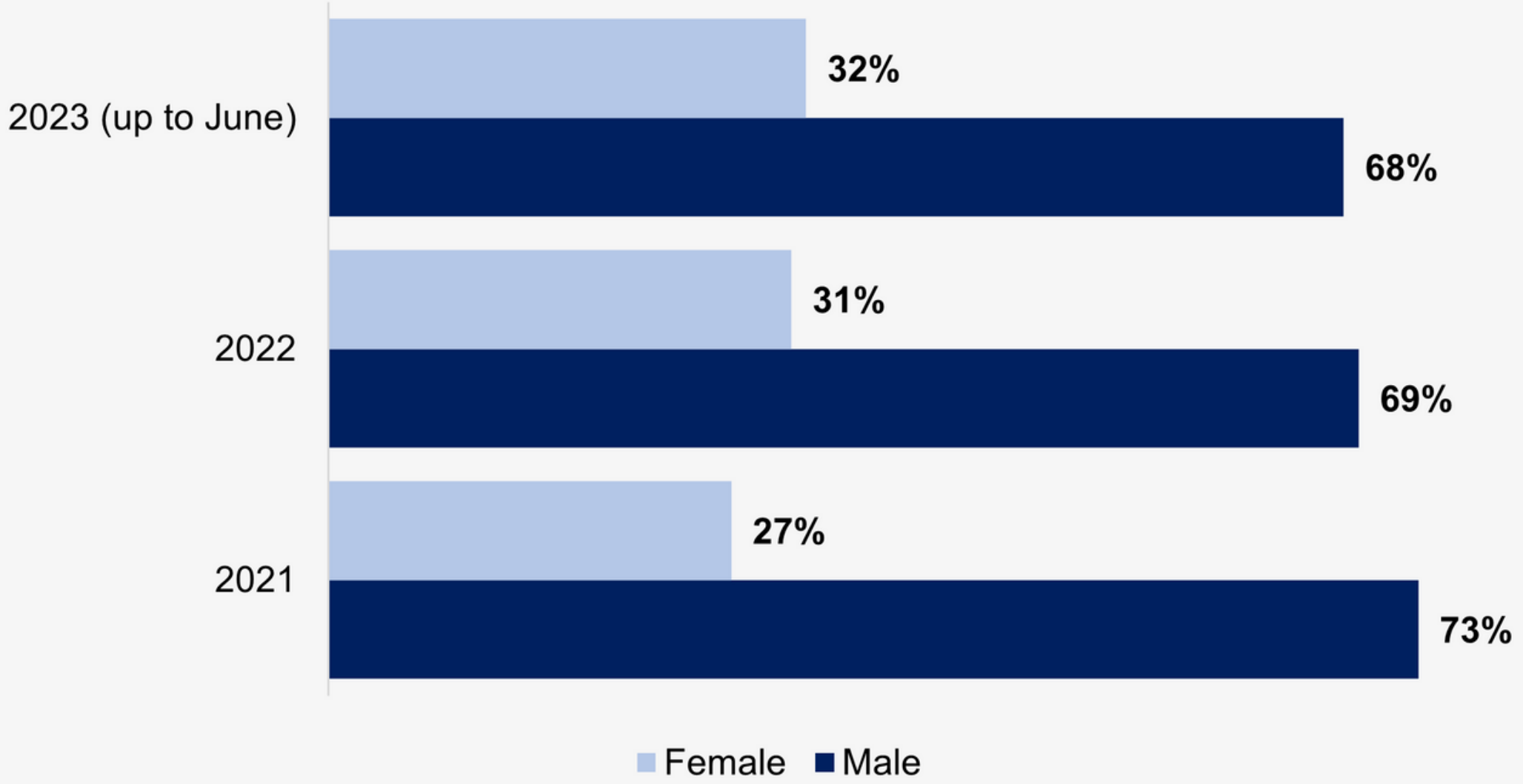
Up to June 2023, Enfield reported a rate of **2.4 VAP offences per 1,000 population** (suspect aged under 25) and is ranked **8th highest in London.**



Demographics of suspects (under 25) of VAP offences

Suspects (aged under 25) of violence against the person offences were also **significantly more likely to be male than female**. In the period examined (Jan 2021 - Jun 2023), 70% of suspects were male and 30% were female.

Gender of suspects (aged 1-24) of violence against the person offences



For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the suspect of the violence against the person offence was known, **51% of suspects** were from **White ethnic groups**; **42%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **5%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **2%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

The data does not include a breakdown of suspects from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of suspects (34%) for whom their ethnicity was not known so there are limitations to this data.

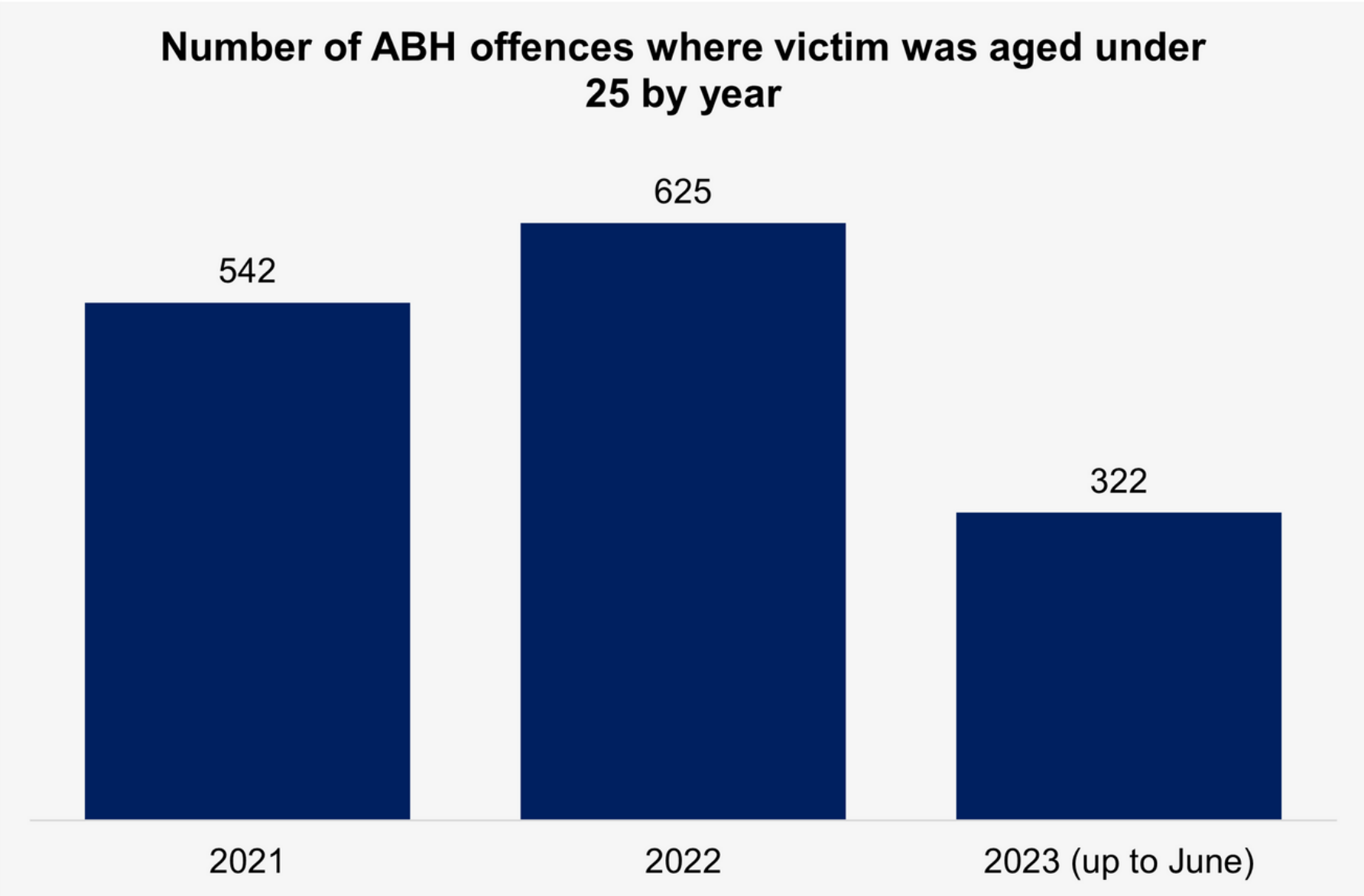
Page 21



Actual bodily harm (ABH) (victim under 25)

Enfield saw the **highest number** of ABH offences (where victim was under 25) reported to the police in **2022** with **625 offences**, an **increase of 15%** on the previous year. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **322 ABH offences (where victim was under 25)**, a **6% decrease** from the same period in 2022.

In relation to the **rate of ABH offences** (where victim was under 25) **per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has remained consistently high in the last 2.5 years. Up to June 2023, Enfield reported a rate of 1 ABH offence per 1,000 population (victim aged under 25) and is ranked 5th highest in London.



5th highest
in London for rate of ABH offences (victim under 25) in 2021

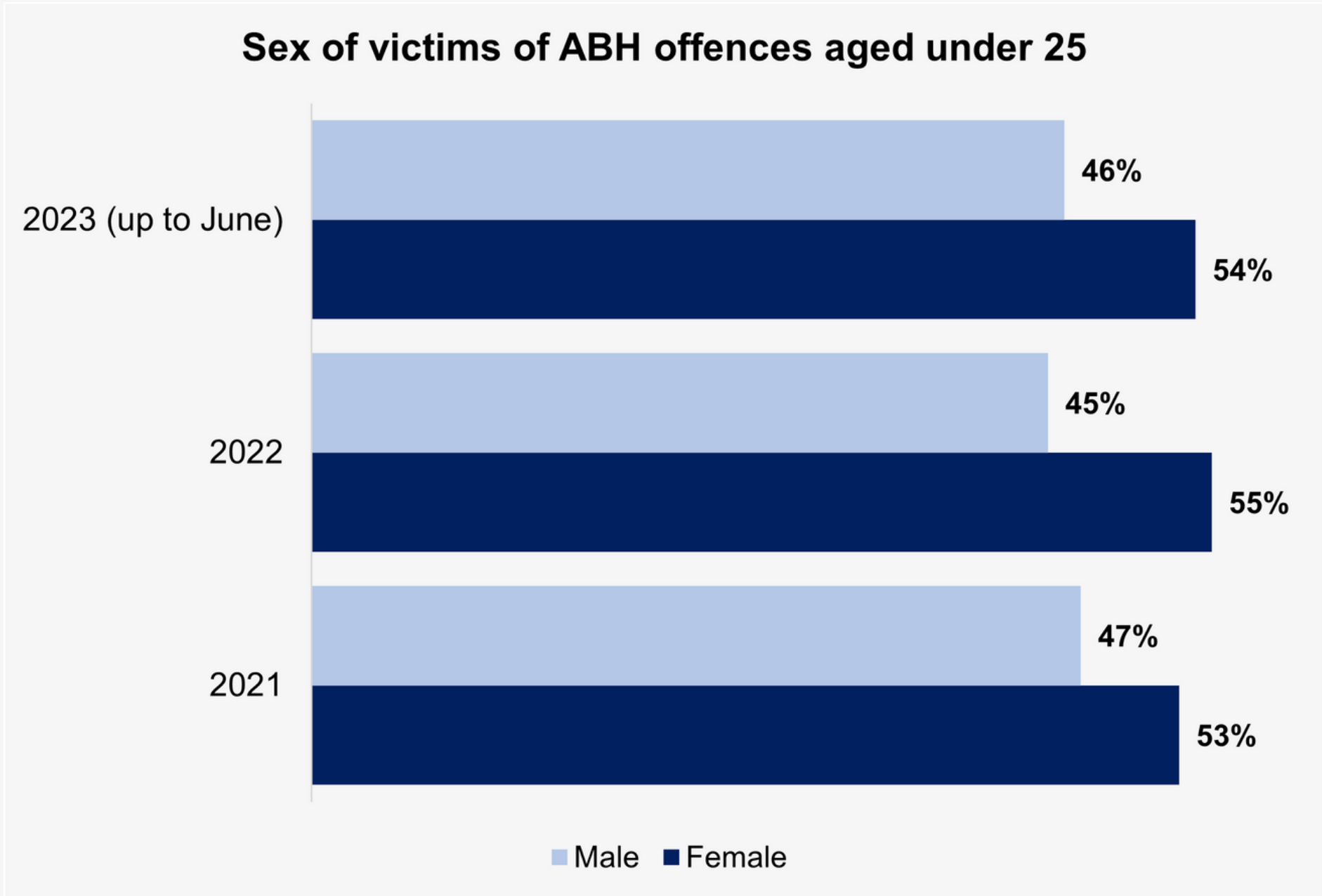
3rd highest
in London for rate of ABH offences (victim under 25) in 2022, an increase from 2021

In the examined period (January 2021 - June 2023, there was a total of **39 weapon-related flags** (a knife, section one firearm or corrosive substance is used, threatened or intimidated) connected to ABH offences where the victim was under 25.



Demographics of victims of ABH offences aged under 25

Where the sex of the victim of ABH offences in Enfield aged under 25 is recorded, they are **slightly more likely to be female**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 54% of victims of ABH offences aged under 25 were female.



For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the victim of the ABH offence was known, **59% of victims** were from **White ethnic groups**; **33%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **7%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **2%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

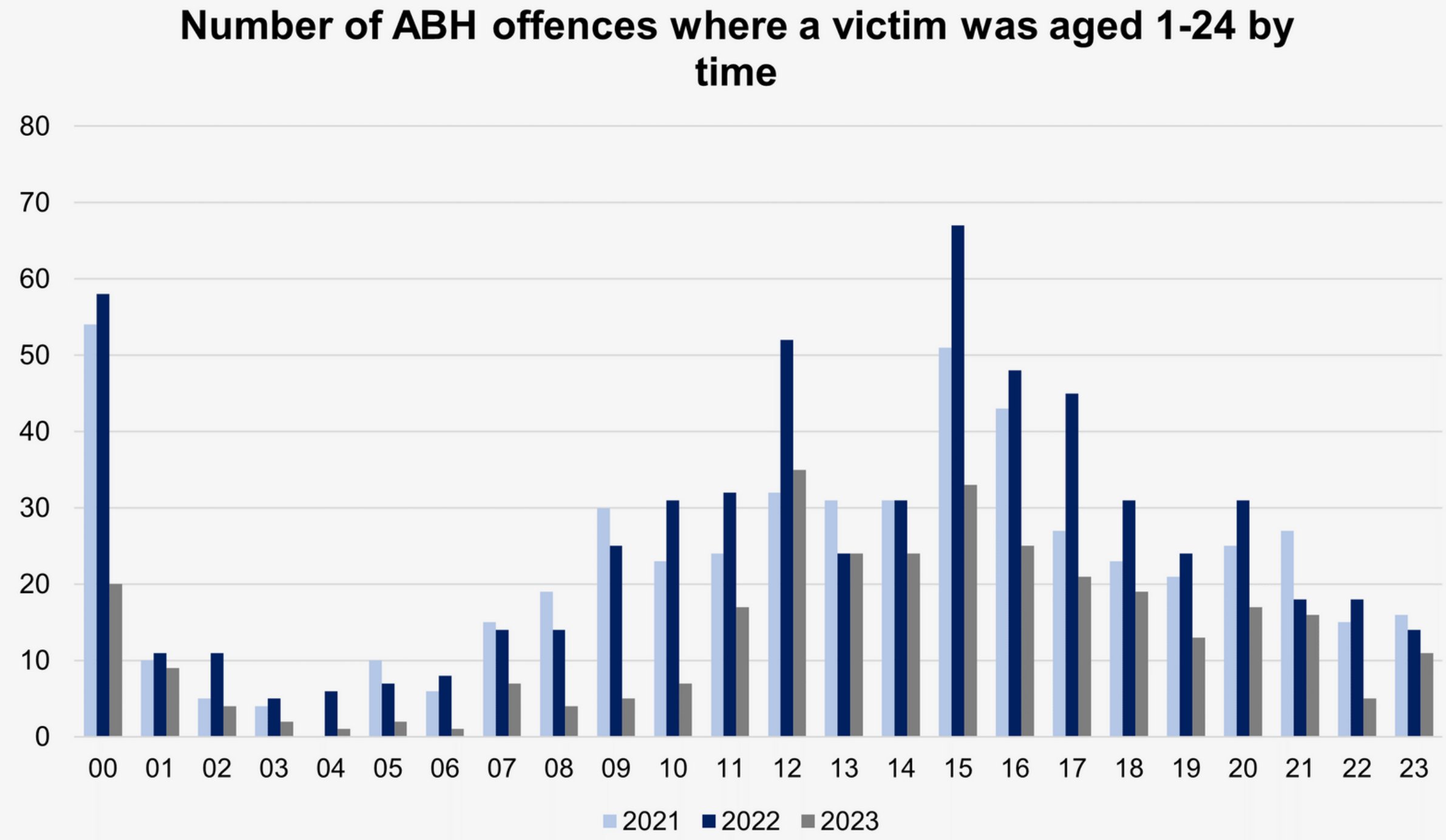
The data does not include a breakdown of victims from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of victims for whom their ethnicity was not known/not recorded (31%) so there are limitations to this data.

Page 23



Temporal profile of ABH offences (victim under 25)

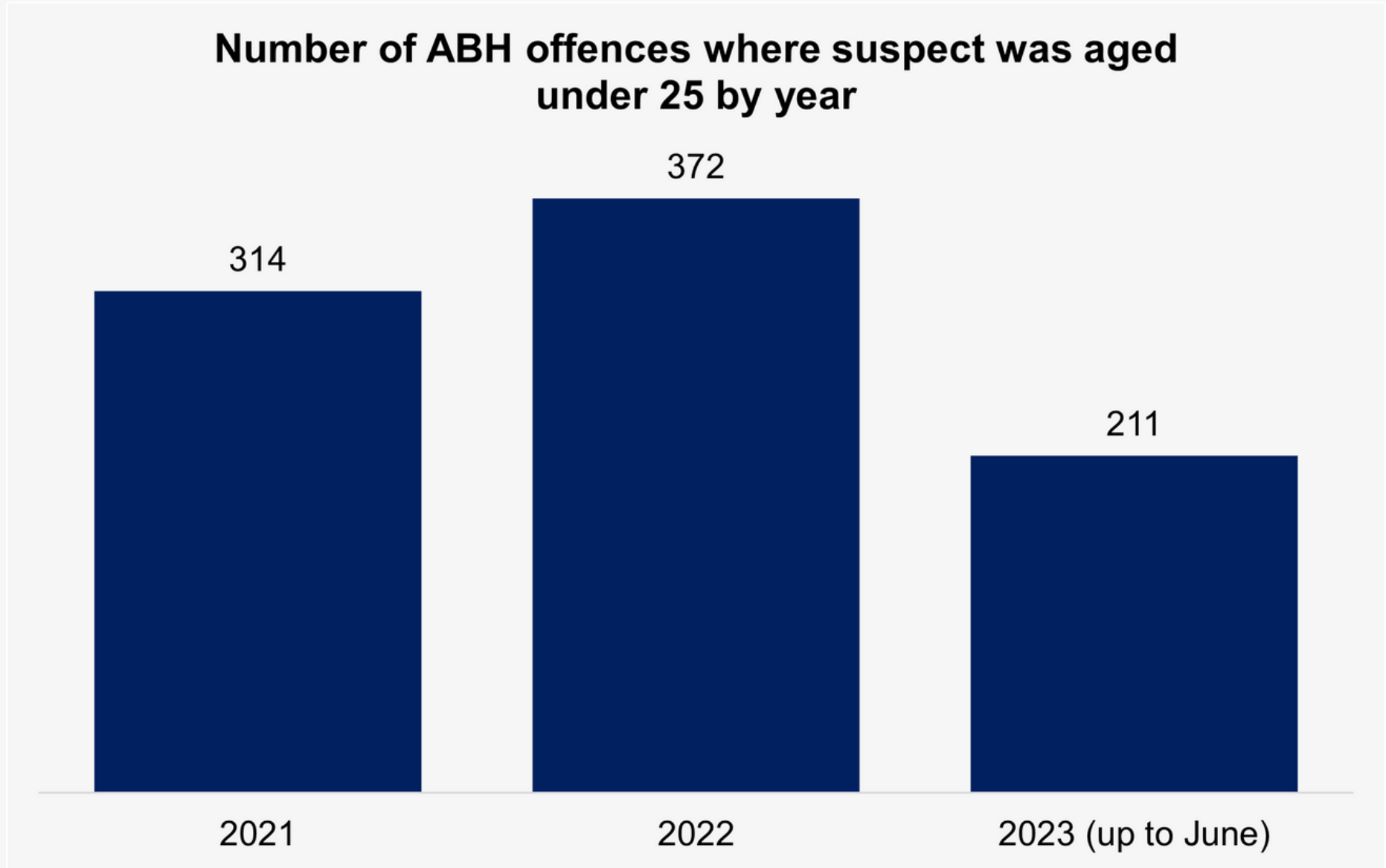
The chart below shows the number of ABH offences (where victim was aged 1-24) by time. **Peaks can be seen at midnight, 12pm and in the the after school period with the highest number of offences committed at 3pm.**



Actual bodily harm (ABH) (suspect under 25)

Enfield saw the **highest number** of ABH offences (where suspect was under 25) reported to the police in **2022** with **372 offences**, an **increase of 18%** on the previous year. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **211 ABH offences (where suspect was under 25)**, the same number of offences as of the same period in 2022.

In relation to the **rate of ABH offences** (where suspect was under 25) **per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has fluctuated over the past 2.5 years.



22nd highest
in London for rate of ABH offences (suspect under 25) in 2021

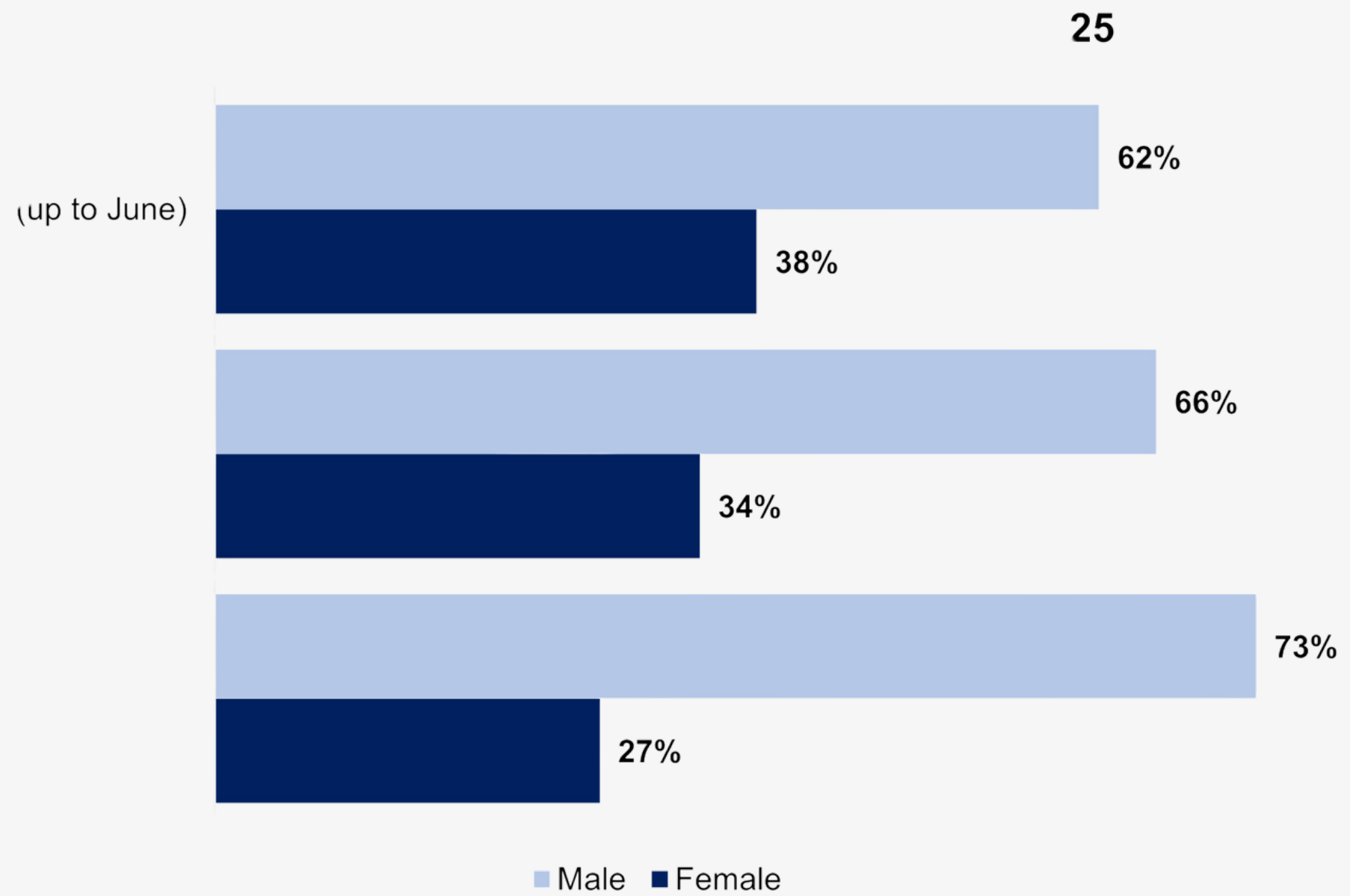
14th highest
in London for rate of ABH offences (suspect under 25) in 2022, an increase from 2021

Up to June 2023, Enfield reported a rate of **0.63 ABH offence per 1,000 population** (suspect aged under 25) and is ranked **6th highest in London**.



Demographics of suspects of ABH offences aged under 25

Where the sex of the suspect of ABH offences in Enfield aged under 25 is recorded, they are **more likely to be male**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 68% of suspects of ABH offences aged under 25 were female.



For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the suspect of the ABH offence was known, **51% of suspects** were from **White ethnic groups**; **44%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **4%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **1%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

The data does not include a breakdown of suspects from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of suspects for whom their ethnicity was not known/not recorded (32%) so there are limitations to this data.

Page 26



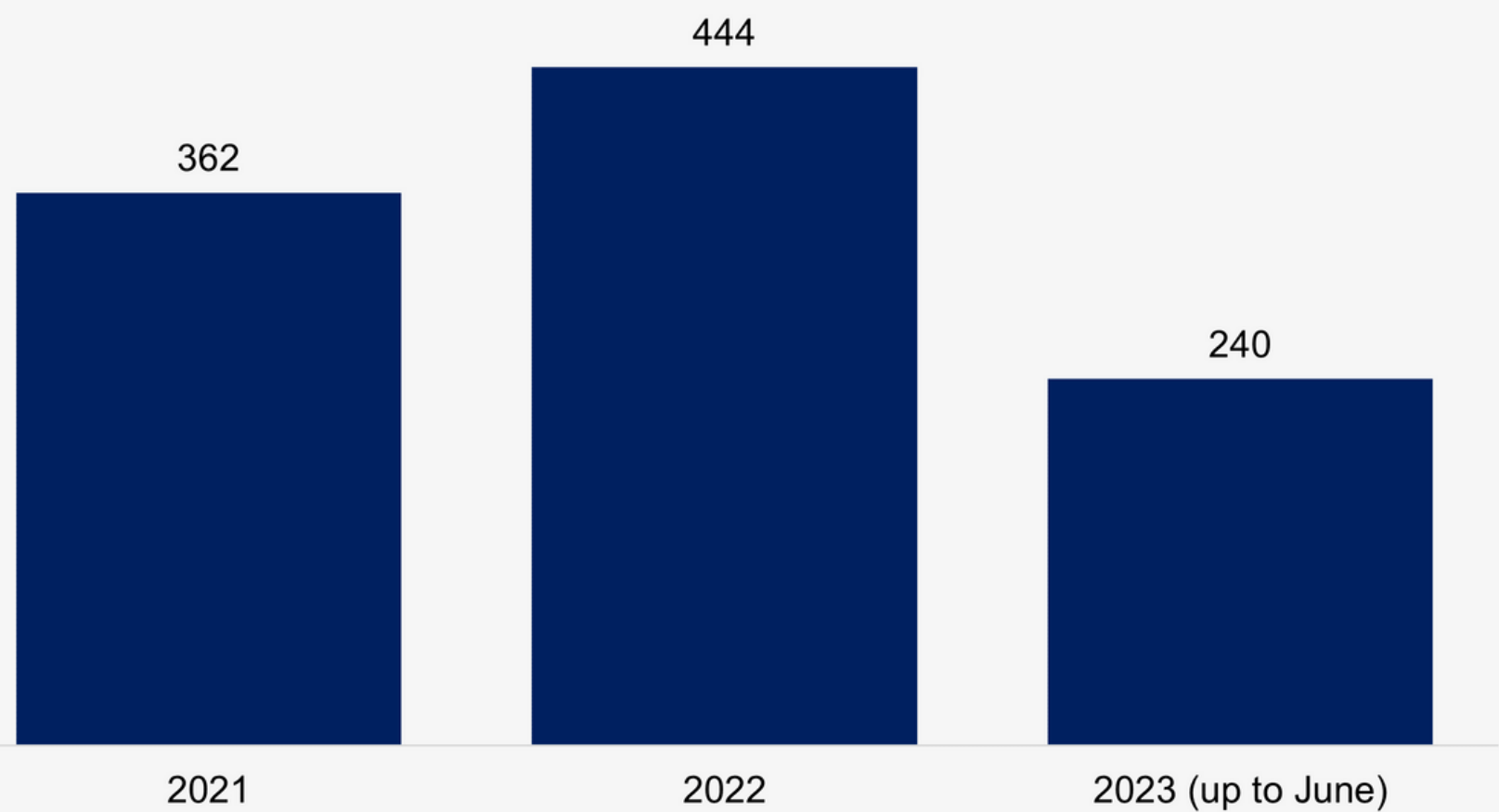
Robbery of personal property (victim under 25)

Enfield saw the **highest number** of robbery of personal property (where victim was under 25) reported to the police in **2022** with **444 offences**, an increase of 23% on the previous year.

For the total examined period, offences of robbery of personal property where the victim was under 25 made up 52% of all robbery of personal property offences in Enfield.

In relation to the **rate of robbery of personal property offences** (where victim was under 25) **per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has fluctuated over the last 2.5 years. Up to June 2023, Enfield reported a rate of 0.71 robbery of personal property offences per 1,000 population (victim aged under 25).

Number of robbery of personal property offences where victim was aged under 25 by year



10th highest
in London for rate of robbery of personal property offences (victim under 25) in 2021 and 2022

15th highest
in London for rate of robbery of personal property offences (victim under 25) up to June 2023, a significant reduction from 2021

In the examined period (January 2021 - June 2023, there was a total of **433 weapon-related flags** (a knife, section one firearm or corrosive substance is used, threatened or intimated) connected to personal property robbery offences where the victim was under 25.



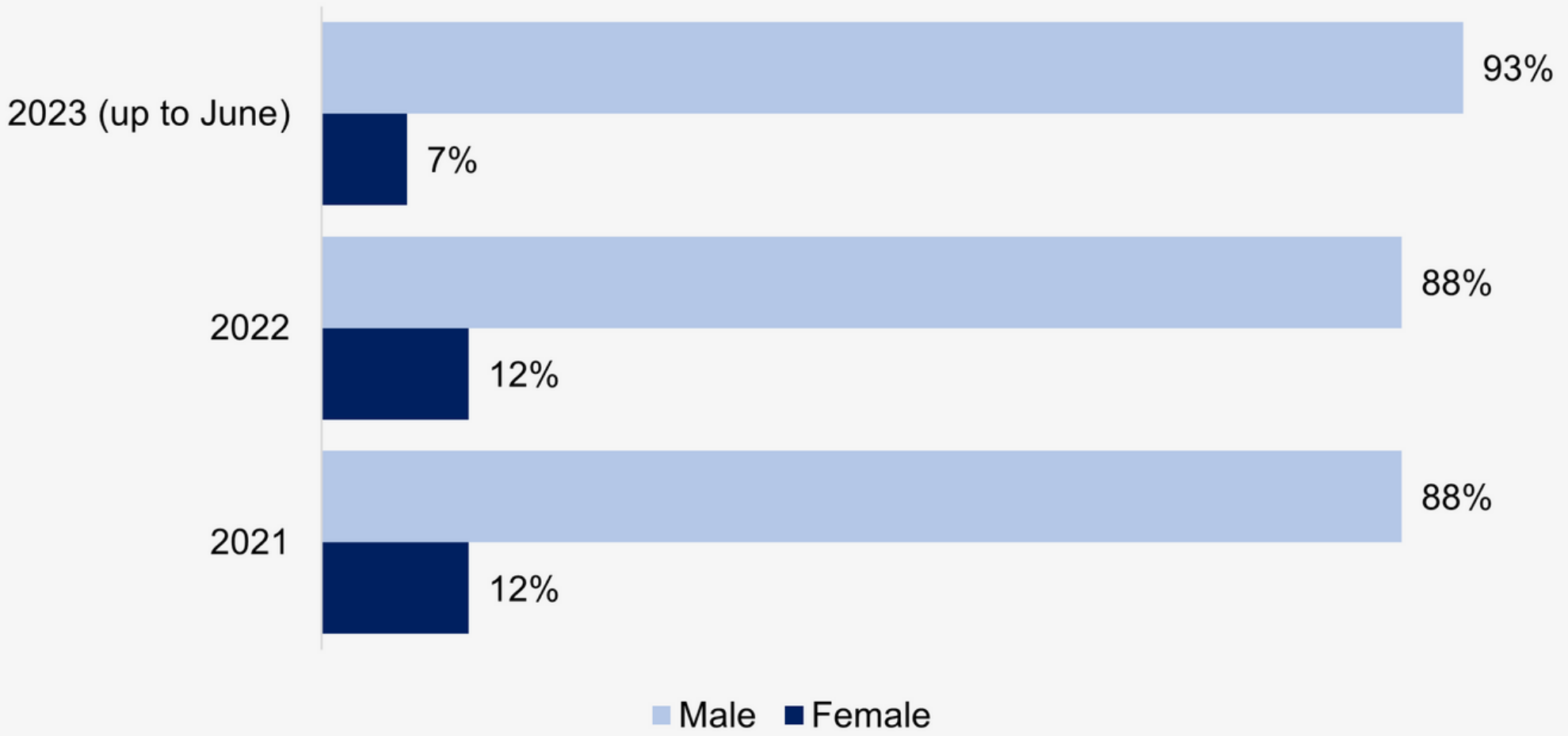
Demographics of victims of personal robbery offences aged under 25

Where the sex of the victim of personal robbery offences in Enfield aged under 25 is recorded, they are **considerably more likely to be male**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 89% of victims of personal robbery offences aged under 25 were male.

