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## **CRIME SCRUTINY WORKSTREAM**

**Wednesday, 3rd December, 2014 at 7.00 pm in the Council Chamber, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 3XA**

### **Membership:**

Krystle Fonyonga, Lee David-Sanders, Christine Hamilton, Ahmet Hasan, Eric Jukes and Bernie Lappage

### **AGENDA – PART 1**

**1. WELCOME AND APOLOGIES**

**2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

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

**3. SSCB PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT (Pages 1 - 6)**

To receive a written update from Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety

**4. ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014 (Pages 7 - 16)**

To receive a briefing on the changes within the new Act.

**5. UPDATE ON POLICE NUMBERS (Pages 17 - 18)**

To receive a written update from Detective Superintendent Simon Warwick on Police numbers in the borough.

**6. ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

**7. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

To note the date of the next meeting of the Standing Crime Workstream as being 7pm, Wednesday 18 March 2015.

**8. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS & PUBLIC**

To consider, if necessary, passing a resolution under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972 excluding the press and public from the meeting for the item of business listed in Part 2 of the agenda on the grounds that it will involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in those paragraphs of Part 1 Schedule 12A to the Act, (as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006), as are listed on the agenda (Please note there is no Part 2 agenda).

## Enfield Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Performance Report

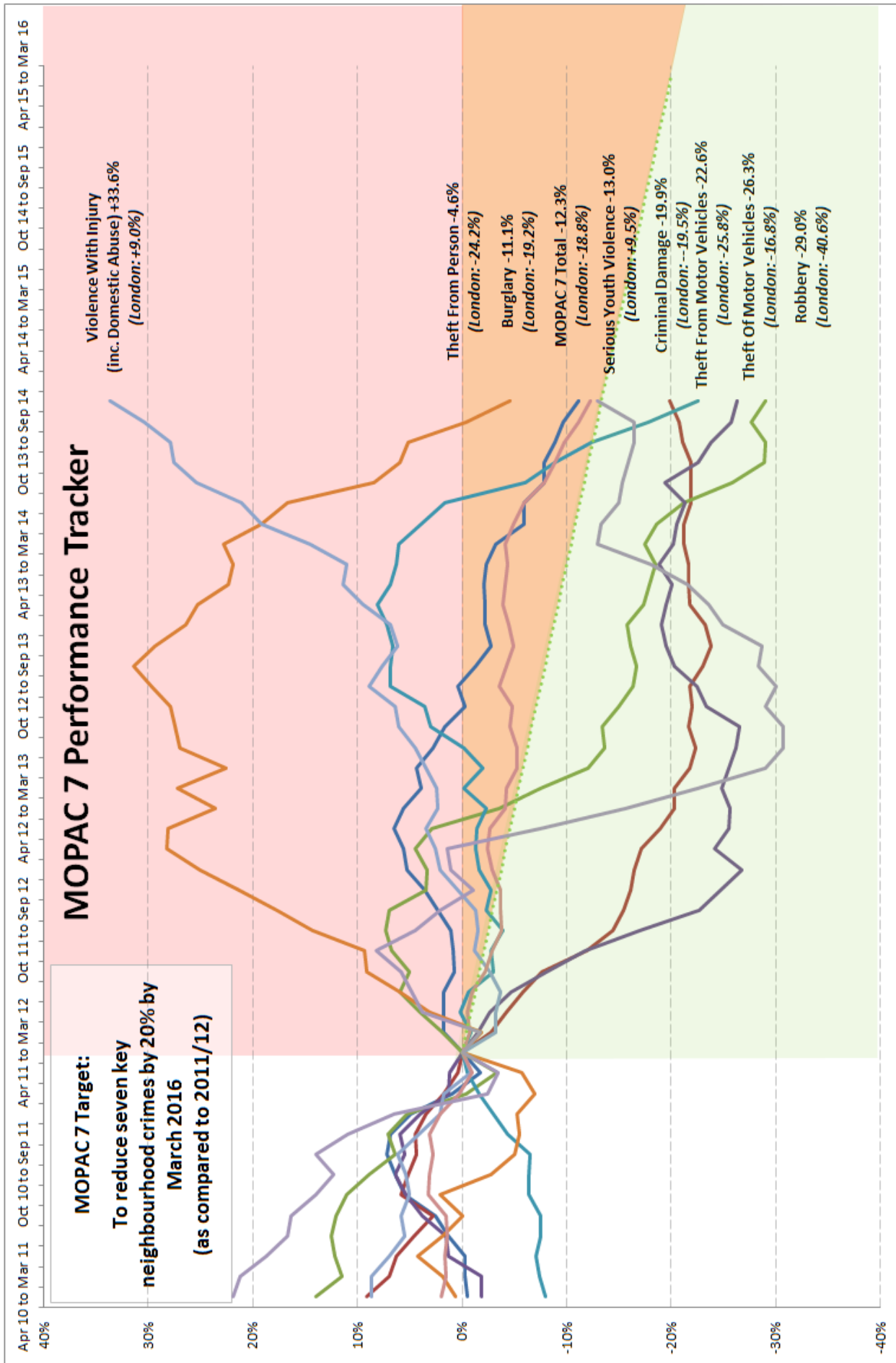
**Executive Summary**

- ASB calls (-24.8%), Burglary (-10.2%), Theft from Person (-28.8%), Robbery (-15.8%), Theft from Motor Vehicles (-27.0%), Theft of Motor Vehicles (-7.1%) and overall Serious Acquisitive Crime (-17.6%) are all currently experiencing reductions in the rolling 12-months to 13<sup>th</sup> November 2014.
