

Safer and Stronger Communities Board

# Enfield Serious Violence Duty Strategy 2024-25



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# Foreword

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**We are committed to making our borough a safer place for all, collectively working to reduce and prevent serious violence so that all our residents can live strong, healthy and safe lives and enjoy all that our borough has to offer.**

This strategy recognises that violence is not simply a criminal justice matter but also a significant public health issue. It impacts the broader health and wellbeing of the wider community (alongside the individuals directly affected) and causes poor physical and mental health through fear, injury and loss.

We have outlined in this strategy how we will make the best use of our limited resources to tackle and prevent serious violence in Enfield. We are building on the significant efforts that have been made in recent years to respond to the growing issues of serious youth violence and violence against women and girls both in Enfield and across London.

The causes of violence are complex, and its consequences can affect anyone in the community. However, research and local data show us that some people are at much greater risk of experiencing violence, either as a victim and/or a perpetrator. This includes people who have experienced adverse childhood experiences (such as growing up in a household with domestic abuse or neglect), those who struggle with substance misuse and those living in socio-economically deprived areas. The strategy therefore includes a focus on early intervention and prevention, as part of a public health approach, addressing the wider determinants of crime and community safety and underlying risk factors that increase the likelihood that an individual will become a victim or perpetrator of violence, including those relating to socio-economic deprivation, health and education.

We want to strengthen local systems to support victims and reduce repeat victimisation, helping those who have experienced violence to recover and rebuild their lives. Our approach also focuses on pursuing targeted and appropriate enforcement activity and working with perpetrators to reduce reoffending.

Our diverse communities are key partners in helping us tackle crime and disorder and we know we need to increase public confidence and satisfaction with police and other statutory services so that we can work better together to tackle and prevent serious violence.

No single agency can address the complexities involved in preventing and reducing serious violence and making Enfield safer and that is why we are committed to ensuring that our Community Safety Partnership takes a joined-up approach to deliver on the priorities and actions identified in this strategy.

This strategy has been developed with the input and insight of our young people, residents, partners and stakeholders. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all who contributed and gave their time.

We look forward to driving improvement in the lives of our residents through delivery of this strategy to reduce and prevent serious violence. We will report back on our achievements in our annual review and refresh of the Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment and Strategy.



**Cllr Gina Needs**  
Cabinet Member for Community Safety and Cohesion, Enfield Council



**Ian Davis**  
Chief Executive, Enfield Council  
(Co-Chair of Safer and Stronger Communities Board)



**Caroline Haines**  
Detective Chief Superintendent,  
North Area BCU Commander  
(Co-Chair of Safer and Stronger Communities Board)

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# Introduction

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**This Serious Violence Duty Strategy has been produced as part of the requirements of the Serious Violence Duty, introduced by the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022. The Duty requires a number of responsible authorities to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence in their area. This includes identifying the kinds of serious violence in the area, the potential causes and drivers of that violence and preparing and implementing a shared strategy to prevent and reduce serious violence.**

The responsible authorities (also known as ‘duty holders’) as set out in the Serious Violence Duty 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 borough’s Community Safety Partnership (called the Safer and Stronger Communities Board) is leading on the implementation of and compliance with the Duty. The Safer and Stronger Communities Board is the strategic partnership responsible for crime and community safety issues in Enfield.

The members of the partnership include:

- Metropolitan Police
- Enfield Council
- Probation Service
- London Fire Brigade
- Victim Support
- North Central London Integrated Care Board
- Voluntary and community sector representatives

The Partnership meets quarterly and meetings are chaired by the North Area Borough Commander and Enfield Council’s Chief Executive.

## What is serious violence?

In the London Borough of Enfield, we have agreed to adopt the London Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) definition of serious violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty. Serious violence is defined as:

- Any violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25. This encompasses those aged under 25 who are victims of offences; suspects/offenders for offences; or both
- Domestic abuse as defined within the [Domestic Abuse Act 2021](#)
- Sexual violence.

Our definition 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.

# Enfield Community Safety Plan 2022-25

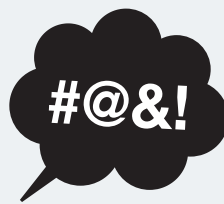
## Strategic links

The Safer and Stronger Communities Board and the individual partners have in place a range of plans, strategies and policies that impact on the safety of our residents and work to address the drivers of serious violence, including poor mental health, substance misuse and socio-economic deprivation. This includes Enfield’s Community Safety Plan 2022-25 which sets out our priority areas for crime and community safety, including a focus on tackling violence.



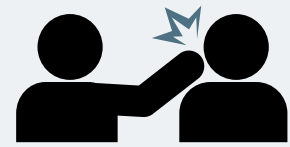
### Violence

Tackling violence in all its forms



### Hate crime

Building community cohesion and tackling hate crime



### Domestic abuse

Tackling domestic abuse and violence against women and girls



### Illegal supply and misuse of drugs

Reducing harms and tackling criminality linked with drug supply



### Exploiting young people

Keeping young people safe and reducing their risks from crime



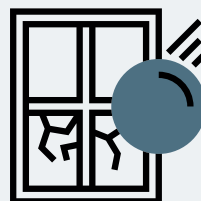
### Burglarly

Helping people to be safe at home



### Vehicle crime

Raising awareness of risks and reducing opportunities for vehicle crime



### Anti-social behaviour

Tackling anti-social behaviour



### Lack of trust and confidence

Building confidence through robust delivery, partnership work and increased communication

Research shows us that neighbourhoods that suffer higher levels of violence are more likely to have higher levels of socio-economic deprivation.<sup>1</sup> Enfield's Council Plan 2023-26 sets out how the Council will work with its partners to invest in Enfield to deliver positive outcomes for our communities and tackle inequalities and socio-economic deprivation. The Plan is summarised below:

Investing in Enfield		
Priorities	Principles	Future outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean and green places</li> <li>• Strong, healthy and safe communities</li> <li>• Thriving children and young people</li> <li>• More and better homes</li> <li>• An economy that works for everyone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fairer Enfield</li> <li>• Accessible and responsive services</li> <li>• Financial resilience</li> <li>• Collaboration and early help</li> <li>• Climate conscious</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residents live happy, healthy and safe lives</li> <li>• Residents earn enough to support themselves and their families</li> <li>• Children and young people do well at all levels of learning</li> <li>• Residents age well</li> <li>• Residents live in good quality homes they can afford</li> <li>• Residents live in a carbon neutral borough</li> </ul>

### Additional key documents include:

- Early Help for All Strategy
- Safeguarding Adolescents Strategy
- Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy
- Hate Crime Strategy
- Youth Justice Plan
- Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

Further information on these documents is provided in appendix 2.