For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the victim of the personal robbery offence was known, **64% of victims** were from **White ethnic groups**; **23%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **11%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **2%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

The data does not include a breakdown of victims from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of victims for whom their ethnicity was not known/not recorded (22%) so there are limitations to this data.

Sex of victims of personal robbery offences aged under 25



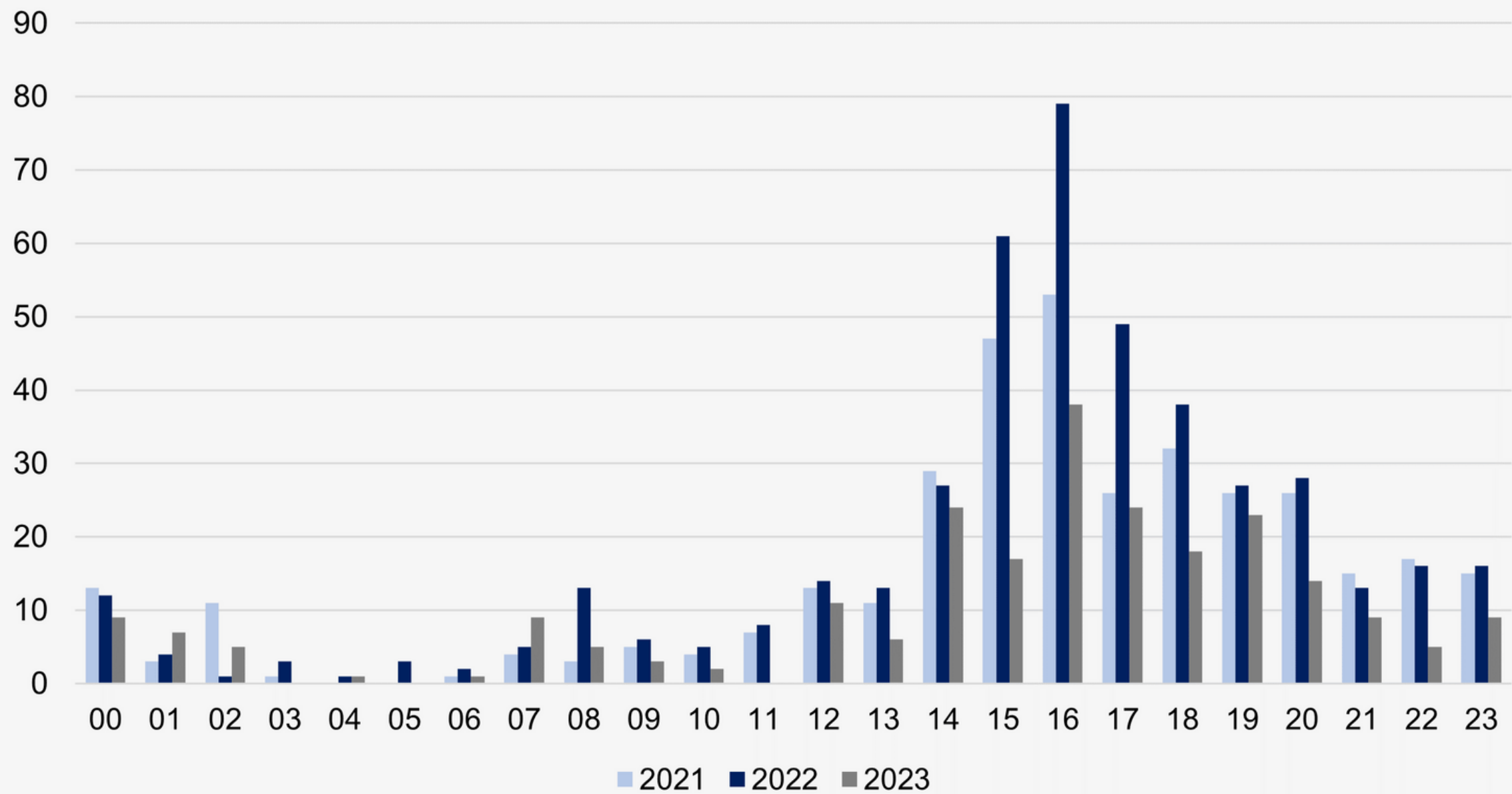
Page 28



Temporal profile of personal robbery offences (victim under 25)

The chart below shows the number of personal robbery offences (where victim was aged 1-24) by time. **Peaks can be seen in the after school period with the highest number of offences committed between 3pm and 5pm.**

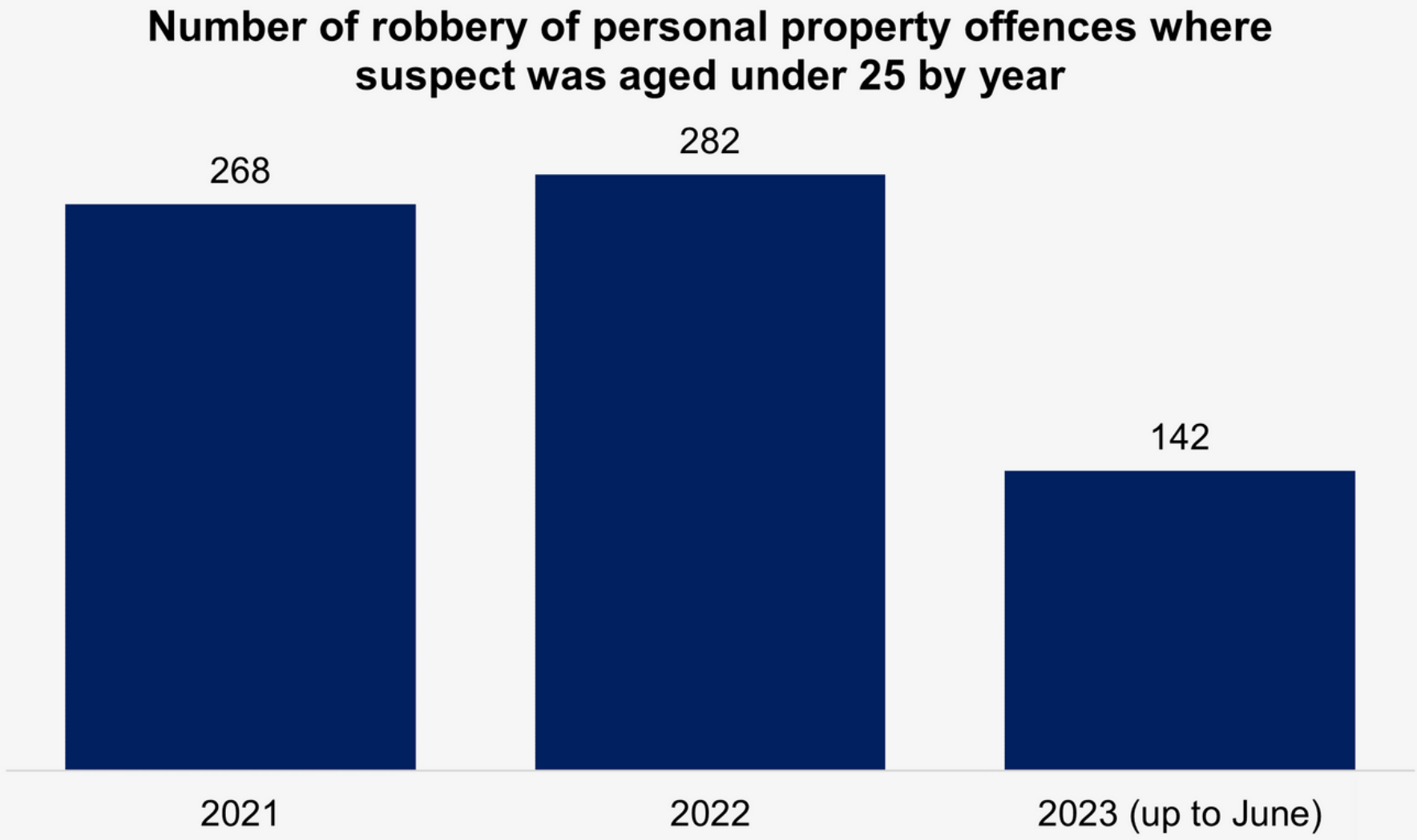
Number of personal robbery offences where a victim was aged 1-24 by time



Robbery of personal property (suspect under 25)

Enfield saw the **highest number** of robbery of personal property (where suspect was under 25) reported to the police in **2022** with **282 offences**, an increase of 5% on the previous year.

In relation to the **rate of robbery of personal property offences** (where suspect was under 25) **per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has fluctuated over the last 2.5 years.



9th highest
in London for rate of robbery of personal property offences (suspect under 25) in 2021

10th highest
in London for rate of robbery of personal property offences (suspect under 25) in 2022, a slight reduction from 2021

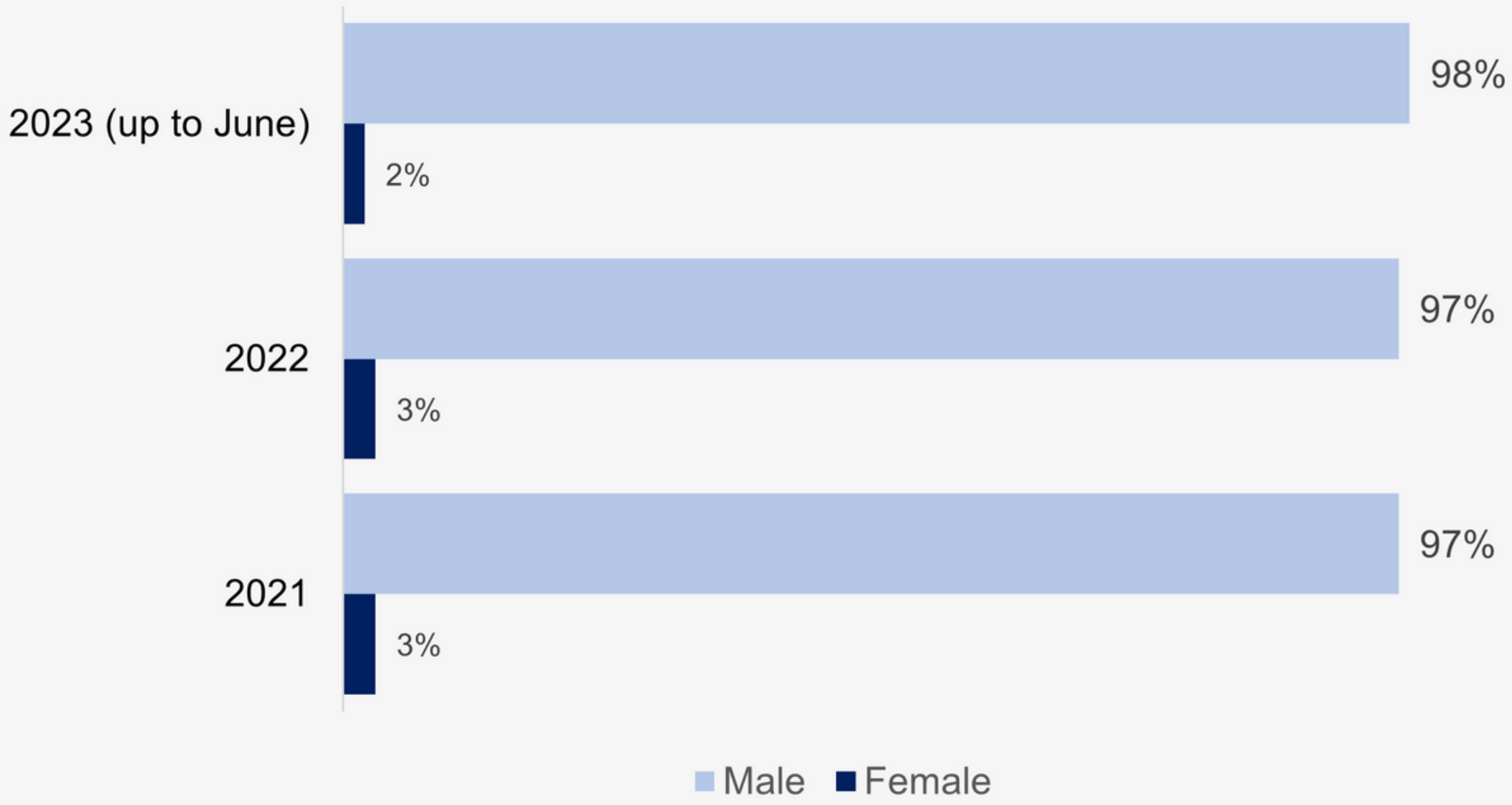
Up to June 2023, Enfield reported a rate of **0.42 robbery of personal property offences per 1,000 population** (suspect aged under 25) and is ranked **13th highest in London**.



Demographics of suspects of personal robbery offences aged under 25

Where the sex of the suspect of personal robbery offences in Enfield aged under 25 is recorded, they are **considerably more likely to be male**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 97% of suspects of sexual offences aged under 25 were male.

Sex of suspects of personal robbery offences aged under 25



For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the suspect of the personal robbery offence was known, **62% of suspects** were from **White ethnic groups**; **19%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **15%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **3%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

The data does not include a breakdown of suspects from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of suspects for whom their ethnicity was not known/not recorded (15%) so there are limitations to this data.

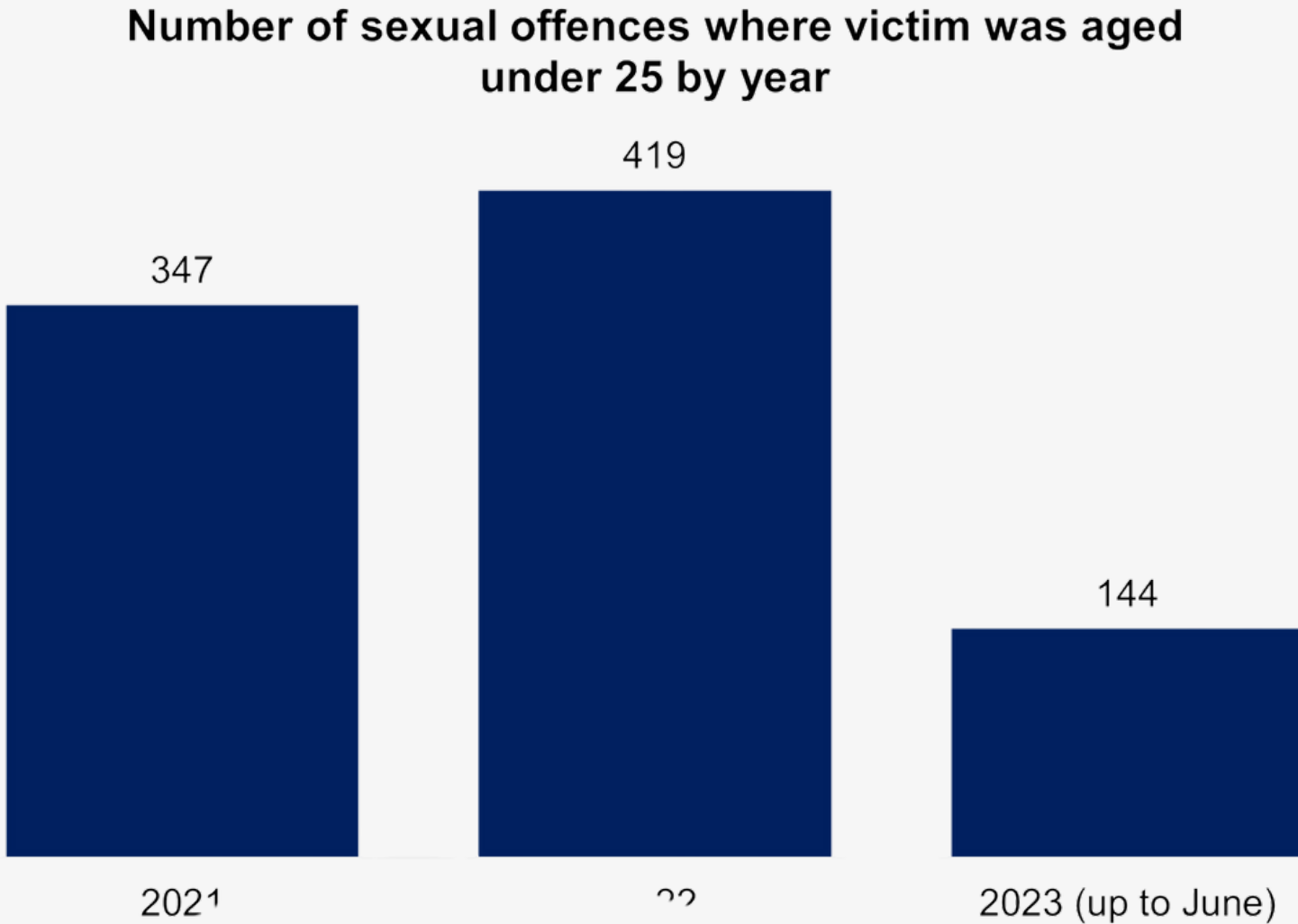
Page 31



Sexual offences (victim under 25)

Enfield saw the **highest number** of sexual offences (where victim was under 25) reported to the police in **2022** with **419 offences**, an increase of 21% on the previous year. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **144 sexual offences (where victim was under 25)**, a **9.4% decrease** from the same period in 2022.

In relation to the **rate of sexual offences** (where victim was under 25) **per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has fluctuated over the last 2.5 years.



11th highest
in London for rate of sexual offences (victim under 25) in 2021

20th highest
in London for rate of sexual offences (victim under 25) in 2022, a significant reduction from 2021

Up to June 2023, Enfield reported a rate of 0.45 **sexual offences per 1,000 population** (victim aged under 25) and is ranked **15th highest in London**.



Sexual offences (victim under 25)

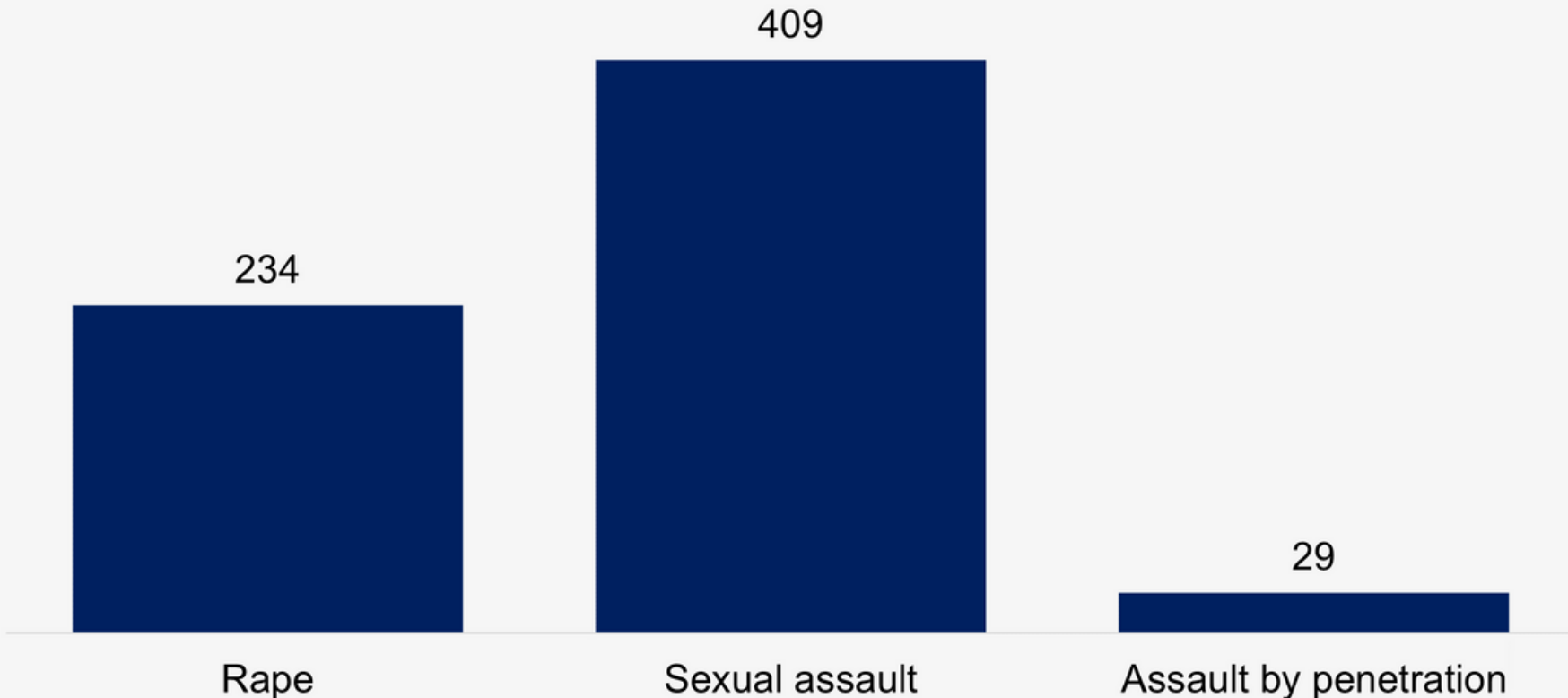
Between January 2021 and June 2023, **sexual assault offences** were the **most commonly reported sexual offence type (where the victim was aged under 25)** in Enfield with 409 offences recorded in that period, representing **45% of all sexual offences where the victim was aged under 25**. When considering the rate of sexual assault offences (where victim was aged under 25) per 1,000 population, Enfield recorded the 13th highest rate out of the 32 London boroughs in 2021, 19th highest in 2022 and 13th highest up to June 2023.

When the police record a crime or incident, they can place a marker which provides additional information, e.g. if it was weapon enabled or related to domestic abuse or hate crime. These markers are known as 'flags'. Offences can have multiple flags.

In the period January 2021 - June 2023, if a flag was added to a sexual offence it was most likely in relation to domestic abuse. **8%** of total offences had a **domestic abuse flag**.

There was a total of **14 weapon related flags** (knife, section one firearm or corrosive substance is used, threatened or intimidated) connected to sexual offences in the period January 2021 - June 2023.

Number of rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault offences where victim was aged under 25, January 2021 - June 2023

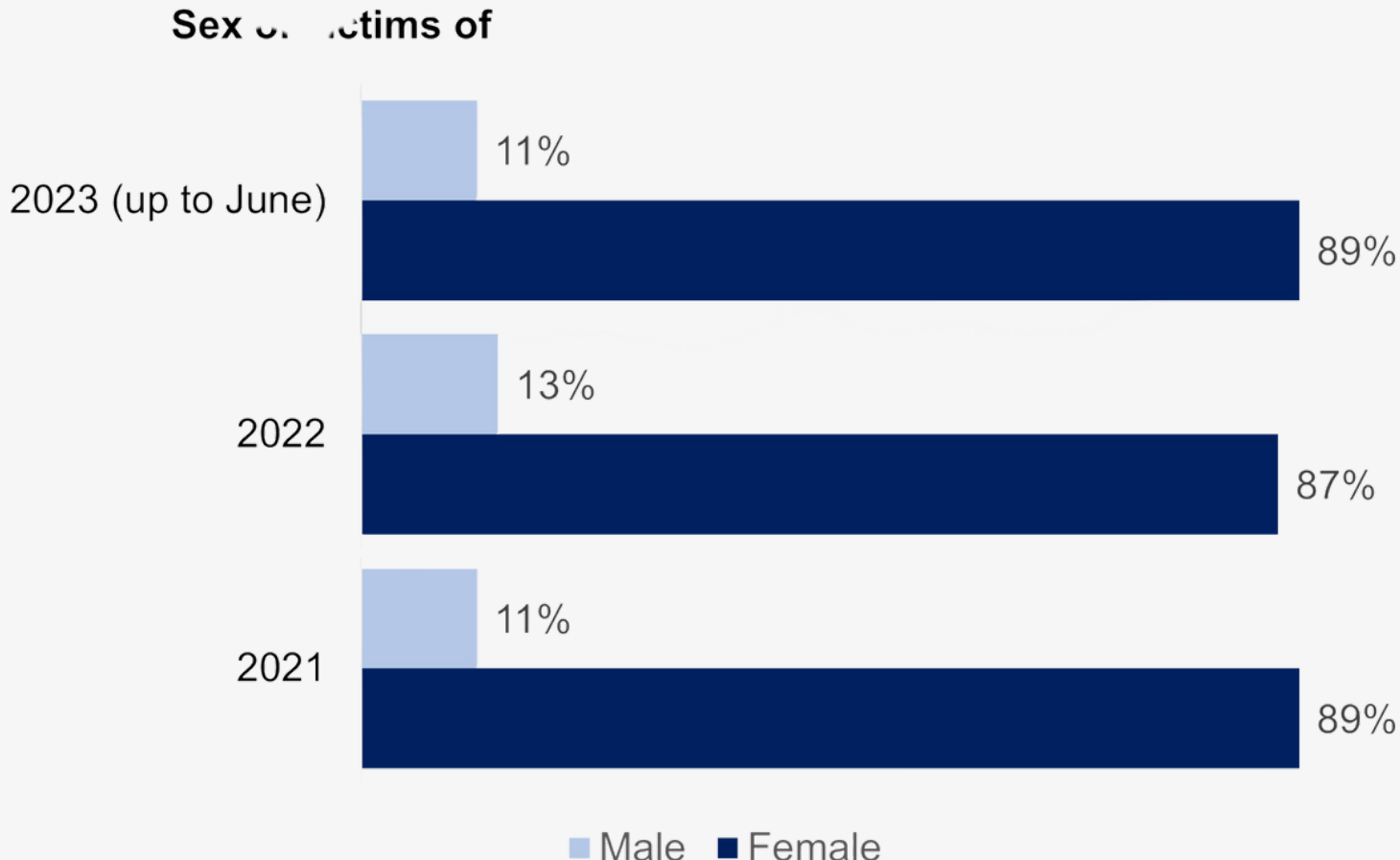


Demographics of victims of sexual offences aged under 25

It is important to recognise that sexual violence can happen to anybody, regardless of age, gender, sexuality, religion, ethnicity or socio-economic background. However, national data shows that women and girls are significantly more likely to be victims of sexual offences. ONS analysis of Home Office data shows that 85.5% of victims of reported sexual offences in the year ending March 2022 were female.

Where the sex of the victim/survivor of sexual offences in Enfield aged under 25 is recorded, they are **considerably more likely to be female**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 88% of victims of sexual offences aged under 25 were female.

For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the victim of the sexual offence was known, **61% of victims/survivors** were from **White ethnic groups**; **33%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **5%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **less than 1%** were from **other ethnic groups**.



The data does not include a breakdown of victims/survivors from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of victims for whom their ethnicity was not known/not recorded (33%) so there are limitations to this data.

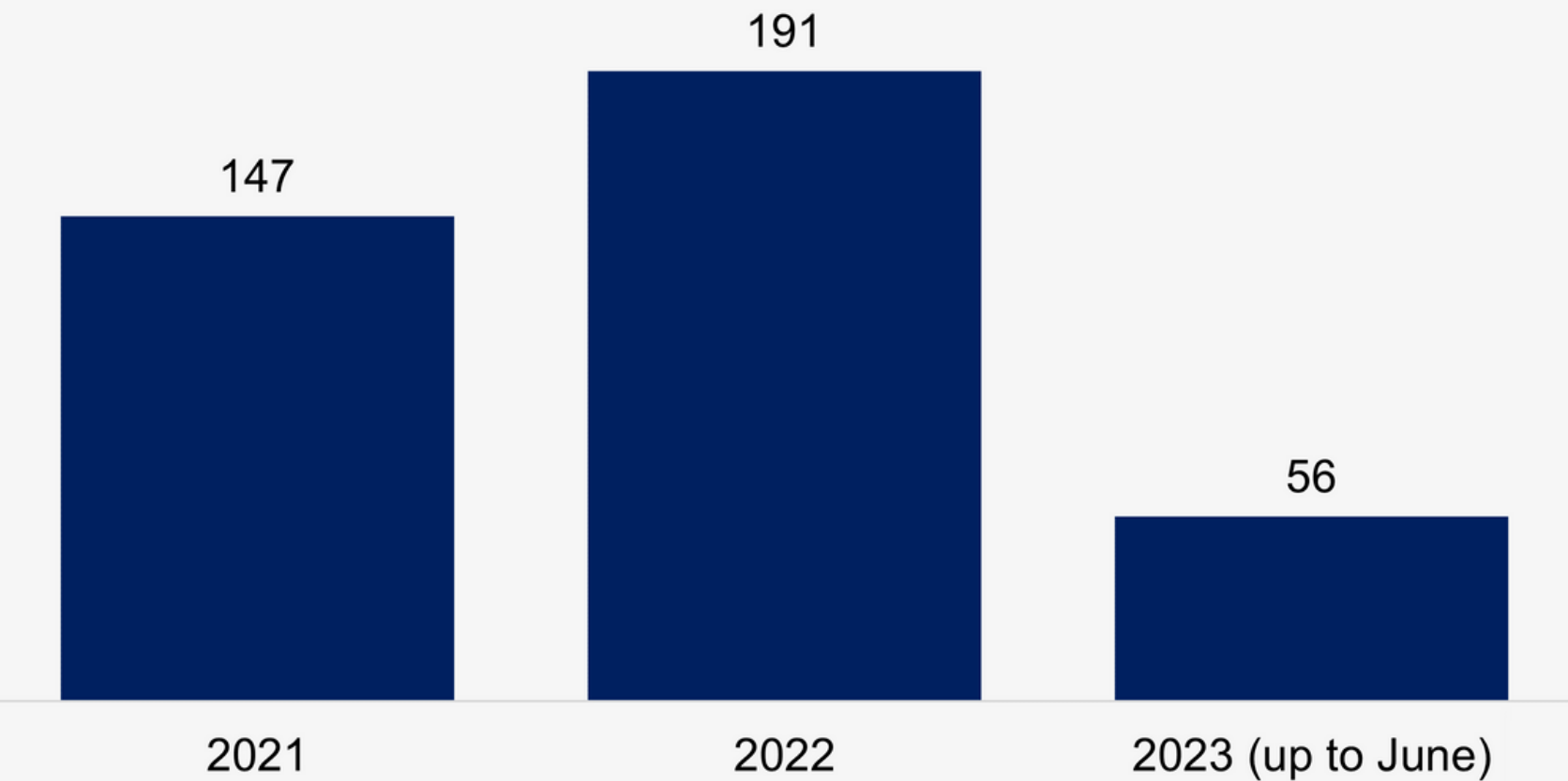


Sexual offences (suspect under 25)

Enfield saw the **highest number** of sexual offences (where suspect was under 25) reported to the police in **2022** with **191 offences**, an increase of 30% on the previous year. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **56 sexual offences (where suspect was under 25)**, a **25% decrease** from the same period in 2022.

In relation to the **rate of sexual offences** (where suspect was under 25) **per 1,000 population**, Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has fluctuated over the last 2.5 years.

Number of sexual offences where suspect was aged under 25 by year



12th highest
in London for rate of sexual offences (suspect under 25) in 2021

18th highest
in London for rate of sexual offences (suspect under 25) in 2022, a reduction from 2021

Up to June 2023, Enfield reported a rate of **0.18 sexual offences per 1,000 population** (suspect aged under 25) and is ranked **15th highest in London**.