- There has been a large increase in Police referrals to MARAC (in excess of +100%). This has been partially due to improvements to the systems through which referrals are made.
- A significant increase in knife injuries has been noted across the borough in recent months.
- Two of seven MOPAC indicators are currently experiencing increases in the 12-months rolling (Criminal Damage +3.6% and Violence with Injury +24.1%). Overall, MOPAC seven crime types are experiencing a -8.5% decrease in the rolling 12 months to date.
- For the 12 months to November 2014, Enfield was one of only seven London boroughs experiencing an increase in Total Notifiable Offences (+0.2%). London overall has experienced a decrease in crime over this same period of approx. -4.2%.

**1. Performance Overview****MOPAC 7 and SSCB Priorities**

MOPAC 7 (Data to 13th November 2014)						
Crime Type	Baseline 2011/12	Target 2015/16	Current 12-Months	% Change 12-Months	Enfield % Change Baseline	MPS % Change Baseline
Burglary	3,542	2,834	3,148	-10.2%	-11.1%	-19.2%
Criminal Damage	2,598	2,078	2,080	3.6%	-19.9%	-19.5%
Robbery	1,123	898	797	-15.8%	-29.0%	-40.6%
Theft from M/V	3,011	2,409	2,331	-27.0%	-22.6%	-25.8%
Theft of M/V	1,082	866	797	-7.1%	-26.3%	-16.8%
Theft from Person	474	379	452	-28.8%	-4.6%	-24.2%
Violence with Injury	1,674	1,339	2,237	24.1%	33.6%	9.0%
<b>MOPAC 7 Total</b>	<b>13,504</b>	<b>10,803</b>	<b>11,842</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>	<b>-12.3%</b>	<b>-18.6%</b>
Additional SSCB Priorities						
ASB Calls	14,014	11,211	9,448	-24.8%	-32.6%	-21.7%
Hate Crime	123	NA	312	23.8%	154.7%	21.0%
Serious Acquisitive Crime <sup>1</sup>	7,846	6,276	6,145	-17.6%	-21.7%	-13.9%
Serious Youth Violence	293	232	255	21.4%	-13.0%	9.5%
Domestic Abuse	1,946	NA	2,366	26.5%	21.6%	21.0%
<b>Total Notifiable Offences</b>	<b>22,946</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>22,445</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>

1. Serious Acquisitive Crime is defined as Domestic Burglary, Robbery (Personal & Business), Theft from Motor Vehicle and Theft of Motor Vehicle.



