

NOTICE OF MEETING

FULL COUNCIL

Thursday, 14th March, 2024, 7.30 pm - Tottenham Town Hall, Town Hall Approach Road London N15 4RY (watch the live meeting [Here](#) and watch the recording [here](#))

Councillors: Anna Abela, Gina Adamou , Peray Ahmet, Ibrahim Ali, Kaushika Amin, Emily Arkell, Dawn Barnes, Nicola Bartlett, John Bevan, Barbara Blake, Mark Blake, Zena Brabazon, Cathy Brennan, Lester Buxton(Mayor), Dana Carlin, Liam Carroll, Luke Cawley-Harrison, Seema Chandwani, Lotte Collett, Pippa Connor, Eldridge Culverwell, Nick da Costa, Lucia das Neves, Isidoros Diakides, Erdal Dogan, George Dunstall, Sarah Elliott, Scott Emery, Ruth Gordon, Mark Grosskopf, Makbule Gunes, Mike Hakata, Holly Harrison-Mullane, Tammy Hymas, Emine Ibrahim, Marsha Isilar-Gosling, Thayahlan lyngkaran, Sue Jameson, Adam Jogee, Cressida Johnson, Anna Lawton, Ahmed Mahbub, Mary Mason, Khaled Moyeed, Sean O'Donovan, Felicia Opoku, Ajda Ovat, Sheila Peacock, Reg Rice, Alessandra Rossetti, Michelle Simmons-Safo, Anne Stennett, Joy Wallace, Elin Weston, Matt White, Sarah Williams and Alexandra Worrell

Quorum: 15

1. **FILMING AT MEETINGS**

Please note 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. **TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

3. TO ASK THE MAYOR TO CONSIDER THE ADMISSION OF ANY LATE ITEMS OF BUSINESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 100B OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

A member with a disclosable pecuniary interest or a prejudicial interest in a matter who attends a meeting of the authority at which the matter is considered:

- (i) must disclose the interest at the start of the meeting or when the interest becomes apparent, and
- (ii) may not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must withdraw from the meeting room.

A member who discloses at a meeting a disclosable pecuniary interest which is not registered in the Register of Members' Interests or the subject of a pending notification must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days of the disclosure.

Disclosable pecuniary interests, personal interests and prejudicial interests are defined at Paragraphs 5-7 and Appendix A of the Members' Code of Conduct

5. TO APPROVE AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 4TH OF MARCH 2024

To follow

6. TO RECEIVE SUCH COMMUNICATIONS AS THE MAYOR MAY LAY BEFORE THE COUNCIL

7. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (PAGES 1 - 4)

Designation of the Council's Section 151 Officer under the Local Government Act 1972.

Draft Council Calendar 2024/2025 –to follow.

8. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES

9. TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE FOLLOWING BODIES (PAGES 5 - 224)

- a) Audit Committee – Appointment of Independent Advisors to the Committee
- b) Cabinet - Adoption of the Community Safety Strategy - cover report to follow following Cabinet on the 12th of March 2024
- c) Overview and Scrutiny – Annual Report - To follow

- d) Standards Committee – To follow
This will contain recommendations on approval of the Member Allowances Scheme 2024/2025 and Changes to Council Standing Orders.

- 10. THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CARBON REPORT (PAGES 225 - 314)**
- 11. MAYORAL DEBATE: CELEBRATING HARINGEY THROUGH SPORT AND THE ARTS.**

Haringey has achieved great things in recent years in the sports and the arts: back to back London Youth Games for the first time ever, a fantastic music service that enables young people to learn musical instruments as well as fantastic performance venues like Bernie Grant Arts Centre and Jackson's Lane showcasing international talent.

The objective of the debate is to discuss the importance of extracurricular activities for young people and how supporting cultural provision provides positive experiences for young people.

- 12. TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS AND/OR PETITIONS AND, IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM**
- 13. TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, IF ANY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NOS. 9 & 10**

1. Cllr da Costa to Cllr Carlin

Reporting from Haringey Community Press has shown that the council is relying more and more on agency staff, with an increase of 12% between 2021/22 and 2022/23 meaning that more than a third of the workforce is on temporary contracts. Would you not agree that this over-reliance on agency workers, which the cabinet member has admittedly previously is worse than other comparable councils, is a huge waste of taxpayers' money?

2. Cllr Liam Carroll to Cllr Gordon

I was glad to visit some of our council house building projects around the Borough, see the quality of the new homes being built and to hear that we are on track to build 3000 council homes by 2031. Can you provide us with an update on the next steps of the programme?

3. Cllr Cawley-Harrison to Cllr Ahmet

Our enquiries recently resulted in an admission from the council that "we do not currently have an accurate up to date list of all commercial property owned by the Council", over a year since the independent property report flagged this as an issue, and the same report cited poor data management practices. If you can't get something as basic as a list of what the council owns right, how can residents have confidence that their taxes are being spent responsibly?

4. Cllr Johnson to Cllr Arkell

The council is bringing its leisure service back under democratic control later this year. Would you agree that direct control is the only way we can create a genuinely co-produced leisure service, one that is properly responsive to residents and reflects our diverse communities in Haringey?

5. Cllr Barnes to Cllr Williams

The council's performance on void properties means we are losing thousands of pounds in taxpayers' money every day, and vulnerable people are being denied permanent accommodation unnecessarily. What are you going to do to get a grip on this programme?

6. Cllr Sheila Peacock to Cllr Chandwani

Can you explain how the Household Support Fund impacts residents in Haringey?

14. TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING MOTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NO. 13

Motion F

Protecting Haringey's Libraries, and increasing library footfall and revenue

Proposer: Cllr Connor
Seconder: Cllr Rossetti

Council notes:

- The overwhelming opposition to library cuts submitted as responses to the 2024/25 budget consultation;
- That no libraries have been closed since 2010, and recognises that this leaves the borough in a better place than some neighbours. However, this cannot be used to deflect from the fact that the recent decision to cut hours will negatively impact Haringey's residents in a multitude of ways;
- That, despite opposition, Haringey Labour closed the mobile library service in Haringey in 2014, retaining only the housebound part of the service;
- Following a review in 2016, council announced plans that would have seen the closure of Highgate Library and Muswell Hill Library, but were forced to reverse the decision due to overwhelming public opposition;
- The significant capital investment in Haringey's libraries since 2018 to improve library buildings and facilities, with a target that the investment would increase library use, accessibility and footfall to library buildings;
- That cuts to council libraries are a political choice, not a financial necessity, and the proposed cuts for this year and beyond could have been avoided by approving the Liberal Democrat Amendment to the 2023/2024 budget;
- That the Director of Culture, Strategy and Engagement, and the Lead Cabinet Member for Libraries conceded at a Budget Scrutiny panel in December 2022 that the only two options explored in the options appraisal for libraries were the cuts as proposed, or the closure of some council libraries;

- The preliminary equalities assessment presented to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee predicted that cuts to libraries would have a negative impact on young people, older people, the disabled, parents of young children and those with the lowest socioeconomic status;
- That the cuts to council libraries are being carried out before an up to date library strategy has been published.

Council believes:

- Libraries are the only way that many children living in the borough have access to books, the only place for many of Haringey's young people to study to ensure that they can maximise their full potential in life;
- Libraries provide essential internet access for those without it, especially those that are jobseekers, elderly, or living in financial hardship;
- Libraries provide a warm and safe space for many residents that would otherwise not have one, and so help prevent loneliness and poor health;
- Libraries are an open-door arts and events venue, providing a vital community space for a large number of events and local groups at all hours;
- That instead of cuts and reduced hours of access, council should be searching for opportunities to expand the number of services which can be delivered from libraries in an effort to improve footfall and increase the number of library users in the borough;
- That libraries are being severely underutilised, particularly in regards to revenue-raising opportunities, and that there has been a lack of strategic direction in maximising existing spaces in council libraries and a lack of support provided to library staff from council, with one example of this being the sensory room in Hornsey Library which was installed in 2020, but then left unused until 2023 due to a lack of instructions being provided to library staff on how to use the space;
- That events taking place at some of our libraries such as the recent inaugural Crouch End Literary Festival demonstrates that with the correct strategy, and people in charge, events can bring in significant additional footfall and revenue, filling underutilised spaces already available within our libraries, however this should not be left solely to community groups and local organisations;
- That a library strategy should form a basis for the library service maximising footfall and putting libraries on a sustainable footing, highlighting a long-term plan for the service, and should not be used as a shield for cuts to the service.

Council resolves:

- To reverse any agreed reduction in library opening hours or services;
- To await the publication of the library strategy and review before any further decisions are made on the future of Haringey libraries;
- To ask Cabinet to commit to producing its long-promised library strategy within six months, through a process of co-production with residents and Friends groups as equal partners as part of production and oversight of the strategy. This partnership should first agree its terms of reference and have clear parameters of how the governance, financial strategy and future oversight of any new library strategy will be undertaken;

- To request that the Senior Manager with responsibility for the library service outlines their co-production strategy within the next 4 weeks and publicises this widely so concerned residents can get involved and help to find solutions;
- That a full Equalities Impact Assessment is completed prior to any changes the council might wish to make to library hours or budgets;
- That as part of council's library strategy, council considers wide-ranging options with a focus on increasing footfall and revenue in a manner that will increase library use, including but not limited to:
 - Incorporating "Libraries of Things" into existing buildings, in line with 2022 manifesto commitments from both the Haringey Labour Party and the Haringey Liberal Democrats;
 - Working with financial partners to introduce "Bank Hubs" into more libraries, with a greater range of services and more availability, helping to compensate for the loss of bank branches around the borough;
 - Investigating the commercial rental of space inside or outside of library buildings for parcel pickup points, such as Amazon/Evri Lockers;
 - Considering opportunities for community enterprises within library buildings such as hospitality that would provide a rent income stream whilst also providing additional community benefit and supporting the ethos of libraries;

Motion G

Celebrating Haringey Works and its work creating good jobs for residents

Proposer: Cllr Ruth Gordon

Seconder: Cllr Zena Brabazon

This council notes that:

- Haringey Council is committed to creating a fairer and greener local economy that builds on local creativity to harness Haringey's strengths;
- As the Council's free business recruitment service, Haringey Works liaises closely with businesses looking to recruit as well as individuals searching for employment;
- We are determined to increase the number of good job opportunities locally and support our business community to reach their full potential;
- Opportunity Haringey will allow us to build on the borough's economic strengths, address inequalities and take us another step closer to realising our ambition for a fairer and greener Haringey;
- As part of Opportunity Haringey, Haringey Works is highly effective at expanding residents' job opportunities and getting residents into or back into work;
- Haringey Works helps residents of Haringey into sustainable employment. We work closely with residents, partners and businesses to provide pathways into jobs across a broad range of sectors.

This council believes that:

- Decent, well-paid, and fulfilling work for our residents is a key to prosperity and wellbeing for residents, and vital for supporting Haringey's 12,000+ businesses;
- JobCentre Plus is not fit for purpose and dozens of different Government schemes since the 1970s have failed to tackle long-term and youth unemployment;
- Councils are ideally placed to understand the requirements of local employers and to create opportunities for skills and training to service the local economy;
- The UK government needs to properly fund local employment support services. Empowering Councils by devolving jobs and skills support services to local authorities would mean that they can apply their local knowledge to create good jobs, address skill shortages and provide training. An adequately funded service run locally can ensure that high standards are set for good sustainable job creation and career path development;
- Haringey Works is the ideal framework for a local-needs focused approach to finding employment for those who need it, and for responding to the recruitment and skills requirements of our diverse business community.

This council resolves to:

- Write to the Minister of State for Work and Pensions asking the Government to properly fund local employment services, and to consider a localised model, such as Haringey's, as a blueprint for an employment and skills framework.
- Write to the Shadow Minister for Work and Pensions to invite them to visit Haringey Works.

Ayshe Simsek, Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager
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Fiona Alderman
Head of Legal & Governance (Monitoring Officer)
George Meehan House, 294 High Road, Wood Green, N22 8JZ

Wednesday, 06 March 2024

Report for: Full Council 14 March 2024

Title: Designation of the Council's Section 151 Officer under the Local Government Act 1972

Report authorised by: Fiona Alderman, Assistant Director for Legal and Governance

Lead Officer: Ben Hunt, Head of Chief Executive's Office

Ward(s) affected: N/A

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 requires the Council to designate one of its officers with responsibility for the proper administration of its financial affairs. The Council's current designated Section 151 Officer, Jon Warlow, will leave the Council on 31 March 2024. Following a recruitment process the Council has appointed a new Director of Finance, Taryn Eves, who will start on 27 May 2024. Full Council took a decision to designate Taryn Eves as the new Section 151 Officer at Extraordinary Full Council meeting on 12 February 2024, taking effect from 27 May 2024.
- 1.2 This report seeks approval to designate Josephine Lyseight as Section 151 Officer in the intervening period, from 01 April 2024 to 26 May 2024. This is to enable the Council to fulfil this statutory responsibility.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

N/A

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 It is recommended that Full Council:
- 3.2 Designate the statutory role of Section 151 Officer to Josephine Lyseight for the period of 01 April to 26 May 2024.

4. Reasons for decision

This is a statutory requirement upon the Council.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 There is no alternative option, this is a statutory requirement.

6. Background information

6.1 Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 requires the Council to designate one of its officers with responsibility for the proper administration of its financial affairs.