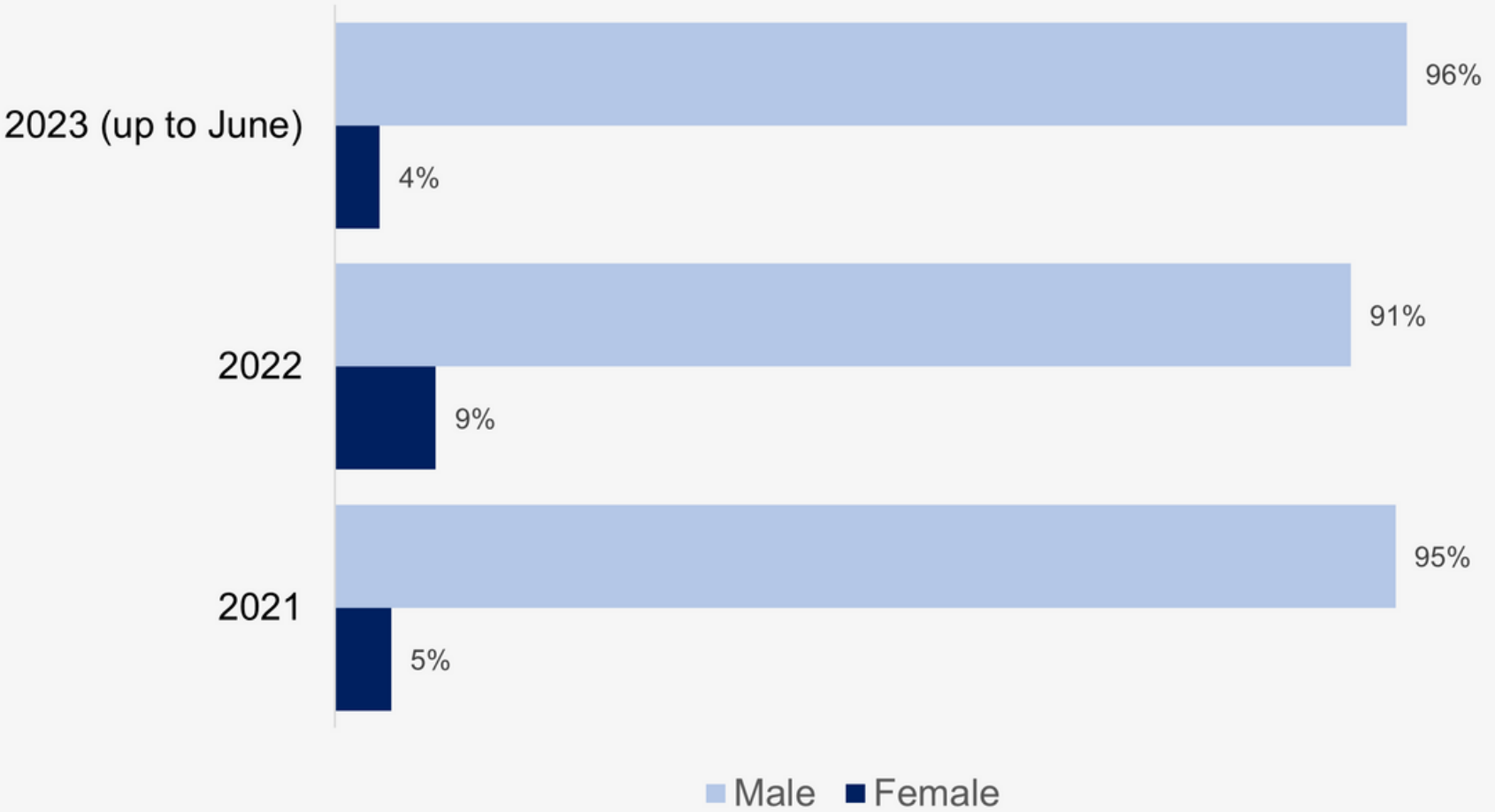
Demographics of suspects of sexual offences aged under 25

Where the sex of the suspect of sexual offences in Enfield aged under 25 was recorded, they were **considerably more likely to be male**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 93% of suspects of sexual offences aged under 25 were male.

For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the suspect of the sexual offence was known, **48% of suspects** were from **White ethnic groups**; **44%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **6%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **less than 2%** were from **other ethnic groups**.

The data does not include a breakdown of suspects from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of suspects (46%) for whom their ethnicity was not known so there are limitations to this data.

Sex of suspects of reported sexual offences aged under 25



Local services

Locally a number of services are in place to keep young people safe and reduce their risks from crime. Please see information below on some of the services/initiatives we deliver/commission.

Project Dove

- Funded through the NCL Health Inequalities Fund, the project provides a dedicated worker to provide support through a social prescribing approach to young people identified at risk of serious youth violence by their primary care network settings and schools.

Operation Engage

- Outreach youth workers are placed in Wood Green Custody Suite to provide support, signposting and mentoring to young people who come into custody at a time when they are most inclined to receiving support.

Youth Services

- Enfield Council's Youth Services deliver a strong youth offer from the borough which includes universal services from five youth centres, Summer University, mentoring, detached youth work, outreach youth support in schools and a mobile youth bus.

YouthXtra

- Programme aims to reduce reoffending in children known to Youth Justice Service. The programme ensures a holistic and personalised approach to the provision of support to young people and their families, working with them to build resilience.

Housing pilot project

- A joint project delivered between Children's Services and Housing with a focus on providing support for families with complex needs living in temporary housing and who have children involved in offending. Families are offered support with housing, parenting skills, access to employment, debt advice and health and wellbeing support.

Violence profile: Domestic abuse

National context

APRIL 2021

A legal definition of domestic abuse is introduced in the UK Government's Domestic Abuse Act. This act helps identify offences in relation to domestic abuse including controlling and coercive behaviour offences and post separation abuse as well as recognising children as victims of domestic abuse. Among other things, the act also introduced new domestic abuse protection notices and orders to further protect those experiencing abuse.

MARCH 2022

The UK Government announces their tackling domestic abuse plan. This seeks to coordinate national and local government, charities, the private sector, and individuals in their own communities to act to address domestic abuse. This strategy will prioritise prevention to prevent initial perpetration and victimisation and improve outcomes for victims and survivors of domestic abuse through working with perpetrators to reduce reoffending.

OCTOBER 2020

The introduction of new digital data consent forms by the police which reassures victims the police are only looking for specific digital evidence for the purpose of the investigation and not a full data download of their phone.

JULY 2021

The UK Government produces a violence against women strategy for the next three years. The strategy aims to: increase support for victims and survivors, see an increase in the reporting of these offences to the police as well as an increase in victim engagement with the police and a wider public service response, see a reduction the proportion of victims of these crimes withdrawing from criminal justice proceedings and increasing public confidence in the system and to increase the number of perpetrators brought to justice measured via police recorded crime and court data. .

JULY 2022

The Domestic Abuse Act guidance is published to help provide clear information on what domestic abuse is and give support to frontline professionals, including signposting to further resources as well as convey standards and best practice for agency and multi-agency response

Definitions

Domestic abuse related crimes are defined as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over (regardless of gender or sexuality) who:

- are partners
- are ex-partners
- are relatives
- have, or there has been a time when they each have had, a parental relationship in relation to the same child

Abusive behaviour directed at a person under 16 would be dealt as child abuse rather than domestic abuse, however the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 also recognises children under the age of 18 years who see, or hear, or experience the effects of abuse, as a victim of domestic abuse if they are related or have a parental relationship to the adult victim or perpetrator of the abuse.

Domestic abuse can be a single incident or an act that happens more than once, and it is not limited to physical violence. Behaviour is abusive if it consists of any of the following:

- physical or sexual abuse
- violent or threatening behaviour
- controlling or coercive behaviour
- economic abuse
- psychological, emotional or other abuse

Economic abuse means any behaviour that has a adverse effect on a person's ability to acquire, use or maintain resources such as money, transportation and utilities. It can also be controlling or coercive and can result in the victim/survivor becoming economically dependent on the perpetrator/abuser.

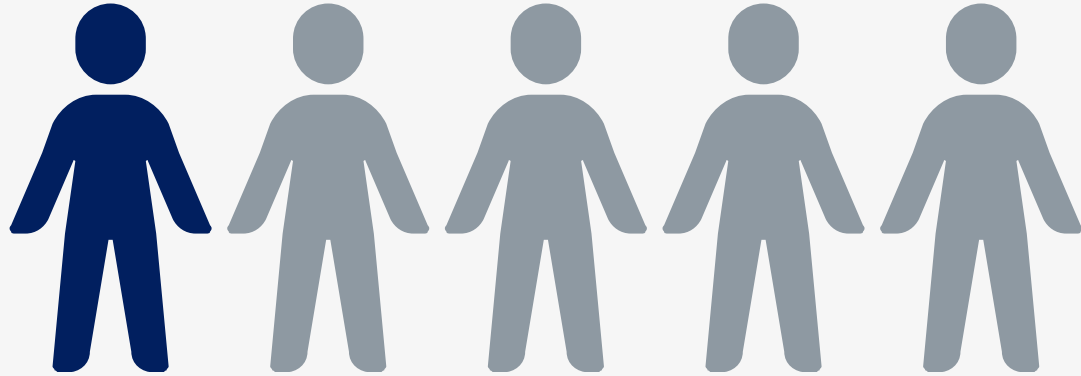
National context

Crime in England and Wales has two main data sources, the Crime Survey for England and Wales and police recorded crime. It is important to note the limitations of each source, and that face-to-face fieldwork that the CSEW relies on was disrupted by the pandemic in 2022.

The CSEW estimated 2.4 million adults aged 16 years and over experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2022 (1.7 million women and 699,000 men). This equates to a prevalence rate of approximately 5.0% of adults (6.9% women and 3.0% men).

Estimates also show a higher percentage of adults experienced domestic abuse by a partner or ex-partner (3.5%) than by a family member (2.1%) in the last year. Of those who experienced partner abuse, 84.3% experienced non-physical abuse, 12.9% experienced any sexual assault and 20.8% experienced stalking.

Approximately 1 in 5 adults aged 16 years and over (10.4 million) had experienced domestic abuse since the age of 16 years. This equates to a prevalence rate of 21.9%, or approximately one in five adults.



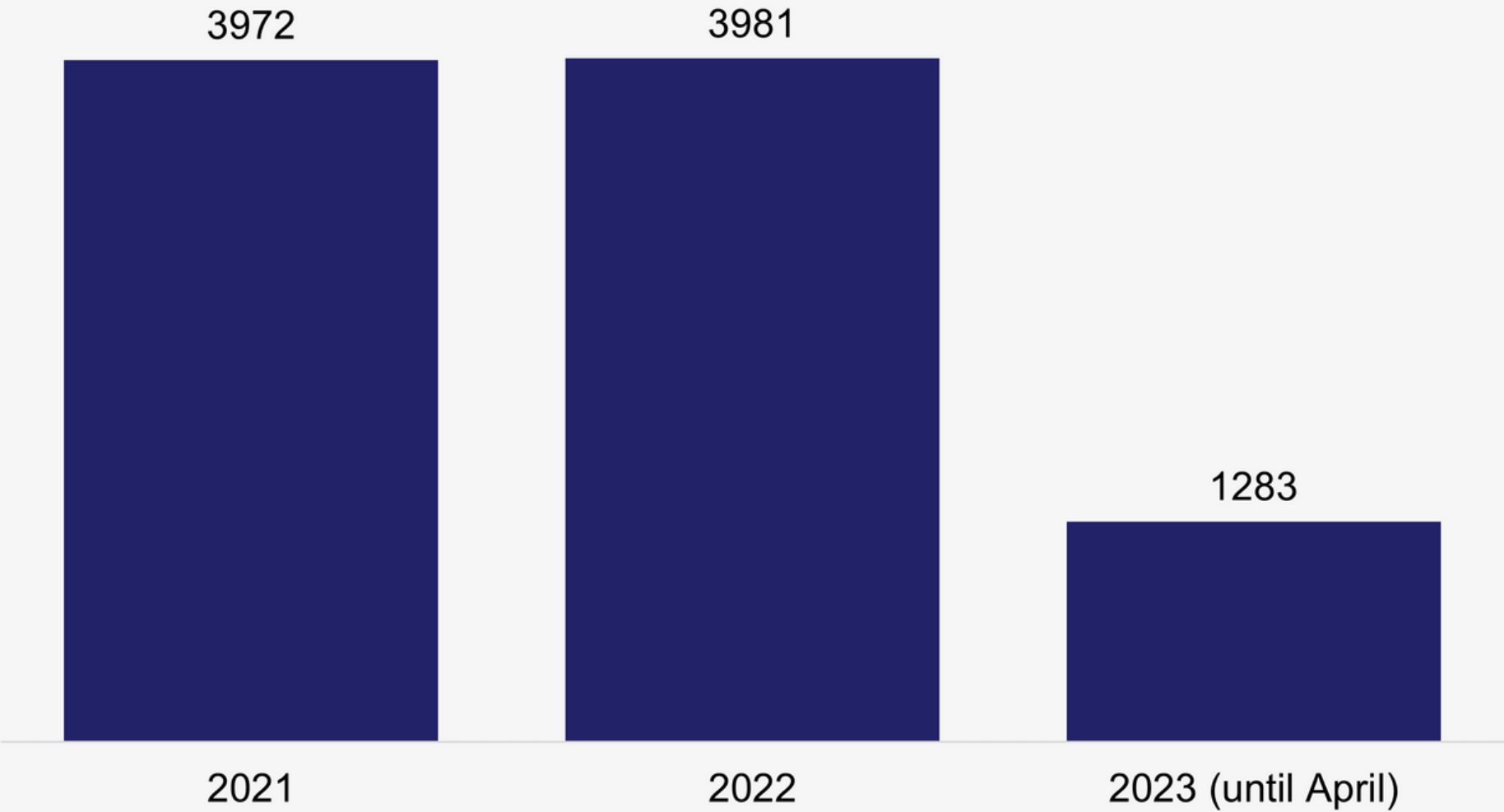
The National Domestic Abuse Helpline delivered 50,791 support sessions through phone call or live chat in the year ending March 2022, a similar number to the previous year.

Domestic abuse offences

Enfield saw the **highest number** of domestic abuse offences in **2022** with **3,981 offences**, an **increase of 0.2%** on the previous year. Similarly, London as a whole saw a 0.3% increase from 2021 to 2022.

In the most recent year up to April 2023, Enfield has reported **1,283 domestic abuse offences**, a **1.9% increase** from the same period in 2022.

Number of domestic abuse offences by year



7th highest
in London for number of domestic abuse offences in 2022 and so far in 2023

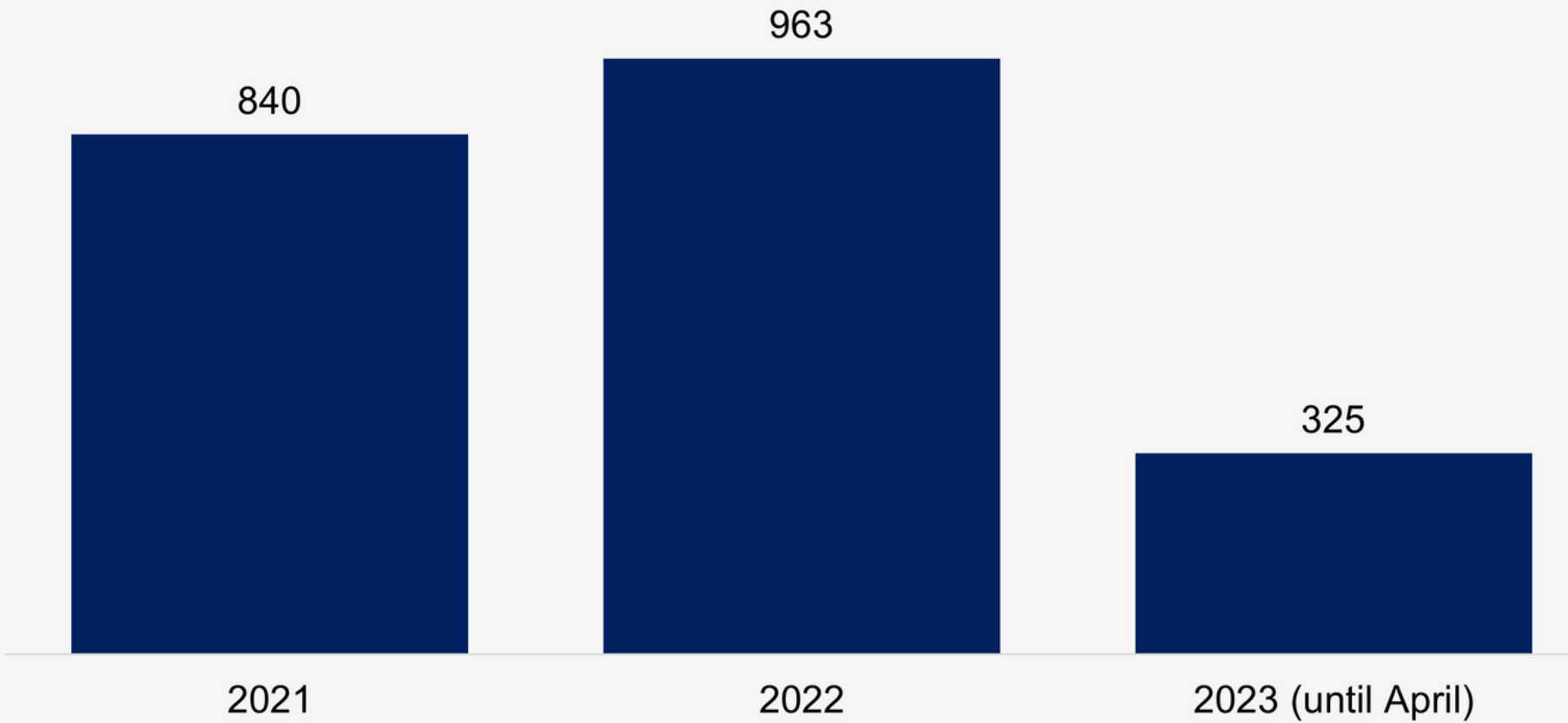
When comparing against London boroughs by volume, it is important to acknowledge that boroughs with larger populations are likely to have higher number of reported offences. When comparing the **rate of domestic abuse offences per 1,000 population**, Enfield has consistently been ranked **9th highest in London** in 2021, 2022 and 2023 (up to April).



Domestic abuse violence with injury offences

There were **963 domestic abuse violence with injury offences** in **2022**. This is an increase of **14.6%** when compared to the previous 12 months. During this same period, **London** experienced a **significantly smaller increase** of **0.6%**.

Number of domestic abuse violence with injury offences by year



4th highest
in London for volume of domestic abuse violence with injury offences in 2022

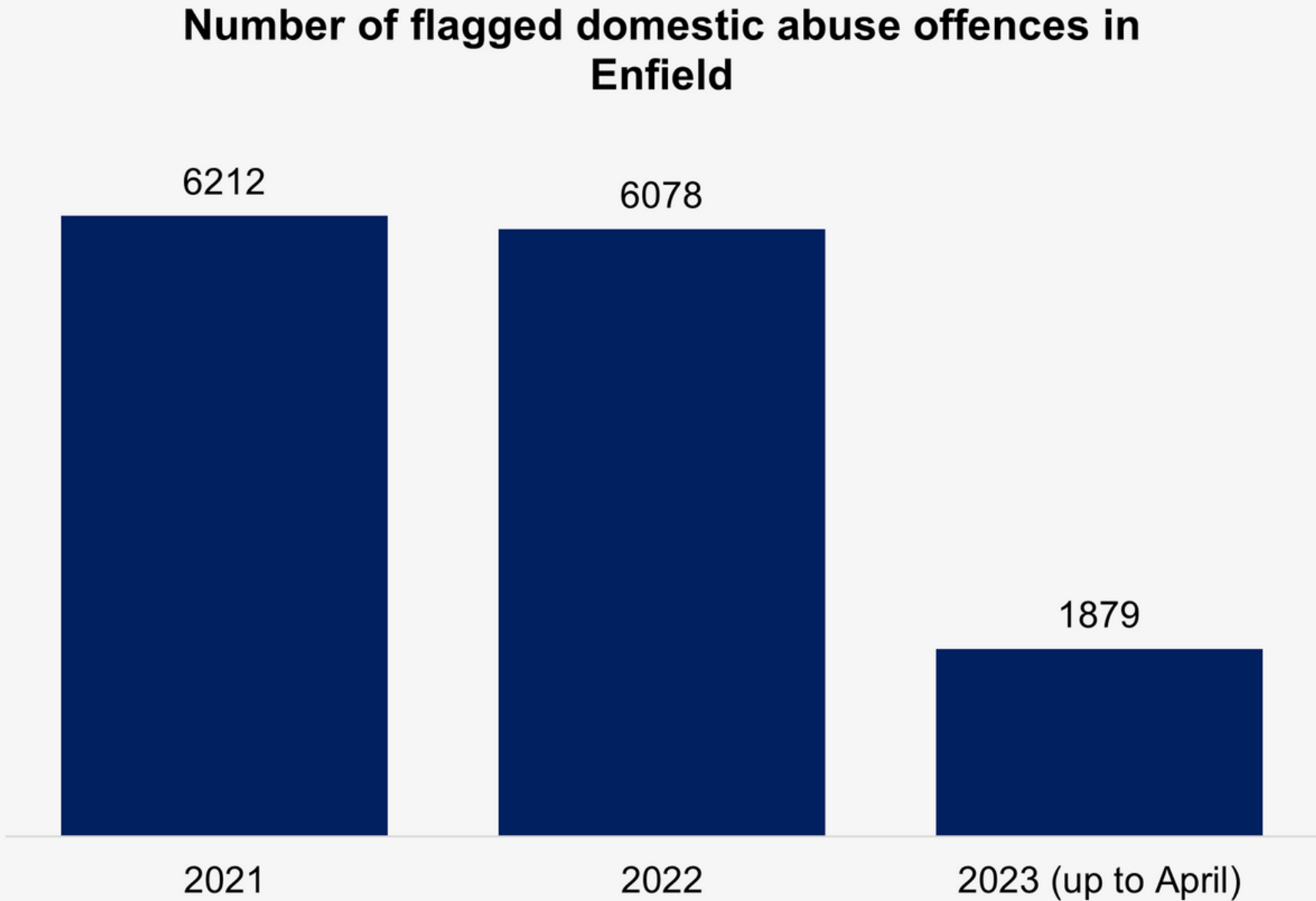
5th highest
in London for volume of domestic abuse violence with injury offence so far in 2023

When comparing the **rate of domestic abuse violence with injury offences per 1,000 population** with other London boroughs, Enfield was ranked 17th highest in 2021, 10th highest in 2022 and 8th highest up to April 2023. This suggests that the number of offences in Enfield has been increasing in comparison to other London boroughs during this period.



Domestic abuse flagged offences

When the police record a crime or incident, they can place a marker which provides additional information, e.g. if it was weapon enabled or related to domestic abuse or hate crime. These markers are known as 'flags'. Offences can have multiple flags.



In 2022 there were 134 fewer offences recorded as domestic abuse related when compared to the previous year. For the year 2023, up until April there were 1879 offences flagged as domestic abuse related.

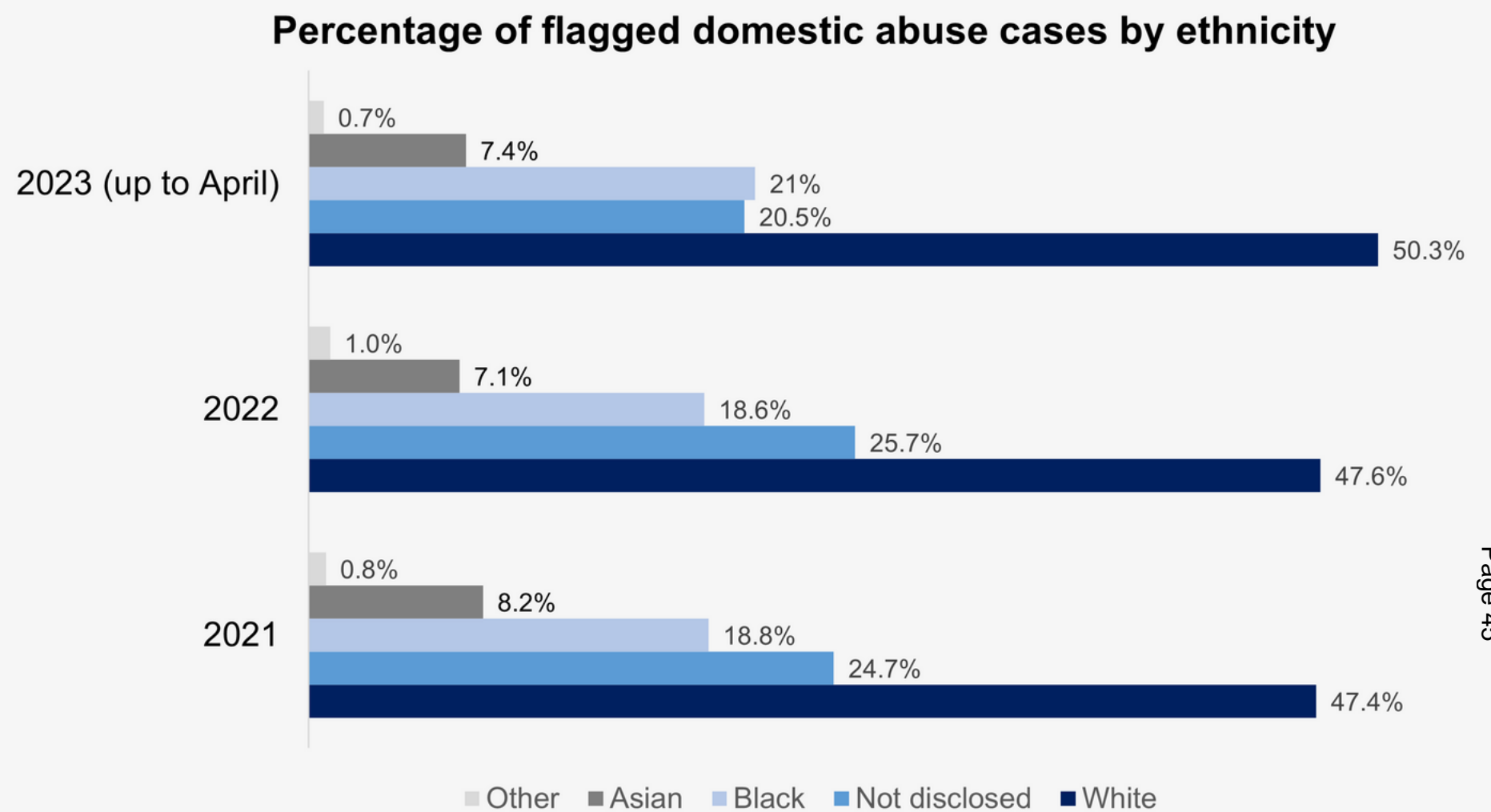
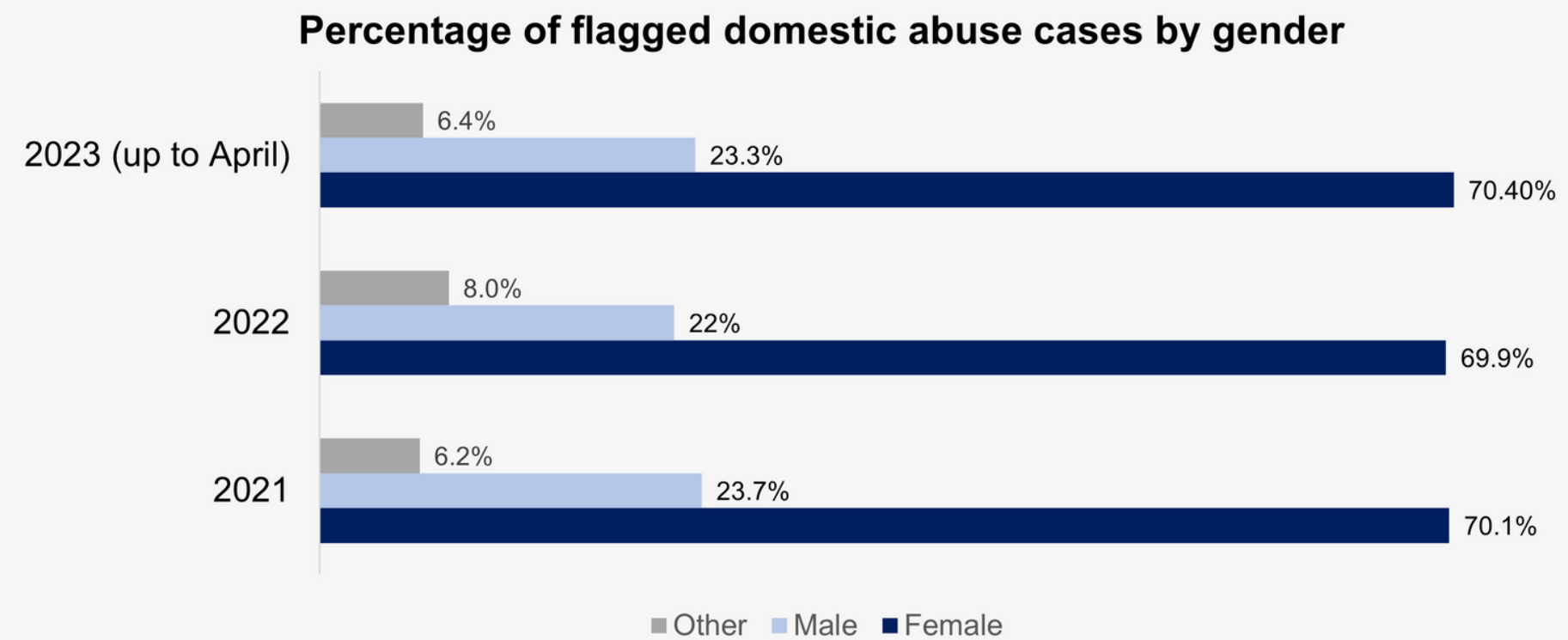
The **majority of crimes** which have a **domestic abuse flag** attached to them are in relation to **violence against the person**. In 2021, violence against the person accounted for 46.9% of flagged cases in Enfield. This increased to 47.5% of flagged cases in 2022. The number of domestic abuse flags attached to violence against the person offences in Enfield is at a similar level to that shown in London with the capital seeing 45.8% in 2021 and 47.3% in 2022 violence against the person offences with a domestic abuse flag.

Page 44

Demographics of victims/survivors

As there may be multiple offences with the same victim or many victims linked to one offence, numbers in this section will be different and duplicates are possible.

Although domestic violence can happen to anyone, the **majority** of the victims/survivors of offences where domestic abuse was given as a flag in Enfield were **female**.



Most victims/survivors of an offence with a flag of domestic abuse are of **white ethnicity** (47.4% in 2021, 47.6% in 2022 and 50.3% up to April 2023). It should be noted that ethnicity data was not disclosed for a significant number of victims/survivors.

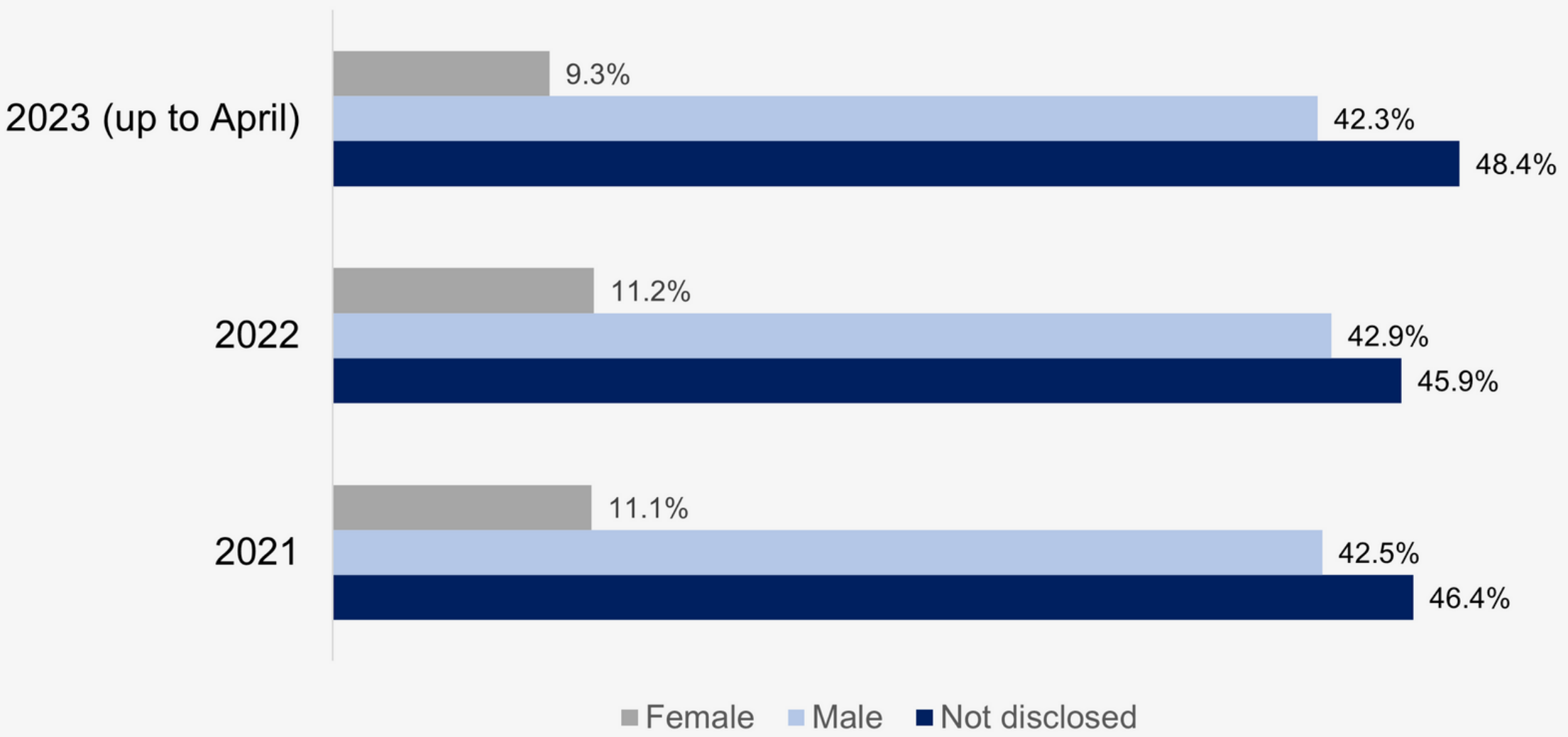
Demographics of perpetrators

Around **42%** of the offences where there was a **domestic abuse** flag had a **male** perpetrator. These figures seem to be consistent across each year.