## Enfield Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Performance Report

**London Borough Ranking Tables – MOPAC 7 & Total Notifiable Offences Percentage Changes**

MOPAC 7 Crime				
Borough	Nov12 - Oct 13	Nov13 - Oct 14	Change	Rank (Previous)
Westminster	23,584	20,052	-15.0%	1 (2)
Lambeth	18,819	16,018	-14.9%	2 (4)
Camden	14,188	12,094	-14.8%	3 (6)
Lewisham	12,513	10,733	-14.2%	4 (1)
Wandsworth	12,527	10,785	-13.9%	5 (3)
Croydon	15,933	13,742	-13.8%	6 (10)
Southwark	16,400	14,208	-13.4%	7 (13)
Waltham Forest	12,288	10,693	-13.0%	8 (12)
Kingston upon Thames	4,452	3,936	-11.6%	9 (7)
Barking & Dagenham	9,240	8,179	-11.5%	10 (11)
Ealing	14,064	12,509	-11.1%	11 (5)
Hackney	13,506	12,161	-10.0%	12 (18)
Harrow	6,960	6,307	-9.4%	13 (9)
Havering	8,604	7,815	-9.2%	14 (16)
Merton	6,509	5,938	-8.8%	15 (8)
Newham	16,058	14,668	-8.7%	16 (15)
Barnet	13,167	12,038	-8.6%	17 (19)
<b>Enfield</b>	<b>12,944</b>	<b>11,842</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>	<b>18 (21)</b>
Redbridge	11,232	10,284	-8.4%	19 (14)
Hounslow	9,786	9,049	-7.5%	20 (17)
Sutton	5,796	5,397	-6.9%	21 (22)
Tower Hamlets	12,792	11,992	-6.3%	22 (23)
Richmond upon Thames	5,657	5,322	-5.9%	23 (20)
Kensington & Chelsea	7,947	7,539	-5.1%	24 (25)
Hammersmith & Fulham	8,071	7,682	-4.8%	25 (24)
Islington	12,990	12,377	-4.7%	26 (27)
Brent	12,220	11,660	-4.6%	27 (26)
Bromley	10,347	10,028	-3.1%	28 (28)
Greenwich	9,840	9,691	-1.5%	29 (30)
Hillingdon	10,355	10,733	3.7%	30 (29)
Haringey	12,247	12,944	5.7%	31 (31)
Bexley	6,034	6,398	6.0%	32 (32)
<b>London Total</b>	<b>367,060</b>	<b>334,909</b>	<b>-8.8%</b>	

Total Notifiable Offences (TNO)				
Borough	Nov12 - Oct 13	Nov13 - Oct 14	Change	Rank (Previous)
Westminster	57,347	49,625	-13.5%	1 (1)
Camden	30,597	27,005	-11.7%	2 (2)
Wandsworth	23,801	21,568	-9.4%	3 (3)
Waltham Forest	23,069	21,017	-8.9%	4 (8)
Merton	12,474	11,472	-8.0%	5 (4)
Southwark	32,538	29,941	-8.0%	6 (10)
Ealing	27,535	25,416	-7.7%	7 (5)
Lewisham	23,461	21,713	-7.5%	8 (6)
Hackney	26,701	24,916	-6.7%	9 (9)
Havering	15,901	14,996	-5.7%	10 (14)
Tower Hamlets	27,817	26,236	-5.7%	11 (13)
Croydon	29,255	27,746	-5.2%	12 (12)
Richmond upon Thames	11,049	10,496	-5.0%	13 (7)
Kensington & Chelsea	18,930	18,064	-4.6%	14 (11)
Barking & Dagenham	16,772	16,028	-4.4%	15 (15)
Redbridge	20,779	20,160	-3.0%	16 (17)
Barnet	23,701	23,015	-2.9%	17 (19)
Lambeth	33,725	32,764	-2.8%	18 (22)
Harrow	12,583	12,299	-2.3%	19 (16)
Hounslow	20,323	19,958	-1.8%	20 (20)
Hammersmith & Fulham	19,675	19,345	-1.7%	21 (21)
Kingston upon Thames	9,520	9,365	-1.6%	22 (18)
Sutton	10,602	10,442	-1.5%	23 (25)
Islington	25,364	25,003	-1.4%	24 (23)
Newham	29,026	28,702	-1.1%	25 (24)
<b>Enfield</b>	<b>22,399</b>	<b>22,445</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>26 (27)</b>
Brent	25,191	25,275	0.3%	27 (26)
Greenwich	19,988	20,402	2.1%	28 (29)
Bromley	19,543	20,009	2.4%	29 (28)
Bexley	11,728	12,287	4.8%	30 (30)
Hillingdon	19,425	20,934	7.8%	31 (32)
Haringey	21,456	23,356	8.9%	32 (31)
<b>London Total</b>	<b>722,254</b>	<b>691,974</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>	

