

## NOTICE OF MEETING

# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Thursday, 25th January, 2024, 2.00 pm - (watch the live meeting [here](#) and watch the recording [here](#))

**Members:** Please see Membership list set out below

### 1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

Please note that this meeting may be filmed or recorded by the Council for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's internet site or by anyone attending the meeting using any communication method. Although we ask members of the public recording, filming or reporting on the meeting not to include the public seating areas, members of the public attending the meeting should be aware that we cannot guarantee that they will not be filmed or recorded by others attending the meeting. Members of the public participating in the meeting (e.g. making deputations, asking questions, making oral protests) should be aware that they are likely to be filmed, recorded or reported on.

By entering the meeting room and using the public seating area, you are consenting to being filmed and to the possible use of those images and sound recordings.

The chair of the meeting has the discretion to terminate or suspend filming or recording, if in his or her opinion continuation of the filming, recording or reporting would disrupt or prejudice the proceedings, infringe the rights of any individual or may lead to the breach of a legal obligation by the Council.

### 2. APOLOGIES

To receive any apologies for absence.

### 3. URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair will consider the admission of any items of Urgent Business. (Late items of Urgent Business will be considered where they appear. New items of Urgent Business will be considered under Item x below).

### 4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members of the Board must declare any personal and/or prejudicial interests with respect to agenda items and must not take part in any discussion with respect to those items.

**5. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 6)**

To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 26 October 2023 as a correct record.

**6. MEMBERSHIP (PAGES 7 - 8)**

**7. SERIOUS VIOLENCE DUTY (PAGES 9 - 132)**

Presentation by Sandeep Broca.

**8. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN UPDATE FROM HARINGEY (PAGES 133 - 168)**

Presentation by Abigail Wycherley.

**9. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN UPDATE FROM THE METROPOLITAN POLICE (PAGES 169 - 188)**

Presentation by Chris Anderson and Andrew Brien.

**10. JOINT TARGETED AREA INVESTIGATION**

Report to follow. Presentation by Beverley Hendricks.

**11. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

Item 12 is likely to be subject to a motion to exclude the press and public from the meeting as they contain exempt information as defined in Section 100a of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended by Section 12A of the Local Government Act 1985); paragraphs 1,2 and 3 – namely Information relating to any individual, information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual and information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

**12. DHR (PAGES 189 - 248)**

Presentation by Megan Dyson.

**13. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

To consider any new items of Urgent Business admitted under Item 2 above.

**14. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

To note the dates of future meetings set out below:

21 February 2024

Nazyer Choudhury, Principal Committee Co-ordinator  
Tel – 020 8489 3321  
Fax – 020 8881 5218  
Email: [nazyer.choudhury@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:nazyer.choudhury@haringey.gov.uk)

Fiona Alderman  
Head of Legal & Governance (Monitoring Officer)  
George Meehan House, 294 High Road, Wood Green, N22 8JZ

Thursday, 18 January 2024

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## **MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP HELD ON THURSDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 2023, 2:00PM – 3:57PM**

### **PRESENT:**

Councillor Adam Jogee (Co-Chair) – Cabinet Member for Community Safety and Cohesion

Rhona Hunt (Co-Chair, In the Chair) – Metropolitan Police

Councillor Zena Brabazon – Cabinet Member for Children, Schools and Families

Joe Benmore - Community Safety & Enforcement Team

Brian Ellick – Head of ASB and Enforcement

Sandeep Broca - Community Safety & Enforcement Team

Heather Hutchings – Strategic Lead, Community Safety Hate Crime

Andrew Lovejoy – Probation Services

Eleanor Girling - Strategic Lead for Communities

Ayshe Simsek - Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager

Nazyer Choudhury – Principal Committee Co-Ordinator

Maddie Watkins – Head of Housing, Related Support

Beverley Hendricks – AD for Safeguarding and Social Care

Matthew Knights – Head of Service, Youth At Risk

LaToya Ridge - Victim Support

Sarah Hart - Public Health Lead - Substance Misuse

Jean Taylor – Head of Policy, Strategy Communication & Collaboration

### **1. FILMING AT MEETINGS**

The Chair referred to the filming of meetings and this information was noted.

### **2. APOLOGIES**

Apologies had been received from Ms Caroline Haines.

### **3. URGENT BUSINESS**

There was one matter of urgent business regarding the Haringey New Deal. This item would be taken as part of item 11 on the agenda.

#### **4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest.

#### **5. MINUTES**

RESOLVED: That the minutes of the meeting held on 24 July 2023 be agreed as an accurate record.

#### **6. MEMBERSHIP**

Noted.

#### **7. PROBATION UPDATE REPORT**

Mr Andrew Lovejoy, Probation Services, presented the item.

The meeting heard that:

- The Council had, in conjunction with Probation, an additional Probation Officer that sat within the Youth Justice Service that supported the transition of children going from Youth Justice Services into Adult Probation. This was a critical role to support children making that transition.
- The funding criteria was discretionary to Probation Services.
- In relation to drug services, there had been an increase in the number of probation service staff (non-qualified staff) and it had been possible to identify roles which needed to be appointed to. A drug services lead had recently been appointed. It may be useful if he was connected to Council staff so that the Council, The Grove and Probation Services could have a joint meeting.
- In relation to the IOM (Integrated Offender Management), the Probation Service was in the process of arranging a meeting with the Police to see to see if it was possible to explore opportunities to restructure the Probation Services IOM. A bigger cohort was needed on IOM and we need to be doing more with them.
- From a Probation point of view, the location of service users and distribution service users within the borough was not something that was often discussed. It may be useful to have an outline of what different parts of Haringey meant from a service user perspective. A meeting or a discussion regarding this would be useful to the Probation Service.
- Some data flow between Probation Services and the Council would be useful.
- The IOM was a separate cohort which had joint Police and Probation involvement. The Probation selection criteria was based on a type of statistical data. For example, how much risk an individual posed and/or how prolific they were. The total case list was around 900 with around 60 on the IOM scheme.

Co-Chair, Ms Rhona Hunt stated that the funding offer would be acknowledged in addition to ideas regarding data sharing.

RESOLVED:

That the report be noted.

**8. YOUTH JUSTICE ANNUAL PLAN**

Mr Matthew Knights presented the item.

RESOLVED:

That the presentation be noted.

**9. YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE AND YOUTH AT RISK**

Mr Matthew Knights presented the item.

The meeting heard that:

- MOPAC were due to hold their Children and Police Custody public event and this may be an opportunity to reference the summit and the Action Plan.
- It was important to see the work be coordinated under the Youth Justice Service. There had been conversations regarding the work being done and consideration needed to be given regarding understanding what needed to be commissioned.
- Once the summit had been confirmed, the department would communicate with the Partnership so that all parties could stay informed. Views from parties would also be sought regarding the impact report.
- Preparations were underway regarding an OFSTED inspection. All parties would be notified in the next few weeks to inform them of what groupings they would be placed into and how they would be prepared.
- A Joint Targeted Area Inspection was due in Haringey on Serious Youth Violence. It was important to prepare for this as a partnership. Some areas of the country had already gone through the process and it would be useful for some of the learning from other areas be outlined and taken into consideration.
- After the MOPAC public meeting on children in custody, an internal blog would be done by the Police to be sent out to officers and staff and this could be useful as background information.

RESOLVED:

That the presentation be noted.

**10. SERIOUS VIOLENCE DUTY**

Mr Sandeep Broca introduced the item.

In relation to violence reduction contribution, the meeting heard that:

- Some of the findings from NAVRAG (North Area Violence Reduction Group) could be brought to the Community Safety Partnership for consideration. The Chair of NAVRAG could be asked for feedback on progress.
- Sharing and cross referencing data helped progress understanding. Children who had been referred to the Youth Justice Service had background checks on where they resided in the borough any activities took place.
- A top 20 persistent offenders report was being completed and this would examine the life journey of the child before they were referred to the Youth Justice System. This was a large item of analysis work, but obtaining data from education, children's social care and health sectors were useful to understanding the needs of the child. This would likely be completed by the end of March and something that the Partnership could use as a whole. This would be presented at a future meeting of the Community Safety Partnership.
- The illegal drugs market had an impact on violence as well and project ADDA was coming into Haringey and the Community Safety Partnership should take interest in the project. It would be useful to consider this for the next meeting.
- The resources the borough had did not correlate to the amount of organised crime on the borough. There were many factors involved and the borough was not comfortable with the amount of resources it had been allocated currently. Neighbourhood policing would receive an uplift and this touched into serious and organised crime and part of this work would be focused on the two Clear, hold, build projects in the borough. Across London, Haringey would be allocated two sites. One was Finsbury Park and the other was Northumberland Park. Those specific areas had been chosen because that approach was the Home Office approach and although was there to reduce serious violence, it was to mostly target serious and organised crime. The borough recognised that serious and organised crime was a significant issue for Haringey and it was impacting the wider community, wider violence levels and local residents in terms of their feelings of safety and their actual safety. Recruitment was also important.
- There was a significant amount of collaborative work that was being undertaken across the borough to try and address violence against women and girls and there were ongoing campaigns throughout the work that was led by the Council. There were good opportunities to raise awareness about how important the issue was, but also an opportunity to signpost people to local, regional and national Haringey Services. Over the next year, the Council would be recommissioning a number of Violence Against Women services, but specialist provisions had been put in place, such as for children and young people. Around prevention and early intervention, there was a Protect Our Women program that went out into schools and talked about healthy relationships. It was hoped that this offer would be increased into the next year. It was important to inform residents that these services were available.
- The structure of Clear, hold, build had been set up after the two listed locations were agreed with the Council. The first task was to decide the boundaries as the ward boundaries were not being used. Then, an assessment was made relation to what the issues were in the area. The next stage was identifying causes followed by actions that could be taken. The first workshop was coming up on 8 November 2023 (although this was a partnership only meeting). The next stage would be a more public event.

RESOLVED:

That the presentation be noted.

**11. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

Ms Jean Taylor introduced the Haringey Deal.

The meeting heard:

- It was a natural inevitability that the work would involve partners. It was important that partners understood the Haringey Deal.
- The purpose of Weeks of Action was to show a style of rapid response to the issues that had been raised to kind of create the space for conversations recognising that if immediate issues would not be considered. There was a significant emphasis on showing action. As an organisation, the Council had been reflecting on being careful that when residents were invited to engage, it was done in an intentional way and participation could be linked to impact so that residents did not feel fatigue regarding the value of participating. Colleagues who had been involved with Weeks of Action would be consulted on learning about how to maximise the impact of this kind of intervention.

**12. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

This would be confirmed at a later date.

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair .....

Date .....

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**Appendix B**  
**Community Safety Partnership - Membership List**

	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE
<b>Statutory partners/CSP members</b>	<p><b>Cllr Adam Jogee</b>, (Co-chair) -Cabinet Member for Community, Safety and Cohesion</p> <p><b>Caroline Haines</b> Borough Commander (Co-chair), Haringey Metropolitan Police</p> <p><b>Cllr Brabazon</b>, Cabinet Member for Children, Schools and Families</p> <p><b>Cllr L/D tbc</b></p> <p><b>Keith Wilson</b>, Borough Fire Commander, Haringey Fire Service</p> <p><b>Rachel Lissauer</b>, Director of Commissioning, Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group</p> <p><b>Mark Landy</b>, Community Forensic Services Manager, BEH Mental Health Trust</p> <p><b>Geoffrey Ocen</b>, Chief Executive, Bridge Renewal Trust</p> <p><b>Joanne McCartney</b>, MPA, London Assembly</p> <p><b>Eubert Malcolm</b>, Assistant Director for Stronger and Safer Communities</p> <p><b>Dr. Will Maimaris</b>, Director Public Health, Haringey Council</p> <p><b>Ann Graham</b>, Director of Children Services, Haringey Council</p> <p><b>Beverley Tarka</b>, Director Adult &amp;Health, Haringey Council</p> <p><b>Jessica Ralph</b>, Victim Support</p> <p><b>Jackie Difolco</b>, Assistant Director for Early Help and Prevention and SEND</p>
<b>Supporting advisors</b>	<p><b>Joe Benmore</b>, IOM Strategic Lead</p> <p><b>Sarah Hart</b>, Commissioning Manager, Public Health Committee Secretariat</p>

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**Title:** Serious Violence Duty SNA and Strategy January 2024

**Report authorised by:** Eubert Malcolm, Assistant Director Stronger and Safer Communities (Environment & Resident Experience)

**Lead Officer:** Sandeep Broca, Intelligence Analysis Manager

**Ward(s) affected:** Key crime wards

**Report for Key/  
Non Key Decision:** Non key decision

## 1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 This report should be read in conjunction with the presentation attached as Appendix A and the Strategic Needs Assessment and Strategy documents. The presentation summarises the Serious Violence Duty (SVD), including the Strategic Needs Assessment and Strategy.
- 1.2 The SVD was introduced by government through the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, and commenced on 31st January 2023.
- 1.3 The duty places several requirements upon CSPs, including agreeing a local partnership arrangement to lead on the duty, agreeing a definition of serious violence, having consistent data sharing, analytical processes to produce a Strategic Needs Assessment, and production of a Strategy to set out how the duty will be implemented locally.
- 1.4 There are a number of requirements for CSPs to fulfil together, including to:
  - Undertake an evidence-based analysis of the causes of serious violence in the area and establish effective data sharing
  - Develop a strategic needs assessment based on the analysis
  - Develop and implement a strategy with solutions to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area, to be reviewed every year
  - To publish the above documents on the Council's website by 31<sup>st</sup> January 2024.
- 1.5 The London Guidance advises that Serious Violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty in London, is defined as:
  - Any violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25, domestic abuse, and sexual violence.
  - Within the context of these types of violence, it encompasses:

- Homicide, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, personal robbery, threats to kill and violence against property caused during the commission of one of these offences.

## 1.6 Key Findings from Serious Violence Duty Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA)

- The overall volume of violence with injury in Haringey has remained relatively stable in the short and medium term.
- Haringey is now ranked around mid-table in London for the number of non-domestic violence with injury offences.
- Haringey's rate of domestic violence with injury is currently 2.5 per 1,000 pop.n., which is slightly above the London average of 2.4 per 1,000 pop.n.
- The rate of sexual offences in the borough is currently 3.0 per 1,000 pop.n., which is 11% above the London average.
- Significant increases have been noted in the past 12-months in violence affecting young people, such as serious youth violence (+36%), knife crime (+18%) and robbery offences (+18%).
- Haringey contributes a disproportionately large amount of the total knife crime, robbery and firearms related violence in London.
- There is a significant geographical correlation between violent crime in Haringey and drug related disorder.
- Violence is not distributed equally across the borough and significant concentrations are noted in areas with high levels of deprivation.
- Key violence generators and attractors in the borough include transport hubs (train, tube and buses), parks and open spaces and busy high street locations.
- Sexual offending and domestic abuse offences tend to take place within residential settings most often.

## 2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the Board note the contents of the accompanying report which provides an overview of the new Serious Violence Duty, Strategic Needs Assessment and Strategy.
- 2.2 That all partners agree to ratify the Strategic Needs Assessment and Strategy documents.

**3. Reasons for decision**

n/a

**4. Alternative options considered**

n/a

**5. Background information**

5.1 Haringey has a signed agreement with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime to contribute to tackling the Mayor's priority crimes. The agreement is accompanied by a grant of £553K per year for 2022-2025. This is allocated across seven areas: Drug treatment intervention to reduce reoffending; an integrated Gang Exit Programme; Hate crime prevention; Advocacy and support to victims of domestic violence; Cross-borough support to ASB victims and witnesses (Haringey and Enfield); A dedicated Pentonville Prison worker; Gangs outreach training.

5.2 Quarterly returns are required which give considerable detail about our expenditure and performance to date. Haringey has an excellent reputation for compliance on both fronts.

5.3 Performance monitoring occurs in between Community Safety Partnership board meetings and attendance includes the holders of KPIs, the budget holders and statutory partners such as the police.

**6. Contribution to strategic outcomes**

6.1 This work contributes to the Mayor of London's Policing and Crime Plan and the Haringey Community Safety Strategy. It will also help to deliver Haringey's Borough Plan, Young People at Risk strategy, as well as the North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG), Violent Crime Action Plan and the Community Safety Strategy.

6.2 Officers and partners work strategically across related work areas and boards such as Youth Offending, Safeguarding Children and Adults, Health and Wellbeing, Tottenham Regeneration, Early Help and the Community Strategy.

**7. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)**

n/a

**Finance and Procurement**

The LCPF funding supports existing Community Safety workstreams. Quarterly returns are required which give considerable detail about our expenditure and performance to date. Haringey has an excellent reputation for compliance on both fronts.

**Legal**

n/a

**Equality**

There is an inherent impact on equalities of much of our community safety work and this is presented and discussed at the Community Safety Partnership meetings. This includes the peak age of offending being between 16 and 24; a very high percentage of young black males (mostly of African-Caribbean origin) involved in street-based violence (approx. 80%); the impact of domestic and sexual violence on women and girls; high concentrations of crime occurring in areas of deprivation; and vulnerable individuals and communities becoming victims of hate crime.

This report considers the areas of challenge in direct correlation with the impact on victims, especially vulnerable victims. In this respect, significant attention is being given to the disproportionate impact.

## **8. Use of Appendices**

Appendix A – Serious Violence Duty Presentation

Appendix B – Serious Violence Duty Strategic Needs Assessment

Appendix C – Serious Violence Duty Strategy

## **9. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

# Serious Violence Duty

January 2024

The Serious Violence Duty (SVD) was introduced by government through the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, and commenced on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2023.

- There are a number of requirements for CSPs to fulfil together:
  - Undertake an **evidence-based analysis** of the causes of serious violence in the area and establish effective data sharing
  - Develop a **strategic needs assessment** based on the analysis
  - Develop and implement a **strategy** with solutions to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area, to be reviewed every year

The responsible authorities (also known as ‘duty holders’) 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

**The London Guidance advises that Serious Violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty in London, is defined as:**

- *Any violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25, domestic abuse, and sexual violence.*
- *Within the context of these types of violence, it encompasses:*
- *Homicide, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, personal robbery, threats to kill and violence against property caused during the commission of one of these offences.*



- The overall volume of violence with injury in Haringey has remained **relatively stable** in the short and medium term.
- Haringey is now ranked around **mid-table** in London for the number of non-domestic violence with injury offences.
- Haringey's rate of domestic violence with injury is currently **2.5 per 1,000 pop.n.**, which is slightly above the London average of 2.4 per 1,000 pop.n.
- The rate of sexual offences in the borough is currently **3.0 per 1,000 pop.n.**, which is 11% above the London average.
- Significant increases have been noted in the past 12-months in violence affecting young people, such as **serious youth violence (+36%)**, **knife crime (+18%)** and **robbery offences (+18%)**.

- Haringey contributes a disproportionately large amount of the total knife crime, robbery and firearms related violence in London.
- There is a significant geographical correlation between **violent** crime in Haringey and **drug** related disorder.
- Violence is not distributed equally across the borough and significant concentrations are noted in areas with high levels of **deprivation**.
- Key violence generators and attractors in the borough include **transport hubs** (train, tube and buses), **parks** and **open spaces** and busy **high street** locations.
- Sexual offending and domestic abuse offences tend to take place within residential settings most often.

- As part of the Serious Violence Duty, each CSP is required to collate a summary of the strategic approach being taken to address violence in the borough.
- The strategic summary outlines the key workstreams being delivered and will help to identify gaps in provision.
- For Haringey, along with the Community Safety Partnership, the North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG) will be utilised as the delivery mechanism for the Serious Violence Duty.
- Additionally, the existing Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan is currently being refreshed, with a new format due to be published by the London VRU in early 2024. This will be utilised as the delivery action plan for the Serious Violence Duty, and progress will be reported against this regularly.

**Haringey**  
LONDON

**London Borough of Haringey**

**Serious Violence Duty Strategy (January 2024)**

**(Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022)**

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**Strategy document covers the following, as per the required format:**

- Introduction
- Definition of Serious Violence
- Local Partnership Arrangements
- Haringey Community Safety Partnership (CSP)
- Summary of the Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) of Violence
- Action and Priorities to Prevent and Reduce Serious Violence
- Priorities, Outcomes and Activity
  - Outcome One: Violence – Reduce Violence and High Harm Crimes
  - Outcome Two: Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
  - Outcome Three: Exploitation
  - Outcome Four: Trust and Public Confidence
  - Outcome Five: Reducing Reoffending
  - Outcome Six: Victims of Crime and ASB
- Engagement with the voluntary and community sectors, young people and local business
- Consultation Process
- Identified funding streams or resources that can be used by the partnership for prevention and reduction activities

- SNA and Strategy has been brought to the CSP board for agreement and sign off.
- The SNA and Strategy documents are required to be published on the Council website before the Home Office deadline of **31<sup>st</sup> January 2024**.
  - Digital services have already drafted the webpages which can be made live once documents are finalised.
- After January, the implementation and delivery phase will commence, and regular progress updates will be provided via the CSP and the North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG).
- There is a requirement to keep the SNA and Strategy documents updated, with a further deadline of **January 2025** for this to be re-submitted to the Home Office. Further briefings will be provided at that time.

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# **Serious Violence Duty**

# **Strategic Needs Assessment**

# **2023-24**

**Page 3** - *Serious Violence Duty*

**Page 4** - *Haringey Community Safety Partnership (CSP)*

**Page 5** - *Serious Violence Definition*

**Page 6** - *Notes, Sources and Limitations*

**Pages 7 to 9** - *Executive Summary*

**Pages 10 to 30** - *Haringey Context*

**Pages 31 to 42** - *Violence with Injury (excluding sexual violence and domestic abuse)*

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**Pages 67 to 78** - *Domestic Abuse*

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**Pages 91 to 92** - *Further Information*

**The Serious Violence Duty (SVD) was introduced by government through the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 and commenced on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2023.**

The duty places several requirements upon local areas, including agreeing a local partnership arrangement to lead on the duty, agreeing a definition of serious violence, having consistent data sharing, analytical processes to produce a Strategic Needs Assessment, and production of a Strategy to set out how the duty will be implemented locally.

The responsible authorities (also known as ‘duty holders’) 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

For Haringey, the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is leading on the delivery and implementation of the Serious Violence Duty.

**The Haringey Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is a multi-agency partnership in Haringey that aims to reduce antisocial behaviour and crime and increase public confidence**

The CSP will

- share information to help identify current and emerging problems and priorities
- use resources on problem-solving solutions
- oversee days or weeks of action, including seasonal action, to impact crime in Haringey
- operate alongside the current Met Police Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group
- link to other groups, particularly where issues concern victims or those committing crimes

The CSP uses data to decide where to focus resources to reduce:

- Violence
- Vulnerability
- Exploitation

### **Membership of the Haringey CSP**

Haringey Council co-chair the Haringey CSP with the police. Membership of the group consists of core members, who attend regularly, and flexible members, who attend when appropriate.

*Further information about the Haringey CSP can be found on the Haringey Council website: <https://new.haringey.gov.uk/community-safety-antisocial-behaviour/community-safety/our-community-safety-work/haringey-community-safety-partnership>*

**The London Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) has produced a definition of serious violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty, which the London Borough of Haringey has adopted.**

This is defined as:

- Any violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25, either as suspects, victims or both.
- Domestic abuse as defined within the Domestic Abuse Act (2021)
- Sexual violence

Within the context of these types of violence, the 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.

**Data contained within this Strategic Needs Assessment covers the period April 2018 to April 2023 and was extracted in September 2023.**

- Crime data was obtained from:
  - [Metropolitan Police Service Crime Data Dashboard](#)
  - Metropolitan Police Service BOX Datastore
  - [London Datastore](#)
  - [Haringey State of the Borough Profile \(September 2023\)](#)
  
- Crime data contained within this document is a snapshot of the recorded levels at the time of analysis and may subsequently have been updated/revised. Therefore, figures may differ when compared to other sources.
  
- Limitations to this data includes missing/incomplete fields (such as time, demographics etc). Additionally, Metropolitan Police Service data for ethnicity is only available to high level groupings, and therefore, may not be a truly accurate reflection of Haringey's population.

# Executive Summary

**Violent crime rates for most categories are above the London average.**

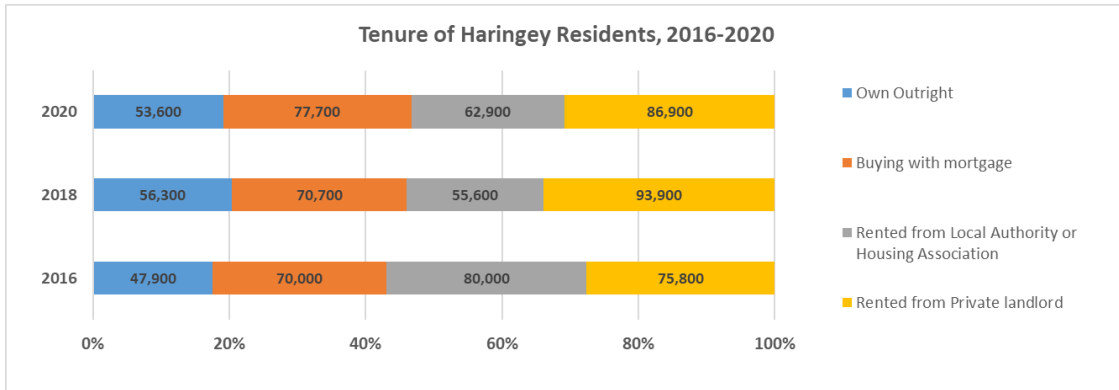
- Short term trends for violence in Haringey are similar to the London trend, however, some crime types have noted improved performance in the long term.
- High concentrations of violence are noted towards the centre and east of the borough, with wards such as Noel Park, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Central and South Tottenham featuring a number of key violence hotspots.
- Under 25-year olds feature as both the largest victim and perpetrator group for most violence categories.
- Peak volumes of violence are noted during the afternoon to early evening period, with some correlation noted around the 3pm to 5pm after school period.

	Haringey			London	
	Offences 12-Months to April 2023	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	3-Year Change
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse )	1,881	+4%	+10%	+3%	+3%
Serious Violence (Victim/Suspect Aged under 25)	635	+15%	-1%	+10%	-5%
Total Knife Crime	618	-5%	-36%	+18%	-14%
Knife Injury Victims	123	-8%	-23%	+8%	-6%
Domestic Abuse Offences	2,924	-7%	-1%	-2%	+6%
Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)	762	-2%	-11%	-1%	-3%
Total Sexual Violence	741	-9%	+17%	-1%	+23%
Rape Offences	272	-12%	+5%	-2%	+15%

# Haringey Context

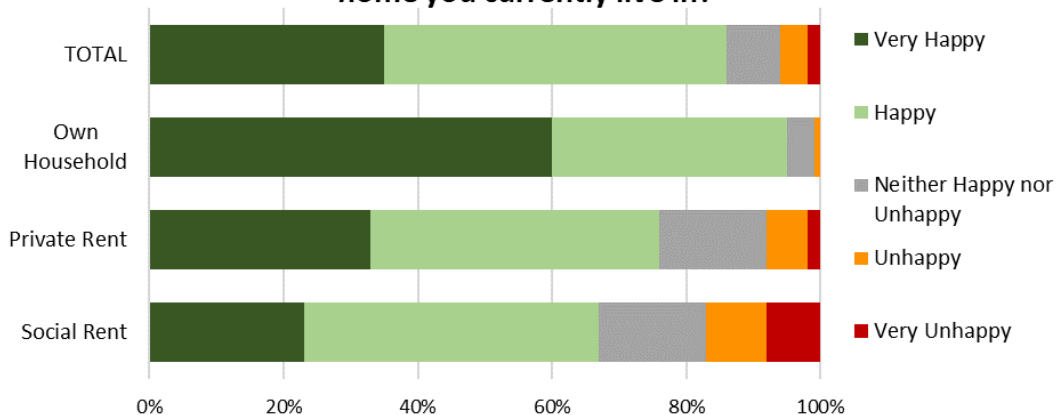
*(Source: State of the Borough Profile, September 2023)*

**In 2020, 31% of Haringey residents rent from a private landlord, with only 22% renting from the LA or HA (17,100 fewer individuals). While most residents are happy with their home, this has fallen since 2018 and happiness is lowest among social renters.**



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS 2020

### Generally Speaking, how happy or unhappy are you with the home you currently live in?

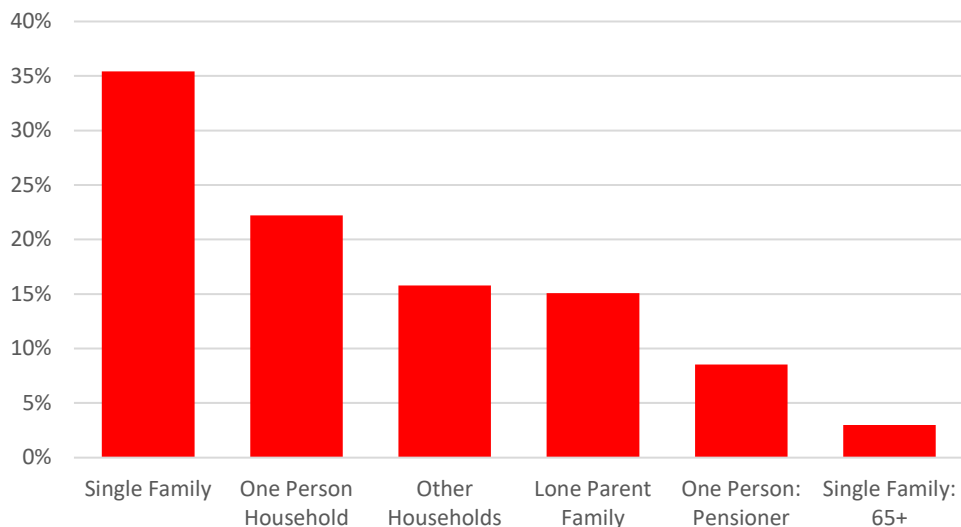


Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2021

- Haringey residents are most likely to rent from a private landlord (31%). The proportion renting from the LA or Housing Association has fallen from 29% in 2016 to just 22% in 2020, or 17,100 individuals fewer. The proportion buying with a mortgage fell in the early half of the decade, but has been relatively stable since 2015, though has increased in the last year to 28%.
- Tenure follows clear deprivation lines across the borough – eastern wards like Northumberland Park are least likely to own their home and most likely to be social renting while in western wards like Alexandra this trend is reversed.
- The 2021 Haringey Residents Survey found that the majority of residents (82%) say they are happy with the home they live in, though this is less than the 2018 survey (90%). Happiness with one’s home is highest among owner occupiers (95%), and lowest among social renters (67%).
- The 2020-21 English Housing Survey showed that while levels of non-decent homes have seen annual falls over time, the reductions have slowed in the last 3 years. Private Rented homes are most likely to be non decent (21% of homes in 2020), compared to LA or Housing Association Homes (13%).

**35% of households in Haringey are Single family households, and 31% are One Person Households. 61% of households in Haringey are working households and 13% are workless.**

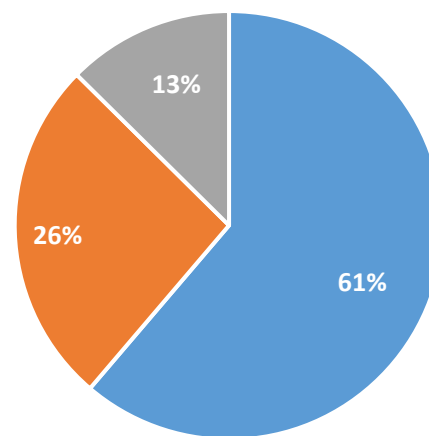
**Haringey Households by Household Composition**



Source: Census 2021

**Households by Combined Economic Activity Status**

■ Working Household ■ Mixed Household ■ Workless Household



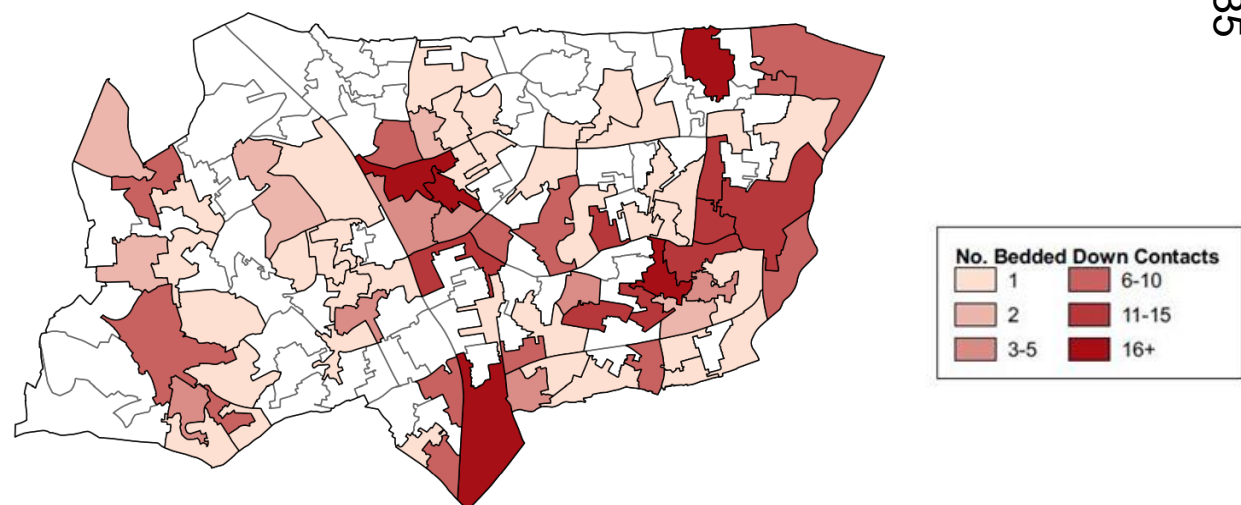
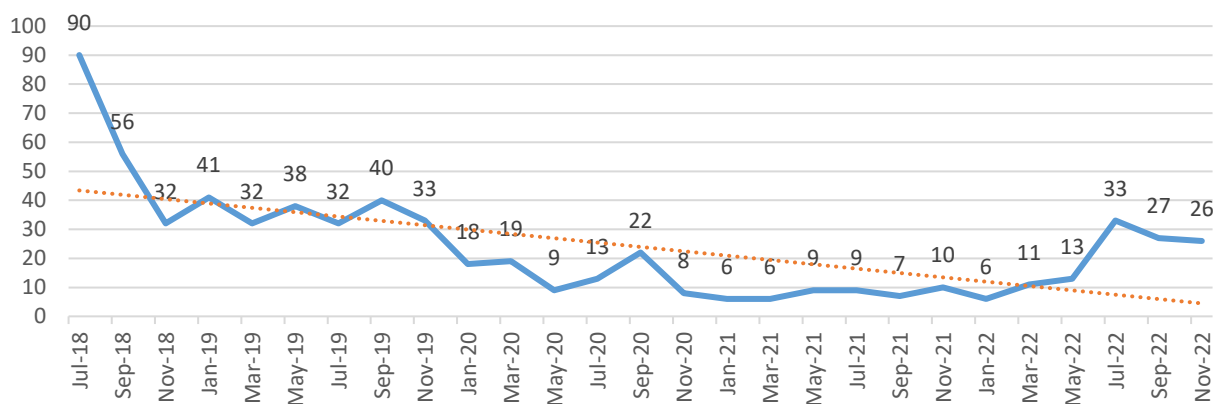
Source: ONS Households by combined Economic Activity Status Table A1 LA

- Haringey has diverse household composition. 31% of households are one person households. 35% are single family households (of which 1/3<sup>rd</sup> are Cohabiting couple families), and 15% are Lone parent households.
- 61% of households are working households, a significant increase from 49% 10 years ago.
- 35% of households in Haringey are purpose-built Flats or tenements. 26% are Terraced houses, and 23% are part of a converted or shared house (Census 2021)

Since July 2018 Haringey has achieved a 71% reduction in rough sleeping, which has been achieved through investing significantly in tackling rough sleeping, via the development of new approaches to working with people experiencing multiple disadvantage, by opening new supported housing and by creating rent-free bedspaces for people affected by immigration restrictions. However, there has been a 333% increase since our lowest street count ever recorded, during the *Everyone In* initiative. The Counts and Estimates methodology produces a snapshot figure of how many people sleep rough on a typical night, with figures available at local, regional and national levels. The increase in the single night figure can be attributed to the following;

- Following the end of funding to continue Everyone In, boroughs have adopted differing stances on accommodating those with no recourse to public funds. We often see cross-borough rough sleeping where no offer is available in the borough where someone is locally connected and so they move in the hope of support from another borough.
- Stagnation in ‘off-the-streets accommodation’. Linked to the above, the withdrawal of funding for the ‘Everyone In’ approach means that the limited emergency and short-term accommodation we have is largely filled with people for who move-on options are severely restricted or unavailable due to their immigration status. This means other people in need are left out on the streets for longer.
- The ongoing effects of Brexit, the Covid-19 pandemic and the ‘cost of living crisis’: unemployment is increasing particularly in service and retail industries, private-rented sector evictions have resumed at pace, family and friend evictions due to financial pressures are also increasing.

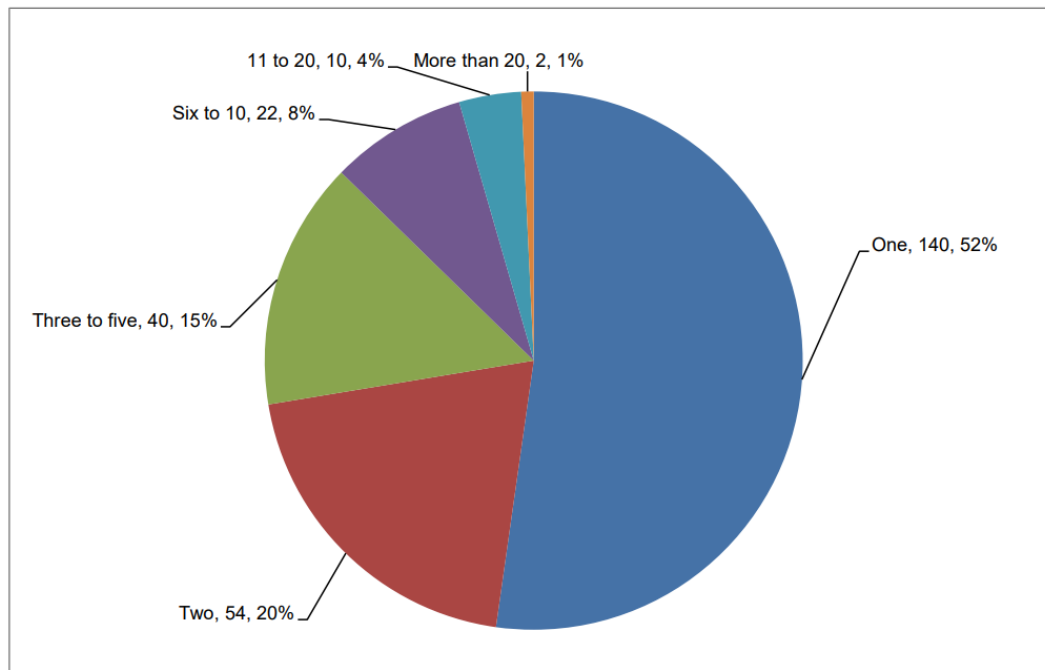
**BI-MONTHLY STREET COUNTS  
2018-2022**



In Haringey people are generally seen bedded down in the Finsbury Park, Green Lanes, Wood Green and Tottenham areas. The shown map represents volume of contacts rather than individuals, and some people may have been seen on multiple occasions within a given area.

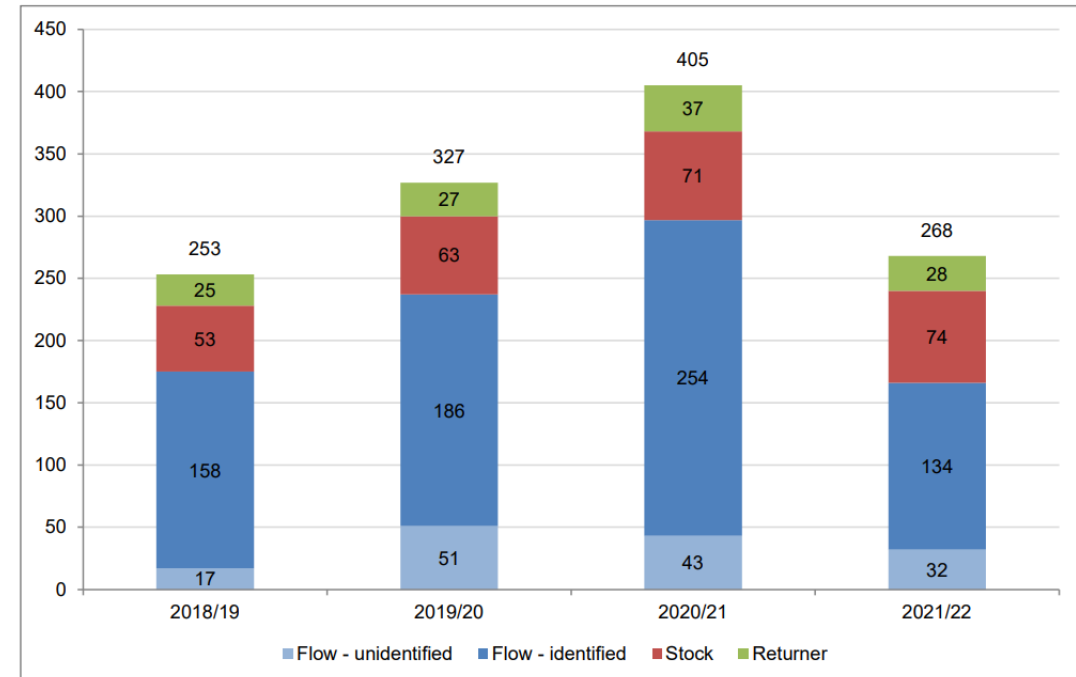
Data from CHAIN (Combined Homelessness and Information Network) shows that 268 individual people were seen rough sleeping in the borough by an outreach team in 2021/22. This represents a 34% decrease when compared to 2020/21, when 405 different people were seen. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the total rough sleeping in London compared to the previous year, the figure for 2021/22 is still 29% higher than the total of 6,437 people recorded rough sleeping in London ten years ago, in 2012/13.

- 62% of people seen rough sleeping in Haringey during the year were new to rough sleeping
- 28% fell into the stock category, and 10% were returners
- 13% of those seen rough sleeping were women and 87% were men
- 44% of those seen rough sleeping were UK Nationals, 41% were EEA Nationals and 15% were non – EEA (Rest of World).



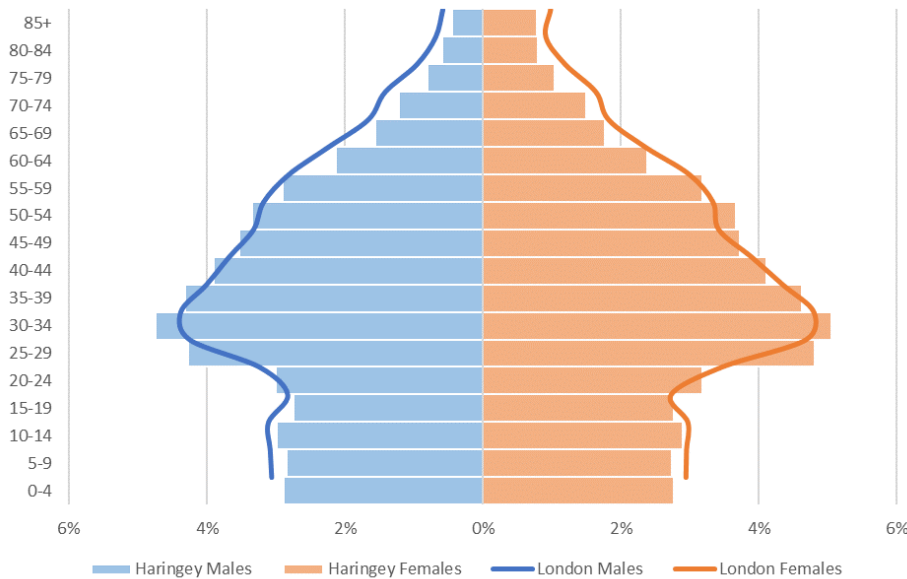
Base: 268

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by the flow, stock and returner model.



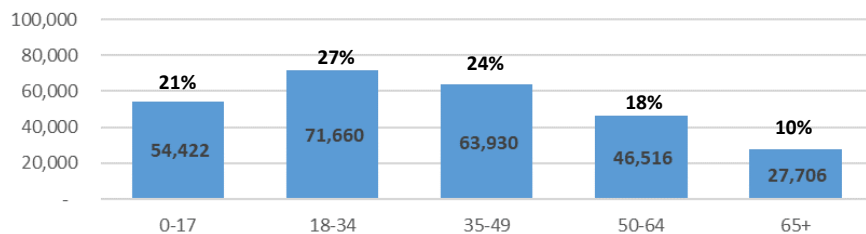
**Haringey has a young, ethnically diverse population. The total resident population in Haringey is 264,300 and BME or Other White ethnic groups account for 67% of the resident population.**

Haringey Population Pyramid - Census 2021

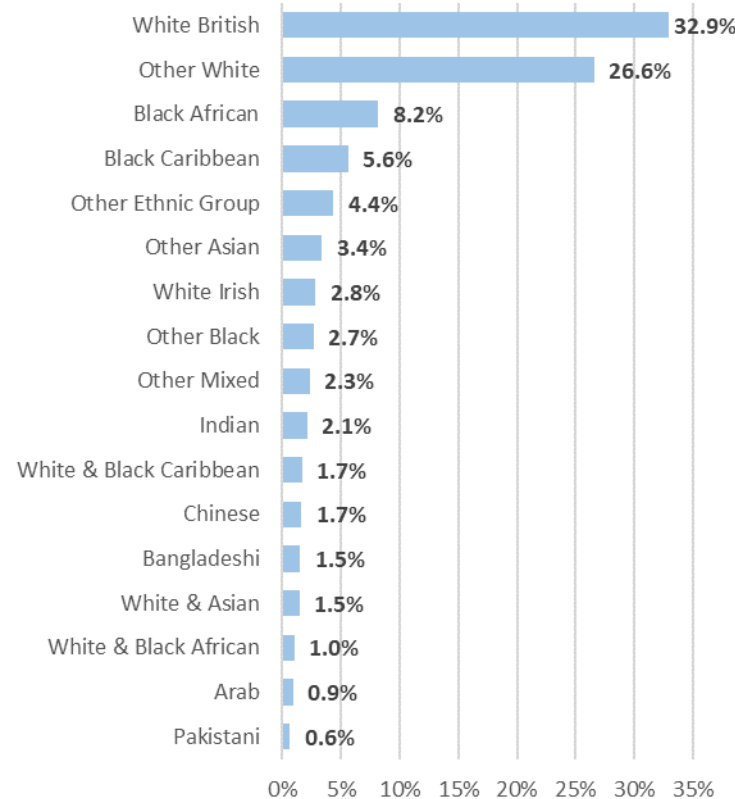


Source: Census 2021 Age tables

Age Breakdown (Census 2021)



Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group  
Haringey 2020 (Proj.)