It should be noted that data on sex was not disclosed for a high number of offences.

According to Census 2021 data, 52% of Enfield's residents are female and 48% are male.

Demographics of the perpetrators of domestic abuse



Perpetrator's relationship to victim/survivor

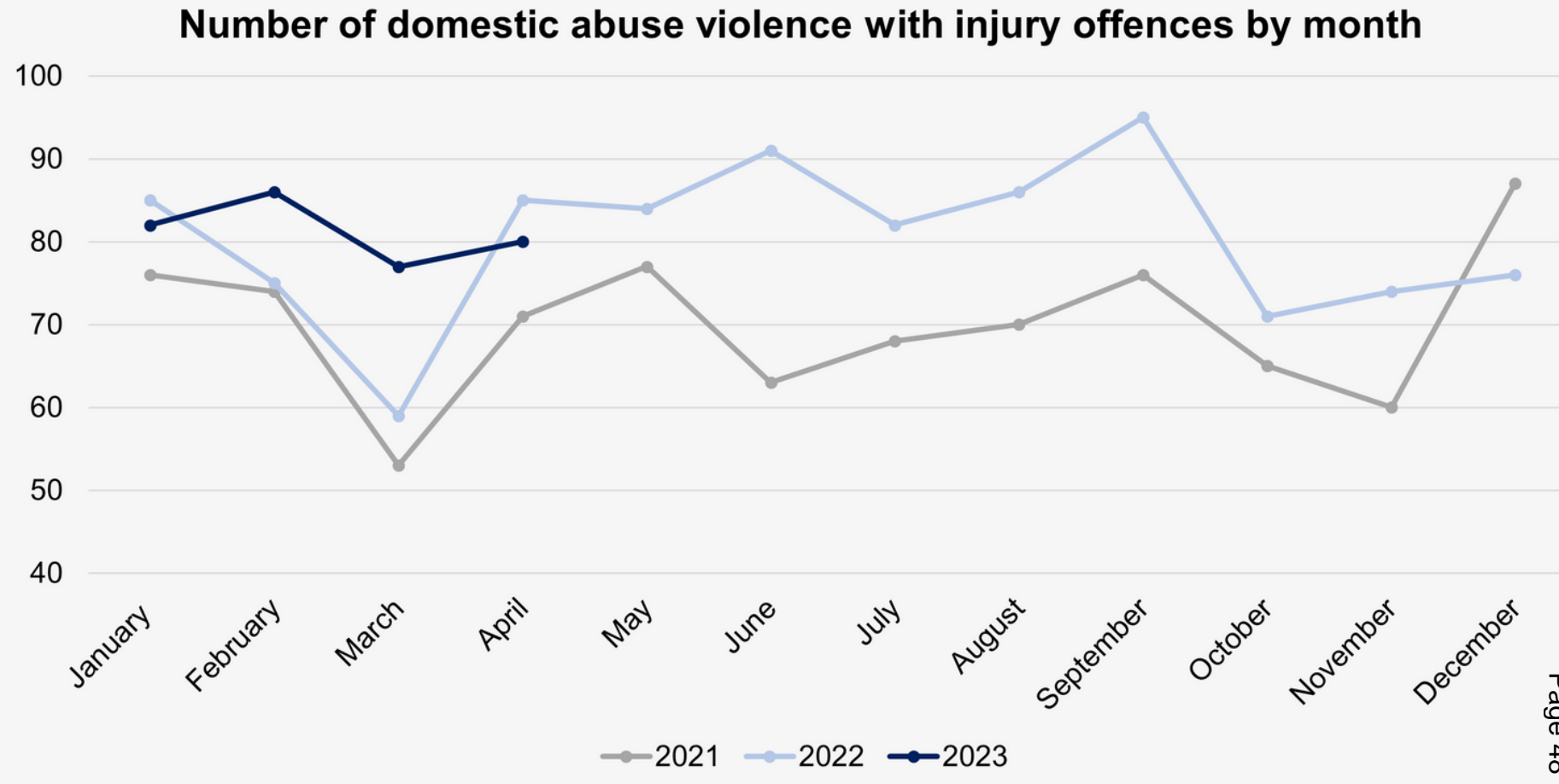
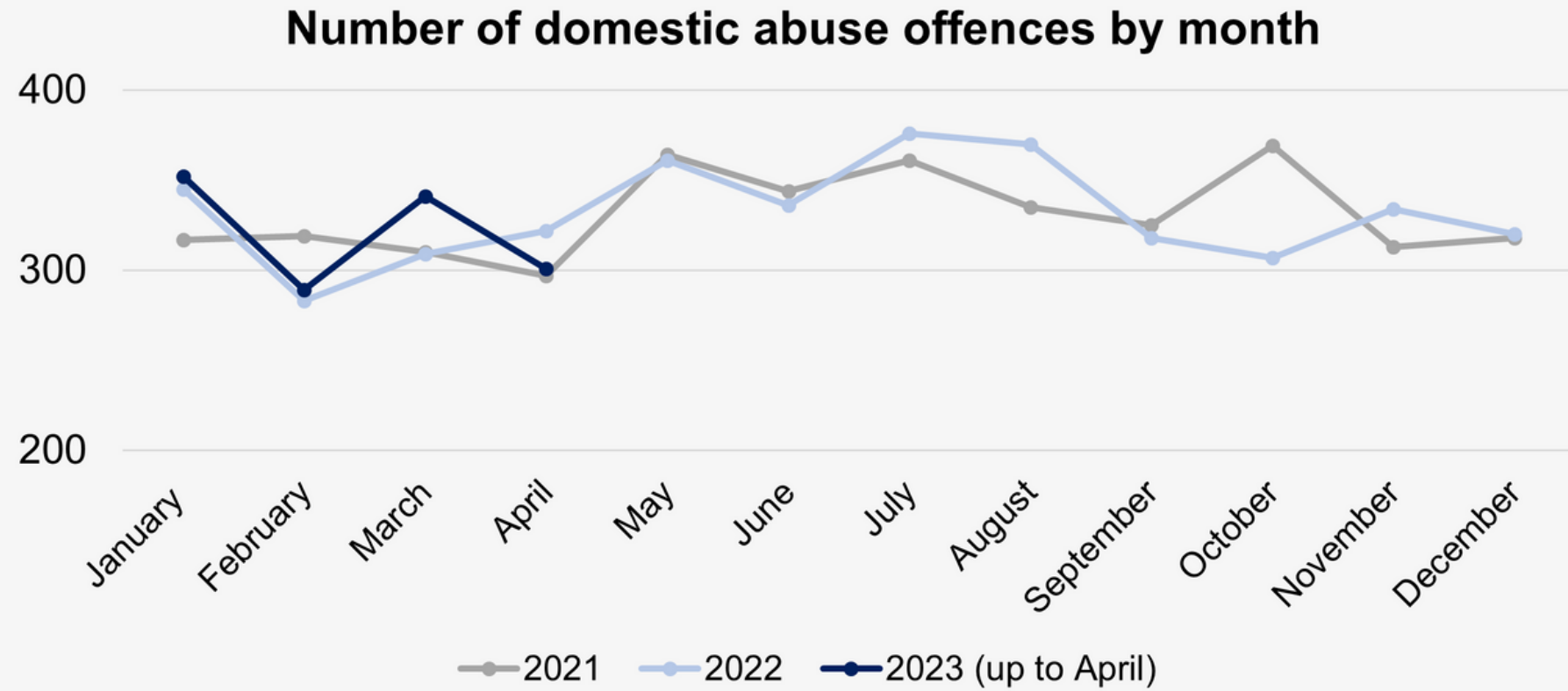
Relationship to victim/survivor	2021	2022	2023 (up to April)
Partner	1046	1056	318
Ex-Partner	1526	1449	399
Other Family	915	915	320
Known another way	75	67	11
Not known	107	131	34
Not disclosed	2543	2460	797

The **majority of offences** where a domestic abuse flag was given the **victim and perpetrator were known to each other**. There were very few cases recorded where the perpetrator was an acquaintance or not known to the victim.

Where the victim and perpetrator knew each other, they were **most likely to be partners or ex-partners**. It should be noted that the victim/survivor's relationship to the perpetrator was not disclosed in a high number of cases.

Profile of domestic abuse

Enfield saw an **increase** in domestic abuse incidents reported in the **summer months**. **July and August 2022** were the months with the **highest** number of offences with **376** and **370** incidents reported respectively. **October 2021** also saw a **high** number of domestic abuse cases recorded, with **369** offences. There was a **16.8% decrease** in the number of offences in **October 2022**, with **307** offences reported.

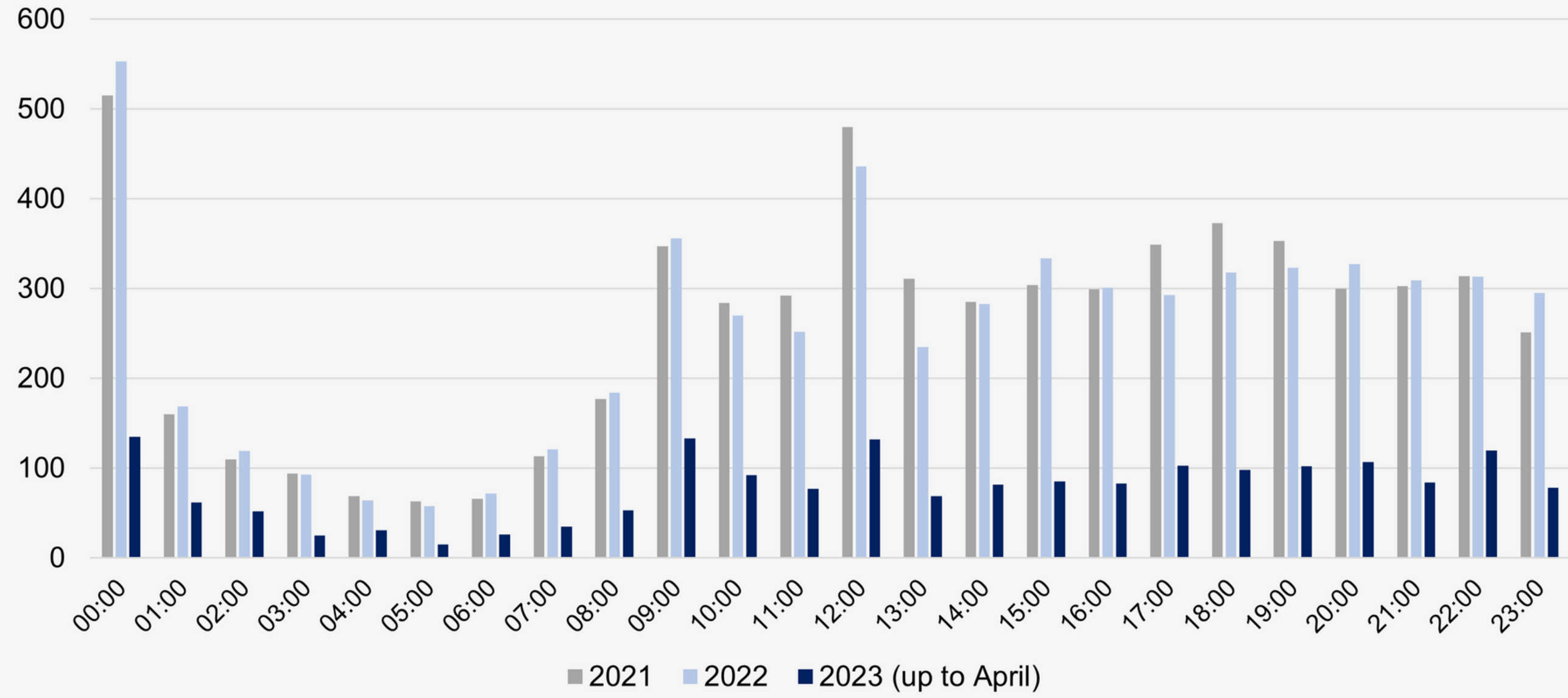


Enfield saw an **increase** in domestic abuse violence with injury offences **between 2021 and 2022**. This is particularly noticeable in **June** with an **increase of 28 offences between 2021 and 2022**. In both **2021 and 2022** March had the **lowest** number of flagged domestic abuse cases with **53 and 59** offences, respectively. **March 2023** is also the **lowest** volume month so far in 2023 with **77** cases (although this is still a much higher volume than the previous two years).

Profile of domestic abuse

Both in **2021 and 2022**, there were **significantly higher** instances of offenses recorded at **midnight and midday** (caution should be taken as this may be a reporting default). Spikes were also observed around **9am, 3pm, and the early evening hours (5-7pm)**. Fewer cases were reported during the **early morning and morning hours (1-8am)**.

Number of flagged domestic abuse offences by time committed



Page 49

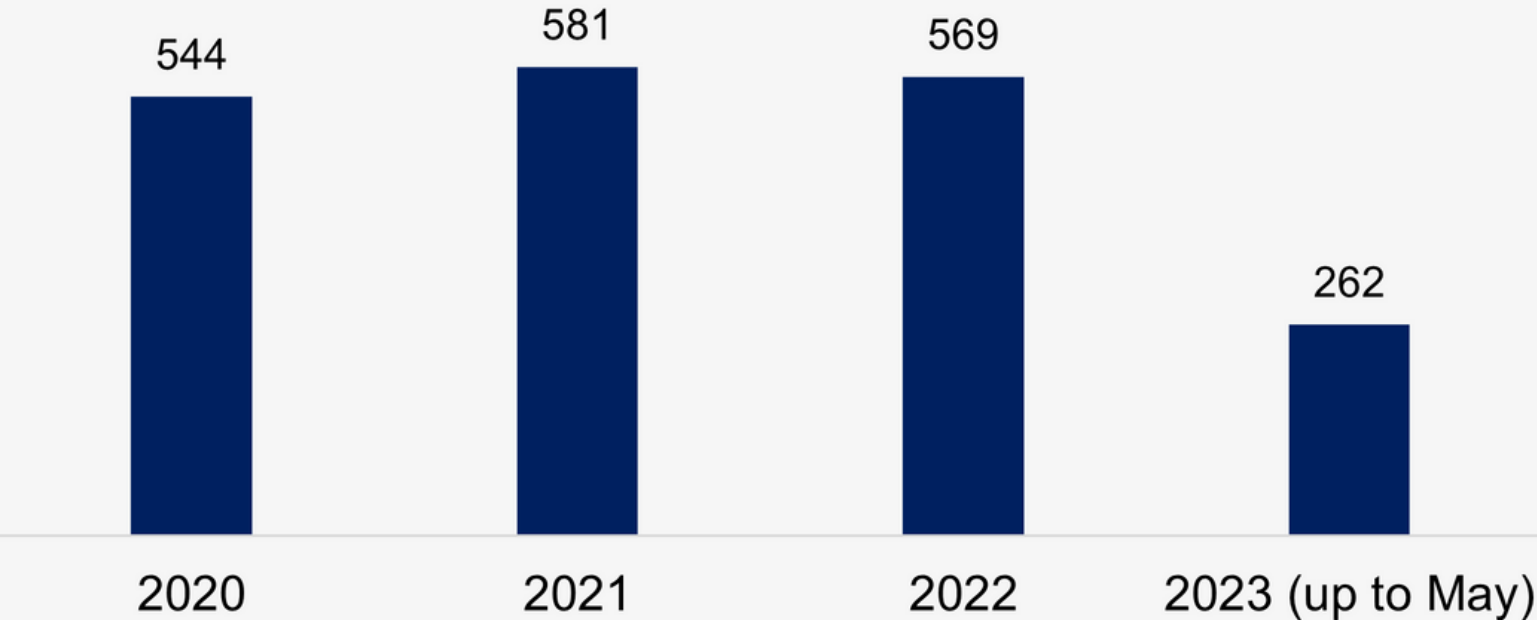
Enfield MARAC and CIFA data

Enfield’s multi agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) is where partners meet to discuss and share information on the **highest risk** domestic abuse cases with an aim to safeguard victims. Enfield MARAC examines over **500** cases each year. Up to May 2023, **262** cases have been discussed at MARAC, with **71 repeat referrals (27.1% of cases)**.

Enfield is part of the ‘Culturally, Integrated Family Approach’ (CIFA) programme which works with domestic abuse perpetrators from ethnicity minority communities through a focused, coordinated family and community approach.

There have been 77 perpetrators engaged in CIFA programmes since September 2021. Most perpetrators enrolled in CIFA programmes are men aged between 21 and 50 years of age.

Number of cases discussed at MARAC



Local services

Independent Domestic Violence Advocates

- An IDVA is a specialist professional who works with victims and survivors of domestic abuse. They support victims/survivors with everything they need to become safe and rebuild their life. In Enfield, we have commissioned a team of 6 IDVAs and a part time floating support worker who work with high-risk victims of domestic abuse. We also have 2 IDVAs who work with the police and support men and women fleeing domestic abuse. Between January to December 2022, over 900 referrals were received by our IDVA service.

Refuge

- We currently fund a 21-bed refuge in the borough to provide support to survivors of domestic abuse.

Domestic Abuse Hub

- The Domestic Abuse Hub helpline operates during weekdays, providing tailored advice to victims and referring them to other agencies for further support.

Perpetrator programme

- Enfield Council has worked with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime to secure £1.46m in funding to expand a two-year programme to tackle violence against women and girls to more boroughs across the capital. This comes following the success of the council's pioneering pilot scheme, and nine boroughs will now access this funding and begin rolling out their own programmes. The programme works with domestic abuse perpetrators to change their behaviours and reduce reoffending.

Locks and bolts scheme

- This scheme is available for individuals who have been a victim of crime - this can include repeat victims of burglary, domestic abuse or cases where the victim is vulnerable to further crime due to vulnerability factors. The service works with vulnerable clients & their families to enable people to feel safe in their own homes by installing safety enhancing measures at their property. Between April 22 – March 23 the scheme has supported 71 residents.

Housing

- Enfield has a specialist domestic abuse team in housing to support victims who are fleeing domestic abuse with housing issues.

Integrated Care Board

- The ICB commission IRIS (Identification and Referral to increase safety) to provide training to GPs about the signs of domestic abuse and how to sensitively and safely support patients who may be victims.

Violence profile: Sexual violence

Definitions

Sexual violence

The World Health Organisation defines sexual violence as "any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. It includes rape, defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object, attempted rape, unwanted sexual touching and other non-contact forms."

Sexual offences

Sexual offences, as recorded by the police, cover a range of different crime types. The offences are broadly recorded into two groups: rape and other sexual offences.

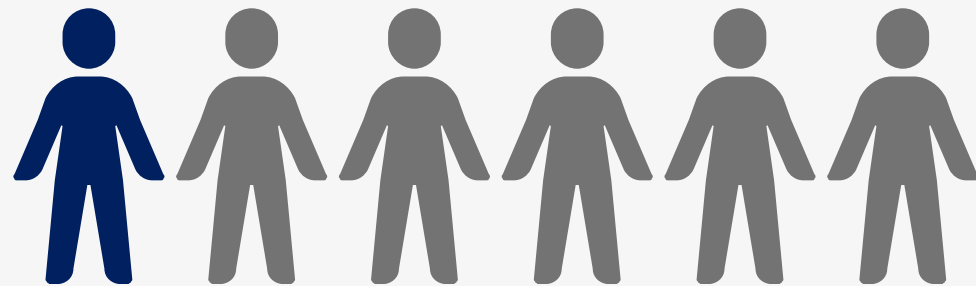
Violence against women and girls

The United Nations defines violence against women and girls as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."

National context

It can be challenging to gather accurate data about the prevalence of sexual violence on a local level due to high levels of underreporting.

Data from the 2020 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) showed that **fewer than one in six (16%) victims** of sexual assault by rape or penetration **told the Police**.



30% of victims **told someone in an official position**, be that the Police, health professional, legal professional, local council or other government agency.

While some victims/survivors disclose their experience to a friend, relative, colleague or professional, the CSEW estimated that just over **30% of victims/survivors do not tell anyone**.

Nationally, the volume of sexual offences recorded by the police has been increasing over the last decade although the numbers remain well below the number of victims estimated by the annual CSEW.

The latest CSEW estimated that **1.1 million adults** aged 16 and over **experienced sexual assault** in the year ending March 2022 (798,000 women and 275,000 men). This equates to a prevalence rate of approximately **2.3% of adults (3.3% of women and 1.2% of men)**.

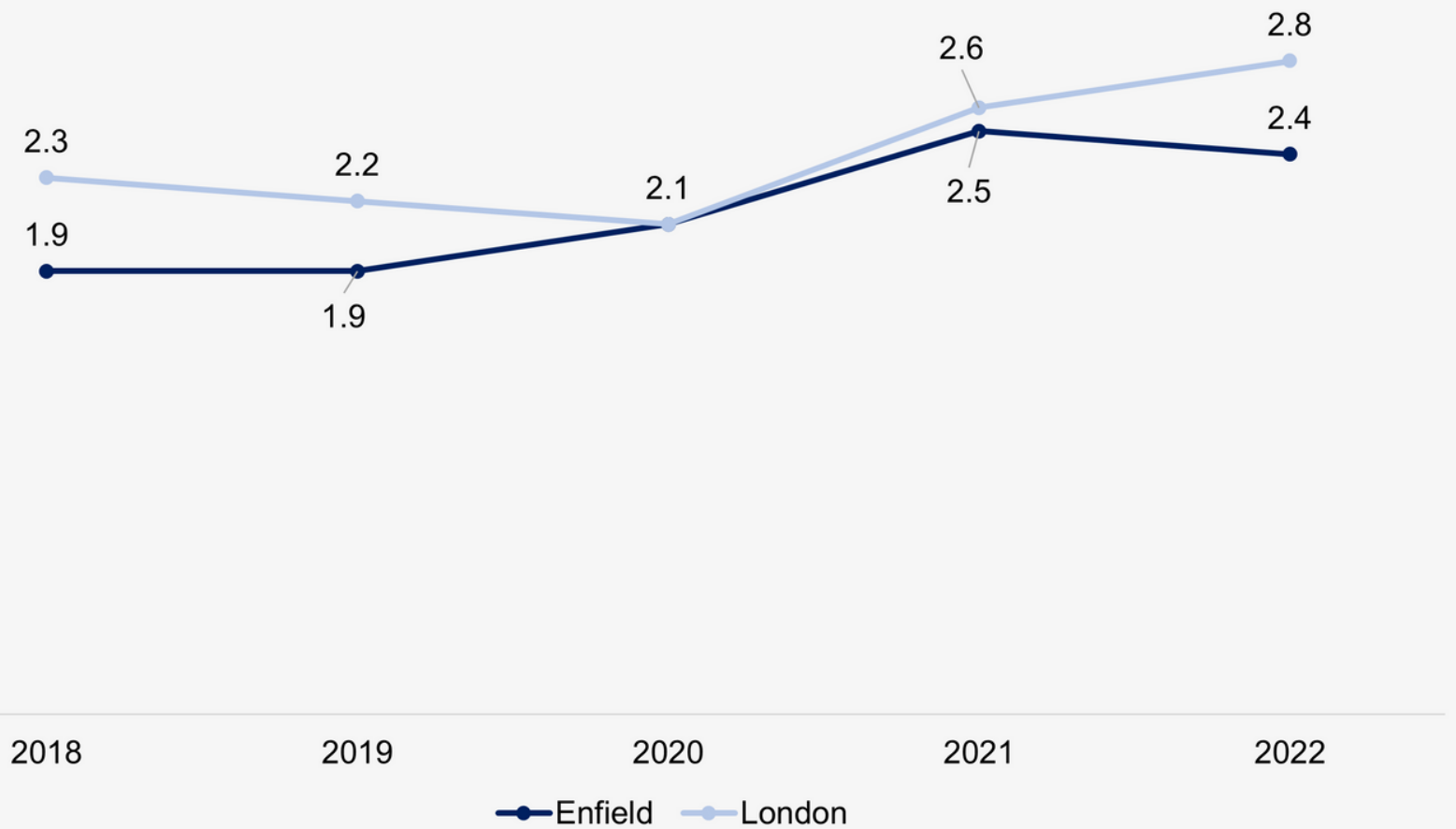
The year ending March 2022 CSEW showed that an estimated 7.9 million (16.6%) adults aged 16 years and over had experienced sexual assault since the age of 16 years. Unwanted sexual touching was more common than any other type of sexual assault, with 13.0% of adults aged 16 years and over experiencing it since the age of 16 years, equivalent to an estimated 6.2 million victims



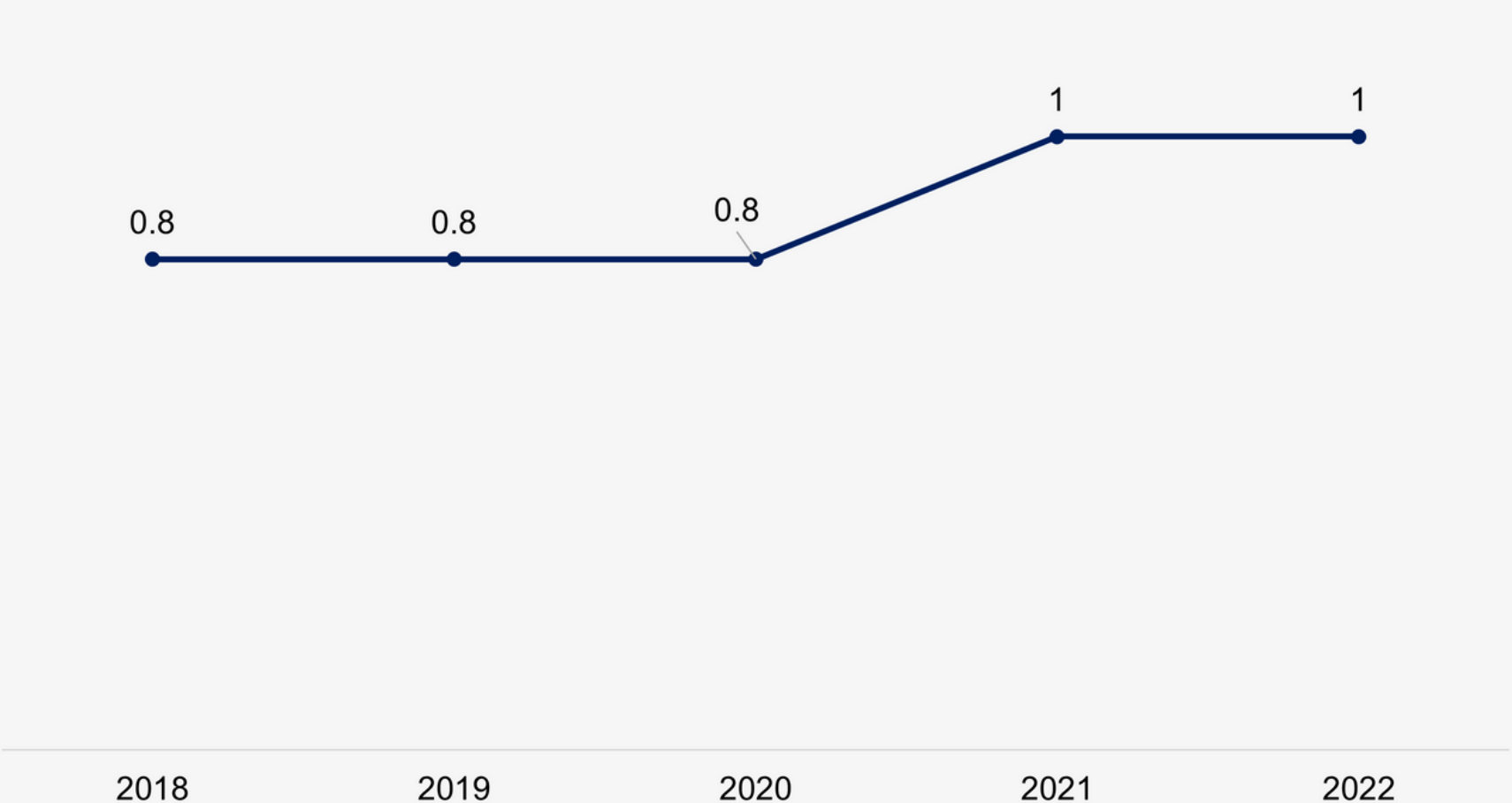
Trends

The charts below track the rate of sexual offences recorded by the police per 1,000 population. As the chart shows, there has been a steady increase in the rate of sexual offences between 2018 and 2022 both in Enfield and London overall. The rate of rape offences has also increased but not to the same level. An increase in the volume/rate of sexual and rape offences recorded does not necessarily mean that more sexual offences have been perpetrated but can mean that victims/survivors have been more likely to report what happened to them to the police. As the ONS points out, this may reflect a number of factors, including the impact of high-profile incidents, media coverage, and campaigns on people's willingness to report incidents to the police, as well as a potential increase in the number of victims.

Rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population



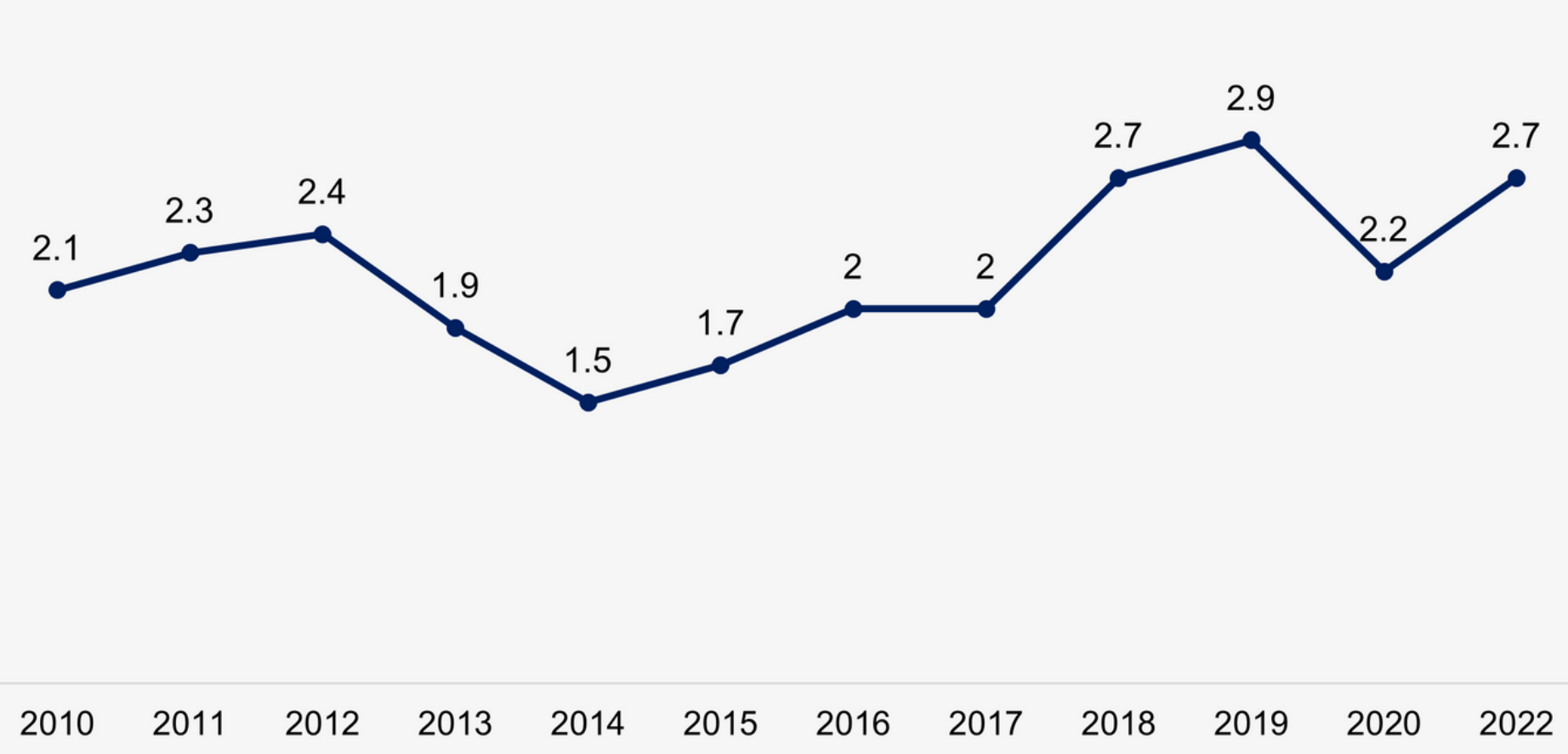
Rate of rape offences per 1,000 population



Trends

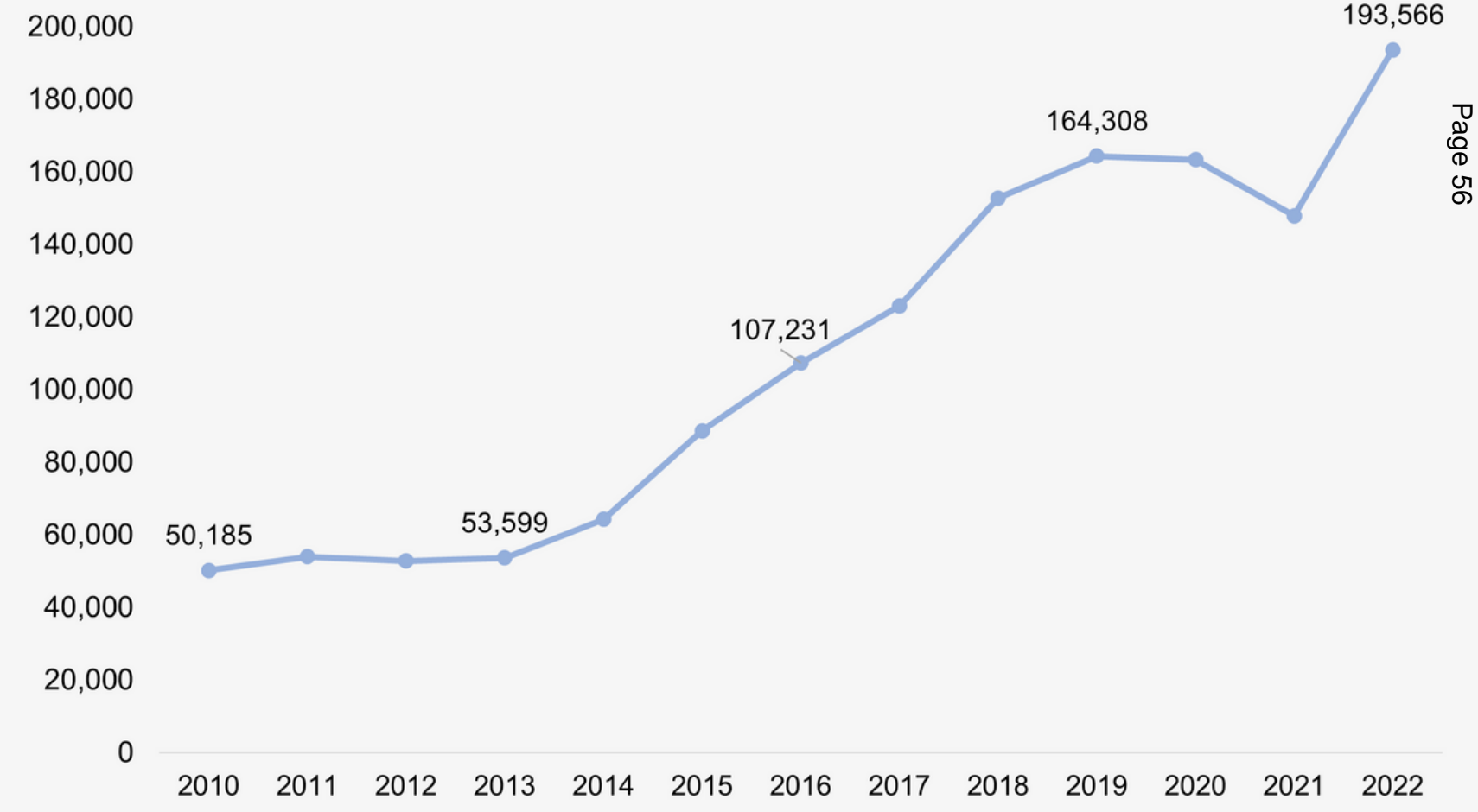
The Crime Survey for England and Wales is a more reliable indicator of long-term trends in sexual violence than police recorded crime data. The prevalence rate of sexual assault among adults aged 16 to 59 years has fluctuated between 1.5% and 2.9% over the last 12 years, with a significant increase seen between the year ending March 2014 (1.5%) and the latest data for the year ending March 2022 (2.7%).

Prevalence of sexual assault in the last year, among adults aged 16 to 59 years, England and Wales, year ending March 2010 to year ending March 2022



Police recorded sexual offences have increased considerably since 2010. In the year ending March 2022, the police recorded 193,566 sexual offences in England and Wales, the highest level recorded. The increases in police recorded sexual offences seen in recent years largely reflect improvements made by the police in how they record these crimes and an increased willingness of victims to come forward and report.

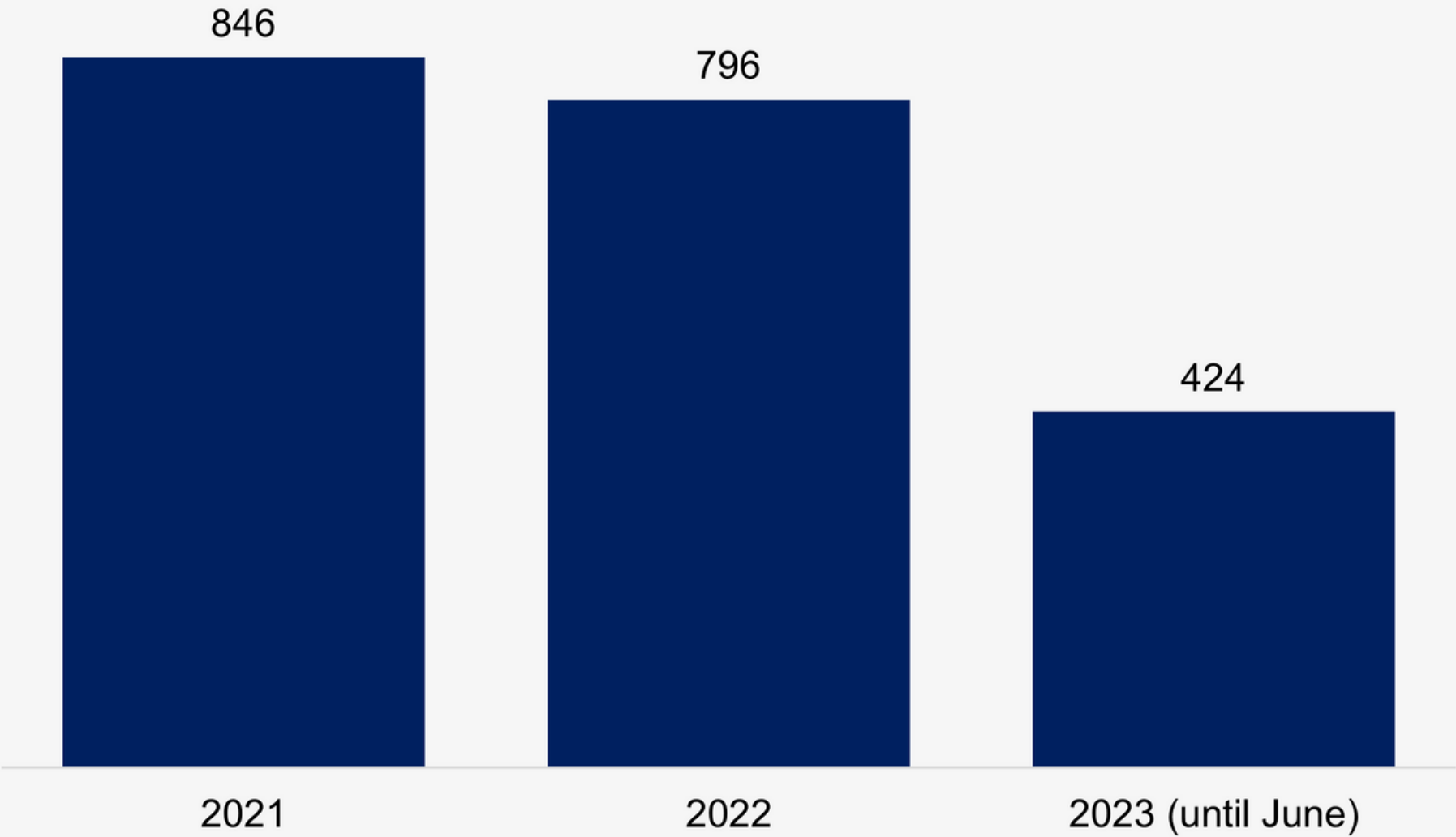
Police recorded sexual offences, England and Wales, year ending March 2010 to year ending March 2022



Sexual offences

Enfield saw the **highest number** of sexual offences reported to the police in **2021** with **846**. Enfield reported a slight decrease of 5.9% between 2021 and 2022. In the most recent year up to June 2023, Enfield has reported **424 sexual offences**, a **4.9% increase** from the same period in 2022.

Number of Sexual Offences by year



When comparing against London boroughs by volume, it is important to acknowledge that boroughs with larger populations are likely to have higher number of reported offences. When comparing the **rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population**, Enfield ranks considerably lower. Enfield was ranked 16th in 2021, 19th in 2022 and 17th in 2023 (up to June).

14th highest
in London for number of sexual offences in 2022 and so far in 2023

19th highest
in London for rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population in 2022

Up to June 2023, Enfield reported a rate of **1.3 sexual offences per 1,000 population**.



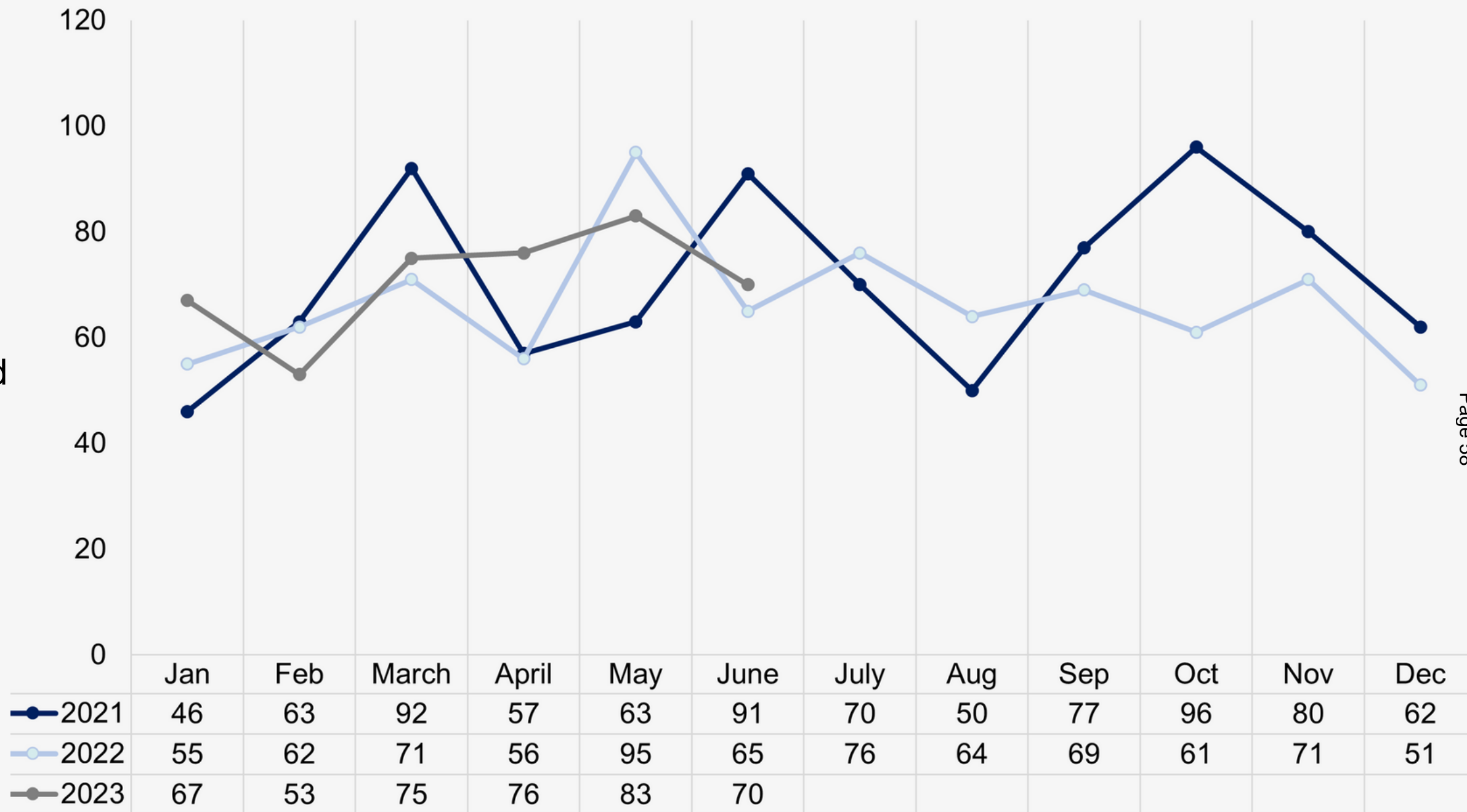
Sexual offences

The chart shows the number of sexual offences in Enfield by month. March and June 2021 saw an increase in the number of cases with 92 and 91 offences reported respectively. This coincides with relaxations in Covid-19 restrictions. An increase was also reported in October 2021 with 96 offences.

May 2022 saw a similar increase with 95 reported offences but the rest of 2022 showed a gradual decrease in reported offences. May 2023 again showed a higher level of offences when compared to the other months in 2023. However, the number of offences did not reach levels seen in the previous year.

It is difficult to conclusively comment on specific trends in reported sexual offences. An increase in recorded sexual offences may reflect the impact of high-profile incidents, media coverage and campaigns on people's willingness to report incidents to the police.

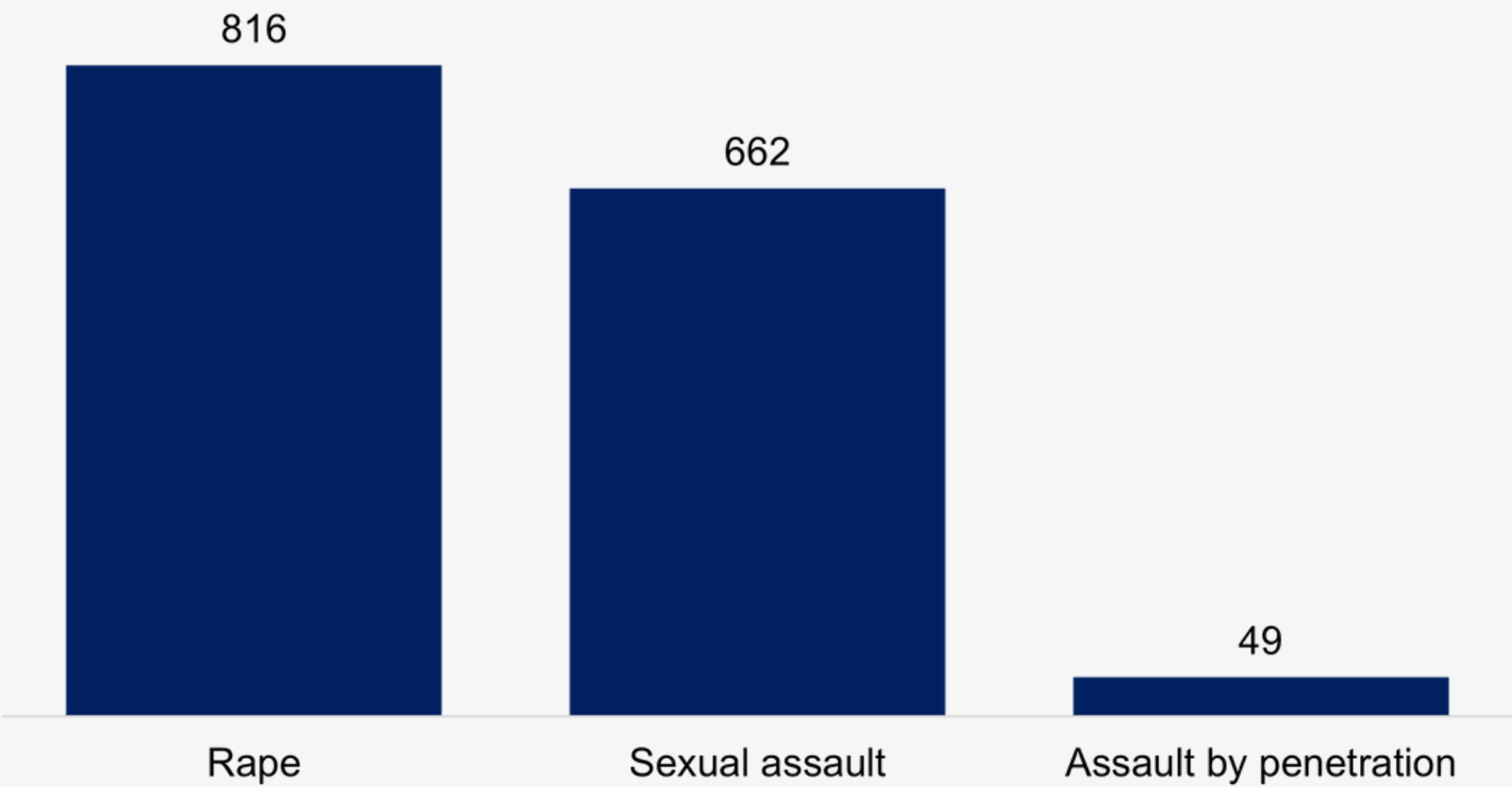
Number of sexual offences by month



Sexual offence types and flagged offences

Between January 2021 and June 2023, **rape offences** were the **most commonly reported sexual offence type** in Enfield with 816 rape offences recorded in that period, representing **39% of all sexual offences**. When considering rate of rape offences per 1,000 population, Enfield recorded the 15th highest rate out of the 32 London boroughs in 2021, 20th highest in 2022 and 21st highest up to June 2023.

Number of rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault offences (January 2021 – June 2023)



When the police record a crime or incident, they can place a marker which provides additional information, e.g. if it was weapon enabled or related to domestic abuse or hate crime. These markers are known as 'flags'. Offences can have multiple flags.

In the period January 2021 - June 2023, if a flag was added to a sexual offence it was most likely in relation to domestic abuse. **15%** of total offences had a **domestic abuse flag**.

There was a total of **28 weapon related flags** (knife, section one firearm or corrosive substance is used, threatened or intimidated) connected to sexual offences in the period January 2021 - June 2023.

Modern slavery is defined as the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women or men through the use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability, deception or other means for the purpose of exploitation. Fewer than 1% of offences had a **modern day slavery flag**.

Page 59

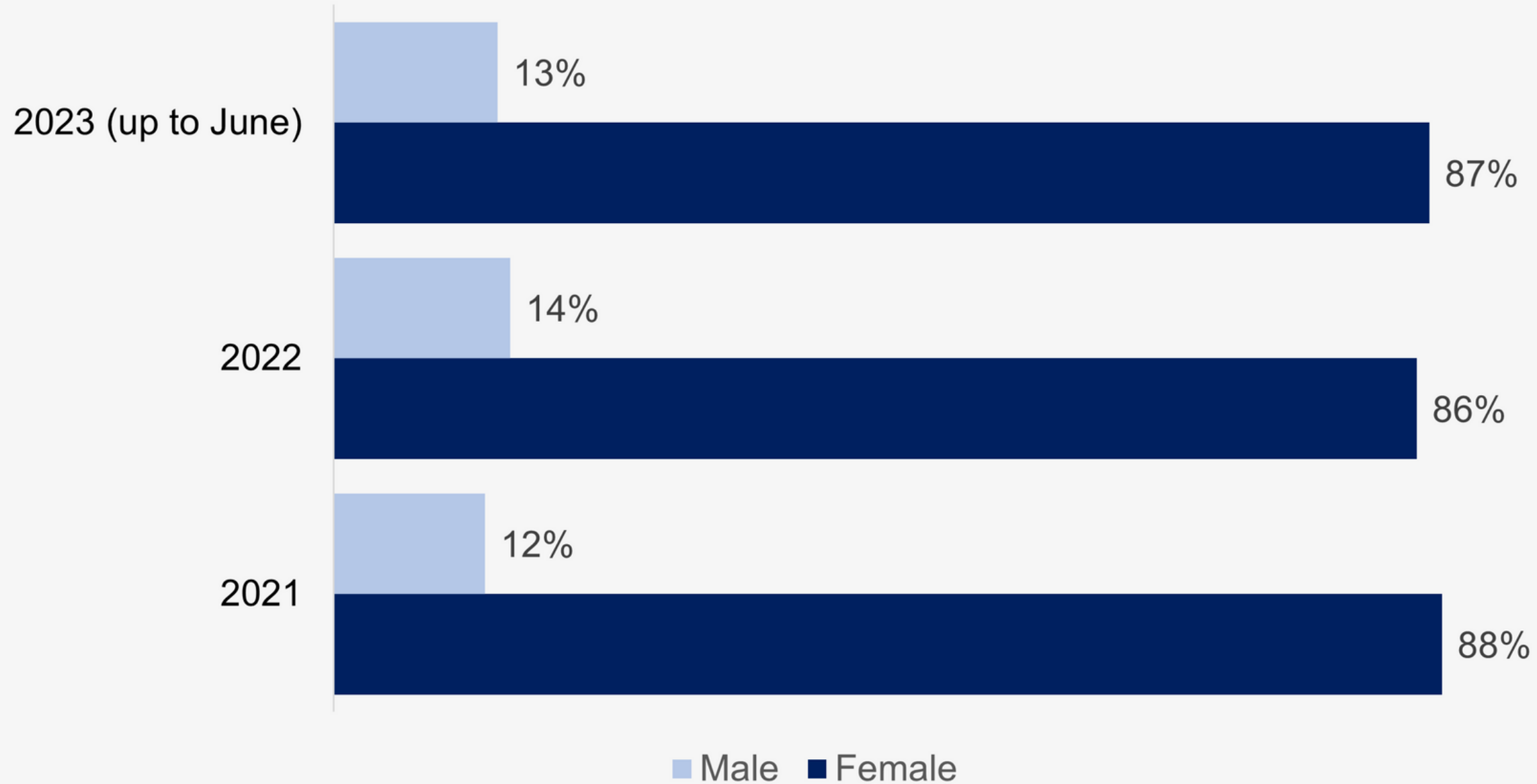


Demographics of victims/survivors

It is important to recognise that sexual violence can happen to anybody, regardless of age, gender, sexuality, religion, ethnicity or socio-economic background. However, national data shows that women and girls are significantly more likely to be victims of sexual offences. ONS analysis of Home Office data shows that 85.5% of victims of reported sexual offences in the year ending March 2022 were female.

In line with national data, victims/survivors of sexual offences in Enfield are **considerably more likely to be female**. Between January 2021 - June 2023, 86% of victims of sexual offences were female. According to Census 2021 data, 52% of Enfield's residents are female and 48% are male.

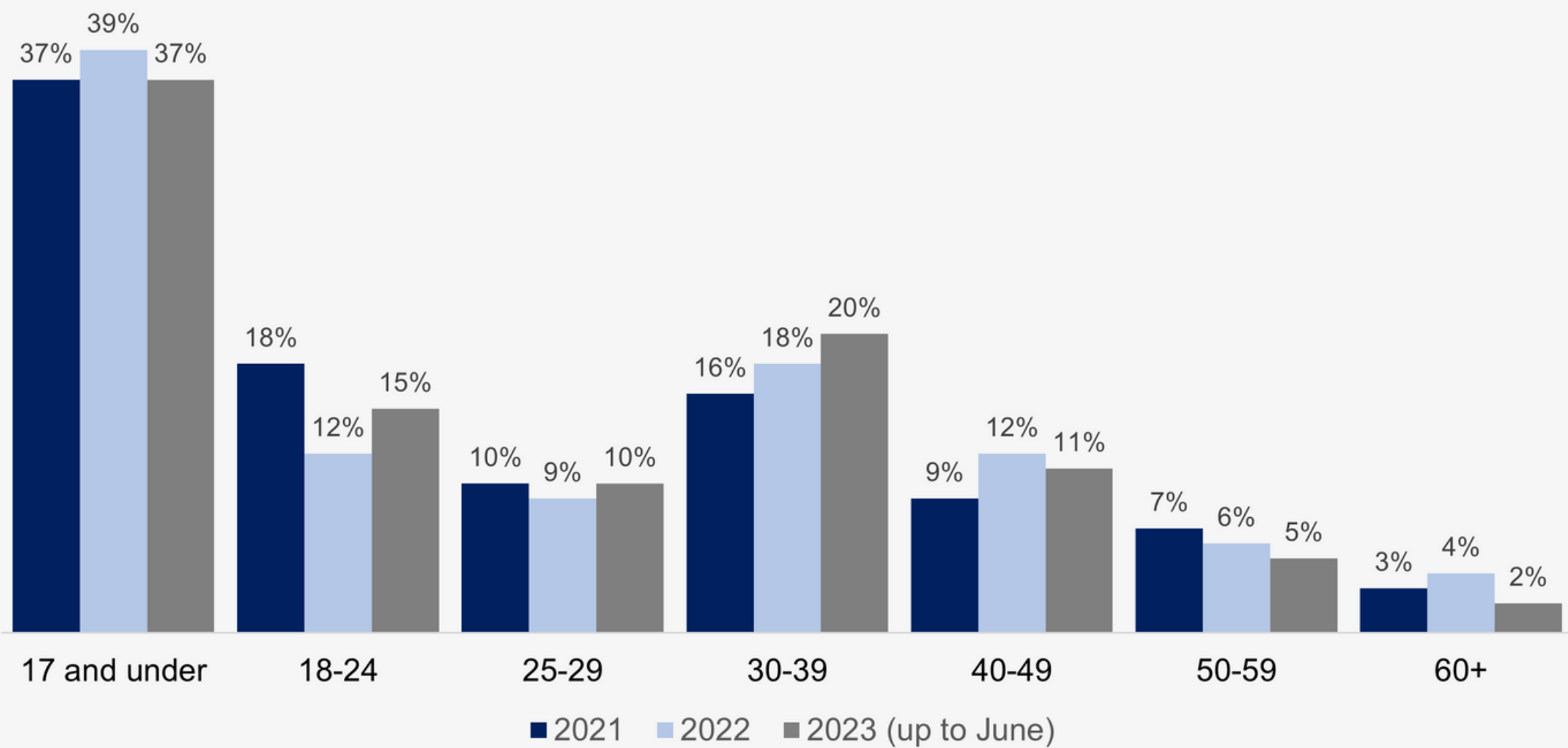
Sex of victims of reported sexual offences in Enfield



Demographics of victims/survivors

Age of victims of reported sexual offences in Enfield

Victims of reported sexual offences in Enfield are considerably more likely to be young. In 2021, 2022 and 2023 (up to June), just over **half of victims** of reported sexual offences were **aged 24 and under**. This is in line with national data.



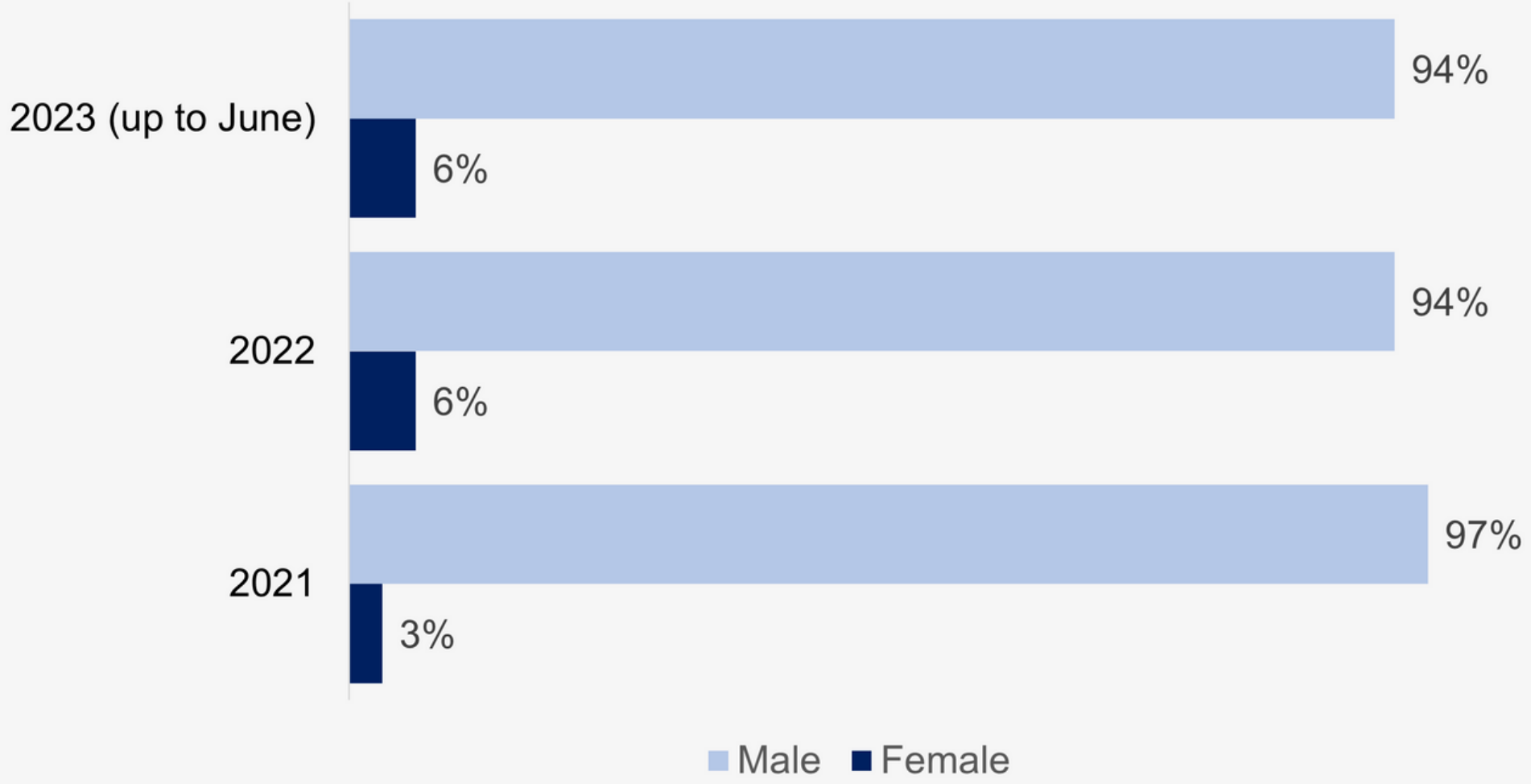
Page 61

For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the victim of the sexual offence was known, **62% of victims/survivors** were from **White ethnic groups**; **30%** were from **Black ethnic groups**; **7%** were from **Asian ethnic groups**; and **1%** were from **other ethnic groups**. The data does not include a breakdown of victims/survivors from mixed or multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, comparison to Enfield's population is not possible. It should also be noted that there was a significant number of victims for whom their ethnicity was not known so there are limitations to this data.



Demographics of perpetrators

Sex of suspected perpetrators of reported sexual offences in Enfield



Between January 2021 and June 2023 (where the sex of the perpetrator was known), the **majority of suspected perpetrators (95%) were male**. This is marginally lower than the proportion seen in national data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales which shows a male perpetration proportion of 98.3%.

For the total examined period (January 2021 to June 2023), where the ethnicity of the suspected perpetrator was known, **54% of perpetrators were from White ethnic groups, 35% were from Black ethnic groups, 10% were from Asian ethnic groups and 1% were from Other ethnic groups.**

It should be noted that self-defined ethnicity was not recorded or not stated for a significant number of perpetrators.