6.2 The Full Council is responsible for the designation of the statutory powers of the Section 151 Officer.

6.3 For the period between the Council's current designated Section 151 Officer, Jon Warlow, leaving and the newly appointed Section 151 Officer, Taryn Eves, starting, the Council is asked to designate the statutory role of Section 151 officer to Josephine Lyseight. This will be for the period 01 April 2024 to 26 May 2024. Josephine is the council's Assistant Director for Finance and Deputy Section 151 Officer, and will take on additional responsibilities as Section 151 Officer during this period.

6.4 Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 requires the Council to ensure that one officer has the responsibility for the Council's financial affairs.

6.5 Article 11.01c – of the Constitution advises that the Council has to appoint officers to fulfil the statutory roles identified in Part 3, Section E, Section 3.

6.4 Section 151 Local Government Act 1972 states that the Council is required to 'make arrangements for the proper administration of their financial affairs and shall secure that one of their officers has responsibility for the administration of those affairs'. Section 113 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 requires the person to be a member of a specified accounting body, namely a professionally qualified accountant.

6.6 In accordance with section 114 Local Government Finance Act 1988, when the statutory section 151 officer is unable to act due to absence or illness, they are able to nominate someone to act on their behalf. This person should also be a professionally qualified accountant.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1 This is a key statutory officer post that will support the delivery of strategic outcomes.

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

Finance

There are no financial implications arising from this decision.

8.2 Legal

The legal and constitutional implications are set out in the body of the report.

8.3 Equalities

There are no equalities implications arising from this decision

9. Use of Appendices

9.1 None

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10.1 None

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REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE No. 2, 2023/24**FULL COUNCIL 14th of March 2024**

Chair: Councillor Erdal Dogan

Deputy Chair: Cllr Eldridge Culverwell

1. INTRODUCTION

The Full Council received a paper on 27 March 2023 setting out the need for the composition of an Audit Committee and subsequently agreed its membership and its Terms of Reference which included two non-voting independent advisors.

Following the establishment of an Audit Committee and addition of its terms of reference to the Constitution which requires the inclusion of two independent non – voting members on the Audit Committee, the role of independent members was widely advertised regionally in Haringey. The appointment panel consisted of the Head of Audit and Risk Management, the Director of Finance and the Head of Legal and Governance. The appointment was conducted in line with the Council's HR process, who supported the appointment process.

Suitable candidates who had applied were short listed and interviewed from June to September 2023. Following the completion of this exercise, the panel appointed two independent advisors, in line with the process set out in the Full Council paper from 27 March 2023. The Chair of the Audit Committee was consulted during the appointment process and updated on the progress of the recruitment.

In line with paragraph 2 of the Committee Procedure Rules contained in Part 4 of the Council's Constitution, the full Council is asked to approve the appointments and their allowance payment.

WE RECOMMEND

1. The appointment of the two independent non – voting advisors, Reene Deba and Reeyaz Jacobs a period of 4 years, backdated, commencing on 1 October 2023 and ending on 30 September 2027.
2. We recommend that each independent adviser receive an allowance of £1,250.00 per annum.

Report for: Audit Committee – 14 December 2023

Item number: 12

Title: Appointment of Non –Voting Independent Advisors to the Audit Committee

Report authorised by : Director of Finance

Lead Officer: Minesh Jani, Head of Audit and Risk Management
minesh.jani@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: N/A

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

2. In line with the Council’s Constitution, Committee Standing Orders, Paragraph 2, that the Council may resolve that non-voting members, assessors and advisers shall also be appointed to any such committee or other body, and shall hold office until the annual meeting in the year following their appointment or for so long as the Council deem appropriate, whichever is the earlier; and if they resolve to make such appointments, shall specify the number of appointments to be made and the functions in relation to the body that each person so appointed may exercise, the appointment of the two independent non-voting members requires a recommendation from the Audit Committee to Full Council for approval. The Full Council received a paper on 27 March 2023 (see attached Appendix 1), setting out the need for the composition of an Audit Committee and subsequently agreed its membership and its Terms of Reference which included two non-voting independent advisors.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 Not applicable.

3. Recommendations

3.1 The Audit Committee is asked to recommend to Full Council the appointment of the two independent non – voting advisors set out at paragraph 6.2 for a period of 4 years commencing on 1 October 2023 and ending on 30 September 2027.

3.2 The Audit Committee is asked to recommend to full Council that each independent adviser receive an allowance of £1,250.00 per annum.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1 CIPFA is the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and a UK-based international accountancy membership and standard-setting body. This is a global body dedicated to public financial management.

4.2 CIPFA believes that improving public services is the key to changing lives for the better and that good public financial management is central to achieving this ambition. CIPFA Guidance outlines that the Audit Committee should be an independent and to be effective, provide the following:

- Be independent of executive decision making and scrutiny;
- Able to provide objective oversight with sufficient importance in the authority so that its recommendations and opinions carry weight and have influence with the leadership team and those charged with governance;
- Have rights of access to and constructive engagement with other Committees/functions, for example scrutiny and service Committees, corporate risk management boards and other strategic Groups;
- Have rights to request reports and seek assurances from relevant officers;
- be of an appropriate size to operate as a cadre of experienced, trained Committee Members. Large Committees should be avoided;
- include at least two co-opted independent Members to provide appropriate technical expertise;
- meet regularly, at least four times a year, and have a clear policy on those items to be considered in private and those to be considered in public; and be able to meet privately and separately with the external auditor and with the head of internal audit.

4.3 The committee's purpose is to provide an independent and high-level focus on the adequacy of governance, risk and control arrangements. Its role in ensuring there is sufficient assurance over governance, risk and control gives greater confidence to all those charged with governance that those arrangements are effective. The committee has oversight of both internal and external audit, together with the financial and governance reports, helping to ensure there are adequate arrangements in place for both internal challenge and public accountability.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 Not applicable.

6. Background information

6.1 Following the establishment of an Audit Committee and addition of its terms of reference to the Constitution which requires the inclusion of two independent non – voting members on the Audit Committee, the role of independent members was widely advertised regionally in Haringey. The appointment panel consisted of the Head of Audit and Risk Management, the Director of Finance and the Head of Legal and Governance. The appointment was conducted in line with the Council's HR process, who supported the appointment process.

6.2 Suitable candidates who had applied where short listed and interviewed from June to September 2023. Following the completion of this exercise, the panel appointed two independent advisors, in line with the process set out in the Full Council paper from 27 March 2023. The Chair of the Audit Committee was consulted during the appointment process and updated on the progress of the recruitment.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1 The internal audit work makes a significant contribution to ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control throughout the Council, which covers all key Priority areas.

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

8.1 Finance and Procurement

The Allowance of the two non – voting independent advisors will be met from the Democratic Services and Scrutiny budget as noted at Full Council on the 27th of March full Council meeting.

8.2 Legal

The Head of Legal and Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report and notes that paragraph 2 of the Committee Procedure Rules contained in Part 4 of the Council's Constitution provides that "The Council may resolve that non-voting members, assessors and advisers shall also be appointed to any such committee or other body, and shall hold office until the annual meeting in the year following their appointment or for so long as the Council deem appropriate, whichever is the earlier; and if they resolve to make such appointments, shall specify the number of appointments to be made and the functions in relation to the body that each person so appointed may exercise.". Accordingly, if Audit Committee approves the recommendation in this report, Full Council shall be requested to approve the appointment of the independent members.

8.3 Equality

The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to:

- tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation;
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;
- foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

As contracted providers of Haringey Council, the internal audit contractor is required to demonstrate a strong commitment to equality and fairness in their actions and work practices, and adherence to the Equality Act 2010. Ensuring that the Council has effective internal audit and assurance arrangements in place will also assist the Council to use its available resources more effectively.

9. Use of Appendices

Full Council Agenda from 27 March 2023.

10. Background Papers

10.1 None.

REPORT OF STANDARDS COMMITTEE 01/2022/23**FULL COUNCIL 27 March 2023**

Chair: Councillor Opoku

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report arises from the Standards Committee meetings held on 4 October 2022, 24 January 2023 and 21 March 2023 and asks Full Council to consider the following:
- 1.2 To approve changes to the Council's Committee structure and resultant changes to the Constitution. This relates to:
- i. The deletion of:
 - Corporate Committee
 - Staffing and Remuneration Committee
 - ii. The establishment of:
 - Audit Committee
 - General Purposes Committee
 - Appointments Panel
 - Disciplinary, Grievance and Dismissal Panel

This is to take effect from the 2023/24 Municipal year.

- 1.3 To approve an update to Part 5 Section D of the Constitution, Decision Making protocol, to include consideration of climate change mitigation in decision making reports.
- 1.4 To revoke the Members' Allowances Scheme for 2022/23 as of 31 March 2023 and to approve a new Members' Allowances Scheme for the Municipal year 2023/24 to take effect from 1 April 2023.
- 1.5 To approve the continued appointment of the Independent Persons under section 28(7) of the Localism Act 2011 until June 2024.
- 1.6 The full recommendations for each item are included in this report and the attached appendices, some of which were considered at Standards Committee meetings and some detailing changes to the Constitution for approval.
- 2. Constitutional Changes and Committee Changes 2022/23 2023/24 - Establishment of an Audit Committee and General Purposes Committee and Update to part 5 Section D of the Constitution, Decision Making protocol, to include consideration of climate change mitigation in decision making reports**

- 2.1 On 21 March 2023 we considered a report setting out proposed changes to the Council's Committee Structure and resultant changes to the Constitution. The emphasis of the report was on meeting good governance requirements and ensuring that the non-executive functions were effectively assigned and also responded to recent changes in terms and conditions of statutory officers.
- 2.2 We noted that establishing a Committee which focused on Audit, independent of any executive council operations, would provide an independent and high-level focus on the adequacy of governance, risk and control arrangements, and give greater confidence to all those charged with governance that those arrangements would be effective. We discussed the following:
- The proposed 2 Independent Advisors and their appointment process. We noted that the Director of Finance, Head of Audit and Risk along with the Monitoring Officer would be part of the recruitment panel and the Chair of the Audit Committee would be consulted on the appointments. The recruitment process would start as soon as possible and it was hoped to attract local residents with the appropriate experience to be recruited by July 2023, if these Committee proposals were agreed. They would be non-voting and would not have a political affiliation. Their term of office was expected to be 4 years, and they would receive the same remuneration as the Independent Persons on Standards Committee.
 - The training of Audit Committee members and ensuring they had the skills needed to participate and making this mandatory requirement. We noted it was likely that training would take place before the first meeting in July and continue thereafter. *[Further Audit training dates have been added to the Council Calendar]*
 - The need for Audit Committee Members to be only part of the Audit Committee and not on scrutiny. It was clarified that the expectation was for Overview and Scrutiny members to not be a member of the Audit Committee, but that a Scrutiny Panel members [not the Chair] could participate in both Audit and Scrutiny Panel meetings. There was a concern raised about the democratic accountability of Audit Committee members if they were members of both Committees, but we noted the learning and preparation that would be involved in this Audit role.
 - The membership number of the Audit Committee was expected to be 7 plus 2 Independent Advisors. This was a proportionate number and the Committee would cover treasury management functions. These were areas concerning non-executive financial management and involved similar officers with linked expertise.
- 2.3 We considered information from the Constitution Working Group on the remaining powers for Corporate Committee which would be non-executive functions, including the legislation on non-executive functions set out in section Reg. 2 and Schedule 1 of the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 S.I. 2853 and the proposals for managing Director appointments, dismissals, disciplinarys and grievance to ensure the Council

met updated legislation related to statutory officers. We received updates to part 5 Section D of the Constitution, Decision Making protocol, to include consideration of climate change mitigation in decision making reports.

2.4 We discussed the following:

- The need to have Cabinet Members involved in Director and Statutory Officer Appointments, Dismissals, Disciplinary even though there was a right of Cabinet Members to call in a decision on the appointment of a Director. We were advised that this was a legislative requirement and there was no way around this.
- The request to have a separate Appointments body and a separate Disciplinary, Grievance and Dismissals body by the Constitution Working Group was noted
- The attendance reporting issues. Current arrangements meant that some Members of S&R were marked as having given apologies for special meetings which they could not attend as they had not been involved in the recruitment process and did not have a vote. Democratic services agreed to look into this matter and could mark S&R members as not required to attend.
- The current Staffing and Remuneration arrangements were referred to and compared to the proposals. It was proposed that the Leader of the Council chair these bodies, with the Chair of General Purposes Committee as Vice Chair of these bodies. In addition, the membership would comprise of a member from the GP Committee, a Cabinet Member, and a Member of the Opposition to ensure political proportionality.

2.5 We were advised at the meeting that late external legal advice had been received and indicated a legislative legal issue with establishing the Appointments body and Disciplinary, Grievance and Dismissals body as planned sub-Committees of the General Purposes Committee as it had been proposed that these Sub-Committees had a different membership to the parent Committee. Due to the Leader and Cabinet Member not being members of the GP Committee, it meant that they would not qualify to be a member of the Sub-Committees. However, they would be required to be a member of the Sub-Committees to meet legislative requirements. We noted that if the General Purposes Committee was expanded from 5 to 7 members to include the Leader and a Cabinet member, this would no longer be an issue. We had a discussion on this and indicated that General Purposes Committee should have a non-executive membership. We also noted that some Councils had these Appointments and Disciplinary bodies as Committees of the Council.

2.6 We noted that questions had been raised with the external legal advisor, shortly before the meeting, to understand if there could be a change in reference. This would be with the Sub Committee reference removed and instead the term 'Panel' used as a way forward and were awaiting a response.