<sup>1</sup> The Behavioural Insights Team (2020), [Violence in London: what we know and how to respond](#)



# Our Strategy

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**Our ambition is to prevent and tackle serious violence in Enfield, creating a safer borough for all.**

This strategy outlines our priorities alongside core principles that will guide the work of the Safer and Stronger Communities Board to tackle serious violence.

We have carried out a detailed and evidence-based assessment of serious violence in Enfield which has informed the strategy alongside the views of our young people, residents, practitioners and voluntary and community sector organisations. The strategy also sets out the key findings from this strategic needs assessment and the consultation.

## Our priorities

We have identified four priority areas that form the basis of our approach to tackling serious violence in Enfield. Under each priority area, we have identified key outcomes and actions.

### Address the underlying drivers of serious violence through prevention and early help

- Targeted early intervention for people with an increased risk of violence reduces the risks they pose.
- Harmful attitudes and behaviours that underpin violence against women and girls are addressed.

### Ensure victims of serious violence receive appropriate and timely support

- Victims report incidents of violence and abuse to the police and other statutory services.
- Support services are trauma-informed and accessible to survivors/victims when they most need it.
- Victims of serious violence feel safer and have reduced risk of harm.

### Pursue intelligence-led enforcement and reduce reoffending

- Intelligence is gathered from across the partnership to support enforcement activity.
- Perpetrators of serious violence are identified and brought to justice.
- The rate of reoffending in young people and adults is reduced.
- Offenders are supported to change their harmful behaviour.

### Work in partnership with our communities

- Our communities help shape our work to prevent and reduce serious violence.
  - Our communities are informed of the action we are taking to reduce serious violence.
  - Our communities have increased trust and confidence in statutory partners.
-

## Our principles

Our principles guide our actions and decisions across the Safer and Stronger Communities Board and workforce to prevent and tackle serious violence.

### Work collaboratively to ensure the best outcomes for our residents

We work together to enhance our shared understanding of serious violence and identify effective and responsive measures to tackle it. Effective partnership working with a range of services and organisations including schools and educational settings, businesses, voluntary and community sector organisations and faith groups is crucial to effectively respond to serious violence and keep our communities safe.

### Take a public health approach

In line with a public health approach to violence prevention, we seek to improve the health and safety of our communities by addressing underlying risk factors that increase the likelihood that an individual will become a victim or a perpetrator of violence. We maintain a focus on early intervention and prevention, and the wider determinants of crime and community safety, including social inequalities, employment, skills, health and housing.

### Be data informed and evidence based

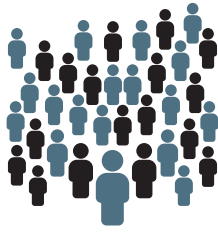
We use data and intelligence from a range of sources to improve our collective understanding of the problem of violence across all our communities and to inform our response. We seek to deliver interventions which have an evidence base of successful outcomes.

### Recognise and challenge inequalities and disproportionality

We know that people's experience of crime, violence and safety is influenced by many factors, including age, ethnicity, gender expression, sexuality, religion and disability. Our approach to tackling and preventing serious violence is informed by a comprehensive picture of those who are affected, either as victims or perpetrators and we recognise and respond to disproportionality.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> A group's representation in a particular category that exceeds expectations for that group or differs substantially from the representation of others in that category. For example, research shows that the youth justice system treats children and young people from ethnic minority backgrounds differently. This means that children and young people from certain ethnicities are over-represented in sentencing, custody and other parts of the system compared to the proportion of that group within the general population.





Enfield's population is estimated to be **329,601**, making it the 7th largest borough by population. 12.9% of households are overcrowded.  
(ONS)



Enfield has relatively **high proportions of residents aged 20 and under** compared to London and England. The percentage of younger adults (aged 20 to 44 years) is also higher than in England in general, but below that of London as a whole.  
(Census)



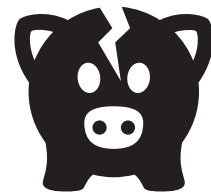
More than **two-thirds (69%)** of the population are from an ethnic minority background. Eighty-eight languages were spoken as a main or only language by Enfield residents at the 2021 Census.  
(Census)



Enfield has historically had lower employment and economic activity rates than London and UK averages. **72%** of people in Enfield were employed between June 2022 and June 2023.  
(ONS)



Enfield's median household income is around **£44,000**, the 8th lowest of the London boroughs. 10% of households have an annual gross income under £15,000, the 8th highest proportion in London.  
(CACI Ltd)



As of 2021/22, **15.6%** of children in Enfield were living in relative low income households. When factoring in housing costs, just over 3 in 10 (31%) children living in Enfield were living in poverty in 2021/22.  
(Department for Work and Pensions and End Child Poverty Coalition)



Healthy life expectancy in Enfield is **62.1** years for women and **64.3** years for men. Life expectancy is **84.2** years for women and **80** for men, above the England average but below the London average.  
(ONS 2018-2020)



Over half (**50.6%**) of residents claimed to be in very good health in 2021. The proportion of Enfield residents with good or very good health is the lowest of the 32 London boroughs.  
(Census)



The total number of notifiable offences in 2022/23 was **30,412**. At 103.2, Enfield had a lower official crime rate (per 1,000 residents) than the London average (109.9). It was the 15th lowest of the London boroughs.  
(Metropolitan Police)

Further demographic, environmental and socio-economic data can be found in our [borough profile](#) and [individual ward profiles](#). Further health data can be found in the [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#).

# What does our strategic needs assessment tell us about serious violence in Enfield?

**We have produced a comprehensive strategic needs assessment of serious violence in Enfield. The assessment identifies and allows us to better understand the current and long-term issues relating to serious violence and those most vulnerable, as victims/survivors and/or perpetrators. This assessment has informed our strategy, allowing us to set clear priorities, develop intelligence-led activity and target our resources effectively.**

It has been developed following a thorough analysis of data relating to violence, as well as broader datasets including those in relation to deprivation and health. We have looked at the critical areas of violence and vulnerability within the definition of serious violence, including violence affecting those under the age of 25, domestic abuse and sexual violence.

In assessing each of these critical areas, the analysis has looked at locations that have a higher risk of violence and temporal factors, such as the times of greater and lesser offending, including the times of day, days of the week and seasonal trends throughout the year. The analysis has also looked at the profile of victims and offenders of violence, in order to understand the risks and opportunities for prevention. The analysis uses Metropolitan Police offence data from the period January 2021 to June 2023.

A summary of the key findings for each of the violence profiles is included.