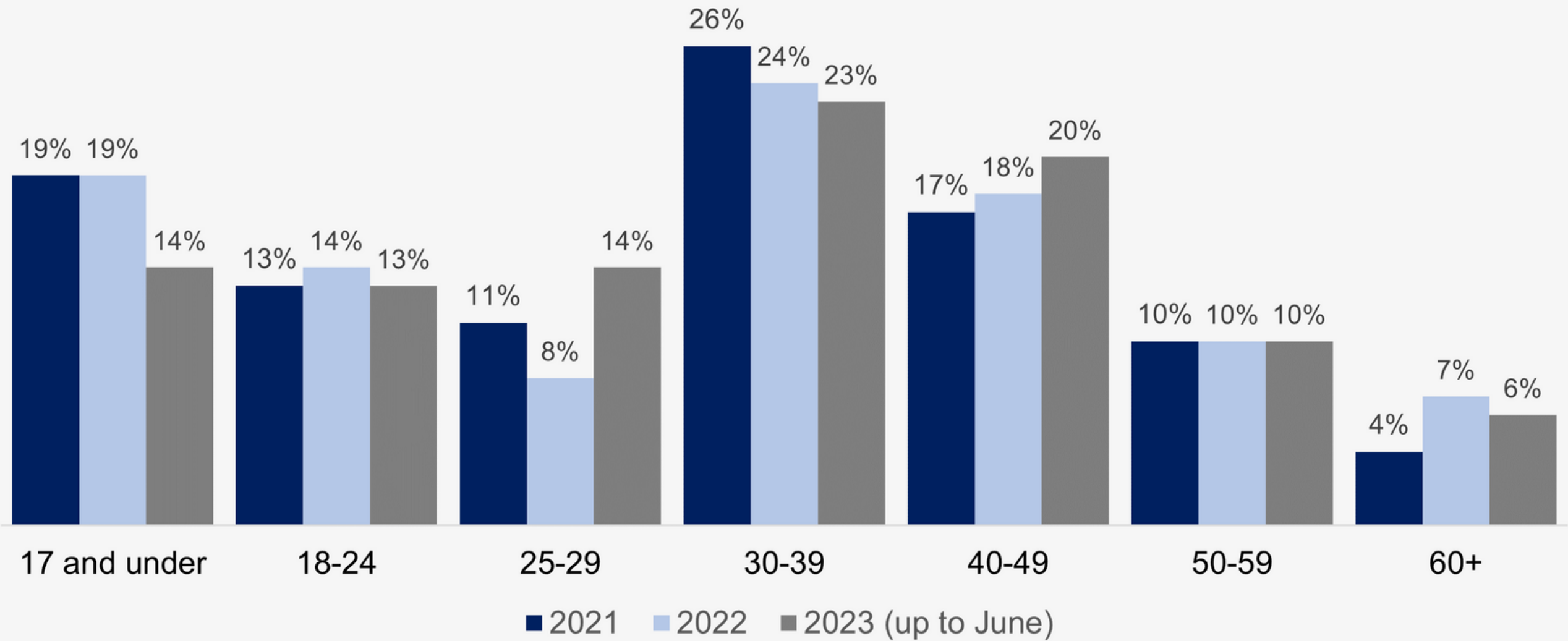


Demographics of perpetrators

Age of suspected perpetrators of reported sexual offences in Enfield

Suspected perpetrators tend to be younger with peaks occurring in the 17 and under and 30-39 age groups.

It should be noted that there was a significant number of perpetrators for whom their age was not known or not stated so there are limitations to this data.

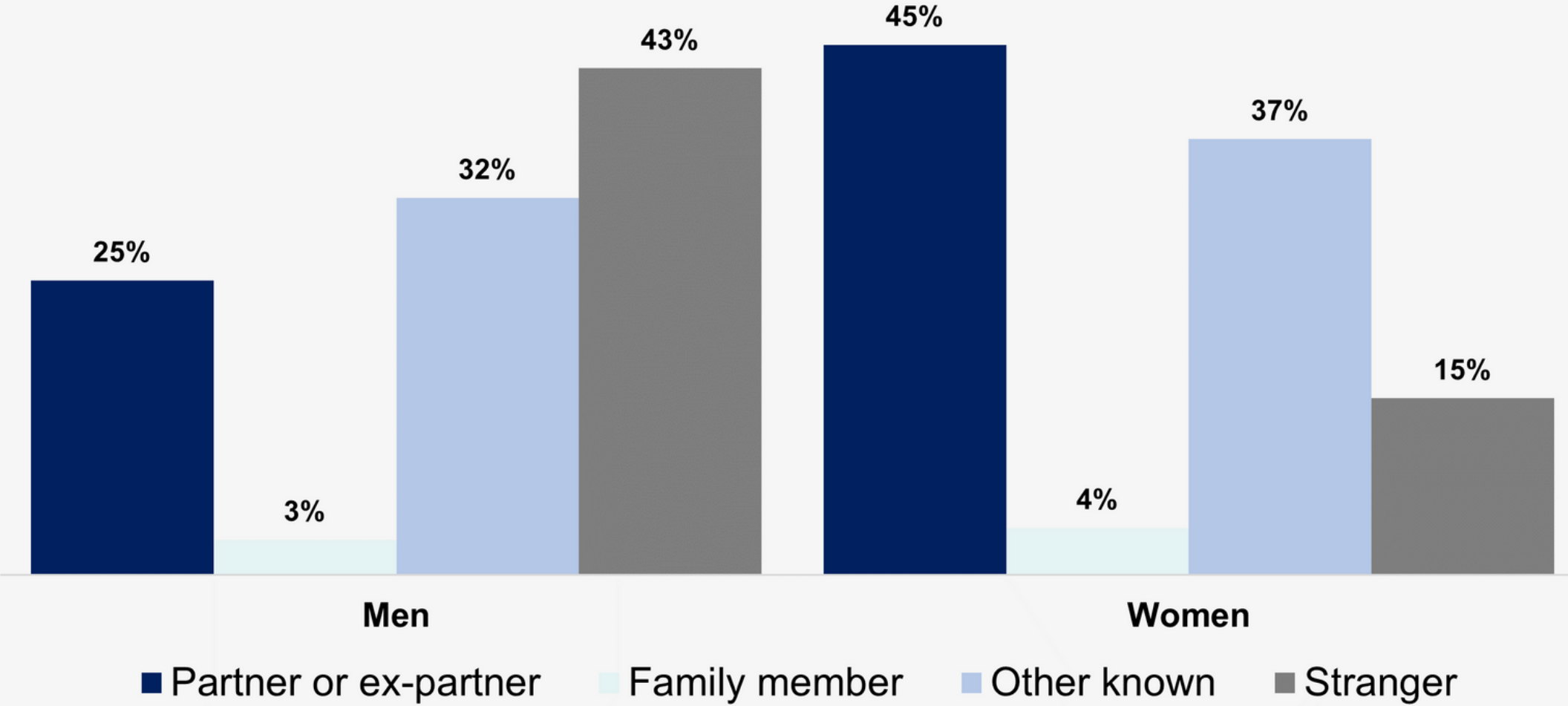


Perpetrator/victim relationship

Where the victim/perpetrator relationship was recorded, in **just over half** of offences **the victim knew the suspected perpetrator** (55% in 2021, 51% in 2022 and 47% in 2023). Of those where the suspected perpetrator knew their victim, they were **most likely** to be described as an **acquaintance** of the victim or an **ex-boyfriend**.

According to national data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (for the years ending March 2017 and March 2020 combined), victims who experienced sexual assault by rape or penetration since the age of 16 years were most likely to be victimised by their partner or ex-partner (44%). This was closely followed by someone who was known to them other than a partner or family members (37%), which includes friends (12%) and dates (10%). Women were significantly more likely to know their perpetrator than men.

Victim-perpetrator relationship for rape or assault by penetration (including attempts) experienced by adults aged 16 to 59 years since the age of 16 years, by sex of victim, England and Wales, year ending March 2017 and year ending March 2020



Location

In just over a third of cases, the offence is recorded as having taken place at the victim's home (38% in 2021, 36% in 2022 and 39% in 2023).

This is in line with national data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales. For the years ending March 2017 and March 2020 combined, the most common location for rape or assault by penetration to occur was in the victim's home (37%), followed by the perpetrator's home (26%). The assault had taken place in a park, other open public space, car park or on the street for 9% of victims.

Local services

Locally a number of services are in place to support victims/survivors of sexual violence. Whilst some services are specifically commissioned to work with victims/survivors, others provide a more generic offer relating to sexual health, drug and alcohol and mental health services. Please see information below on some of the services/initiatives we deliver/commission.

Independent Sexual Violence Advisor

- We have received funding from the London Violence Reduction Unit to commission an Independent Sexual Violence Advocate (ISVA) to provide specialist support to victims and survivors of sexual violence. The ISVA provides trauma-informed support and impartial advice to the victim/survivor. This may include accessing the sexual assault referral centre or providing support in reporting to the police and during court proceedings.

Women's Night Safety Charter

- Enfield Council has signed up to the [Mayor of London's Night Safety Charter](#) to ensure practical steps are taken to make Enfield a safe place for women and girls.

Raising awareness

- We run a range of thought-provoking communications campaigns focused on raising awareness of violence against women and girls. This includes the 'Because of you' campaign created with the Enfield Youth Council in 2021 to raise awareness of safety in public spaces and challenging inappropriate behaviour.

Youth Development Service

- Our Youth Development Service protect and support young people who may be at risk or, or experiencing, extra familial harm, including sexual exploitation and other forms of violence and abuse. This includes by running targeted awareness-raising programmes and outreach work in hotspot areas of the borough.

Data sources

Data in this report has been taken from:

- Metropolitan Police, [Crime data dashboard](#) (accessed June-August 2023)
- Metropolitan Police Service Box (accessed June-August 2023)
- ONS, [Crime Survey for England and Wales](#)
- ONS, [Sexual offences prevalence and trends, England and Wales: year ending March 2022](#)
- ONS, [Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics](#)
- ONS, [Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview: November 2022](#)

The data provides a snapshot of the figures as they were at the time of accessing the data sources. Please note that the data may have been updated since.

The data reported in this strategic needs assessment only covers sexual offences reported to the Police and is likely to be only be a small proportion of all sexual offences actually committed. The data covers offences committed between 2021 and 2023. Analysis of historic cases has not been included due to the low numbers and risk of identification.

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix 2 – Serious Violence Duty Strategy consultation plan

Purpose

This document details the proposed approach to consultation on the Serious Violence Duty Strategy. This consultation will help to inform the finalisation of the draft strategy and will enable our statutory and voluntary partners, residents and businesses to share their views.

Background

The [Serious Violence Duty statutory guidance](#) recommends that a number of groups are consulted as part of the development of the strategy, including:

- Voluntary and community sector
- Children and young people
- Adult victims service users
- Businesses
- Prisons in the area (not relevant to Enfield)
- Educational settings including local authority maintained schools, academies, independent schools, free schools, alternative provision education and further education providers

Objectives

The overall objectives of the consultation are to capture the views of consultees on the following:

- Perceptions of serious violence and feelings of safety
- Perceptions of the causes of serious violence
- How we can prevent serious violence and tackle the causes of serious violence
- How we can work with businesses, communities and VCS organisations to prevent serious violence

Consultation will take place between September and November 2023.

Who will be consulted?

- Residents
- Representatives of partner organisations (voluntary and statutory sectors)
- Businesses
- Service users of the Solace's Women's Aid commissioned service
- Probation clients
- Young people from the Youth Justice Service

Methods of consultation

Discussions at existing board/group meetings

The findings of the strategic needs assessment will be presented followed by a discussion on the causes of serious violence, and how we can prevent serious violence in Enfield.

The boards/groups are as follows:

- Crime Scrutiny Panel
- Faith Forum
- Enfield Youth Justice Board
- Customer Voice (Council housing tenants)
- Vulnerable Young People Group
- Domestic Violence Strategic Group
- Domestic Violence Operational Group
- Headteacher representatives meeting
- Older People Partnership Board
- Integrated Learning Disabilities Board
- Mental Health Board
- Carers Board
- Combating Drug and Alcohol Partnership Board
- Borough Partnership Board

Questionnaire

The questionnaire will look to capture the views of residents, representatives of organisations and businesses on:

- Perceptions of serious violence
- Perceptions on feelings of safety (during the day and at night)
- Solutions to prevent serious violence
- How can we continue to work with businesses, communities and VCS organisations in our work to prevent serious violence

Respondents will be encouraged to read a summary of the strategic needs assessment prior to completing the questionnaire.

The questionnaire will be hosted on the 'Have your say' section of the Council website and will be promoted by the following means:

- Council's social media channels and e-newsletters
- Voluntary and community sector bulletin which is sent to over 800 voluntary groups

Focus groups

To supplement the high-level analysis captured by the questionnaire, a number of focus groups will be conducted to enable a more in-depth discussion of issues. Four focus group events are proposed, with the following groups:

- Businesses who are members of the Edmonton Business Crime Reduction Partnership
- Voluntary and community sector organisations
- Young Consultants (Youth Justice Service engagement group)
- Probation clients

One-to-one interviews

Our commissioned service Solace Women's Aid will be asked to carry out a number of one-to-one interviews with their service users.

Consultation findings

The findings from the consultation, along with the strategic needs assessment, will inform the Serious Violence Duty Strategy. The final strategy is scheduled for approval by the Safer and Stronger Communities Board in January 2024.

This page is intentionally left blank



London Borough of Enfield

Report Title	<i>Violence Against Women and Girls and Domestic Abuse</i>
Report to	<i>Crime Scrutiny</i>
Date of Meeting	<i>12.09.2023</i>
Cabinet Member	<i>Cllr Gina Needs</i>
Executive Director / Director	<i>Tony Theodoulou, Anne Stoker</i>
Report Author	<i>Julie.Tailor@Enfield.gov.uk</i>
Ward(s) affected	
Classification	<i>Part 1 Public</i>
Reason for exemption	<i>N/A</i>

Purpose of Report

1. To provide an update on the Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) strategy.

2. Main Considerations for the Panel

- To note the progress of work on prevention and intervention to tackle VAWG and DA.
- To note challenges in measuring success as indicators are not straight forward in this crime type. A reduction in numbers could be at a result of not reporting due to loss in confidence.
- The report presents a list of activity which has taken place over the last year through which we aim to bring about improvements, building confidence and encouraging victims to come forward.

3. Background and Options

3.1 The United Nations defines Violence against Women and Girls; “as any act of gender-based violence that results or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of

such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, that is directed at a woman because she is a woman or acts of violence which are suffered disproportionately by women.” We also understand that men and boys also suffer from abuse, but VAWG disproportionately affects women and girls.

- 3.2** VAWG and DA continues to impact lives of many and is heightened by high profile cases and tragic events such as the deaths of Nicole Smallman and Bibaa Henry in June 2020, Sabina Nessa Sept 2021, Sarah Everard in March 2021 and Zara Aleena June 2022 and many who have not made the public eye.
- 3.3** These crimes are deeply harmful, not only because of the outcomes for the victims but effects it has on survivors, their loved one and also importantly how it effects society, causing fear and impacting on the freedom and equality everyone should enjoy.
- 3.4** We are reliant on reported data however numbers reported are not always a reflection of the current situation as victims are not always confident in coming forward or confident in the police outcome profound by high profile cases.
- 3.5** The current data tells us:

Domestic Abuse Incidents

In the 12-month period ending June 2023 there were 4,121 Domestic Abuse Incidents in Enfield, compared to 3,981 the previous year, an 3.5% increase. Sanction Detections for Domestic Abuse Incidents in Enfield for the 12-month period ending June 2023 is 8.8%. The previous 12 months reported 11.4% of sanction detections. In London there has been a 0.5% increase when comparing to the previous year.

Domestic abuse violence with Injury

In Enfield for the 12-month period to the end of June 2023, there was a 13.6% increase in domestic abuse violence with injury offences when compared to the same period the previous year. Sanction Detections for DAVWI offences is 8.8% for the 12-month period to May 2023. This has decreased from 15.7% in the previous 12-month period up to June 2022. London saw a 3.7% increase across the same period.

Sexual Offences

Enfield saw a 2.7% decrease in sexual offences in the 12-month period up to June 2023. Enfield Sanction Detections for sexual offences in Enfield for the 12-month period ending June 2023 is 11.4%. London also saw a 2.9% decrease in this period.

Rape Offences

In the 12-month period ending June 2023 there were 320 rape offences in Enfield, compared to 351 the previous year, an 8.8% decrease. Sanction Detections for rape offences in Enfield for the 12-month period ending June 2023 is 7.8%. In London there has been a decrease of 3.3% when comparing to the previous year.

3.6 Current Work

3.7 Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (commissioned service)

- We have continued to fund a high standard Independent domestic violence advocate (IDVA) support and emergency accommodation for Victims of DA. Since the last report we have managed to secure external grant funding fund an additional IDVA and Independent Sexual Violence advocate (ISVA).
- Therefore, In Enfield, we commission Solace women's aid to provide a team of 5 IDVA's, 1 ISVA and a part time floating support worker who work with high-risk victims of DA and Sexual Violence.
- Additionally, MOPAC provide a further 2 IDVA's who will work with the police and support men and women fleeing DA.
- Between January 2022 – December 2022 over 900 referrals, including self-referrals were received by our commissioned IDVA service.
- We currently fund a 21-bed refuge in the borough to provide support to survivors of DA.

3.8 Locks and Bolts

- We have continued to provide a Locks and Bolts scheme which is available to individuals that have been a victim of crime.
- 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.
- Between April 2022 – March 2023 the scheme has supported 71 Enfield residents.
- External funding has been sought to further enhance this scheme so that more Enfield residents can be supported through this scheme.

3.9 Annual Campaign

- We continue to develop and implement more targeted awareness campaigns and methods to effectively challenge attitudes to violence against women annually.
- Implementing public awareness campaigns aim to educate the public about the prevalence of domestic abuse, raise awareness of support available and promote change.
- This year in May 2023 we launched a new campaign in partnership with Met Police and local organisations to raise awareness of support available

for people affected by domestic abuse. This is to reflect on the rising number of domestic abuse incidents and the support available.

3.10 CAPVA

- In April 2022 the VRU published a ground-breaking comprehensive needs assessment into the issues of Child and Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse (CAPVA) in London.
- Research highlighted consistent concern has been the prevalence and dynamics of violence and abuse by children towards parents and carers and the difficulties in measuring CAPVA due to underreporting because of the persistent shame, stigma and fear of criminalisation attached to this form of domestic abuse.
- This was observed through local domestic homicide reviews. Therefore, we applied for some funding to address this need.
- We were successful jointly with Haringey in securing funding to work in partnership with the Police BCU, RISE (CAPVA intervention provider and supporting CAPVA workforce development) and other local key stakeholders.

3.11 White Ribbon

- 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. Enfield Council continues to still be a white ribbon borough.
- Every year Community Safety run an event to mark the day and to raise awareness around male violence against women and girls. This year, Enfield Council will mark 20th event.
- Through these events we will ensure that all agencies are equipped with the tools and knowledge to pass onto other members of their team in helping us raise awareness and continue partnership working to tackle VAWG and DA.

3.12 Training

- Training is a key element in raising awareness and increasing confidence in front line staff to challenge perpetrators and recognises signs of abuse.
- Since April 2023 we have run 2 training sessions in raising awareness and intend on running a further 2 by December 2023. This is to ensure our staff and partner agencies have opportunities in upskilling their knowledge and keeping up to date with any legislation changes to support the most vulnerable.

3.13 Perpetrator Program

- Enfield Council has worked with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime to secure £1.46m in funding to expand a two-year programme to tackle violence against women and girls living in the borough to more boroughs across the capital.
- This comes following the success of the council's pioneering pilot scheme, and nine boroughs will now access this funding and begin rolling out their own programmes.
- This will address the borough's needs and aligns with our VAWG strategy aims, aiming to encourage abusers to change their behaviours and reduce reoffending, through perpetrator interventions and prevention.
- Since the May 2023 the launch of the new funding RISE Mutual have already started working with 9 DA perpetrators.
- This is in addition to a mandated program linked with sentences at court and delivered by national probation service.
- Locally this general provision augmented by Family-Based solutions.

Below is a list of further work being delivered as part of a wider response to keeping people safe.

3.14 Resilience Team

The DA Act 2021 gives those who are homeless due to DA priority need for accommodation secured by the Local Authority. This aims to ensure victims/survivors are not scared of becoming homeless if they leave the abuser or feel obliged to stay with the abuser. The Resilience team has continued to provide a service in supporting Women and Men effected by DA.

- The Resilience Team consists of 4 specialist domestic abuse coordinators who provide casework to service users who approach the Housing Advisory Service for homeless assistance. The team will assess service users under the statutory framework and if owed a duty, they will ensure that they take reasonable steps so secure safe and suitable accommodation.
- Between April 2022 – March 2023 the Resilience Team has received 687 DA applicants approaching housing.
- DAHA accreditation is the UK benchmark for how housing providers should respond to domestic abuse in the UK. By becoming DAHA accredited, the Council is taking a stand to ensure there are effective and safe responses delivered consistently to domestic abuse. This is currently being led on by Housing to achieve accreditation.

3.15 Women's Night-Time Safety Charter

- The Council have committed to the London Mayors Women's Night-Time Safety Charter.
- The charter requires an organisation to commit to seven elements of work that include for example training staff, designing public spaces and workplaces to make them safer for women at night, encourage reporting by victims and bystanders as part of communications campaign and having a nominated champion to promote women's night safety.
- The Nominated champion is responsible for ensuring that the commitments are met through an action plan and give time and resources to undertake meaningful activities and advocate for practical and cultural changes.

3.16 Integrated Care Board (ICB)

- The ICB commissions the IRIS (Identification and Referral to increase safety) project to improve health's response to Domestic Abuse. The program is designed to equip GPs with the knowledge, skills and resources to effectively identify and respond to patients who may be experiencing domestic abuse.
- IRIS provides training to GPs about the signs of domestic abuse, the various forms it can take, and how to sensitively and safely communicate with patients who may be victims. GPs are trained on how to ask the questions, offer support, and provide appropriate referrals to specialist services that can offer further assistance to those affected by domestic abuse.
- The ICB are working with their IRIS team to provide GPs across Enfield the training and encouraging GP practices to sign up to the program.

3.17 Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust

- A new Domestic Abuse and Sexual Safety Co-Ordinator (DASSC) has been recruited to develop the Trust's response to Domestic Abuse and Sexual Safety. The DASSC provides support to front line staff and service managers in identifying and responding effectively to domestic abuse and sexual violence. This would look at any presenting risk, support with routine enquiry, safety planning, ensuring that appropriate actions and relevant referrals are offered and made.
- The DASSC has set up a Domestic Abuse and Harmful Practises drop-in surgery operating on a weekly basis. The surgery acts as a Space for practitioners to bring concerns about Domestic abuse risk.

- The DASSC continues to support staff and provides bimonthly training across the trust covering best practice, routine enquiry, identifying domestic abuse, the cycle of abuse, barriers to leaving, lessons learned from domestic homicide reviews, MARAC, IDVA services and the high-risk indicators of harm.

3.18 Operation Encompass

- Operation Encompass is an initiative that helps to safeguard children/young people who may have been exposed to domestic abuse.
- When a child/young person has been present when a domestic abuse incident has occurred, and the police have been called, then the Metropolitan Police will notify the school designated safeguarding lead (DSL) that such an incident has occurred so that support can be provided.
- Operation Encompass recognises that effects of domestic abuse can extend to children's well-being, behavior and performance at school. By sharing information and fostering collaboration between police and schools, the initiative aims to enhance the protection and support available to children impacted by domestic abuse.

3.19 Walk and Talk

- The Council are supporting and promoting the Met Police "Walk and Talk" initiative to create productive discussion about women's concerns of safety in public spaces. The Met Police are inviting women to come along and share their thoughts on women safety. They would like to hear experiences and concerns women may have.
- This initiative has already helped the Met Police to map out VAWG hot spots which has enabled us to use this alongside Met data for the support for the new safer street funding application for 32 cameras.

3.20 New Met plan

- The Met Police have a new Met plan to achieve their mission of More Trust, Less Crime and High Standards. The plan sets out our three priorities for reform: community crime-fighting, culture change and fixing our foundations.
- The Met police are building A New Met for London where communities know their local officers, help to shape their policing priorities, and work with them to reduce crime and anti-social behavior; and when victims call them for help, they're satisfied with their response.
- They want to build on the work they've done and keep serious violence low. They want to solve more rapes, domestic violence, child abuse and other cases of predatory offending, and target the most dangerous offenders to take them off the streets before they can harm again.

- Progress in the last 9 months has seen calls from the public being answered faster and they have charged more than 500 cases of rape and serious sexual offences in the last 12 months compared to the previous year, as they increasingly target the most dangerous men.
- We will work in partnership with the Metropolitan police to provide feedback on the local plan and its implementation.

3.21 Conclusion

- Addressing VAWG and DA is not a single agency issue and any work with perpetrators should not be done in isolation. We have made strong commitment in a co-ordinated approach in tackling VAWG and DA. We continue to work in partnership with agencies to provide a multi-agency approach for early intervention and prevention.
- 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 given the rate of DA and Sexual violence in the borough.
- Despite all the work we are still facing extreme challenges exacerbated by external factors such as the cost-of-living impact and trust and confidence.
- In Summary, the council and its partners continue to work together to tackle VAWG and DA. Although there is progress of good work locally, we know more needs to be done to sustain the ongoing work.

4. Relevance to Council Plans and Strategies

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.

‘Keep people safe from domestic abuse’ is a priority in our Fairer Enfield policy.

Report Author: [Julie Tailor]
[Domestic Violence Co-ordinator]
[Julie.Tailor@Enfield.gov.uk]
[0208 132 0306]

Appendices

None

Background Papers

VAWG strategy- [Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy \(enfield.gov.uk\)](https://www.enfield.gov.uk/VAWG-Strategy)



London Borough of Enfield

Report Title	<i>Performance Report</i>
Report to	<i>Crime Scrutiny 12th September</i>
Date of Meeting	
Cabinet Member	<i>Cllr Gina Needs</i>
Executive Director	<i>Tony Theodoulou</i>
Report Authors	<i>Rebecca Barnett/ Andrea Clemons</i>
Ward(s) affected	
Classification	<i>Part 1</i>
Reason for exemption	N/A

Purpose of Report

1. To provide an update on the most current crime data

Main Considerations for the Panel

2. To note changes to local crime and ASB

Background and Options

3. Performance data is provided against each of the priorities of the Safer and Stronger Communities Board Plan.

Relevance to Council Plans and Strategies

4. Safer and Stronger Communities Board Community Safety Plan 2022-25

Report Author: Rebecca Barnett/ Andrea Clemons
Community Safety Intelligence Officer/ Head of Community Safety

Appendices

Performance data

Background Papers

None

Performance Report for Scrutiny

Summary

Total Notifiable Offences* in Enfield have decreased by 2.2% in the year ending July 2023 when compared to the previous 12 months. London saw a 5.0% increase over the same period.

Robbery offences in Enfield have decreased by 4.4% in the 12 months ending July 2023, with a 5.6% decrease seen in robbery of personal property.

The number of Violence Against the Person offences in Enfield decreased by 2.0% with violence with Injury (Non DA) offences increasing slightly by 0.6%.

Drug Offences in Enfield have decreased by 18.2% up to July 2023. In the same period, possession of drug offences has decreased by 42.9%. London has seen a decrease in both drug offences (-13.3%) and drug possession offences (-23.2%).

Sexual Offences and Rape offences have decreased in Enfield up until the end of July 2023 by 3.0% and 11.9% respectively. In London over the past 12 months sexual offences have decreased by 4.2% and Rape offences have also decreased by 3.9%.

Theft From a Motor Vehicle in Enfield has reduced by 4.4% in Enfield while theft or taking of a motor vehicle has increased by 13.0%. In the same period London has also seen a 3.6% decrease in theft from motor vehicle offences and a 8.7% increase in theft or taking of a motor vehicle.

Knife Crime offences in Enfield increased by 3.2% and by 19.8% in London.

Knife crime with injury offences in Enfield decreased by 16.0% while an 8.1% increase was reported in London in the same period.

Domestic abuse incidents have increased in Enfield by 2.3% in the 12-month period to July 2023.

** Due to changes in accessing data some crime categories have not been included.*

The overall performance of Enfield's SSCB priorities compared to London in the year to end of June 2023



Crime Category KPI's	Enfield			London		
	August 2021 - July 2022	August 2022 - July 2023	Enfield % Change	August 2021 - July 2022	August 2022 - July 2023	London % Change
Violence Against the Person Offences	9540	9353	-2.0%	241962	245586	1.5%
Non-Domestic Abuse VWI Offences	2907	2923	0.6%	77265	78518	1.6%
Knife Crime Offences	569	587	3.2%	11783	14114	19.8%
Knife Crime with Injury Offences	156	131	-16.0%	3411	3686	8.1%
Robbery of Personal Property Offences	916	865	-5.6%	24263	28104	15.8%
ASB	8190	7682	-6.2%	233869	210240	-10.1%
Gun Crime Offences	62	66	6.5%	1348	1498	11.1%
Knife Crime With Injury Non DA Victims under 24	61	56	-8.2%	1219	1344	10.3%
Residential Burglary Offences	1688	1459	-13.6%	39442	37976	-3.7%
Hate Crime Offences	766	643	-16.1%	25656	24316	-5.2%
Drug Offences	1536	1257	-18.2%	46555	40374	-13.3%
Drug Possession Offences	1241	709	-42.9%	39538	30359	-23.2%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	3075	2939	-4.4%	65251	62932	-3.6%
Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle	1749	1976	13.0%	30453	33106	8.7%
Domestic Abuse Incidents	3994	4086	2.3%	96251	96911	0.7%
Domestic Abuse VWI Offences	919	1049	14.1%	22722	23655	4.1%
Sexual Offences	844	819	-3.0%	25592	24509	-4.2%
Rape Offences	352	310	-11.9%	9345	8977	-3.9%
TNO	30730	30056	-2.2%	854390	897097	5.0%

Priority 1: Tackling violent crime in all its forms

Violence Against the Person Offences and Non-Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury Offences



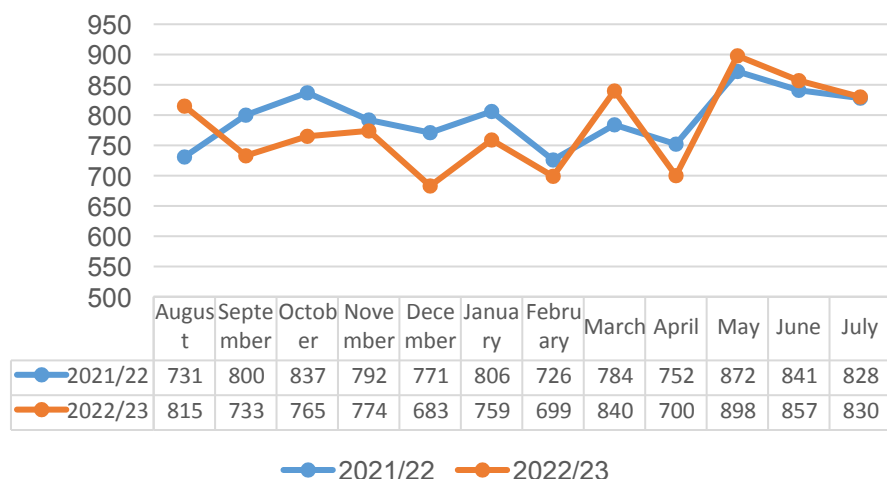
Violence Against the Person Offences

In the year ending July 2023 there were a total of **9,353 Violence Against the Person offences (VAP)** recorded in Enfield, compared with 9,540 offences the previous year. This equates to an **decrease of 2.0%, a difference of 187 less offences.**

London saw an increase of **1.5%** in the same period, from **241962** offences in 2021/22 to **245586** in 2022/23.

The graph below highlights that the winter months in 2022 saw fewer cases when compared to the same period in 2021. Both March 2023 and May 2023 saw a higher number of offences compared to the previous year with 840 and 898 offences, respectively. There has been a slight decrease in the volume of VAP offences since May 2023 which reflects the same pattern seen in 2022.

Number of Violence Against the Person offences



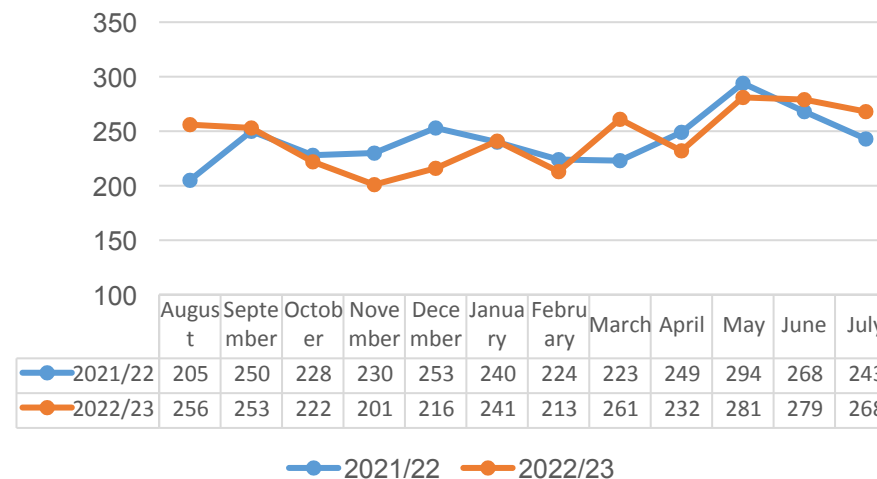
Non-Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury Offences

In the year ending July 2023 there were 2,923 Non-Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury offences recorded in Enfield. This is a 0.6% increase on the 2,907 offences recorded in the previous year.