## Enfield Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Performance Report

### 2. Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC)

#### Robbery

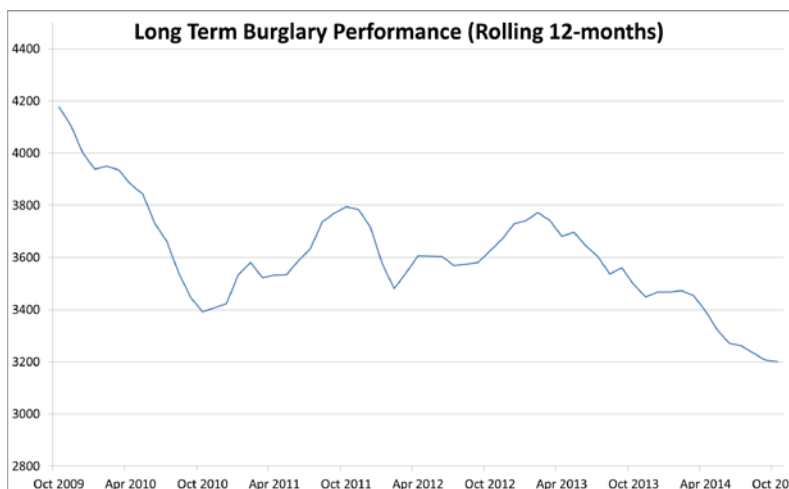
- Robbery has experienced an improvement of **-1.8%** (-14.0% to -15.8%) following extra policing resources being deployed in Enfield.
- Currently experiencing a **-15.8% reduction** in the rolling 12-months and a -29.0% reduction compared to 2011/12.
- Long term personal robbery reductions have been driven by falls in youth-related offending, and particularly that which occurred around schools. However, offending patterns have recently evolved, leading to an increased number of adult victims being targeted.
- Responses to the historic rise in youth robbery at the start of the school year have been implemented, which is also being monitored through the Enfield Joint Tasking Action Group (JTAG) process.

#### Vehicle Crime

- Total Vehicle Crime has experienced an improvement following extra policing resources being deployed in Enfield, with Theft from Motor Vehicles falling by **-18.5%** (-8.5% to -27.0%) and Theft of Motor Vehicles falling by **-16.9%** (+9.8% to -7.1%)
- Currently experiencing a **-27.0% decrease** for Theft from M/V and a **-7.1% decrease** for Theft of M/V in the rolling 12-months.
- The launch of Operation Spyder has seen an improvement in Theft from M/V performance, since early 2014.
- More than three-quarters of all vehicle crime offences are Theft from M/V which can be broken down into distinct specific problems, the most notable of which are:
  - Licence plates being taken stolen – no pattern, but high volume (approx. 30%)
  - Tools being taken from commercial vehicles, such as vans, at retail and industrial estate car parks (approx. 20%)
  - Smashed window entries, taking items from dashboard/glove compartment, such as sat-navs, stereos, cash and mobile phones. Predominantly within the Edmonton wards (approx. 20%).

#### Burglary Dwelling

- Currently experiencing a **-10.2% reduction** in the rolling 12-months and an -11.1% reduction compared to 2011/12.
- The seasonal low months (April-September) have been used to prepare for the winter seasonal peaks (October-March). Joint work between the local authority and Metropolitan Police has sought to sign up alley gate schemes in the 25 hardest hit streets/clusters for rear-entry burglary, not currently gated. A joint action plan and burglary initiative has also been developed to deliver an intense burglary reduction initiative, which is implemented through the 'Safe As Houses' model. Additionally, SmartWater is currently being deployed through the Neighbourhood Watch schemes.
- This work is monitored through the Enfield Joint Tasking Action Group (JTAG).