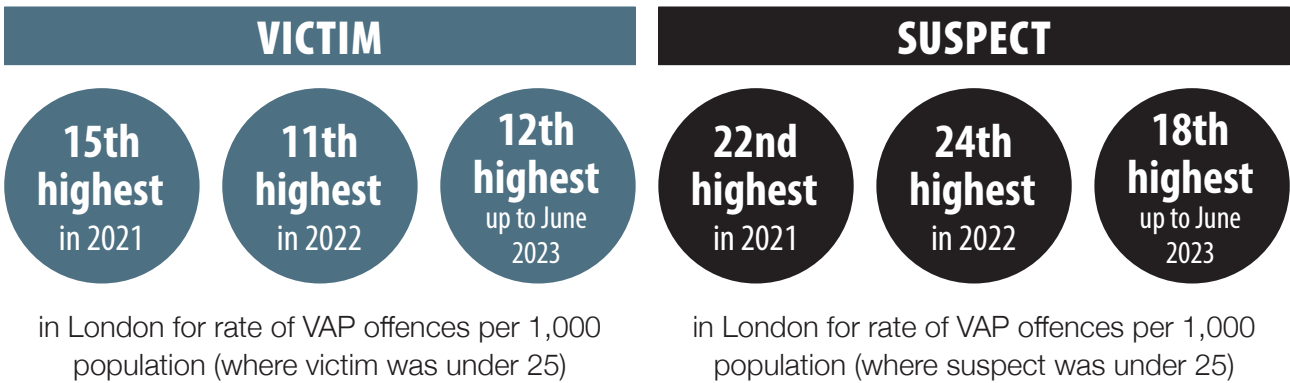
## Enfield Serious Violence Duty Strategic Needs Assessment 2023



# Key findings: Violence and exploitation affecting young people under age of 25

## Violence against the person (VAP) offences

In relation to the rate of violence against the person offences (both where the victim was under 25 and the suspect was under 25), Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has increased since 2021.



## Location and temporal profile

- Across all offence types (where victim or suspect was under 25), peaks are examined at lunchtime and in the afterschool period (3pm-5pm).
- The wards with the highest number of offences (where victim was under 25 and where suspect was under 25) were: Edmonton Green, Haselbury and Ponders End.

## Violence against the person (VAP) offences

- Violence against the person offences (where victim was under 25) increased by 13% in 2022 on previous year (a total of 1,857 offences). Up to June 2023, there has been a 1.6% decrease on the same period in 2022.
- Violence against the person offences (where suspect was under 25) decreased by less than 1% between 2022 and 2021. Up to June 2023, there has been an 8.8% increase on the same period in 2022.

## Demographics of victims and suspects

- Across all offence types, victims and suspects were more likely to be male.
- Between January 2021 – June 2023, 61% of victims of violence against the person offences aged under 25 were male. 66% of suspects of violence against the person offences aged under 25 were male.

## Key findings: Domestic abuse



### Enfield has reported a steady increase in domestic abuse cases since 2021

In the latest year up to June, Enfield has seen an increase of 7.4% in domestic abuse incidents compared to the same period in 2022.

Enfield's ranking in comparison to other London boroughs has also increased since 2021.

**9th highest**  
in London for rate of  
domestic abuse offences per  
1,000 population in 2021  
and 2022

**5th highest**  
in London for rate of  
domestic abuse offences per  
1,000 population up to  
June 2023



### Location and temporal profile

- In 2021, Enfield Lock recorded the highest volume of domestic abuse incidents.
- In 2022, Upper Edmonton recorded the highest volume of domestic abuse incidents.
- In the first 6 months of 2023, Edmonton Green has recorded the highest volume and rate of domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population.



### Demographics of victims/survivors (domestic abuse flagged offences)

- Victims were more likely to be **female** (between 74% and 76% in 2021, 2022 and up to June 2023).
- Victims were more likely to be in a **younger age group**, with most victims in the **30-39 age group**.



### Demographics of victims and suspects

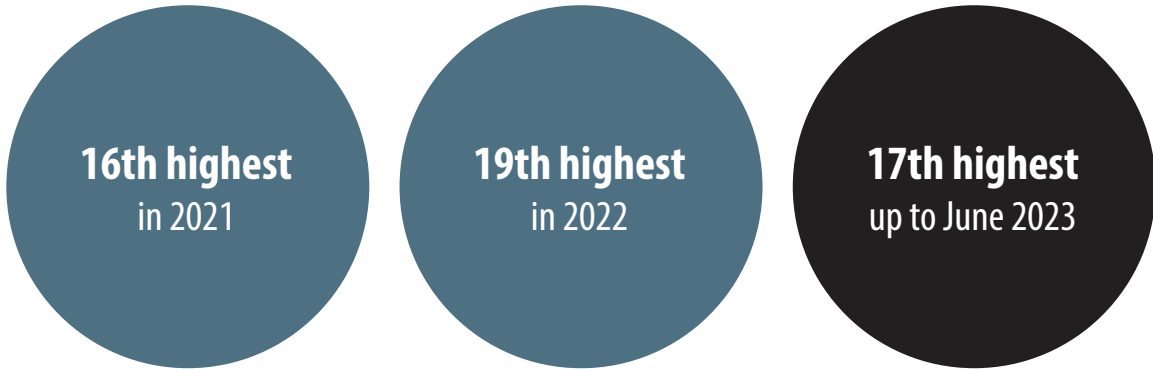
- Suspected perpetrators were considerably more likely to be **male** (79% between January 2021 – June 2023).
- The age group with the highest number of perpetrators between January 2021 and June 2023 was **30-39**.
- Where the relationship was known, the perpetrator was most likely to be a partner or ex-partner of the victim/survivor.

# Key findings: Sexual violence



## Enfield's ranking in comparison to other boroughs has fluctuated since 2021

The rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population in London



## Location and temporal profile

- The number of sexual offences peaks at 9am, 12pm and 4pm. This could possibly align with school opening and closing times.
- In just over a third of cases, the offence is recorded as having taken place at the victim's home. The wards with the highest number of offences were: Edmonton Green, Brimsdown, Town and Upper Edmonton.



## Demographics of victims/survivors

- Victims were considerably more likely to be **female** (86% between January 2021 – June 2023).
- Victims were more likely to be in a **younger age group**. In 2021, 2022 and 2023 (up to June), just over half of victims of sexual offences were **aged 24 and under**.



## Demographics of victims and suspects

- Suspected perpetrators were considerably more likely to be **male** (95% between January 2021 – June 2023).
- The age group with the highest number of perpetrators between January 2021 and June 2023 was **30-39**.
- Where the victim/perpetrator was recorded, in **over half of sexual offences, the perpetrator knew the victim/survivor**.

# What did residents and stakeholders tell us about serious violence in Enfield?

Local communities, the voluntary and community sector (VCS), faith organisations and local businesses have an important role to play in violence reduction.