- 2.7 We agreed the recommendations in the report, subject to clarification in the reports on whether the 2 bodies would be Sub-Committees or Panels. We agreed to provide a delegation to the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Chair [who would in turn consult with the Standards members] following urgent legal external legal advice being sought, to clarify the report and either amend the number of members on General Purposes from 5 to 7 to include the executive members and meet the requirements of the Sub Committee or amend the references to the Sub Committee and use the term 'Panel'.
- 2.8 We subsequently received legal advice that the Sub Committee membership should be drawn from the main Committee and this was a matter concerning the way delegations worked. According to legislation, Full Council delegates the function to a Committee and the Committee can only work within the terms of reference and membership approved by Full Council. If they wish to create a Sub-Committee then they are bound to the remit set by Council .Therefore, there would be a legal issue if the Council set up these bodies as Sub Committees of General Purposes with additional members who were not members of the main Committee and would mean that the bodies were not constituted properly.
- 2.9 Further to consultation, it was agreed to update the report and assign the Appointments body and Disciplinary, Grievance and Dismissals body as Committees of the Council, calling these bodies: The Appointments Panel and Disciplinary, Grievance and Dismissals Panel. This would allow the involvement of Leader to chair meetings and the Cabinet Member with responsibility for the portfolio area to be on this Committee to meet legislative requirements. We agreed the following to be added to the terms of reference to allow this body to have a working relationship with General Purposes Committee:
- Specify the membership in the Constitution: the Leader of the Council, Cabinet Member responsible for HR, Chair of General Purposes, Member of General Purposes Committee and member of the Opposition. This would still allow the substitution of members for meetings if required. However, we would clearly set out the potential substitutes (which would be Cabinet Members) within the Annual report on Committees and could include a note on this within the Terms of Reference.
 - Specify that the Leader of the Council would be Chair of these bodies, with the Chair of General Purposes as Vice-Chair.
 - The minutes of the Panels would be received by the General Purposes Committee, in keeping with their responsibility and oversight for staffing functions of the Council and this would be added to their Terms of Reference to make this clear.
 - These meetings would not be listed in the Council's calendar of meetings as they would take place on an ad hoc basis.

In addition, the administrative details proposed to be completed were:

- Adding information to the published Members Allowance scheme, in the SRA banding 1b, alongside the listing of chair of General Purposes, Vice chair of Appointments Board/Panel and Disciplinary, Grievance and Dismissals.

3. WE RECOMMEND

- 3.1 To agree the deletion of the Corporate Committee and Staffing Remuneration Committee from the Council's Committee Structure, with effect from the Annual General Meeting of the Council in May 2023.
- 3.2 To agree the establishment of an Audit Committee as an Ordinary Committee of the Council and to take effect from the Annual Meeting of the Council in May 2023.
- 3.3 To agree the establishment of a General Purposes Committee as an Ordinary Committee of the Council and to take effect on from the Annual Meeting of the Council in May 2023.
- 3.4 To agree the establishment of an Appointments Panel to take effect from the Annual Meeting of the Council in May 2023.
- 3.5 To agree the establishment of a Disciplinary Grievance and Dismissal Panel to take effect from the Annual Meeting of the Council in May 2023.
- 3.6 To agree the subsequent administrative changes to the Member Allowance Scheme with the Chair of General Purposes Committee allocated the SRA banding 1B for the Staffing and Remuneration Chair, noting that this position will also be listed as the Vice Chair of the Appointments Panel and the Disciplinary, Grievance and Dismissal Panel; the Audit Committee Chair would be allocated the SRA 1B for the Corporate Committee Chair.
- 3.7 To agree to update part 5 Section D of the Constitution to include consideration of climate change mitigation in decision making reports . This will be in line with the adopted policy position, set out in the Council's Climate Change Action Plan, and will require all key decision-making reports, to consider and report on whether or how the proposals delivers Climate Change Mitigation (reducing carbon and energy impacts) and Climate Change Adaptation (minimising the risks and impacts in a changing climate).
- 3.8 To agree the subsequent changes to the Council's Constitution set out Appendices 1.1 to 4.
- 3.9 To provide delegation to the Council's Monitoring Officer to update the subsequent required administrative and technical amendments (grammatical, formatting, and consistency) necessary to finalise the revised constitution for publication. To note that these will be reported up to the Annual Council meeting in May as part of the Monitoring Officer report and shown in track changes.

4. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES SCHEME 2023/24

- 4.1 We noted that the 2022 IRP report continued to recommend that the Basic Allowance should be updated in line with the Local Government Pay awards and overall recommendation was that the Basic Allowance can be up to £12,014. The report did not increase the bandings for Special Responsibility Allowances. However, there would be more detailed analysis of the demands and work patterns of councillors in the 2022/23 review.
- 4.2 The independent review of Members Allowance commissioned by the Committee in 2019/20 indicated that the Members Basic Allowance percentage increase be index linked to the local government officer pay percentage increase, capped at 2% to be reduced if a lesser percentage is agreed.
- 4.3 We discussed the Member's Allowance Scheme at the Standards meeting on 24 January 2023 and with our councillor colleagues and indicated that a 2% increase to the Basic Allowance for the 2023/24 municipal year was required. This was in alignment with the review completed in 2019/20 which indicated that the Members Basic Allowance percentage increase be index linked to the local government officer pay percentage increase, capped at 2% to be reduced if a lesser percentage is agreed. We considered that there had been a local government officer pay percentage increase, and we proposed that the current Basic Allowance be increased from £11,247 to £11,471.94 [rounded to 11,472] from the 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

5. WE RECOMMEND

- 5.1 Full Council revoke the Members' Allowances Scheme for 2022/23 as of 31 March 2023.
- 5.2 Full Council approve the new Members' Allowances Scheme for the Municipal year 2023/24, **as set out in Appendix 8.**

6. Appointment of Independent Persons - Standards Committee from 30 June 2023 – 29 June 2024

- 6.1 We considered the continued appointment of the Independent Persons under section 28(7) of the Localism Act 2011 to support the Standards Committee in relation to allegations that members or co-opted members have failed to comply with the Member's Code of Conduct, and to support the Disciplinary, Grievance and Dismissal Panel.
- 6.2 We considered the following issues, since previous consideration of this issue on 25 January 2022:
- The Localism Act had not yet been updated following the report on 'Standards in Public Life'

- The resource intensive recruitment process for appointing new independent persons at a time when there is focus needed on considering the key governance changes as a result of the insourcing of Homes for Haringey and other required changes to the Constitution.
- The current experienced contribution of the current Independent Persons.

6.3 We agreed to recommend not taking forward a recruitment process and continuing with the incumbent Independent Persons, recommending in March 2023 to extend the appointment of the current independent persons from the 30th of June 2023 to 29th of June 2024.

7. WE RECOMMEND

7.1 To approve the extended appointment of Lisa Klein as Independent Person, and Stephen Ross as secondary Independent Person under s28(7) of the Localism Act 2011 for a further period of 1 year commencing on 1st July 2023 and ending on 30 of June 2024;

7.2 To approve the allowance to be paid to the Independent Person, and Secondary Independent person at £1250.00 and £250.00 per annum respectively.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Standards Committee Report- including updated references to Appointments Panel and Disciplinary Grievance and Dismissal Panel in accordance with paragraph 2.9.

Appendix 1.1 Tracked Changes to Part Three section B responsibility for Functions - Full Council and Non executive bodies.

Appendix 2 Clean Version Part Three section B responsibility for Functions - Full Council and Non executive bodies.

Appendix 3 Tracked changes to part 5 Section D of the Constitution, Decision Making protocol.

Appendix 4 Clean Version to part 5 Section D of the Constitution, Decision Making protocol.

Appendix 5 – CIPFA Guidance on Audit Committees

Appendix 6 – Members Allowances Report to Standards 21 March 2023

Appendix 7 – Members Allowances 2023/24 track changes

Appendix 8 – Members Allowances 2023/24 Clean version

Appendix 9 – The Remuneration of Councillors in London 2022– report of the Independent Panel

Appendix 10 Independent Person Report

Report for: Cabinet 12 March 2024

Title: To seek Cabinet approval for the Hate Crime Strategy and for the Community Safety Strategy to be presented to Full Council for ratification in March 2024.

Report

authorised by: Barry Francis, Director of Environment & Neighbourhood

Lead Officer: Joe Benmore, IOM Strategic Lead
Joe.Benmore@haringey.gov.uk
Heather Hutchings, Strategic Lead - Community Safety (Hate Crime) Heather.Hutchings@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: ALL

**Report for Key/
Non-Key Decision:** Key

1. Describe the issue under consideration.

- 1.1. On the 7th February 2023 Cabinet gave approval to consult and engage with the public on the development of the Community Safety strategy and Hate Crime strategy.
- 1.2. The purpose of this report is to present the outcome of the consultation and request Cabinet to approve the Hate Crime Strategy and to request approval to present the Community Safety Strategy to Full Council on 14th March 2024.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1 I am delighted to commend to Cabinet, for approval, the Hate Crime Strategy and to present the Community Safety Strategy to Full Council. The objective of the Haringey Deal is to collaborate with our partners and communities in creating co-produced solutions to safe and secure environments where residents can lead fulfilling lives, free from the fear or experience of crime. Haringey Council is wholeheartedly committed to working alongside our police partners, public sector partners, voluntary and community organisations, and neighbouring boroughs to ensure the safety of all residents, businesses, and visitors within our diverse and vibrant borough.

- 2.2** In light of the geopolitical events that have directly affected and caused distress within our local communities, it has never been more important to recommit to the values of decency, respect, love and peace.
- 2.3** We are proud to share the resounding success of our consultation efforts with our vibrant communities, which yielded an impressive and heartening response of over 1000 contributions. This extensive engagement reflects the deep commitment of our residents and partners to shaping the future of Haringey.
- 2.4** We eagerly anticipate the opportunity to bring these co-produced strategies to life, knowing that the collective wisdom and perspectives of our community will play a pivotal role in making them effective and inclusive. Together, we are embarking on a journey to ensure that these strategies truly resonate with the needs and aspirations of our diverse and dynamic borough, fostering a safer and more inclusive Haringey for all.

3. Recommendations

That Cabinet:

- A) Take note of the contents of the evaluation report which provides an overview of the responses and the headline findings from the Community Safety and Hate Crime Strategy engagement consultations.
- B) Recommend that Full Council approve the Community Safety Strategy as part of the Council's Policy Framework.
- C) Approve the London Borough of Haringey's Hate Crime Strategy (2024-2027).
- D) Delegate authority to the Assistant Director of Safer Stronger Communities, after consultation with the Cabinet Member for Community Safety and Cohesion to make any minor amendments to the documents and to agree and publish an annual action plan.
- E) Notes that the Assistant Director of Safer Stronger Communities will bring a report to Cabinet to make any necessary amendments to the Hate Crime Strategy in the event that Full Council approves the Community Safety Strategy in a form that is incompatible with the Hate Crime Strategy as currently drafted.
- F) Note that the Climate Community Safety and Culture scrutiny Panel have no changes to the Community safety strategy and recommend Cabinet note their comments set out below at paragraph 13 in accordance with Part four Section E paragraph 2.2 of the Council's Constitution.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1** The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, requires that the Council establish a

Community Safety Strategy. As a collaborative document outlined in the Constitution and integrated into the Council's Policy Framework, the Crime and Disorder Reduction (community safety) Strategy, hereafter referred to as the "Community Safety Strategy," is reserved for ultimate approval by the full Council, subject to a recommendation made by the Cabinet.

- 4.2 The co-creation of a Hate Crime Strategy for Haringey aligns seamlessly with the Council's unwavering commitment to a zero-tolerance stance against any manifestation of hate and discrimination. Additionally, the issue of hate crime has been incorporated as a prominent theme within Haringey's Corporate Delivery Plan for 2023-2024.
- 4.3 The Community Safety Strategy will serve as the overarching framework encompassing key priorities in community safety, harmonised with vital council strategies and action plans including the Corporate Delivery Plan for 2023-2024, the Young People at Risk strategy for 2019-2029, and the proposed Hate Crime Strategy for 2024-2027.
- 4.4 Both the Hate Crime Strategy and the Community Safety Strategy are scheduled for publication in 2024.

5. Alternative options considered.

- 5.1 Not developing a Community Safety Strategy is not an option, as it is a legal requirement as highlighted in 4.1.
- 5.2 With regard to the development of the Hate Crime Strategy, the alternative option would be not to have a strategy. This is not recommended as it is recognised the most effective way to coordinate this work is to deliver an agreed set of ambitions under a structured partnership strategy with an adjoining annual action plan. In response to both strategies, without any agreed responsibility or monitoring by officers, including any formal Governance, would significantly increase the risk of the work dissipating and would not allow for the effective protection of victims.

6. Background information

- 6.1 The priorities in both the Hate Crime and Community Safety strategies have been developed following a Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment (2022) (See Appendix 4). This highlighted several key crime and community safety priority areas for Haringey.
- 6.2 The identified priorities were then used as the framework to begin a period of pre-consultation with our residents, businesses and communities. Pre-engagement was critical and aligned to the Haringey Deal and we were keen to hear about issues of crime and community safety that impacted upon their lives at the earliest possible stage.

6.3. Following the pre-engagement in December 2022 we were able to co-produce six Community Safety priorities and five Hate Crime objectives with our communities who identified these as being the issues that they would like both strategies to focus on.

6.3.1 Community Safety Priorities

- Violence and high harms
- Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
- Exploitation
- Increase in trust and confidence.
- Reducing reoffending
- Reducing victims of crime and ASB

6.3.2 Hate Crime Strategy Objectives

- Raise awareness of hate crime and incidents in Haringey
- Consult with residents and community groups to build our understanding of hate crime.
- Increase reporting of hate incidents
- Improve support for victims and witnesses of hate crime to enhance confidence and trust in the process.
- Adopt a multi-agency approach working with community safety partners.