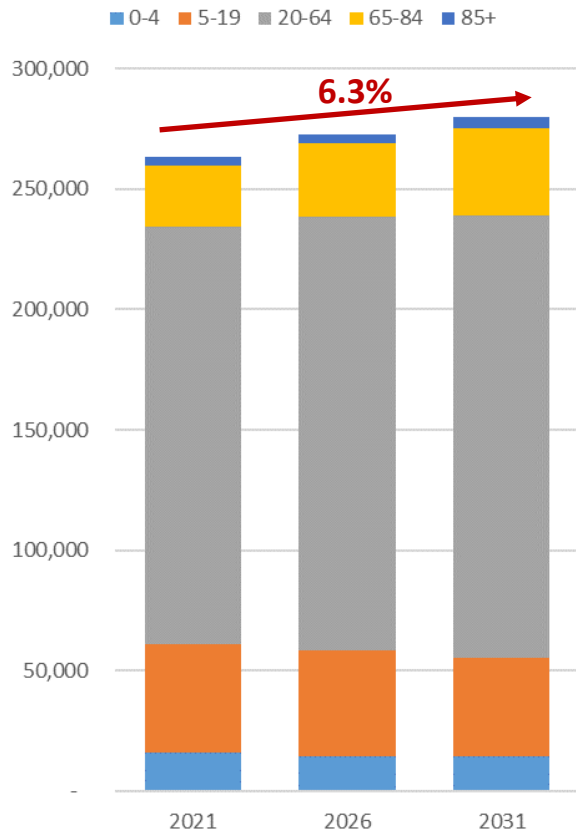


Source: GLA Ethnic group Population projections (2016 based – No 2020 base or Census data available yet)

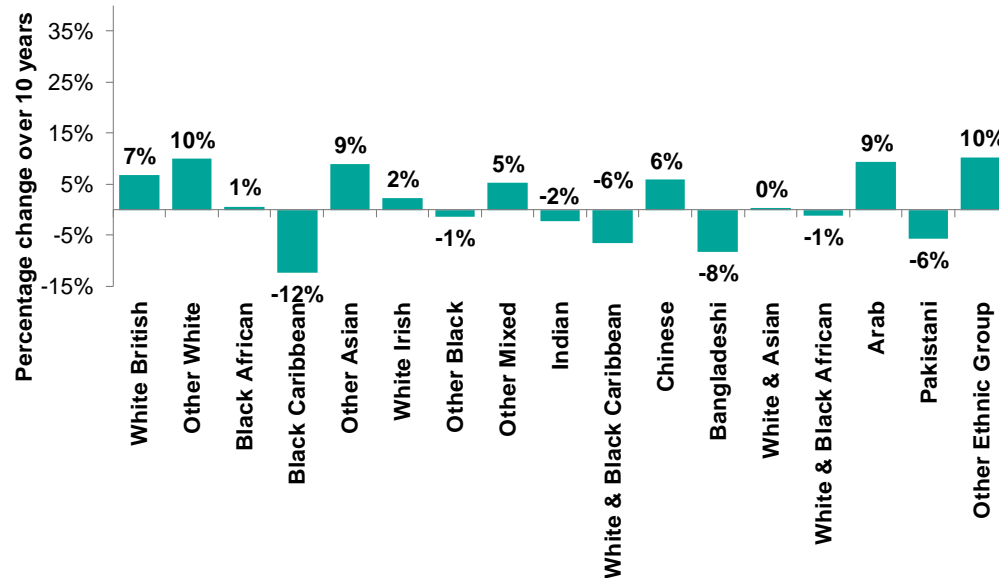
- The population pyramid demonstrates a gender split of males 51.8% to females 48.2%.
  - This is similar to London (51.5:48.5). There has been a shift to an increase in proportion of females, though this is likely due to migration of young males happening during COVID and the census.
- There are 54,422 children in Haringey aged 0-17 years, representing 21% of the population.
  - Haringey has 27,706 residents aged 65+ (10%).
- 67.1% of the Haringey population are from a BME group or Other White ethnic groups compared to 60.7% in London.
- Around 16.5% of residents in Haringey are from Black ethnic groups and one in ten are Asian (10.3%).

Haringey's population is expected to increase by 6.3% in the next 10 years, to 280,100, with the largest percentage growth in older age groups (65+), Other ethnic groups and Other White ethnic groups.

Population Projections for Haringey (2021, 2026, 2031)



Percentage change in proportions of ethnic groups, 2018 to 2028



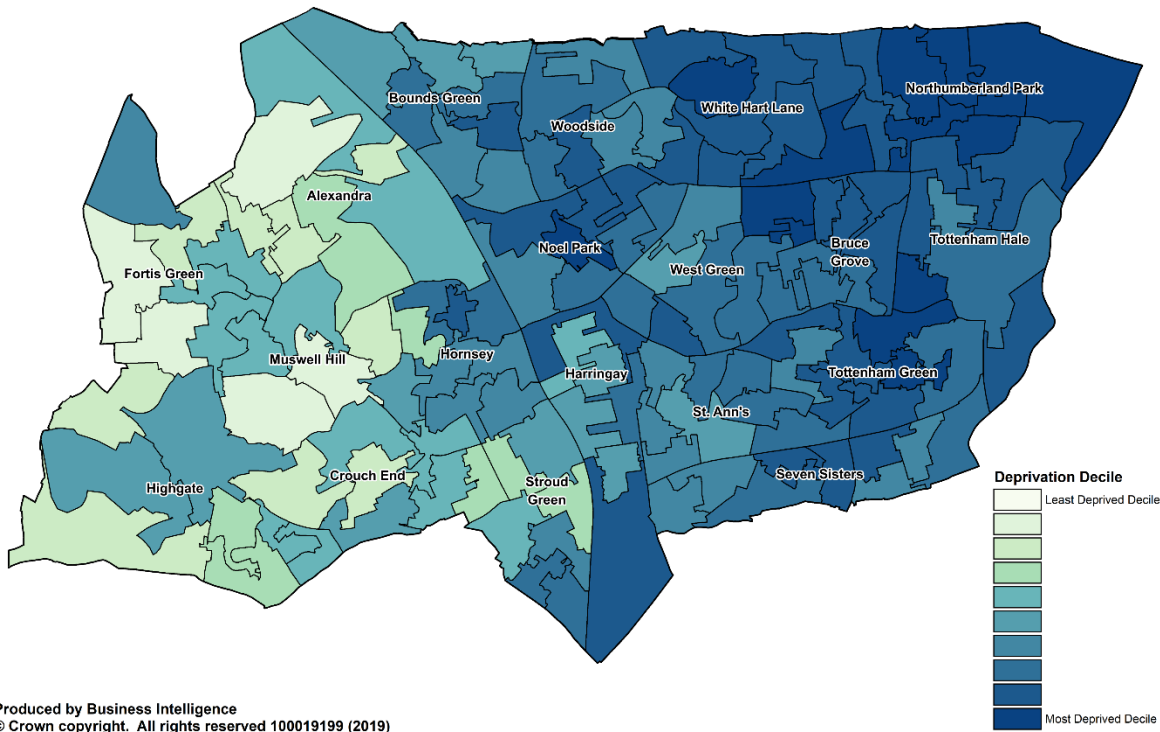
Source, GLA 2016-based population projections (2020-based Ethnicity projections unavailable)

Source, GLA 2020-based population projections

- By 2028, the ethnic groups with the highest expected growth are expected to have been the Other ethnic group and Other White, growing by 10% each, while Black Caribbean and Bangladeshi groups are expected to decrease by 12% and 8% respectively.
- The White British group will remain the largest population overall, followed by Other White and Black African.
- The highest expected growth in the 2018-based population projections (to 2030) is in the 65+ groups, with 65-84 year old population growing from 25,348 to 33,076 (+30%), and 85+ growing from 3,285 to 3,897 (+18.5%)
- The working age population will remain the largest population overall.

Haringey is the 4th most deprived borough in London, with deprivation more concentrated in the north east. Relative deprivation has reduced since 2015, though Haringey's London ranking has not shifted significantly.

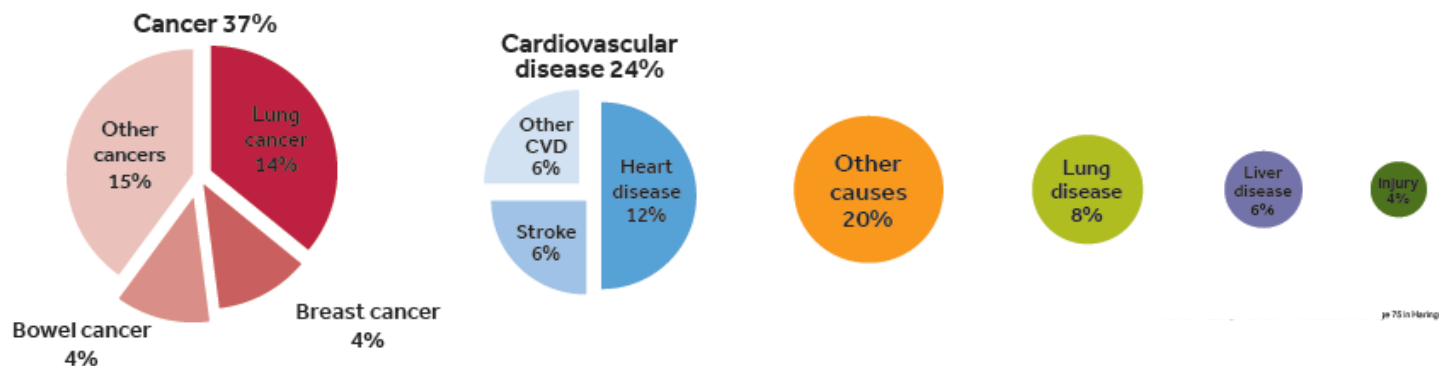
2019 IMD Decile Ranks



- Haringey is ranked 49 out of the 317 local authorities in England with respect to deprivation, and is the 4<sup>th</sup> most deprived in London as measured by the IMD score 2019 (where 1 = most deprived). The Index takes into account a range of deprivation types, including income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment.
- The most deprived LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas or small neighbourhood areas) are more heavily concentrated in the east of the borough, where more than half of the LSOAs fall into the 20% most deprived in the country. By comparison, in the west a very small proportion of LSOAs fall into that category, and in the westernmost wards – Highgate, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill, Alexandra and Crouch End – there are none.
- Although Haringey's overall IMD score has improved since 2015 (where it was ranked 30<sup>th</sup> in England), improvements have been seen across London meaning that Haringey still ranks among the most deprived boroughs in the capital (ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in London in 2015)

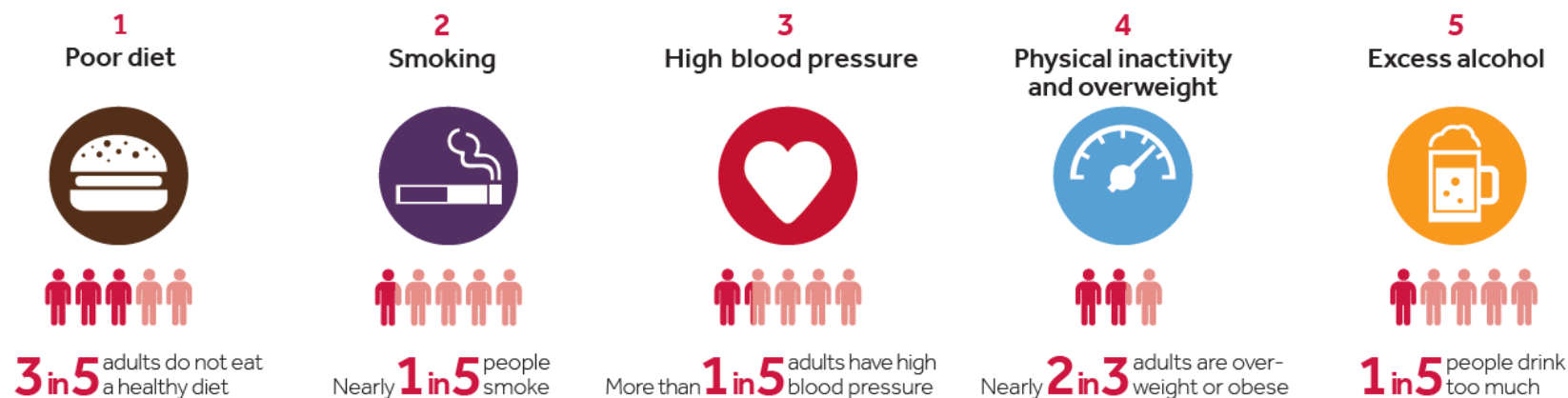
Cancer, cardiovascular disease and lung disease are the main causes of early death (deaths under the age of 75) in Haringey. The most common habits associated with long-term conditions, poor health and early death in Haringey are poor diet, smoking and high blood pressure.

## Main causes of early death in Haringey



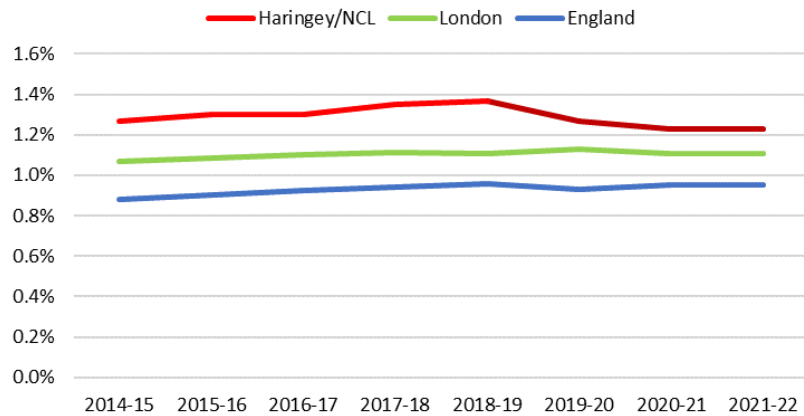
- One in 5 adults in Haringey have high blood pressure and a third of our residents are not getting enough physical exercise
- Overall smoking rates are falling nationally and locally but it remains one of the biggest drivers of the life expectancy/healthy life expectancy gaps in Haringey. Rates remain persistently high in certain groups including people working in manual jobs, people with mental illness and people homeless.

## Top 5 risk factors for long-term conditions, poor health and early death in Haringey



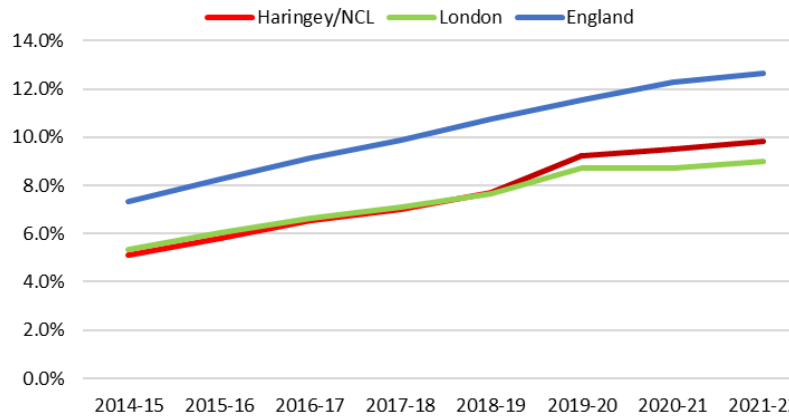
**Haringey CCG is now one with NCL, therefore data is not fully comparable with historical. Previously Haringey had similar rates of depression compared to London but higher rates of serious mental illness. Now in NCL depression rates are higher than London, whilst Mental illness is also higher than London, but on a downwards trend**

Prevalence of Serious Mental Illness



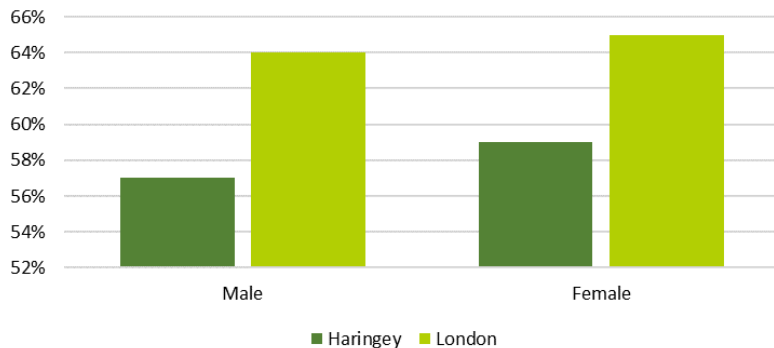
Data Source: QOF 2021/22

Prevalence of Depression



Data Source: QOF 2021/22

Percentage of Adults in receipt of secondary mental health services living in stable and appropriate conditions, Haringey and London 2020/21



Data Source: PHOF 2022

The percentage of adults in receipt of secondary mental health services living in stable and appropriate accommodation has fallen in the last year, with the Male figure being below London average:

**59%**

Among women

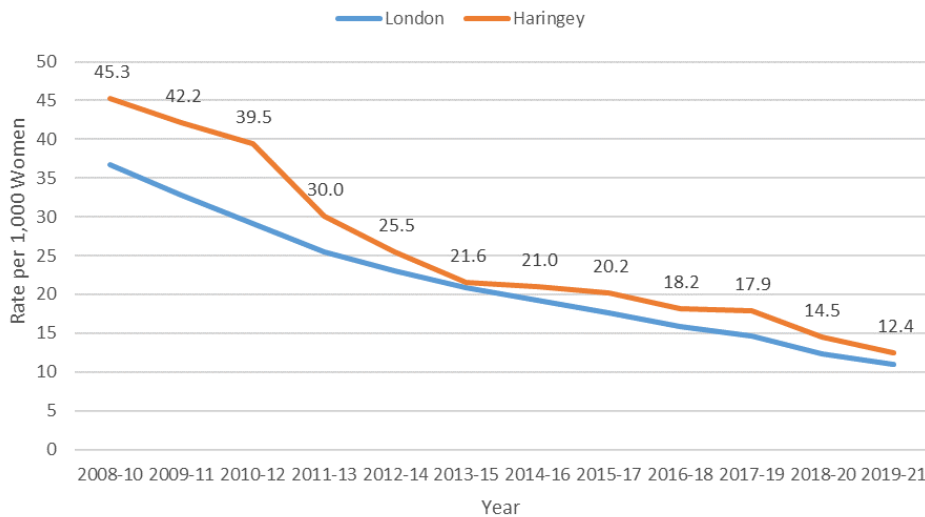
**57%**

Among men

- Around 19,900 people in Haringey or 7.7% of the GP registered population were diagnosed with depression (2018/19), not significantly different to London. This is estimated to be only a third of people living with common mental illness in Haringey. Latest data shows NCL with a rate of 9.84%, above London at 9% but below England (12.65%) – all three are rising
- 4,400 people had been diagnosed with severe mental illness in Haringey (1.37%), significantly higher than the London average of 1.1% (2018/19). Latest NCL figure for 2020/21 is 1.23% with London at 1.11%, and England at 0.95% (identical to previous year)
- Suicide rates in Haringey have significantly decreased over the last ten years, with Haringey now in line with the London average
- Central and East Haringey exhibit high levels of risk factors for poor mental health, such as deprivation, unemployment and homelessness, and many people have experienced trauma. These are more concentrated in the East of the borough.

Late diagnoses of HIV has significantly increased over the last 4 years, while teenage pregnancy rates have markedly declined in recent years. STI infections have fallen to their lowest levels ever, however this is likely due to the pandemic.

Crude rate of conceptions per 1,000 woman aged under 18 years by area of residence, 2008-2021 (3 year rolling average)



Data Source: ONS Births Deaths and Marriages

# 41.1%

of HIV is diagnosed at late stage in those aged 15+ in Haringey. This is a **marked decrease** over the past 2 years (50% in 2017-19), and is now lower than the England average (43.4%), but higher than London (38.6%)

- The rate of new diagnoses of STIs (excluding chlamydia in those aged under 25) was 1,179 per 100,000 compared with 935 for London & 394 for England (2021). This is a decrease from last year of 4% and is the lowest rate on record (starting 2012), however this large decrease in 2020 is true across all London boroughs and is likely due to the pandemic preventing social interaction
- STI and HIV rates are highest in NE Tottenham and SE Tottenham localities, particularly Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters and Tottenham Hale
- Teenage pregnancy rates in Haringey have seen a marked decline and are not statistically different to London, although are still a greater value (12,4 per 1,000 versus 10.9) (2021)

**While the proportion of people smoking in Haringey has reduced over the years, there are marked inequalities in smoking rates amongst some groups.**

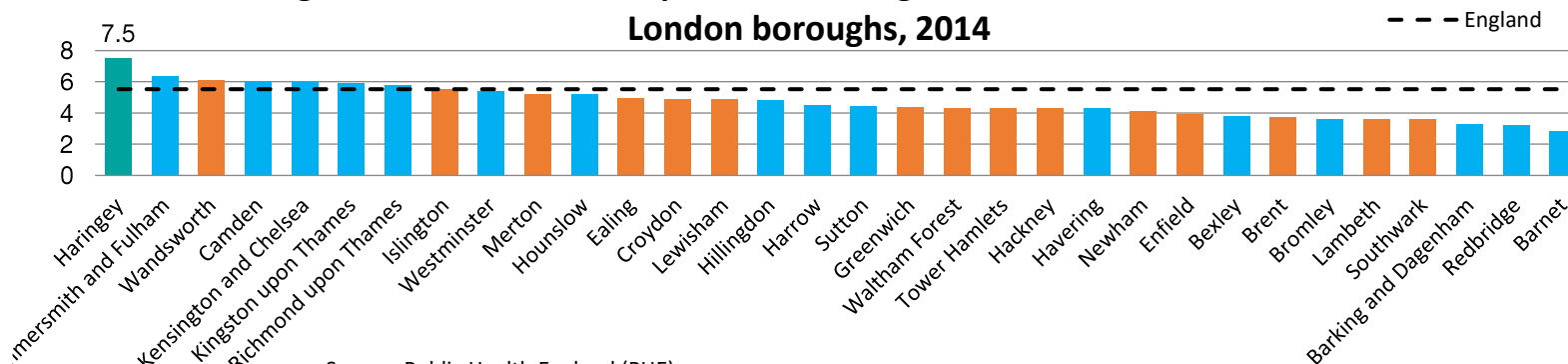
**14.9%** of adults in Haringey are smokers, a decrease from 2018 (17.7%)

Those with **depression, schizophrenia and who are homeless** are significantly more likely to be smokers, compared to the general population.

Although there has been a decrease in overall smoking prevalence, it is **higher in more deprived parts of the borough**. Those with **depression, schizophrenia or who are homeless** are also more likely to be smokers.

- 9% of young people of White or Mixed Ethnicity are regular or occasional smokers at the age of 15, compared to 3% of those of Black ethnicity and 2% of those of Asian ethnicity.
- Haringey sells the most litres of alcohol per adult in all of London, 35% more than the London average;
- The high level of sales points to high levels of unsafe drinking, as Haringey also has a rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions significantly higher than the London average.
- Overall there has been a reduction in young people’s alcohol and drug use, demand for our young people’s service remains stable and more present with use of very potent new psychoactive substances. Drug related deaths are peaking, with problematic substance misuse linked to deprivation.

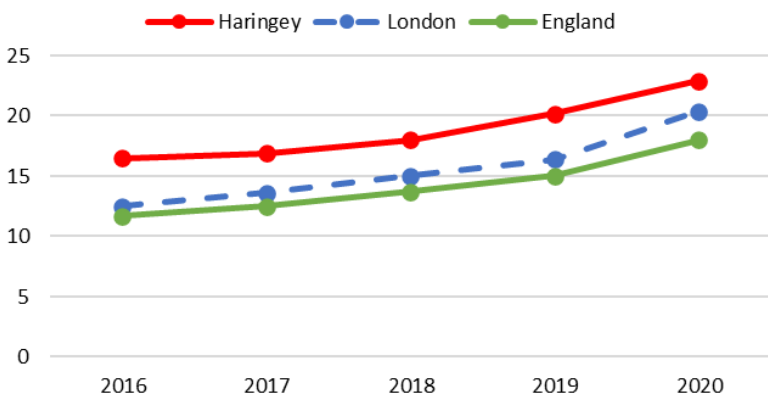
**Average litres of alcohol sold per adult through the off-trade: all alcohol sales, London boroughs, 2014**



Source: Public Health England (PHE)

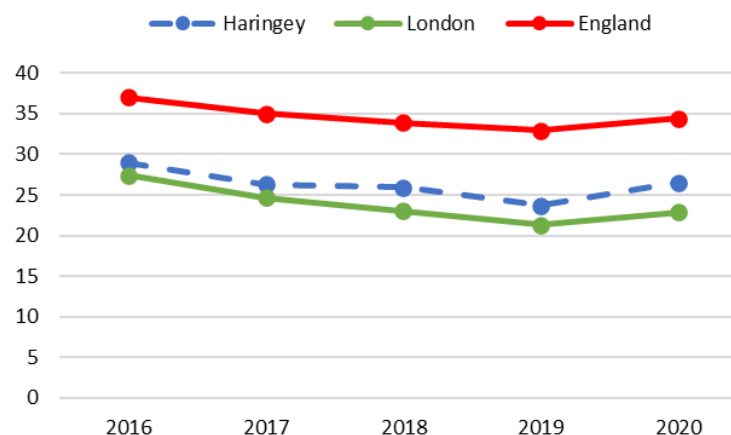
Compared to London, Haringey has a similar proportion of young people that have a learning disability (LD), but a slightly higher rate of pupils with autism.

Children with Autism known to Schools in Haringey (per 1,000 pupils) compared to London and England

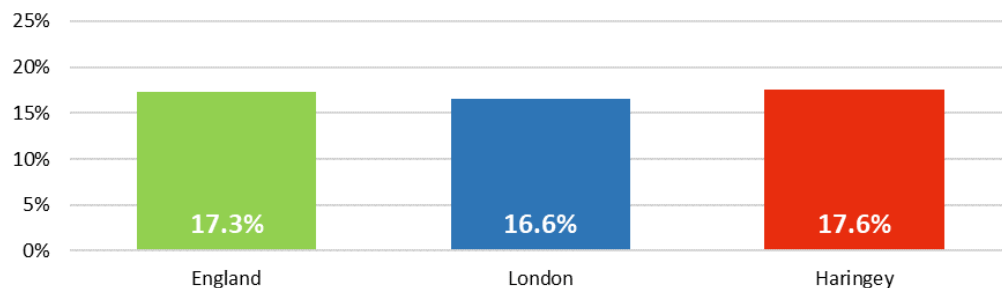


Source: fingertips.phe.org.uk

Rate of Children with LD in Haringey, compared to London and England



Percentage of all school age pupils with special educational needs, Haringey compared to London and England 2022/23

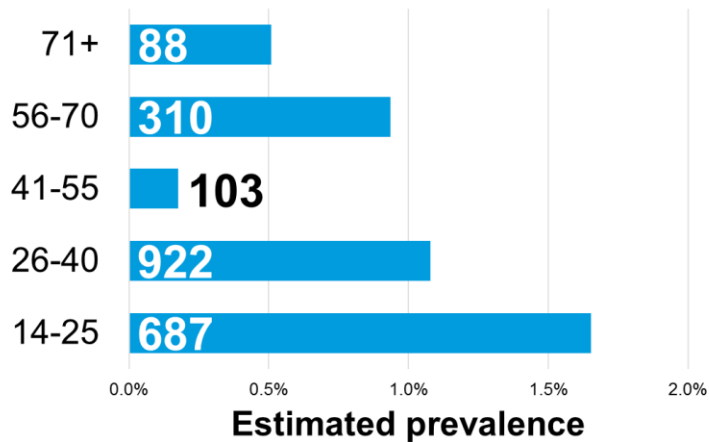


Source: DfE 2023

- LD – 2020 saw the end of the downwards trend in LD rates, with Haringey, London and England all rising. Haringey (26.5%) remains slightly above the London rate (22.9%)
- In 2020, a rate of 22.9 children per 1,000 pupils in Haringey were known by schools to have Autism, a higher rate than the London average (20.4 per 1,000 pupils) and England (18 per 1,000).
- The percentage of all school age pupils with special educational needs (SEN) in Haringey previously had a downward trend over time, but has increased in the last couple of years by over 2%. It is higher than both the London and our SN average
- Of all London boroughs, Haringey has the 20<sup>th</sup> largest proportion of secondary school pupils with special education needs (compared to 14<sup>th</sup> at primary).

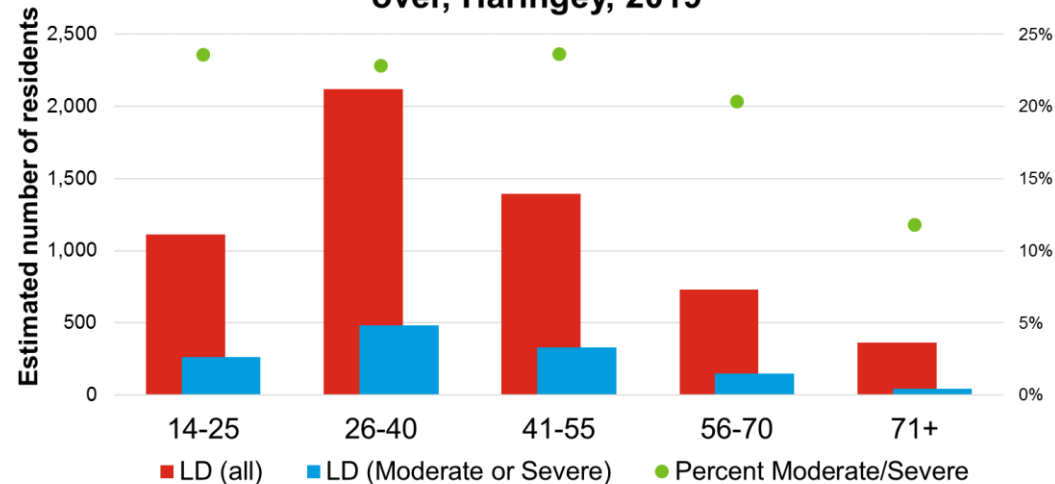
An estimated 5,700 Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have a learning disability, and around 2,100 residents are estimated to have autism.

Estimated number of people with autism by age group, resident population aged 14 and over, Haringey, 2019



Source: Numbers and prevalence were calculated by Camden and Islington PH applying the age and gender specific estimated prevalence of autism for England from the 2014 Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (APMS) report (2007 and 2014 combined) to the 2016-based GLA population estimates for Haringey published in November 2017

Estimated number and prevalence of people with a learning disability (LD) and a moderate or severe LD by age group, resident population aged 14 and over, Haringey, 2019



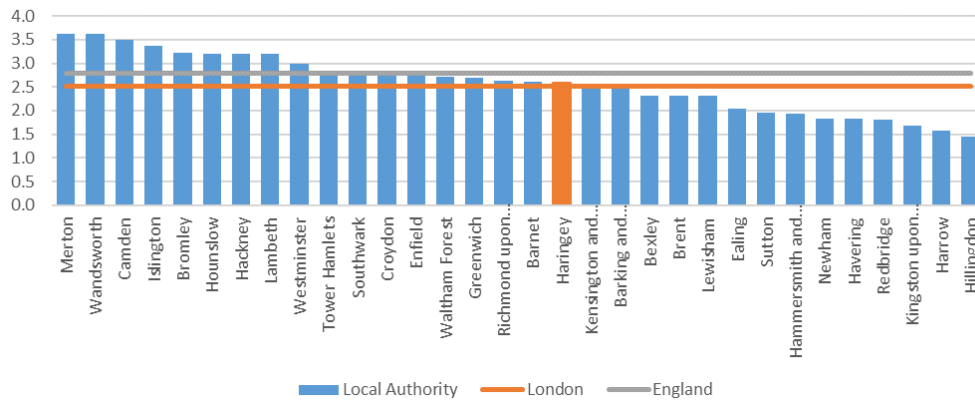
Source: Numbers and prevalence were calculated by Camden and Islington PH applying the age specific estimated prevalence of LD for England reported by E. Emerson and C. Hatton in Lancaster University in 2004 to the GLA population estimates for Haringey published in November 2017

- It is estimated that 5718 Haringey residents aged 14 and over have a learning disability, including 1,111 residents aged 14-25.
- Of these residents, around 1,260 are estimated to have a moderate or severe learning disability and hence are likely to be in receipt of services.

Around **2,100** Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have autism, including **680** residents aged 14-25.

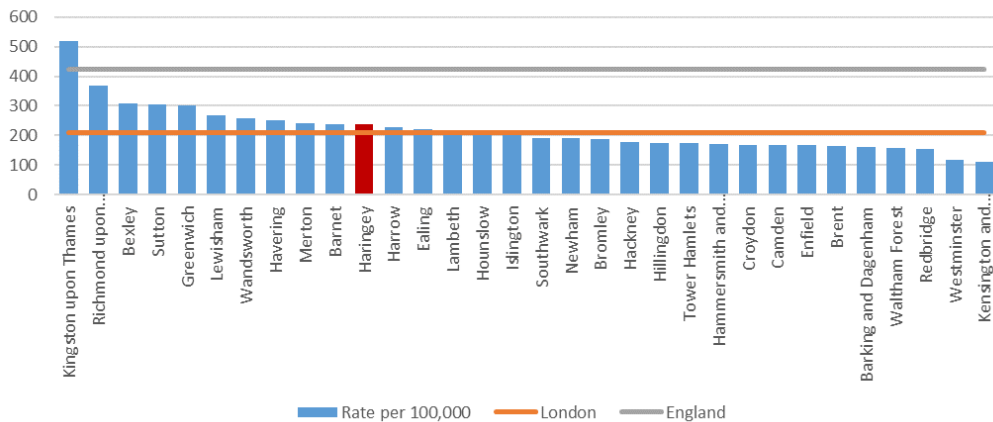
The proportion of pupils with Social, Emotional and Mental health needs in Haringey has fallen to below the England average, but is just above the London average

Percentage of School Age Children with SEMH needs



Source: PHE 2022

Hospital Admissions as a Result of Self Harm (per 100,000 - 2020/21)



Source: PHE 2022

Haringey:  
2.59%



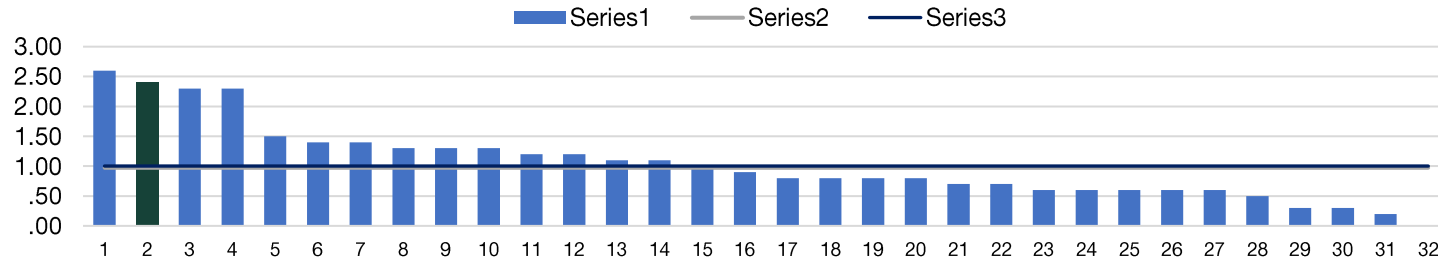
London:  
2.52%

England:  
2.79%

- In 2021 the proportion of pupils of all ages with social, emotional and mental health needs in Haringey fell to 2.59%. This is higher than the London Average (2.52%) but lower than the England Average (2.79%)
- In 2017, 39% of boys and 29% of girls in Year 6 had high self-esteem scores in Haringey. Among Year 8 and 10 students, 31% of pupils had high self-esteem scores.
- The rate of hospital admissions for self harm in 10-24 year olds was 211 per 100,000, a decrease on last year (252 per 100,000), but remaining above the London average (196 per 100,000).

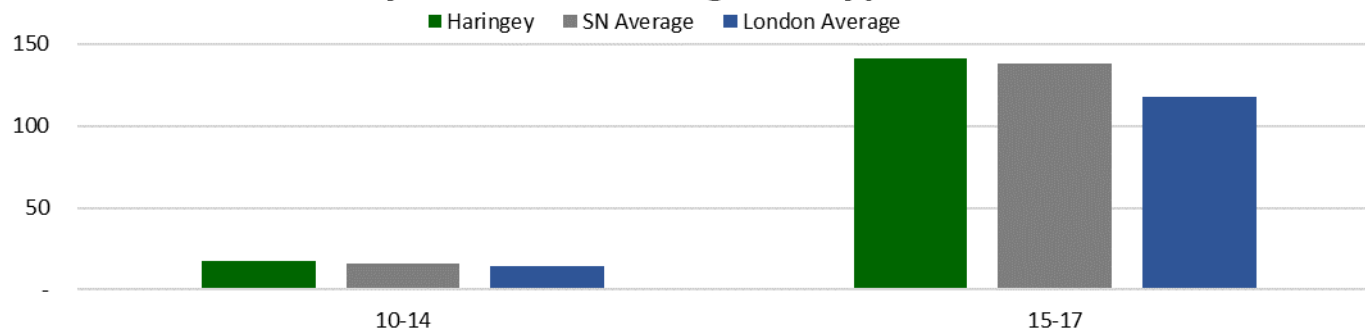
Haringey has the second highest rate of drug use (excluding Cannabis) among 15 year olds of all London boroughs. There is also a higher than average rate of young people cautioned or sentenced in the borough.

Proportion (%) aged 15 who have taken drugs in the last month (excluding Cannabis), 2014/15



Source: What About Youth? Survey, Public Health England 2014/15

Rate of Young People Sentenced or Cautioned (per 1,000 Population in each Age Group) - 2021/22



Source: MPS 2021/22

- 2.4% of 15 year olds in Haringey say they have taken drugs in the last month (excluding Cannabis). This is more than double the SN and London rates, and is the second highest of all London boroughs.
- The rate of young people being sentenced or cautioned in Haringey is above SN and London averages for both 10-14 and 15-17 year olds. Haringey has the 8<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London for 15-17 year olds, and the 10<sup>th</sup> highest for 10-14 year olds.

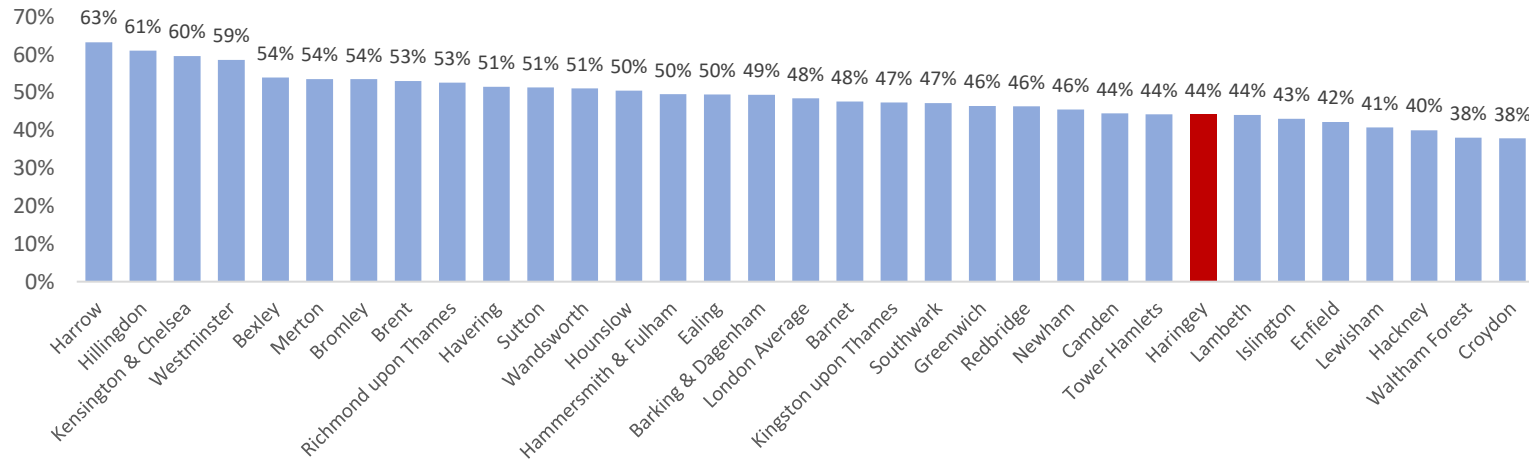
Among Haringey's most prolific youth offenders, signs of poor parenting was evident in the first year of life in 45% of cases; 90% had experienced loss of a parent through death or separation by the age of 5; and 30% had witnessed domestic violence by the age of 7.



- In their early years, there are a number of events and circumstances that are common to Haringey's 20 most prolific youth offenders.
- Poor parenting is evident in the first year of life in 45% of cases; parental involvement in substance or alcohol misuse is evident in 30% of cases by the age of 1; and 90% have either experienced loss of a parent through death or separation by the age of 5.
- Among the 20 most prolific youth offenders, the average age at which they initially came to the attention of an agency due to behavioural concerns is 4 years old.

**44% of Haringey residents agree that police do a good job in the local area – the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest level of all London boroughs. In some neighbourhoods as many as half of residents say they feel unsafe after dark.**

Public Perception Responses to "Police do a good job in the local area"



**15% of residents** say they **feel unsafe** when outside in their local area after dark.

Residents of **Northumberland Park** (46%) and **Noel Park** (44%) are **most likely to say they feel unsafe** after dark.

Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2021

**11% of Year 8 and 10 students** in Haringey report having been a **victim of violence or aggression in the area where they live** in the last 12 months.

Source: Health Related Behaviour Survey 2017

**78%** of residents say they have **good friendships and/or associations in their local area**

**83%** say there are good relations between different ethnic and religious communities in their local area

- 44% of Haringey residents agree the police do a good job in the local area, compared to an average of 48% across London.
- 15% of Haringey residents feel unsafe in their local area after dark. Those in North Tottenham and West Green & Bruce Grove are most likely to say they feel unsafe, while those in Crouch End and Muswell Hill are least likely to say they feel unsafe.
- Despite this, residents' sense of place and community in Haringey appears to be strong. Three quarters say they have good friendships and/or other associations in their local area, and over four in five say there are good relations between different ethnic and religious communities.

**4% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian, representing the sixth largest gay and lesbian community in London.**

**4% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian;** this is slightly above the **London average of 3.1%**

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15

Haringey has the **6<sup>th</sup> largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs**, and the **9<sup>th</sup> largest** of all local authorities in the country

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15

A recent Galop survey found that, nationally, **4 in 5 LGBT people have experienced hate crime related to their gender identity or sexual orientation** in their lifetime (79%)

Source: Galop Hate Crime Report 2016

**25% of youth homeless** in Haringey are **LGBT**

Source: Haringey Council 2017

- Haringey has the sixth largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs (4%), and is above the London mean (3.1%).
- Based on 2020 mid-year estimates, this means that Haringey's gay, lesbian and bisexual community consists of over 8,900 gay and lesbian residents aged 16+, and over 4,400 bisexual residents aged 16+.
- It is difficult to estimate the trans population in Haringey as estimates vary widely. The latest national estimates range from 65,000 to 300,000.
- LGBT residents are more likely to experience hate crime or homelessness.

**There are 27,700 people over 65 living in Haringey in 2022. This population is expected to see the most significant growth of any age group over the next ten years, growing by 40% to 40,000 residents in 2031**

In Haringey, a significant minority of **16% of residents say they feel isolated living in their local area**. The proportion of residents saying this is highest among older residents aged 45+.

# 100



Hip fractures in Haringey in 2020/21, a rate of 380 per 100,000 – better than both London (428) and England (529)

# 8,157

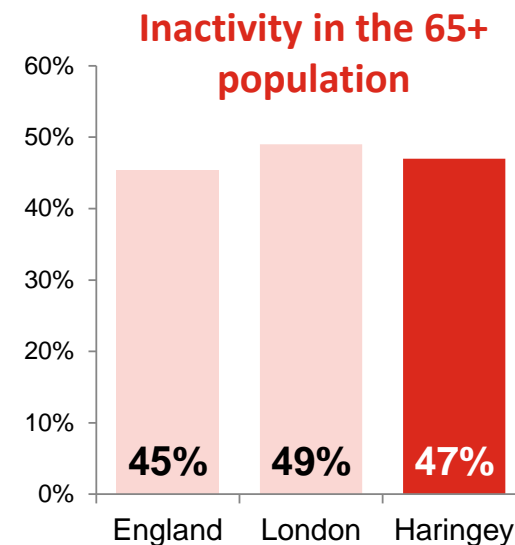
Estimated falls

Many individuals who fall may not have contact with anyone about the fall, but will be at higher risk of further falls.



# 460

Emergency hospital admissions, or **5.6% of all estimated falls**

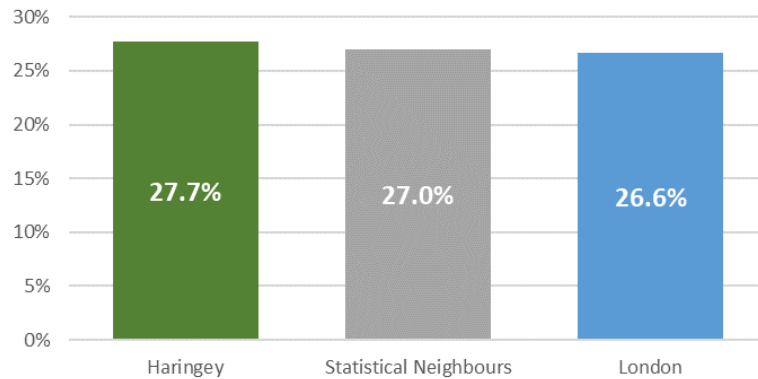


Source: Sport England

- The frequency of ill health rises with increasing age. Older people are particularly vulnerable to CVD, diabetes, depression, dementia and falls.
- 1,212 Haringey residents over 65 have been diagnosed with dementia (4.1%). PHE estimates that 63.8% of Haringey residents with dementia have been diagnosed in 2022, below the London (66.8%) average but above England (62.0%)
- The propensity for social exclusion among older people in Haringey is high, with the borough's LSOAs on average ranking 8th highest of all London boroughs.
- Each year, an estimated 8,100 falls occur among Haringey's 65+ population and around 5.6% of all estimated falls are admitted to hospital.