In London, there was an increase of 1.6% over the same period.

Enfield experienced a drop in cases during the winter months in 2022. March 2023 saw a higher level of offences when compared to March 2022 (a difference of 38 offences). July 2023 reported 268 violence with injury offences.

Number of Violence with Injury offences



1. 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.

Priority 1: Tackling violent crime in all its forms



Knife Crime Offences and Knife Crime with Injury Offences

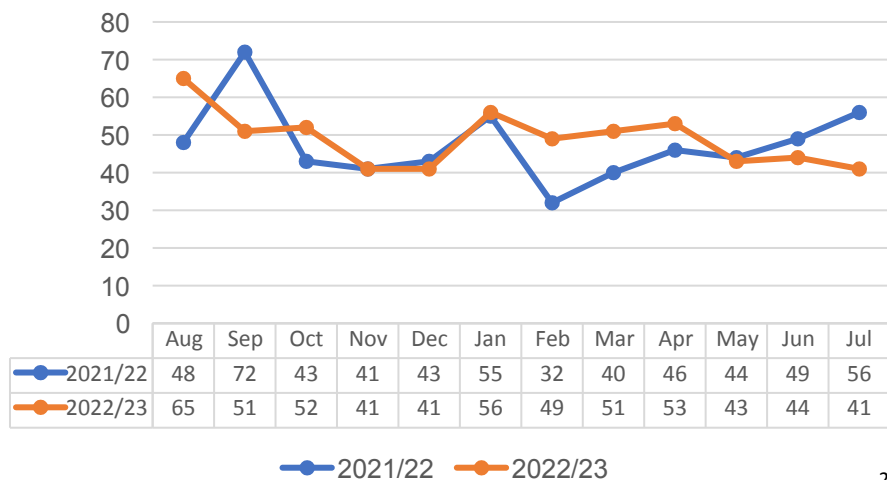
Knife Crime Offences ²

In the year ending July 2023, Knife Crime in Enfield has increased **by 3.2%**, compared with the previous year. There were 18 more offences recorded with 587 in the 12 months to July 2023, compared with 569 in the previous 12 months.

September 2021 reported the highest number of knife crime offences with 72 offences, 21 more offences compared to September 2022. The winter months (October to December) showed lower volumes of knife crime offences. February to April 2023 saw a much higher level of offences when compared to the same period in 2022. However, since May 2023 there has been a decrease in the volume of offences when compared to the previous year.

London experienced a **19.8% increase** in the year ending July 2023.

Number of Knife crime offences by month



2

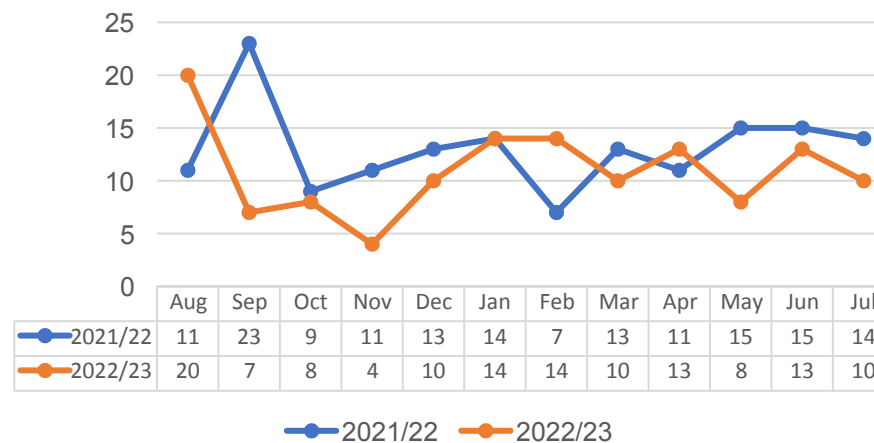
Knife Crime with Injury Offences

In the year ending July 2023, Knife Crime with Injury offences saw a **16.0% decrease**, with 131 recorded offences.

The graph below shows that Enfield had the highest number of knife crime with injury offences recorded in September 2021. July 2023 reported 10 offences, 4 less than in July 2022.

London experienced an **increase of 8.1%** in the same period.

Number of Knife crime with injury offences by month



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.

Priority 1: Tackling violent crime in all its forms



Robbery of Personal Property and Gun Crime

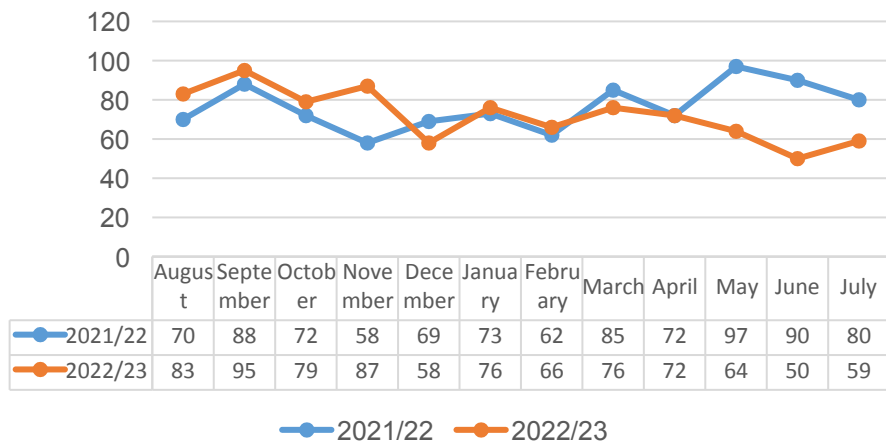
Robbery of Personal Property

Enfield has seen a **5.6% decrease** of robbery of personal property offences in the year ending July 2023 (865 offences in 2022/23, 916 offences in 2021/22).

The highest number of personal robbery offences occurred in May 2022 with 97 offences. November 2022 saw more offences compared to the same period in 2021. From March 2023 the number of reported personal robbery offences has decreased. July 2023 has seen an increase of 9 offences when compared to June 2023 however the volume remains much lower compared to the previous year.

In London, the number of Robbery of personal property offences has increased by 15.8% in the same period, from 24,263 in 2021/22 to 28,104 in 2022/23.

Number of Robbery (Personal Property) Offences by month



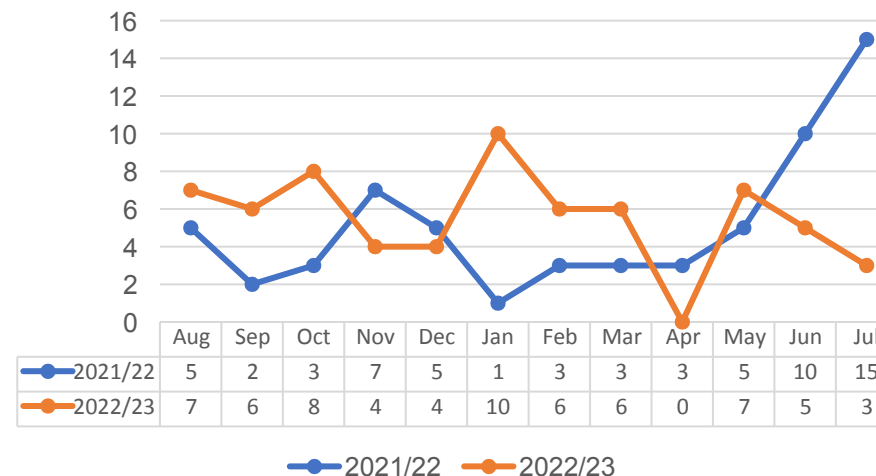
Gun Crime ³

Gun crime offences in Enfield **increased by 6.5%**, with 66 offences recorded in 2022/23 compared to 62 offences in 2021/22.

Gun crime offences increased quite dramatically in June and July 2022 with 10 and 15 offences, respectively. January 2023 reported 10 offences, a much higher volume when compared to 1 offence reported in January 2022. February and March 2023 saw a higher volume of gun crime offences compared to the previous year however 0 offences were recorded in April 2023. May 2023 reported 2 offences higher than in May 2022 however June and July 2023 have recorded much lower volumes compared to 2022.

London also experienced an **increase of 11.1%** in the same period. In the capital, there were 1,348 offences in 2021/22 and 1,498 in 2022/23.

Number of Gun crime offences by month



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.

[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, robbery, rape, wounding with intent and causing grievous bodily harm.

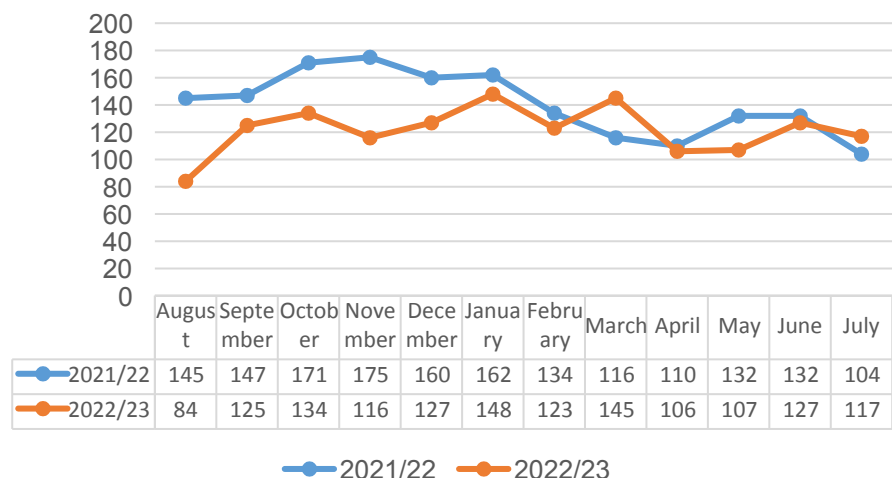
Due to changes in crime categories and availability of data, it has not been possible to gather the data for this category.

The Metropolitan Police are currently replacing the Serious Youth Violence crime category. It will be replaced by the new crime category Teen Violence.

Of the 2,036 burglaries reported in Enfield in the 12 month period to July 2023, there were 1,459 Residential Burglaries. Compared with the previous year, **this is a 13.6% decrease.**

From August 2022 to February 2023, Enfield has seen a significantly lower level of burglary offences when compared to the same period the previous year. However, March 2023 saw a spike in burglary offences with an increase of 29 cases compared to March 2022. Since March 2023, levels appear to reduce with May 2023 reporting 24 less offences when compared to May 2022. However, July 2023 has reported 13 more offences compared to July 2022.

Number of Domestic Burglary offences



	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Total
Brimsdown	8	11	7	8	14	14	11	10	8	9	9	11	120
Enfield Lock	4	3	9	9	10	6	14	12	5	10	7	11	100
Lower Edmonton	4	7	6	8	7	8	5	16	15	6	8	8	98
Upper Edmonton	6	9	8	5	7	3	9	9	8	13	8	1	86
Edmonton Green	6	12	8	6	2	8	7	4	6	5	7	13	84
Haselbury	5	8	8	5	5	9	3	9	4	6	7	6	75
Jubilee	6	5	7	10	2	6	6	8	3	4	9	6	72
Ponders End	5	7	4	1	6	10	4	6	7	4	11	4	69
Whitewebbs	4	8	9	4	10	7	5	4	4	0	8	5	68
Bush Hill Park	2	7	4	7	1	7	12	5	3	3	4	5	60
Bullsmoor	1	7	6	5	5	4	6	3	7	5	3	1	53
Cockfosters	5	1	6	7	5	4	6	9	5	2	2	0	52
Southbury	4	3	4	6	4	6	3	2	6	3	6	5	52
Palmers Green	1	5	7	4	4	7	0	4	3	3	4	7	49
Town	3	6	4	2	2	2	3	5	3	6	5	7	48
Arnos Grove	4	4	7	2	4	4	1	3	2	7	6	2	46
Highfield	0	2	4	5	5	7	5	3	4	3	5	2	45
Carterhatch	6	2	4	0	6	7	4	5	1	3	2	3	43
Southgate	0	4	1	6	9	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	41
New Southgate	5	2	2	3	2	6	3	7	3	0	2	3	38
Ridgeway	1	1	7	4	5	3	4	1	0	1	2	6	35
Winchmore Hill	0	4	3	4	6	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	29
Oakwood	2	1	3	2	1	5	4	2	1	0	2	5	28
Grange Park	1	4	2	0	3	2	0	1	2	5	3	1	24
Bowes	0	2	0	2	2	4	3	1	1	4	1	1	21

The top 5 safer neighbourhood areas for residential burglary in 2022/23 were: Brimsdown, Enfield Lock, Lower Edmonton, Upper Edmonton and Edmonton Green. Brimsdown reported 14 offences in December 2022 and January 2023. This area also reported 11 offences in July 2023 alongside Enfield Lock. There were 13 offences reported in Edmonton Green in July 2023.

*not all domestic burglaries disclosed a safer neighbourhood area location

	Enfield		% Difference	London		% Difference
	August 2021 - July 2022	August 2022 - July 2023		August 2021 - July 2022	August 2022 - July 2023	
Racist and Religious Hate Crime	674	574	-14.8%	21770	20704	-4.9%
Homophobic Hate Crime	93	60	-35.5%	3768	3409	-9.5%
Disability Hate Crime	13	14	7.7%	594	593	-0.2%
Transgender Hate Crime	10	14	40.0%	420	458	9.0%

Hate Crime offences **decreased by 16.1 % in the year ending July 2023** recording 643 offences, compared with 766 the previous year. **London saw a 5.2% decrease** over the same period.

The highest number of hate crime offences occurred in March and July 2022 reporting 80 offences. March 2023 saw an increase in the number of recorded offences, 26 more offences compared to February 2023. However since March 2023 the volume of offences has continued to decrease. July 2023 reported 61 offences, 19 fewer offences compared to July 2022.

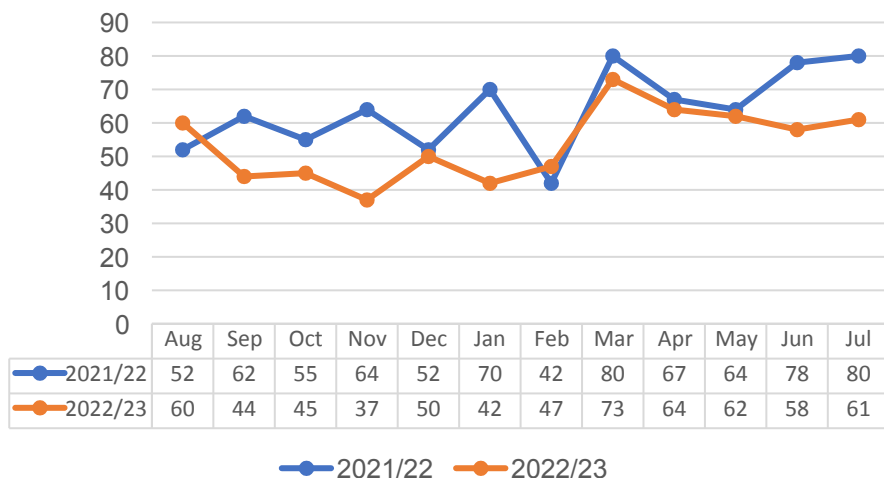
Racist and religious hate crimes form the majority of hate crime reported in the borough. Both **Enfield and London saw a reduction in Racist and Religious Hate Crime.**

Homophobic hate crime has seen a 35.5% reduction in Enfield. London has also seen a 9.5% decrease in this reported hate crime.

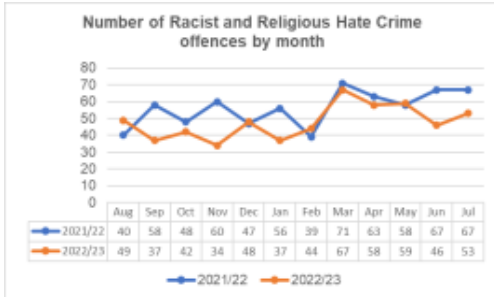
There has been 7.7% increase in disability hate crime recorded in Enfield. London has seen a slight decrease of 0.2% in this hate crime.

There has been 14 Transgender Hate Crime offences reported in Enfield 2022/23 compared with 10 reported in 2021/22, an increase of 40.0%. London also saw an increase of 9.0% in this hate crime.

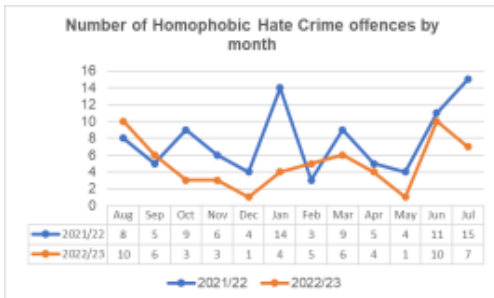
Number of Hate Crime offences by month



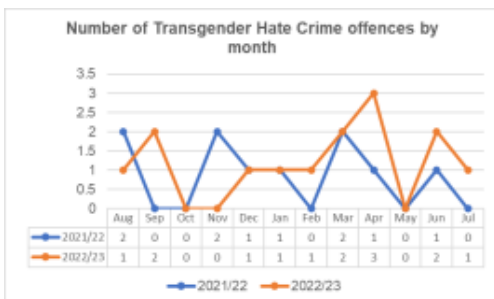
Priority 4: Promoting Cohesion and Tackling Hate Crime



The charts identify the number of offences by hate crime subcategory between August 2021 and July 2023. There were fewer Racist and Religious hate crimes reported between September 2022 and January 2023 when compared to the same period the previous year. June and July 2023 also report much lower levels compared to the same period the previous year.



The table below indicates the number of Racist and Religious hate crime offences at safer neighbourhood team area. Upper Edmonton area had the highest number of recorded offences of Racist and Religious hate crime with 63 cases occurring between August 2022 and July 2023. August 2022 reported a significantly higher number of cases in Upper Edmonton compared to any other neighbourhood area with 15 cases reported. Enfield Lock reported 9 offences in July 2023.

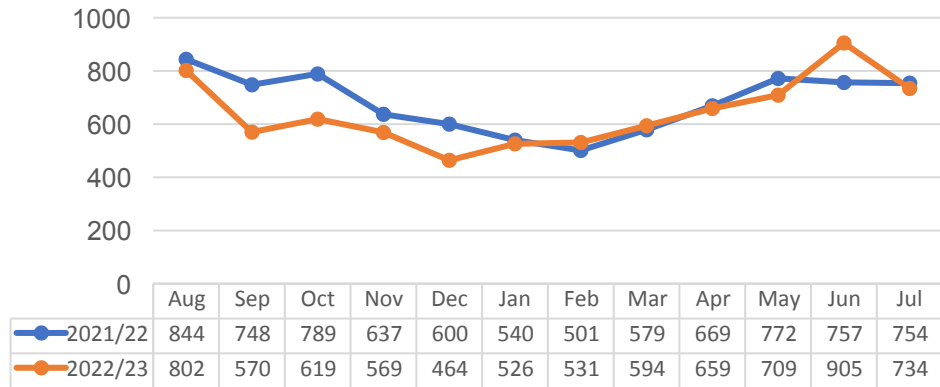


	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Total
Upper Edmonton	15	2	3	5	7	2	4	5	5	9	3	3	63
Ponders End	6	3	2	0	3	6	5	3	4	5	5	5	47
Town	0	1	3	2	1	2	10	3	5	3	6	5	41
Brimsgate	6	6	4	4	1	5	3	1	1	4	1	4	40
Bullsmoor	7	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	3	3	5	3	35
Enfield Lock	0	3	0	6	2	1	1	4	3	1	4	9	34
Carterhatch	1	3	0	2	2	3	2	1	6	5	3	2	30
Edmonton Green Town Centre	1	4	1	2	3	4	1	1	7	2	3	0	29
Whitewebbs	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	5	3	4	2	4	27
Haselbury	1	4	1	0	0	0	5	7	1	0	4	2	25
Jubilee	0	3	3	0	3	0	2	5	4	1	2	2	25
Ridgeway	1	2	2	1	4	3	0	5	2	1	0	4	25
Southbury	3	1	2	0	1	2	2	3	3	1	4	3	25
Edmonton Green	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	23
Palmers Green	1	0	2	2	0	0	6	2	2	2	1	3	21
Bowes	3	4	0	3	3	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	19
Cockfosters	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	3	3	2	2	2	19
Lower Edmonton	1	2	1	2	5	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	17
Grange Park	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	1	14
Arnos Grove	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	13
Bush Hill Park	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	13
Highfield	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	2	11
New Southgate	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	8
Southgate	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	8
Winchmore Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	6
Oakwood	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4

Priority 5: Dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour



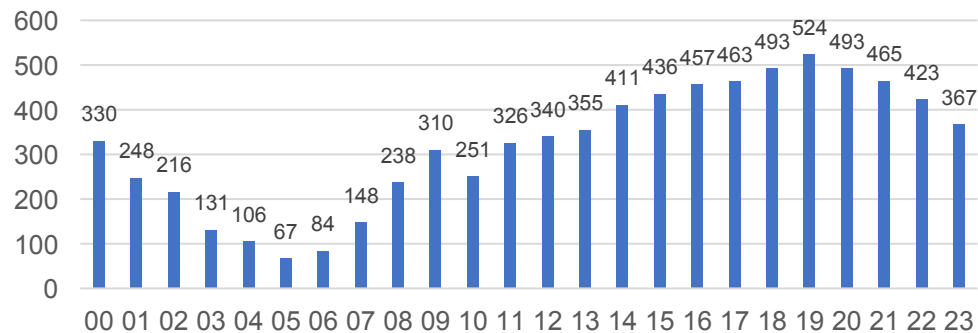
Number of ASB offences by month



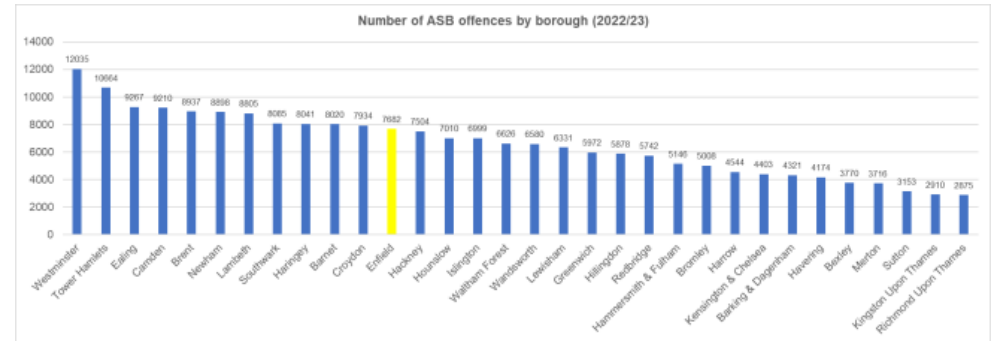
Enfield saw a 6.2% decrease in ASB offences from the year ending July 2023 compared to the previous 12 months. (8,190 offences in 2021/22 and 7,682 offences in 2022/23). London saw a 10.1% decrease in ASB offences compared to previous year (233,869 offences in 2021/22 and 210,240 offences in 2022/23).

Since January 2023 there has been an increase in the number of reported ASB offences in Enfield with June 2023 recording the highest number of ASB offences (905). It is possible that the increased daylight hours and good weather in the summer months provides more opportunities for social gatherings which may contribute to an increase in reported ASB offences. December 2022 reported the lowest number of ASB offences (464), again likely to be affected by the weather and shorter daylight hours. August to December 2021 saw higher levels of reported ASB compared to the same period in 2022.

Number of ASB offences by time

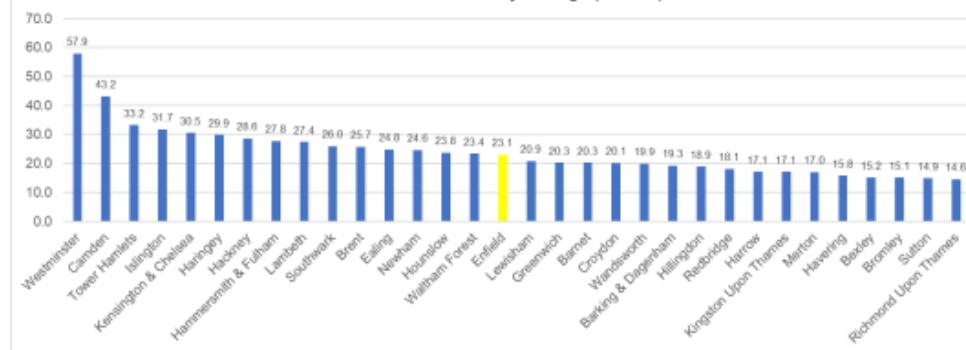


Enfield ranks 12th highest when comparing the volume of reported ASB offences compared to the other 32 London boroughs.



In Enfield the number of reported ASB offences increases over the day time with 7pm reporting the highest number of ASB offences (524). ASB offences were low during the night time and early hours of the morning (1:00 AM to 7:00AM).

Rate of ASB offences by borough (2022/23)



However when taking into account the populations within each borough, Enfield ranks 16th highest for the rate of ASB offences when compared to the other London boroughs.

Priority 5: Dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour

Police Recorded ASB Calls in Enfield													
Enfield ASB Call Categories	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Total
Rowdy Or Inconsiderate Behaviour	388	304	305	271	242	271	264	299	346	381	457	352	3880
Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours	121	91	76	84	67	80	94	93	105	122	163	124	1220
Veh Nuisance / Inappropriate Use	83	52	56	59	41	39	42	54	60	62	82	86	716
Noise	64	29	25	20	21	16	19	23	42	34	50	38	381
Begging / Vagrancy	20	12	17	22	11	17	26	16	15	17	11	26	210
Trespass	12	7	19	12	10	14	13	20	19	18	22	22	188
Drug Related	23	22	10	6	12	13	15	12	11	9	30	22	185
Veh Abandoned - Not stolen	13	11	9	21	8	17	14	19	14	18	17	9	170
Fireworks	1	2	42	21	5	11	2	1	0	0	2	0	87
Littering / Drugs Paraphernalia	1	1	10	5	8	8	2	8	7	6	7	8	71
Prostitution Related Activity	11	3	3	7	2	0	3	7	4	4	7	6	57
Prejudice - Racial	8	3	4	1	5	2	2	8	2	5	8	5	53
Drugs Offence	7	2	4	3	4	6	5	4	1	7	2	4	49
Animal Problems	0	2	6	5	4	0	8	3	1	6	4	4	43
Alcohol	0	2	2	5	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	28
Total	752	543	588	542	442	497	511	569	630	692	865	707	7338

The table above shows the top 15 ASB call categories for Enfield during the 12 month period to July 2023. The highest number of ASB calls were in relation to Rowdy Or Inconsiderate Behaviour with 3,880 calls reported to the Police. June 2023 saw the highest number of rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour with 457 offences reported. The top three ASB call types in the table show higher levels of offences reported in the summer months compared to the winter months. This follows a seasonal pattern where good weather and increased daylight hours provide more opportunity for social gatherings where these types of anti social behaviour are likely to occur. Conversely, the highest number of firework related ASB offences are reported in the winter months (October and November 2022, January 2023).

*Not all ASB offences have a sub offence recorded.

Priority 6: Drugs (Driver for violent crime)



Drug Offences, Drug Possession Offences, Drug Trafficking Offences

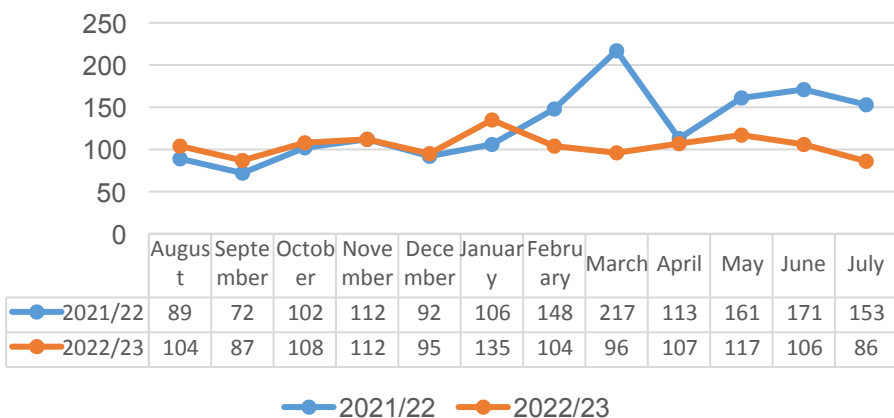
Drug Offences

Enfield has seen a **18.2% decrease** in the number of drug offences to the year ending July 2023 (1,536 offences in 2021/22, 1,257 offences in 2022/23). This is a reduction of **279** offences.

March 2022, saw the highest volume of drug offences with 217 incidents recorded. May to July 2022 saw a high level of recorded drug offences with levels tailing off from August 2022 and into the winter months. January 2023 saw a slight increase in the number of reported offences (29 more offences compared to January 2022), however levels have remained stable with a much lower volume compared to the previous year from February 2023 onwards. July 2023 reported 67 less offences than in July 2022.

In London, the number of drug offences reported **decreased by 13.3%** in the same period.

Number of Drug Offences by month



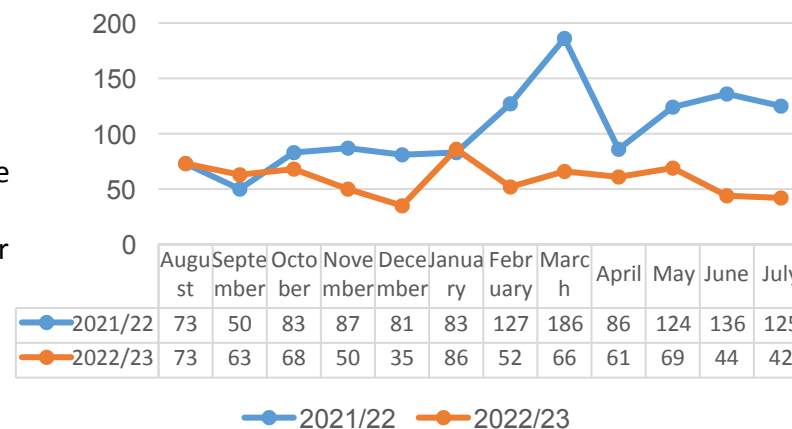
Drug Possession Offences

Drug Possession offences in Enfield **decreased by 42.9%**, reporting 709 offences in the year to July 2023, compared with 1,241 offences in the previous year.

January to March 2022 saw a big increase in the number of possession of drugs offences. The number of reported offences is at a much lower level in 2022/23 compared to 2021/22. July 2023, saw 83 less reported offences when compared to July 2022.

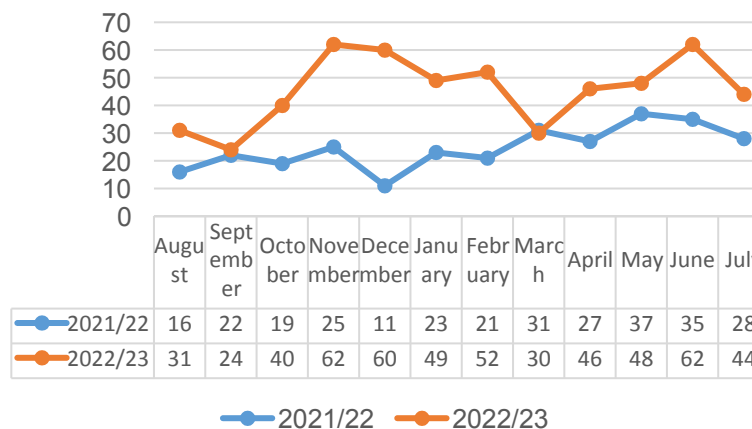
London experienced a **reduction of 23.2%** over the same period.

Number of Possession of Drugs offences by month



2021/22 2022/23

Number of Drug Trafficking offences by month



2021/22 2022/23

Drug Trafficking Offences

Drug Trafficking offences in Enfield have increased by **85.8%** in the year to July 2023 when compared with the previous year (295 offences in 2021/22, 548 offences in 2022/23).

London has also seen a **42.7%** increase in the same period.

Since September 2022, the number of reported drug trafficking offences has increased. July 2023 reported 16 more offences when compared to July 2022.

Priority 7: Tackling Vehicle Crime

Theft From a Motor Vehicle and Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle



Theft From a Motor Vehicle

Enfield has seen a **4.4% decrease** in theft from a motor vehicle offences in the 12 months up to the year ending July 2023 (3,075 offences in 2021/22, 2,939 offences in 2022/23).

London saw a **3.6% decrease** in the same period (65,251 offences in 2021/22, 62,932 offences in 2022/23).