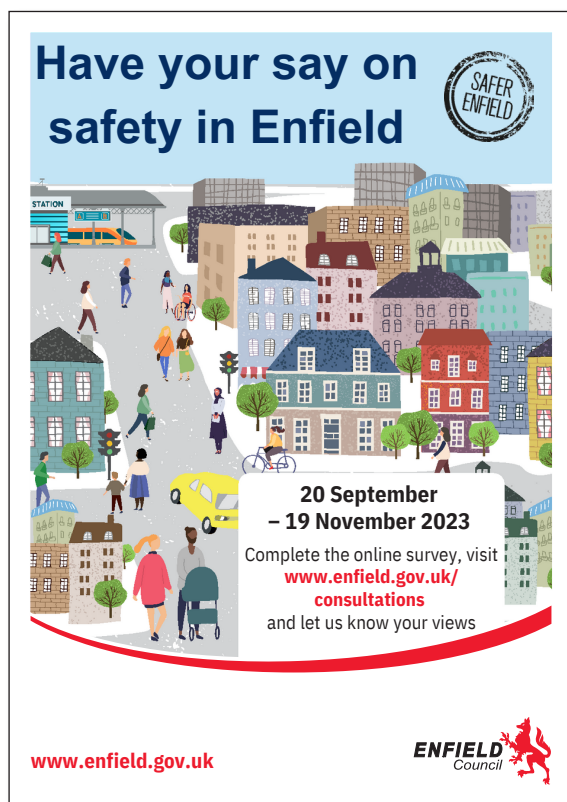
As part of the development of this strategy, we consulted with residents, voluntary and community sector organisations, faith organisations, businesses and other stakeholders involved in crime reduction, community safety and in the wider determinants of crime, to hear their perceptions of safety and serious violence in the borough, and their views on what actions the Safer and Stronger Communities Board can take to tackle serious violence. This included an online questionnaire, focus groups and discussions with key stakeholders.

We have included a summary of the key findings from the consultation.

## Feelings of safety and perceptions of serious violence<sup>3</sup>

117 residents responded to our consultation, and this is what they told us:

- Respondents were much less likely to report feeling very or fairly safe in their local area after dark, compared to during the day.
- When asked what actions they had taken to feel safer when outside in their local area during the day, respondents were most likely to have kept valuables out of sight and varied routes when walking.
- When asked what actions they had taken to feel safer when outside in their local area after dark, respondents were most likely to have kept valuables out of sight and driven a car (e.g., instead of walking).
- When asked about the three types of serious violence covered by the duty, respondents were much more likely to think that violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25 was a problem in their local area, than domestic abuse and sexual violence.



<sup>3</sup> This represents a small cohort of the Enfield population and responses cannot be considered representative of the Enfield population.



Across our consultation activities with residents and stakeholders, people were most likely to suggest the following interventions to reduce serious violence:



Increased police presence, particularly in areas with a higher crime rate



Improve provision of activities for young people



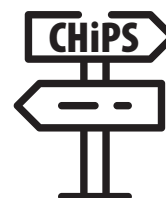
Training for professionals on the signs of domestic abuse and how to support victims



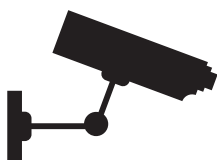
Support services for victims of serious violence



Address other crime and community safety issues, in particular anti-social behaviour



More awareness of Community Help Points (CHiPS) scheme



More CCTV cameras



Improve trust in police and other authorities



Education for young people on negative impacts of violence and healthy relationships



Work with perpetrators to address harmful attitudes and change behaviour



Tackle the wider determinants of crime, including mental health and substance misuse



Raise awareness of how and where to access support

# Address the underlying drivers of serious violence through prevention and early help

- Targeted early intervention for people with an increased risk of violence reduces the risks they pose,
- Harmful attitudes and behaviour that underpin violence against women and girls are addressed.

Our approach to prevention and early intervention covers both universal measures – those designed for the general population at different stages of their lives – and targeted prevention measures – those designed for people identified as being at increased risk of violence, as a victim and/or perpetrator.

There is considerable research on how certain childhood experiences can increase the risk of someone being involved in violence, either as a victim and/or a perpetrator. At the individual level, these include prior experience of neglect and/or abuse, substance use, exclusion from school, exposure to crime in childhood and unemployment in young adulthood.<sup>4</sup> Whilst recognising that not all individuals who have these risk factors will be involved in violence, we can target additional support at an earlier stage to prevent greater harm in the future.

Our early help services deliver a wide range of early intervention projects alongside targeted support for children and families with additional needs and vulnerabilities. These projects focus on identifying and reducing risk factors to violence as well as building on protective factors. Our youth offer is another critical component of our approach to prevention and early intervention. Positive activities enable young people to learn new skills, build resilience and healthy relationships, stay safe and boost their physical and mental health and wellbeing.

## Enfield Youth Offer

There is a strong youth offer in the borough, delivered by the Council, schools, third sector partners, which includes:

- sports, leisure and informal physical activities
- cultural activities
- youth support and activities from youth centres and community venues
- holiday activities provision, including the Holiday, Activities and Food programme (HAF)
- mobile youth work, including detached and youth provision
- mentoring
- project work
- volunteering
- information, advice and guidance
- participation and engagement projects

Further information on the range of opportunities and positive activities available for young people in Enfield can be found on our [Youth Portal](#). We will continue reviewing our Youth Offer based on need and leveraging our resources through attracting external funding and maximising partnership work.

A significant proportion of crime and violence is linked to alcohol and substance misuse, from acquisitive crime to serious violent offending and gang crime.

For individuals, drug use can seriously affect physical and mental health, as well as cause significant financial insecurity, leading to reoffending cycles. Substance misuse and abuse can also make people highly vulnerable to being victims of

<sup>4</sup> Home Office (2018), [Serious Violence Strategy](#); GLA City Intelligence (2021), [Understanding serious violence among young people in London](#)

violent crime themselves. Our Combating Drug and Alcohol Partnership brings together key partners and agencies to develop and implement a local approach to delivering on the aims set out in the Government's 10-year drug strategy: breaking drug supply chains, delivering a world-class treatment and recovery system, and achieving a generational shift in the demand for drugs.

To prevent domestic abuse, sexual violence and other forms of violence against women and girls, we must address the root causes of the problem, tackling harmful behaviours and attitudes that underpin abuse. This approach must include challenging sexist and misogynistic attitudes. We want to build confidence across our borough in creating a culture change and a zero-tolerance approach to abuse in all its forms.

The behaviours and beliefs that can lead to violence against women and girls are often manifested in early years. We will work preventatively with children and young people in schools and other settings to promote healthy relationships, gender equality and respect and tackle harmful attitudes. In addition, we deliver prevention work in a range of settings and across all age groups, such as running thought-provoking communications campaigns that challenge harmful behaviours and working closely with businesses, in particular those connected to the night-time economy, to promote women's safety.

## How will we deliver on this priority?

### Cross-cutting

- Work in partnership with the Combatting Drugs Partnership to reduce drug supply and provide high quality substance misuse services for young people and adults.
- Carry out further analysis to understand the key risk factors in Enfield for serious violence.

### Domestic abuse and sexual violence

- Work with schools and educational settings to support children and young people to learn about safe and healthy relationships.