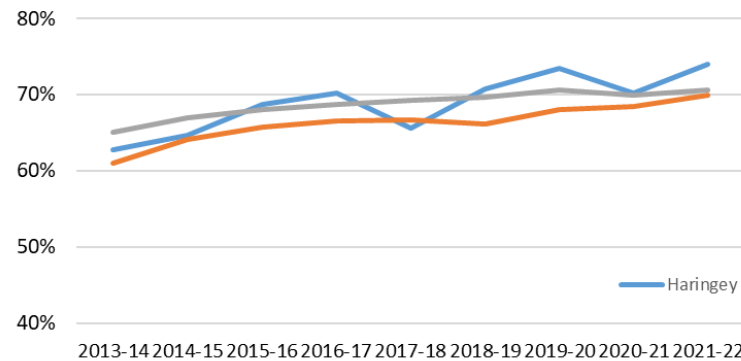
**4,500 people have a serious physical disability in Haringey. Almost 5,000 people have sight loss which impacts upon daily living and around 15,700 adults have a moderate or severe hearing impairment.**

**Proportion of Households where at least 1 person has a long term disability**



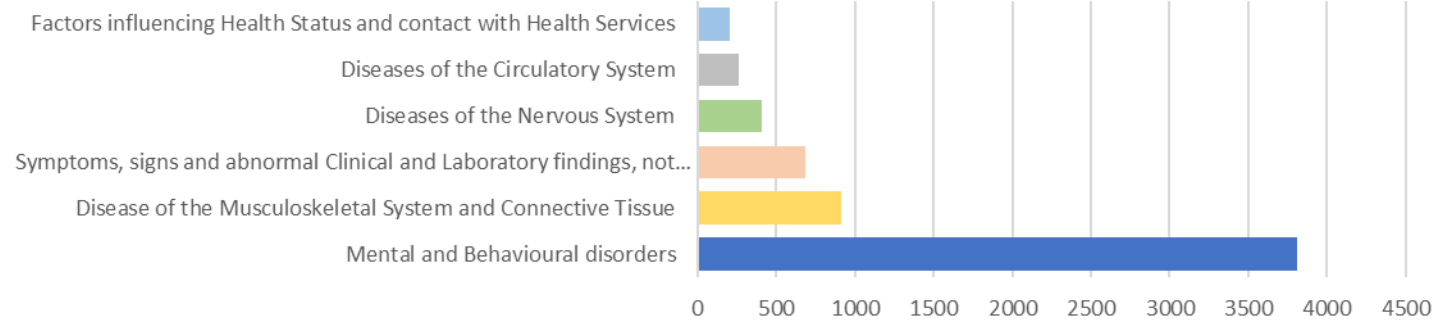
Source: ONS Census 2021

**Percentage point gap in employment rate between people with a learning disability and the overall population, 18-64 Years, 2013/14 to 2021/22**



Source: PHOF, PHE 2021/22

**ESA Claimants by Disease Category, Feb 2023**



Source: DWP Stat-Xplore 2023

- More than 19,500 people in Haringey have a physical disability; this equates to approximately 10% of the population aged 16-64.
- There are 1,090 people living with a learning disability in Haringey. The prevalence of learning disabilities is similar to the London average and significantly lower than the England average.
- The percentage gap in employment between people with learning difficulties and the overall population is 74% in Haringey (2021/22), an increase from last year and worse than both London (70%) and England (70.2%)
- Among ESA claimants in Haringey mental illness is the most commonly cited disease category, followed by musculoskeletal disease.

# Violence with Injury

(excluding sexual violence and domestic abuse)

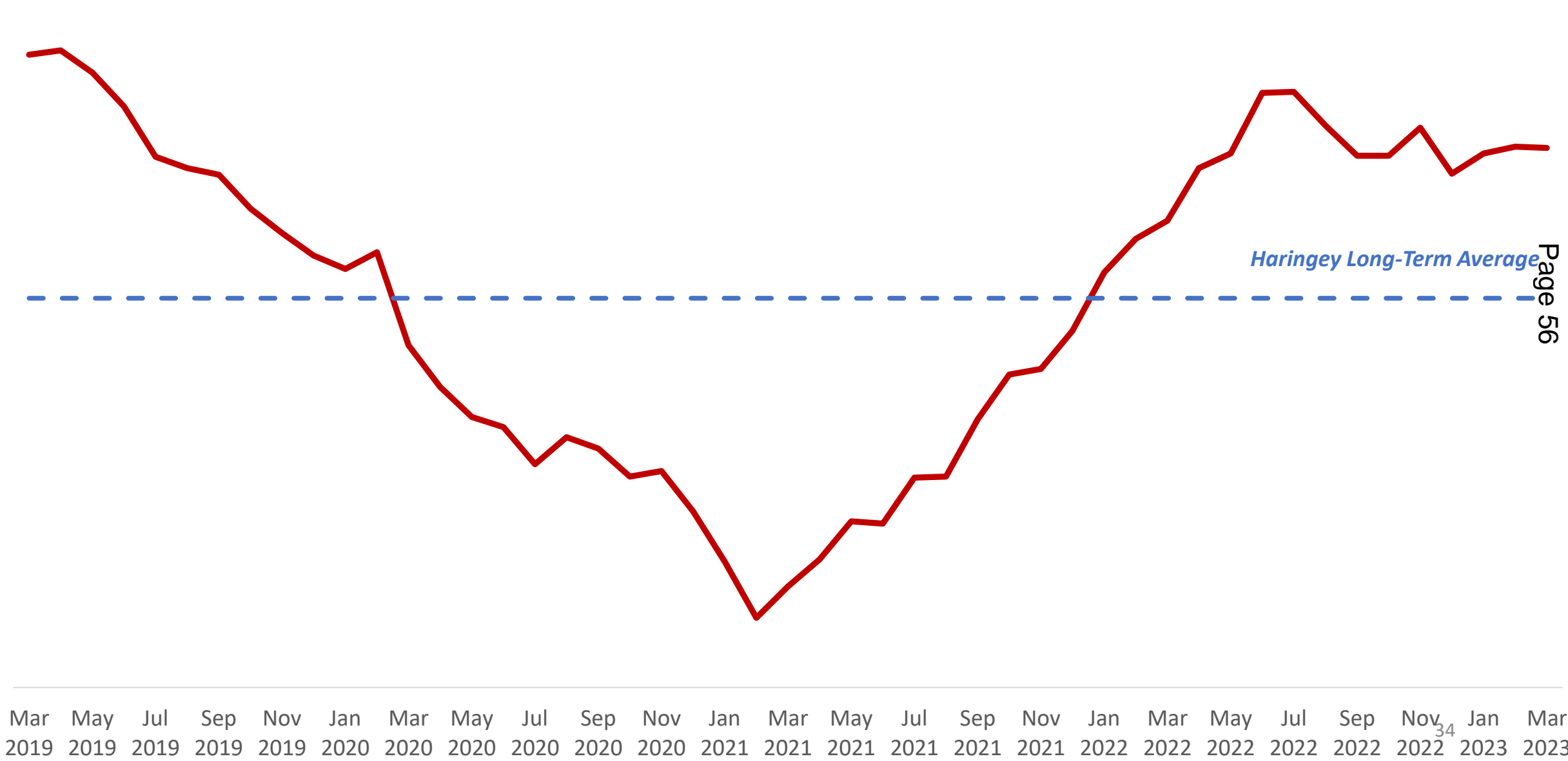
**Non-domestic violence with injury (VWI) has increased by 4% in the 12-months to April 2023.**

- Haringey's increase is similar to the London average increase of +3%
- Compared to the prior 3-year period, a **+10%** increase has been noted.
- Haringey has a rate of **6.4** violence with injury offences per 1,000 pop.n., which is the **9<sup>th</sup> highest** in London.
- The highest rate wards in the borough are **Noel Park, Hermitage and Gardens** and **Northumberland Park**.
- Young people aged under 25 and males form the largest victim groups. A similar demographic is also noted for suspects.
- Offences tend to increase around midday, before staying high during the afternoon period.

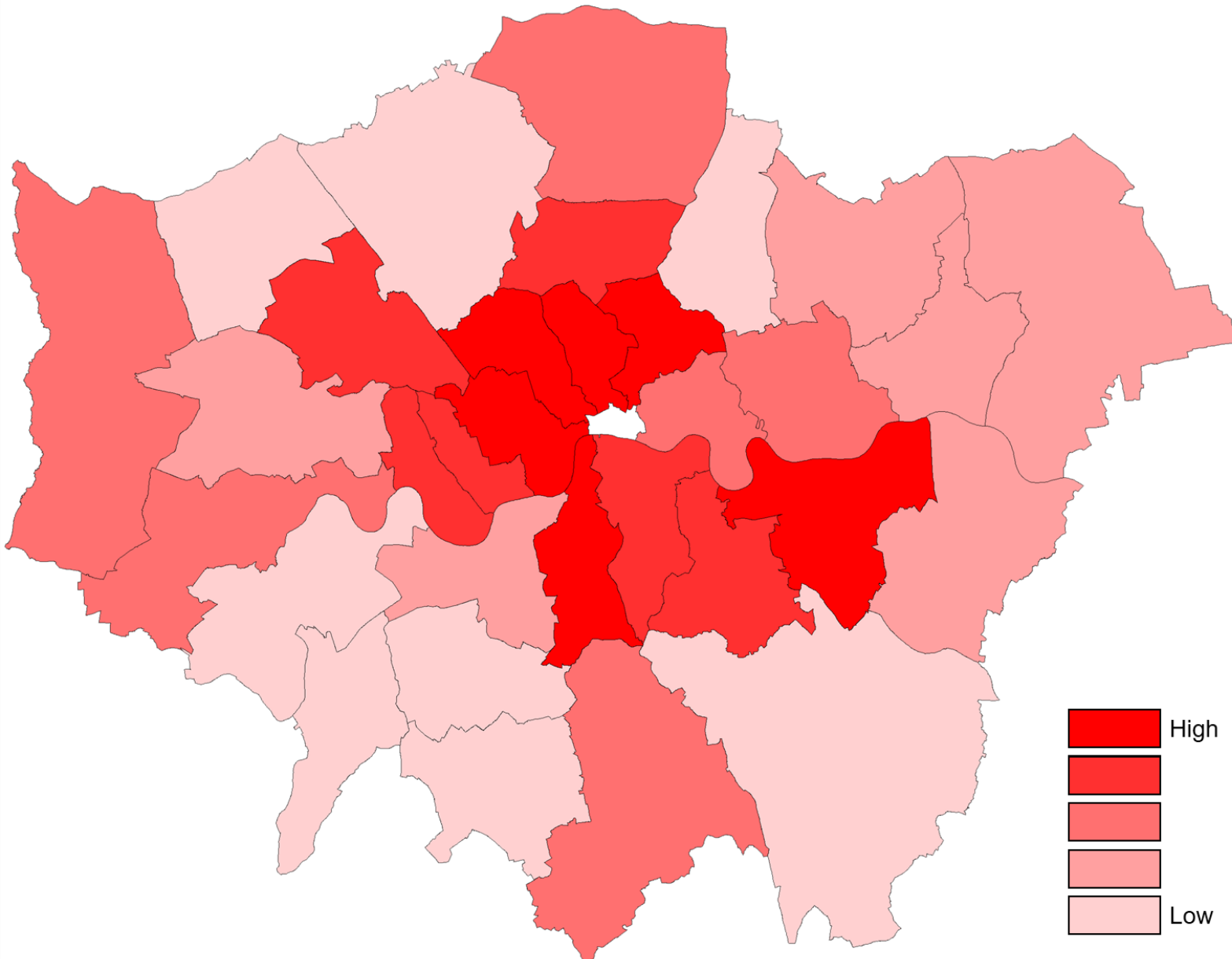
# Performance Overview – Violence with Injury

	Haringey			London	
	Offences 12-Months to April 2023	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	3-Year Change
<b>Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse )</b>	1,881	+4%	+10%	+3%	+3%
Serious Violence (Victim/Suspect Aged under 25)	635	+15%	-1%	+10%	-5%
Total Knife Crime	618	-5%	-36%	+18%	-14%
Knife Injury Victims	123	-8%	-23%	+8%	-6%
Domestic Abuse Offences	2,924	-7%	-1%	-2%	+6%
Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)	762	-2%	-11%	-1%	-3%
Total Sexual Violence	741	-9%	+17%	-1%	+23%
Rape Offences	272	-12%	+5%	-2%	+15%

# Haringey Long Term Trend (Rolling 12-Months) – Violence with Injury

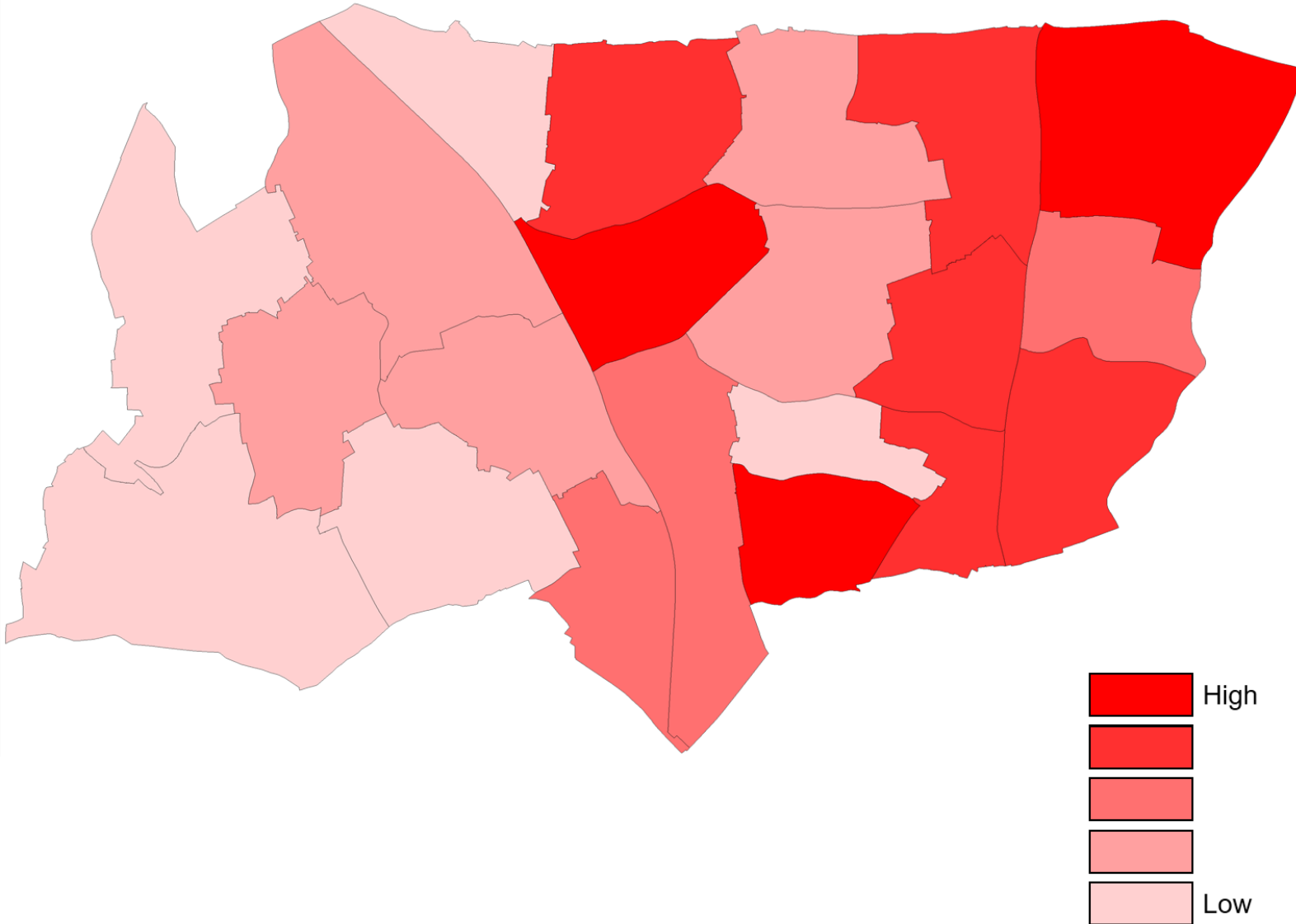


# London Rate Rankings – Violence with Injury



Borough	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Westminster	3,271	3,319	1%	12.4
Lambeth	2,482	2,632	6%	7.6
Hackney	1,961	2,026	3%	6.8
Greenwich	1,845	2,044	11%	6.8
Camden	1,654	1,751	6%	6.7
Islington	1,630	1,629	0%	6.6
Kensington and Chelsea	1,000	1,051	5%	6.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,267	1,319	4%	6.4
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Southwark	2,093	2,074	-1%	6.2
Brent	2,091	2,126	2%	6.1
Lewisham	1,761	1,871	6%	5.7
Newham	2,088	2,135	2%	5.7
Tower Hamlets	1,924	1,925	0%	5.6
Hounslow	1,539	1,603	4%	5.5
Croydon	2,290	2,252	-2%	5.5
Enfield	1,888	1,872	-1%	5.3
Hillingdon	1,610	1,708	6%	5.3
Barking and Dagenham	1,257	1,168	-7%	5.1
Ealing	1,855	1,976	7%	5.1
Bexley	1,175	1,245	6%	4.8
Wandsworth	1,843	1,660	-10%	4.8
Redbridge	1,548	1,525	-1%	4.7
Havering	1,255	1,304	4%	4.7
Waltham Forest	1,337	1,362	2%	4.6
Sutton	902	926	3%	4.3
Bromley	1,480	1,469	-1%	4.3
Merton	879	902	3%	4.1
Kingston upon Thames	834	726	-13%	3.9
Barnet	1,514	1,556	3%	3.7
Harrow	878	925	5%	3.5
Richmond upon Thames	637	648	2%	3.1
<b>London Total</b>	<b>51,604</b>	<b>52,610</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5.6</b>

# Ward Level – Violence with Injury

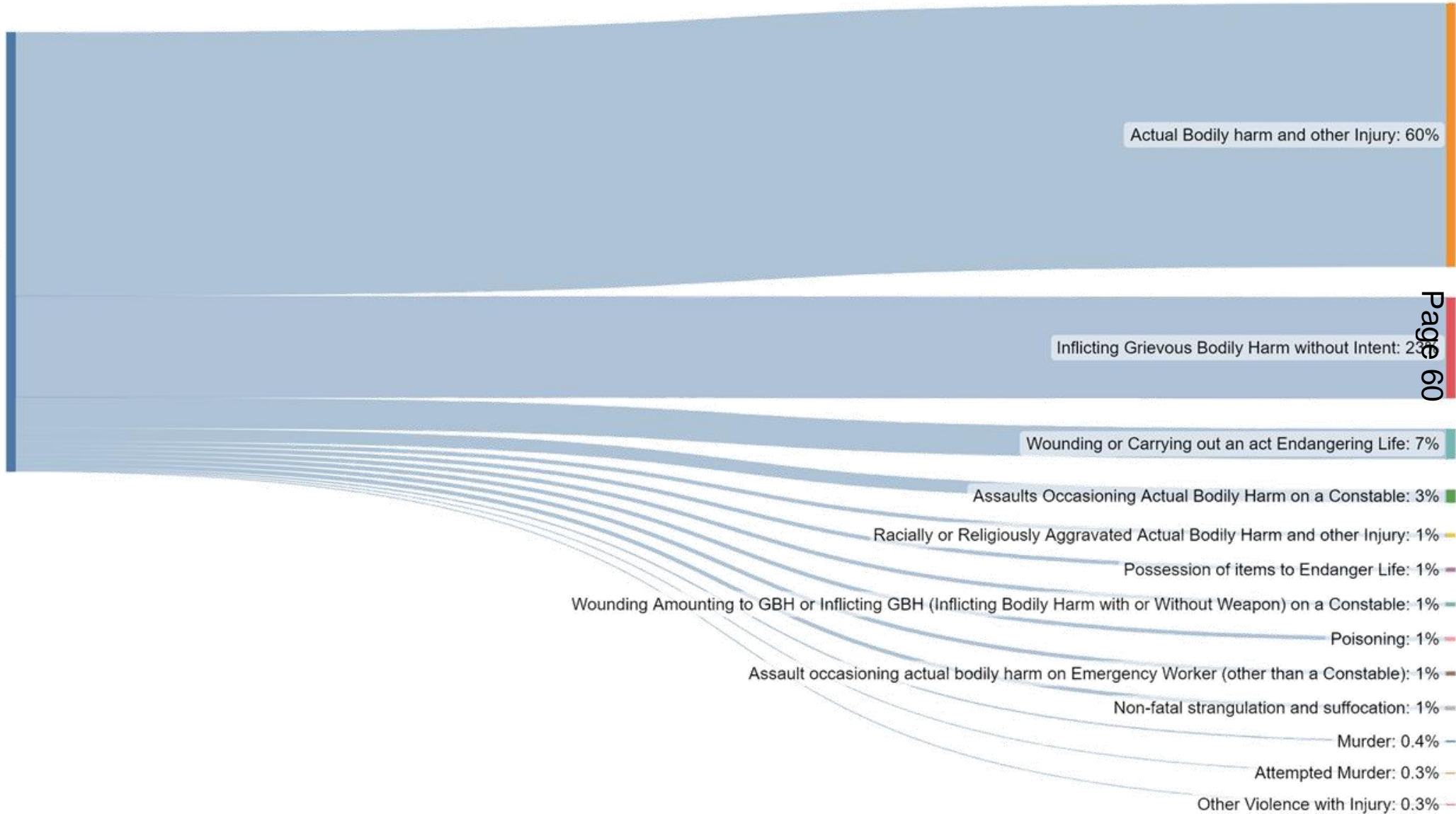


Ward	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Alexandra Park	24	48	100%	5.3
Bounds Green	51	35	-31%	3.4
Bruce Castle	109	136	25%	9.4
Crouch End	52	45	-13%	3.4
Fortis Green	37	28	-24%	2.2
Harringay	91	118	30%	7.6
Hermitage & Gardens	95	109	15%	11.3
Highgate	39	32	-18%	2.5
Hornsey	66	79	20%	5.5
Muswell Hill	51	41	-20%	4.6
Noel Park	186	173	-7%	11.4
Northumberland Park	185	178	-4%	11.2
Seven Sisters	92	91	-1%	9.0
South Tottenham	120	128	7%	7.7
St Ann's	47	39	-17%	3.4
Stroud Green	69	85	23%	7.7
Tottenham Central	124	133	7%	9.1
Tottenham Hale	104	88	-15%	7.6
West Green	89	91	2%	6.1
White Hart Lane	72	72	0%	5.3
Woodside	113	132	17%	7.8
<b>Haringey Total</b>	<b>1816</b>	<b>1881</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6.9</b>



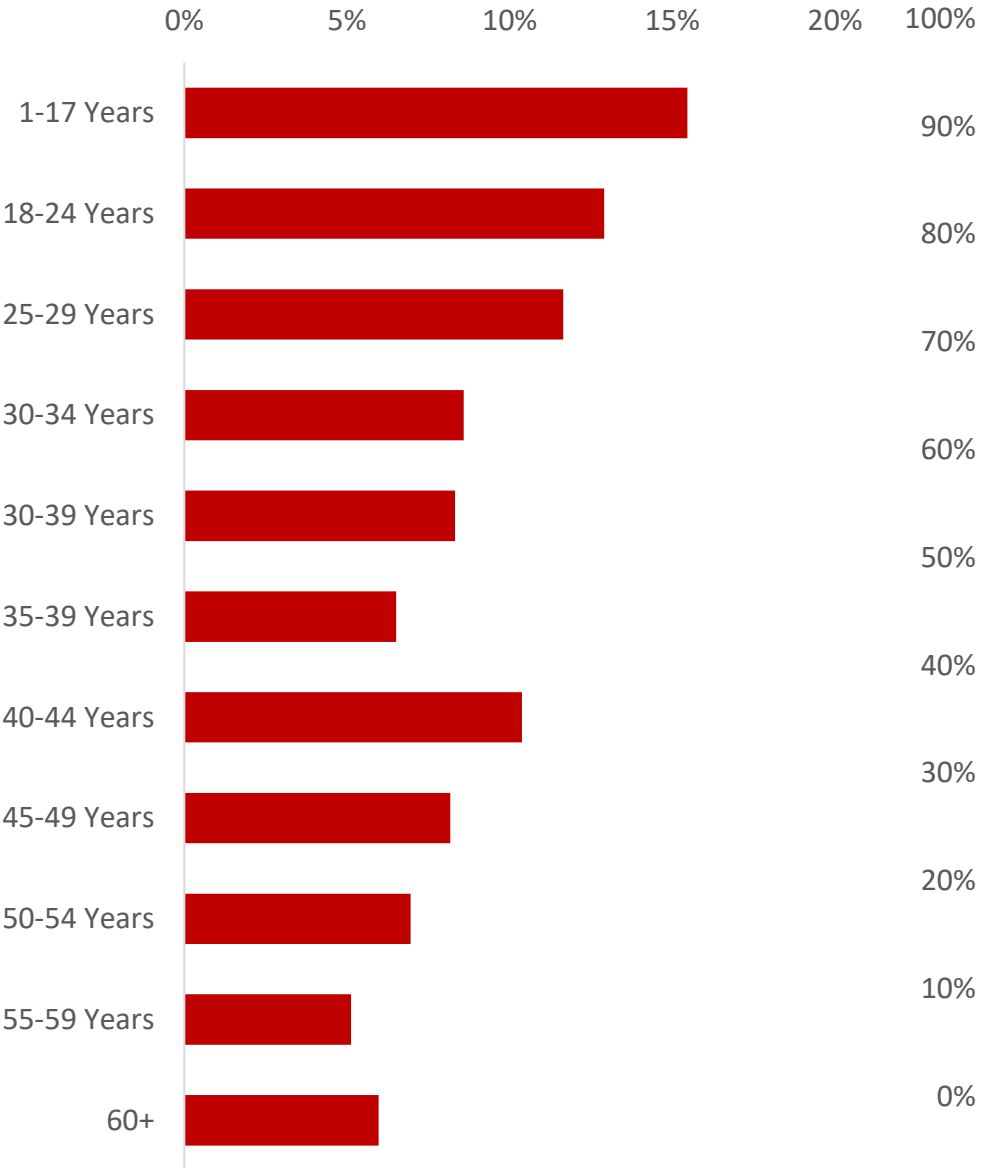
# Breakdown – Violence with Injury

Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic): 100%

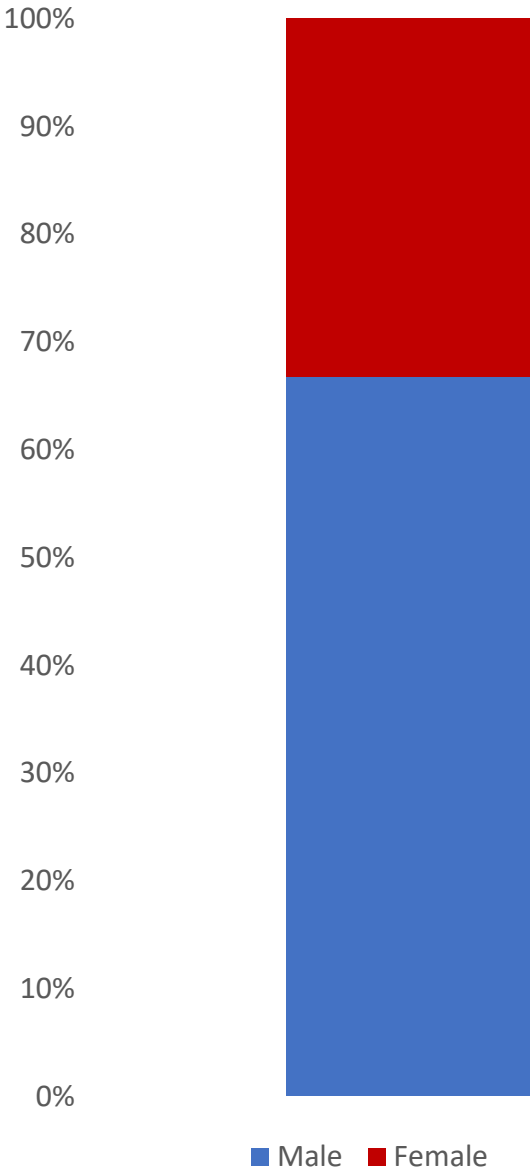


# Victim Profile – Violence with Injury

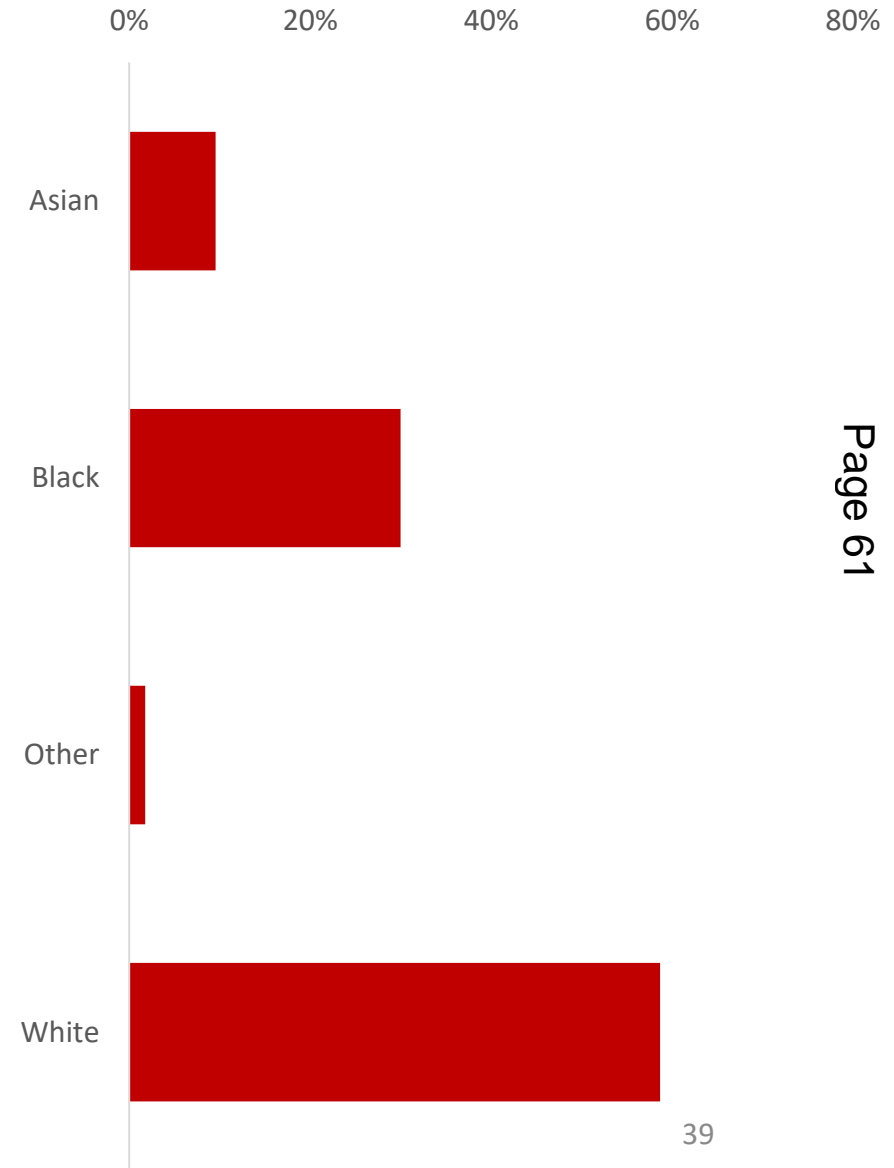
Victim Ages



Victim Gender

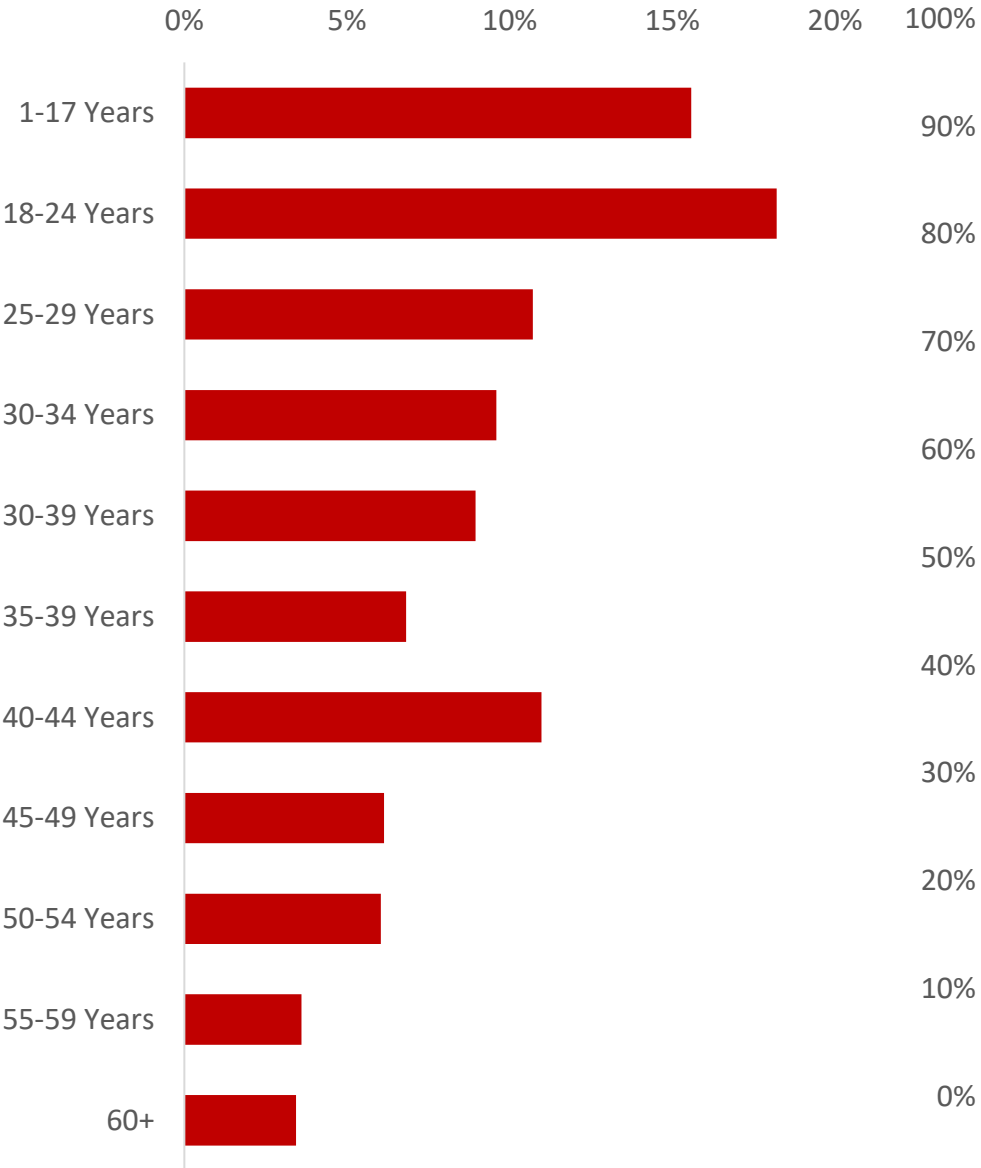


Victim Ethnicity



# Suspect Profile – Violence with Injury

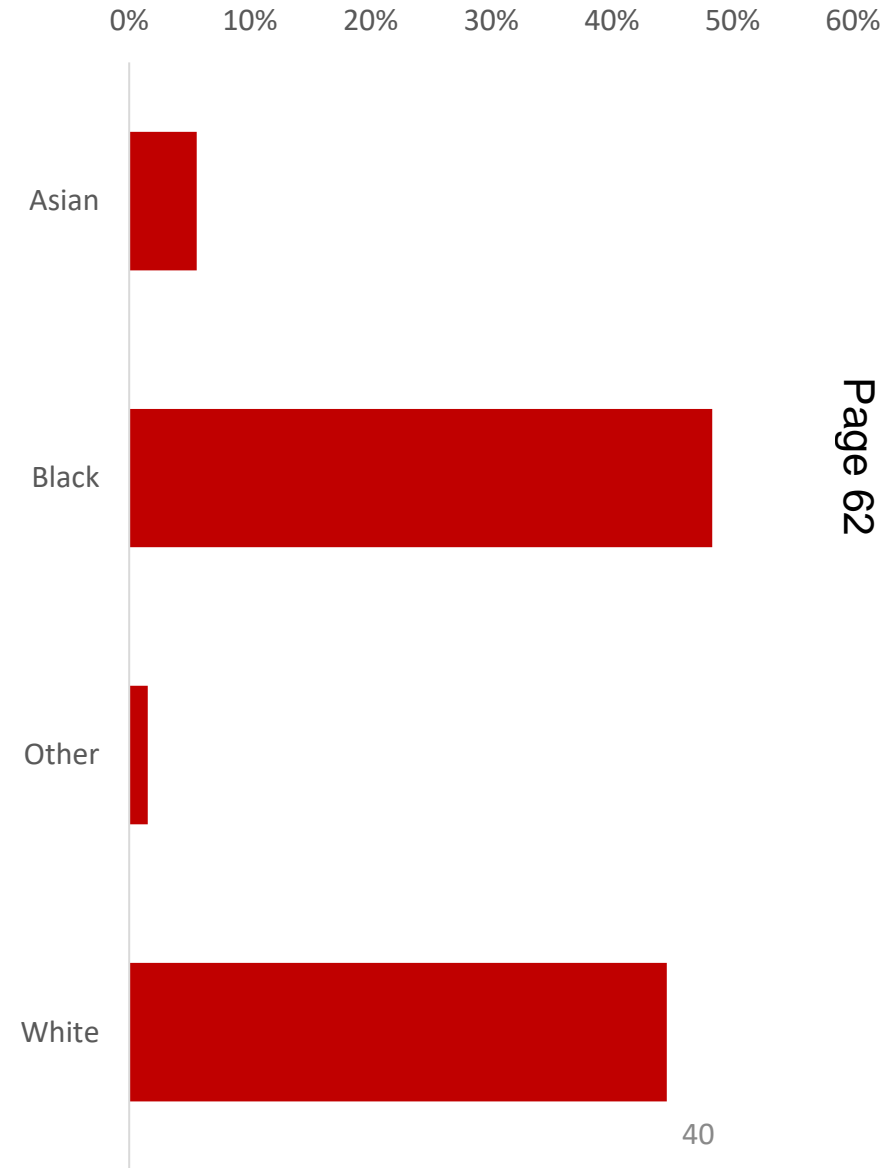
Suspect Ages



Suspect Gender



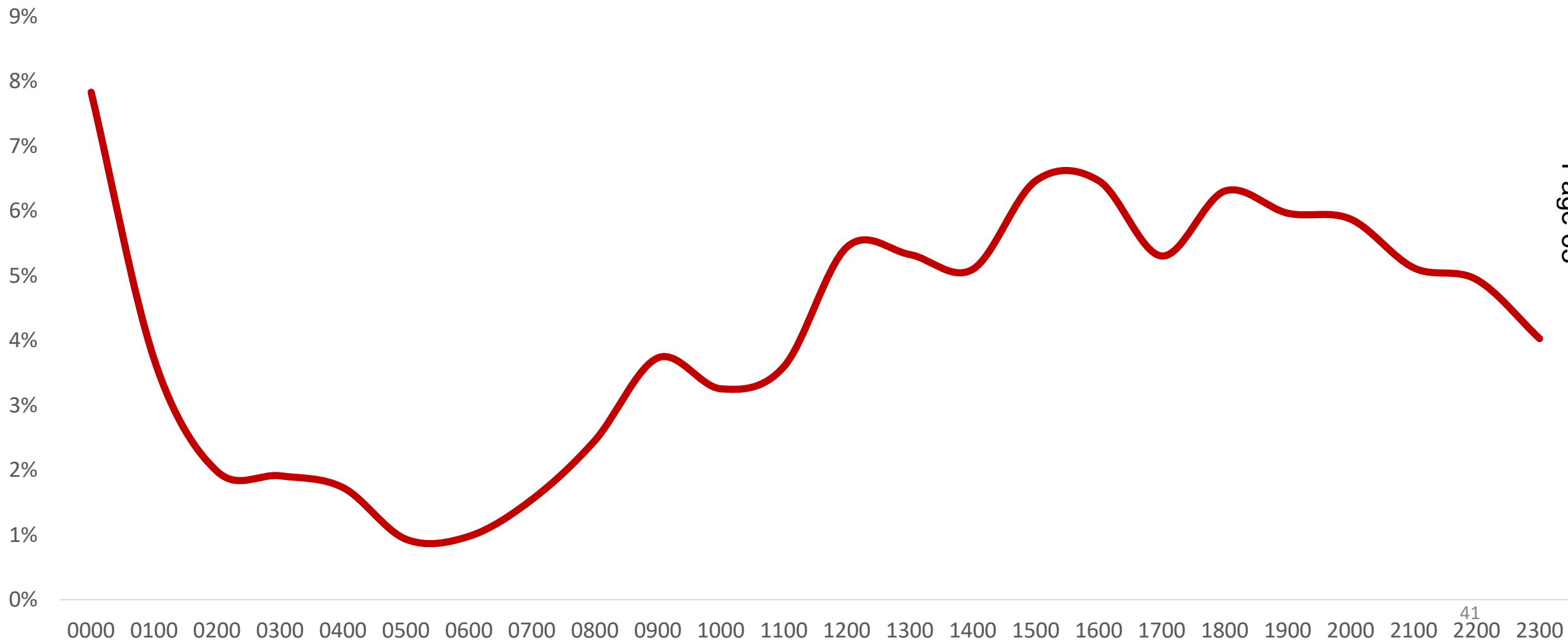
Suspect Ethnicity



**Across Haringey, violence with injury tends to remain midday through to the early evening.**

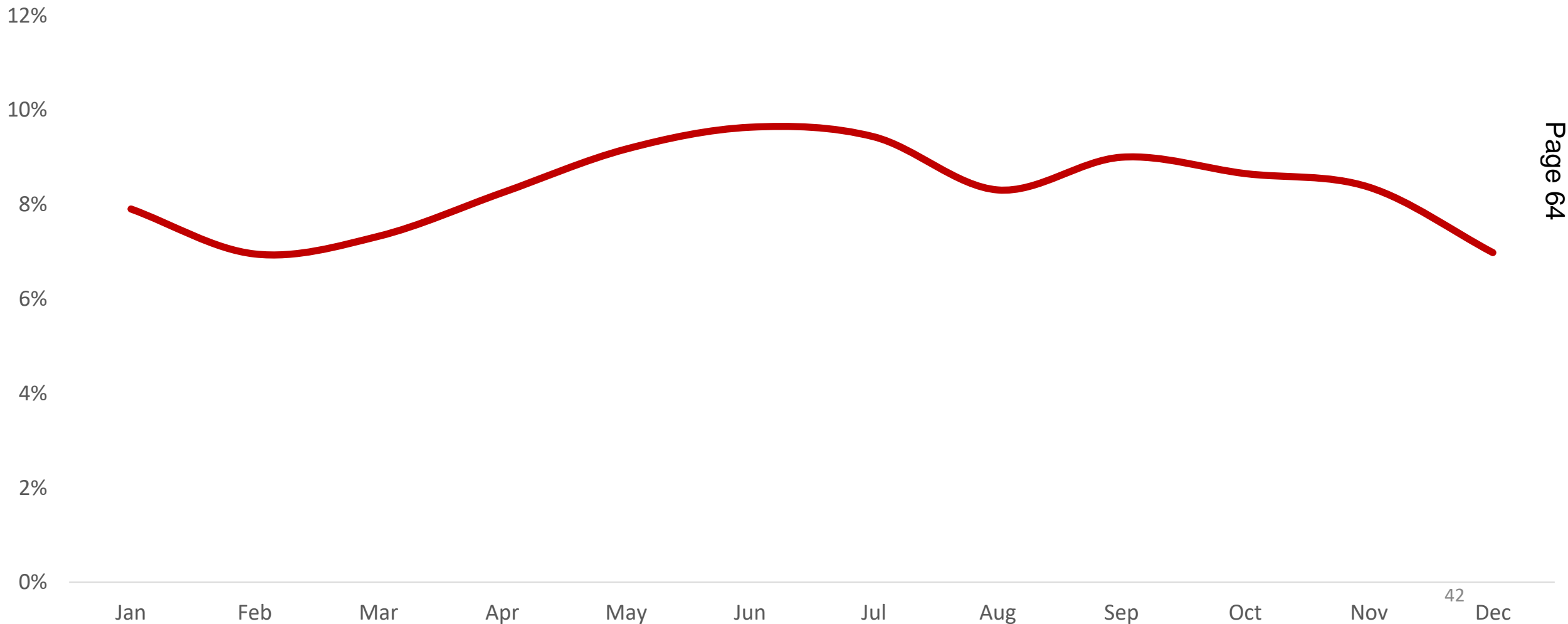
- *N.B. the peak at midnight is partially due to Metropolitan Police data recording limitations.*

Violence with Injury Time Trend



Violence with injury levels in Haringey tend to increase during the first half of the year, peaking during the early summer months of June/July, before reducing towards the end of the year.

Violence with Injury - Seasonality



# **Serious Violence Affecting Young People Aged under 25**

**(excluding sexual violence and domestic abuse)**

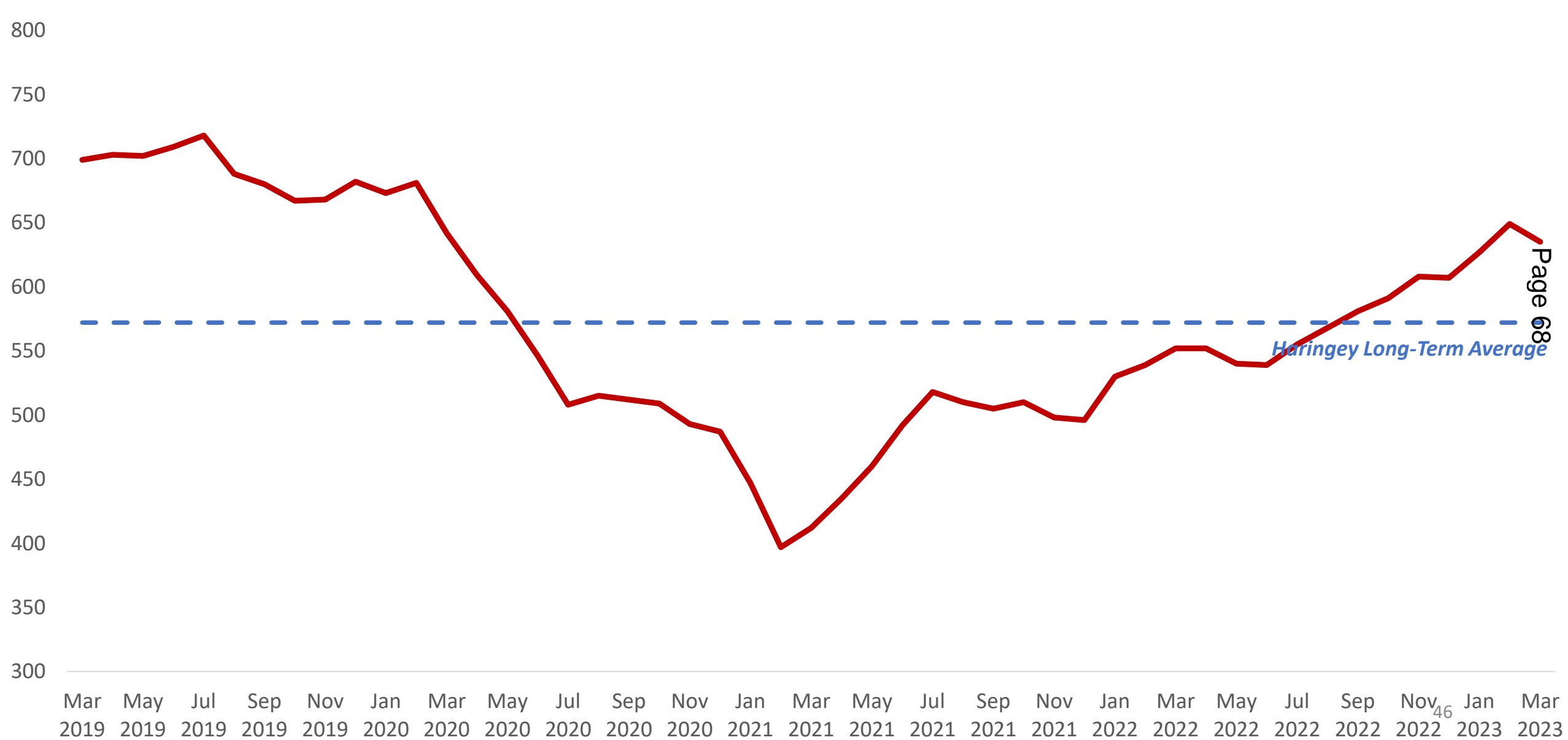
**Serious Violence Affecting Young People has increased by 15% in the 12-months to April 2023.**

- Haringey's increase is above the London average increase of 10%
- Compared to the prior 3-year period, a **-1%** decrease has been noted.
- Haringey has a rate of **6.2** serious violence affecting young people offences per 1,000 youth pop.n., which is the **3<sup>rd</sup> highest** in London.
- The highest rate wards in the borough are **Muswell Hill, Noel Park and Tottenham Hale.**
- Young people aged under 17 form the largest victim group. Approximately 60% of victims are male. A similar demographic is also noted for suspects.
- Offences tend to peak between 3pm and 5pm, which aligns with the after school period.