August 2021 reported 62 less offences compared to August 2022. September to December 2021 saw a slightly higher level of offences compared to the same period in 2022. March 2023 saw an increase in the number of reported offences compared to the previous year (67 more offences). April 2023 saw a reduction in the number of reported offences. July 2023 has reported 2 less offences compared to July 2022.

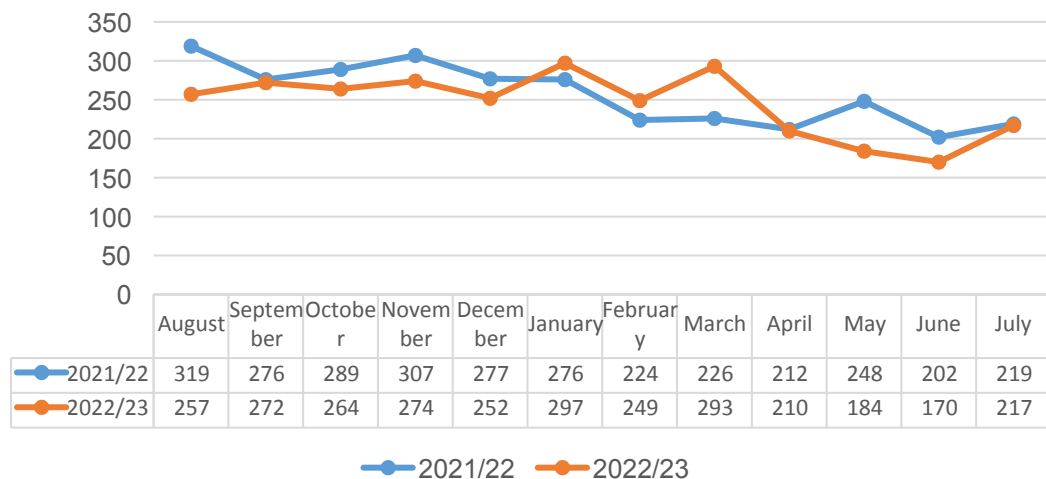
Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle

Enfield has seen a **13.0% increase** in theft or taking of a motor vehicle offences in the 12 months up to the year ending July 2023 (1,749 offences in 2021/22, 1,976 offences in 2022/23).

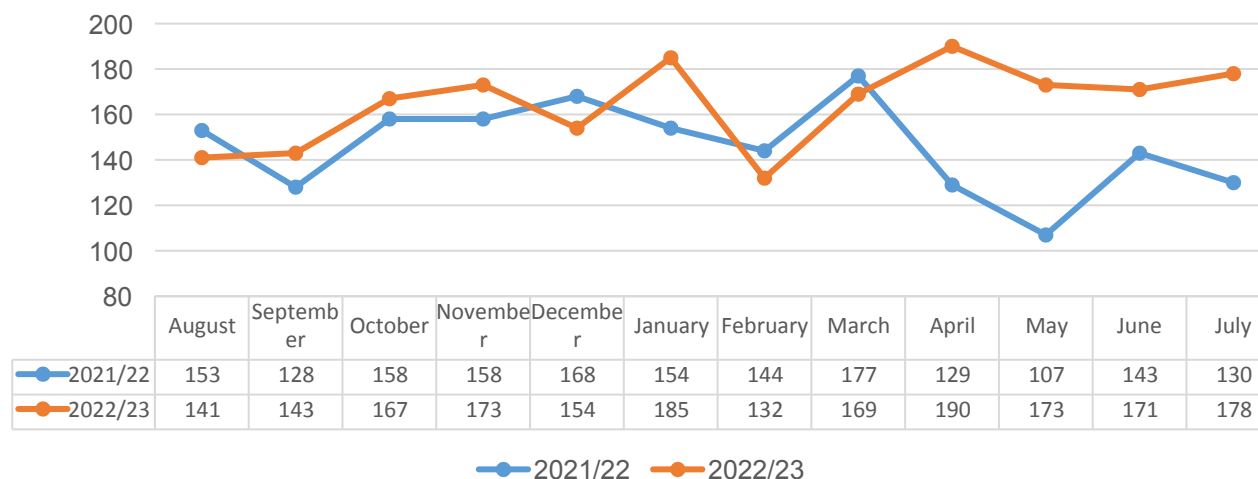
Since February 2023, Enfield has experienced a steady rise in the number of recorded offences for the theft or taking of a motor vehicle with levels surpassing the highest volume recorded in March 2022 with April 2023 reporting 190 offences. July 2023 reported 178 offences, 48 more than in July 2022.

The rise in theft or taking of a motor vehicle offences in Enfield is reflective of the situation in the capital with London also experiencing a **8.7% increase** in this type of offence.

Number of Theft from a Motor Vehicle offences by month



Number of Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle offences by month



Priority 8: Domestic Abuse, Sexual and Rape Offences



Domestic Abuse Incidents and Domestic Abuse VVI Offences

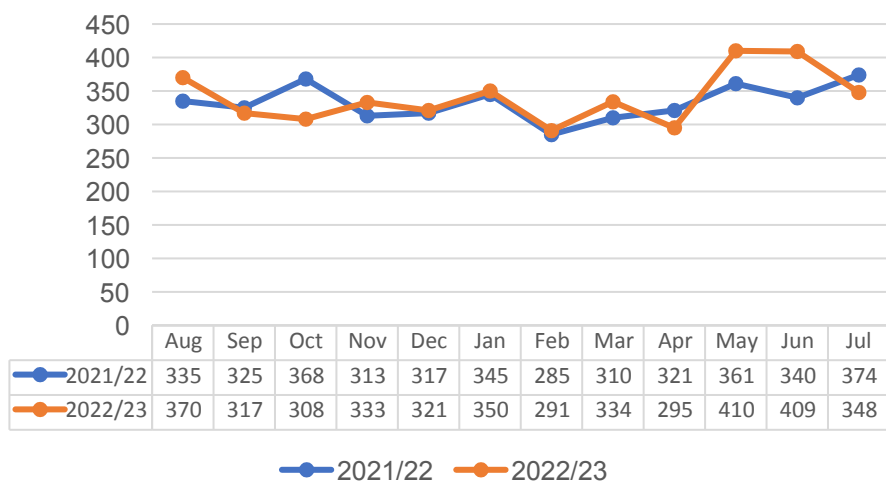
Domestic Abuse Incidents

In the year ending July 2023 there were 4,806 Domestic Abuse Incidents in Enfield, compared to 3,994 in the previous year, an increase of **2.3%**.

May 2023 saw a rise in the number of reported domestic abuse incidents from 295 cases reported in April 2023 to 410 in May 2023, an increase of 115 incidents. However, July 2023 has reported a decrease in the number of reported DA incidents with 348 offences, 26 less offences compared to July 2022.

Over the same period, London has experienced a 0.7% increase in domestic abuse offences (96,251 in 2021/22, 96,911 in 2022/23).

Number of Domestic Abuse offences by month



	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Total
Upper Edmonton	41	49	42	22	21	45	17	22	29	30	41	32	391
Brimsdown	33	29	19	35	35	33	21	25	22	27	16	47	342
Enfield Lock	18	15	34	20	34	39	24	41	25	37	17	36	340
Haselbury	27	26	15	19	27	20	28	31	16	35	34	22	300
Jubilee	29	15	30	20	20	16	19	17	18	46	35	23	288
Edmonton Green	24	17	16	22	13	11	26	21	31	32	36	34	283
Lower Edmonton	18	19	11	24	12	26	28	18	23	31	39	28	277
Ponders End	30	17	23	35	21	11	16	16	35	22	31	10	267
Whitewebbs	29	18	12	23	15	32	21	14	17	23	27	13	244
Carterhatch	31	17	16	16	15	13	13	29	19	27	21	15	232
Bullsmoor	20	24	18	11	22	15	9	18	16	11	40	23	227
Southbury	24	21	20	18	17	14	19	21	13	22	18	15	222
Bowes	14	24	17	13	19	20	20	10	13	12	28	9	199
New Southgate	17	12	10	4	12	17	12	9	16	21	13	8	151
Town	12	12	10	15	2	11	23	12	8	12	19	13	149
Palmers Green	2	12	8	12	16	15	13	14	13	5	18	16	144
Edmonton Green Town Centre	6	15	8	10	15	19	15	4	11	18	14	4	139
Bush Hill Park	13	13	15	11	8	18	6	10	6	15	10	12	137
Highfield	14	11	8	7	11	13	9	8	9	16	12	13	131
Southgate	11	7	7	10	16	4	7	9	5	12	13	8	109
Cockfosters	8	9	7	13	5	7	6	16	5	8	11	8	103
Ridgeway	11	10	9	8	10	2	4	8	5	11	9	9	96
Winchmore Hill	8	3	4	10	6	8	7	0	6	25	9	8	94
Arnos Grove	6	4	5	6	9	7	7	2	0	9	6	7	68
Oakwood	4	1	5	12	5	2	4	4	5	4	6	15	67
Grange Park	2	7	2	4	8	5	2	5	4	4	3	3	49

The top 5 safer neighbourhood areas in 2022/23 were: Upper Edmonton, Brimsdown, Enfield Lock, Haselbury and Jubilee. In July 2023 Brimsdown reported 47 domestic abuse offences.

*not all domestic abuse offences disclosed a safer neighbourhood area location

Priority 8: Domestic Abuse, Sexual and Rape Offences



Domestic Abuse Incidents and Domestic Abuse VVI Offences

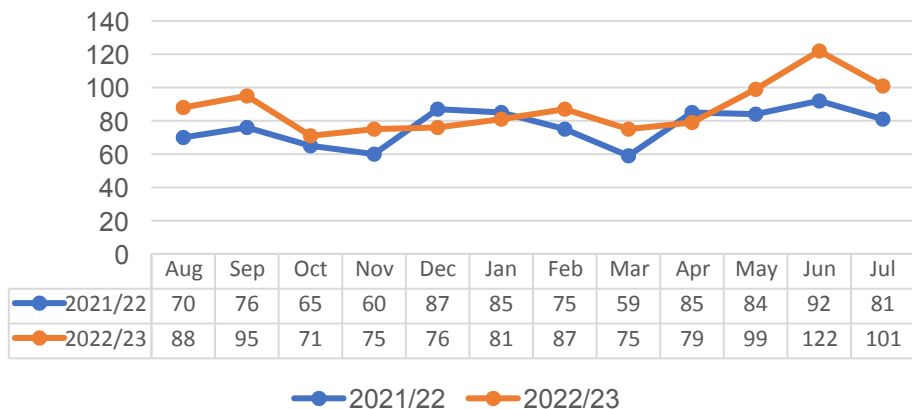
Domestic Abuse VVI Offences

Enfield saw a **14.1% increase** in domestic abuse violence with injury offences up to the year ending July 2023 when compared to the previous 12 months.

The number of recorded offences in the summer months of 2022 were higher than those recorded in 2021. February and March 2023 reported higher levels of domestic abuse violence with injury offences when compared to the same period in 2022. Since April 2023 there has been a rise in domestic abuse violence with injury offences with July 2023 reporting 101 offences (20 offences higher than July 2022).

London saw a **4.1% increase** in domestic abuse violence with injury offences (22,722 offences in 2021/22, 23,655 in 2022/23).

Number of Domestic abuse violence with injury offences by month



	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Total
Upper Edmonton	11	14	11	5	4	10	3	5	8	6	8	5	90
Brimmsdown	5	7	3	6	5	6	4	3	7	7	3	13	69
Enfield Lock	3	4	10	4	9	6	4	8	4	5	1	8	66
Jubilee	7	2	6	6	4	4	3	4	4	12	9	5	66
Haselbury	4	4	3	2	7	5	7	7	2	10	10	2	63
Lower Edmonton	3	5	2	3	2	5	7	4	6	5	9	7	58
Bullsmoor	5	8	5	2	7	4	1	4	3	0	9	8	56
Edmonton Green	3	3	2	7	3	2	4	1	8	5	8	8	54
Carterhatch	6	5	5	1	3	3	3	5	2	7	4	5	49
Whitewebbs	7	3	1	3	3	2	8	3	4	6	7	2	49
Ponders End	4	3	1	8	2	1	4	2	7	2	8	2	44
Bowes	2	6	5	2	4	4	4	1	2	3	9	1	43
Southbury	3	7	0	4	4	2	3	6	3	3	4	3	42
New Southgate	3	4	3	0	2	6	4	2	4	6	2	1	37
Palmers Green	0	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	3	1	5	4	33
Edmonton Green Town Centre	2	2	2	3	3	5	4	1	2	3	4	1	32
Town	1	3	2	3	1	0	7	2	3	1	5	4	32
Highfield	5	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	4	27
Bush Hill Park	2	3	2	0	1	5	2	1	0	1	3	3	23
Winchmore Hill	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	8	2	3	21
Southgate	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	17
Cockfosters	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	4	2	16
Ridgeway	1	4	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	16
Arnos Grove	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	11
Oakwood	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	11
Grange Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2

The top 5 safer neighbourhood areas in 2022/23 were: Upper Edmonton, Brimmsdown, Enfield Lock, Jubilee and Haselbury. In July 2023 Brimmsdown neighbourhood area saw 13 domestic abuse violence with injury offences.

*not all domestic abuse violence with injury offences disclosed a safer neighbourhood area location

Priority 8: Domestic Abuse, Sexual and Rape Offences



Sexual Offences and Rape Offences

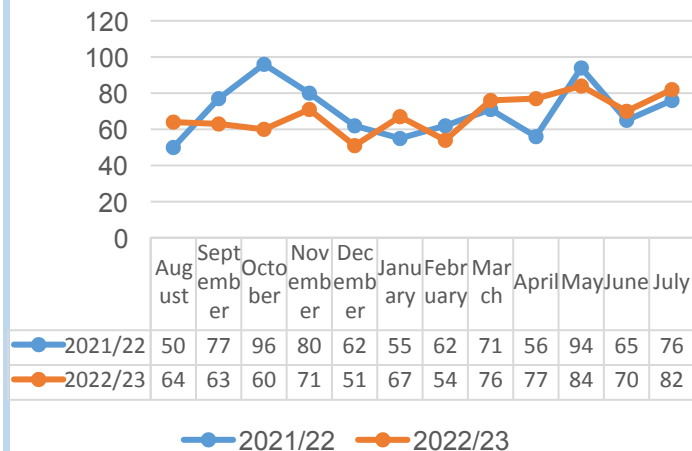
Sexual Offences

In the 12 month period up to July 2023, there has been a **3.0% decrease** in the number of sexual offences when compared to the previous 12 months (844 offences in 2021/22, 819 offences in 2022/23).

London also experienced a **4.2% decrease** in the same period (25,592 offences in 2021/22, 24,509 offences in 2022/23)

Enfield experienced the highest number of sexual offences in October 2021 with 96 recorded incidents. July 2023 reported 82 offences, an increase of 6 cases when compared to July 2022.

Number of Sexual Offences by month



Rape Offences

As with sexual offences, rape offences in Enfield have also **decreased** during the 12 month period up to July 2023 by **11.9%** (352 offences in 2021/22, 310 offences in 2022/23).

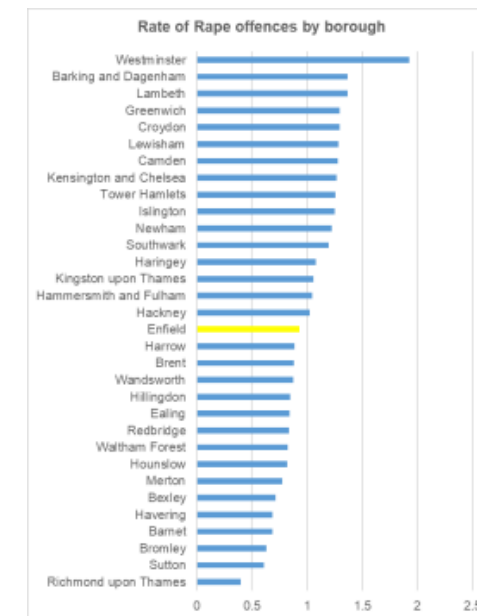
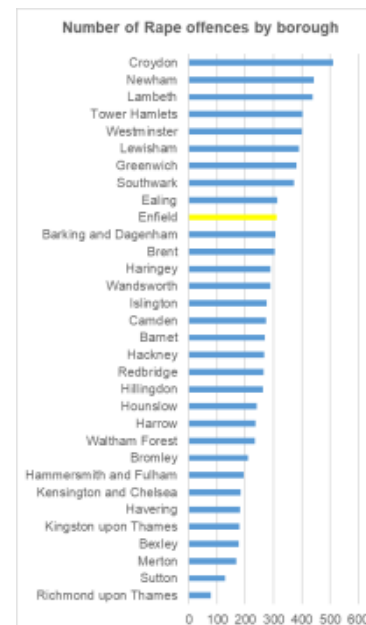
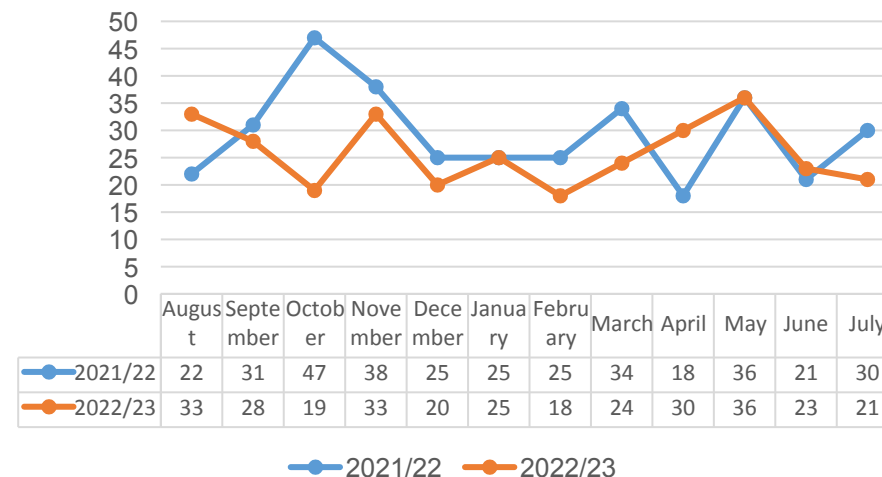
London has also seen a **decrease of 3.9%** in the same 12 month period (9,345 offences in 2021/22, 8,977 offences in 2022/23).

In line with the pattern seen in overall sexual offences, the highest volume of rape offences was reported in October 2021. December 2022 to March 2023 saw less offences reported compared to the same period the previous year. April 2023 saw 12 more offences compared to April 2022. Since May 2023 there has been a reduction in the number of offences with July 2023 reporting 9 less offences than July 2022.

In terms of volume, Enfield is ranked the **10th highest** out of the 32 London boroughs for rape offences.

When taking into account the population of the boroughs, Enfield is ranked **17th highest** (rate per 1000 population) compared to the other 32 London boroughs.

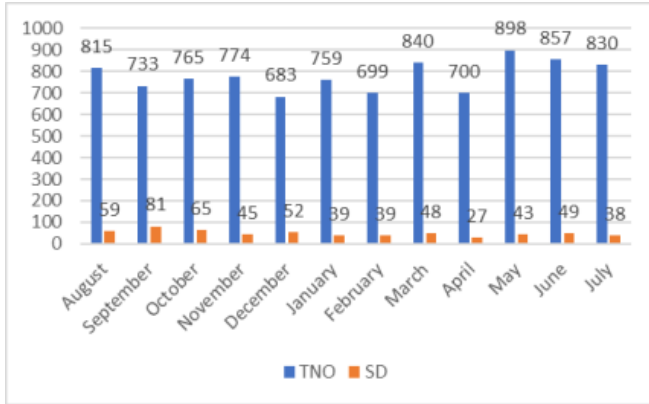
Number of Rape offences by month



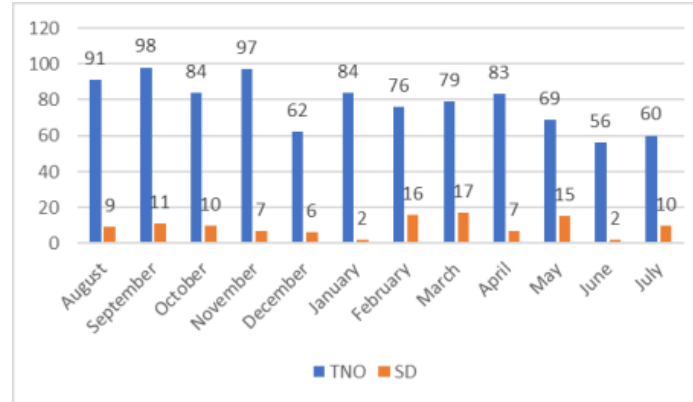
Sanction Detections



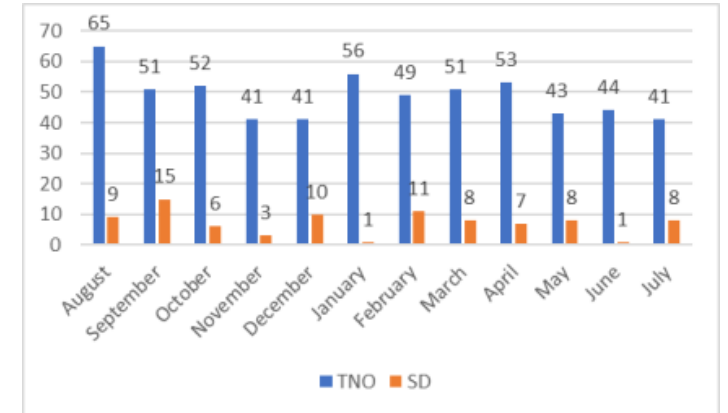
Violence Against the Person – 6.3%



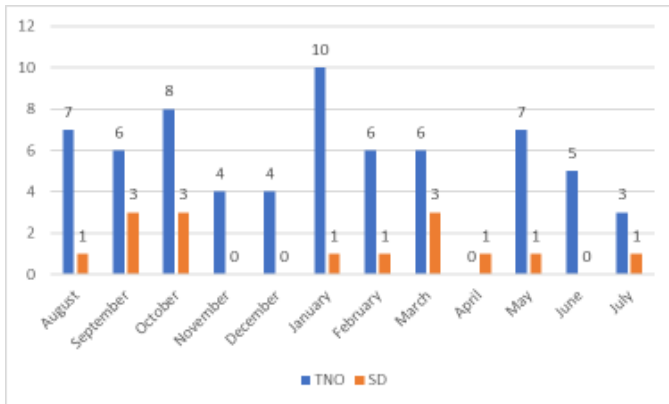
Robbery – 11.9%



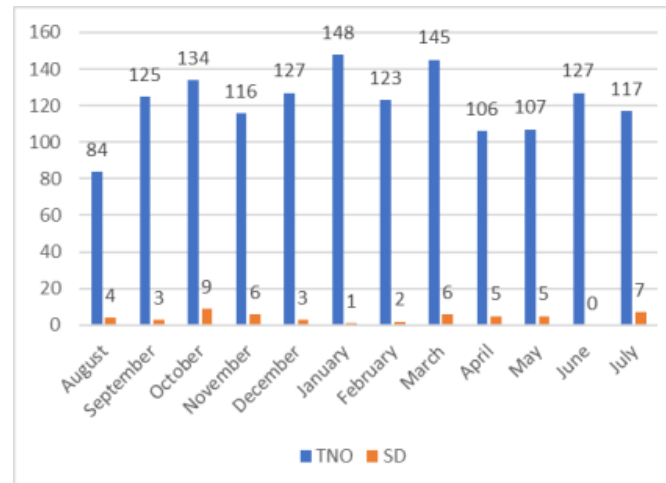
Knife Crime – 14.8%



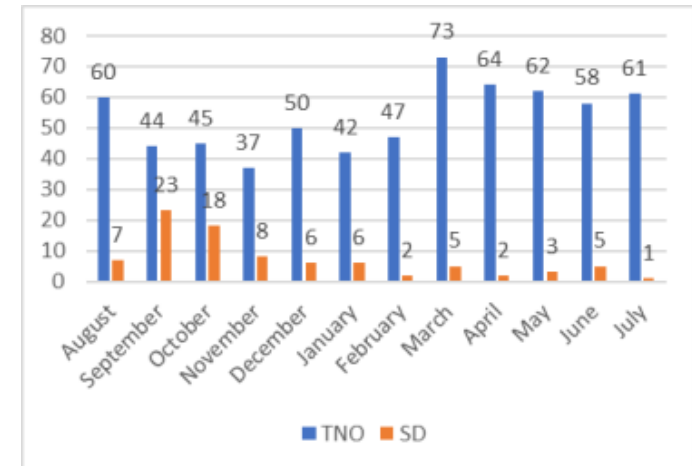
Gun Crime – 22.7%



Residential Burglary – 3.5%



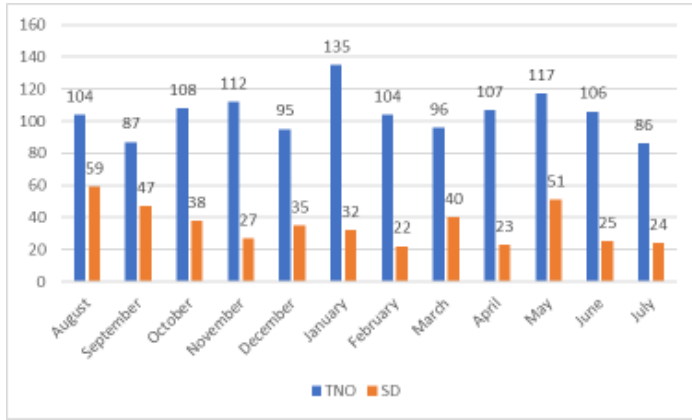
Hate Crime – 13.4%



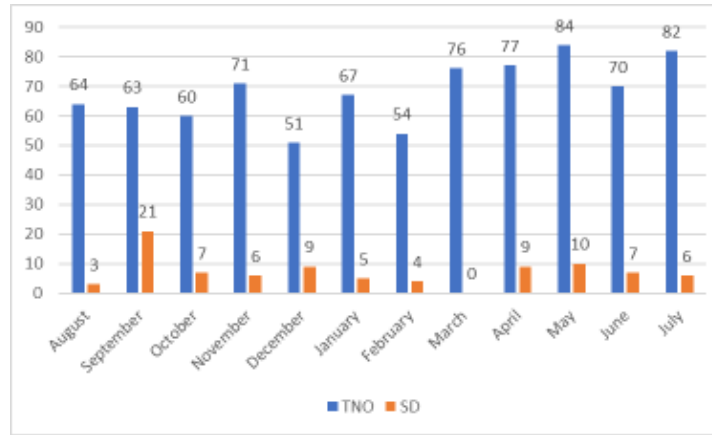
Sanction Detections



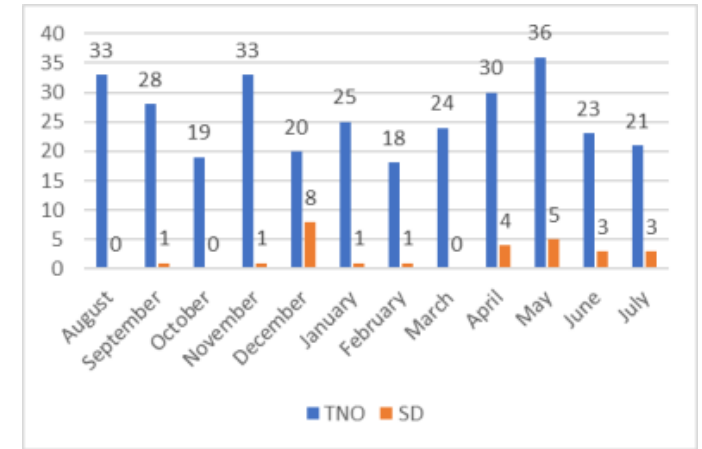
Drug Offences – 33.7%



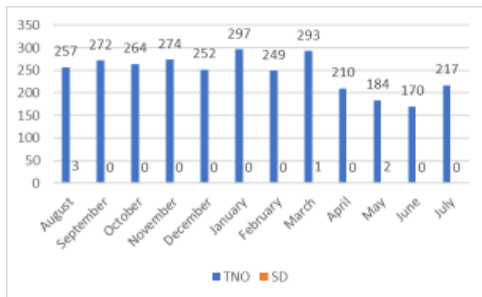
Sexual Offences – 10.6%



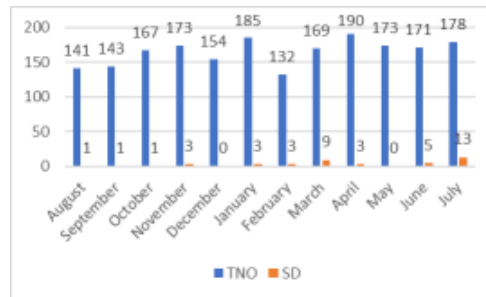
Rape Offences – 8.7%



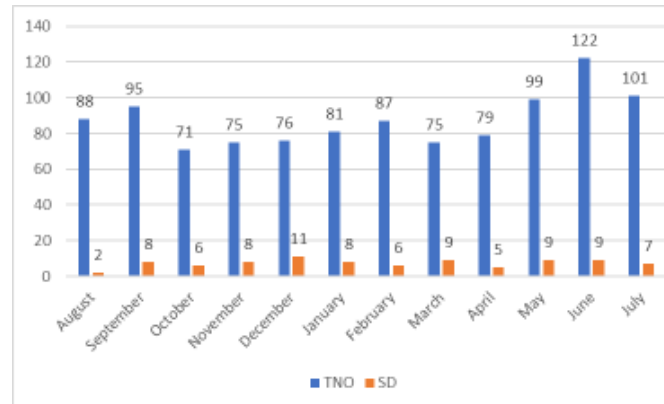
TFMV – 0.2%



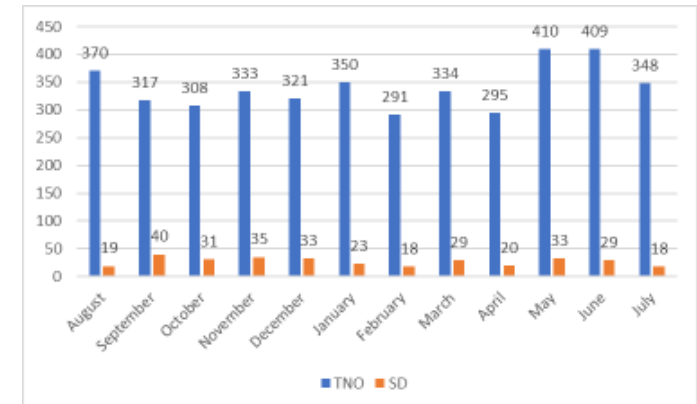
TOMV – 2.1%



Domestic Abuse VWI Offences – 8.4%



Domestic Abuse Offences – 8.0%



This page is intentionally left blank

CRIME SCRUTINY PANEL WORK PROGRAMME 2023/24

Date of meeting	Topic	Report Author	Lead Members	Executive Director/ Director	Reason for proposal	Other committee/ Cabinet/ Council approvals?
27 June 2023	Work Programme Planning					
	Crime Statistics – to include: break-ins/ burglaries and car thefts – as a standing item at each meeting.	Andrea Clemons	Cllr Gina Needs	Tony Theodoulou	Members asked to continue receiving crime statistics to give them a broad overview of the issues and work being done.	
12 Sep 2023	Serious violence duty – in depth	Andrea Clemons	Cllr Gina Needs	Tony Theodoulou	Part of the process of this new duty requires consultation which the scrutiny panel can contribute to.	
	Prevention of violence against women and girls strategy.	Julie Tailor/ Andrea Clemons	Cllr Gina Needs	Tony Theodoulou	To review updates and refreshed priorities.	
6 Dec 2023	The Casey Review – in depth - to include: the number of police officers on restricted or suspended duties in Enfield, the reduction of neighbourhood police teams/ street visibility, the	Andrea Clemons/ Chris Byrne (PC)	Cllr Gina Needs (Cabinet Member for Community Safety and Cohesion)	Tony Theodoulou (Executive Director of People)	OSC agreed that Crime Scrutiny Panel would look at the Casey Review.	

	effectiveness of CAPES (good practice and areas for improvement), and police numbers more generally.					
27 Feb 2024	Community support/ law enforcement officers – to include: what is happening, how successful it has been, their key performance indicators, and the planned 50 new community support officers.	Martin Rattigan	Cllr Gina Needs	Tony Theodoulou	Suggested by the Lead Member and Executive Director, and something the Panel decided to discuss/ review/ scrutinise further.	
	CCTV – to include: the work of the CCTV centre, what it does, and its impact on crime prevention and detection.	Darren Woods/ Andrea Clemons	Cllr Gina Needs	Tony Theodoulou	Suggested by the Lead Member and Executive Director, and something the Panel decided to discuss/ review/ scrutinise further.	
16 April 2024	Anti-social behaviour strategy.	Martin Rattigan/ Andrea Clemons	Cllr Gina Needs	Tony Theodoulou	Suggested by the Lead Member and Executive Director, and something the Panel decided to discuss/ review/ scrutinise further.	