6.4 In addition to the pre-engagement period that took place in December 2022, we also obtained feedback from residents, businesses, and stakeholders during the Wood Green Voices engagement that took place in November 2022. This is in addition to the feedback received following the Week of Action events that took place in Bruce Grove in October, and Wood Green in December 2022.

6.5 Following Cabinet approval in February 2023, and as part of the development of the Community Safety Strategy and Hate Crime Strategy, the Community Safety team undertook a 12-week period of formal consultation and engagement.

6.6 Formal public engagement began on Tuesday 30th May 2023 and concluded on Tuesday August 22, 2023. The consultation delivered a total of 1,045 responses over the 12-week period. This comprehensive engagement process employed a multifaceted approach, seamlessly blending digital and face-to-face interactions to enhance inclusivity and capture a diverse array of perspectives.

6.7 Co-production was the guiding principle from the outset, with the aim of ensuring that each strategy not only authentically represented the lived

experiences and voices of our communities, but also resulted in a strategy that genuinely aligned with the needs and concerns of Haringey's many diverse communities.

6.8 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.

6.9. The survey was divided into two parts, Part A concerning Community Safety 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, improved support for victims and witnesses of hate crime, increasing confidence in reporting of hate crime, engaging and listening to our communities to better understand the nature of hate crime, taking a multi-agency approach working alongside the police, CCTV, and ASB team to tackle hate crime.

6.10. Of the 1,045 responses received, 216 were collected through an online survey, see Appendix 6 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, which allowed for participants to have 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, and attended their partnership meetings and regular forums.

During these sessions, members of the community were invited to express their thoughts and ideas directly. Presentations to community groups facilitated 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, we were also keen to hear from Haringey Council staff who were also invited to participate in completing the survey.

6.11. For a comprehensive overview of the various groups engaged with during the public engagement process, please refer to Table A, (Evaluation Report-Appendix (1) which lists each group along with the number of participants.

- 6.12. A core focus of our outreach efforts throughout the engagement phase was to ensure representation from a wide spectrum of demographics, with a particular emphasis on amplifying the voices of seldom-contacted 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 to have due consideration of the needs, concerns and aspirations of different age groups.

- 6.13. Through an in-depth analysis of responses to the online survey, we have discerned recurring trends and prevalent narratives. These trends have been organised into six overarching themes, which are as follows:

- **Reporting, Including Barriers to Reporting:** This theme delved into the respondents' perspectives on reporting incidents and the obstacles they encounter in doing so. It shed light on the numerous personal and practical challenges individuals face when attempting to bring incidents to the attention of relevant authorities.
- **Trust and Confidence in Police and Council Services:** This theme explored the sentiments of trust and confidence that respondents hold towards the police and council services. This encompasses their perceptions of how effectively these entities respond to and address issues related to safety and community well-being.
- **Communication and Engagement with Residents:** The third theme centred on the communication strategies employed by authorities to engage with residents. It investigated the effectiveness of these approaches and whether they facilitated productive solution focussed dialogue between residents and the relevant agencies.
- **Raising Awareness of Crime Types and Definitions:** This theme tackled the respondents' awareness of different crime types and their understanding of crime definitions. It evaluated whether there is a need for enhanced awareness campaigns and co-ordinated/consistent responses in this regard.
- **Lived experiences:** This theme highlighted the personal accounts and lived experiences of the respondents. The questions asked, offered a platform for

individuals to express their own stories, reflecting on the various events, emotions, and lessons that have impacted their lives.

Please note however, as part of the VAWG engagement we also asked a number of free text questions that elicited personal and lived experiences from the respondents which identified a number of additional key themes related to VAWG. A full and detailed analysis of these themes can be accessed via Appendix (2).

- **Other, Including Ideas on Co-Production and Miscellaneous Comments:** In this broad category, we gathered miscellaneous comments and ideas, including suggestions for collaborative efforts (co-production), innovative solutions, and any additional remarks or insights shared by respondents.

6.14. For detailed analysis, please refer to the full Evaluation Report which is appended as Appendix 1.

7. Contribution to the Corporate Delivery Plan 2023-2024

7.1 Our vision for our residents and local businesses in Haringey in respect to Community Safety and Hate Crime is summarised in the below priorities from the Haringey Labour Party Manifesto 2022 – 2026:

- **Safer Borough**

It is important that we all feel safe on the streets of Haringey and in our homes. That is the minimum requirement of a good society.

Living and working in areas where anti-social behaviour is rife can have a devastating effect on communities and individual lives. Every Haringey resident has the right to enjoy their local area in comfort and safety.

- **A Culturally Rich Borough:**

Haringey is a welcoming borough for everyone who wants to live and work here.

8. Carbon and Climate Change

Not Applicable

9. Statutory Officers comments (Director of Finance (procurement), Head of Legal and Governance, Equalities)

Not Applicable

10. Finance

- 10.1** This report is for Cabinet to approve the recommendations as set out in para 2 of this report. There are no direct financial implications arising from the strategy. The financial impact from subsidiary plans and commissioning decisions will be assessed individually as they arise.

11. Procurement

- 11.1** There are no direct procurement decisions arising from the strategy. Subsidiary plans and commissioning decisions will be assessed individually as they arise.

12. Head of Legal & Governance

- 12.1** The Assistant Director for Legal and Governance has been consulted in the drafting of this report.
- 12.2** Sections 5 and 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended, require local authorities, in partnership with the Police and other members of the Community Safety Partnership, to formulate and implement a Community Safety Strategy for their area. The strategy sets out how the partnership will (i) reduce crime and disorder, including antisocial behaviour and other detrimental behaviour, (ii) combat the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances, (iii) reduce reoffending (iv) prevent people from becoming involved in serious violence and (v) reduce instances of serious violence.
- 12.3** The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 (“the Regulations”) require the Council to consult with persons who represent the interests of as many groups of persons within the area as is reasonable, and persons who represent the interests of groups or persons within the area likely to be particularly affected by the implementation of the strategy. The engagement arrangements must include at least one public meeting.
- 12.4** The principles that guide any lawful consultation are that (i) it has to be at a time when proposals are still at a formative stage, (ii) the Council has to give sufficient reasons for any proposal to permit an intelligent consideration and response, (iii) adequate time has to be given for consideration and response, and (iv) the product of consultation has to be conscientiously taken into account in finalising and approving the Strategy. The strategies were approved for consultation by Cabinet at its February 2023 meeting.

- 12.5 The consultation process for both strategies complied with the Regulations and the guiding principles.
- 12.6 The Community Safety Strategy attached at Appendix 4 and the strategy for tackling Hate Crime attached at Appendix 3 comply with Sections 5 and 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 & Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 (“the Regulations”).
- 12.7 In accordance with the Local Government (Functions and Responsibilities) Regulations 2000, the Community Safety Strategy cannot be approved solely by the Executive but requires final approval by Full Council. Article 4.01 of the constitution reserves approval of the Community Safety Strategy to Full Council. The Hate Crime Strategy does not require Full Council approval and may be adopted by Cabinet.
- 12.8 The Assistant Director for Legal and Governance sees no legal reason why Cabinet should not adopt the recommendations at section 3 in this report.

13 Climate, Community Safety and Culture Scrutiny:

At the Climate, Community Safety and Culture scrutiny meeting held on 27th February 2024 comments were made in relation to the Community Safety and Hate Crime Strategies as follows:

- 13.1.1 The Hate Crime strategy was welcomed but concerns expressed about boosting reporting in communities with low engagement. Information was shared on successful initiatives and the Panel urged similar strategies to be replicated elsewhere.
- 13.1.2 The role of councillors in advocating for reporting and ongoing efforts to enhance effectiveness. The strategy’s adaptability was noted and the importance of reporting for securing funding and the need to continue challenging stereotypes was highlighted.
- 13.1.3 There were concerns raised about unequal treatment of hate crimes by police sections the need to build confidence in reporting.
- 13.1.4 The Council’s role as a critical friend was noted and advocating for open engagement.

13.1.5 The Panel noted that there would be an annually reviewed action plan which will be monitored by Community Safety Partnership Board.

13.1.6 There was discussion about police visibility and effectiveness in addressing recurring crime in hotspot areas. Council officers' communication role was noted, along with the need for adequate police resources and the need to have measures in place to ensure the police were held accountable in the implementation of the "New Met for London plan" to restore neighbourhood policing. The Panel noted community leaders' role in informing and holding the police accountable.

14. Equality

14.1 The council has a Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:

14.1.1 Eliminate discrimination, harassment, and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act

14.1.2 Advance equality of opportunity between people who share protected characteristics and people who do not

14.1.3 Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

14.2 The three parts of the duty apply to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty.

14.3 Although it is not enforced in legislation as a protected characteristic, Haringey Council treats socioeconomic status as a local protected characteristic.

14.4 A full Equalities Impact Assessment has been undertaken in relation to both the Hate Crime and Community Safety Strategies and can be found at Appendix- (6) and (7)

14.5 In summary, the Hate Crime and Community Safety Strategies have identified certain groups with protected characteristics who may be disproportionately impacted by hate crime or unsafe spaces, discrimination or and violence in our communities like religious and ethnic minorities, LGBTQ+ residents, the elderly and women. Equally, through extensive consultations with stakeholders, we have identified groups with protected

characteristics who may be disproportionately impacted through enforcement action like young black males. In seeking to increase awareness about the issues, improve reporting rates, improve support for victims and adopting a multi-agency approach, the Strategies seek to positively impact all communities through protecting those who are vulnerable to discrimination and harassment, promoting good relations between communities and improving equality of opportunity for those residents with protected characteristics and those who do not share them.

14.6 Our formal consultations were conducted between 30th May and 22nd August 2023 and involved events across various community groups and organisations in the borough, alongside statutory partners. We made our best efforts to reach and engage seldom heard voices in Haringey, especially those who have a history of systemic marginalisation and deprivation. Some examples of these groups included carers groups, older people groups, LGBTQ+ groups, Learning disability groups, Women and young people groups. Our strategy was based on the extensive feedback we received through consultation as well as analysis of publicly available data sources, which allowed us to provide plans of action that direct resources based on incidence and urgency.

14.7 The Strategies seek to explore programs of action based on the identified priorities and objectives. Action plans which will be reviewed annually by the Community Safety Partnership Board will be developed, and we will continue to seek feedback from communities to monitor the equalities impact and effectiveness of our interventions.

15. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 – Community Safety & Hate Crime Strategy- Evaluation Report
Appendix 2 – Draft Hate Crime Strategy
Appendix 3 – Draft Community Safety Strategy
Appendix 4 – Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment (2022)
Appendix 5 – Community Safety & Hate Crime Strategy-Consultation document
Appendix 6 – Equalities Impact Assessment- Hate Crime Strategy
Appendix 7 – Equalities Impact Assessment- Community Safety Strategy

16. Background Papers

None

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Feedback report for the draft Community Safety Strategy and Hate Crime Strategy

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1. Background to the consultation

In February 2023, Cabinet approved a request for formal consultation to take place to engage with and obtain feedback on the Community Safety strategy and Hate Crime strategy. The Community Safety team then undertook a 12-week consultation and engagement process which began on Tuesday 30th 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 two 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 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

2. Introduction and context

The Community Safety Strategy sets out an ambitious plan to tackle the most pressing issues in our borough including serious violence, violence against women and girls, exploitation, anti-social behaviour, and reoffending, while building public confidence in public services.

The Hate Crime Strategy reflects the council's commitment to create an environment where any form of hate is not tolerated, but challenged, reported, and dealt with appropriately. Sending out a clear message that there is no place for hate in Haringey, not now, not ever.

Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council is required to put in place a Community Safety Strategy. As a partnership document listed in the Constitution as part of the Council's Policy Framework, the Crime and Disorder Reduction (community safety) Strategy ("Community Safety Strategy") is reserved for final approval by full Council subject to recommendation by Cabinet. The co-production of a Hate Crime Strategy for Haringey runs in congruence with applying a zero-tolerance approach to any form of hate and discrimination. Alongside this, hate crime is included as a key theme in Haringey's Corporate Delivery Plan 2023.

The key priorities in the community safety strategy are:

1. Violence and high harm crimes- (including serious youth violence, online abuse, stalking and harassment)
2. Violence against women and girls
3. Exploitation (including child sexual exploitation, child criminal exploitation, County Lines, trafficking, Hate Crime, extremism and modern slavery)
4. Improving Public confidence
5. Reducing victims of crime and anti-social behaviour
6. Reducing Reoffending

The key objectives in the Hate crime safety strategy are:

1. Raise awareness of hate crime and incidents in Haringey
2. Consult with residents and community groups to build our understanding of hate crime.
3. Increase reporting of hate incidents
4. Improve support for victims and witnesses of hate crime to enhance confidence and trust in the process.
5. Adopt a multi-agency approach working with community safety partners.

The priorities in both strategies were developed following extensive pre-engagement with residents, business and stakeholders who informed the priorities. Engagement included:

- Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment 2022-23
- Pre-engagement on the priorities of the strategy which took place between 5th-18th December 2022.
- Feedback from residents, businesses, and stakeholders during the Wood Green Voices engagement that took place in November 2022.

Part A)

Analysis from quantitative data

172 residents of Haringey responded to this survey, alongside 26 people who worked in the borough but did not live. 8 businesses responded and 3 respondents selected other.

142 of the respondents had been living in Haringey for over 5 years and 12 have been living in the borough for between 3-5 years. A number of our residents were newer to the borough with 13 who have lived between 1-2 years, 5 who have lived here between 5 months- 1 year and 6 who have lived here less than 6 months.