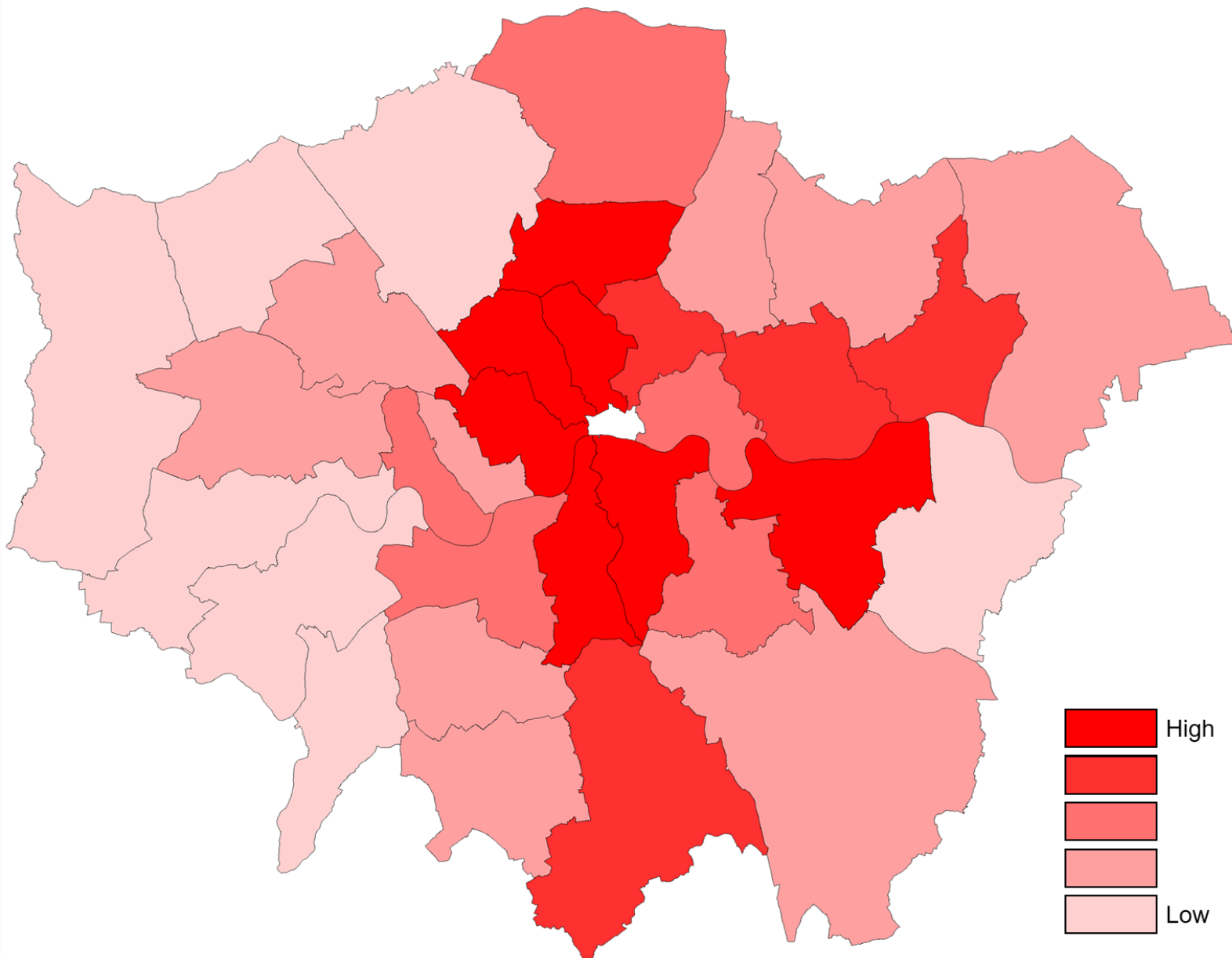
# Performance Overview – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

	Haringey			London	
	Offences 12-Months to April 2023	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	3-Year Change
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse )	1,881	+4%	+10%	+3%	+3%
<b>Serious Violence (Victim/Suspect Aged under 25)</b>	635	+15%	-1%	+10%	-5%
Total Knife Crime	618	-5%	-36%	+18%	-14%
Knife Injury Victims	123	-8%	-23%	+8%	-6%
Domestic Abuse Offences	2,924	-7%	-1%	-2%	+6%
Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)	762	-2%	-11%	-1%	-3%
Total Sexual Violence	741	-9%	+17%	-1%	+23%
Rape Offences	272	-12%	+5%	-2%	+15%

# Long Term Trend (Rolling 12-Months) – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

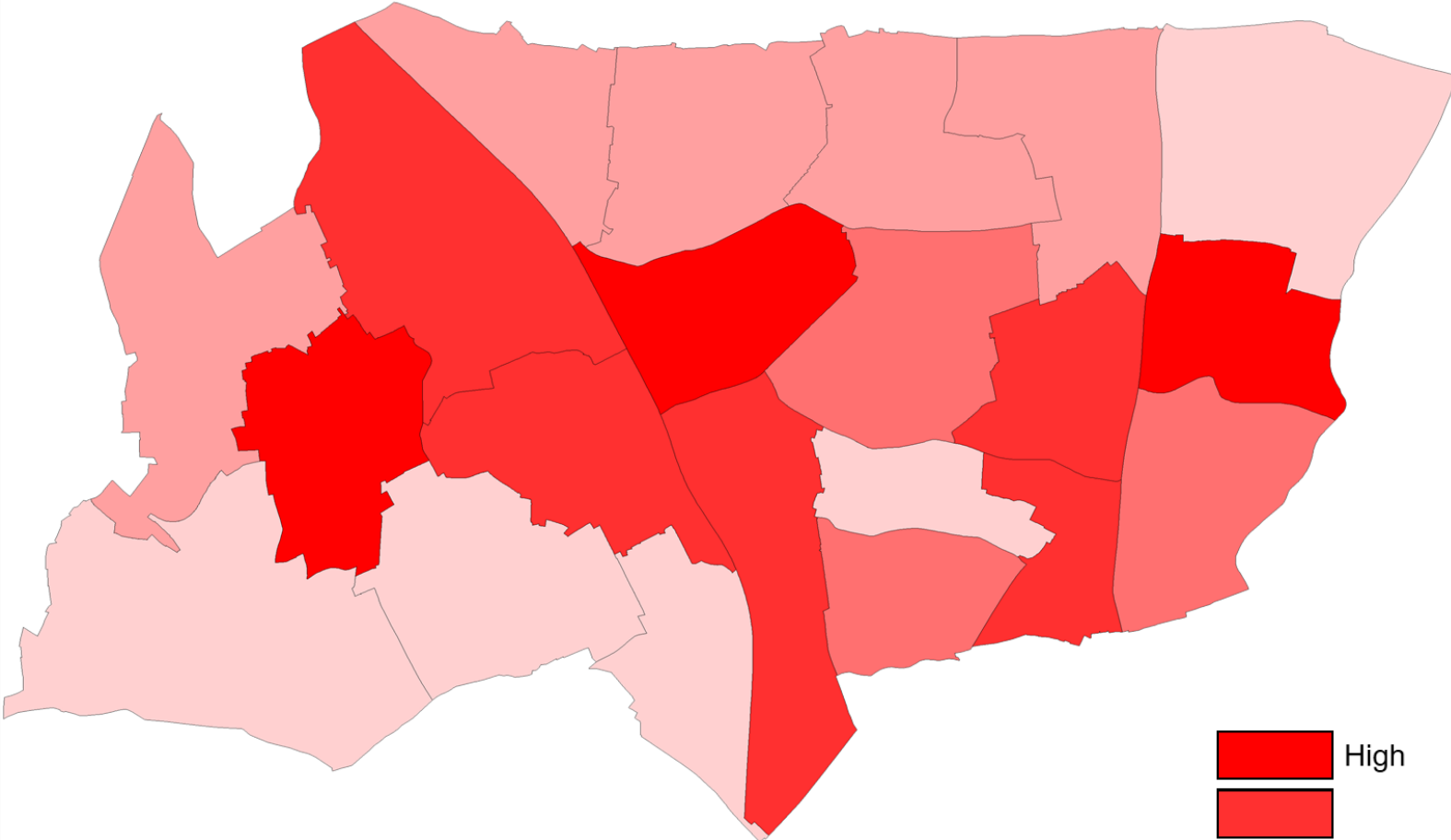


# London Rate Rankings – Serious Violence Affecting Young People



Borough	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 Youth pop.n.
Westminster	317	420	32%	12.4
Lambeth	307	354	15%	6.2
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Southwark	229	345	51%	5.6
Islington	202	212	5%	5.4
Camden	181	211	17%	5.1
Greenwich	194	288	48%	4.2
Croydon	320	381	19%	4.1
Hackney	206	225	9%	3.9
Barking and Dagenham	197	256	30%	3.9
Newham	247	337	36%	3.8
Enfield	346	317	-8%	3.7
Lewisham	203	237	17%	3.5
Wandsworth	182	214	18%	3.5
Tower Hamlets	211	227	8%	3.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	99	108	9%	3.3
Merton	136	154	13%	3.2
Bromley	181	227	25%	3.0
Kensington and Chelsea	76	73	-4%	3.0
Ealing	182	252	38%	3.0
Havering	162	176	9%	2.9
Brent	167	220	32%	2.8
Waltham Forest	192	175	-9%	2.7
Sutton	106	136	28%	2.7
Redbridge	164	209	27%	2.6
Bexley	121	150	24%	2.5
Hounslow	200	161	-20%	2.3
Barnet	189	209	11%	2.2
Richmond upon Thames	68	99	46%	2.2
Hillingdon	162	159	-2%	2.1
Harrow	87	115	32%	1.9
Kingston upon Thames	83	72	-13%	1.9
<b>London Total</b>	<b>5,999</b>	<b>7,070</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>3.5</b>

# Ward Level – Serious Violence Affecting Young People



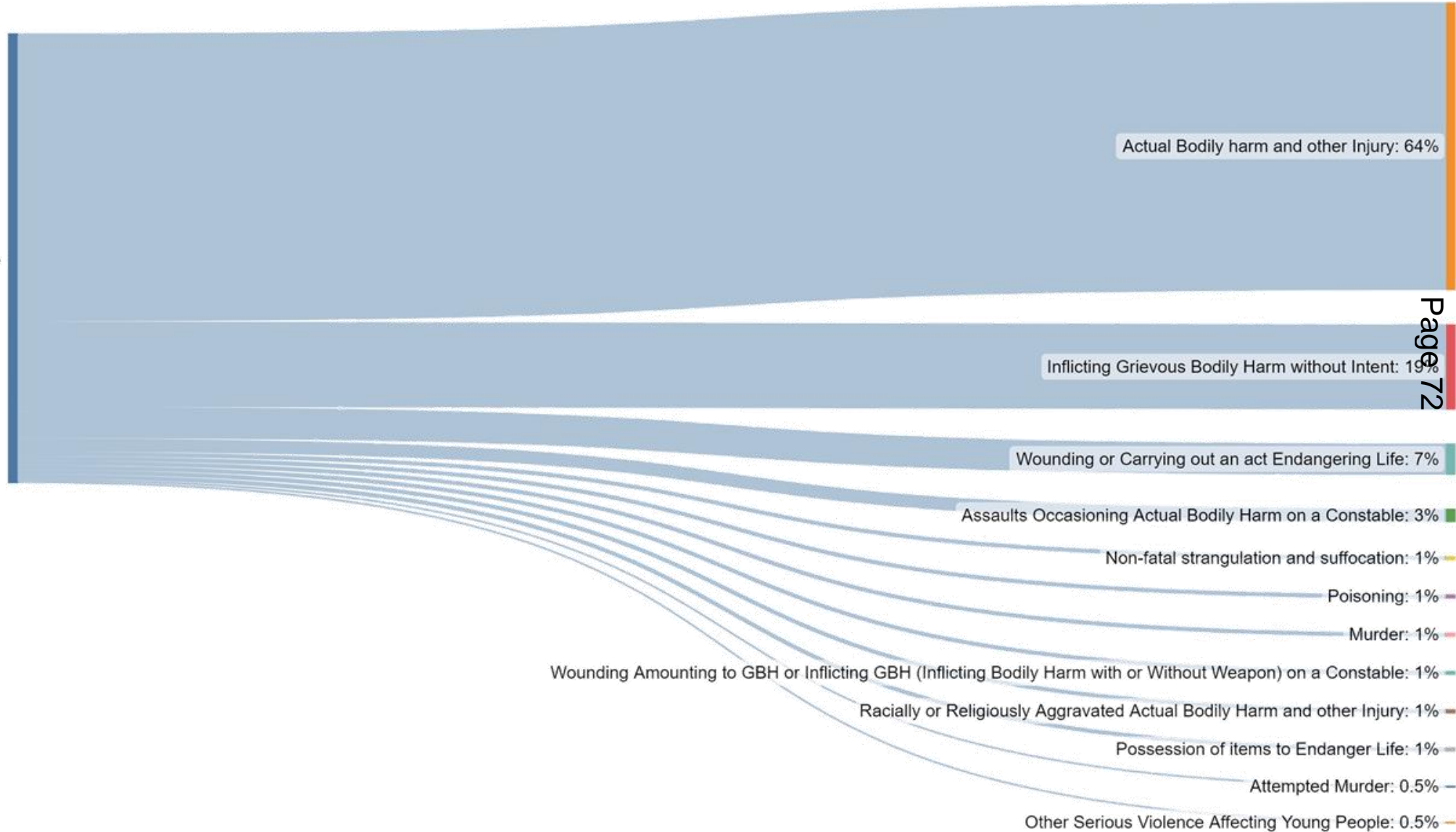
Ward	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Alexandra Park	2	26	1200%	11.4
Bounds Green	5	8	60%	3.8
Bruce Castle	19	19	0%	5.2
Crouch End	7	1	-86%	0.4
Fortis Green	3	10	233%	3.2
Harringay	14	18	29%	7.7
Hermitage & Gardens	10	8	-20%	5.4
Highgate	2	6	200%	2.6
Hornsey	15	24	60%	8.6
Muswell Hill	5	24	380%	13.9
Noel Park	22	34	55%	12.6
Northumberland Park	20	10	-50%	2.4
Seven Sisters	10	21	110%	9.2
South Tottenham	27	32	19%	6.5
St Ann's	10	5	-50%	2.3
Stroud Green	3	3	0%	1.7
Tottenham Central	30	22	-27%	7.2
Tottenham Hale	31	29	-6%	12.1
West Green	29	19	-34%	6.4
White Hart Lane	7	17	143%	5.4
Woodside	11	15	36%	4.6
<b>Haringey Total</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>6.2</b>

# Hotspots – Serious Violence Affecting Young People



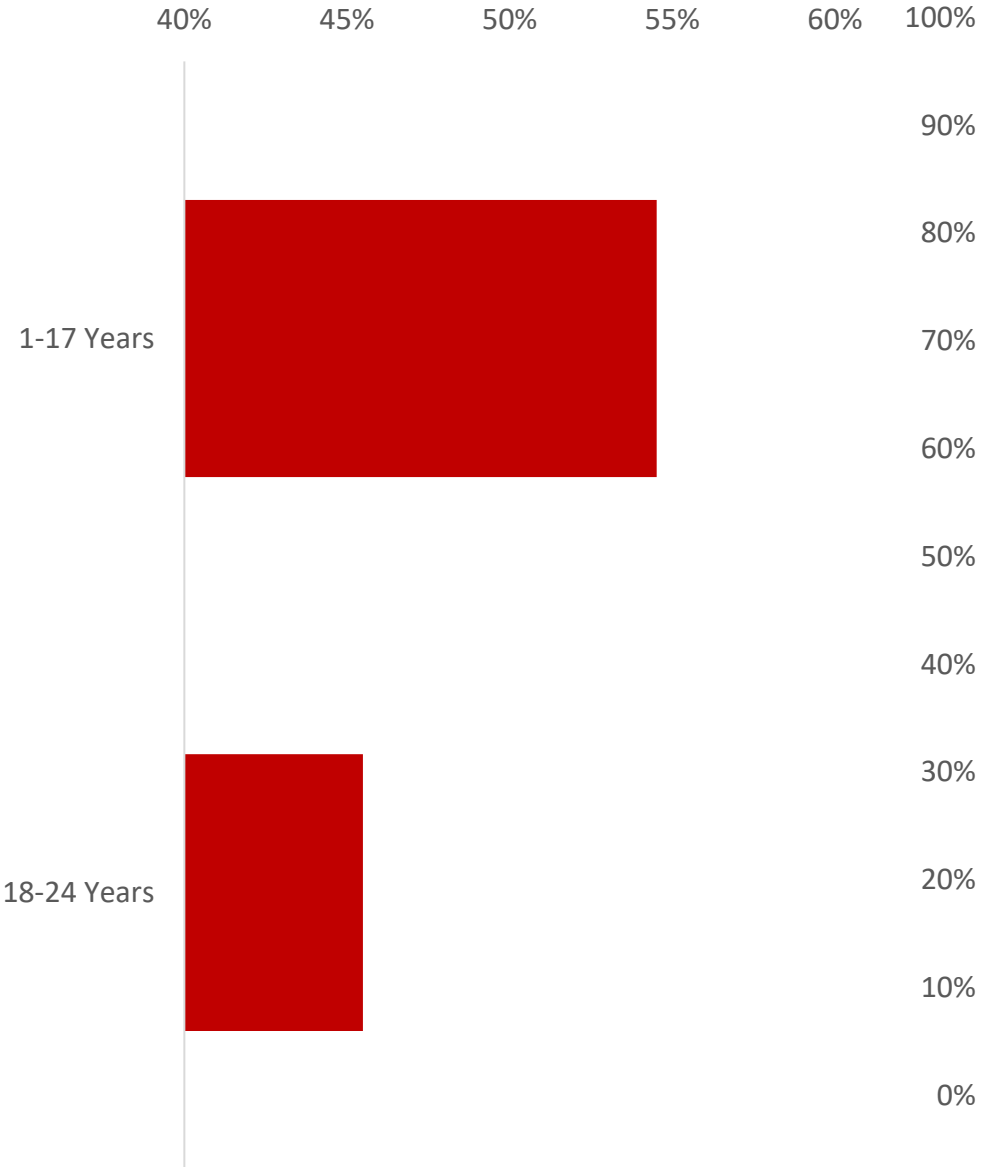
# Breakdown – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

Serious Violence Affecting Young People: 100%

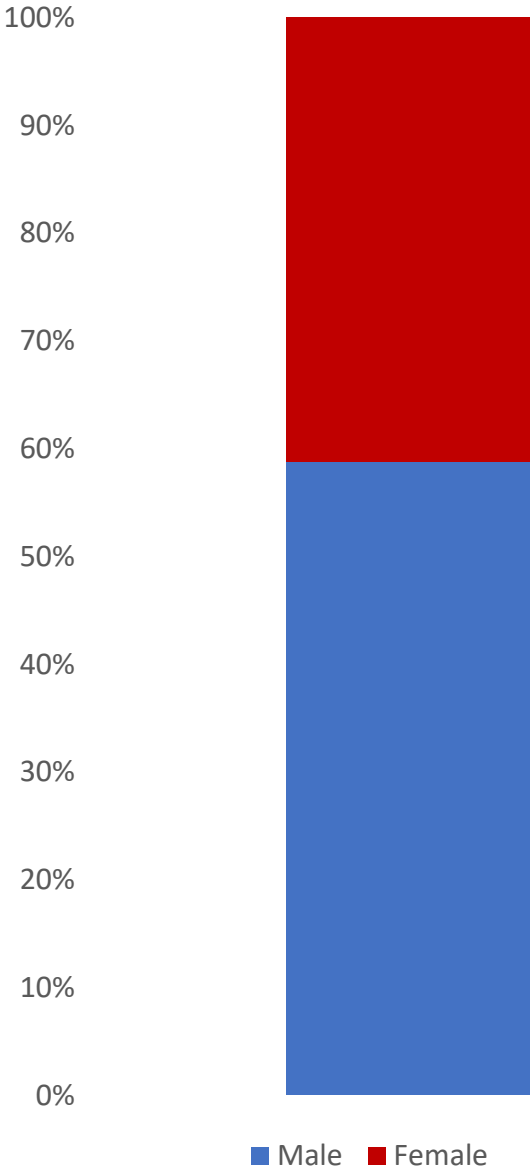


# Victim Profile – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

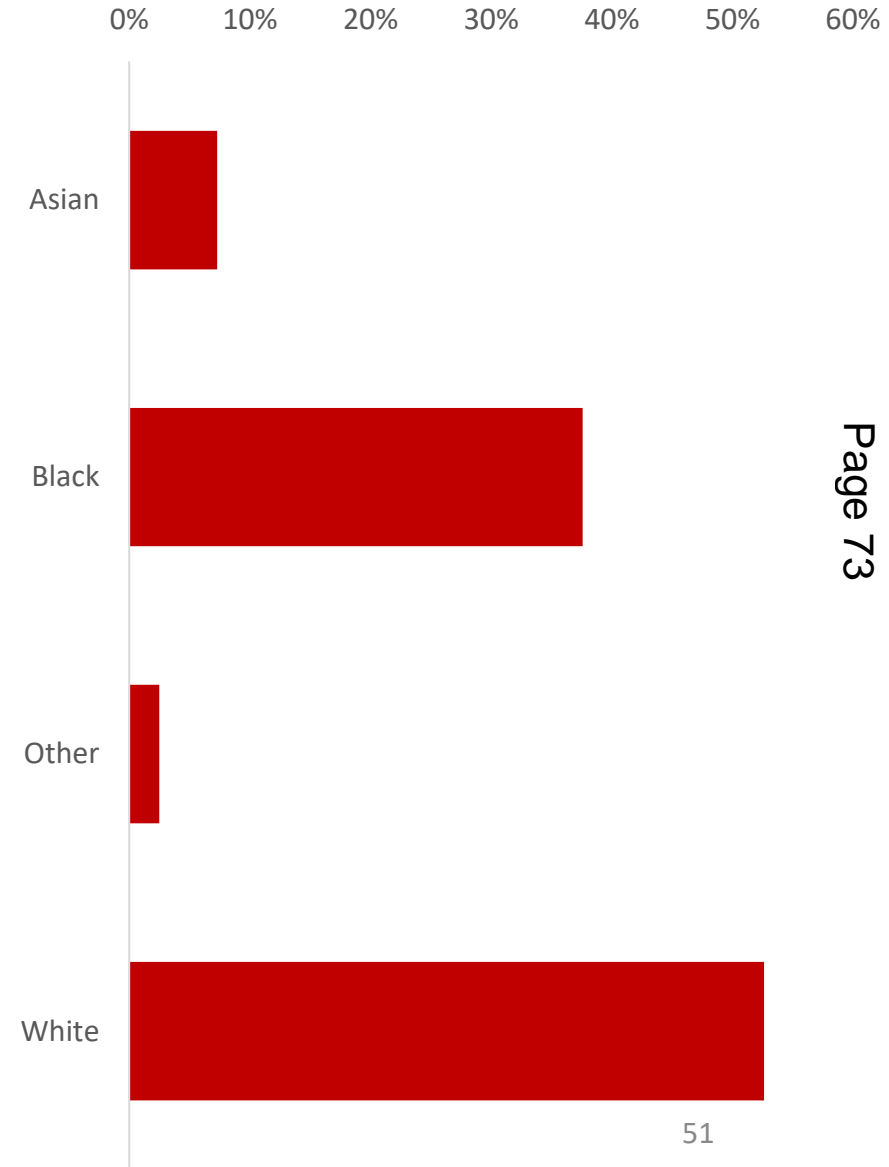
Victim Ages



Victim Gender

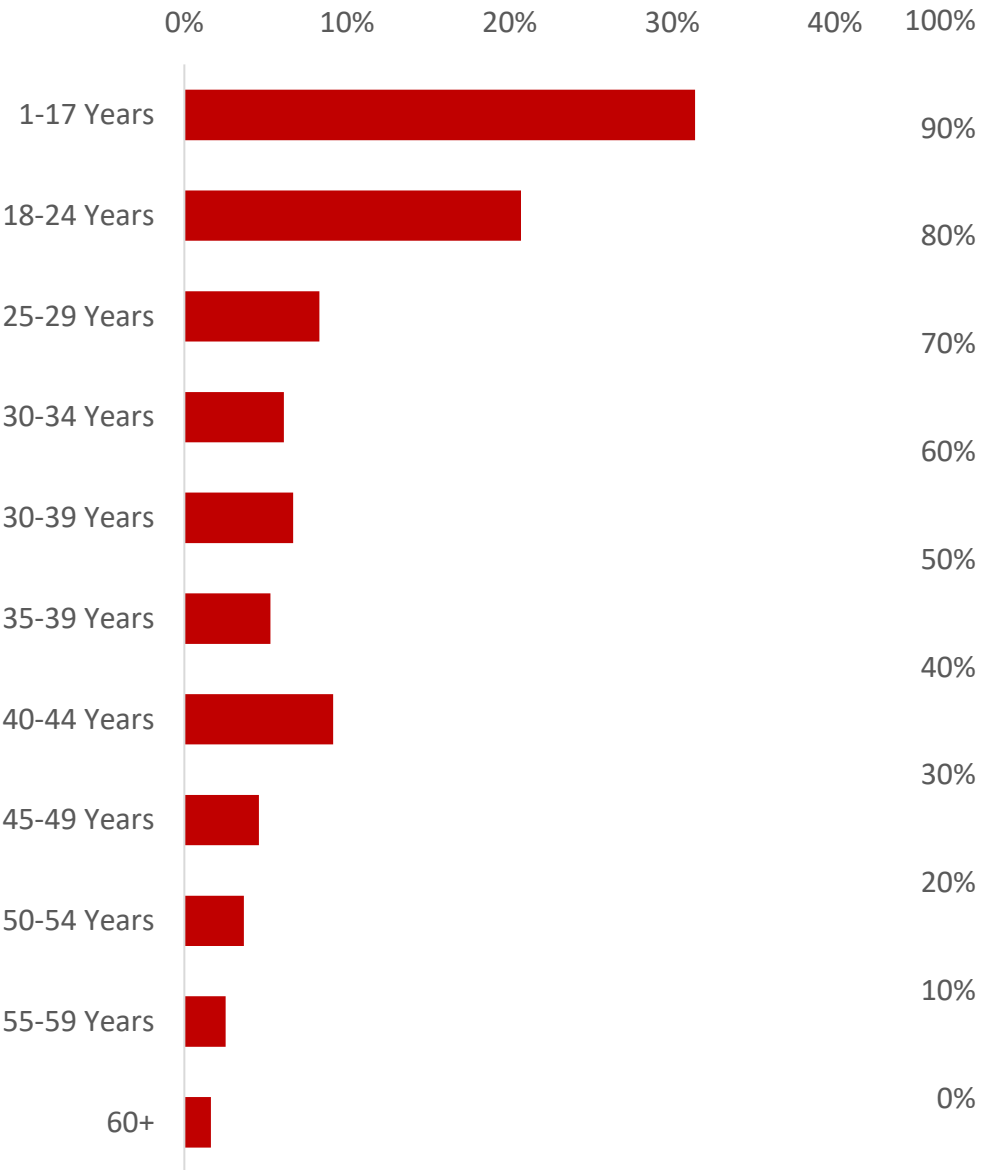


Victim Ethnicity

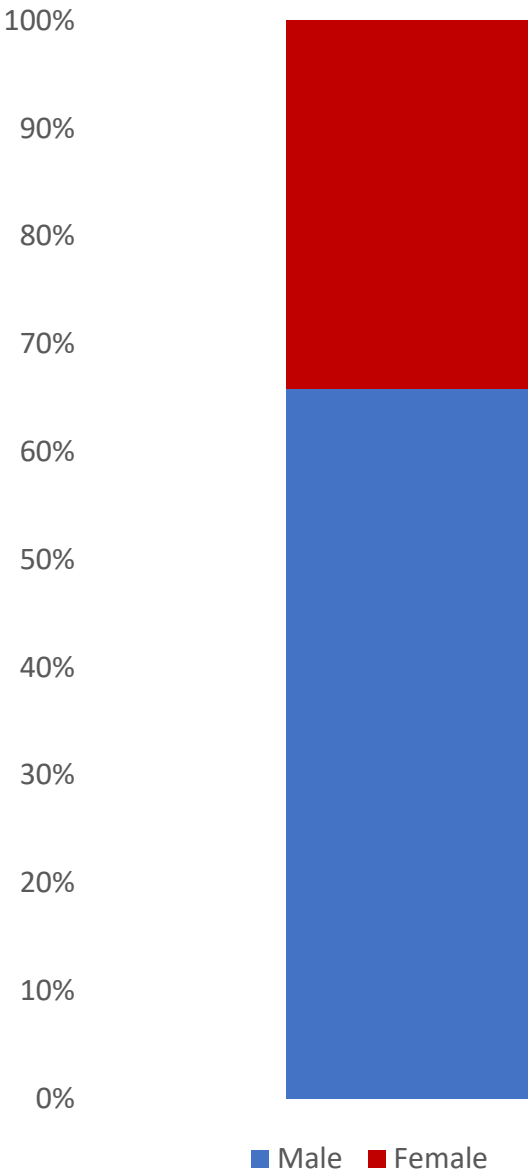


# Suspect Profile – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

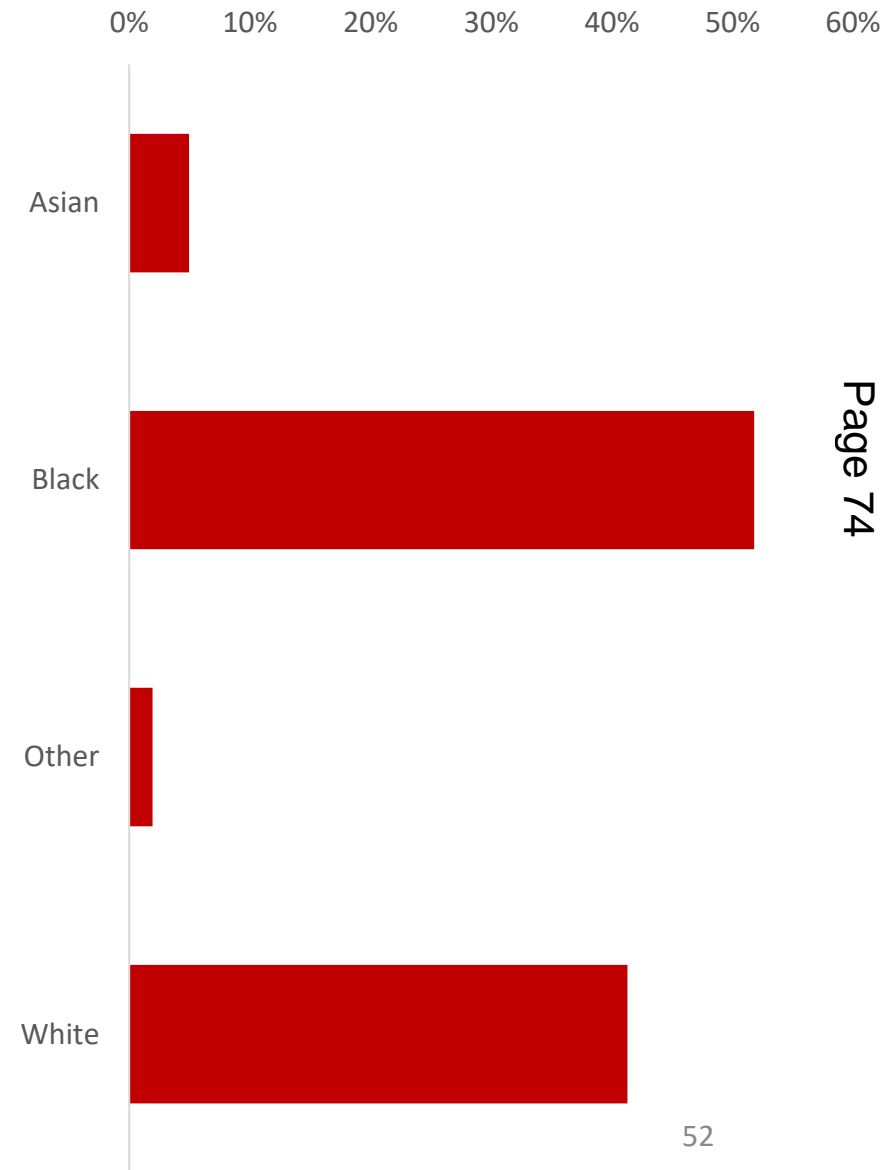
Suspect Ages



Suspect Gender



Suspect Ethnicity

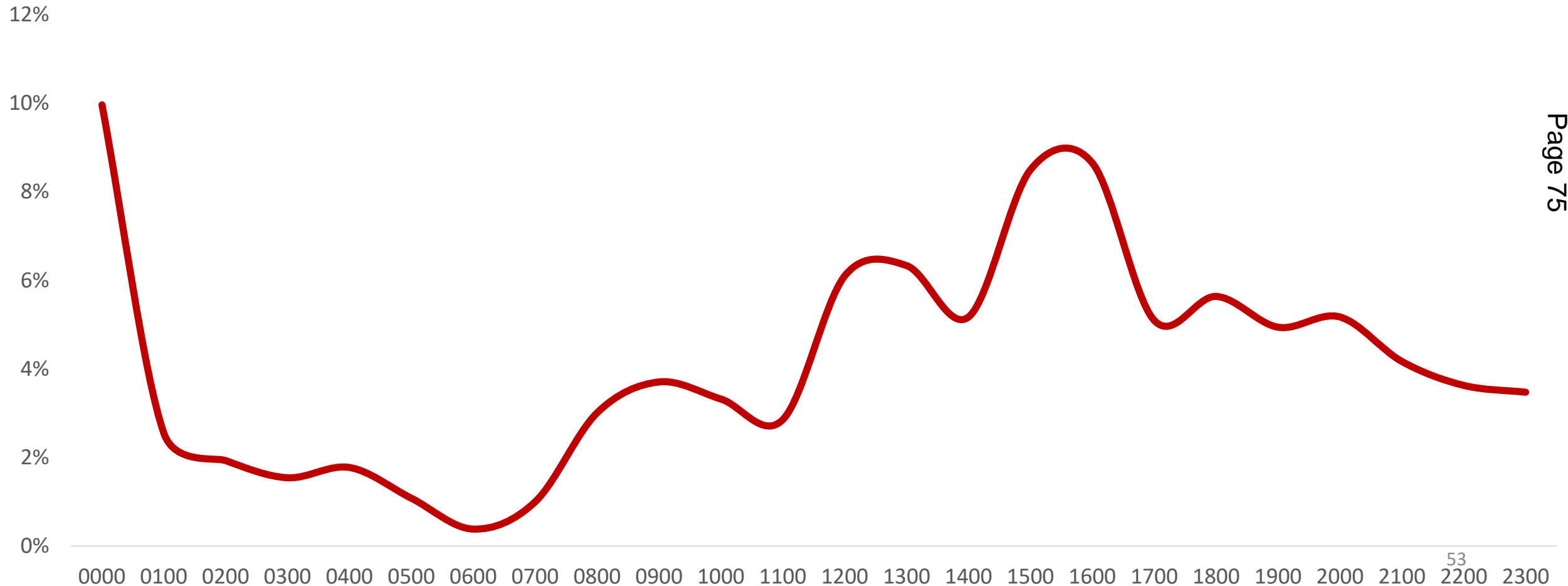


# Haringey LONDON Temporal Profile – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

Across Haringey, serious violence affecting young people tends to peak in the 3pm to 5pm after school period.

- *N.B. the peak at midnight is partially due to Metropolitan Police data recording limitations.*

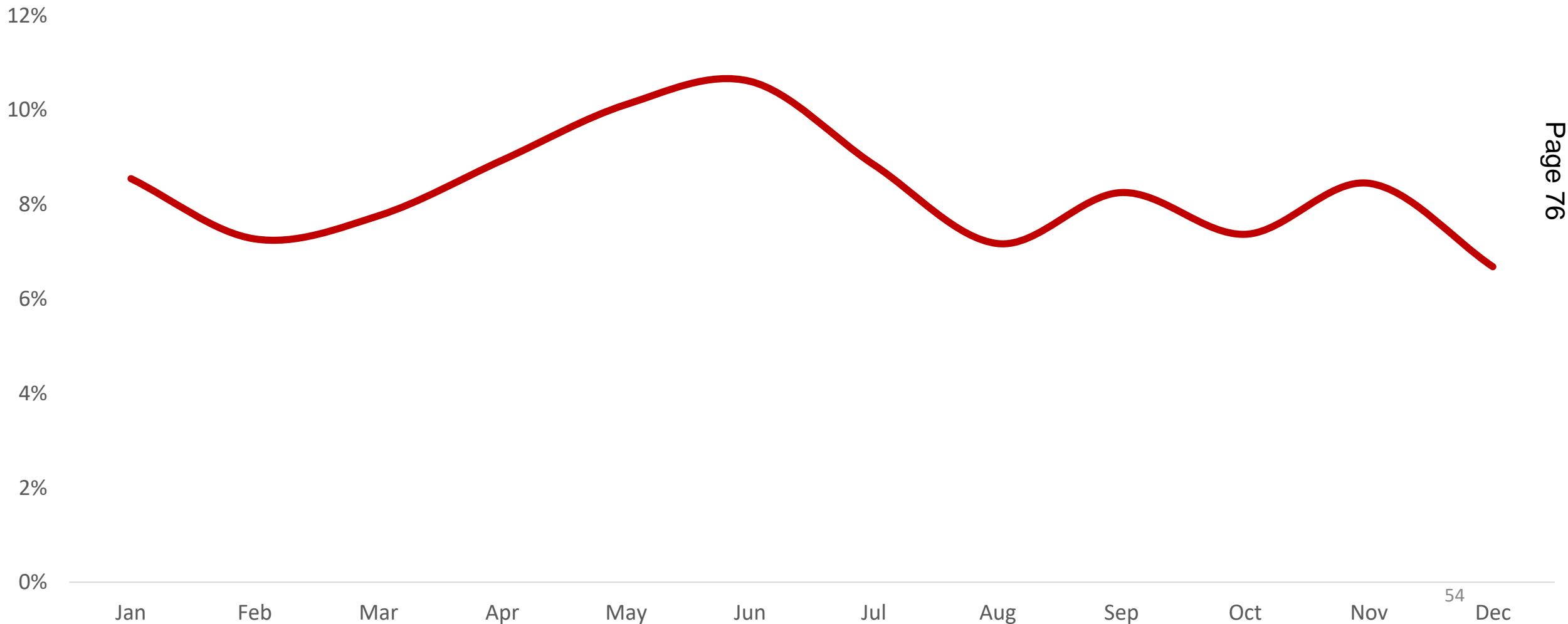
Serious Violence Affecting Young People Time Trend



# Seasonality – Serious Violence Affecting Young People

Levels of serious violence affecting young people are at their highest in Haringey during May and June, before reducing to a lower baseline during the latter half of the year.

Serious Violence Affecting Young People - Seasonality



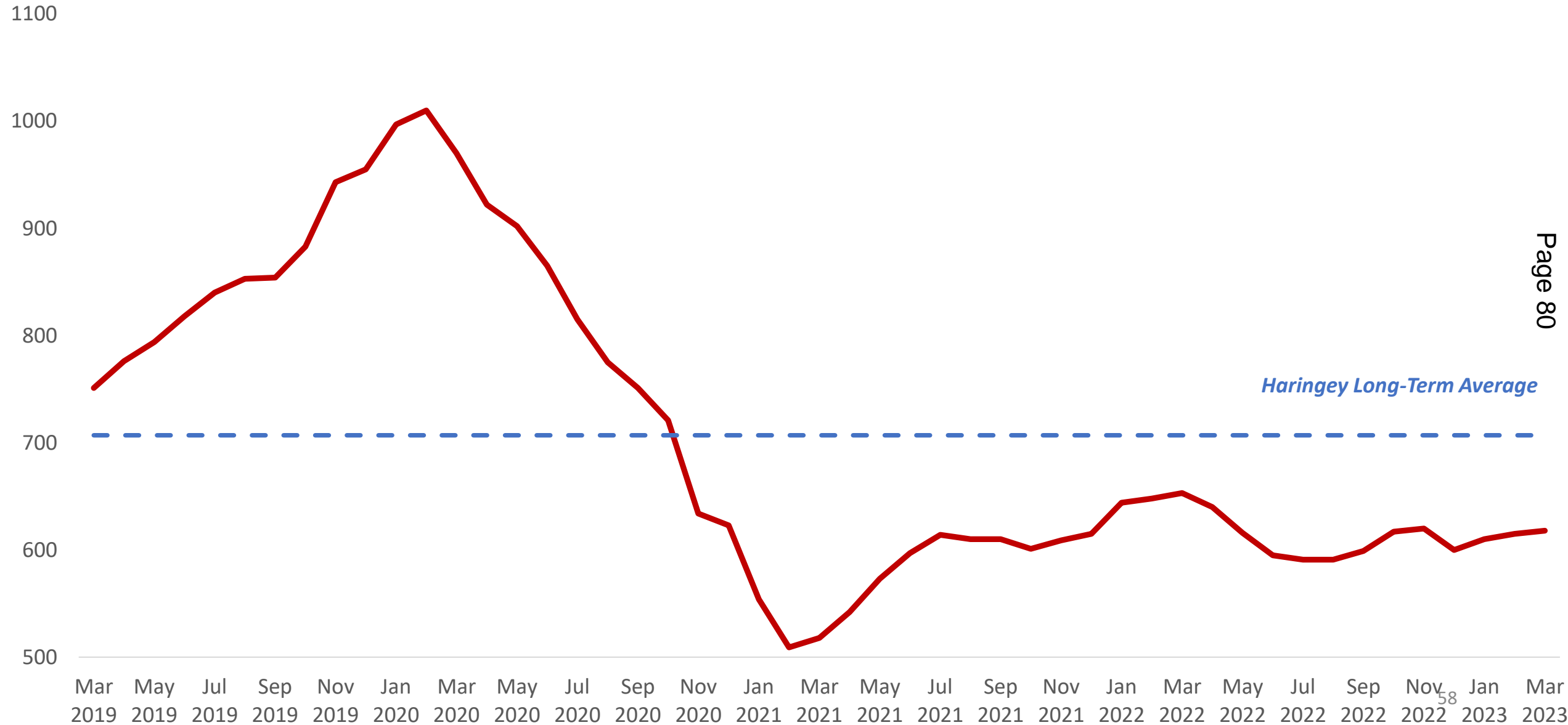
# Knife Crime

**Knife crime has decreased by -5% in the 12-months to April 2023.**

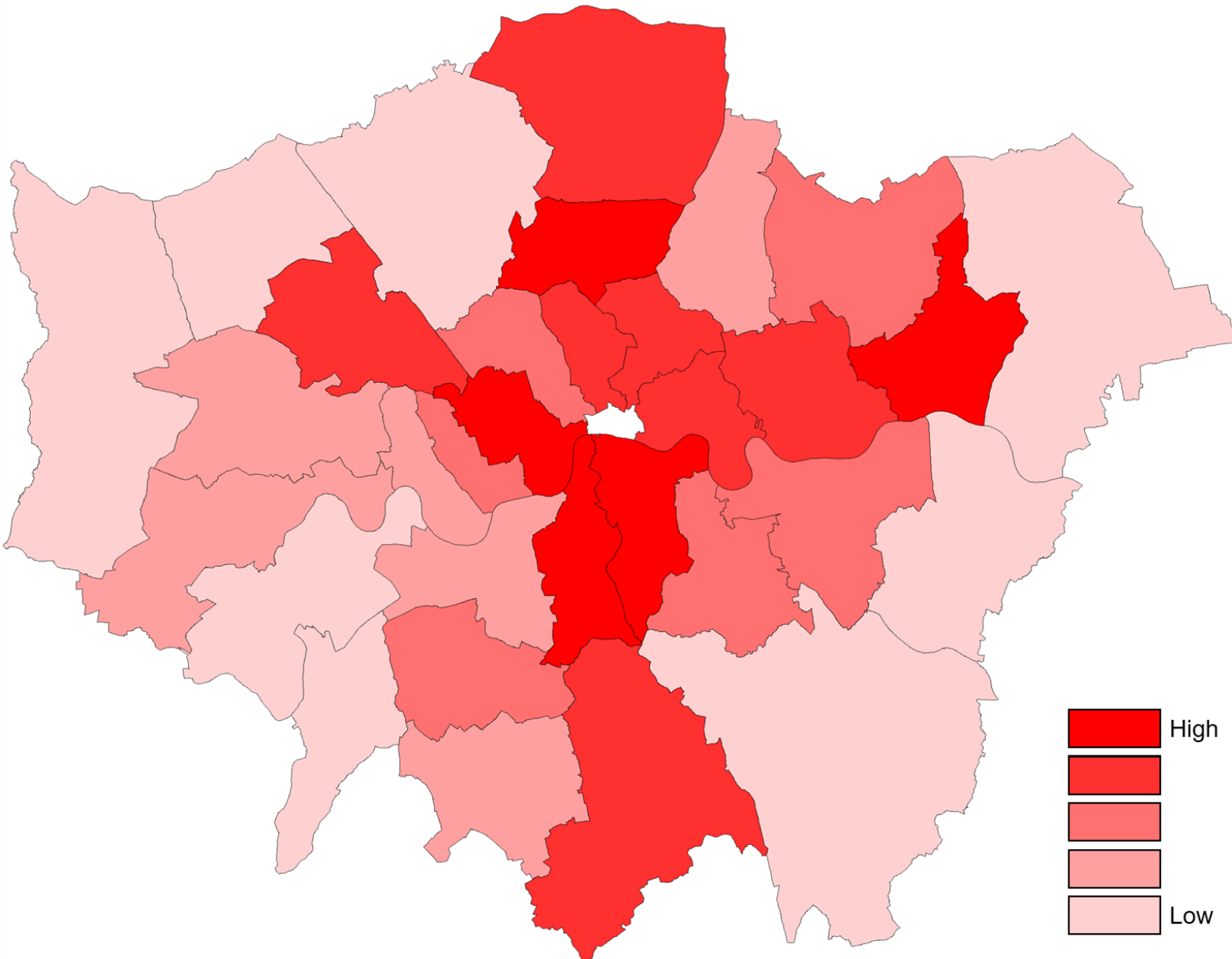
- Haringey has experienced a reduction compared to a London-wide average increase of +18%
- Compared to the prior 3-year period, a **-36%** decrease has been noted.
- Haringey has a rate of **2.1** knife crime offences per 1,000 pop.n., which is the **4<sup>th</sup> highest** in London.
- The highest rate wards in the borough are **Seven Sisters, South Tottenham** and **Tottenham Hale**.
- Young people aged under 25 form the largest victim group. Approximately 80% of victims are male. A similar demographic is also noted for suspects, however, males account for 93% of perpetrators.
- Offences tend to peak between 3pm and 5pm, which aligns with the after school period.