## Enfield Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Performance Report

### 3. Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG)

#### Domestic Abuse Strategic Sub-Group (DASG)

The latest DASG performance framework was updated in October 2014. The main summary headlines for discussion included:

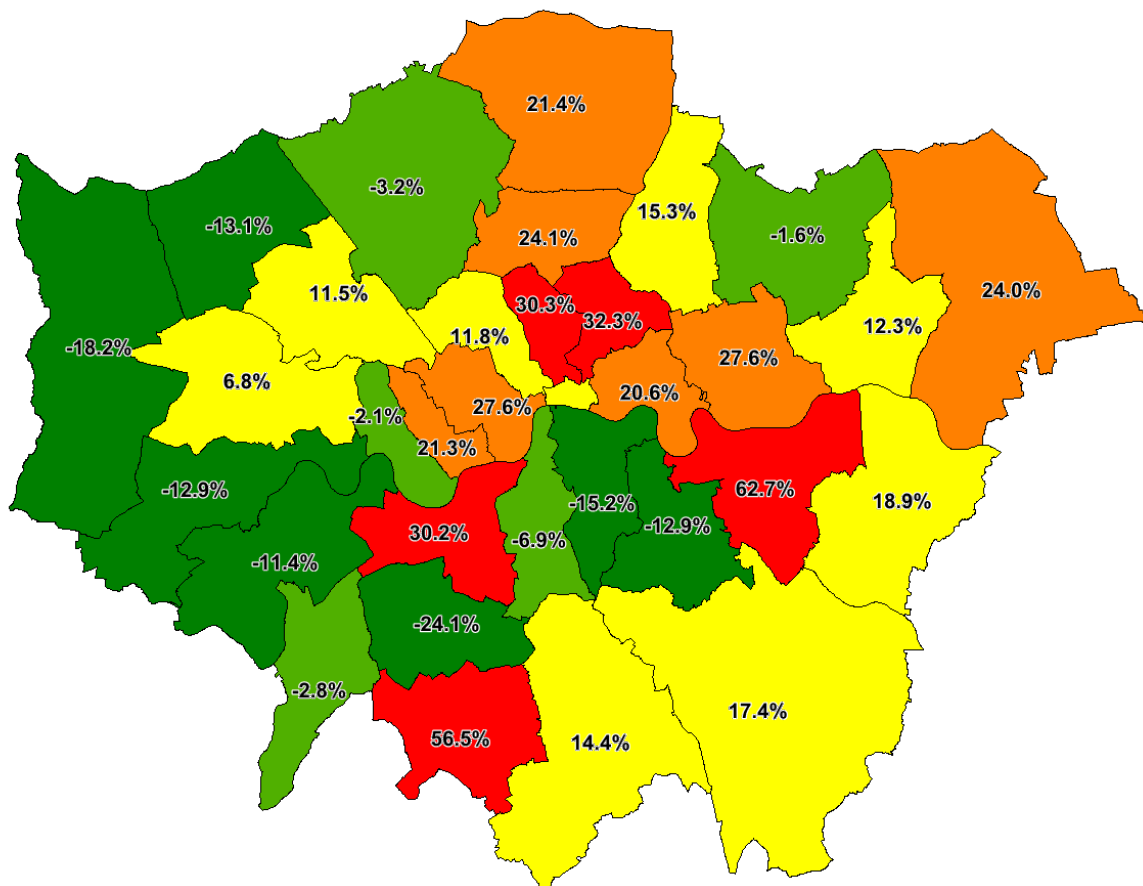
- Reported Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury offences have risen by +31.3% over the past 12-months (210 additional reports to police).
- There has been a rise in reported rape offences of +11.6% during the same period (17 additional reports to police).
- The sanctioned detection rate for Domestic Abuse has risen from 45.9% to 50.2%. Over this same period, London wide indicative comparator data shows a decrease in the sanctioned detection rate of -5.8% (50.3% to 44.5%).
- 26.0% of reporting victims suffered at least one repeat crime. This compares to 23.0% for those cases referred to MARAC and 24.8% for those referred to IDVA services, highlighting the complexities of managing such high risk cases.
- There has been a significant increase in the number of MARAC referrals made by police and partnership agencies over the past year.