- Develop and implement more targeted awareness campaigns to effectively challenge attitudes to violence against women.
- Continue to support the [Mayor of London's Women's Night Safety Charter](#) to ensure practical steps are taken to make Enfield a safe place for women and girls.
- Work with local businesses to promote women's safety. This includes encouraging more Enfield businesses to sign up to the [Mayor of London's Women's Night Safety Charter](#) and [Ask for Angela](#) initiative.

### Violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25

- Deliver effective early help, giving families better access to the right information, services and support as early as possible. One way we're doing this is through the creation of [Youth and Family Hubs](#) that bring together a range of different services for children and families in one place.
- Work with education settings (including primary, secondary, alternative provision, further education and pupil referral units) to keep pupils safe and reduce the likelihood of suspensions and exclusions, in line with the [Enfield Inclusion Charter](#).
- Embed our Enfield Safer Schools Partnership Offensive Weapons protocol, enabling us to have a coordinated, child first approach to prevention and safeguarding of children from weapons within education settings.
- Work across the community safety partnership and with voluntary and community sector organisations to deliver an effective youth offer that has a positive impact on the lives of young people by increasing their confidence, strengthening their resilience, determination and their ability to build relationships with others.
- Support the mental health and emotional wellbeing of young people by embedding the THRIVE framework across our services. Further information on our approach can be found [here](#).

# Ensure victims of serious violence receive appropriate and timely support

- **Victims report incidents of violence and abuse to the police and other statutory services.**
- **Support services are trauma-informed and accessible to survivors/victims when they most need it.**
- **Victims of serious violence feel safer and have reduced risk of harm.**

Serious violence can have devastating consequences for victims/survivors. Without effective support, victims/survivors may experience mental health issues, substance misuse and difficulties accessing education and employment. We will provide victims of serious violence with appropriate and targeted support that reduces the risks they face and helps them to recover and rebuild their lives.

We want to ensure that support services are trauma-informed and accessible to survivors/victims when they most need it. Trauma informed practice is an approach that aims to increase practitioners' awareness of how trauma can negatively impact on individuals and communities, and their ability to feel safe or develop trusting relationships with services and professionals. It aims to improve the accessibility and quality of services by creating culturally sensitive, safe services that people trust and want to use and that enable them to make choices about their safety and wellbeing. Further information can be found [here](#).

Our services for young people affected by violence and exploitation are shaped by contextual safeguarding, an approach to understanding and responding to young people's experiences of extra-familial harm<sup>5</sup> which considers wider factors such as peer groups and the places young people spend time both in-person and online. A contextual safeguarding system seeks to intervene in the contexts where young people are coming to harm to create safer places and spaces for young people and ultimately the whole community.

Particular life experiences and transition points can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities in young people and cause risk levels to rise rapidly. This includes changes in family circumstances, exclusion from mainstream school, being arrested or experiencing violence. Our approach to protection and support also includes a focus on reachable moments, making sure that the right support is available for families and young people whenever it is needed.

## Engage Project

The Engage Project places outreach youth workers 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 receive support. In 2022/23, 634 young people were seen by trained practitioners within 48 hours of being arrested and taken into Wood Green Custody Suite. 381 young people consented to engaging with specialist outreach youth work.

We want to ensure that all victims/survivors of domestic abuse and sexual violence have access to high quality, specialist services that are tailored to their needs, including those delivered by our well established voluntary and community sector. We understand that victims and survivors of domestic abuse and sexual violence not only need specialist support for the abuse they have experienced, but may also need support with housing, mental health, substance use, childcare or immigration. We are determined to create a joined-up approach with services working together, so that survivors are provided with the right support at the right time.

<sup>5</sup> Harm or exploitation that occurs to children outside their families, often during the adolescent years when social networks widen, and young people spend more time outside of the home. These extra familial threats can arise at school and other educational establishments, from within peer groups, or more widely from within the wider community and/or online.

## Independent Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Advocates

We commission Independent Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Advocates to provide specialist and trauma-informed support to victims/survivors of domestic abuse and sexual violence, tailored to their needs and particular circumstances. They can also provide impartial information to the victim/survivor about their options, such as reporting to the police, accessing Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) services and other services they may require such as health, housing or benefits.

We will continue to provide training across our partnership through our knowledge exchange programme which will help all agencies to have a better understanding of violence against women and girls and domestic abuse and specific risks faced by groups that are currently underrepresented in services, including people from an ethnic minority background, LGBT+ communities, people affected by disability and older people.

## IRIS

The North Central London Integrated Care Board commission Identification and Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS), a specialist domestic abuse education, support and referral programme providing training for GP teams and a named advocate to whom patients can be referred to for support. The programme provides training to GPs on the signs of domestic abuse and how to sensitively and safely support patients who may be victims. IRIS also offers a targeted intervention for patients experiencing current or former domestic violence or abuse from a partner, ex-partner or family member.

We know that domestic abuse and sexual violence can often remain hidden crimes that are not reported to the police. 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 and only 30% told someone in an official position (for example, the police, health professional, local council).<sup>6</sup> 30% of victims/survivors did not tell anyone. We want to increase the confidence of victims/survivors to report incidents of violence and abuse to the police and other statutory services.

## How will we deliver on this priority?

### Cross-cutting

- Ensure victims/survivors know how to report violence and abuse and where to get help through effective communications campaigns that use a range of channels and are accessible to our diverse communities.
- Develop a trauma informed workforce across all relevant services, particularly those working with children, young people and vulnerable adults.
- Improve awareness of the Community Help Points (CHiPs) scheme. Pioneered by the Enfield Children and Young Persons' Services (ECYPS), CHiPs are a network of 'safe havens' across Enfield where people can ask for help and assistance. This includes local businesses, restaurants and Council buildings.

### Domestic abuse and sexual violence

- Continue to commission a highly qualified Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) service to ensure high risk victims and survivors of domestic abuse are supported to recover and rebuild their lives.
- Continue 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.

<sup>6</sup> ONS (2021), [Nature of sexual assault by rape or penetration, England and Wales: year ending March 2020](#)



- Improve take up of the IRIS programme with Enfield GPs.
- Deliver the Child to Adolescent Parent Violence and Abuse (CAPVA) and Adult to Parent Inter-Familial Abuse (APFA) commissioned programmes for children and young people aged 11-25 years old who are displaying violence and abuse to their parents.
- Continue to provide and arrange refuge beds and other safe accommodation to victims of domestic abuse.
- Provide a comprehensive training and awareness raising offer for practitioners so they can recognise and respond to domestic abuse and violence against women and girls.
- Map our commissioned domestic abuse and violence against women and girls services to support a joined up approach, enable enhanced monitoring of outcomes and ensure support services meet the needs of our diverse communities.
- Implement our Housing Services Domestic Abuse Policy to support Enfield Council Housing tenants and Enfield residents who receive support from our Housing Advisory Service to access safe accommodation away from abuse.