	Haringey			London	
	Offences 12-Months to April 2023	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	3-Year Change
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse )	1,881	+4%	+10%	+3%	+3%
Serious Violence (Victim/Suspect Aged under 25)	635	+15%	-1%	+10%	-5%
<b>Total Knife Crime</b>	618	-5%	-36%	+18%	-14%
<b>Knife Injury Victims</b>	123	-8%	-23%	+8%	-6%
Domestic Abuse Offences	2,924	-7%	-1%	-2%	+6%
Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)	762	-2%	-11%	-1%	-3%
Total Sexual Violence	741	-9%	+17%	-1%	+23%
Rape Offences	272	-12%	+5%	-2%	+15%

# Long Term Trend (Rolling 12-Months) – Knife Crime

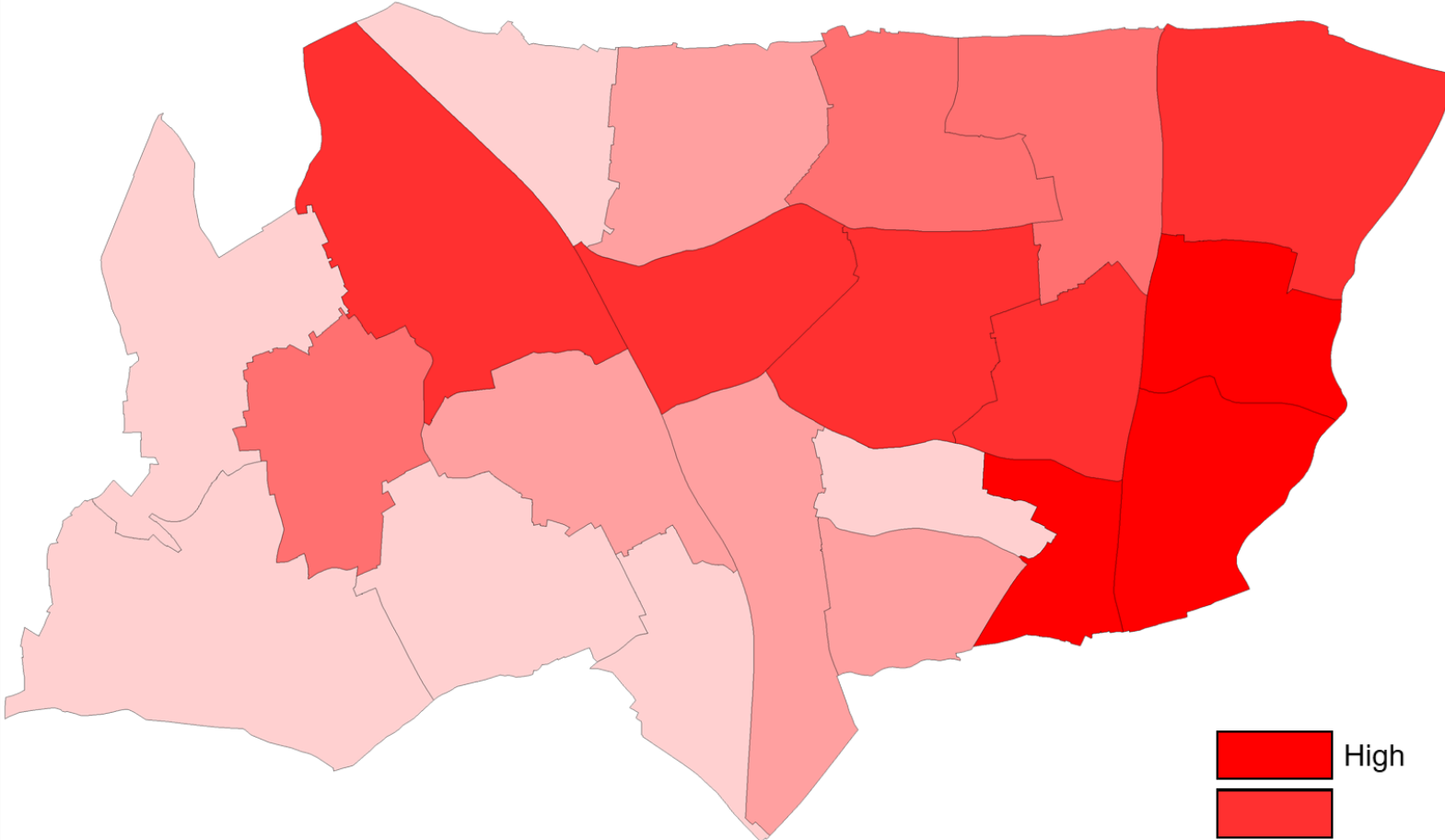


## London Rate Rankings – Knife Crime

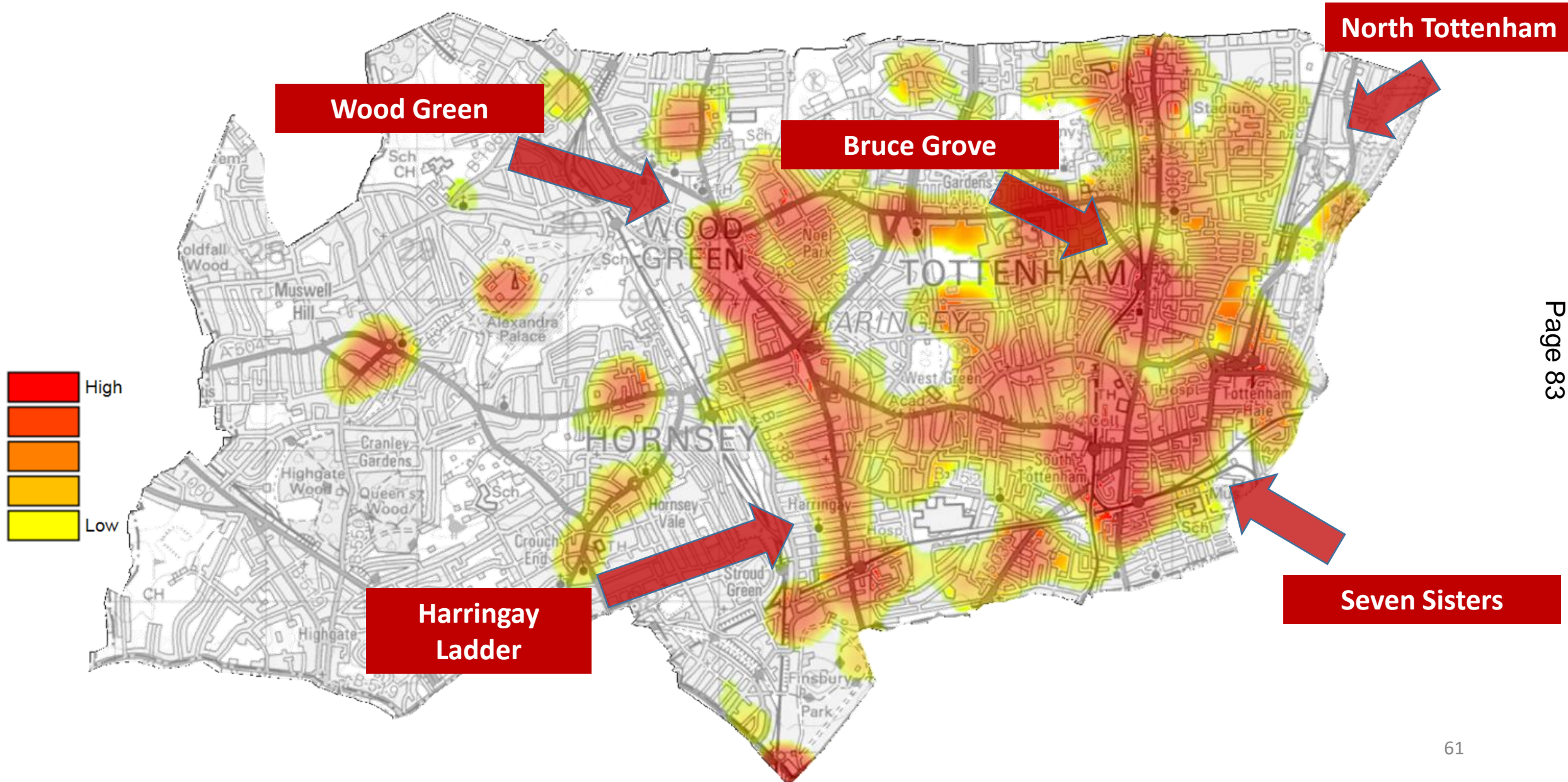


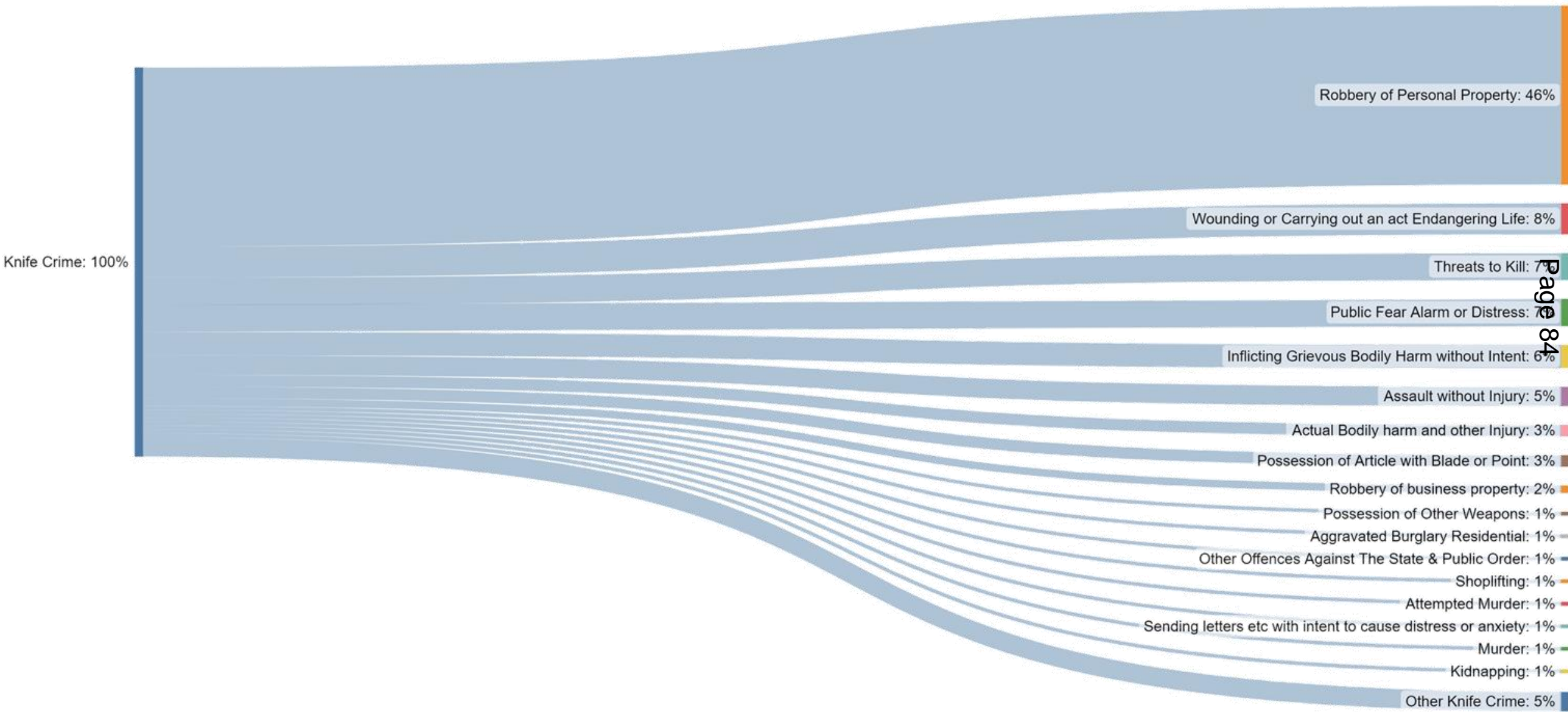
Borough	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Westminster	686	839	22%	3.1
Southwark	508	741	46%	2.2
Lambeth	617	742	20%	2.1
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Barking and Dagenham	303	450	49%	2.0
Hackney	490	533	9%	1.8
Islington	351	443	26%	1.8
Enfield	602	574	-5%	1.6
Croydon	523	664	27%	1.6
Newham	503	576	15%	1.5
Tower Hamlets	503	509	1%	1.5
Brent	365	517	42%	1.5
Camden	360	377	5%	1.4
Lewisham	372	438	18%	1.3
Greenwich	359	385	7%	1.3
Redbridge	310	384	24%	1.2
Merton	208	255	23%	1.2
Kensington and Chelsea	206	190	-8%	1.2
Waltham Forest	359	341	-5%	1.1
Wandsworth	322	385	20%	1.1
Ealing	385	422	10%	1.1
Hounslow	262	318	21%	1.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	200	223	12%	1.1
Sutton	176	208	18%	1.0
Barnet	295	384	30%	0.9
Havering	176	238	35%	0.9
Hillingdon	237	264	11%	0.8
Bromley	202	279	38%	0.8
Harrow	154	208	35%	0.8
Bexley	171	199	16%	0.8
Richmond upon Thames	94	108	15%	0.5
Kingston upon Thames	87	86	-1%	0.5
<b>London Total</b>	<b>11,039</b>	<b>12,898</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>1.4</b>

# Ward Level – Knife Crime



Ward	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Alexandra Park	6	30	400%	3.3
Bounds Green	8	11	38%	1.1
Bruce Castle	43	30	-30%	2.1
Crouch End	11	12	9%	0.9
Fortis Green	5	10	100%	0.8
Harringay	44	30	-32%	1.9
Hermitage & Gardens	26	16	-38%	1.7
Highgate	6	9	50%	0.7
Hornsey	20	25	25%	1.7
Muswell Hill	15	19	27%	2.1
Noel Park	49	50	2%	3.3
Northumberland Park	44	46	5%	2.9
Seven Sisters	25	44	76%	4.4
South Tottenham	79	61	-23%	3.7
St Ann's	27	16	-41%	1.4
Stroud Green	20	12	-40%	1.1
Tottenham Central	60	49	-18%	3.3
Tottenham Hale	56	40	-29%	3.4
West Green	58	42	-28%	2.8
White Hart Lane	21	33	57%	2.4
Woodside	30	33	10%	1.9
<b>Haringey Total</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>2.3</b>

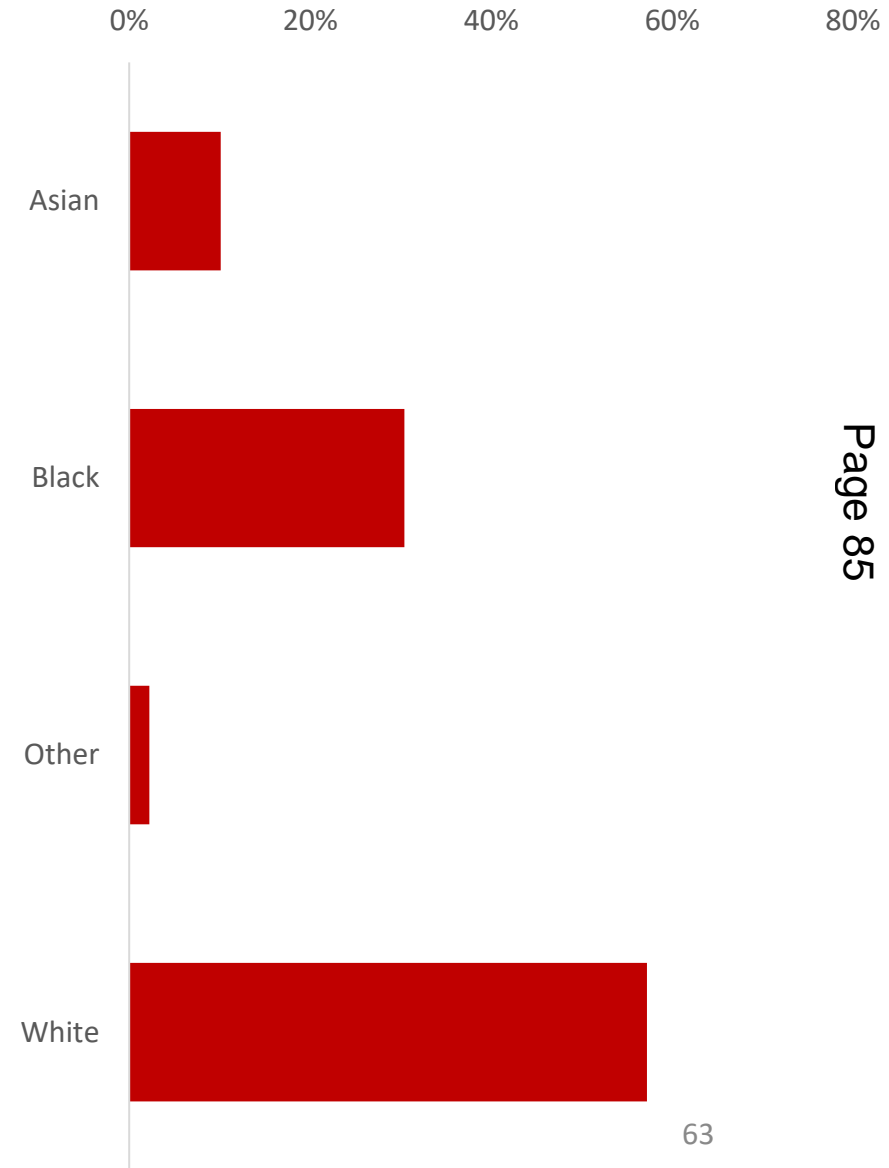
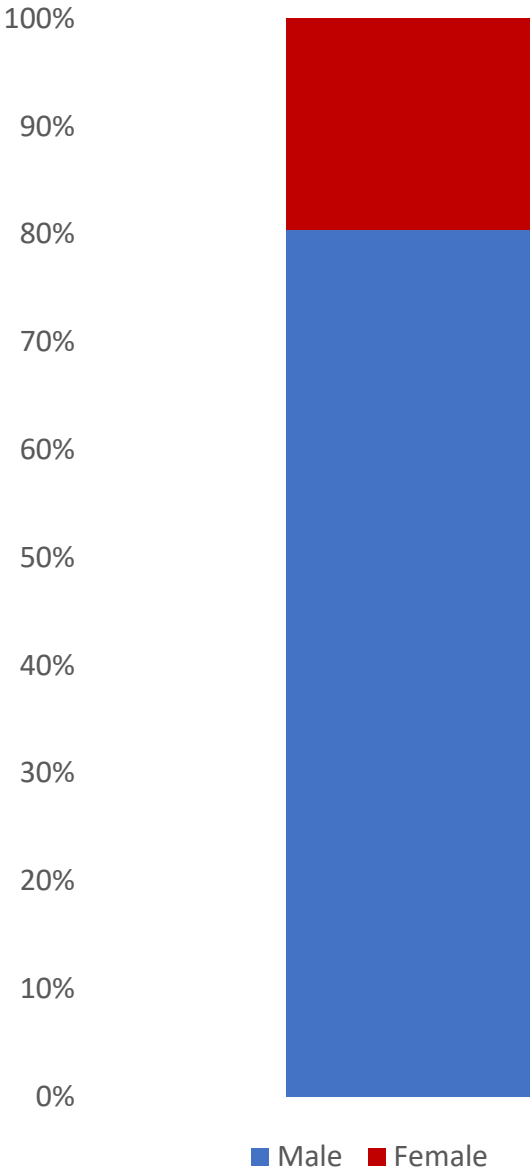
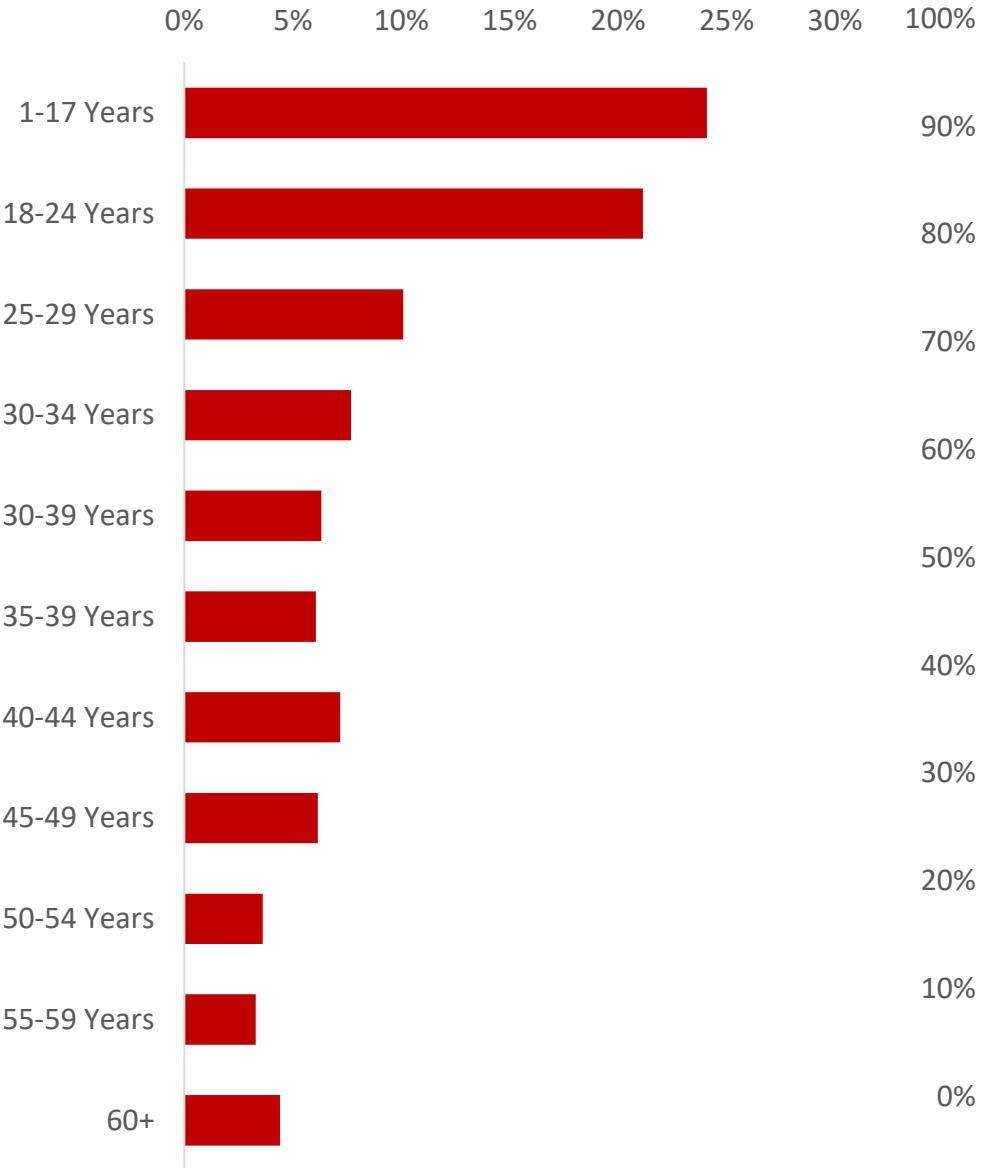




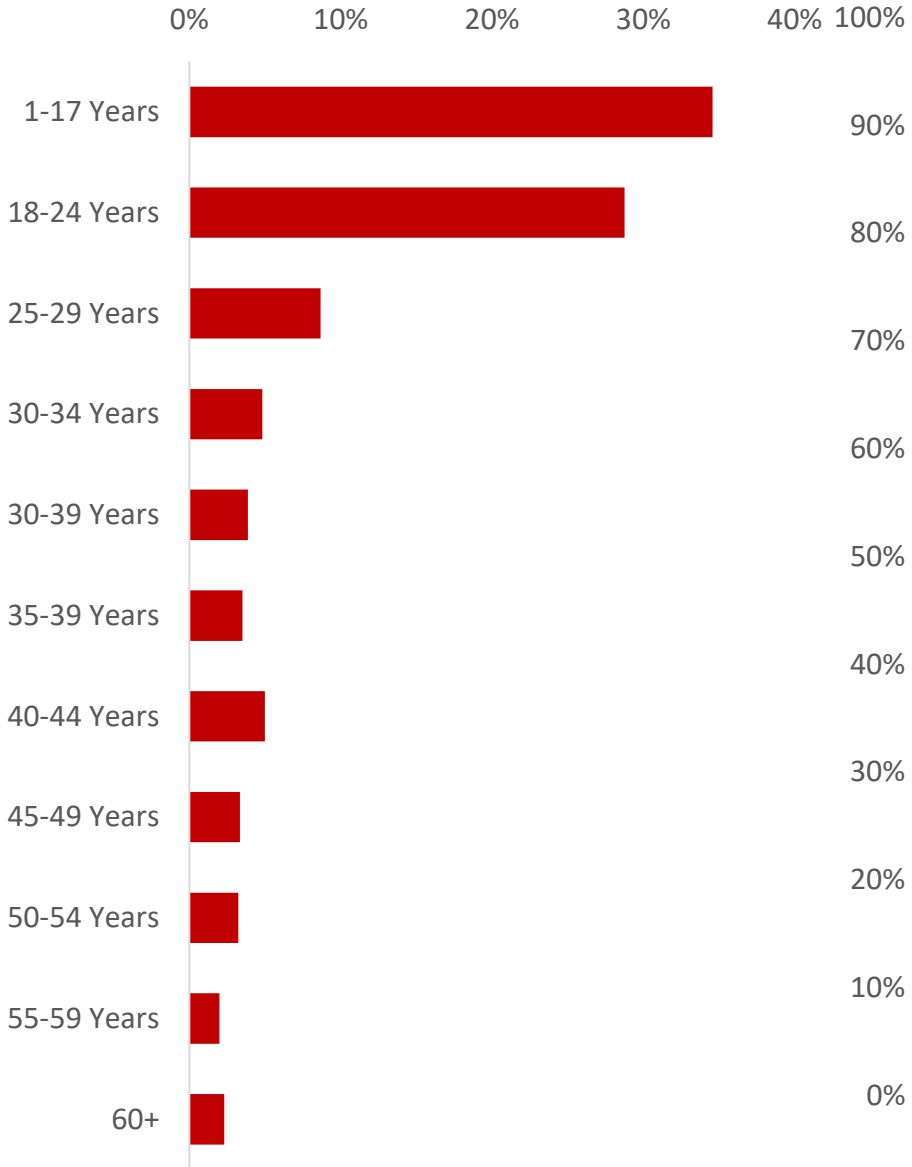
Victim Ages

Victim Gender

Victim Ethnicity



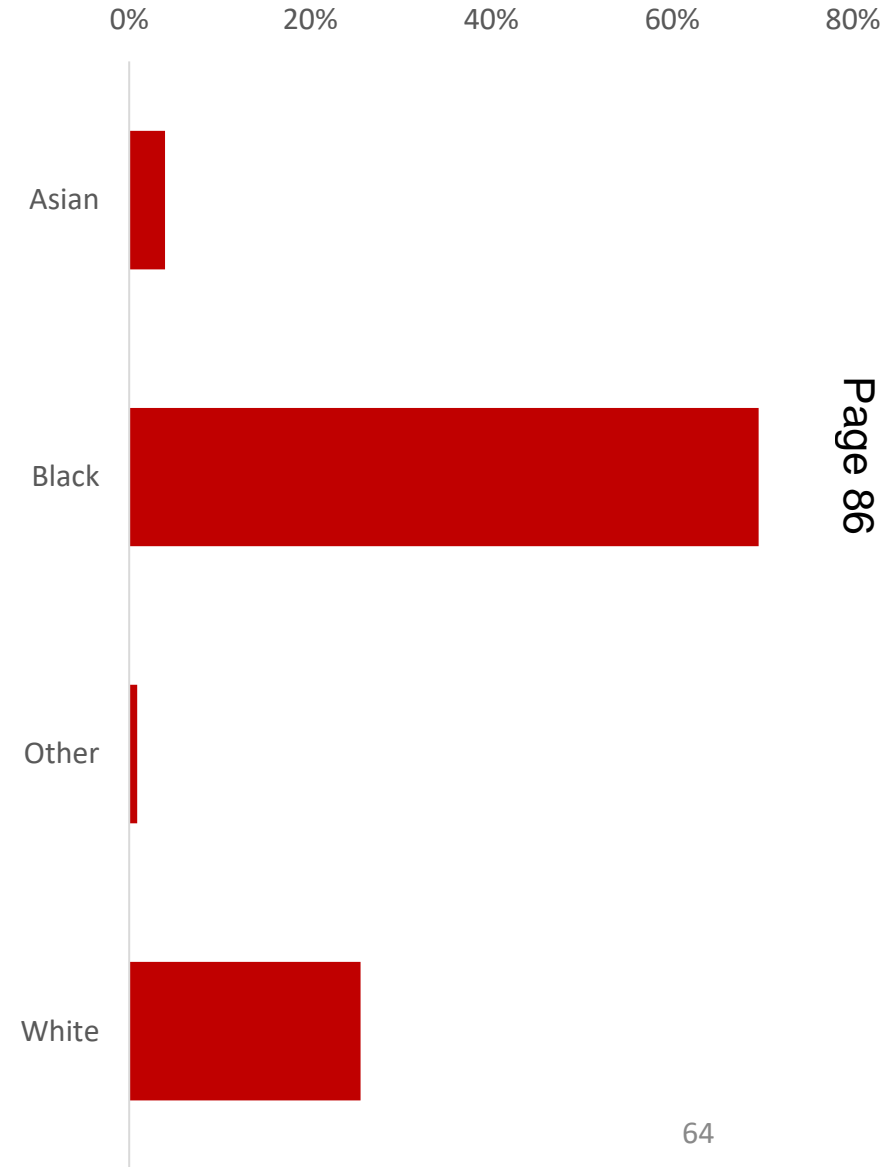
Suspect Ages



Suspect Gender



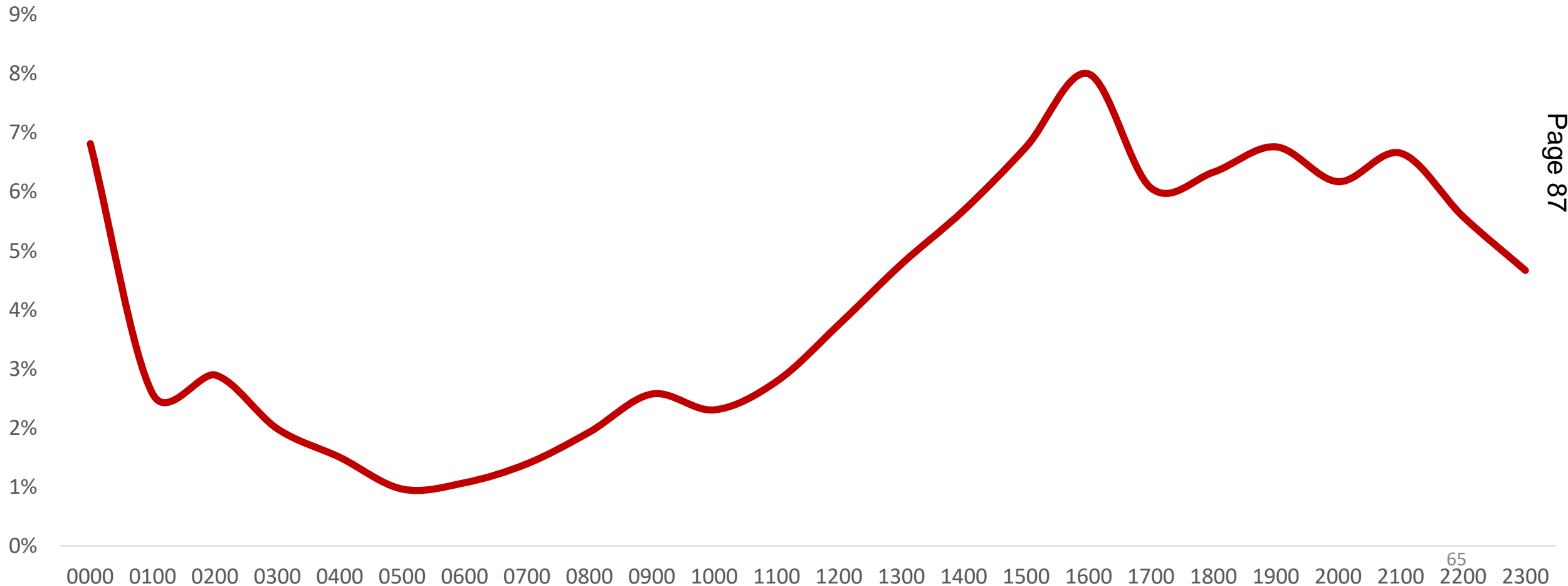
Suspect Ethnicity



Across Haringey, knife crime levels increase from midday onwards, peaking between 3pm and 5pm, before remaining high throughout the evening.

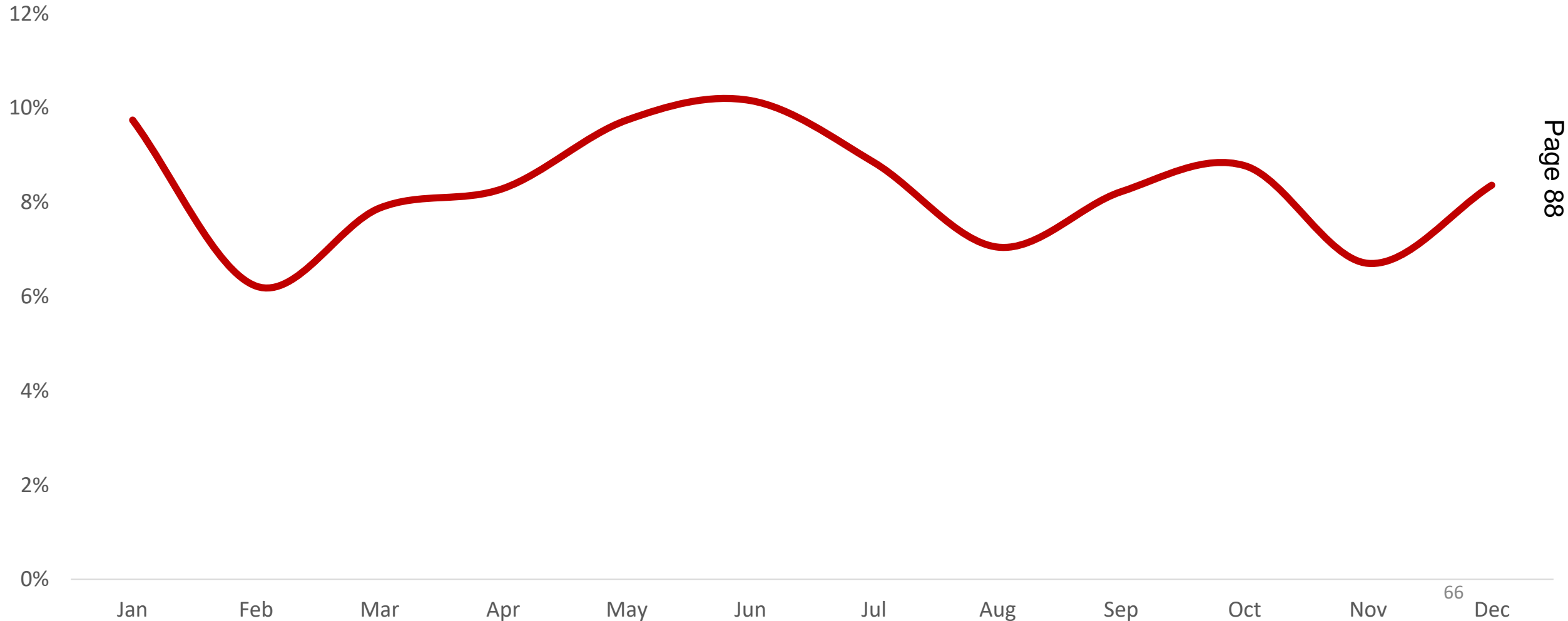
- *N.B. the peak at midnight is partially due to Metropolitan Police data recording limitations.*

Knife Crime Time Trend



In Haringey, knife crime levels are usually at their highest between May and July. Lower levels are noted during the winter months.

Knife Crime - Seasonality



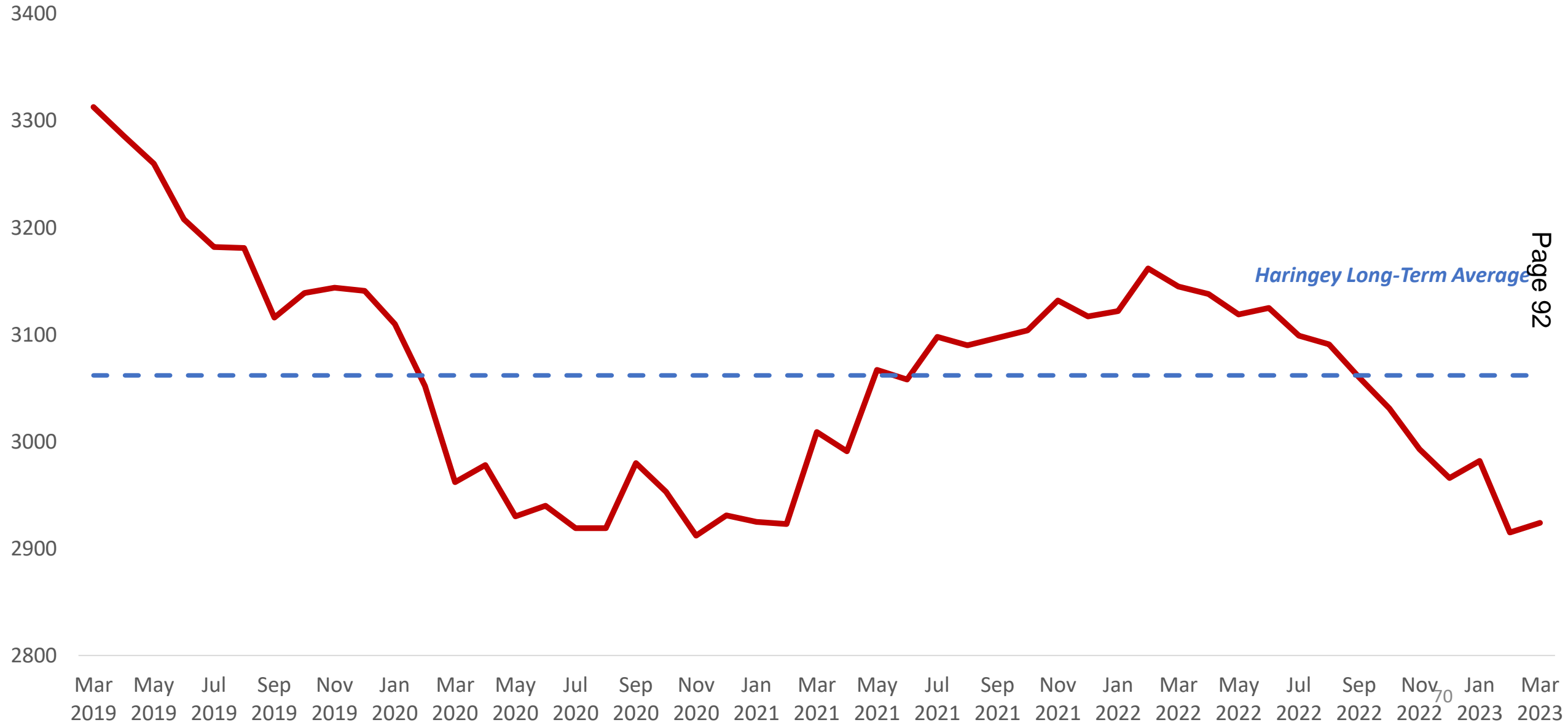
# Domestic Abuse

**Recorded domestic abuse offences have decreased by -7% in the 12-months to April 2023.**

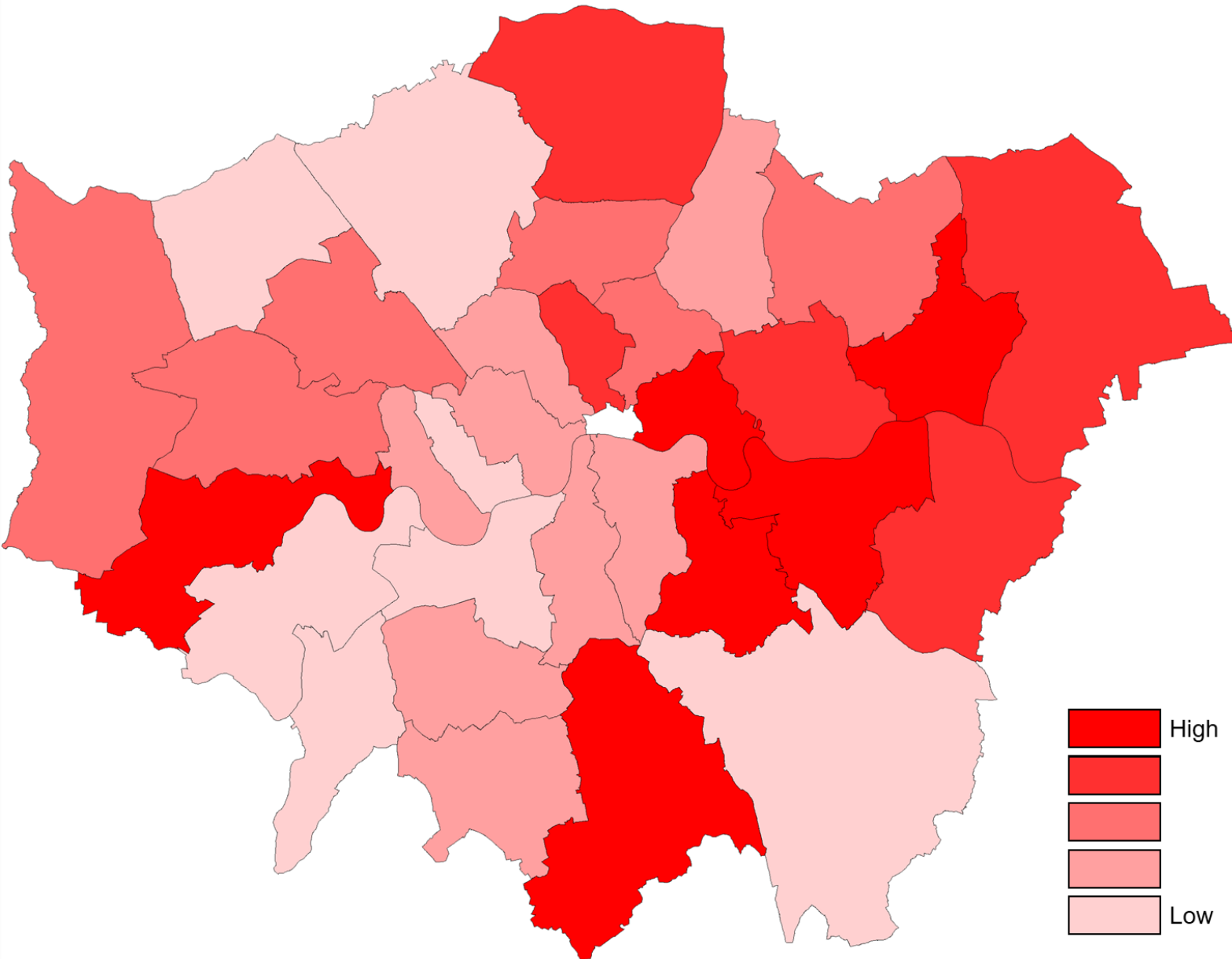
- Haringey has experienced a larger reduction as compared to the London-wide average decrease of -2%
- Compared to the prior 3-year period, a **-1%** decrease has been noted.
- Haringey has a rate of **9.9** domestic abuse offences reported per 1,000 pop.n., which is the **14<sup>th</sup> highest** in London.
- The highest rate wards in the borough are **Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters and Tottenham Central**.
- The 18 to 24 years and 25 to 29 years age groups form the largest reported victim/survivor groups. Approximately 63% of victims are female. 18 to 29 year olds form the largest suspect group. 77% of reported suspects are male.
- Offences tend to peak between around the morning and midday time periods.