We asked respondents to name what themes were important to them. The most popular was *“Violence and high harm crimes”* which was voted 1st choice 61% of the time. The 2nd most common was *Violence against women and girls (VAWG)*. Following that was *“Exploitation”* followed by *“Reducing victims of crime and anti-social behaviour”* and then *“Improving public confidence.”* The least popular selection was *“Reducing offending and reoffending.”*

44 of those who responded to the survey have been a victim of violent crime whereas 162 respondents hadn't. 3 people preferred not to say. Out of the 44 who had reported it to the police, 20 found it easy to report and 24 didn't.

For this, 23 people suggested it was a lack of confidence that something would get done. 11 people worried that the incident wouldn't be taken seriously. 5 people felt there was a lack of evidence, 5 were unaware of services that could help, and another 5 people wouldn't report an issue like the one they were involved in. 14 people selected “other”.

When looking at what was the most important way for the council to work with the community the most popular option was *“Police/Council visibility on the street”*. In 2nd place was *“Working more closely with communities to tackle gang related violence”*. In 3rd and 4th place, there was *“Working with partners, such as police, drugs services, mental health to deliver projects in the community and prisons that tackle violence”* and *“Regular engagement with the community to listen to local concerns and understand the drivers and links to violence i.e. drug dealing, anti-social behaviour and the impact of mental health and addiction”*. 5th and 6th place were *“Raising awareness and education around the impact of violence in schools and community settings”*. *“Improving support available to all of those impacted by violence in the community.”* In last place, was *“providing information on different ways to report violence.”*

96 people have experienced a VAWG crime. 31 of those have reported a VAWG crime to the police whilst 31 didn't.

When asked where to rank actions that the council could take to prevent VAWG in Haringey. The most popular were:

- 1) Educating men and Boys (122)
- 2) Increasing safety tools in public to keep women safe at night (103)
- 3) Raising awareness of VAWG (72)
- 4) Address widespread culture of hatred, dislike, or prejudice against women (64)
- 5) Working with partners to bring VAWG offenders to justice (55)

How can we improve communication about Haringey's support services for individuals affected by VAWG. The most popular were contacting people through social media (**165 responses**), The council website (**137**) and via email (**76**)

47 respondents have received online abuse whereas **153** people haven't.

100 respondents confirmed they had either had a personal experience or witnessed a type of VAWG.

180 responses rated their understanding of the term "exploitation" as either good or very good. **5** respondents suggested it was either poor or they had no understanding.

83 respondents are very concerned about exploitation happening in their area and **94** people are slightly concerned about it. **3** people suggested they have no concerns about it. **94** people know how to report exploitation, whereas **113** people don't.

Raising awareness of exploitation was the key thing people thought was important tackling exploitation with increasing awareness as the second. In Third place there was engaging with residents and community groups.

In terms of methodology, education in schools was valued as the route we should take with working with parents and communities to raise awareness in second place and working with partnerships in 2nd.

We asked how confident respondents would be with certain areas of focus out of 10. For "Trust," the average score was **5.65**, for less crime, it was **5.79**. Higher standards received an average score of **6.29**.

The term "*I am confident that the council deals with issues of crime and anti-social behaviour effectively*" received **4.29** out of 10 for agreement. The term "*I have trust and confidence in the police*" received **4.51** out of 10 for agreement. "*I am satisfied with the response I receive when I report a crime or incident of anti-social behaviour*" received an average of **4.20** out of 10.

Most people who were not satisfied or confident selected "*I didn't feel my report was being taken seriously*" (**40** people chose that), "*I didn't receive the expected level of communication from an appropriate agency*" (**32**) or I didn't receive a positive outcome.

When asked what other things would help to improve trust and confidence, the most popular choices were

- 1) Working with the police to encourage more visible neighbourhood policing on the streets.
- 2) Working with communities to find solutions.
- 3) Regular case updates from the relevant agencies involved.

122 respondents said they had been a victim of anti-social behaviour. **67** people said they hadn't. **19** people were unsure.

Of those who had, **41** said they had found it easy to report and **64** said they had not found it easy.

When asked "If not, why not" the most popular reasons selected were

- 1) Lack of confidence that something would get done (**53** people selected this)

- 2) Worry that the incident wouldn't be taken seriously (30)
- 3) I wouldn't have reported incidents like this to the police or council (16)

54 people responded that we were not happy with the contact they received from the council. 23 said that they were.

When asked about the most important ways to support victims of anti-social behaviour the most popular selections were

- 1) Having a clear expectation on what you can expect from us when you have experienced crime and anti-social behaviour.
- 2) Dedicated victim's workers to offer 1-2-1 support.
- 3) Dedicated reporting hotlines or email mechanisms

Respondents were asked about how much they agreed with certain statements regarding reoffending.

66.7% of respondents strongly agreed that we should be working with partners to help offenders address any addiction and health needs. 63.6% strongly agreed that We should be working with criminal justice agencies such as prison and probation services to ensure that offenders are engaged in education and training opportunities whilst in custody and in the community.

63 of our respondents said they had been affected by hate crime, whilst 126 respondents said they hadn't. 15 were unsure.

When asked which type of hate crime people had suffered, racism was the main issue with 37 respondents saying they had suffered it. Homophobia was the second most prevalent with 13 respondents saying they had suffered it and 11 people suffered it due to a disability. 15 respondents suffered either islamophobia or antisemitism.

The most common incidents were verbal abuse in 35 cases mentioned, harassment or threats (13) and physical assault (10).

33 of the incidents cited happened on the street, 10 incidents happened around the home and 7 happened on public transport.

31 respondents said they feel at risk of being targeted by hate crime. 99 respondents said they didn't and 26 people were unsure.

75 respondents feel as though there is more hate crime now than 10 years ago whilst 18 respondents suggested there was less. 30 people said it was about the same and 47 didn't know.

Regarding dealing with hate crime, respondents were asked which objectives were most important to them. They ranked as below in overall importance.

- 1) Improving support for victims and witnesses
- 2) Multi agency working with police, ASB team, CCTV and other partners.
- 3) To increase reporting of hate crime
- 4) Engaging with community groups

- 5) Raising awareness of hate crime

66 respondents would appreciate more information relating to hate crime.

When asked what the council's focus should be when communicating with residents on hate crime, the top 4 answers were

- 1) Signposting audiences to on how to report hate crime and get support for victims.
- 2) Raising awareness of how agencies and community groups are collaborating to tackle hate crime.
- 3) Offering advice/guidance on all forms of hate crime
- 4) Factual/statistical regarding hate crime trends

When asked which channels residents would like to receive communication from the council, newsletters such as Haringey people were the most popular followed by social media and then email.

When asked what type of support was most important for communicating about hate crime, the most popular were 3 choices were

- 1) Enforcement measures for those who commit hate crime.
- 2) The ability to report 24/7 with a dedicated app.
- 3) Face to face listening and support from council staff and partners.

29 respondents have reported a hate crime, 166 haven't with 5 residents who were unsure.

For those who have been a victim, The main reasons for not reporting were a lack of faith something would be done (21 responses), They didn't recognize it as a hate crime at the time (11) a lack of evidence (7).

The main types of crimes not reported were around racism (26), homophobia (7) and disability (7).

For those who did report, these where mostly reported to the police with 21 responses who said they did. 9 responses said it was another body, 2 said charity organisation and 1 said faith setting.

152 respondents believe a 24-hour reporting line or app would help them report hate crime. 37 respondents said it wouldn't.

The three main issues around engaging with the community surrounding hate crime that people thought were most interesting were.

- 1) Work that aims to increase public trust and confidence in reporting hate crime.
- 2) Keeping residents well informed on plans or tackling hate crime and supporting victims.
- 3) Visiting faith and community groups to listen to concerns, aim to understand drivers and to promote the reporting of hate crime.

60% of respondents strongly agreed that we should be working with CCTV and enforcement officers to support the police in gathering evidence, tackling hate, and prosecuting offenders. 53.1% agreed that we should work with the police to monitor hate crime statistics to ensure

that patterns are identified and dealt with appropriately. 43% strongly agreed that providing hate crime training to council staff will help towards responding to hate crime incidents in a timely, and effective manner.

Part B)

Analysis of key themes from respondents to the on-line survey

Through an in-depth analysis of responses to the online survey, we have discerned recurring trends and prevalent narratives. These trends have been organised into six overarching themes, which are as follows:

1. **Reporting, Including Barriers to Reporting:** This theme delves into the respondents' perspectives on reporting incidents and the obstacles they encounter in doing so. It sheds light on the challenges individuals face when attempting to bring incidents to the attention of relevant authorities.
2. **Trust and Confidence in Police and Council Services:** Within this theme, we explore the sentiments of trust and confidence that respondents hold towards the police and council services. This encompasses their perceptions of how effectively these entities address issues related to safety and community well-being.
3. **Communication and Engagement with Residents:** The third theme centres around the communication strategies employed by authorities to engage with residents. It investigates the effectiveness of these approaches and whether they facilitate productive dialogues between residents and the relevant agencies.
4. **Raising Awareness of Crime Types and Definitions:** This theme tackles the respondents' awareness of different crime types and their understanding of crime definitions. It evaluates whether there is a need for enhanced awareness campaigns and clarifications in this regard.
5. **Lived experiences:** this theme highlights the personal accounts or experiences of the respondents. The questions asked, offered a platform for individuals to express their own stories, reflecting on the various events, emotions, and lessons that have impacted their lives.

Please note however, as part of the VAWG engagement we also asked a number of free text questions that elicited personal and lived experiences from the respondents which identified a number of additional key themes related to VAWG. A full detailed analysis of these themes can be accessed via Appendix 1.

6. **Other, Including Ideas on Co-Production and Miscellaneous Comments:** In this broad category, we gather miscellaneous comments and ideas, including suggestions for collaborative efforts (co-production), innovative solutions, and any additional remarks or insights shared by respondents.

Below, is a comprehensive summary of each theme, presenting an overview of the prevailing sentiments, concerns and ideas expressed by the respondents within each category.

1. Reporting and barriers to reporting.

In the section regarding violent crimes, there were a number of reasons for people stating why they didn't report crimes of this nature when they had been a victim of or had witnessed a violent crime.

A large number of respondents simply quoted that they didn't have "faith in the system." The feedback shows that in practice, this has led to concerns that their responses wouldn't be taken seriously, investigated in a proper nature or one that would deem it worthwhile for them to respond.

A frequent reason stated was that people did not believe anything would come out of it. This had a wide range of issues, concerning lack of evidence, not wanting to enter into a situation where it was their word against the perpetrator and in addition, police underfunding. It was stated a couple of times in the comments that the sheer number of times that lower-level incidents occur has promoted them to not report.

There is a concern over the validity in reporting certain crimes which may be seen as less serious. Similar to other comments, some of these statements also reported a lack of faith that the police would take these perceived 'lower level' crimes seriously.

Some respondents said that they had not reported crimes because they lacked confidence that the police would protect them, as women, and compared the priority afforded to women's safety unfavourably to other groups.

Respondents also highlighted that people will not choose to report to the police due to institutional hostility and discrimination against marginalised groups and the police seen as the perpetrators of aggression and hostility.

A number of respondents stated that they didn't either know how to report these crimes or even which crimes should be reported in which way. In some cases, this has been down to the victim being a minor at the time. *Not understanding how to report a crime is a recurring theme throughout responses and raises questions around 'doing more' in this space.*

In certain cases, in particular hate incidents that take place on the street, people reported that the small timescale an attack can take place in, described as "in passing" has proved a burden with the likelihood being felt that the attacker would have been far from the scene by the time the police have arrived. This also led to a lack of confidence in the victim's ability to provide usable evidence such as a useful description of the attacker. *This may tell us that the victims of such attacks, feel they hold the burden or responsibility in providing the evidence for investigation, and therefore are less likely to report or talk about the incident if they do not have this information.*

A number of responses cited concerns about the "time and energy" that was needed to report a crime, often to no outcome.

For some, they either dealt with it themselves or reported it to others such as work colleagues or community leaders.

In some cases, attacks felt like normal behaviour, not being widely recognised at the time as crimes.

There were a number of cases, who didn't report the incident due to the consequences for the attacker. This was prevalent in reported domestic violence cases where the relationship still existed post-attack, however, one respondent describing being "gaslighted" and under coercive control which led to them believing it was their fault.

And in some cases, respondents described the emotional impact preventing them from reporting the incident. In some cases, it was the shame of relaying the incident that had prevented people. Some have described a feeling of “hopelessness” and a want to “hide away.”

A common response reported the difficulty of reporting at the time of when the incident happened and described the impact of the incident leading to them not actually believing themselves or having faith that they were wrong. Others talked about the shame leading from the incident and the potential stigma being attached to them as a reason not to report it.

It was understood that there is a lack of current options to report online abuse such as misogyny.

There were also suggestions to focus, rather than on the impacts of the victim, on the consequences of the perpetrator. One respondent commented on this adding that it “It must be seen that reporting the abuse (forcing the victim to re-live it), is worth it.”

Some respondents felt that this was unnecessary suggesting that the public are already aware of the process and that the hurdles to reporting are issues such as faith in the system. There were also respondents who didn’t feel it was the role of council, in some cases this was down to them believing that responsibility lay with central government or the police and in other cases it was down to a lack of faith that the council had the right skills or resources to run any campaign on the matter.

A number of respondents voiced concerns over the underreporting of hate crime from various minority groups and the need to ensure people have a wider range of options to turn to when faced with an emergency or crisis situation.

Generally, respondents agreed that offering easy and accessible reporting via online/app or community groups would encourage reporting hate crime and community safety crimes.