## **Violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25**

- Continue to implement a contextual safeguarding approach across the Council and its safeguarding partners.
- Strengthen our approach to respond flexibly to critical and reachable moments.
- Reduce access to weapons through partnership work with retailers, introducing knife amnesty bins<sup>7</sup> and conducting weapon sweeps.

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<sup>7</sup> A knife amnesty bin is a place where you can securely and safely dispose of a knife, blade or other weapon.

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# Pursue intelligence-led enforcement and reduce reoffending

- Intelligence is gathered from across the partnership to support enforcement activity.
- Perpetrators of serious violence are identified and brought to justice.
- The rate of reoffending in young people and adults is reduced.
- Offenders are supported to change their harmful behaviour.

Whilst our priority is to prevent serious violence from occurring, we are committed to delivering justice for victims/survivors and taking proactive and visible enforcement action against those who commit serious violent offences and exploit others into doing so.

We want to improve sanction detection rates<sup>8</sup> for violent offences, bring more perpetrators to justice and improve criminal justice outcomes for victims. Our approach to disruption and enforcement of perpetrators will involve the use of both criminal and civil routes, including powers relating to licensing, health and safety, fraud and housing provision.

Our approach to enforcement and disruption of perpetrators is also supported by the use of intelligence, data and analysis from across the partnership. For example, at the monthly Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) meeting, partners from public sector and voluntary organisations share intelligence and information relating to violence. This supports us to identify emerging trends, locations and people of concern and generate intelligence for investigations.

## Enfield Public Safety Centre

The Enfield Public Safety Centre (EPSC) is Enfield Council's CCTV control room, monitoring CCTV cameras across the borough 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The EPSC helps the police in their investigations, enabling arrests and providing vital evidence for trials and prosecutions. Further information on the Enfield Public Safety Centre can be found [here](#).

Whilst holding adults who continue to perpetrate violence to account for their actions, we also want to support repeat offenders to move away from crime. Through effective rehabilitation, we will not only protect the public from violence, but also enable offenders to change their behaviour and participate in our community.

The latest annual data covering the January 2021 to December 2021 offender cohort shows an overall proven reoffending rate of 21% for adult offenders, lower than the average for London (22.7%) and England and Wales (24.6%) and the joint 22nd lowest rate out of the 32 London boroughs<sup>9</sup>.

People who leave prison with strong foundations in place to make a success of their lives are less likely to reoffend.<sup>10</sup> These foundations include a stable home, a stronger connection to family and local community, a steady job, and good health free from substance misuse. Locally, we are committed to working across our partnership to deliver the aims set out in the [London Reducing Reoffending Plan 2022-25](#).

8 Sanction detections are when offences have been resolved through a formal sanction, including being charged or receiving a caution.

9 [Ministry of Justice](#). Reoffending data measures proven reoffences defined as any offence committed in a one-year follow-up period that resulted in a court conviction or caution in this timeframe or a further six-month waiting period (to allow time for cases to progress through the courts).

10 London Probation Service, [London Reducing Reoffending Plan 2022-25](#)

We will provide intervention and support for perpetrators of domestic abuse and violence against women and girls to change their harmful behaviour. We commission a MOPAC-funded perpetrator programme delivered by Rise Mutual CIC. Perpetrators of abuse take part in a 20-session long intervention course focused on helping them take responsibility for their actions and recognising the harm they are causing their partners and families.

Our Youth Justice Service works with children and young people to prevent further offending. As part of our child first approach, we see children as children, recognise their particular needs and vulnerabilities and help them build on their strengths and capabilities to build resilience and empower them to fulfil their potential.

We introduced our YouthXtra programme in June 2021, with the aim of reducing reoffending by children known to Enfield Youth Justice Service, in particular young people who are being criminally exploited. 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. The latest youth justice reoffending data from Q1 2021/22 shows a reoffending rate of 31%, lower than both London (34.6%) and national (31.7%) rates.<sup>11</sup> Enfield also had the second lowest reoffending rates among comparator boroughs.<sup>12</sup>

Tackling over-representation and disproportionality is a key strategic priority for our Youth Justice Service. Data from Q4 22/23 shows that children from Black ethnic groups continue to be over-represented (4 times as likely as children from White ethnic groups) within the Youth Justice System across both pre and post court disposals. We use data from a range of sources to identify where, and if possible, why disproportionality occurs, to inform our interventions. We have developed a partnership plan of action to focus our work on tackling disproportionality.

## How will we deliver on this priority?

### Cross-cutting

- Use data, analytical tools and partnership tasking groups such as the Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group (TTCG)<sup>13</sup> support intelligence-led enforcement activity.
- Hold perpetrators to account through appropriate use of criminal justice processes.
- Use the full range of disruption tactics available through both criminal and civil routes, including powers available in relation to licensing, health and safety, fraud and housing provision.
- Continue to operate the Enfield Public Safety Centre and share intelligence across the partnership.
- Work in partnership through the Multi-Agency Public Protection Agency (MAPPA) to manage violent and sexual offenders.
- Work in partnership to ensure the Integrated Offender Management<sup>14</sup> scheme effectively reduces re-offending of the most persistent offenders.
- Ensure probation clients have access to wider support in relation to employment, substance misuse, mental health and wellbeing and housing, in line with the [London Reducing Reoffending Plan 2022-25](#).

### Domestic abuse and sexual violence

- Utilise the full range of protection orders (including non-molestation orders, Domestic Violence Protection Notices and Stalking Protection Orders).
- Work together to improve criminal justice outcomes for survivors of domestic abuse and sexual violence.
- Continue to commission services to work with perpetrators of domestic abuse and sexual violence to help deconstruct negative and violent patterns of behaviour.

<sup>11</sup> Youth Justice Board

<sup>12</sup> Barking and Dagenham, Croydon, Greenwich, Haringey, Hillingdon and Waltham Forest

<sup>13</sup> The Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group is a partnership group that meets regularly to identify key operational priorities and deploy police and partner resources.

<sup>14</sup> Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is the national multi-agency partnership that manages the most persistent, repeat offenders.

## **Violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25**

- Adopt a 'Child first' approach in our Youth Justice Service and treat children entering the Youth Justice System as children rather than 'offenders' or 'criminals'.
  - Build on the work of our Youth Justice re-offending YouthXtra programme and review the impact of the programme. Deliver the youth justice disproportionality action plan.
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# Work in partnership with our communities

- **Our communities help shape our work to prevent and reduce serious violence.**
- **Our communities are informed of the action we are taking to reduce serious violence.**
- **Our communities have increased trust and confidence in statutory partners.**

Local communities, voluntary and community sector organisations, faith organisations and businesses have an important role to play in violence reduction. We will provide opportunities for our communities, including our young people, to inform our understanding of violence in the borough and shape our response.