	Haringey			London	
	Offences 12-Months to April 2023	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	3-Year Change
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse )	1,881	+4%	+10%	+3%	+3%
Serious Violence (Victim/Suspect Aged under 25)	635	+15%	-1%	+10%	-5%
Total Knife Crime	618	-5%	-36%	+18%	-14%
Knife Injury Victims	123	-8%	-23%	+8%	-6%
<b>Domestic Abuse Offences</b>	2,924	-7%	-1%	-2%	+6%
<b>Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)</b>	762	-2%	-11%	-1%	-3%
Total Sexual Violence	741	-9%	+17%	-1%	+23%
Rape Offences	272	-12%	+5%	-2%	+15%

# Long Term Trend (Rolling 12-Months) – Domestic Abuse

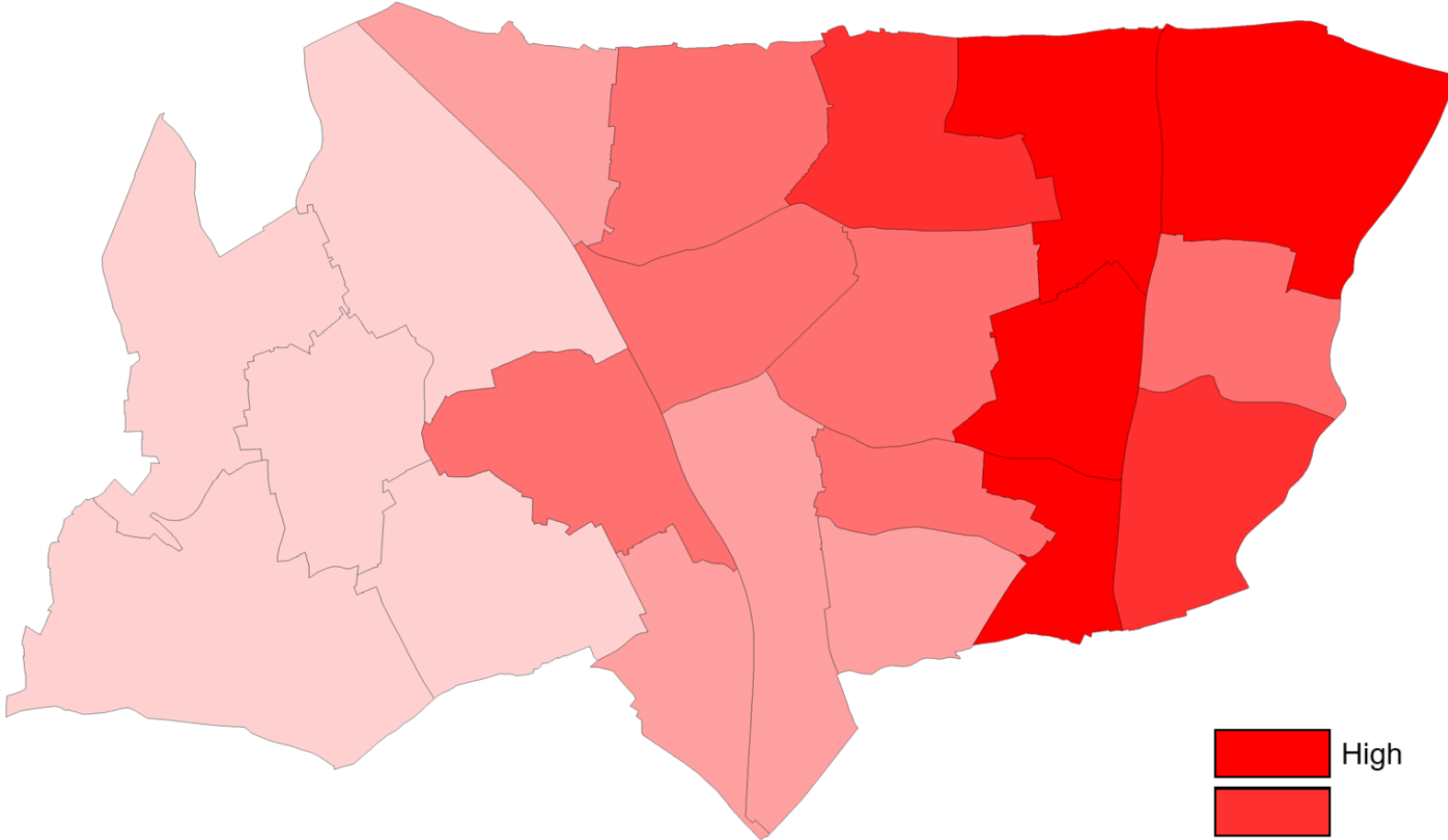


# London Rate Rankings – Domestic Abuse

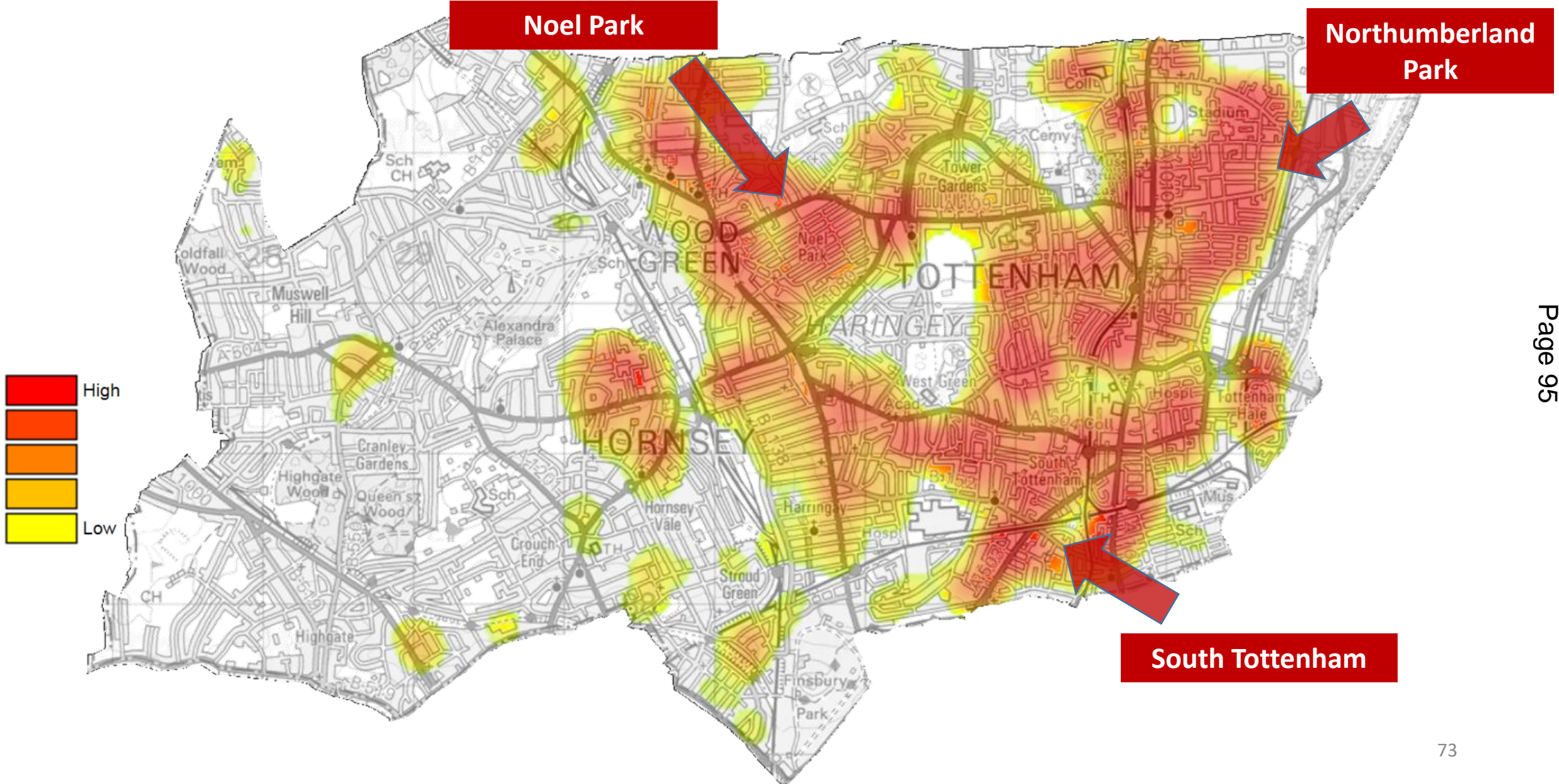


Borough	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Barking and Dagenham	3,236	3,246	0%	14.3
Greenwich	3,924	3,751	-4%	12.5
Lewisham	3,790	4,058	7%	12.5
Hounslow	3,631	3,575	-2%	12.3
Tower Hamlets	4,105	4,067	-1%	11.9
Croydon	4,913	4,771	-3%	11.6
Enfield	3,917	3,965	1%	11.2
Islington	2,671	2,730	2%	11.1
Newham	4,022	3,971	-1%	10.7
Havering	2,778	2,931	6%	10.6
Bexley	2,592	2,728	5%	10.5
Hackney	3,126	3,071	-2%	10.4
Brent	3,533	3,631	3%	10.4
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>2,924</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Hillingdon	3,258	3,188	-2%	9.8
Ealing	3,721	3,739	0%	9.7
Redbridge	3,233	3,120	-3%	9.7
Lambeth	3,563	3,162	-11%	9.2
Southwark	3,205	3,044	-5%	9.0
Merton	1,796	1,965	9%	9.0
Waltham Forest	2,827	2,672	-5%	9.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,833	1,798	-2%	8.7
Westminster	2,308	2,309	0%	8.6
Sutton	2,055	1,842	-10%	8.5
Camden	2,169	2,163	0%	8.2
Kensington and Chelsea	1,399	1,325	-5%	8.1
Bromley	2,714	2,662	-2%	7.7
Harrow	2,039	1,979	-3%	7.4
Barnet	3,248	3,093	-5%	7.4
Wandsworth	2,799	2,542	-9%	7.3
Kingston upon Thames	1,304	1,166	-11%	6.2
Richmond upon Thames	1,162	1,119	-4%	5.4
<b>London Total</b>	<b>94,016</b>	<b>92,307</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>9.7</b>

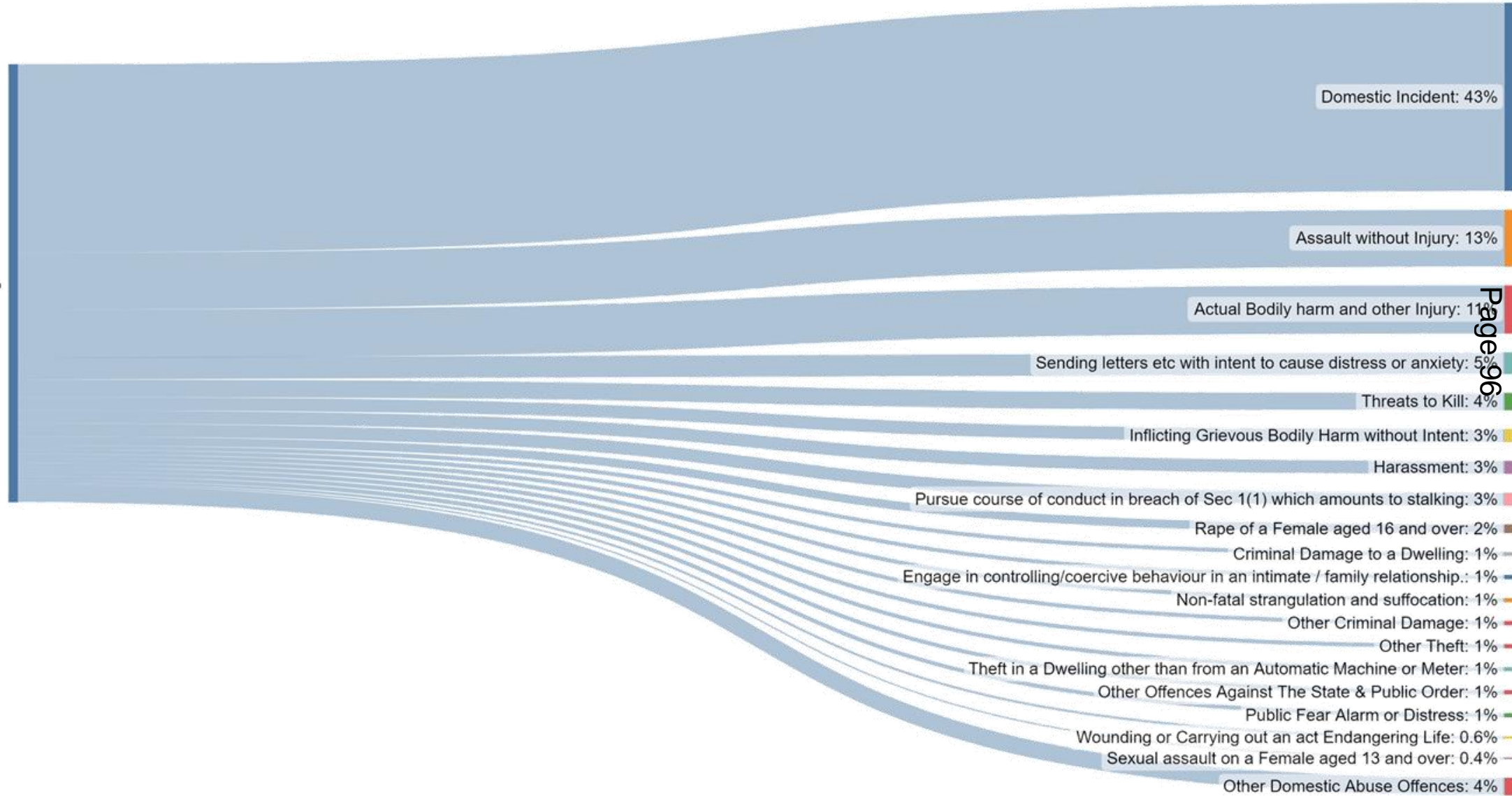
# Ward Level – Domestic Abuse



Ward	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Alexandra Park	64	47	-27%	5.2
Bounds Green	88	92	5%	8.9
Bruce Castle	220	191	-13%	13.2
Crouch End	86	92	7%	7.0
Fortis Green	53	63	19%	4.9
Harringay	179	125	-30%	8.1
Hermitage & Gardens	110	88	-20%	9.1
Highgate	81	83	2%	6.6
Hornsey	163	135	-17%	9.4
Muswell Hill	49	45	-8%	5.1
Noel Park	239	187	-22%	12.4
Northumberland Park	301	290	-4%	18.2
Seven Sisters	130	149	15%	14.8
South Tottenham	200	217	9%	13.1
St Ann's	140	123	-12%	10.6
Stroud Green	97	89	-8%	8.0
Tottenham Central	187	216	16%	14.8
Tottenham Hale	146	144	-1%	12.4
West Green	202	163	-19%	10.9
White Hart Lane	215	178	-17%	13.0
Woodside	195	207	6%	12.2
<b>Haringey Total</b>	<b>3145</b>	<b>2924</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>10.7</b>

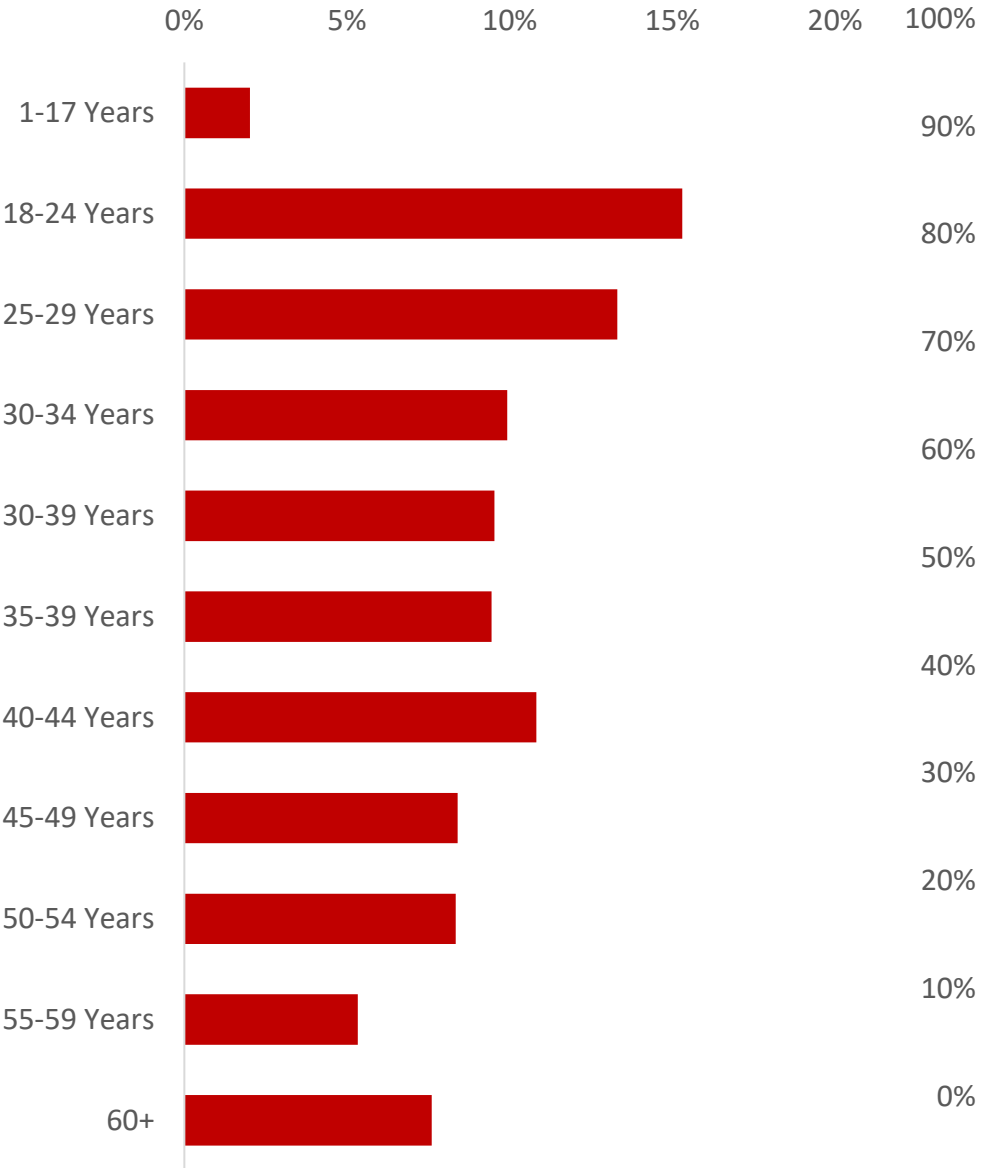


Domestic Abuse Offences: 100%

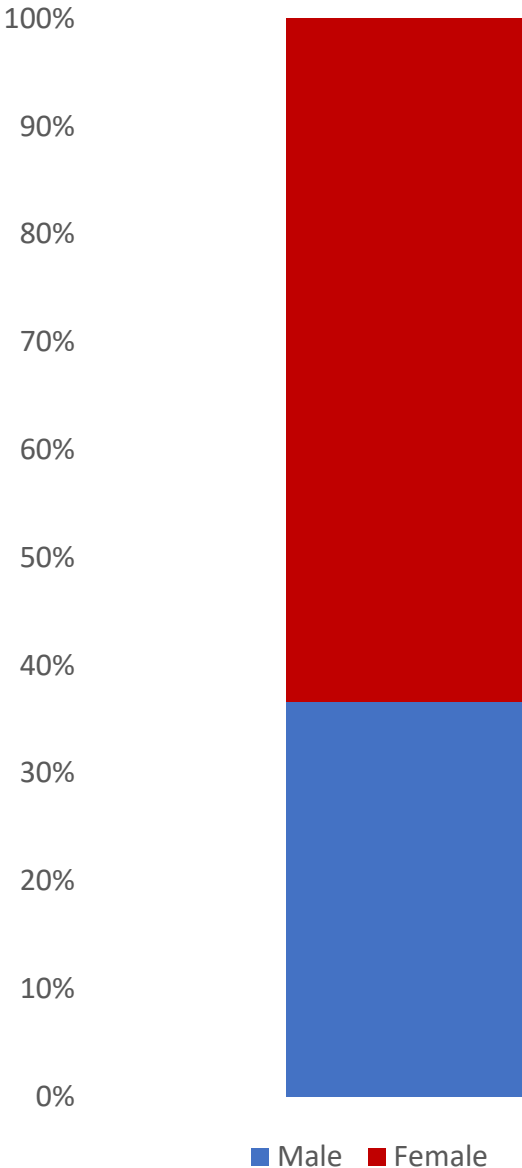


# Victim/Survivor Profile – Domestic Abuse

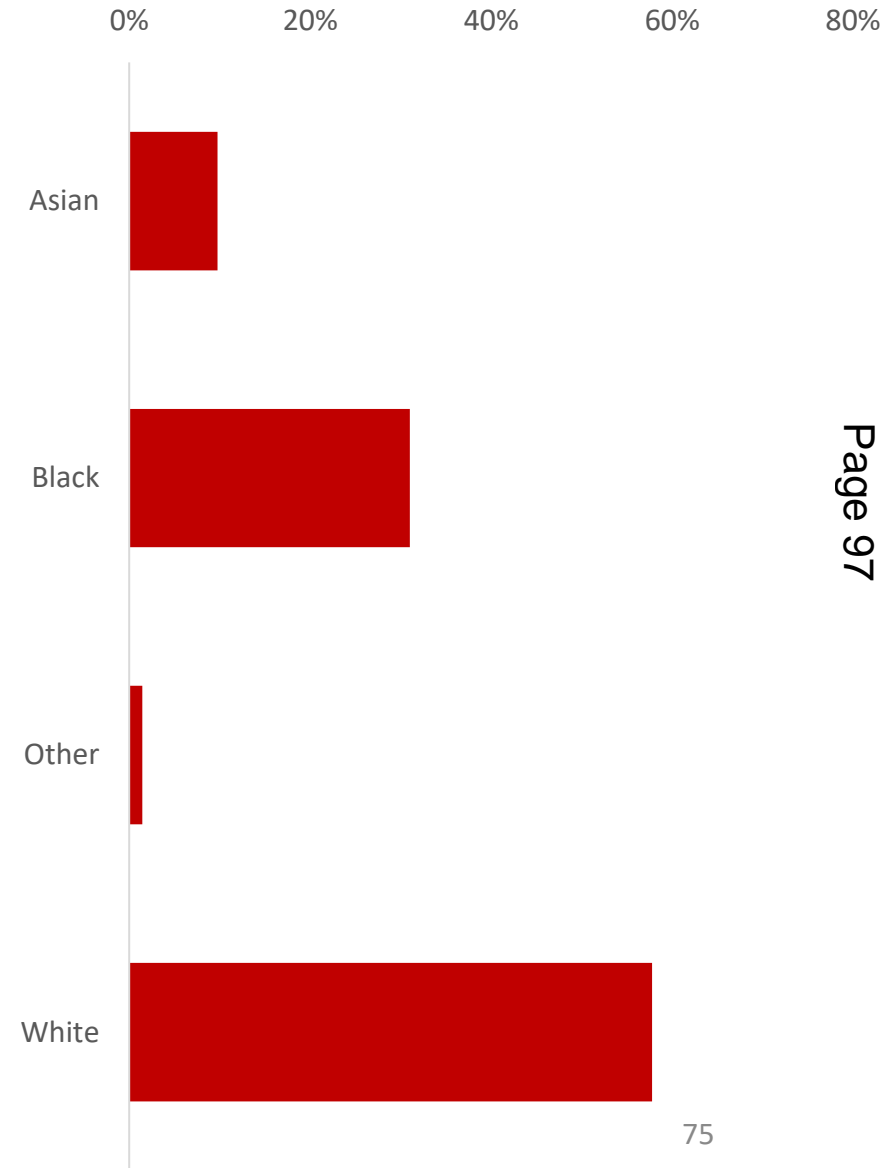
Victim Ages



Victim Gender



Victim Ethnicity



# Suspect Profile – Domestic Abuse

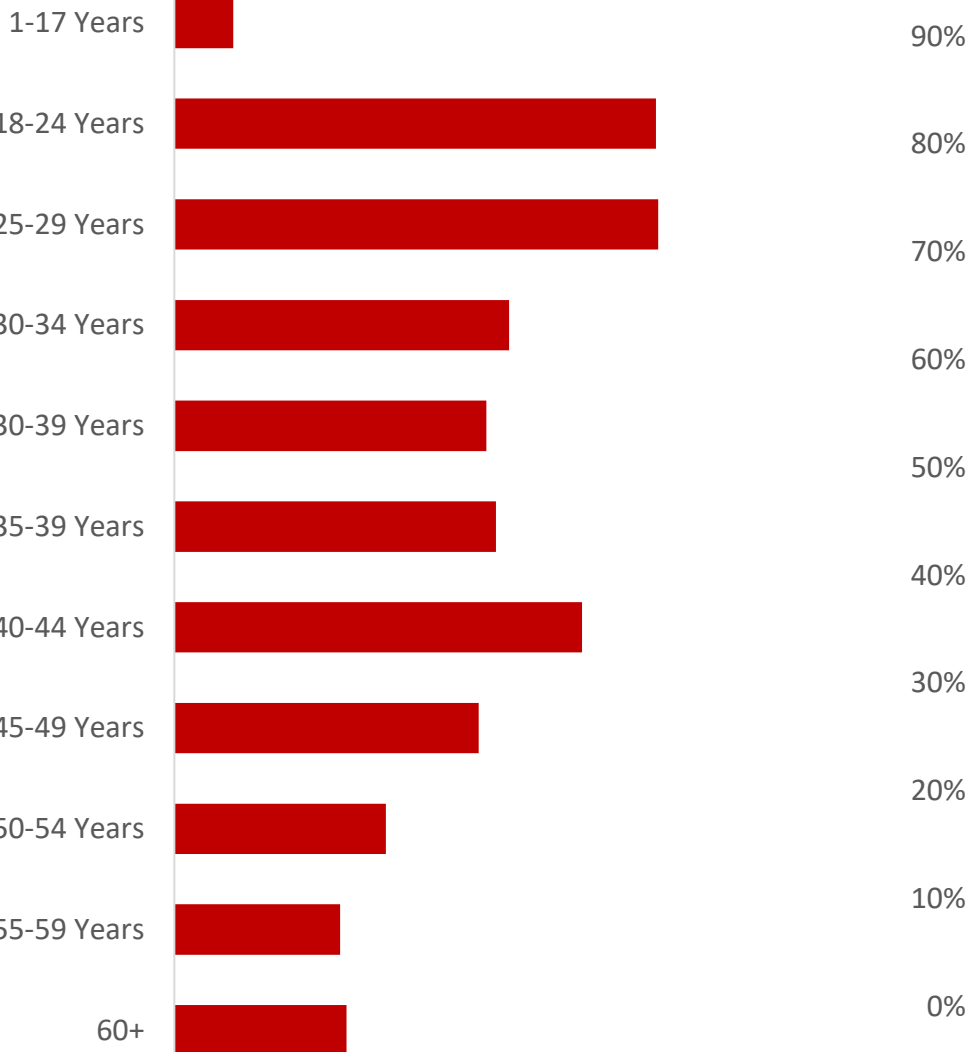
Suspect Ages

Suspect Gender

Suspect Ethnicity

0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 100%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%

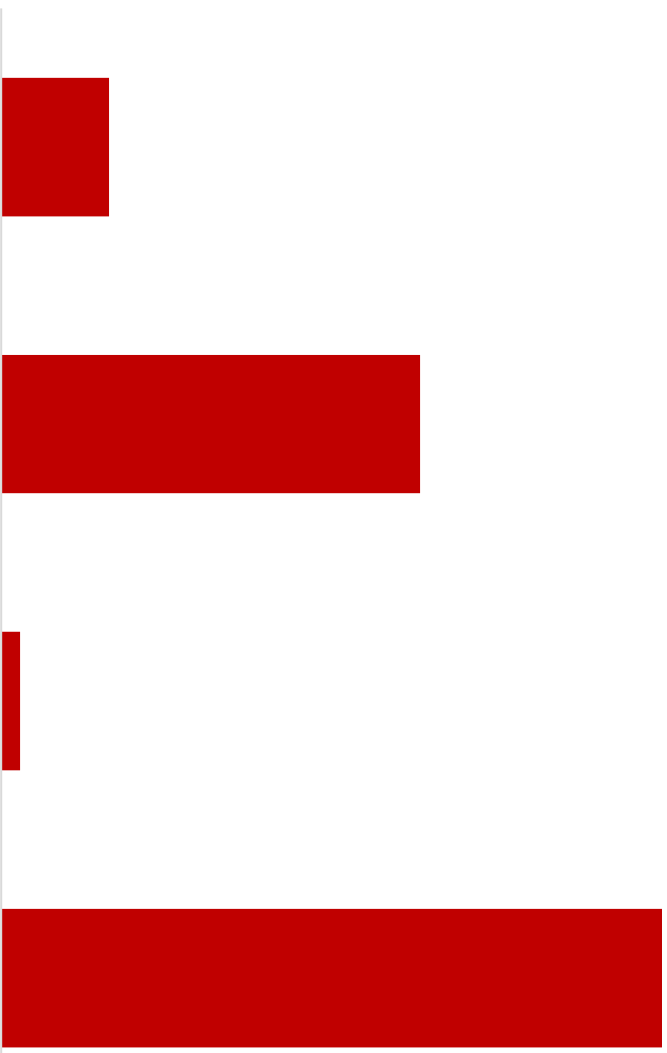


90%  
80%  
70%  
60%  
50%  
40%  
30%  
20%  
10%  
0%



Male Female

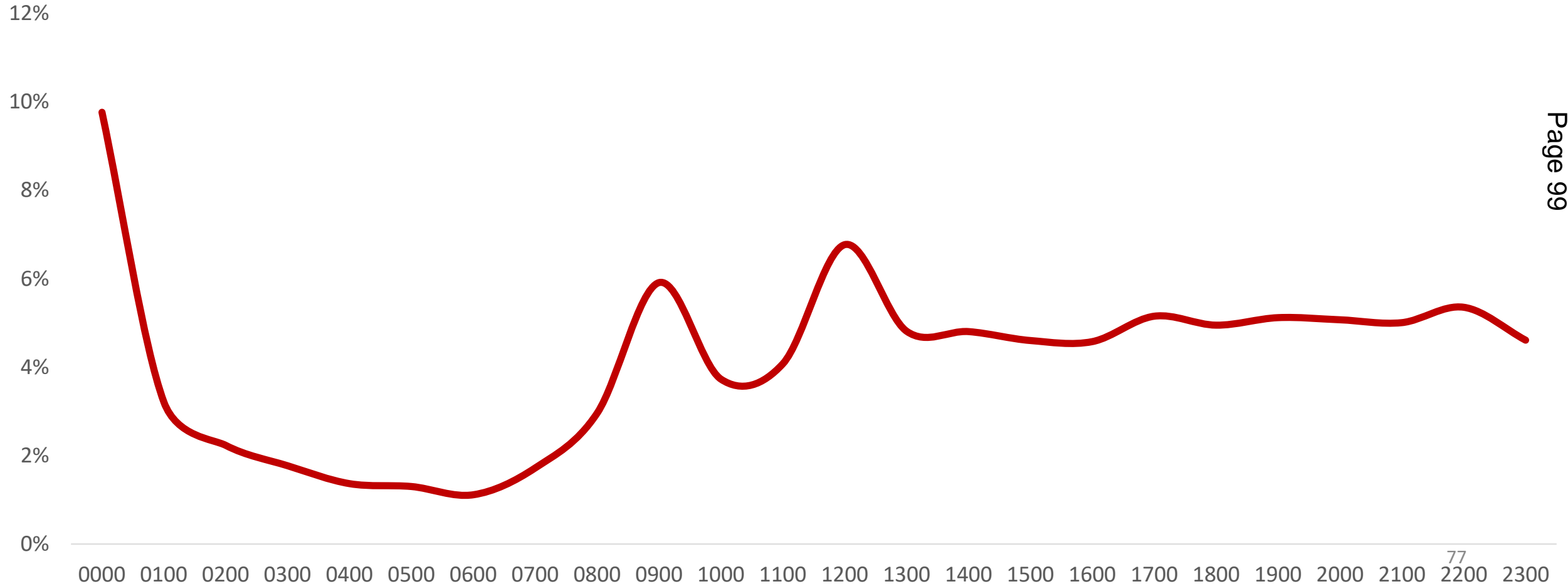
Asian  
Black  
Other  
White



Domestic abuse volumes in Haringey tend to remain reasonably stable across the day and evening, with some peaks noted around 9am and 12pm.

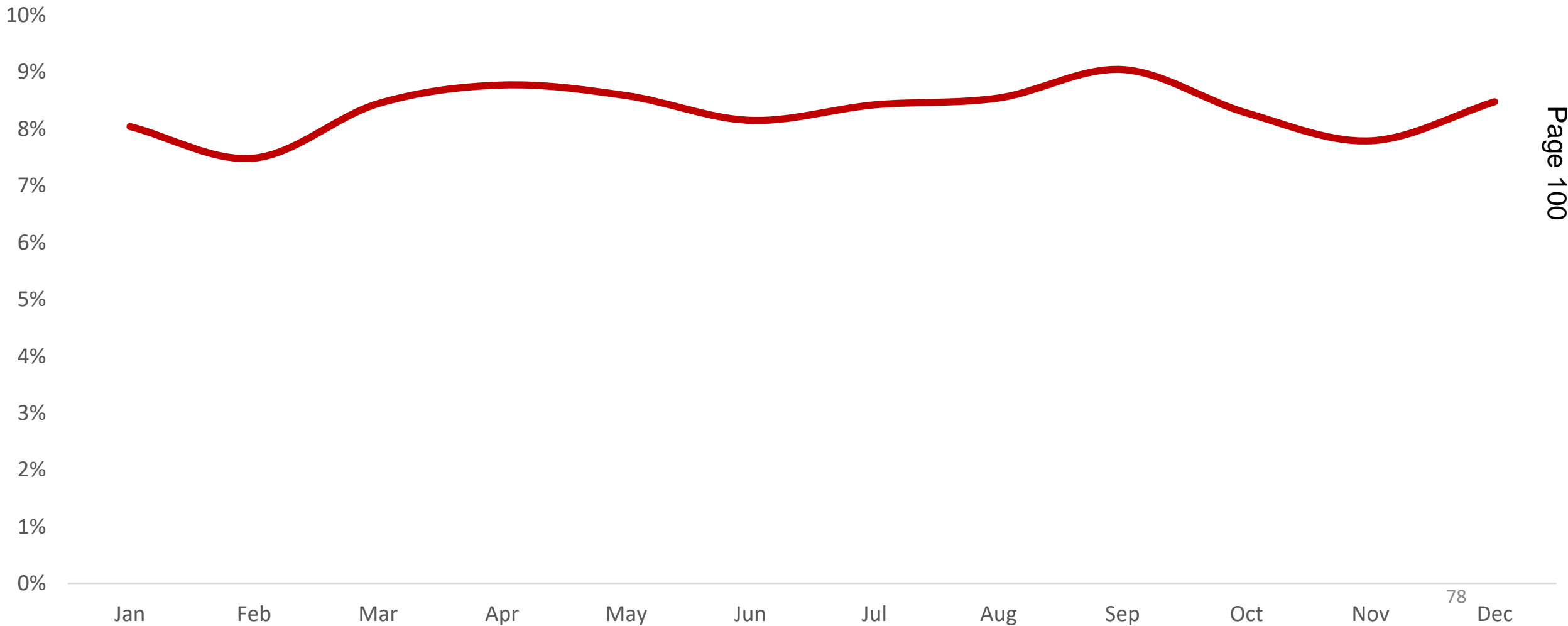
- *N.B. the peak at midnight is partially due to Metropolitan Police data recording limitations.*

Domestic Abuse Time Trend



Levels of domestic abuse in Haringey are fairly consistent throughout the year, with no particular month contributing a disproportionate amount of the total.

Domestic Abuse - Seasonality



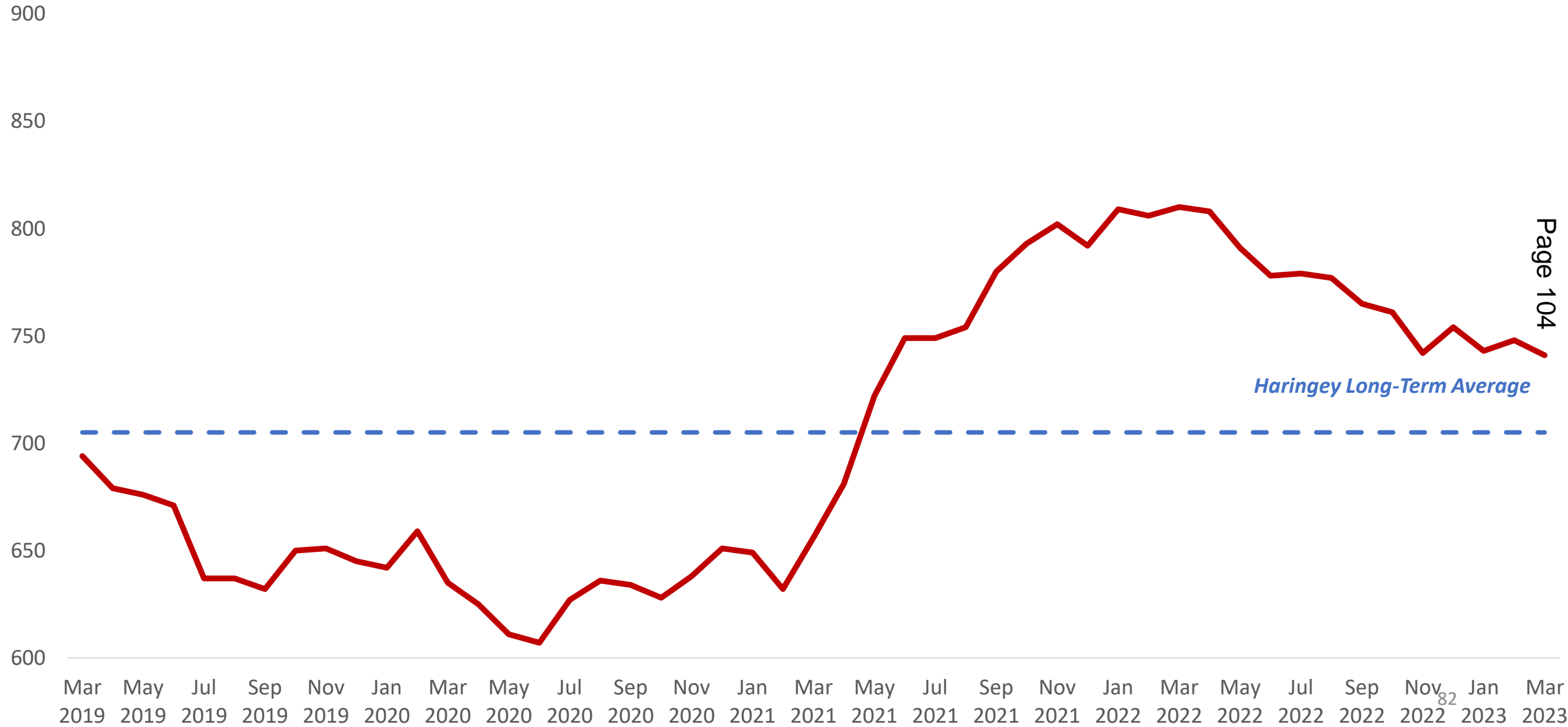
# Sexual Violence

**Recorded sexual violence offences have decreased by -9% in the 12-months to April 2023.**

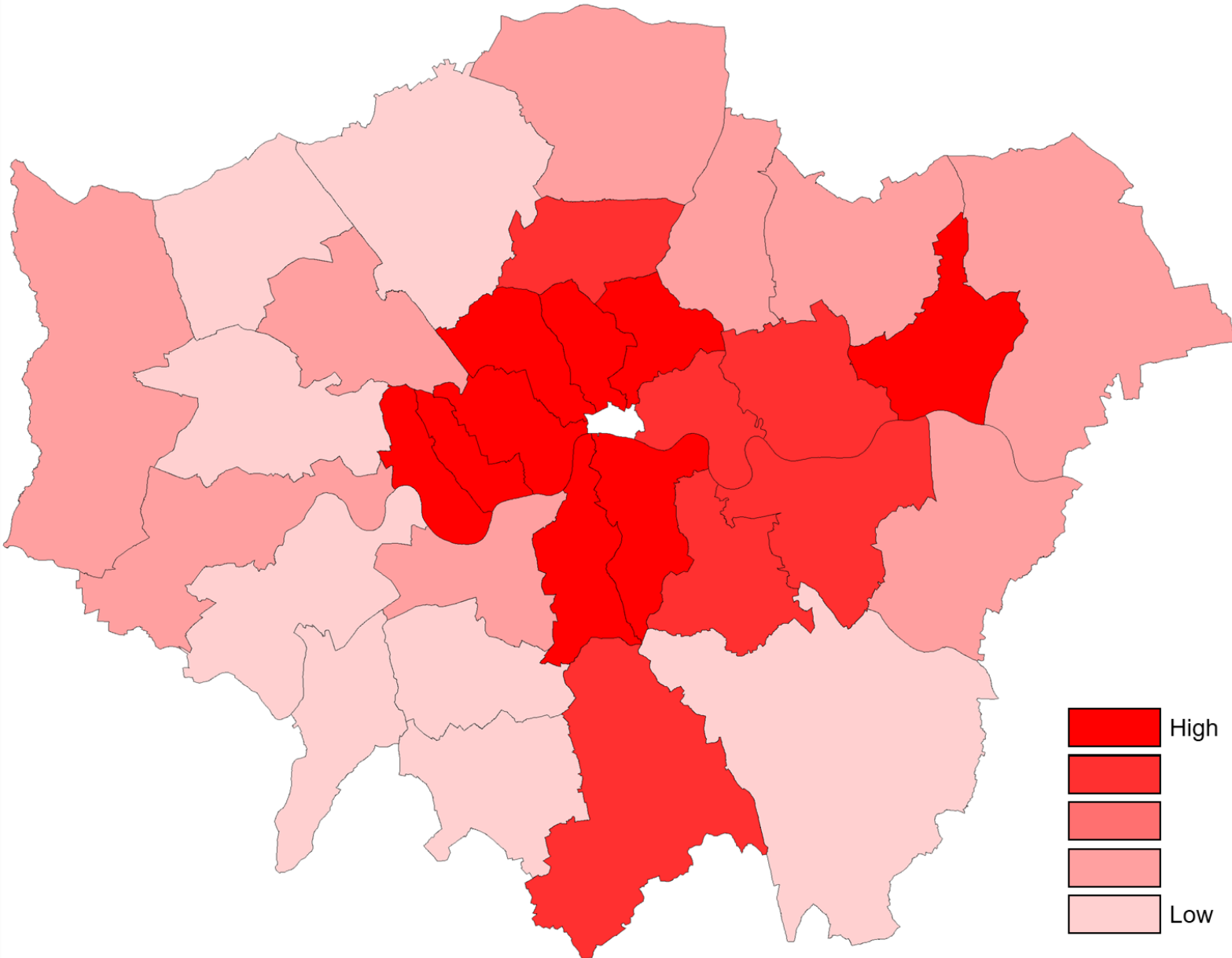
- Haringey has experienced a larger reduction as compared to the London-wide average decrease of -1%
- Compared to the prior 3-year period, a **+17%** increase has been noted.
- Haringey has a rate of **2.5** sexual violence offences reported per 1,000 pop.n., which is the **14<sup>th</sup> highest** in London.
- The highest rate wards in the borough are **Noel Park, Northumberland Park and Haringay.**
- The under 18 and 18 to 24 years age groups form the largest reported victim/survivor groups. Approximately 87% of victims are female. 18 to 24 year olds form the largest suspect group. 94% of reported suspects are male.
- Offences tend to peak between around the midday time period.