2. Trust and confidence

A large number of respondents simply quoted that they didn’t have “faith in the system.” The feedback shows that in practice, this has led to concerns that their responses wouldn’t be taken seriously, investigated in a proper nature or one that would deem it worthwhile for them to respond.

One comment simply suggested they felt that “women were not believed in the system” and another said felt that “The police don’t care about women.” There was also a comment following up suggesting that the “system needs an overhaul.” There was one respondent who felt that “police involvement could make it worse.”

Confidence in reporting was hindered by a wide range of issues, concerning lack of evidence, not wanting to enter into a situation where it was their word against the perpetrator. It was stated a couple of times in the comments that the sheer number of times that lower-level incidents occur has promoted them to not report.

There is a concern over the validity in reporting certain crimes which may be seen as less serious. Some of these statements also reported a lack of faith that the police would take it seriously.

Some respondents felt that this was unnecessary suggesting that the public are already aware of the process and that the hurdles to reporting are issues such as faith in the system.

There were also respondents who didn't feel it was the role of council, in some cases this was down to them believing that responsibility lay with central government or the police and in other cases it was down to a lack of faith that the council had the right skills or resources to run any campaign on the matter.

There were concerns raised about faith in the police to protect women. This was due to the perception that police prioritise the trans community ahead of women.

Some respondents felt in order to build trust the council needed to raise awareness of women's rights and acknowledge women as a biological class.

Some residents had concerns over the council's affiliation with certain interest groups, because of their organisational positions relating to sex and gender identity and their perceived implications for women and same sex attracted people.

There were a number of different suggestions to help support trust. A number of residents highlighted the need for the council to "make crime and ASB a priority" and have the appearance of "effectiveness" from the council. This included calls for cleaner streets, better lighting, more litter bins, and prompt removal of graffiti. One resident advised that the council need to consider that all issues regardless of size should look to be dealt with promptly.

A large number of respondents called for the council to be "pro-active," acting on problems arising. There was also a number of suggestions for the council to be more visible both in getting involved in the community and also showing the public how they fix problems.

A suggestion of the council taking an attitude of trying out new community strategies and reversing them if they fail. There was also a suggestion that the council should listen to Black men for advice.

There was also a number of alternative options to criminal justice highlighted for example, restorative justice. Trying out transformative initiative would help to build trust and confidence, putting the voice of the victim at the forefront.

There was also a suggestion of accountability in the police and council and that staff were "never held accountable for their misconduct, incompetence, and abuse."

There was also a call to focus on issues such as ASB, particularly targeting areas which were most impacted by it. One respondent, when describing the council's attitude to dealing with ASB, pleaded for them to "Show us you care about us" and to "stop passing the buck."

There was a call on the council to provide advice on how to report issues to the council and when to report issues to the police as well as a greater emphasis on provision for community services and less emphasis on revenue sources.

There was criticism for the council's housing team not attending meetings and "hiding from accountability."

A number of respondents spoke about transparency, including on spending as well as calling on the council to "be honest about the problems."

One respondent was unhappy as the police did not attend a dangerous incident. One respondent felt the council and the police "pass the buck" to each other.

A number of respondents described cases which were not followed up and crimes that were not convicted. One respondent went to the offender's parents instead of getting the police. In one case, a respondent described how they, a victim, were made to feel like the perpetrator

and had their complaints minimised. The council complaints procedure was also listed as a reason from one respondent. Another Described feeling as if the police's procedure was "standard" rather than investigating individual crimes.

The lack of police presence is an issue. There also concerns that issues such as "mild ASB" were not a concern for police officers. There was also a comment that explained that the respondent felt that victim support is overstretched and underfunded, and not integrated effectively with CPS and police.

With regards to reoffending, A number of respondents showed either a lack of faith in the council's ability to succeed in supporting recidivism or thought it shouldn't be a priority for a number of reasons. One respondent argued against public money being put towards criminals being trained or working in communities until they can prove that their "issues have been dealt with." Another respondent suggested that we should "focus on convictions." One response questioned whether this was a responsibility of the council. One respondent doubted the success of any work as some offenders "love their lifestyle."

Concerns were raised about the council and local police's responsiveness to safety needs, with one South Asian Muslim describing a lack of feeling safe in Haringey. They mentioned traveling to other areas of London for a greater sense of acceptance and expressed fear about attending the local mosque at night due to concerns about potential provocation.

Respondents highlighted it being essential that all stakeholders were involved and raised the concerns with bureaucracy acting as a roadblock.

Additional training for council staff was suggested. Explaining that they "treat us differently because of who we are."

One respondent highlighted a case where they brought forward evidence of disability discrimination from a council service and then council did nothing. Another suggested they will report hate crime once there was "zero tolerance within council staff."

Several respondents were confused about hate crime and whether all hate crimes were against the law.

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3. Communication and engagement

Multiple comments were made on customer service, with suggestions such as having a directory of all services in a booklet distributed to all households, providing clear expectations of when responses would be received when people called the council and having named contact. There was also one suggestion to release staff who were "incompetent" and replace with those who would be "compassionate." Other suggestions saw the need to take the lead from females in the community and expert organisations to develop the right language to use and trigger points raising issues.

There was a suggestion in the need to differentiate between online abuse and free speech. There were also concerns that hate crime laws are preventing free speech.

A number of people highlighted the need for the information to be easy and stress free to digest and follow.

One respondent suggested that the council should listen to more about concerns over ASB and crime at the large-scale events in Finsbury Park.

One respondent suggested a local emergency number being created.

A large number of respondents called for the council to listen to the needs of the community and have an honest discussion about community safety. One respondent suggesting having an engaging representative of the council who could liaise with the community and appear on social media accounts.

There was also a suggestion to engage with more ethnic groups.

Another felt the council should have a dedicated team for hate crime. One respondent suggested the council need to treat victims with compassion.

There were also concerns about some council communications promoting diversity, as they were felt to undermine, rather than improve, community relations.

4. Awareness raising including definitions and language.

A number of respondents stated that they didn't either know how to report these crimes or even which crimes should be reported in which way. In some cases, this has been down to the victim being a minor at the time.

A number of respondents put suggestions forward on how to raise awareness, many of whom suggested a dedicated and publicised helpline that could allow residents to speak to someone.

There was also a number of calls for the council to improve information available on **Haringey.gov** as well as its current functions.

Some respondents called for a large-scale advertising campaign including local press and radio, having adverts on billboards and local businesses and in estates and public buildings such as GP surgeries in and around the borough.

There were also calls to partner with commercial partners such as local pubs to help promote any campaigns on items such as beer mats. Calls were made for the council to partner with organisations such as schools, faith groups and other public and voluntary bodies to help spread information, potentially giving talks in certain venues.

Many people believe having Informative information being included in the council's monthly magazine, Haringey People would also support the raising of awareness.

One suggestion highlighted the potential need to target any informative campaigns at men and boys in the borough. There were also suggestions made to focus this on encouraging men to report on women's behalf. One respondent also raised the need to highlight the fact that men can be victims too.

Other suggestions saw the need to take the lead from females in the community and expert organisations to develop the right language to use and trigger points raising issues.

There were also calls to ensure that sex is recognised as a protected characteristic and to use this terminology rather than referring to gender.

It was felt that information should also include statistical data on the current state of play as well. There was also a suggestion that the council share case studies on social media around the benefits of reporting an incident.

It was felt in responses that anything promoted online needs to be offline and available for the public to see. As well as the wider ad campaign, respondents also advised activities such as letter drops to help get information out. There was also a suggestion to include a letter with people's monthly council tax bill. One respondent suggested any hotspot areas for violent crime.

Calls were made for the council to partner with organisations such as schools, faith groups and other public and voluntary bodies to help spread information, potentially giving talks in certain venues.

There was a call from one resident to have all front-line staff trained in supporting residents and understanding what constituted an offence.

One respondent suggested the use of tools such as apps that made it easier for people to report incidents as well as suggesting that "The council can share case studies on social media around what happens when you report/positive outcomes of situations where someone has been reported and it was dealt with effectively."

One respondent advised posting a video on YouTube and sharing on various social platforms.

There was a suggestion of a campaign that directly laid out steps to take when you witness an incident, referring to the current [Transport for London campaign](#) .

There was one respondent who simply described info on websites and estate boards as "out of date."

A number of people suggested direct engagement with groups such as Neighbourhood watch groups, Women's groups, Ward panels, businesses, charities, and social media providers Through engagement activities to targeted groups who are often experienced online abuse, schools and colleges and campaigns in the workplace.

One respondent quoted a desire for the campaign to be "The epitome of the council and police force's ongoing legal system."

A number of respondents highlighted education, including giving e-safety talks in schools and colleges as the mean way to communicate and raise awareness of online abuse.

There were also suggestions for public campaigns including stands and stalls to engage with the public on the street and in urban centres. One respondent suggested it needed to be borough wide as even affluent areas which were perceived as safe had issues.

A number of respondents questioned the description of hate crime. One respondent claimed it was unfair to treat attacks against members of the minority community more seriously than members of the white community. One respondent thought that there were a number of issues they could suggest were hate crimes that legally weren't. Some felt that it was unfair that what they classed as legitimate views, were seen as hate crimes.

One respondent felt they were unable to answer questions as they didn't understand the legal definition of hate crime. Another resident challenged the council to "do everything you can do" to eliminate hate crime.

One respondent mentioned that council staff should get additional training and that they “treat us differently because of who we are.” One resident highlighted the need to encourage victims of VAWG to come forward.

One respondent questioned the benefits of diversity training. There was a call to ensure that solutions were not box-ticking exercises. One resident commented that prosecuting people won’t change their views, so education was key.

Respondents felt prevention via education is key. One respondent noted that best way to prevent hate crime is through investing in our young people, with targeted interventions throughout school. This also means working towards ending exclusions in schools which again focus on punishment, rather than encouraging young people to feel included and take responsibility for their actions.

5. Lived experiences:

In some cases, attacks felt like normal behaviour, not being widely recognised at the time as crimes.

It “was too difficult to talk at the time” was referenced when discussing reporting crime. The respondent described the impact of the incident leading to them not actually believing themselves or having faith that they were wrong. Others talked about the shame leading from the incident and the potential stigma being attached to them as a reason not to report it.

Residents have expressed concerns to one respondent about how predominantly white, more affluent residents tend to perceive non-white individuals’ use of public spaces as ‘anti-social.’ This perception sometimes includes behaviours like consuming drugs such as laughing gas and cannabis. The respondent advocates for a harm reduction approach rather than punitive measures. They highlight that the criminal justice system often fails to support those with addiction issues and emphasised the importance of acknowledging the negative experiences and disproportionate treatment faced by people of colour.

There were respondents who felt they were targets of online abuse because of views from trans rights activists due to their gender critical views and support for single sex spaces and other gender critical views. These threats have included physical threats and rape.

A number of respondents reported to have been subject to online abuse, including physical and rape threats, in response to them having expressed views in support of the preservation of women’s only spaces or which contested particular beliefs about gender identity. Some expressed some concern that this abuse would not be given appropriate weight as part of this consultation.

One respondent was a target of Transphobic abuse, involving threatening behaviour in reference to the individual’s appearance.

One respondent raised the potential opportunity to use the life experience of ex-offenders to aid the prevention of crime for others as well as recidivism.

A number of responses highlighted the increase of antisemitism. One respondent stated that they felt “wary” of identifying as Jewish.

One respondent felt they could be attacked for their religious views.

6. Other

There was also a call from one respondent to commit to tackling systemic inequality across council services and to lobby for Universal Basic Income.

Taking a harm reduction approach to problems rather than through punishment and criminalisation was highlighted.

A number of respondents cited the problems with homelessness as an issue it felt the council need to resolve in order to build trust.

There were suggestions for the council to favour provisions for community services over revenue sources.

One respondent raised the need to manage the cost-of-living crisis, particularly as poverty can often lead young adults into gangs.

One respondent suggested creating a scrutiny panel for community safety. One respondent claimed that “There needs to be a radical reappraisal of community safety, which puts the needs of victims and offenders, rather than agencies, at the heart of the process.” They also cited the Scandinavian system of social justice as one we should follow.

One respondent noted the need recognise that anti-social behaviour is itself a loaded term, often used in a discriminatory way, and that often coded/subtle forms of racism become normalised in neighboured WhatsApp groups and neighbourhood watches.

There were a number of calls for more activities for children.

One respondent encouraged the council to “Press central government for more local funds to allow initiatives to take hold.”

One respondent suggested evicting families of those who cause trouble, particularly intimidating women in their area. Another resident suggested moving repeat offenders out of the borough.

One respondent highlighted the negative impacts of long-term problems citing issues with the Shelton hotel as an example. The hotel was highlighted as an issue a number of times, with one resident simply questioning the reasoning behind the hotel maintaining its licence.

There were concerns raised about how the council housed homeless people and the impact this had on the wider community.

One respondent highlighted the need to tackle the issue of dogs without leads.

A number of respondents suggested collaborating with other local authorities to learn from them.

A number of respondents mentioned CCTV with one suggested allowing home door cameras to extend outside the boundaries of their home. One resident suggesting having CCTV in all streets.

There were multiple suggestions about building a close working relationship with the police. This included a suggestion for the council to do “whatever is in its power” to hold police to account. One suggestion was for council members to spend time shadowing shifts with

community police officers. There were also calls for local community police officers to “get to know locals.”

There were a number of concerns about the level of police staffing, the diversity in the police and their arrest rates in areas of need.

There also suggestions to offer training for ASB officers to help them tackle some difficult cases and raise staffing levels so antisocial behaviour can be investigated more effectively.