### 4. Serious Youth Violence

- Currently experiencing a **+21.4% increase** in the rolling 12-months and a -13.0% reduction compared to 2011/12. London has experienced an overall increase of +9.5% in the past 12-months.

#### Serious Youth Violence Volume Change Map (12-months data)

- Enfield is one of the top 10 highest percentage increase boroughs for Serious Youth Violence (SYV) over the past 12 months.
- Neighbouring boroughs Haringey and Waltham Forest are experiencing large increases, as well as most other North and Central London boroughs.



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## **Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014**

### **Background/Information**

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 received Royal Assent on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2014. The majority of the powers within the Act have now come into force as at 20<sup>th</sup> October 2014 (except Civil Injunctions which is still awaiting a commencement date).

The overarching aim of the Act is to provide more effective powers to tackle Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), protect victims and communities, and treat the underlying behaviour of perpetrators. The Act replaces 19 existing powers dealing with anti-social behaviour with 6 broader powers, streamlining procedures to allow a quicker response. The Government envisages that these powers will make it easier for agencies, victims and communities to take action against ASB and reduce repeat offending.

The Act introduces two new measures which are designed to give victims and communities a say in the way ASB is dealt with (Community Trigger and Community Remedy)

This Act deals with many different issues some of which do not concern the management of anti-social behaviour. There are 14 parts to the Act and for the purpose of this report Parts 1-7 (ASB and Dangerous Dogs) will be covered.

The Home Office has produced draft guidance for frontline professionals (Reform of anti-social behaviour powers) which can be found on the following link:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/248747/01\\_ASB\\_Guidance\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248747/01_ASB_Guidance_FINAL.pdf)

The guidance to the Act also encourages the use of Early and Informal Interventions (where appropriate) as it is felt informal approaches can be successful in stopping ASB. Some examples that are given are warnings, mediation, Agreed Behaviour Contracts (ABC), Support and Counselling. The guidance also refers to the Troubled Families Programme which can be considered for a wider and intensive family support.

Old power	New Power / Responsible Authorities	Purpose – To stop or prevent individuals engaging in ASB quickly, nipping problems in the bud before they escalate
ASBO on application (standalone) Anti-Social Behaviour Injunction (ASBI) DBO on application Individual Support Order Intervention Order	<p><b><u>Civil Injunction</u></b></p> <p><b>(INPA)</b> Injunction to prevent nuisance or annoyance)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Councils</li> <li>• Social Landlords</li> <li>• Police (inc BTP)</li> <li>• TFL</li> <li>• Environment Agency</li> <li>• NHS</li> </ul> <p>County Court</p> <p>Youth Court</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Civil order in county court (Adults)</li> <li>➤ minors (in the Youth Court)</li> <li>➤ Registered Providers can apply</li> <li>➤ Can be without notice</li> <li>➤ Can include power of arrest</li> <li>➤ Can include positive requirements (long term solutions)</li> <li>➤ Similar test to ASBI (balance of probabilities)</li> <li>➤ Duration for adults can be fixed or for an indefinite period</li> <li>➤ Breach is not criminal offence but must be proved to a criminal standard (beyond reasonable doubt)</li> <li>➤ Sanctions for adults up to 2 years imprisonment – Under 18s supervision curfew, activity</li> </ul>

<b>Old power</b>	<b>New Power / Responsible Authorities</b>	Issued by any criminal Court against a person who has been convicted of an offence to tackle the most persistently Anti-Social individuals who are also engaged in criminal activity
Anti-Social Behaviour Order on conviction (ASBO) Drinking banning Order (DBO)	<p><b><u>Criminal Behaviour Order</u></b></p> <p>Crown prosecution service (upon request of Police/LA)</p> <p>Criminal Court</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Civil order in criminal court</li> <li>➤ Adults and minors</li> <li>➤ Police / LA can apply</li> <li>➤ Test is beyond reasonable doubt that offender has engaged in behaviour that has caused or is likely to cause harassment alarm or distress to any person and that making the order will help in preventing the offender from engaging in such behaviour</li> <li>➤ An application does not require a link between the offence and ASB</li> <li>➤ Can include prohibitions and positive requirements</li> <li>➤ Agencies to consult YOS for minors</li> <li>➤ Breach is criminal offence (beyond reasonable doubt)</li> <li>➤ Adults – on conviction on indictment up to five years imprisonment</li> </ul>