	Haringey			London	
	Offences 12-Months to April 2023	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	3-Year Change
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse )	1,881	+4%	+10%	+3%	+3%
Serious Violence (Victim/Suspect Aged under 25)	635	+15%	-1%	+10%	-5%
Total Knife Crime	618	-5%	-36%	+18%	-14%
Knife Injury Victims	123	-8%	-23%	+8%	-6%
Domestic Abuse Offences	2,924	-7%	-1%	-2%	+6%
Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)	762	-2%	-11%	-1%	-3%
<b>Total Sexual Violence</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>+17%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>+23%</b>
<b>Rape Offences</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>-12%</b>	<b>+5%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>+15%</b>

# Long Term Trend (Rolling 12-Months) – Sexual Violence

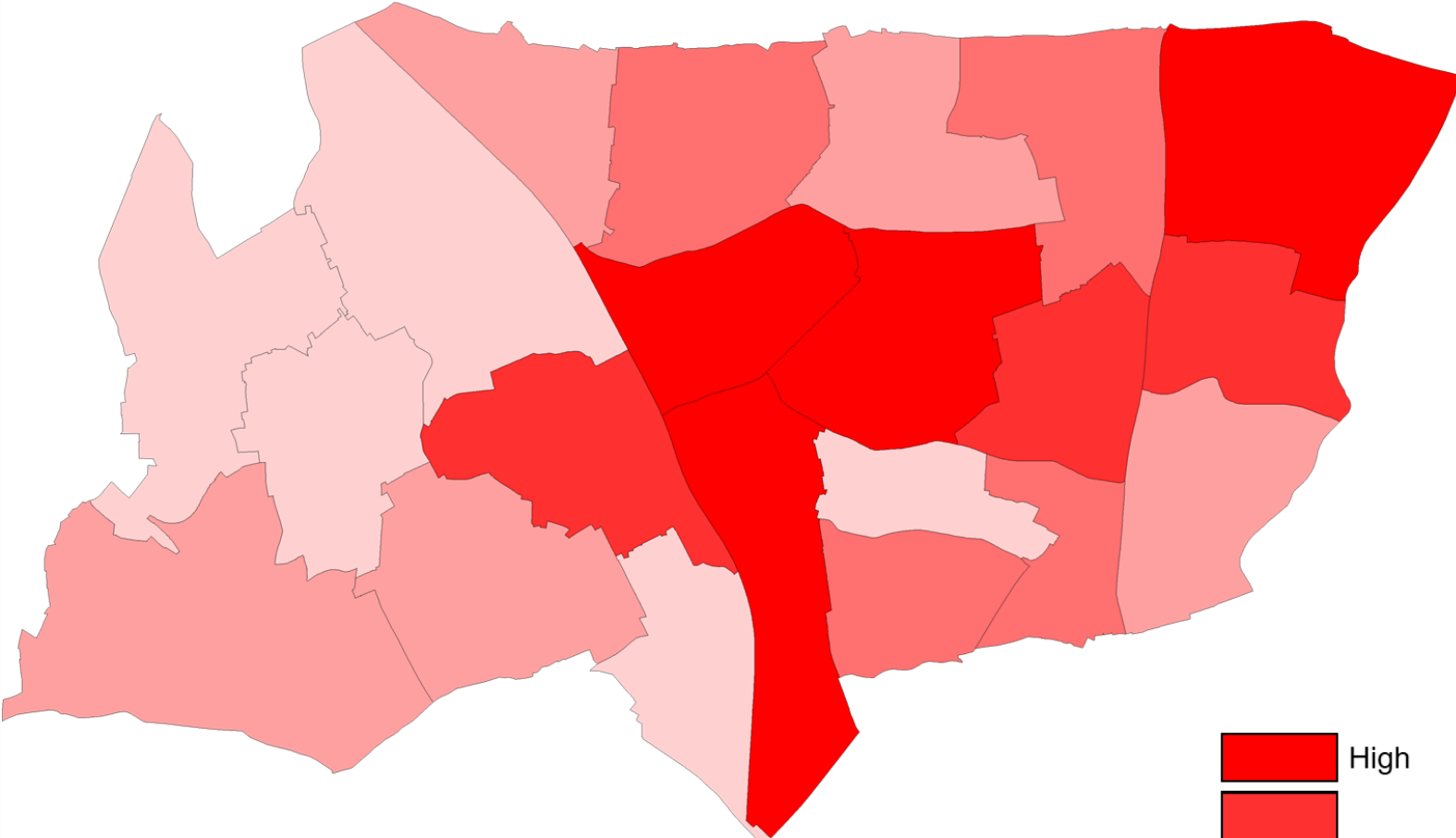


# London Rate Rankings – Sexual Violence



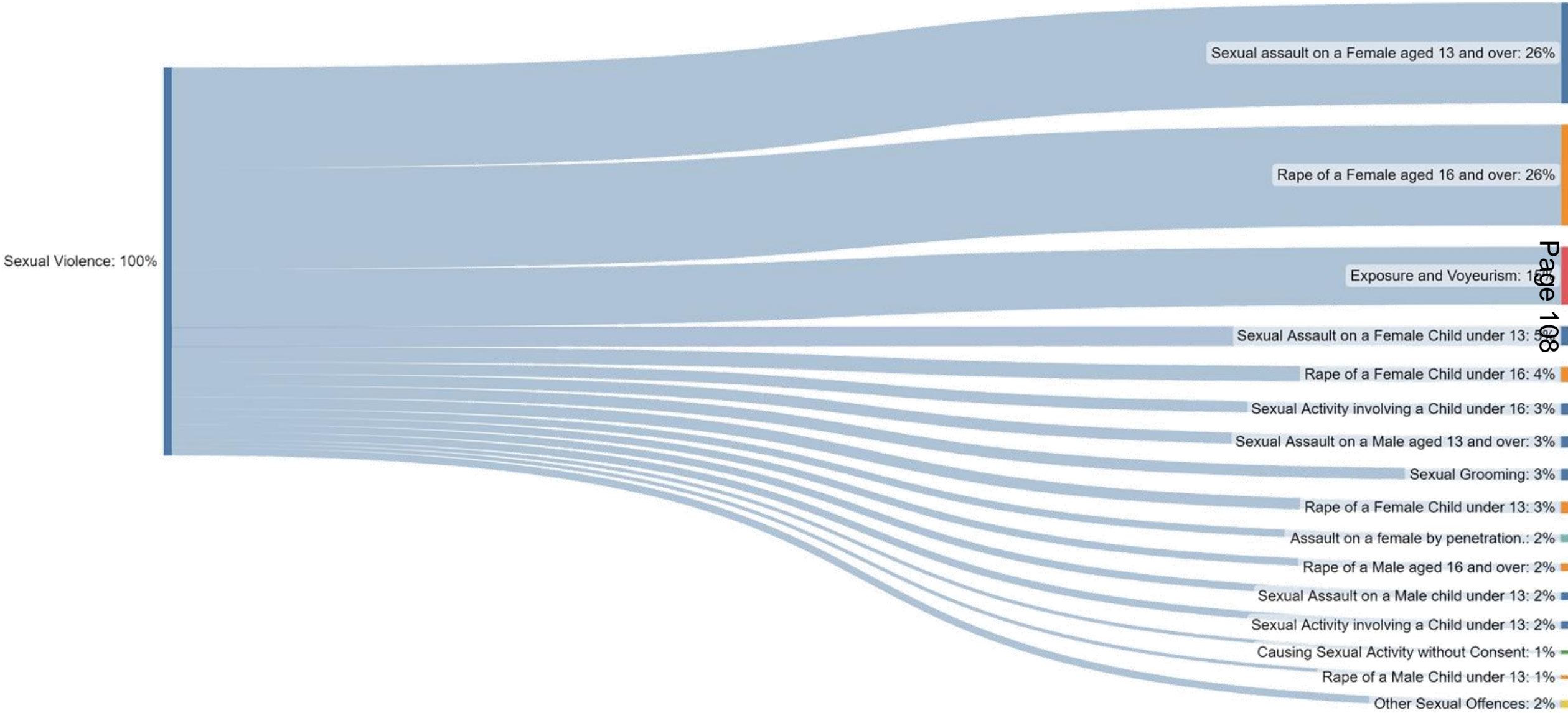
Borough	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Westminster	1,413	1,372	-3%	5.1
Hackney	908	954	5%	3.2
Kensington and Chelsea	433	510	18%	3.1
Camden	799	807	1%	3.1
Lambeth	1,081	1,021	-6%	3.0
Barking and Dagenham	547	634	16%	2.8
Southwark	920	925	1%	2.7
Islington	620	672	8%	2.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	545	554	2%	2.7
Lewisham	801	863	8%	2.6
Newham	1,016	986	-3%	2.6
Tower Hamlets	978	900	-8%	2.6
Croydon	970	1,073	11%	2.6
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Greenwich	827	698	-16%	2.3
Brent	695	799	15%	2.3
Enfield	760	760	0%	2.2
Hillingdon	698	699	0%	2.1
Hounslow	669	626	-6%	2.1
Wandsworth	842	748	-11%	2.1
Havering	572	587	3%	2.1
Redbridge	766	665	-13%	2.1
Waltham Forest	590	605	3%	2.0
Bexley	451	516	14%	2.0
Ealing	787	746	-5%	1.9
Merton	412	421	2%	1.9
Sutton	392	408	4%	1.9
Kingston upon Thames	377	340	-10%	1.8
Bromley	599	609	2%	1.8
Barnet	763	707	-7%	1.7
Harrow	432	403	-7%	1.5
Richmond upon Thames	349	288	-17%	1.4
<b>London Total</b>	<b>22,822</b>	<b>22,637</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>2.4</b>

# Ward Level – Sexual Violence



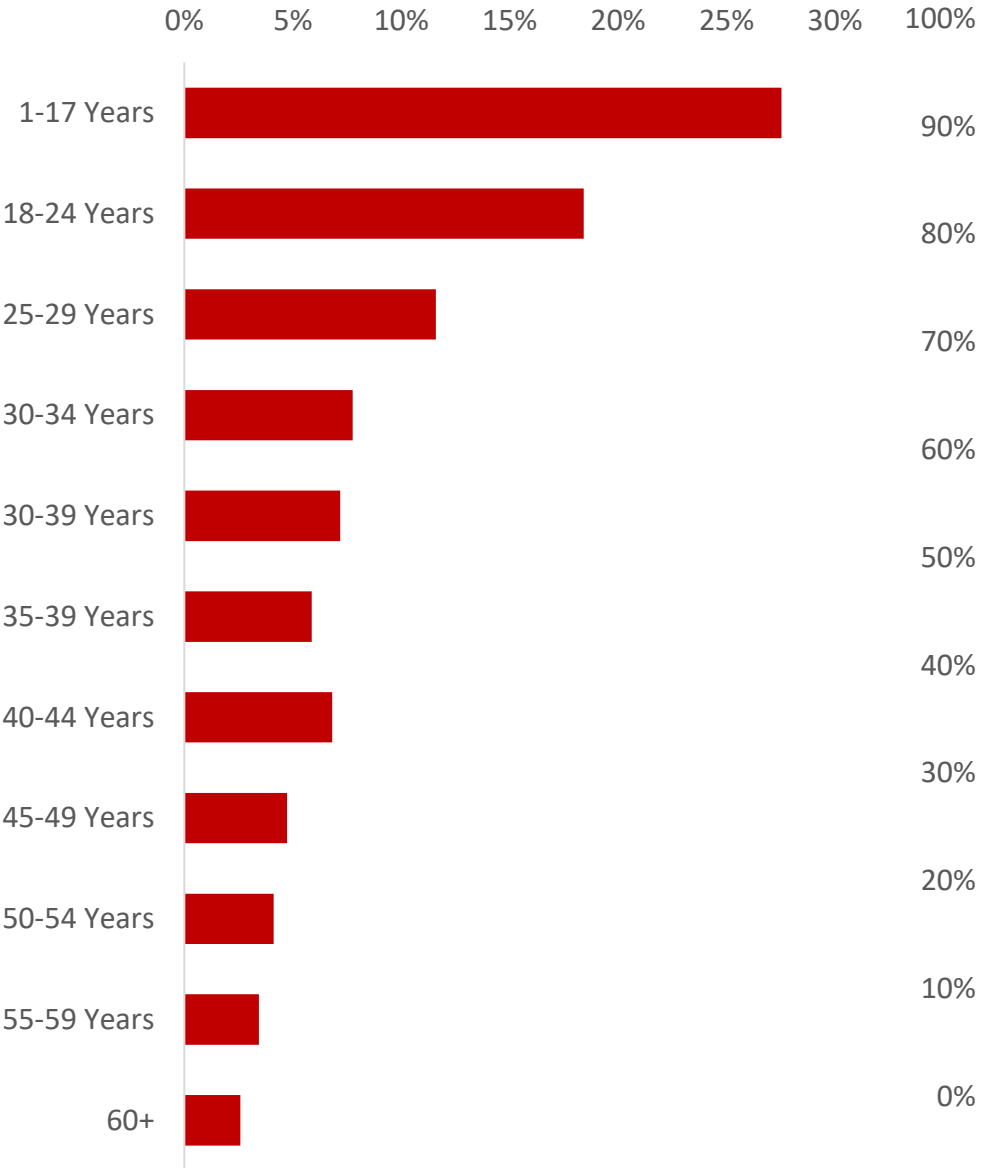
Ward	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Alexandra Park	32	15	-53%	1.7
Bounds Green	21	19	-10%	1.8
Bruce Castle	31	36	16%	2.5
Crouch End	26	28	8%	2.1
Fortis Green	15	18	20%	1.4
Harringay	56	55	-2%	3.6
Hermitage & Gardens	41	28	-32%	2.9
Highgate	24	31	29%	2.4
Hornsey	48	44	-8%	3.1
Muswell Hill	22	15	-32%	1.7
Noel Park	84	71	-15%	4.7
Northumberland Park	63	61	-3%	3.8
Seven Sisters	26	27	4%	2.7
South Tottenham	64	38	-41%	2.3
St Ann's	23	21	-9%	1.8
Stroud Green	32	17	-47%	1.5
Tottenham Central	35	49	40%	3.3
Tottenham Hale	40	41	3%	3.5
West Green	51	53	4%	3.5
White Hart Lane	22	27	23%	2.0
Woodside	54	47	-13%	2.8
<b>Haringey Total</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>2.7</b>



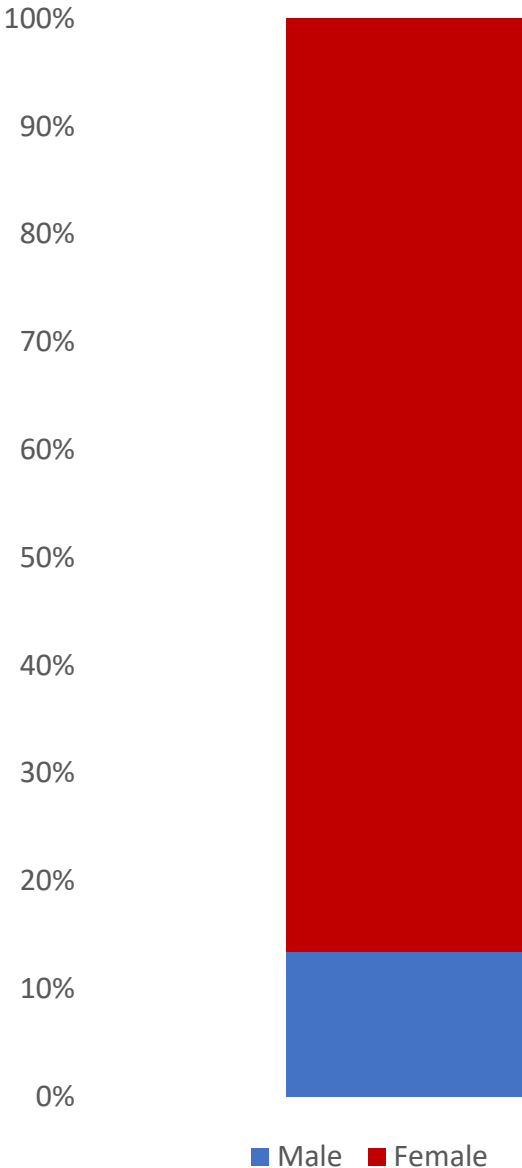


# Victim/Survivor Profile – Sexual Violence

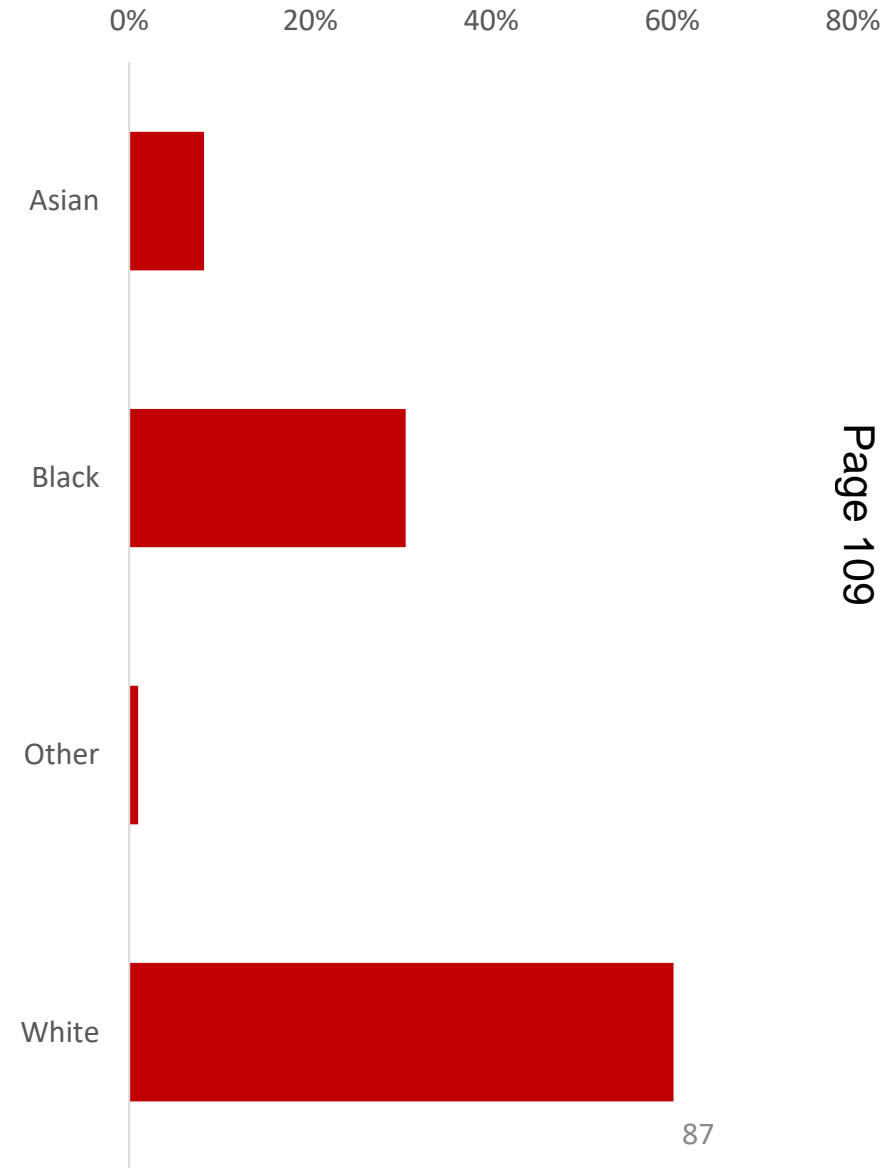
Victim Ages



Victim Gender

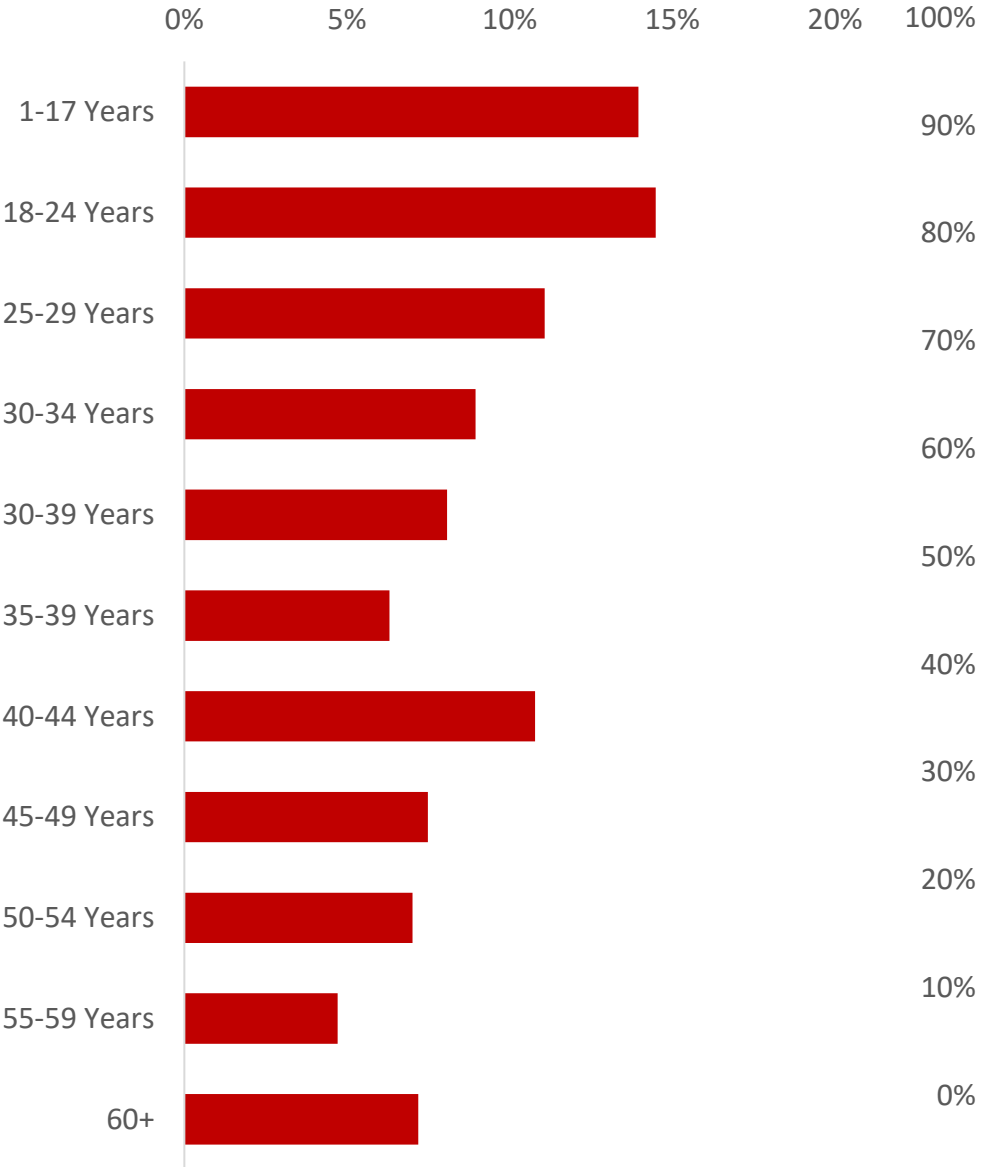


Victim Ethnicity

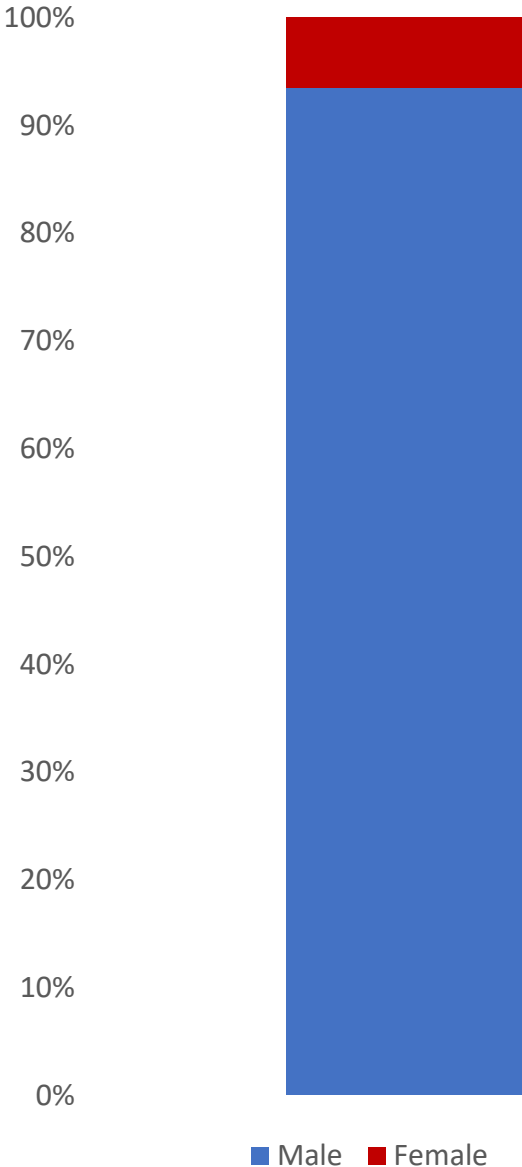


# Suspect Profile – Sexual Violence

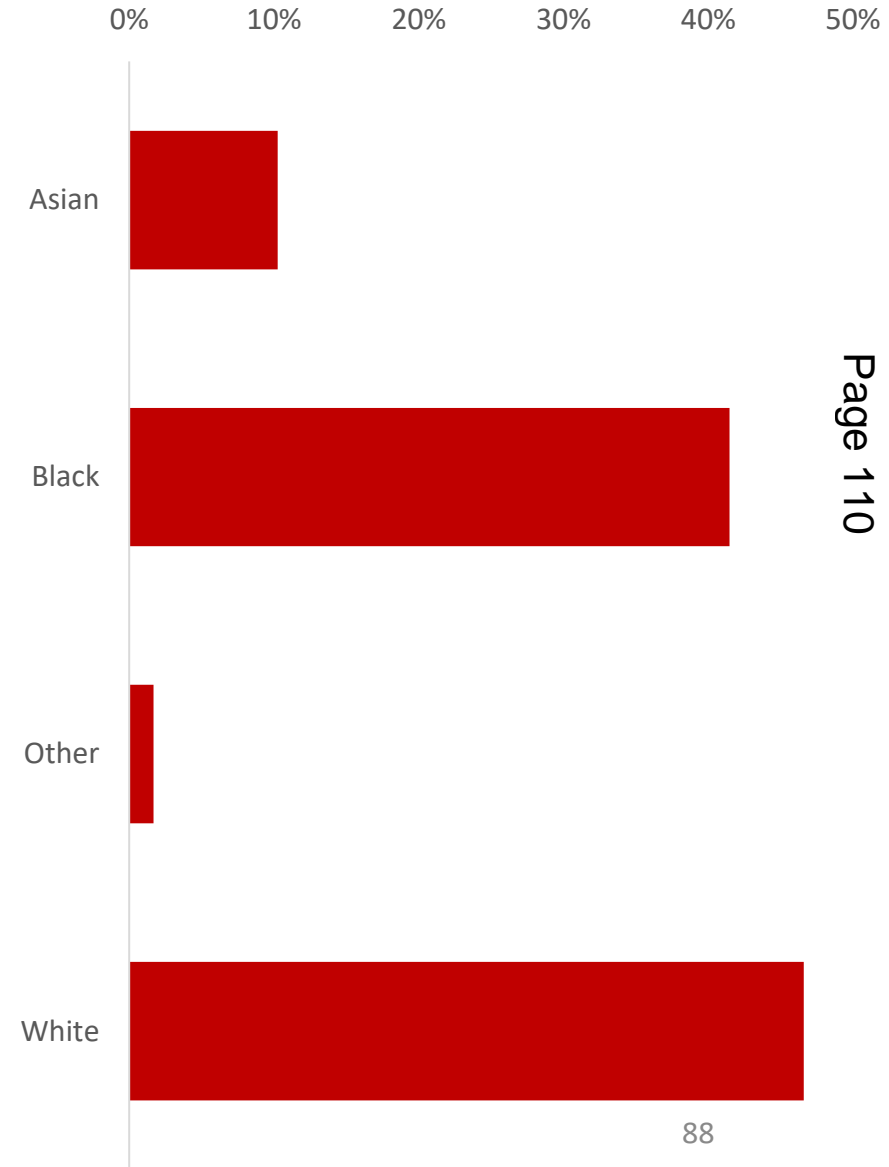
Suspect Ages



Suspect Gender



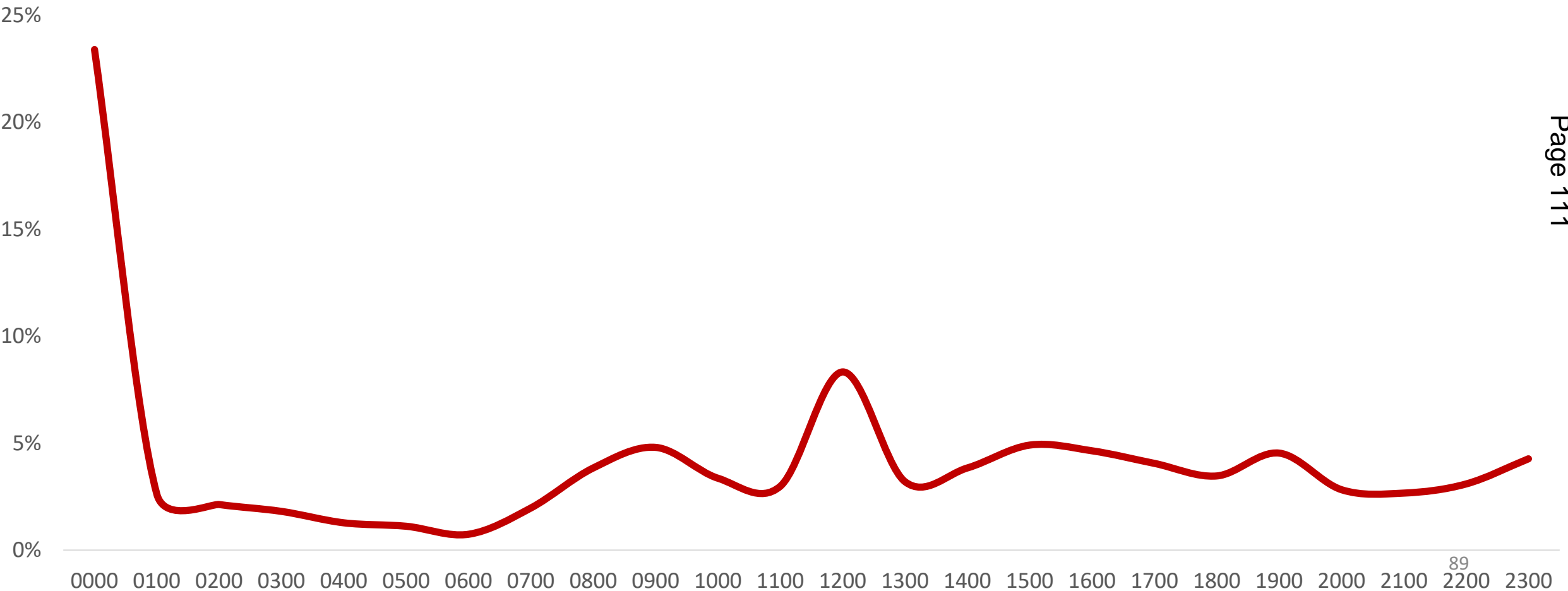
Suspect Ethnicity



The volume of sexual violence offences in Haringey is stable across most of the day, with most offences taking place in the afternoon to early evening period, with a spike noted around midday.

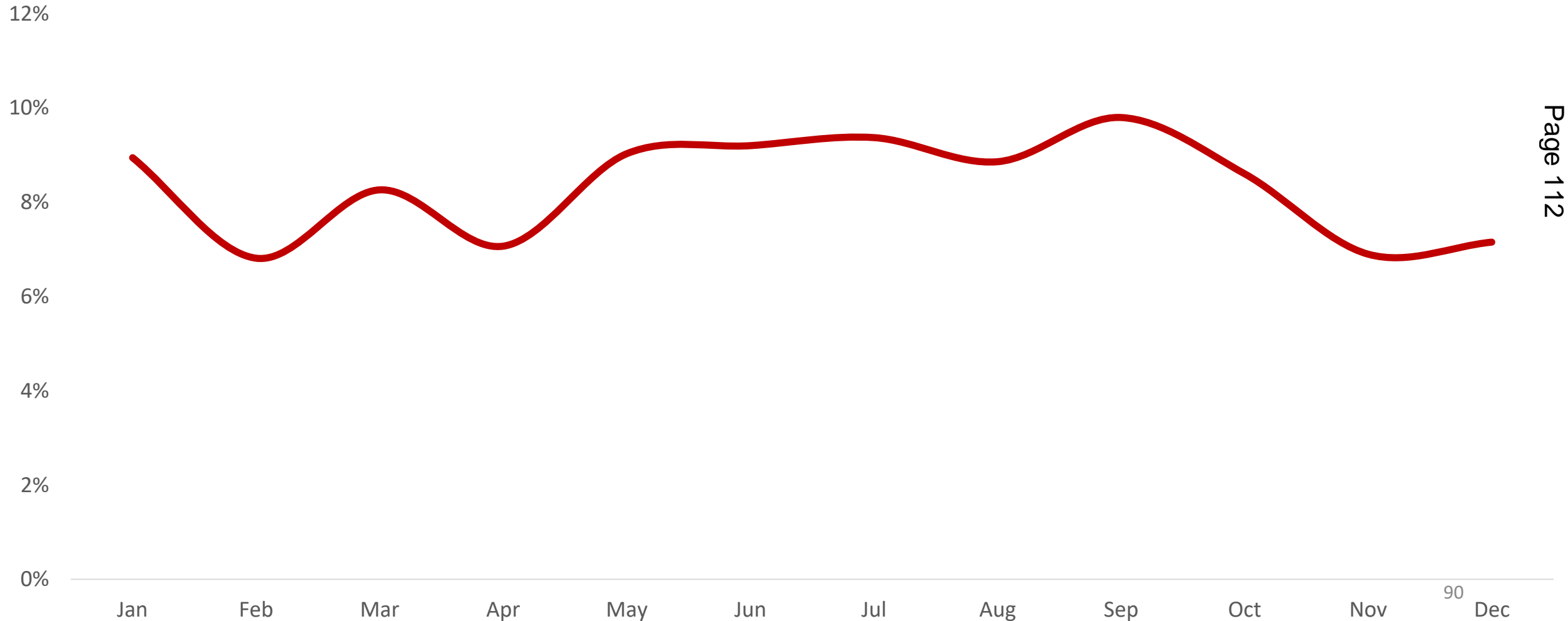
- *N.B. the peak at midnight is partially due to Metropolitan Police data recording limitations.*

Sexual Violence Time Trend



Slightly higher levels of sexual violence are noted during the summer months in Haringey, with a small spike also recorded in September. Offence levels are usually lower during the winter period.

Sexual Violence - Seasonality



# Further Information

**For more information, please visit:**

**<https://new.haringey.gov.uk/community-safety-antisocial-behaviour/community-safety>**

## London Borough of Haringey

### Serious Violence Duty Strategy (January 2024)

### (Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022)

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## Introduction

This Strategy document 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 places several requirements upon local areas, including agreeing a local partnership arrangement to lead on the duty, agreeing a definition of serious violence, having consistent data sharing, analytical processes to produce a Strategic Needs Assessment, and production of a Strategy to set out how the duty will be implemented locally.

The Duty requires specified authorities to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence, including identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur in the area, the causes of that violence, and to prepare and implement a strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence.

The responsible authorities (also known as 'duty holders') in the Serious Violence Duty will be:

- the police
- fire and rescue authorities
- justice organisations (youth offending teams and probation services)
- health bodies (Integrated Care Boards)
- local authorities

Educational institutions, prisons and youth custodial institutions will be under a separate duty to co-operate with duty holders, but they are not duty holders.

This strategy takes account of guidance issued by the government, as well as London guidance, developed by the London Violence Reduction Unit, in collaboration with London Councils, the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, the Metropolitan Police, NHS London and Probation Service.

The strategy sets out the agreed definition of Serious Violence for the borough, summarises the key aspects of the Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment, the partnership arrangements that have been agreed locally to lead on delivery of the duty, the areas of activity to prevent and reduce serious violence, and activity to engage with voluntary sector organisations, communities - including young people, as well as businesses.

## Definition of Serious Violence

The Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 provides that, for the purposes of the Duty, serious violence includes domestic abuse, sexual offences, violence against property and threats of violence, but does not include terrorism.

In considering serious violence, specified authorities should encompass serious violence as defined for the purposes of the Government's Serious Violence Strategy and include a focus on issues such as public space youth violence. The Government's Serious Violence Strategy sets out specific types of crime of concern, including homicide, violence against the person which may include both knife crime and gun crime, and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is inherent, such as in county lines drug dealing. These crimes should be at the core of the serious violence duty for the purpose of its reduction and prevention.

Whilst the government guidance sets out types of violence that should be incorporated within the definition of serious violence, there is no definition provided and it allows each local area to define serious violence.

It is important that there is consistency across London, to ensure that analysis of violence and the Strategic Needs Assessment are comprehensive and comply with the duty. The London Violence Reduction Unit has therefore collaborated with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, London Councils, the Metropolitan Police Service, NHS London and Probation Service to develop London Guidance to support local areas in how they implement the duty.

### **Definition**

The London Guidance advises that Serious Violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty in London, is defined as:

Any violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25, domestic abuse, and sexual violence. Within the context of these types of violence, it encompasses homicide, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, personal robbery, threats to kill and violence against property caused during the commission of one of these offences.

Domestic abuse is as defined in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.

Within the Domestic Abuse Act 2021:

- 1) This section defines "domestic abuse" for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Behaviour of a person ("A") towards another person ("B") is "domestic abuse" if— (a) A and B are each aged 16 or over and are "personally connected" to each other, and (b) the behaviour is abusive.
- (3) Behaviour is "abusive" if it consists of any of the following— (a) physical or sexual abuse; (b) violent or threatening behaviour; (c) controlling or coercive behaviour; (d) economic abuse (see subsection (4)); (e) psychological, emotional or other abuse; and it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct.

(4) “Economic abuse” means any behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on B’s ability to — (a) acquire, use or maintain money or other property, or (b) obtain goods or services.

(5) For the purposes of this Act, A’s behaviour may be behaviour “towards” B despite the fact that it consists of conduct directed at another person (for example, B’s child).

(6) References in this Act to being abusive towards another person are to be read in accordance with this section. (7) For the meaning of “personally connected”,

It should be noted that in Chapter 3 of the Statutory Guidance of the act, it recognises that domestic abuse can encompass a range of behaviours, including abuse that is physical, violent or threatening behaviour, sexual abuse, controlling & coercive behaviour, harassment or stalking, economic abuse, emotional or psychological abuse, verbal abuse, technology-facilitated based, abuse relating to faith, ‘honour’-based abuse, forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

## **B**

With regards to ‘*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. (aligned to home office Home Office “definition” of serious violence in their 2018 strategy)

## **C**

Serious violence includes (but does not require) any of the defined offences where a knife, section one firearm or corrosive substance is used, threatened or intimidated.

**In the London Borough of Haringey we have agreed to adopt this definition of serious violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty.**

## Local Partnership Arrangements

Within the Duty it is for the specified authorities to come together to decide on the appropriate lead and structure of collaboration for their area. The government guidance references the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP), or other partnerships such as the multi-agency safeguarding arrangements, Criminal Justice boards or Health and Wellbeing boards. It also suggests it may also be the case that collaboration via several different partnership structures is preferred depending on the local context.

Of the statutory partnership arrangements, only the Community Safety Partnership has all the “duty holders” within its membership, and it is not restricted by the age criteria for children and adult safeguarding partnerships.

The London Guidance recommends that the Community Safety Partnership be the local partnership to lead on the borough’s implementation and compliance with the duty and the below box provides the option for each local area to decide on the lead partnership.

**In the London borough of Haringey, we confirm that we are following the London guidance and the Community Safety Partnership will be the lead partnership for implementation and ensuring compliance with the duty.**

### Haringey Community Safety Partnership (CSP)

The Haringey Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is a multi-agency partnership in Haringey that aims to:

- reduce antisocial behaviour and crime
- increase public confidence

Haringey CSP meets regularly and takes a co-ordinated approach to tackling antisocial behaviour and crime.

Further information about the Haringey CSP can be found on the Haringey Council website: <https://new.haringey.gov.uk/community-safety-antisocial-behaviour/community-safety/our-community-safety-work/haringey-community-safety-partnership>

The CSP uses data to decide where to focus resources to reduce:

- violence
- vulnerability
- exploitation

### Membership of the Haringey CSP

Haringey Council co-chair the Haringey CSP with the police. Membership of the group consists of core members, who attend regularly, and flexible members, who attend when appropriate.

### Core membership

- Haringey Community Safety
- Metropolitan Police
- Safer transport team
- Haringey enforcement services
- Haringey CCTV and parking enforcement
- Haringey housing improvement team
- LBH Housing
- Neighbourhood Watch

#### Flexible membership

- London Fire Service
- National Probation Service
- Haringey communications team
- Haringey direct services (parks/open spaces)
- Haringey children services/youth offending service
- Haringey safeguarding adults
- Haringey victim support service
- Haringey public health teams
- Haringey regeneration
- Registered social landlords and housing providers
- Haringey Mental Health Trust
- British Transport Police/Transport for London
- Bridge Renewal Trust
- Traders/Retailer forums

#### Purpose and function

##### The CSP will

- share information to help identify current and emerging problems and priorities
- use resources on problem-solving solutions
- oversee days or weeks of action, including seasonal action, to impact crime in Haringey
- operate alongside the current Met Police Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group
- link to other groups, particularly where issues concern victims or those committing crimes

## Summary of the Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) of Violence

The strategic needs assessment is intended to enable partners to identify current and long-term issues relating to serious violence and those most vulnerable to involvement in the local area. This provides a greater understanding of established and emerging serious violence trends, priority locations or other high-risk issues.

The strategic needs assessment has been developed following an evidence-based analysis of data relating to violence, as well as broader datasets including those in relation to deprivation and health.

The strategic needs assessment has 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 the 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 through 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.

Key headlines from the SNA include:

- Violent crime rates for most categories are above the London average.
- Short term trends for violence in Haringey are similar to the London trend, however, some crime types have noted improved performance in the long term.
- High concentrations of violence are noted towards the centre and east of the borough, with wards such as Noel Park, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Central and South Tottenham featuring a number of key violence hotspots.
- Under 25-year olds feature as both the largest victim and perpetrator group for most violence categories.
- Peak volumes of violence are noted during the afternoon to early evening period, with some correlation noted around the 3pm to 5pm after school period.

Further details and analysis can be found in the full SNA document: ***(Link to be inserted here following ratification at Community Safety Partnership Board)***

## Action and Priorities to Prevent and Reduce Serious Violence

The actions and priorities have been guided by the findings of the Strategic Needs Assessment and the responses to the consultation process.

Our goal for Haringey is to become one of the safest boroughs in London. To realise this vision, we are committed to working collaboratively with our communities and key local partners towards the following objectives:

1. Decreasing overall crime, violence, and antisocial behaviour.
2. Creating a sense of safety and security for residents in their homes, and in public spaces with a focus on safeguarding vulnerable individuals.
3. Breaking the cycle of reoffending to support sustained recidivism amongst those who commit crimes.
4. Cultivating public trust in all members of the Community Safety Partnership, particularly the Police and local authority.
5. Working with our communities by listening to their concerns and co-producing solutions.

Our approach will be anchored in the following core principles:

1. Effective risk management.
2. Transparent and timely sharing of data and information.
3. Early intervention and prevention strategies.
4. Ensuring the safety of both adults and children.
5. Promoting crime reduction through social and physical place-shaping.
6. Collaborative project co-commissioning with other authorities to enhance outcomes for Haringey residents.
7. Achieving Value for Money through whole system approaches effective deployment of resources and reduced duplication.
8. Maintaining a high standard of data analysis and evaluation processes.

### Priorities, Outcomes and Activity

The identified strategic priorities we are seeking to address are as follows:

1. Violence and high harm crimes
2. Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
3. Exploitation of adults and young people
4. Increase in trust and confidence
5. Reducing reoffending
6. Reducing victims of crime and ASB

Crime and the causes of it are complex due mainly to the socio-economic issues linked to criminality. It is inevitable that there will be considerable overlap between each of the six

outcomes due to the nature of the issues and the types of crime that the strategy is seeking to address. Where particular issues or types of crime may be considered to cross over more than one outcome, they are restricted to one in this strategy for clarity.

- *All forms of exploitation are dealt with under Outcome 3. However, work under Outcomes 1 and 2 will also help to tackle CSE.*
- *Domestic and sexual violence will be addressed primarily under Outcome 2 but work to tackle high harm crimes under Outcome 1 will also overlap with the work to prevent these types of crime.*
- *Victims of crime and exploitation are considered under Outcome 6 and Outcome 3, though meeting the needs of victims is an underlying principle that the partnership will embed in all its work across the six outcomes.*
- *Reoffending will be considered exclusively under Outcome 5, though there are overlaps with Outcomes 1, 2, and 3.*

### **Outcome One: Violence – Reduce Violence and High Harm Crimes**

**Why this is a priority:** Given the recent post pandemic increase in violence in Haringey, particularly amongst our young people and communities in areas facing socio-economic challenges, Outcome 1 focuses on reducing high-harm crimes.

**What we plan to do:** Our aim is to deliver year-on-year reductions in the number of homicides, serious assaults, and knife crimes. We will target various high-harm crimes, including serious youth violence, gang-related offences, weapon-enabled crime, robbery, and non-domestic violence with injury.

#### **We will do this by:**

- Working collaboratively with our partners stakeholders and communities.
- Utilising data and intelligence models to target and deploy key resources to high harm locations;
- Monitoring key strategies and associated outcome measures, such as the New Met for London, Haringey Corporate Delivery Plan, Young People at Risk, Combatting Drugs, Serious Violence duty and other key local and Pan London strategies.
- Measuring our performance through analysis of Police recorded crime data, hospital admissions data, victim satisfaction surveys and annual community safety audits

### **Outcome Two: Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)**

**Why this is a priority:** Aligned with the Haringey Borough Plan, Outcome 2 aims to significantly reduce violence against women and girls. Haringey faces higher rates of domestic abuse with injury compared to the London average.

**What we plan to do:** Working with the Health and Wellbeing Board, the focus will be on a reduction in the prevalence and impact of violence against women and girls, including sexual

violence, domestic abuse, stalking, harassment, female genital mutilation, forced marriage and honour-based violence.

***We will do this by:***

- Measuring the Community Safety Partnership performance against the outcomes in the VAWG Action Plan, Young People at Risk Action Plan and other key strategies.
- Measuring our performance through analysis of police recorded crime data, referrals to specialist support services, victim satisfaction surveys and annual community safety audits.

**Outcome Three: Exploitation**

***Why this is a priority:*** Acknowledging the local and cross-border nature of exploitation issues, Outcome 3 addresses various forms of exploitation, including child sexual exploitation, County Lines, trafficking, extremism, and modern slavery.

***What we plan to do:*** We aim to increase awareness and enhance intelligence sharing on exploitation issues. We aim to reduce the number and vulnerability of adults and young people who are exploited by criminal gangs, organised crime groups, human traffickers, modern slavery perpetrators or radicalisers.

***We will do this by:***

- Utilising mechanisms such as the Haringey Exploitation Panel, Channel Panel, and pan-London services.
- Engaging with young people, parents, businesses and stakeholders and utilising training, media campaigns aimed at increasing awareness of exploitation, especially for council staff, stakeholders and communities.
- Working with the police and other specialist organisations, as well as contributing to the Pan London Modern Slavery Board.
- Measuring our performance through analysis of police recorded crime data, referrals to specialist support services, victim satisfaction surveys and annual community safety audits.

**Outcome Four: Trust and Public Confidence**

***Why this is a priority:*** Addressing low confidence levels in local authorities is a key priority for the Community Safety Partnership. More than ever on all levels of the Councils work, we need to work alongside and with our communities to co-produce solutions and reduce the impact of crime and anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhoods. Outcome 4 aims to enhance community resilience and confidence, and to improve trust and confidence in the council particularly in the North and East of the borough.

**What we plan to do:** By holding the police to account on the delivery of their New Met for London Plan we aim to increase the level of trust and confidence that the public have in policing. However, alongside this we also recognise that the Community Safety Partnership also needs to ensure that increasing the trust and confidence of our communities and stakeholders is key to working together to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.

**We will do this by:**

- Regularly measuring trust and confidence through public perception surveys,
- Improving communication and how we feedback outcomes to our communities.
- Reviewing complaints data and outcomes
- Undertaking regular visible engagement events, such as Weeks of Action, community forums and panels across the borough where communities can engage directly with council staff.
- Working with partners across sectors, listening to and co-designing solutions with local communities

**Outcome Five: Reducing Reoffending**

**Why this is a priority:** To reduce overall crime levels and support offenders in our communities to break the cycle of reoffending, Outcome 5 will focus on the work we do across systems such as, prisons, probation, housing, employment, substance misuse and public health using best practice interventions designed to support offenders and prevent and stop reoffending.

**What we plan to do:** we will work collaboratively with key statutory and non-statutory partners to achieve a reduction in the rate and frequency of reoffending by adults and young people who have been involved in the criminal justice system, either as offenders or as people at risk of reoffending.

**We will do this by:**

- Utilising partnership intelligence which focuses on reducing acquisitive and violent reoffending.
- Working with key partners such as the Police, Probation His Majesty's Prison Service (HMPS), and Youth Justice Service (YJS) all of whom are aligned to Integrated Offender Management approaches.
- Measuring our performance through analysis of police recorded crime data, referrals to specialist support services, victim satisfaction surveys and annual community safety audits.

## Outcome Six: Victims of Crime and ASB

**Why this is a priority:** Haringey has a high volume of crime and ASB victims as well as repeat victims, Outcome 6 focuses on fully supporting victims of crime and ASB, addressing vulnerabilities, and implementing restorative justice approaches.

**What we plan to do:** Reduce the number and severity of crimes and anti-social behaviour incidents that affect our communities, especially the most vulnerable and repeat victims.

### **We will do this by:**

- Supporting victims of crime and ASB, addressing vulnerabilities, and developing restorative justice approaches while building the capacity of organisations supporting victims and survivors.
- Utilising key delivery mechanisms including ASB casework outcomes data, VAWG Action plan, Young People at Risk Action plan, Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CMARAC) case reviews.
- Measuring our performance through analysis of police recorded crime data, referrals to specialist support services, victim satisfaction surveys and annual community safety audits.

The partnership has agreed a range of activity to reduce the risks of violence and vulnerability, in support of the strategic objectives. These are set out within a Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan. This plan contains information for which disclosure would or would be likely to prejudice the prevention or detection of crime or the apprehension or prosecution of offenders.

The plan template contains seven different themes each with a set of mandatory actions as well as a menu of optional actions. The themes within the local plan are:

1. **Governance**- this provides an oversight of the leadership and governance of violence reduction locally, detailing the senior leadership structure as well as interoperability between Community Safety Partnership, Safeguarding Children Partnership, Adults Safeguarding Board and the Health and Wellbeing Board, to support a public health approach to reduce violence
2. **Analysis and Enforcement**- understanding of how analysis and local enforcement tactics are used to disrupt violence locally, including the Strategic Needs Assessment, monthly tasking meetings and using wider public health data
3. **Reducing Access to Weapons**- how partners are working jointly to minimise access including using Trading Standard initiatives and weapons sweeps
4. **Safeguarding and Educating Young people**- contains actions that include focussing on reducing exclusions, contextual safeguarding, support for children in care and care

leavers, working with parents and carers and ensuring schools are safe and inclusive spaces

5. **Working with Communities and Neighbourhoods to Reduce Violence**- ensuring that local delivery works closely with communities to reduce violence including the Voluntary and Community Sector and in particular young people, who are most adversely affected by violence
6. **Supporting Victims of Violence and Vulnerability**- ensuring co-ordinated referral and support to victims and those who are most vulnerable to being exploited
7. **Positive Diversion from Violence**- recognising that children and young people should be offered interventions which help them before or to move away from criminality

As the serious violence definition includes domestic abuse and sexual violence, activity is also being undertaken in support of this through a range of actions, this has included modifying existing actions to encompass this as well as including a new section of actions listed below.

In Haringey, we recognise that these are clear forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG). The Haringey 10 year Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy outlines our approach to tackling this, and focuses on the following 4 priorities:

- Developing a Coordinated Community Response
- Prevention
- Support for victim/survivors
- Holding perpetrators accountable

The VAWG strategy enables:

- all partners to be clear about our agreed priorities for the next 10 years and embed these within their own organisations and strategic plans, including joint plans
- all residents to understand and feel able to contribute towards making Haringey a safer and healthier place for all
- victims/survivors to feel supported to seek help and empowered to lead safe lives, free from abuse
- perpetrators to know that their behaviour will not be tolerated and where they can seek support for abusive behaviour

Additionally, the domestic abuse and sexual violence specific actions within the Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan are:

- *To ensure strong referral pathways from statutory services into local and pan-London specialist support services, including 'by and for' provision for all victims of domestic abuse and sexual offences.*

- *To ensure all victims and perpetrators can access the support they need- including information on how they can access this support and where they can find more information. This might include the consideration of cross-borough reciprocal agreements.*
- *Co-ordinate an appropriate local awareness training offer for key professionals coming in to contact with survivors and/or perpetrators- such as health, education, social care and justice- which is refreshed annually.*
- *Local Authority departments such as children's social care, housing, adults social care and community safety, to ensure policies are in place regarding working with perpetrators of domestic abuse and sexual offences when safeguarding children and the non-abusive parent.*

## **Engagement with the voluntary and community sectors, young people and local business**

Local communities, the voluntary and community sector (VCS), local businesses and young people have an important role to play, in violence reduction. Our local violence and vulnerability action plan contains a range of activity that involves communities and neighbourhoods in reducing violence and the action within these should support the strategy.