In Enfield we have ward level Community and Police Engagement (CAPE) panels where community members and partner agencies meet with representatives of the Met's Safer Neighbourhood Teams to set local ward priorities and hold the police accountable for addressing community concerns.

We also have a number of dedicated participation groups for children and young people:

- **Enfield Youth Council** are a group of democratically elected young people who represent the views of young people. Our Youth Council have chosen community safety as one of their two priority campaigns for the 2023/24 academic year.
- **Safeguarding Ambassadors** are a group of young people aged 13-19 years old who work with the Enfield Safeguarding Children Partnership on a range of activities, including co-producing training and scrutinising local safeguarding arrangements.
- **Young Consultants** are a group of young people aged 13-19 who have experience of the Youth Justice System.
- **Children in Care Council (KRATOS)** is a group of children and young people in care and care leavers who work with Enfield Council to improve the experiences of others in care.

As part of our work to tackle violence against women and girls, we want to increase our understanding of key locations where women feel unsafe and work with partners to design in safety, as well as increase police visibility and enforcement in these hotspots.

## Operation Girls and Women Engagement Network (GWEN)

Operation GWEN is an initiative that focuses on in-person engagement workshops with girls and women, with a particular focus on seldom heard groups. The workshops offer a safe space for girls and women to speak about their safety concerns in public spaces and how to improve feelings of safety. Since March 2022, we have delivered 12 GWEN sessions in Enfield.

We know that trust and confidence between agencies, young people, and communities are key to encourage reporting of concerns and ensure we can take action against those who seek to perpetrate violence.

Public trust in the Met has fallen significantly between 2016 and 2023 – both in Enfield and London overall.<sup>15</sup> Public trust has fallen more steeply in London overall and the latest available data shows that levels of trust in the Met in Enfield were in line with the London average. As of June 2023, Enfield recorded the 7th lowest levels of trust in the Met out of the 19 outer London boroughs. Although not available at a borough level, London-wide data tells us that certain groups are less likely to have trust and confidence in police. Young people (aged 15-24), people from Black or mixed ethnicity groups and LGBT+ people are all less likely to agree that the police treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are.

We will deliver locally on the New Met for London Plan to improve trust and confidence in the police.

<sup>15</sup> Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, [Trust and Confidence Dashboard](#)

## A New Met for London Plan 2023-25

In July 2023, the Metropolitan Police published their New Met for London Plan, setting out a mission to deliver more trust, less crime and high standards. They want to build a Met where communities know their local officers, help to shape their policing priorities and work with them to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour; and when victims call them for help, they're satisfied with the response.

It sets out three priorities for reform:

- Community crime-fighting – working with Londoners to keep them safe
- Culture change – embedding the values of policing by consent
- Fixing our foundations – setting the Met up to succeed

The Plan can be read in full [here](#).

## How will we deliver on this priority?

### Cross-cutting

- Deliver locally on the New Met for London Plan.
- Develop a communications plan to keep residents informed of the work we are doing locally to reduce violence.
- Ensure the voice of our communities is reflected in our annual serious violence strategic needs assessment.
- Continue to operate our ward level Community and Police Engagement (CAPE) groups allowing residents to hold the police to account for delivering local policing priorities, monitoring performance and working collaboratively on crime and disorder issues.

- Support our CAPE groups to hold us to account by ensuring they have access to performance data and information on violent offences, including those covered under the Serious Violence Duty.
- Support the work of Business Crime Reduction Partnerships operating in the borough.
- Work with local voluntary and community sector groups to raise awareness of how to report serious violence and where to access support.

### Domestic abuse and sexual violence

- Deliver locally on the Metropolitan Police Service Violence Against Women and Girls action plan.
- Develop our understanding of areas in the borough where women and girls do not feel safe through “Walk and Talk” initiatives.
- Continue to deliver Operation GWEN.

### Violence and exploitation affecting young people under 25

- Provide regular opportunities for young people to give us their views regarding community safety and violence and give them an active role in shaping interventions to make Enfield safer for everyone.
- Work with the Enfield Youth Council to develop a video focused on the harms associated with knife crime that can be shared in schools.
- Develop a youth board to review the use of stop and search in the context of disproportionality.

# Governance, measuring progress, funding and review

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The Safer and Stronger Communities Board (SSCB) is responsible for overseeing the delivery and review of this strategy. The strategy document will be reviewed annually, and we will set out how we have delivered on the priorities and actions set out in the plan. The next review is due by January 2025.

## Action plan

In partnership with our North Area Borough Command Unit partner borough Haringey, we set up the multi-agency North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG) which meets every 6 weeks. Progress in delivering this strategy will be monitored regularly by the NAVRG through the local Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan which sets out how violent crime will be reduced across Enfield and Haringey across seven different themes. The action plan will be updated to reflect the priorities and actions detailed in this strategy. The NAVRG will report on progress at the quarterly Safer and Stronger Communities Board meetings.

The action plan contains information for which disclosure would be likely to affect the prevention or detection of crime and perpetrators. Therefore, we have provided an overview of the key themes below:

- **Governance**
- **Analysis and enforcement**
- **Reducing access to weapons**
- **Safeguarding and educating young people**
- **Working with communities and neighbourhoods to reduce violence**
- **Supporting victims of violence and vulnerability**
- **Positive diversion from violence**

## Working with our partners

The SSCB is one of a number of statutory partnerships operating across the borough, alongside the Health and Wellbeing Board, Children Safeguarding Partnership and the Safeguarding Adults Board. Issues impacting on violence and community safety cut across these boards, including safeguarding and public health. The SSCB will therefore work with these and other multi-agency partnerships, boards and groups to ensure a joined-up approach and the successful delivery of this strategy. Further information on some of these groups is provided below.

### Borough Partnership

The Borough Partnership incorporates partners across the NHS, local authority and voluntary sector and has an important role in shaping services that protect the health and wellbeing of residents and tackle health inequalities.

### Combating Drugs and Alcohol Partnership (CDAP)

The CDAP maintains oversight of the local delivery of the aims set out in the Government's 10-year drug strategy: break drug supply chains; deliver a world class treatment and recovery system; and achieve a generational shift in demand for drugs. The partnership provides a setting for understanding and addressing shared challenges related to drug-related harm.

### Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategic Group

This group maintains oversight of partnership work to tackle domestic abuse and violence against women and girls and delivery of the Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy.

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## Enfield Crime Reduction Implementation Group (ECRIT)

ECRIT has a focus on understanding local crime issues. It also includes oversight of the adult and youth IOM (Integrated Offender Management).

## Enfield Safeguarding Children Partnership (ESCP)

The ESCP includes three statutory safeguarding partners: Enfield Council, the Metropolitan Police Service and the NHS Integrated Care Board who work together with relevant agencies such as schools, health care providers and voluntary sector organisations to keep children and young people safe.