Old power	New Power / Responsible Authorities	Purpose
<p>Dispersal Order (s30 of the ASB Act 2003)</p> <p>Direction to Leave (s27 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006)</p>	<p><b><u>Dispersal Power</u></b></p> <p><b>(Police Directions Power)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police Officers</li> <li>• PCSO's</li> </ul>	<p>Requires a person committing or likely to commit anti-social behaviour, crime or disorder to leave an area for up to 48 hours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Dispersal for up to 48 hours</li> <li>➤ The Direction must be given in writing</li> <li>➤ Area does not need to be designated a dispersal area in advance</li> <li>➤ Can be given to anyone who appears to be over the age of 10</li> <li>➤ May be used by PCSO's</li> <li>➤ Minors returned home</li> <li>➤ Powers to confiscate an item could be used to cause ASB</li> <li>➤ Failure to comply is a criminal offence which attracts a fine (£2500 or £500) or up to 3 months imprisonment</li> </ul>

Old power	New Power / Responsible Authorities	Purpose
Litter Clearing Notice Street Litter Control Notice Defacement Removal Notice	<p><b><u>Community Protection Notice (CPN)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council Officer</li> <li>• Police Officer/PCSO</li> <li>• Social Landlord (if designated by the council)</li> </ul> <p>Criminal Court</p>	<p>To stop a person aged 16 or over, business or organisation committing anti-social behaviour which spoils quality of life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Can be issued to individuals(over 16), businesses and organisations</li> <li>➤ LAs, Police can issue these notices (LA can designate social landlords in their areas to issue CPN's)</li> <li>➤ Test is 'unreasonable' that ASB has a detrimental effect on quality of life of those in locality and is persistent and continuing in its nature</li> <li>➤ Written Warning then Written Notice issued if behaviour continues</li> <li>➤ Can allow council to carry out works in default on behalf of perpetrator</li> <li>➤ Breach is a criminal offence</li> <li>➤ FPN can be issued in breach or fine on conviction (inc seizure)</li> <li>➤ CPN can be used for wide range of issues inc noise</li> <li>➤ Police and Community Safety Teams envisaged to use these more</li> <li>➤ Does not discharge Part 3 of EPA (abatement notices) which should still be used</li> </ul>

<b>Old power</b>	<b>New Power / Responsible Authorities / Court</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Designated Public Place Order Gating Orders Dog Control Orders	<b>Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)</b>  Local Councils (consultation is required with Police)	Designed to stop individuals or groups committing Anti-Social Behaviour  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤</li> <li>➤ Council places restrictions on area where behaviour is likely to have a detrimental effect to local community ie Parks. Alleyways, communal areas</li> <li>➤ Prohibit certain activities like drinking, making sure dogs on leads.</li> <li>➤ Only LA can designate but only with police consultation</li> <li>➤ Upon Police or Council witnessing behaviour can issue FPN or court</li> <li>➤ Maximum duration of a PSPO is 3 years</li> <li>➤ Order must be published</li> </ul>
<b>Old powers</b>	<b>New Power / Responsible Authorities / Court</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Premises Closure Order Crack House Closure Order	<b><u>Closure Premises Order</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Council</li> <li>• Police</li> </ul>	To allow the Police or council to quickly close premises which are being used, or likely to be used, to commit nuisance or disorder  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Police and LA power</li> <li>➤ Consultation is required with whomever is deemed appropriate</li> </ul>

Noisy Premises Closure Order S161 Closure Order	Criminal Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Closure Notice (up to 48 hrs) nuisance to the public or disorder near the premises</li> <li>➤ Closure Order (up to six months) Disorderly or criminal behaviour, serious nuisance to the public or disorder near premises</li> <li>➤ Both notice and Order can apply to residential, business or licensed premises</li> <li>➤ Beach is a criminal offence</li> <li>➤ Extension via Magistrates' court</li> </ul>
<b>NEW POWER</b>	<u>Recovery of Possession of dwelling houses: ASB</u>	<b>Purpose</b> To expedite the eviction of landlords most anti-social tenants to bring faster relief to victims
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Landlords</li> <li>• Private Landlords</li> </ul> County Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Act introduces a new ground for possession of secure and assured tenancies where ASB or criminality has already been proven by another court</li> <li>➤ Gives landlords the powers to deal swiftly with the most serious ASB committed by their tenants</li> <li>➤ The new absolute ground is intended to provide a route to reduce significantly the length of the possession process for serious ASB in order to provide faster relief for victims and witnesses. It will expedite the process where serious housing-related ASB or criminality has already been proven in another court. Landlords will be able to choose to use the absolute ground where certain conditions are met including where the tenant, a member of the tenant's household or a person visiting the property has been convicted for a serious offence;</li> </ul>