There were calls to take a non-judgemental approach which provided alternative opportunities and helped see alternatives to reoffending. One respondent suggested that support should be provided in prisons by dedicated staff to help aid the prevention of recidivism. Another suggested that without support reoffending is “highly likely.” One resident suggested providing training programmes upon release.

There were also many suggestions to work with multiple agencies including charities who could support the utilisation of lived experience when engaging with offenders and ex-offenders. One resident suggested “The Howard league for Penal Reform.”

One resident highlighted concerns, that if private contractors were involved, they may treat it as a “box-ticking” exercise.

Alongside multi-agency working, it was suggested that the authorities work with the families of offenders.

There were calls for more to be done by the Ministry of Justice and Her Majesty’s Prison and Probation Service.

A large number of respondents highlighted the challenge of housing of ex-offenders leaving prison as a key driver to recidivism. Another raised the need to protect those who are vulnerable to exploitation upon release from prison. Another respondent touched on this point, suggesting that it was important not to place those with previous drug issues back into areas where known drug dealers frequent. One resident mentioned that the impacts on the wider community need to be taken into account when housing ex-offenders.

A number of respondents referred to the benefits of allowing access to education to offenders to learn skills so that they can earn money upon released was raised. There were also calls to provide public education into the causes of offending to help reduce stigma towards offenders upon release.

A number of respondents suggested the real solution is preventing crimes happening in the first place.

A number of respondents highlighted the United Kingdom’s decision to leave the European Union in 2016 as a key driver to the increase in hate crime. One respondent claimed that following the vote they have felt people were “more outspoken about not wanting foreigners.”

The recent impacts to the economy and the Cost-of-Living Crisis were also cited as having a negative impact with individuals looking for “scapegoats.”

There was a suggestion over concerns about people being falsely accused of racism.

A number of people suggested that society is less tolerant now and more aggressive.

A number of people cited rhetoric from the government as fuelling hate crime with one respondent claiming that they felt disabled people had been vilified by the government as “scroungers.”

One respondent claimed it was unfair that violence against women and girls wasn't treated as a hate crime. Another respondent cited concerns over the "waste of resource" in following up on a case of online abuse because it was classed as a hate crime.

One respondent suggested that levels of hate crime were prone to peaks due to events at the current time. One response also highlighted the risks of events putting focus on certain groups such as Brexit leading to hate crime against Europeans.

One respondent felt that it was quieter in regard to racism and hate crime, but gang related crime had increased significantly.

Some suggested that it was hard to grasp as while it felt like there was more, the likelihood may be that they are just more aware of it. This is down to media coverage as well as a rise in standards and the development of the Equality Act.

One resident suggested that it was difficult to understand the level of hate crime in Haringey as some perpetrators may be from outside the borough.

One resident suggested that women should be mentioned and weren't. A number of residents highlighted the value in working with the police, sharing CCTV footage and monitoring data.

Part C)

Feedback from face-to-face workshops

A total of 829 responses were obtained through a comprehensive series of in-person engagements, which were carried out using a diverse range of methods to ensure inclusivity and comprehensive participation.

We organised standalone workshops and briefings and actively attended partnership meetings and regular forums, creating opportunities for staff, partners, and community members to voice their thoughts, ideas, and concerns directly. This approach allowed for a rich tapestry of perspectives to be woven into our understanding of the issues at hand, thereby fostering a more comprehensive and inclusive dialogue.

The collective feedback and concerns shared encompassed a broad spectrum of issues and insights. Below is a summary of the key points raised by the workshop participants:

- **Holistic Approach:** Respondents are keen that the council recognises, in the delivery of services the importance of a holistic approach. This will focus on the entire family, early intervention, and increased investment in youth spaces as pivotal elements in addressing violent crime.
- **Community Integration:** when delivering workshops in Sheltered Housing Accommodation, concerns were raised about new tenants in not being introduced to elderly residents, causing intimidation. Additionally, visitors using housing facilities for illegal activities were highlighted as a problem.
- **Need for Personal Contact:** Many residents expressed confusion regarding reporting online incidents and a strong desire for face-to-face communication to seek help or report problems.

- **Police Presence:** Residents pointed out the lack of police presence in certain areas including residential areas contributing to feelings of insecurity, particularly in regard to drug dealing and antisocial behaviour.
- **Crime/Safety Issues:** Concerns included drug dealing occurring during daytime hours, reluctance to report incidents due to perceived inaction from the police and council, and the need for CCTV to enhance safety. Women also expressed concerns about walking alone in the borough after dark, particularly in parks and areas of low footfall.
- **Elderly Residents:** Elderly individuals voiced their fear of going to shops on the evenings/weekends, and the accessibility issues that they face, such as uneven pavements and using a walking stick and what this would mean for the person in an emergency situation.
- **Hate Crimes:** a couple of the residents we spoke to compare their experiences with hate crimes between Haringey and Islington, highlighting the importance of police and council collaboration and raising awareness through various means.
- When speaking to residents in the east, more residents told us that they felt in danger of hate crime than when speaking to residents in the west.
- Residents found the definition of hate crime confusing. Residents are less likely to report hate crime they feel is minimal.
- **Community Engagement:** Several suggestions revolved around improving communication and trust between the council and residents. This includes more options for reporting crimes, working with community groups, and using various media platforms to raise awareness. Haringey People magazine and Facebook was a popular choice.
- **Youth Engagement:** Young People emphasised the need for more youth spaces, diverse youth clubs.
- workshops on racism and discrimination in schools, and celebrations to acknowledge young people's achievements.
- They also expressed issues around lack of trust and young people for example, security guards following youths in shops without reason.
- Alongside this, young people told us that they would prefer to speak to their parents about an incident which involves them before speaking to the police on such matters.
- **Trust and Awareness:** Building trust in the community was identified as a crucial aspect through all engagement.
- **Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG):** Various aspects of VAWG were discussed, including the need for education at a young age, support directories, GP awareness, and training for frontline staff.
- **Community Involvement:** Residents called for more community engagement and the promotion of positive images and campaigns. They also highlighted the importance of having a clear process for reporting incidents.

- **Addressing Root Causes:** Concerns about toxic masculinity, normalisation of poor behaviour, and the need to address the root causes of male violence were particularly favoured amongst female participants.
- **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB):** Residents expressed the desire for simplified methods of reporting ASB, more awareness of reporting options, and improved responses from relevant authorities to address ASB-related issues.

These insights collectively provide a comprehensive view of the community's concerns and priorities, highlighting areas for improvement and potential solutions to address various challenges.

Part D) Conclusion and Recommendations

After a thorough community safety and hate crime consultation, it's evident that the voices of our community members have painted a clear picture of the issues and concerns they face. These findings, gathered from their lived experiences, serve as a powerful call to action.

It is imperative that we take these insights to heart and use them as the foundation for crafting a comprehensive strategy. By doing so, we can proactively address and mitigate crime and hate crimes, fostering a safer and more inclusive community that truly reflects the needs and aspirations of our diverse population.

Your feedback has been instrumental in this process, and we look forward to working together to bring about positive change.

Appendix A)

VAWG Lived Experience Analysis (Key themes from VAWG engagement)

Shaping Community Safety and Hate Crime Survey: Violence Against Women and Girls Lived Experience Analysis

Content Warning

The content in this report is emotionally challenging as it discusses topics such as Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence and the lived experience of these crimes. If you believe that you will find the discussion to be distressing or activating of trauma, you may choose to not read any further beyond this point.

If you are affected by any of the topics discussed in this section, please know that you are not alone and you can seek help and support from the agencies listed at the end of this report. Please go to www.haringey.gov.uk/VAWG to find a service to support you or call either the Haringey Domestic Abuse Helpline on 0300 012 0213 (Mon-Fri, 10am-5.30pm) or Hearthstone Domestic Abuse Services on 0208 489 3411 (Mon-Fri, 9am-4pm).

Domestic Abuse

Many respondents referred to their experience of Domestic Abuse. Most cases featured personal experience, however, there were also a number of responses from those who have witnessed friends or family experience it. Responses included many reports of physical violence and assault; both inside and outside of the home. This was frequently reported as happening on more than one occasion and in several cases was reported as a frequent occurrence.

Some of these cases are historic and were experienced or witnessed by respondents as children. Other respondents described situations where intimate partners had erratic and volatile anger that resulted in chronic fear; a sense of 'walking on eggshells' classic of abusive dynamics.

There were also several incidents of coercive control reported, including emotional, psychological, and economic abuse. Respondents often spoke of experiencing 'gaslighting,' which is described as a form of psychological manipulation used in order to make somebody doubt their own memory, judgement, and sanity. It works to erode a victim's confidence and increase their isolation and vulnerability, thereby increasing the abuser's control ¹.

Street Harassment

For the majority of people who had experienced or witnessed a form of VAWG, this included street harassment. A number of responses highlighted the fact there were too many instances of street-based harassment to recall all, and it is normalised to such an extent that it is experienced as a daily

¹ <https://www.solacewomensaid.org/have-you-heard-about-gaslighting/>

occurrence. On a large number of occasions, the victims were teenagers; sometimes experiencing street harassment when they were in their school uniform.

Most incidents would happen on a public street and often involving a group of boys or men. This would mainly involve catcalling and whistling, unwanted attention, staring, and inappropriate comments. Many cases would involve men shouting sexualised comments from passing vehicles. There were also many occasions where women spoke about incidents where they were followed by unknown men; sometimes to their front door and sometimes until they entered buildings such as shops as a means to lose or evade the individual following them.

Rape and Sexual Assault

A number of residents reported being the victim/survivor of sexual assault or knowing a victim/survivor of sexual assault.

There were several cases of groping and inappropriate touching, including on intimate areas. This often was reported to happen in public spaces, on public transport, and in the street. In some cases, it happened in people's own homes. The perpetrators were often known by the victim/survivor, including partners, family members, and people in figures of authority and/or positions of trust to the victim/survivor. Some responses described a perpetrator who was unknown to the victim but had been invited into their home. This reflects the national trend that in cases of rape and sexual assault, the perpetrator is usually known to the victim. According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), for the years ending March 2017 and March 2020 combined, victims who experienced sexual assault by rape or penetration since the age of 16 years were most likely to be victimised by their partner or ex-partner (44%). This was closely followed by someone who was known to them other than a partner or family member (37%), which includes friends (12%) and dates (10%). In comparison, more than one in seven women (15%) reported being assaulted by a stranger.²

A number of residents reported incidents of 'stealthing,' a form of sexual violence in which a condom is removed without consent. Whilst not a legal term, stealthing is recognised as rape under English and Welsh law and has resulted in rape convictions.

Some women described feeling as though their experiences were "too minor" to report to the police. Indeed, we know that the vast majority of incidents of sexual assault go unreported due to a variety of reasons. The ONS states that fewer than one in six (16%) of victims who experienced sexual assault by rape or penetration (including attempts) since the age of 16 reported the assault to the police. Of those that told someone but not the police, 40% stated embarrassment as a reason for not reporting, 38% did not think the police could help, and 34% thought it would be humiliating³. There is more information on why respondents did not report their experiences of VAWG to the police under Question 10.

²

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/natureofsexualassaultbyrapeorpenetrationenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020>

³

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/natureofsexualassaultbyrapeorpenetrationenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020>

Public Transport

Public Transport overwhelmingly presented as a recurring theme throughout the responses. As such, it is indicative that public transport stations and vehicles such as tubes, trains, and buses are hotspots for sexual harassment and other forms of VAWG.

A substantial number of respondents spoke of occasions where they experienced a type of VAWG crime either on public transportation or at transport hubs. This included several violent and sexualised threats made against women and girls on tube carriages, trains, buses, and at train platforms and bus stops. There were also many respondents who spoke of witnessing it happening to others. In some cases, this involved large groups of men, and incidents also involved misogynistic and sexist comments as well as harassment and intimidating behaviour. A common theme was men intentionally invading women's personal space; either when sitting or standing. Sometimes, unnecessarily rubbing themselves up against women. A number of these cases were reported to both the Metropolitan Police and the British Transport Police.

Again, respondents said that they had experienced groping and unwanted touching of a sexual nature on public transport. Additionally, respondents also reported being followed once they had got off the transport. Responses claimed that VAWG happens on public transport both at nighttime and in broad daylight.

A number of respondents spoke of indecent exposure. This includes incidents where men exposed their genitals to women without consent, as well as cases where men masturbated in front of them. The Sexual Offences Act 2003 affirms that someone commits exposure if they intentionally expose their genitals and intend that someone will see them and be caused alarm or distress. As such, some responses were describing a criminal offence that had taken place, whilst going onto say that they did not report it to the police.

There were also cases where respondents were raped on public transport, including rapes with multiple perpetrators described by respondents as 'gang rape.' This is an extremely distressing crime and brutally highlights that the most extreme forms of VAWG are occurring in public spaces within the borough. Society requires a holistic, proactive, coordinated community response to VAWG in order to uproot sexist attitudes and eradicate misogyny in all forms and prevent the escalation to such horrific crimes.

Misogyny

A number of women have experienced misogyny; both in public from strangers and from people in figures of authority. Many responses described how the harassment they experience stems from misogyny and has been so normalised that is deeply embedded into the fabric of society.

Racism / Intersectionality

Some respondents recognised a racist element to the misogyny and abuse they faced, including islamophobia and xenophobia, which highlights the intersecting factors impacting experiences of VAWG.

Experiencing or Witnessing VAWG as a Child

A number of incidents occurred whilst victims were children. This included sexual assault, groping, physical abuse, and having people indecently expose themselves in front of them.