## Hate Crime Forum

The Hate Crime Forum (EHCF) is a multi-agency group that brings together a number of organisations in the borough to effectively tackle all strands of hate crime.

## Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB)

The HWB brings together the Council Leader, councillors and key leaders from the local health and care system, including the voluntary and community sector, to provide strategic direction to improve health and wellbeing in the borough.

## Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) meeting

MACE develops a detailed strategic overview of exploitation in Enfield and across borough boundaries and coordinates protective and tactical responses to exploitation.

## North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG)

The NAVRG leads on the development, coordination and delivery of an agreed action plan to reduce violent crime across the North Area Borough Command Unit (covering Enfield and Haringey boroughs).

## Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB)

The SAB brings together different organisations that work together in the borough to keep adults at risk safe. This includes Enfield Council, the Police and the NHS Integrated Care Board.

## Vulnerable Young People (VYP) Group

The VYP Group, sub-committee of the Enfield Safeguarding Children Partnership, maintains strategic oversight of Enfield's response to extra-familial harm, including child sexual exploitation, child criminal exploitation, gangs and missing children.

## Youth Justice Strategic Management Board (YJSMB)


The YJSMB oversees the Youth Justice Service and the production and oversight of the Youth Justice Plan.

# Appendix 1

## How to access support and information




### Reporting a crime in an emergency

In an emergency, you should phone  **999**. You should use this service to contact police in situations when you need an urgent response.




### Reporting a crime which does not require an immediate response

If you want to report to the police but the matter is not urgent, please call using the non-emergency number  **101**.




### Reporting a crime anonymously

If you have information on a crime and wish to report it anonymously, call **CrimeStoppers** on:  **0800 555 111**

or report online

 [crimestoppers-uk.org](https://www.crimestoppers-uk.org)

If young people (aged 11-17 years old) have any information on a crime and wish to report it anonymously, visit

 [www.fearless.org/give-info](https://www.fearless.org/give-info)

### Victim Support

Victim Support can offer advice and support if you have been a victim of any crime or have been affected by a crime committed against someone you know. Their services are free and available to everyone, whether or not the crime has been reported and regardless of when it happened. Phone Victim Support Enfield on  **0808 168 9291** or visit  [www.victimsupport.org.uk](https://www.victimsupport.org.uk)

If you are concerned about a child useful contacts include:

#### Enfield Council Children's MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub)

 **020 8379 5555**

 **Children's Portal**

 [ChildrensMASH@enfield.gov.uk](mailto:ChildrensMASH@enfield.gov.uk)


#### Childline

 **0800 1111**



 [www.childline.org.uk](https://www.childline.org.uk)

#### NSPCC

 **0808 800 5000**

 [www.nspcc.org.uk](https://www.nspcc.org.uk)

If you are concerned about an adult with care and support needs who is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect, the best way to report your concerns is to:

- complete the [online referral form](#)
- call our **Adults MASH (Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub)** on  **020 8379 3196** (Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm)
- call the **Adult Abuse line** on  **020 8379 5212** (this is 24-hours and you can leave your concern anonymously)

## Domestic abuse and sexual violence

### Enfield Council's Domestic Abuse Hub

☎ 0800 923 9009 (Freephone number open Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm)

✉ callusDAH@enfield.gov.uk

### National Domestic Abuse Helpline

☎ 0808 2000 247 (operates 24 hours a day)

🌐 [www.nationaldahelpline.org.uk](http://www.nationaldahelpline.org.uk)

### Solace Women's Aid

☎ 0808 802 5565

🌐 [www.solacewomensaid.org](http://www.solacewomensaid.org)

### Enfield Saheli

☎ 020 8373 6218

🌐 [www.enfieldsaheli.org](http://www.enfieldsaheli.org)

### Galop (LGBT+ helpline)

☎ 0800 999 5428

🌐 [www.galop.org.uk](http://www.galop.org.uk)

### Respect (Men's Advice Line)

☎ 0808 8010327

🌐 [www.mensadviceline.org.uk](http://www.mensadviceline.org.uk)

### Enfield Women's Centre

☎ 020 8351 8934

🌐 [www.enfieldwomen.org.uk](http://www.enfieldwomen.org.uk)

If you would like further information on how to report a crime, or how to access support, please visit the [Community Safety webpage](#).

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# Appendix 2

## Connected strategies and policies

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The Safer and Stronger Communities Board and the individual partners have in place a range of strategies and policies that set out our strategic priorities in more detail, and that seek to address the wider determinants of crime and community safety and underlying risk factors that increase the likelihood that an individual will become a victim or perpetrator of violence.

### Local strategies, policies and plans

- [Community Safety Partnership Plan 2022-25](#)
- [Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2023-25](#)
- [Hate Crime Strategy](#)
- [Investing in Enfield Council Plan 2023-26](#)
- [Fairer Enfield Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Policy 2021-25](#)
- [Empowering Young Enfield 2021-25](#)
- [Housing and Growth Strategy](#)
- [Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#)
- [Safeguarding Adolescents Strategy 2023-26](#)
- [Modern Slavery Strategy 2023-28](#)
- [Early Help for All Strategy 2021-25](#)
- [Tackling Child Neglect Strategy 2022-25](#)
- [Looked After Children Strategy](#)
- [Youth Justice Plan 2023/24](#)
- Combating Drug and Alcohol Partnership Action Plan

### Regional strategies and plans

- [A New Met for London 2023-25](#)
- [Metropolitan Police Service Violence against Women and Girls Action Plan](#)
- [Mayor Office's for Police and Crime London's Police and Crime Plan 2022-2025](#)
- [North Central London Population Health and Integrated Care Strategy](#)

### National strategies and plans

- [Serious Violence Strategy](#)
  - [From harm to hope: A 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives](#)
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# Appendix 3

## Sources of funding

Funding arrangements/identified funding streams or resources that can be used by the partnership for prevention and reduction activities.

Name and source of fund	Amount per annum	Description of activity
London Violence Reduction Unit	£200,000	Projects to prevent and reduce violence in the borough and support victims, including: Enfield Fire Cadets, outreach and detached youth work and Independent Sexual Violence Advocate.
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) London Crime Prevention Fund	£521,745 (2023/24 and 2024/25)	Projects to prevent and reduce crime in the borough and support victims, including: Independent Domestic Violence Advocates, mentoring outreach provision for young people who attend A&E with injuries relating to serious youth violence, and youth justice service reoffending programme.
London Violence Reduction Unit CAPVA funding	£554,316 over two years Awarded jointly with Haringey Council and Rise Mutual CIC	Provide a service (delivered by Rise Mutual CIC) to help young people aged 11-25 who are displaying violence and abuse towards their parents.
Home Office and Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	£145,992	'Culturally Integrated Family Approach' (CIFA) programme, delivered by Rise Mutual CIC, aims to encourage domestic abusers to change their behaviour and reduce reoffending.

# Thank you for reading our Serious Violence Duty Strategy.