### **Consultation Process**

In February 2023, Cabinet approved a request for formal consultation to take place to engage with and obtain feedback on the Community Safety strategy, Serious Violence Duty and Hate Crime strategy. The Community Safety team then undertook a 12-week consultation and engagement process which began on Tuesday 30<sup>th</sup> May and concluded on Tuesday August 22, 2023. The consultation has been a resounding success, eliciting a total of 1,045 responses over the 12-week period obtained via a multifaceted approach which encouraged inclusivity. This included, capturing views via an online survey and conducting face to face workshops and briefings.

Co-production was the guiding principle, ensuring that each strategy not only authentically represented the experiences and voices of our communities but also resulted in strategies that genuinely align with the needs and desires of our residents.

The consultation survey consisted of a range of questions which included quantitative short answer, multiple choice, yes/no questions, and qualitative questions that allowed for free text to express personal thoughts, opinions and lived experience. The survey was divided into two parts, part A concerning Community Safety and violence and part B related to Hate Crime. Part A was subdivided into six parts corresponding to the 6 key priorities of the community safety strategy, including violence and high harm crimes, violence against women and girls, exploitation, increase in trust and confidence, reducing reoffending, reducing victims of crime and anti-social behaviour. Part B which addressed hate crime was subdivided into five parts, which again, reflected the five objectives for tackling hate crime which are, raising awareness of all forms of hate crime, improve support for victims and witnesses of hate crime, to increase the reporting of hate crime, engaging and listening to our communities to better understand the nature of hate crime, take a multi-agency approach working alongside the police, CCTV, and ASB team to tackle hate crime.

Out of the 1,045 responses received, 216 were collected through an online survey, which provided a convenient and accessible means for individuals to voice their opinions. The remaining 829 responses were the result of in-person engagements conducted through a diverse array of methods. These in-person engagements included standalone workshops, where participants had the opportunity to engage in detailed discussions and workshops tailored to their interests, protected characteristic and concerns. In addition to the stand-alone workshops, we reached out to a diverse range of colleagues, partners and community groups to attend their partnership meetings and regular forums. During these sessions, community members were invited to express their thoughts and ideas directly. Presentations

to community groups served as yet another avenue through which valuable feedback was obtained, allowing for deeper insights into the specific needs and perspectives of different communities. In addition to public engagement, Haringey council staff were also invited to participate in the survey.

For a comprehensive overview of the various groups engaged with during the public engagement process, please refer to Table A, which lists each group along with the number of participants.

A core focus of our outreach efforts throughout this initiative was to ensure representation from a wide spectrum of demographics, with a particular emphasis on amplifying the voices of seldom-heard groups. These groups included individuals from different faith backgrounds, representing the rich tapestry of religious beliefs within our community. Additionally, we made concerted efforts to engage with the BAME (Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic) community, recognising the importance of their perspectives in shaping our decisions. Furthermore, we actively sought the input of older individuals, valuing their wisdom and experience in helping us chart a course that is considerate of the needs and aspirations of different age groups.

In summary, our commitment to fostering a truly inclusive and diverse coproduction engagement process has yielded a wealth of insights and feedback from a wide range of voices, ensuring that the decisions made in the aftermath of this consultation impacting the strategies, are not only well-informed but also reflective of the varied interests and concerns of our community as a whole.

Table A)

Name	numbers	Date	type
NRC womens network	10	22.5.23	workshop
priory park -abide careers group	20	1.6.23	workshop
Lawry House	10	4.6.23	workshop
WOA SAINSBURYS	40	12.6.23	Community stall
WOA NP RAIL	20	13.6.23	Community stall
WOA Tottenham HR	20	14.6.23	Community stall
WOA Tottenham HR	20	15.6.23	Community stall
WOA Tottenham High road	20	16.6.23	Community stall
Commerce road	15	15.6.23	workshop
LUOS	10	15.6.23	meeting
Library network meeting	30	20.6.23	meeting
SNT 200 LEAFLETS GIVEN		3.7.23	police
Connected communities meeting	30	21.6.23	meeting
Coombes croft lib	15	22.6.23	Library drop in
St Anns	15	22.6.23	Library drop in
HCDG	30	27.6.23	meeting
Marcus Garvey	60	29.6.23	Library drop in
Commerce road- surveying easy read	10	29.6.23	meeting
Wood Green Library	50	4.7.23	Library drop in
community tensions group	15	5.7.23	meeting
Leadership network	35	6.7.23	workshop
Stroud Green library	15	6.7.23	Library drop in
All Cllrs briefing	15	6.7.23	workshop
RISE in Green Youth workshop	20	7.7.23	workshop
Harmony Hall workshop	15	12.7.23	workshop
Multi Faith Forum	5	13.7.23	workshop
Bruce grove YP workshop	20	14.7.23	workshop
Older peoples ref group	15	17.7.23	meeting
A new Met for London event - hate crime table	15	18.7.23	meeting
Physical disabilities	15	19.7.23	meeting
Borough wide NHW	40	19.7.23	workshop
Antwerp Arms - Nick	1	25.7.23	Community stall
SCALD	15	25.7.23	meeting
WOA TPL	20	24.7.23	Community stall
WOA	20	25.7.24	Community stall
WOA	20	26.7.25	Community stall
WOA	20	27.7.26	Community stall
Antwerp arms community session	20	1.8.23	Community stall
HC Awareness training	20	4.8.23	training
Cllr briefing	1	4.8.23	workshop
west green road traders	5	9.8.23	workshop
well being walk	10	10.8.23	Community stall
Wood Green Library	15	10.8.23	Library drop in
Dunns bakery	1	10.8.23	meeting
Alex Park lib	10	15.8.23	Library drop in
Muswell Hill SNB	1	16.8.23	meeting
hornsey library	20	17.7.23	Library drop in

## Identified funding streams and 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 Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) 2023-24	£552,983.00	A range of Community Safety Projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Drug Intervention Project</li> <li>▪ Integrated Gangs Unit</li> <li>▪ Targeting Victims of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)</li> <li>▪ Integrated Offender Management (IOM)</li> <li>▪ Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)</li> <li>▪ Hate Crime Co-ordinator</li> </ul>
Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) London Crime Prevention (LCPF) Funding 2023-24	£200,000.00	Community Safety Projects including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Haringey Community Gold</li> <li>▪ Hate Crime Lead</li> </ul>
Serious Violence Duty (SVD) Funding 2023-24	£39,728.86	Serious Violence Duty workstreams including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Labour costs - Staff costs for carrying out needs assessment and developing strategy</li> <li>▪ Non-labour costs - Targeted Interventions supporting victims affected by serious violence and positive interventions</li> </ul>

### Publishing of the Strategy

The Strategy document is required to be published on the Haringey Council website by 31<sup>st</sup> January 2024.

### Date for review/annual review mechanism

This Strategy document will be reviewed annually, with the next review due by January 2025.

Progress of this strategy, the objectives set out within it and the local action plan, will be reviewed at least quarterly through the Community Safety Partnership meeting and the North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG).

# Violence Against Women and Girls

Community Safety Partnership  
25<sup>th</sup> January 2024

VAWG Team

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# Context Setting

## VAWG is a global epidemic

The World Health Organisation estimates that **1 in 3 women** will experience physical and / or sexual violence in their lifetime. This equates to **46,000 women** in Haringey alone.

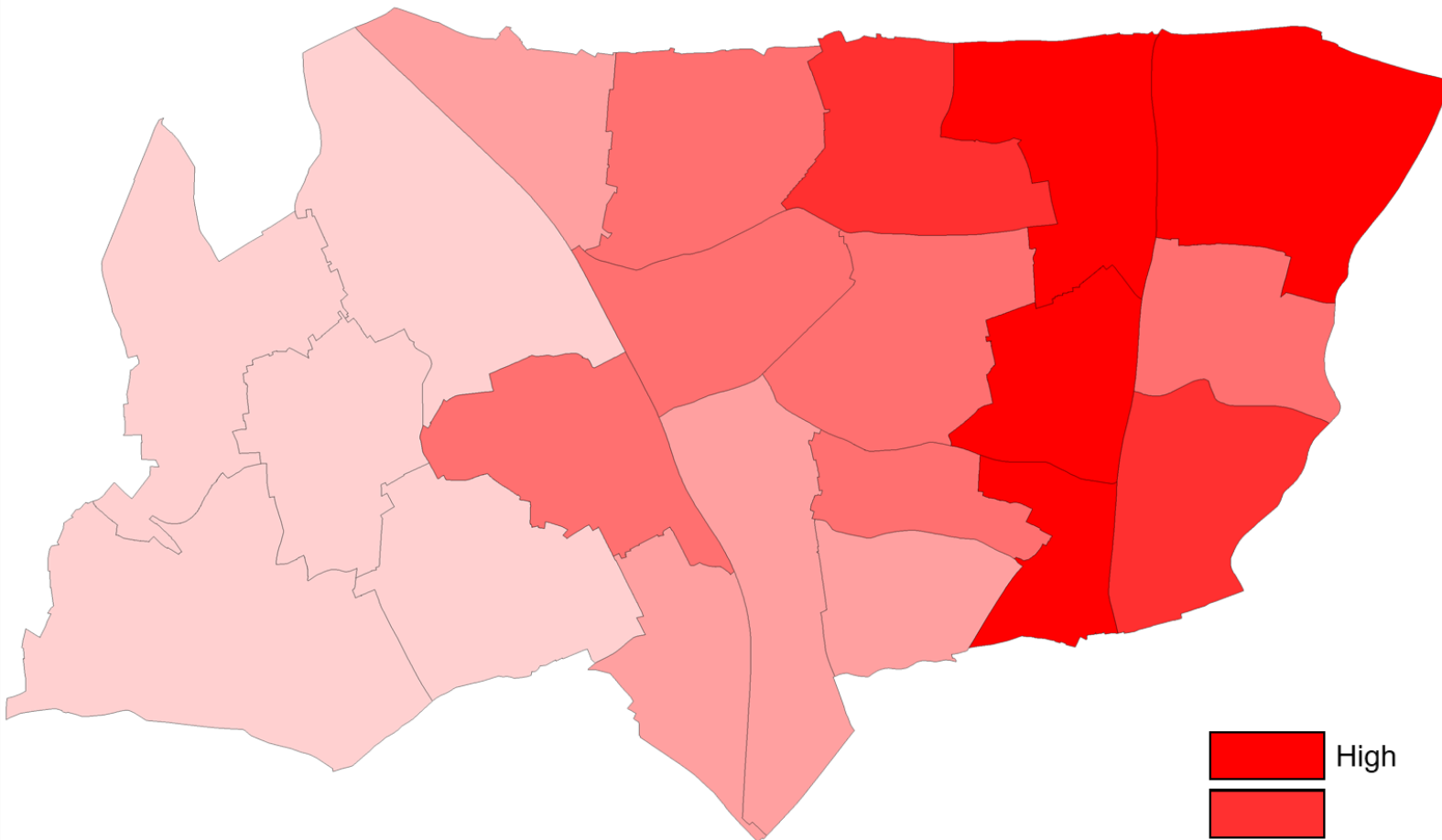
Abuse can take place **regardless** of gender, class, income levels, ethnicity, faith, dis/ability, sexuality or age.

Although some people are at **greater risk** of some forms of abuse, including minoritized women, disable women, LGBTQ+ folks, and older people.

## Police data on domestic abuse

- Haringey ranks 12th highest in London for recorded Domestic Abuse offences (of 32)
- We see the highest levels of reporting in the East of the borough
- During the period April 2022 to March 2023 , one in five people over the age of 16 were subjected to domestic abuse<sup>1</sup>. In Haringey this equates to over 40,000 residents.
- In this period, the rate of domestic abuse offences reported for Haringey was 11.4 per 1,000 of the population, which equates to 3,044 offences. Of these offences, 779 (26%) were reported as domestic abuse violence with injury<sup>2</sup>.
- Overall, DA reporting in this period demonstrated a decrease of 7.4% on the previous year, which is significantly higher than the London wide decrease of 1.9%. The National Crime Survey showed no significant changes in the rates of people experiencing domestic abuse. A lack of trust in the police has come through strongly as a barrier to reporting in local consultations on VAWG.
- In England and Wales, 6.8% of domestic abuse reports resulted in a charge. For sexual offences flagged as domestic abuse the charge rate was even lower, at 3%<sup>1</sup>.

# Ward Level – Domestic Abuse



Ward	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Change	Rate per 1,000 pop.n.
Alexandra Park	64	47	-27%	5.2
Bounds Green	88	92	5%	8.9
Bruce Castle	220	191	-13%	13.2
Crouch End	86	92	7%	7.0
Fortis Green	53	63	19%	4.9
Harringay	179	125	-30%	8.1
Hermitage & Gardens	110	88	-20%	9.1
Highgate	81	83	2%	6.6
Hornsey	163	135	-17%	9.4
Muswell Hill	49	45	-8%	5.1
Noel Park	239	187	-22%	12.4
Northumberland Park	301	290	-4%	18.2
Seven Sisters	130	149	15%	14.8
South Tottenham	200	217	9%	13.1
St Ann's	140	123	-12%	10.6
Stroud Green	97	89	-8%	8.0
Tottenham Central	187	216	16%	14.8
Tottenham Hale	146	144	-1%	12.4
West Green	202	163	-19%	10.9
White Hart Lane	215	178	-17%	13.0
Woodside	195	207	6%	12.2
<b>Haringey Total</b>	<b>3145</b>	<b>2924</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>10.7</b>

# Context Setting

In 2021-22 there were 3566 stalking offences recorded in Haringey.

It's estimated that over 5000 women in Haringey will have been subjected to stalking in the last 12 months.

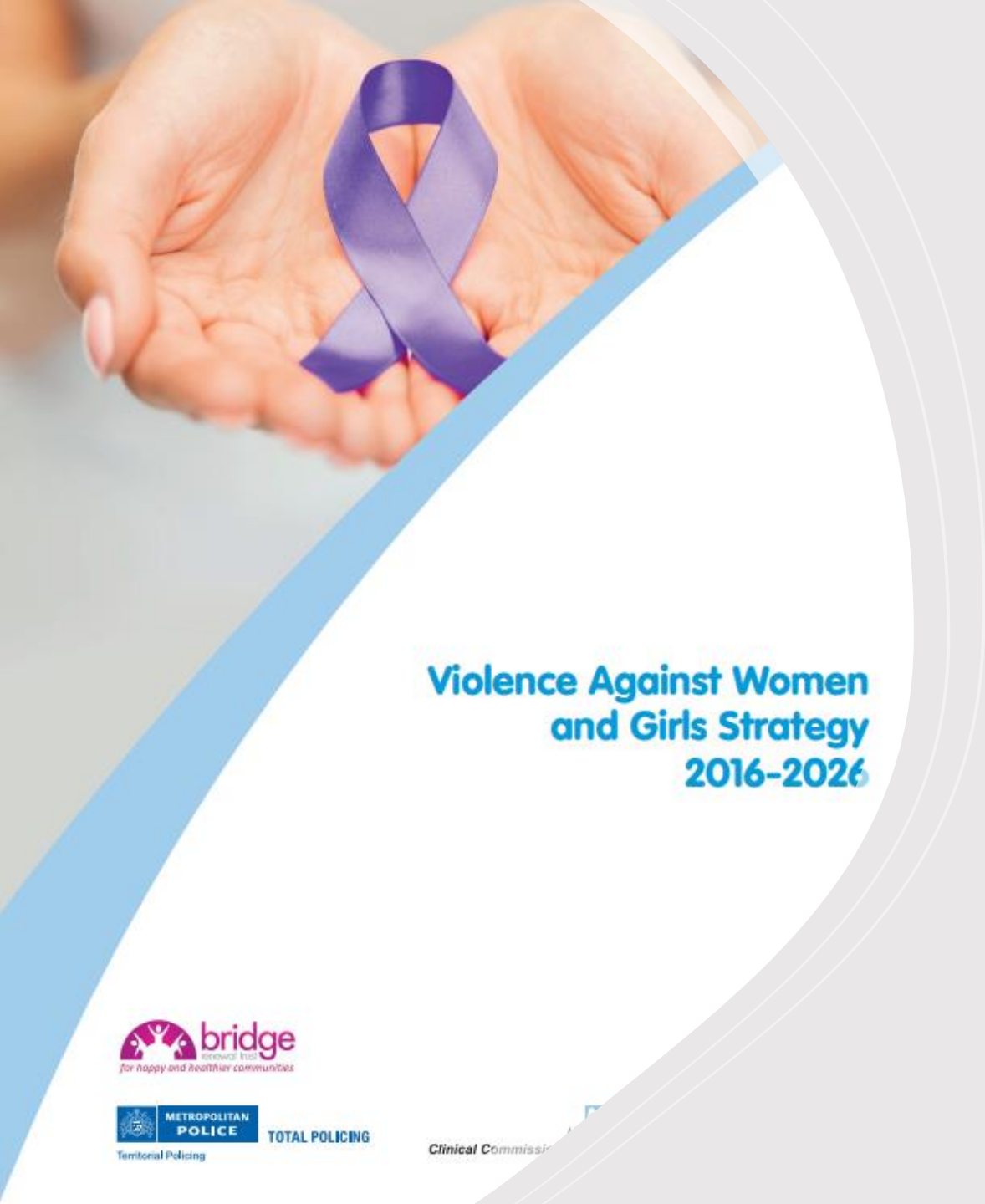
Research into the relationship between stalking and homicide identified that **stalking behaviours were present in 94% femicides.**

Between 2019-2023 on average there were **fewer than 10** offences relating to So-Called Honour Based Abuse and Forced Marriage recorded by Metropolitan Police in Haringey per year.

This mirrors trends in national data which demonstrate that there is **insufficient reporting and recording of SCHBA** and FM for prevalence and trends to be accurately monitored and understood.

## Sexual Violence

- In Haringey in 2021/22, the rate of sexual offences in was 3 per 1,000 of the population which was the highest across NCL and the same rate as England.
- In 2021, 86% of victim/survivors of sexual offences in Haringey were women
- 5 in 6 women who experience rape do not report to the police
- In 2021, only 1 in 100 reports of rape resulted in a charge
- The mortality rate of women who engage in sex work in London is 12 times higher than the general population, with homicide being one of the leading causes of death.



**Violence Against Women  
and Girls Strategy  
2016-2026**

# Progress on the 4 keys areas of our VAWG strategy



## Developing a Coordinated Community Response

- 100+ VAWG Community Champions and 30 Safe Spaces e.g. schools, job centres, children's centres and libraries
- Community based work to dispel myths through a range of workshops
- Links with different organisations and forums including multifaith forum

## Prevention

- Awareness raising campaigns including 16 Days of Activism and International Women's Day
- 172 professionals and frontline workers/volunteers have been trained in how to identify and respond to Domestic Abuse in the context of COVID-19
- 110 young people have engaged in a VAWG educational programme
- Developing an approach for young people to make disclosures safely
- Co-production of VAWG awareness videos with young people

## Support for victim/survivors

- Developed a directory of VAWG services for professionals
- Commissioned services include:
  - Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVA) including BAME, LGBTQ+, and a KIDSVA for young women and girls
  - IRIS support service for GP practice staff to support DA patients
  - Domestic Abuse Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) to discuss all high-risk cases

## Holding perpetrators accountable

- Different models for perpetrator programmes are being explored to address behaviour and ultimately reduce further domestic abuse incidences

# POW: Protect Our Women

Educational Programme delivered by Solace Women's Aid in Primary and Secondary Schools

Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Emotional Wellbeing
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family</li> <li>2. Healthy Relationships</li> <li>3. Equality and Human Rights</li> <li>4. Consent and Personal Space</li> <li>5. Gender Stereotypes</li> <li>6. Bullying</li> <li>7. Domestic Violence and Abuse</li> <li>8. Self-care Strategies</li> <li>9. Feelings and Emotions</li> <li>10. Online Safety</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction</li> <li>2. Gender Stereotypes</li> <li>3. Power</li> <li>4. Healthy Relationships</li> <li>5. Domestic Violence and Abuse</li> <li>6. Sexual Violence and Consent</li> <li>7. Social Media and Safety</li> <li>8. Stalking &amp; Harassment</li> <li>9. CSE and Grooming</li> <li>10. VAWG in Media</li> <li>11. Harmful Practices</li> <li>12. Campaigning</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identity and Self-Awareness</li> <li>2. Feelings and Emotions</li> <li>3. Emotional Wellbeing</li> <li>4. Self-Care</li> <li>5. Growth Mindset</li> <li>6. Social Wellbeing</li> </ol>



# POW: Young Change Makers



## Young Change Makers Programme

YCM is the next step for all young people who want to gain deeper knowledge and become leading voices working to end VAWG

- For young people aged 11-21
- Creating a safe space to learn and discuss topics
- Training on issues of VAWG and mentoring
- Creating multi-media materials to raise awareness
- Campaigning

# The Boys' Programme

## Whole School Approach:

The Boys' Programme is more than just 10 'one and done' sessions. Solace implements a Whole School Approach, a tried-and-true model of raising awareness and starting conversations not just with young people, but also with professionals and parents. This is the best way to implement real change and shift perspectives on gender-issues on all levels of a young person's life.

## Aims of the Programme:

- Facilitating conversations around masculinity, identity, sexuality, and relationships through an expert, professional framework
- Challenging normalised behaviours and beliefs linked to Rape Culture
- Learning about inequality, MVAWG, masculinity, and self-expressions
- Knowledge sharing: empowering boys to share their learning and help others
- Implementing positive and healthy models of masculinity
- Providing boys and young men with a lifelong toolkit to support them across relationships (family, school, work, friends, romantic, sexual, etc)
- Prevention: providing a safe space to explore, educate, help prevent and give understanding and background
- Providing a trauma-informed approach, rather than a punitive or alienating environment

# Pioneer Girlz

- After school programme that works with 2 cohorts of young women and girls between the ages of 11 and 14, & 15 and 18
- Empowering young women and girls in Tottenham Hale and surrounding areas where youth violence and gang cultures are prevalent.
- It seeks to prevent the risk of girls and young women getting involved with gangs and violence.



**PERFECT FOR  
AGES  
13-18**

**every tuesday**  
STARTING 10 MAY  
6:00 TO 8:30PM

AT  
**the engine room**  
UNIT A, EAGLE HEIGHTS  
LONDON, N17 9FU

**Pioneer Girlz**

there's only one you  
*self development*  
**PROGRAMME**

# Young Women and Girls' Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA)

- IDVAs support victims who are at risk of harm from intimate partners, ex-partners, or family members - and work to secure their safety and the safety of their children.
- Haringey Council commissions nia to provide an IDVA service that specialises in working with young women and girls, from ages 11 – 25.



# Culturally Integrated Family Approach (CIFA) to Domestic Abuse

Intersectional family and community approach to tackling domestic abuse. Working with 30 perpetrators per year as well as 21 victims & families through an IDVA

Four strands of work:

- Men who perpetrate abuse
- Women who perpetrate abuse
- Adult to adult familial DA intervention
- LGBTQI+ delivery and outreach work



# Bambu

Support for young people who have been impacted by domestic abuse in their family home

## 11–14 cohort:

- Resilience sessions
- Violence & abuse behavioural change sessions
- Play or art therapy

## 14-24 cohort:

- Resilience sessions, including Child and Adolescent on Parent Violence and Abuse (CAPVA) programme
- Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT)

# VAWG Services

- Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVAs)
  - All genders ([Hearthstone](#))
  - LGBTQ+ IDVA ([Galop](#))
  - Black, Asian and Minoritized Women's IDVA ([IMECE](#))
  - All women's IDVA ([Nia](#))
  - Young Women & Girls KIDSVA ([Nia](#))
- Safe accommodation
  - All women's refuge ([Solace](#))
  - Black, Asian and Minoritized Women's refuge ([London Black Women's Project](#))
  - Refuge can be accessed through the [National DA Helpline](#) (Haringey residents cannot be placed within borough)



# VAWG Services

- Other specialist support
  - Outreach and floating support ([Solace](#))
  - Housing & homelessness (including making your property safer)
  - IDSVA in [Sexual Health](#) service
  - IRIS – to support healthcare responses to DA
  - [SHOC](#) – Sexual Health Support for those engaged in sex work
- Sexual Assault Referral Centres
  - Visit a [SARC](#) ASAP after an incident so they can collect evidence
  - They will keep the evidence in case you later decide to report to police
  - They can link you in with specialist support



# VAWG Services in Haringey

## Haringey Domestic Abuse Helpline

0300 012 0213

Mon-Fri, 10am-5.30pm

## Hearthstone, Haringey Council's DA Service

Supports people of all genders

0208 489 3411

Mon-Fri, 9am-4pm

Information on [all VAWG services](#) available in the borough  
Inc. specialist IDVAs, and services for CYP and perpetrators



# #ReframeTheBlame

- Young people in Haringey are being encouraged to do and think more to prevent VAWG through a campaign that puts young people at its very heart.
- The campaign centres around a series of three videos each focused on a different group: young women, young men, and professionals who work with young people.
- They seek to #ReframeTheBlame, showing young women that they are not at fault for any abuse targeting them, asking boys to be aware of how their own behaviour can be problematic, and appealing to professionals to act swiftly and decisively in the face of warning signs.



Videos available from: <https://www.haringey.gov.uk/news/haringey-launches-new-campaign-prevent-violence-against-women-and-girls>



# Mayor of London's 6 Core VAWG Pledges

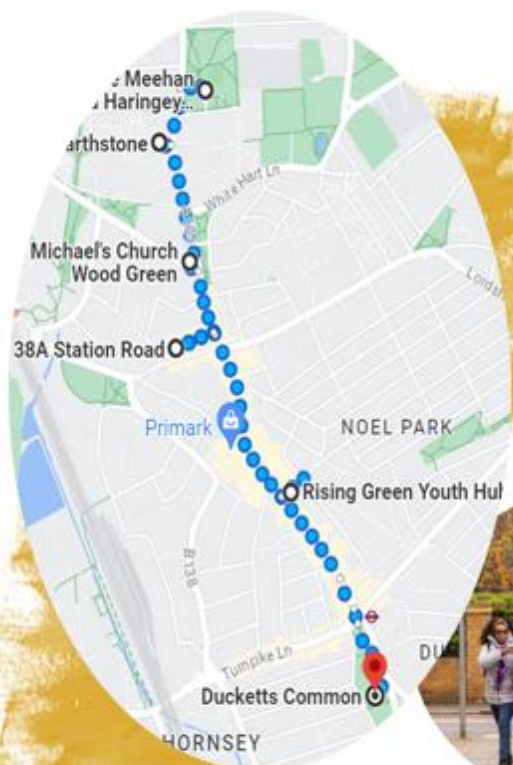
- 1. Recognise all forms of violence against women and girls in everything we do**
- 2. Embed action to end perpetration of VAWG**
- 3. Work together to actively tackle VAWG**
- 4. Strengthen workplace safety**
- 5. Promote a collaborative learning environment**
- 6. Ensure an anti-misogynistic environment**

# 16 Days of Activism

## Walk for Women ♀

“We’re proud of the innovative and targeted approach we take to tackling gender-based violence in Haringey. The Walk for Women shows the best of Haringey – working together alongside the community to tackle deep-seated problems and showcasing our focus on different ways we can make a difference to women and girls.”

**Cllr Lucia das Neves**



# 16 Days of Activism

- Women, Gambling Harms and Domestic Abuse webinar delivered by GamCare
- Introduction to Haringey's VAWG & DA Services webinar
  - All delegates reported increased confidence
  - All said they would continue to further their learning, either independently through reading and researching (including role specific examples), or by attending additional training sessions
- Additional training sessions with Prevent team for both HSCP and Tottenham Hotspurs Foundation on young people, incel culture and misogyny
- George Meehan house lit up purple



# Recommissioning

Extensive engagement with key stakeholders

**Workshops** – online & face to face

## Floating

- Range of professionals meetings
- Multi-Faith forum
- Community based women's groups
- Rising Green & Bruce Grove
- Haringey Neighbourhood Watch
- Residents Voice Board
- Women's Staff Network
- Women's VCS Network

## Focussed

- 3 areas of focus:
- Experts by experience
  - All voices heard
  - CYP workforce

## Online survey via Commonplace

- For residents, including those with lived experience of VAWG
- For multi-agency professionals



# Recommissioning

- Workshop and survey insights are being collated
- Commissioning task & finish group meetings held weekly, exploring:
  1. Needs & gaps
  2. Desired outcomes
  3. Recommendations for delivery model(s)
  4. Benchmarking and service comparison
  5. Decision on future service proposal(s)



# Needs and Gaps

## Specialist by and for services:

“Services need to be inclusive to most at-risk women: BME women, disabled women, trans women; specialist services with in-depth knowledge of their issues are needed to ensure no one is left out from these services and that there are safe spaces for all.”

“There is a gap in services for people with disabilities/sensory impairment and lack of accessible refuges for them; more specialist services are required to support women who are disabled.”

## Housing:

The need for safe and secure housing was raised in co-design & floating workshops, as well as through the surveys. Support needed to navigate housing pathway and understanding options.

## Mental health:

“We need increased access to specialist provision where people are affected by VAWG and substance use and mental health issues.”

## Long-term support:

Victim/survivors need a whole journey of support – from crisis right through to recovery

## Holding Perpetrators to Account: Staff and Professionals – Delivered by Domestic Violence Intervention Project (DVIP)

- Key to improving perpetrator accountability is ensuring that professionals have a greater understanding of working with perpetrators, ensuring that myths are challenged, and support measures put in place to support behaviour change.
- We are working to ensure that all services within our VAWG partnership are equipped to recognise and address patterns of abuse, identify perpetrators of coercive and controlling behaviour as well as recognising the ‘charm bias’ of perpetrators.
- To support this, Haringey’s VAWG Team is commissioning free training for our multi-agency partners to develop skills to hold perpetrators to account.

## Embed cultural change on sexual violence: Haringey Secondary Schools - Delivered by Solace Women’s Aid

Solace Women’s Aid are delivering free virtual training sessions for Haringey secondary schools on embedding cultural change on sexual violence through a whole-school approach.

- **Topic 1:** Improving knowledge of how to identify and respond to sexual violence (3 hours)
- **Topic 2:** How to embed cultural change in education and youth settings to prevent ‘Rape Culture’ (2 hours)

This training is **essential** for embedding the cultural change amongst professionals which Ofsted identifies is needed to tackle sexual violence. This culture change must be part of a consistent Whole School Approach, involving all levels within the school community, and reflected within the Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE) Curriculum, staff training, pastoral care, safeguarding practice and policy

Ad-hoc training and webinars, delivered by the VAWG Team and Prevent: crucial for tackling issues surrounding **sexual violence** and **misogyny**, which is becoming an increasingly widespread problem - markedly due to young peoples’ exposure to dangerous views online on social media, particularly from Andrew Tate and other associated influencers

**An introduction to VAWG, No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF), and Immigration,** delivered by Kiran Support Services.

A 90-minute session which provided a basic introduction to the intersection of No Recourse To Public Funds and VAWG, an overview of the types of Visas most commonly seen by frontline professionals and offer an opportunity to explore what they mean, what to do, and where to go for advice and support.

By the end of the session delegates were able to:

- Describe how having NRPF can affect those experiencing VAWG
- Give examples of different Visas and their potential implications
- Explain how to ensure the most appropriate and effective support for women experiencing VAWG who have NRPF





# Manifesto Commitments

# IMPROVE STREET LIGHTING

and safety, especially around public transport at night

## Progress

- Street lighting improvements planned and/or implemented in Finsbury Park, Ducketts Common, and Down Lane Park
- Plans for lit routes to/from ‘after dark’ sports facilities at Chapmans Green, Downhills Park & Priory Park, and for the MUGAs at Bruce Castle
- 1<sup>st</sup> year of programme to upgrade all the existing lighting in all parks

## Next steps

- 2<sup>nd</sup> year of programme to upgrade all the existing lighting in all parks
- VAWG team to link in with transport and infrastructure colleagues to explore potential to make improvements as informed by the Women’s Safety at Night survey and linked intelligence
- Identify hotspots around parks for consideration for additional lighting

# PUT WOMEN AT THE HEART

of designing parks, transport  
hubs and public space  
where they feel least safe

## Progress

- Actively targeting women & girls through consultation and engagement processes for parks projects
- Parks & Greenspaces Strategy consultation included session with Young Women at Rising Green
- Regeneration consultation session at Down Lane Park illuminated required elements to improve sense of safety for young women and girls in green spaces
- 6 new CCTV spots at Finsbury Park main entrances
- Contributed data to national Make Space for Girls report
- Programme for September Parks Summit featured a talk from Dr Julia King, and a workshop with young women researchers on how to make our parks safer and more accessible

## Next steps

- More work to be done on providing toilets and more positive Parks presence
- Ongoing work on Finsbury Park Boundary Review, to make them more permeable and safe
- Continued work to create spaces for women & girls in parks designs e.g. colourful netball & MUGAs
- Plans to establish Young Women's network for co-design of parks and greenspaces

Work with local businesses to **establish safe havens** for women that can **easily be accessed** at night

## Progress

- A number of Safe Spaces in Haringey were trained and established in 2022; including 33 different partners and community groups in the borough and CCR work will soon be re-established and revitalised
- New links in with St Michael's Church in Wood Green, with further reach across Church of England settings across Haringey
- Links with Tottenham Hotspurs around potential for Safe Havens around the stadium

## Next steps

- Meeting with VAWG Lead in Islington to discuss their implementation and management of the Safe Havens scheme
- VAWG Coordinator to revisit the CCR Community Engagement & Safe Spaces work now the team has additional capacity; to include targeting spaces which are open and easily accessible at night
- Deliver Community Champions training to potential Safe Spaces who have already expressed interest

# Develop targeted inclusive support services run by and for women,

with support for disabled women, LGBTQ+ survivors, and women facing multiple disadvantage

## Progress

- Commissioned IDVAs in Nia, IMECE, Galop, & a KIDSVA (Young Women & Girls Service in Nia)
- Commissioned specialist safe accommodation, and specialist DA support within other safe accommodation for women experiencing multiple disadvantage
- Partnership with AVA Homelessness Programme to ensure survivors voices are at the heart of our work by developing an ‘Experts by Experience’ Panel
- Continued PH commissioning of SHOC, engaging in outreach work with street sex workers
- Co-commissioned IDSVA service within NCL Sexual Health
- Updated VAWG Service Guidance document to ensure partners and public aware of current offer
- Ascertaining current strengths, challenges, and gaps through surveys and co-design events for VAWG recommissioning

## Next steps

- Design and implement an accessible and easy to understand pathway for VAWG support in the borough

## Provide more holistic support

for women victims of violence from early intervention, crisis response and recovery

### Progress

- Commissioned ‘Protect Our Women’ education programme for Haringey Schools as a mechanism of prevention and early intervention
- Pilot project from Solace engaging with boys and young men to interrupt perpetration of VAWG
- Exploration of current provision and whether it’s sufficient/ly joined up through recommissioning co-design surveys and events

### Next steps

- Consider potential for multi-agency training programme to improve routine enquiry and supportive, effective responses across the system
- Work with the contextual safeguarding working group to support schools in their understanding and response

## Ensure that all our staff are trained

to recognise the signs of domestic violence and emotional abuse so we intervene early

### Progress

- Developing Skills to Hold Perpetrators to Account training, delivered by DVIP
- Sexual Violence for Haringey Secondary Schools training, delivered by Solace
- Need for training on domestic abuse pathways and processes (inc. MARAC), and coercive control, identified and recommended in recent DA focussed multi-agency practice week – VAWG Programme Lead has joined a small working group to explore and implement this
- An Introduction to VAWG and NRPF training delivered by Kiran in September
- Early links with internal digital training colleagues to develop e-learning
- Implementation of quarterly ‘Introduction to Haringey’s VAWG and DA services’ webinar

### Next steps

- Scope training needs and opportunities
- VAWG team to link with internal workforce development colleagues around ongoing, sustainable training offer embedded into induction process – create a ‘responding ready’ workforce

# Run awareness campaigns

aimed at holding perpetrators of VAWG to account

## Progress

- Comprehensive ‘Social Calendar’ of communications for 16 Days of Activism 2022; online conferences, social gatherings, webinars, and video campaigns featuring Cllr das Neves offering practical advice for women and girls seeking help, and another with Cllr Jogee centring the need for men in particular to change and challenge behaviour that perpetuates violence against women and girls – these videos reached over 1,200 people on social media. Page views on [Haringey.gov.uk/VAWG](https://www.haringey.gov.uk/VAWG) increased from an average of 60 the week prior to the campaign, to 150 the first week of 16 Days.
- Screening event featuring an educational film and a group discussion held at Pembury House was so well received by pupils and families it is being replicated
- ‘Consent’ workshop delivered to Y10 girls in Woodside School on International Women’s Day
- Comprehensive programme for 16 Days of Activism 2023

## Next steps

- Develop the annual communications plan for 2024 with intensive work scheduled for 16 Days of Activism, International Women’s Day and Women’s History Month

# Other current workstreams

- Planning for International Women's Day – 8<sup>th</sup> March 2024
- VAWG Annual Planning meeting in mid-Feb
- Focus on Haringey staff domestic abuse policy in practice





Any questions?

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A silhouette of a woman's head in profile, facing left, set against a vibrant sunset sky with orange and yellow clouds. The woman's hair is styled in a bun. The overall mood is contemplative and serene.

# Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls

# NA VAWG ACTION PLAN

- ❖ We have spent time with women and girls across London to identify the places where we must improve safety, routinely directing police resources to these problems.
- ❖ We have worked with others to make festivals, events and night time venues safer for women, deploying officers to spot risks early.
- ❖ We are building bigger teams so that the officers who investigate domestic abuse and serious sexual offences are better equipped to do their jobs. When we have completed this work, over 500 more officers and staff will be working in public protection roles.
- ❖ We have charged 229 more cases of rape in the last 12 months compared to the previous year, as we increasingly target dangerous men. Our performance compared with other forces is significantly improved.
- ❖ We have developed new tools to identify people who pose a risk to women and girls and we have taken action by arresting and convicting them.
- ❖ Our response to stalking continues to improve; we have expanded the Stalking and Threat Assessment Centre, and significantly increased the number of Stalking Protection Orders: currently we have the highest volume of Stalking Protection Orders in place any police service in England and Wales, and the second highest per capita.
- ❖ Our detection rates for child abuse, including child sex abuse, are higher
- ❖ We have accepted our deep rooted problems in relation to culture and standards and we have shared progress on how we are removing those inside our organisation who pose a risk, but we know how much more work is needed before we are confident that our culture is right.
- ❖ We are investing in new ways to listen to victims' experiences and we will develop these to ensure we are recognising the voices of victim survivors of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), particularly minoritised victim survivors.



**Final draft of VAWG action plan introduced Dec 2023.**

## **Three Pillars:**

- **Pillar 1 – Building Trust and Confidence**
- **Pillar 2 – Relentless Pursuit of Perpetrators**
- **Pillar 3 – Safer Spaces**



## Pillar 1 – Building Trust and Confidence

### Commitment 1

We will work to eliminate police perpetrated domestic abuse and sexual offences and we will improve the effectiveness of our response to these crimes.

### Commitment 2

We will improve how we listen to those impacted by Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG).

### Commitment 3

We will demonstrably prioritise Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) by investing resources to improve capacity and capability

### Commitment 4

We will tackle sexism and misogyny in the Met.

### Commitment 5

We will look outside the Met for ways to improve our response to Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) and we will be innovative and precise; testing new approaches, learning what works and tackling gaps in our data.



## Pillar 2 – Relentless Pursuit of Perpetrators

We will do much more to identify and tackle the most dangerous and prolific perpetrators of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

We will make tackling VAWG perpetrators the job of the whole of the Met, understanding how we target central and local resources more effectively to reduce the harm they pose

We will improve our overall performance for bringing more VAWG perpetrators to justice and reducing repeat victimisation

We will increase our forensic intervention, contribution and speed in support of public protection operations





# Relentless pursuit of perpetrator projects

- **VAWG 100 project–**

The top 100 VAWG offenders identified. We employ an approach to mitigate the risk they pose by monitoring activities and arrest should there be any current criminal activity thus preventing them from targeting vulnerable members of society. Consider Achilles Heel tactics and apply all specialist covert tactics previously utilised on street gangs and Organised Crime Groups. Individuals and owned by new Proactive teams.

- **Op Dauntless –**

Repeat DA/DV offenders are targeted and monitored to protect the vulnerable. The project is aimed to ensure a consistently high quality service to victims and dealing swiftly and effectively with the perpetrators. Top cohort will be allocated to staff for responsibility and ownership.

- **Drive perpetrator panels-**

Works with high-harm perpetrators to reduce abuse and increase victim/survivor safety. It is being developed as part of a partnership between Respect, Safe Lives, and Social Finance in collaboration with PCCs, local authorities, and service providers.



# NA Wanted Offenders

Wanted Offenders- high volumes- currently 230 DA offenders currently wanted.

NA one of the best performing BCUs.

Recognise link between early arrest, victim support/safeguarding and positive investigative outcome. Also that Domestic Abuse poses greater risk of repeat and escalating offending compared to other crime types.

Manhunt – New Proactive Unit

Manhunt capability for suspects wanted for High risk, high harm and/or forensically live (sexual assaults).

Includes – conduct research on the offenders, visit their frequented places, liaise with external partners, use all tactics available to locate and arrest them.

Escalate to specialist crime teams where required.



**METROPOLITAN  
POLICE**



## Risk Management Unit (RMU)- Who are we and what do we do ?

A small dedicated team working within Public Protection

They have strong links to Partner Agencies working towards protecting vulnerable members of society from Domestic Abuse and preventing further abuse

They represent the MPS at multi agency meetings (including MARAC) to contribute to the safeguarding of victims and survivors of Domestic Abuse

They provide a key role in liaising with the Courts to obtain protective orders for those who need them.

# NA BCU Public Protection

## Risk Management Unit - What exactly do we deal with?

DVPO's – upon receipt of DVPN's we liaise with the Court and represent the MPS at Court hearings in order to obtain DVPO's

SPO's – we monitor Stalking Offences and support Officers in obtaining SPO's. We create the Court bundles, liaise with DLS and attend Court on behalf of the OIC.

MARAC's – we conduct all research required for cases to be heard at MARAC's and then go on to represent the MPS and Chair the conferences. We then liaise with OIC's regarding actions set by the Chair.

CLARE'S LAW DISCLOSURE'S – we action all Clare's Law requests whether these come via the online portal or other avenues. We provide research and make decisions around whether a disclosure should or should not be made. If a decision is made to make a disclosure, we will then make contact with the applicant and discuss the findings.



**METROPOLITAN  
POLICE**

NEW  
SCOTLAND  
YARD

# NA BCU Public Protection

Family Law Disclosures – we deal with requests for Police disclosure made by local authorities to the DLS Disclosure Team. This includes disclosure of Police material from both current and concluded criminal investigations.

TecSafe and panic alarms – we monitor and assist with TecSafe and panic alarms as well as offering training to Officers

Op Dauntless – we maintain/update briefing sheets containing details of Op Dauntless Nominals.

Non Molestation Orders – we process notifications re Non Molestation Orders, uploading them onto PNC and notifying PNC Bureau



**METROPOLITAN  
POLICE**



# Safer Neighbourhoods

## Approach to Tackling VAWG

### **Pillar 3 – Safer Spaces**



# Safer Spaces

## Commitment 9

Project  
Vigilant

Ask  
Angela

Op  
Rana

Walk  
&  
Talk

Op  
Nightingal  
e

Women's  
Night  
Safety  
Charter

# Walk and Talk Scheme

This MET Police initiative is where women and girls aged 18 years and over who are working or living in London can “Walk and Talk” with a female neighbourhood Policing Officer in order to share their thoughts on safety, and how to bring about positive changes. They can discuss their experiences and it’s an excellent way to voice any concerns that they may have.

6 x Walk & Talk’s to be conducted per month on BCU’s.  
In 2023 over 100 have been completed in NA BCU

Feedback from the public helps to identify areas of concerns, vulnerable areas of a ward so that these issues can try to be resolved in the long term.



# Project Vigilant

The aim of project vigilant is to prevent sexual offences carried out by perpetrators. This is done by proactively identifying sexual behaviour, and intervening to prevent this behaviour escalating into an offence.

It is an initiative that uses a combination of uniformed and specially trained plain clothed Officers to carry out patrols in hot spot areas of wards, in particular where there is a night time economy.

Pairs of plain clothed Officers (Spotters) will be deployed in hot spots to help identify individuals displaying unwanted sexual behaviour towards females. The Officers will pass this information discreetly to the uniformed intervention teams, and those Officers will engage with individuals before offences are committed to persuade them to disperse and leave the area.

5 x Project Vigilant Ops carried out in Wood Green N22, Bruce Grove N17 and Fore Street N18 From Jul – Dec 2023

Project vigilant tactics have been shown to reduce offending by 24% in hot spot areas of London Boroughs.



# Op Verona

Op Verona is a MET initiative whereby Officers in uniform patrol hot spot areas of wards where there are concerns for community safety, for example Sexual Behaviour, Robbery Offences Environmental issues etc.

Officers are targeting specified hot spot areas at peak times (2pm – Midnight) in hi viz uniform, paying visits to licenced premises venues, patrolling our parks/green space areas/busy high streets/night time economy areas, along with paying attention to the train/bus hub areas.

11 x Op Verona Patrols/Activities have been carried out in NA BCU from July – December 2023



# Street Safe

StreetSafe is a service that allows people to report safety concerns in public places anonymously.

The StreetSafe website [www.police.uk/streetsafe](http://www.police.uk/streetsafe) allows anyone to record areas where they don't feel safe. This will help Police and partner agencies help make the streets safer for everyone, particularly women and girls.

They may have felt unsafe due to environmental factors such as lack of street lighting, abandoned buildings, vandalism or being followed or verbally abused.

Their information could help Police and partner agencies to pinpoint problem areas, and make changes such as installing CCTV, Street lighting or introducing night time patrols.

StreetSafe is not for reporting crimes or incidents.



# Good News Stories

- Whilst Officers where carrying out Op Verona patrols in N18 they arrested a male for abusive and controlling behaviour towards a female. He was arrested in December 2023.
- Whilst Officers were carrying out Hi Viz patrols in and around the Fore Street N18 area, they recovered an Off weapon (baton) in a Robbery hot spot area.
- Stats confirm that there has been a 50% reduction in sexual offences reported to Police in Wood Green N22 since Ops were completed during July-September 2023. Stats were provided by our LIT team.
- Numerous engagement sessions carried out by the Officers on patrol, as lack of seeing Police on the beat was raised by local community members. The feedback of seeing additional Officers on foot engaging with school children, residents, commuters and the local businesses has gone down well, and was noted.
- Number of Walk & Talks carried out, and Officers have been raising awareness around Street Safe website, and actively encouraging members of public to use them if they have concerns they would like to highlight in their local area.
- CPN's and PND's have been issued
- Drug Seizures carried out



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# Community Engagement



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# Safer Spaces - Op GWEN

## Commitment 10

In person  
engagement

- Safe space to voice concerns that otherwise would not be reported

Concerns recorded

- Documented on our systems and fed into policing strategies and partners such as local authority

“You said, we did”

- Concerns are addressed through policing strategies, education or environmental changes to address the issues raised.

By virtue of paragraph(s) 1, 2, 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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