<p><b>NEW POWER</b></p>	<p><b><u>Part 6</u></b> <b>Community Trigger</b></p>	<p><b>Purpose</b> Gives victims and communities the right to request a review of their case and bring agencies together to take a joined up problem-solving approach to find a solution</p>
	<p><b><u>Responsible Bodies</u></b></p> <p>Councils</p> <p>Police</p> <p>Clinical Commissioning Groups</p> <p>Registered Providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A victim of ASB (or another person acting on behalf of the victim) can use the community trigger where there are repeat incidents reported to agencies of ASB</li> <li>➤ Threshold to be defined by the local agencies <b><u>but not more than three complaints in the previous six month period</u></b></li> <li>➤ When a request to use community trigger is received agencies must decide whether threshold is met and communicate this to victim</li> <li>➤ If threshold is met a case review must take place by partner agencies within agreed timescales</li> <li>➤ Collectively agencies decided whether further action can be taken and produce an action plan</li> </ul>



<b>NEW POWER</b>	<b>Community Remedy Document</b>	<b>Purpose</b> The Community Remedy gives a say in the out of court punishment of perpetrators for low level crime and ASB
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police Officer</li> <li>• Investigative Officer (which can include PSCO)</li> <li>• Person authorised by a relevant prosecutor for conditional cautions</li> </ul> <p>Criminal Court</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Act places a duty on Police and Crime Commissioner to consult with members of the public and community representatives on what punitive restorative or rehabilitative actions they would consider to be appropriate to be included</li> <li>➤ The community remedy document is a list of actions that may be chosen by the victim to undertake in consequence of their behaviour. Although this is not specified in legislation this could include mediation, reparation, ABC's, damages</li> <li>➤ The remedy document should be considered when an offender is given a conditional caution or youth caution.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Part 7 Dangerous Dogs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strengthens powers to tackle irresponsible dog ownership by extending to private places the offence of owning or being in charge of a dog that is dangerously out of control in a public place.</li> <li>➤ It also provides that a dog attack on an assistance dog constitutes an aggravated offence.</li> <li>➤ Part 7 also ensures that the courts can take account of the character of the owner of the dog, as well as of the dog, when assessing whether a dog should be destroyed on the grounds that it is a risk to the public.</li> </ul>

## **ASBAG**

In anticipation of these powers being enacted (in particular the Community Trigger) Enfield has created an Anti-Social Behaviour Action Group (ASBAG) chaired by the Community Safety Unit in Partnership with the Police. The Panel has attendance from Police, Environment, Housing Providers, Victim Support, Mental Health, Drug and Alcohol Team and other representatives when necessary.

The groups remit is to ensure that all ASB coded calls where victims are assessed at a medium to risk of harm are being managed effectively. In addition all repeat victims that fit the criteria of 3 calls in a 6 month period are discussed so that a coordinated partnership approach can be taken to resolve their complaints.

The Community Safety Unit has already delivered training sessions to partners and will continue to review the implementation of the new powers so that there continues to be a high quality of service given to residents.

Police numbers in Enfield

All Ranks = 673 – actual in post - 625 - as of 12/11/14

- Chief Superintendent = 1 – actual 1
- Superintendent = 2 – actual 2
- Chief Inspector = 3 – actual 3
- Detective Chief Inspector = 2 – actual 1
- Inspector = 13 - actual 10
- Detective Inspector = 5 – actual 2
- Sergeant = 63 – actual 57
- Detective Sergeant = 20 – actual 16
- Constable = 391 – actual 406
- Detective Constable = 83 – actual 78
- PCSO = 90 – actual 50

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