Respondents also described witnessing Domestic Abuse in the home as a child. Experiencing domestic abuse in childhood, including growing up with a parent experiencing or using abusive behaviours against an intimate partner or family member, can result in trauma with long term physical and emotional impacts. The Domestic Abuse Act (2021), groundbreaking legislation to tackling Domestic Abuse in England and Wales, recognises children as victims in their own right. Therefore, a child (under 18 years old) who sees, hears, or experiences the effects of domestic abuse and is related to the victim or the suspect is also to be regarded as a victim.

Thank you.

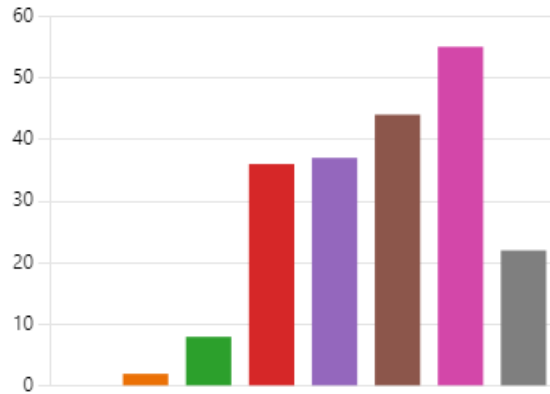
We're incredibly grateful to everybody who shared their experiences of VAWG with us in this survey. Speaking out about what happened to you or to people you care about, even within an anonymous survey, can be incredibly difficult. We recognise your courage and thank you for taking the time and emotional energy to contribute to this consultation, and we'll ensure that your input shapes the work we do to eradicate VAWG in Haringey.

Appendix B)

Information about the respondents to the on-line survey (equalities)

1. Age:

● 16 and under	0
● 17-21	2
● 22-29	8
● 30-39	36
● 40-49	37
● 50-59	44
● 60-74	55
● 75+	22



2. Sex:

● Male	66
● Female	125
● Prefer not to say	11
● Other	0



3. Trans:

● Yes	2
● No	151
● Prefer not to say	10



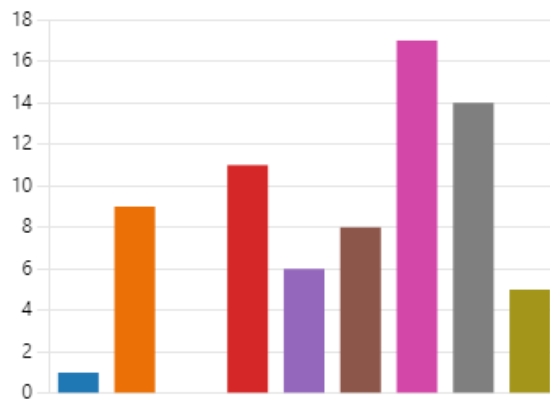
4. Disability:

● Yes	27
● No	153
● Prefer not to say	17



5. Please tell us which of the following impairment groups apply to you:

● Visual impairment	1
● Hearing impairment	9
● Learning difficulties	0
● Neurodiverse	11
● Physical impairment	6
● Mental health/mental distress is...	8
● Long term health condition/hid...	17
● Prefer not to say	14
● Other	5



6. National Identity:

116 respondents (73%) answered **British** for this question.

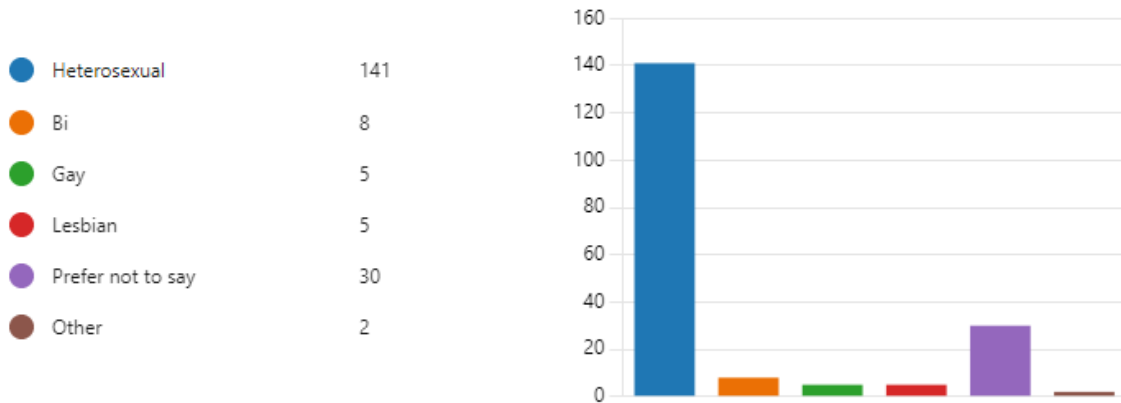


7. Ethnic Group:

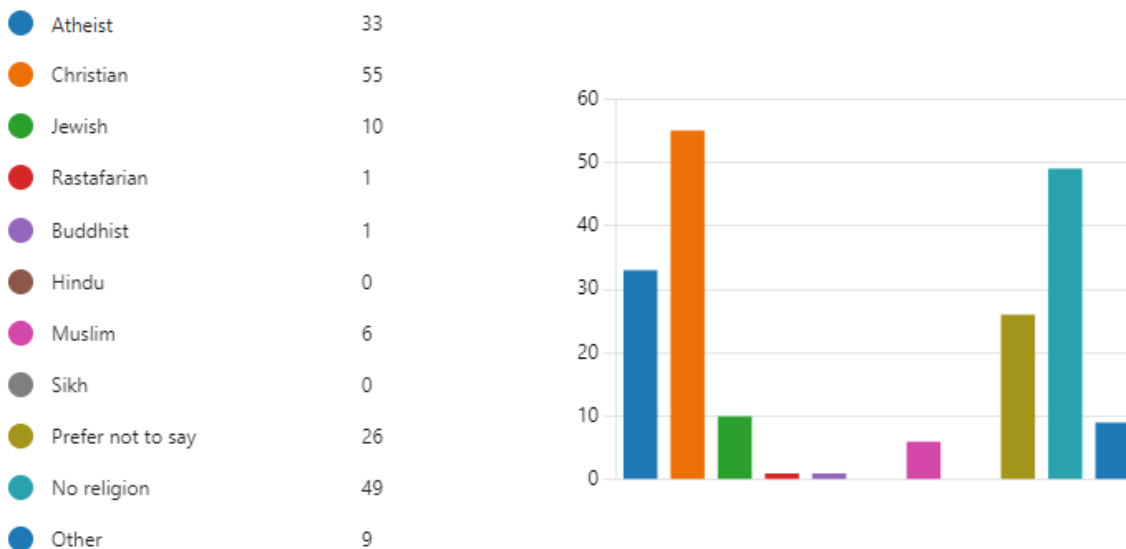
22 respondents (14%) answered **White British** for this question.



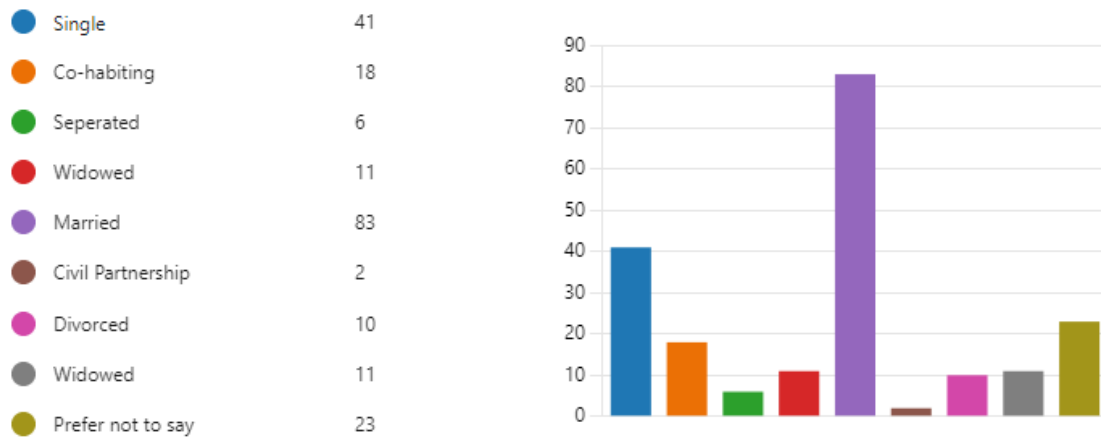
8. Sexual Orientation:



9. Religion or belief:



10. Marriage and Civil Partnership:



11. Preferred language:

154 respondents (96%) answered **English** for this question. ...

English French
Hungarian

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Haringey's Council's Strategy for Tackling Hate Crime 2024-27

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Forward

Our Borough is known for its incredible diversity, making it one of the most diverse boroughs in the UK. In this vibrant community, we not only welcome but also celebrate people from all walks of life, recognising that our differences are what make us stronger and more resilient.

Hate and racism find no refuge here; we are unwavering in our commitment to confront and eliminate all forms of prejudice and discrimination.

While our diversity is a source of pride and strength, it also presents us with unique challenges. However, in Haringey, we approach these challenges with open hearts and a deep sense of care for one another. Like many, I've witnessed the array of experiences it offers, from its lush green spaces to bustling town centres, rich cultural hubs, and warm communal areas. In each of these aspects, inclusivity shines brightly, reinforcing our collective values of respect, kindness, and acceptance. Our diversity, without a doubt is our biggest strength, it enriches the lives of everyone in Haringey. That's precisely why addressing hate crime is not just a priority but a fundamental commitment.

In light of the geopolitical events that have directly affected and caused distress within our local communities, it has never been more important to recommit to the values of decency, respect, love and peace. This strategy serves as a testament to our dedication in creating an environment where hate crimes are not merely brushed aside but actively addressed, reported, and handled with the utmost seriousness.

Within this strategy, we outline the local landscape and the key principles that guide our collaborative efforts with local communities and partners. Together, we resoundingly declare that hate crime has no place here, not now, not ever.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Adam Jogee". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Cllr Adam Jogee
Cabinet Member for Community Safety and Cohesion

Introduction

Haringey's Commitment

Hate is a powerful and intense emotion resulting in strong feelings of dislike, aversion or hostility towards someone or something. These negative feelings can be directed at people, groups, ideas, or even objects/things. Hate is often fuelled by anger, fear, prejudice, or a sense of injustice.

Hate crimes have a profound impact, extending beyond just the victims and their families to affect the entire community. They sow fear and threaten the unity of our neighbourhoods. Every individual, regardless of religion, race, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability, deserves safety, respect, and a sense of belonging. In Haringey, we are resolute: hate will not find a home here.

Unified in our stand against hate crime, Haringey's strategy focuses on raising awareness and reinforcing our support for those affected. This strategy emphasises the importance of collaborative engagement with community groups to understand the root causes and risk factors of hate crime as well as collaborating closely with police and community partners to enhance accessibility of reporting. We know tackling criminal behaviour is important to residents, and therefore, together with police and key partners, we are committed to bringing perpetrators of hate crime to justice.

This strategy honours The Haringey Deal¹, which recognised the need to work more closely with residents to solve challenges and to build on the borough's many strengths. Meaning as part of the development process, a period of pre-engagement with residents and communities was undertaken in December 2022 to gain better understanding of resident's experiences and perspectives through discussions, listening sessions and focus groups. This informed the development of:

Haringey's 5 objectives for tackling hate crime:

1. Raise awareness of hate crime and incidents in Haringey
2. Consult with residents and community groups to build our understanding of hate crime.
3. Increase reporting of hate incidents
4. Improve support for victims and witnesses of hate crime to enhance confidence and trust in the process.
5. Adopt a multi-agency approach working with community safety partners.

Following the development of the five key objectives, the Community Safety team embarked on a 12-week consultation and engagement process during the summer of 2023. This collaborative effort involved residents, community groups, and businesses. The consultation process was a joint venture between hate crime and community safety and the goal was to collect feedback from both the hate crime and community safety perspectives.

We are committed to making Haringey a safer and more inclusive place for all residents, businesses and visitors to the borough and we thank the community for their invaluable input during the consultation process.

¹ [The Haringey Deal | London Borough of Haringey](#)

What is Hate Crime?

The law recognises five types of hate crime on the basis of:

- Race
- Religion
- Disability
- Sexual orientation
- Transgender identity

Definition

To ensure commonality between partner agencies, Haringey recognises the following definition for monitoring and reporting hate crime:

Police and Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) definition:

"Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice, based on a person's disability or perceived disability; race or perceived race; or religion or perceived religion; or sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation or transgender identity or perceived transgender identity."

There is no legal definition of hostility therefore the CPS use the everyday understanding of the word which includes ill-will, spite, contempt, prejudice, unfriendliness, antagonism, resentment, and dislike.

What is a Hate Incident?

A hate incident, similar to a hate crime, is any incident that is perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated by prejudice or hostility based on the victim's race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or transgender identity.

The incident may not necessarily involve a criminal offence but is still seen as a harmful act or behaviour that is driven by bias or prejudice. In some cases, hate incidents can escalate into hate crimes if they involve criminal activity, such as assault, harassment, or damage to property.

Hate incidents are taken seriously in Haringey and reporting them, even where they may not reach the threshold of a criminal offence, can assist the police and council in monitoring and addressing potential hate related issues as well as ensuring victims receive sufficient support.

Hate incidents and crime can take many forms including:

- physical attacks, such as physical assault
- verbal abuse, harassment and abusive gestures
- bullying in the community, at school or in the workplace
- antisocial behaviour
- criminal damage to property
- offensive graffiti, offensive leaflets, and posters
- threat of attack including offensive letters and abusive or obscene telephone calls
- dumping of rubbish and prohibited items at homes, community organisations or places of worship

The Council's Role in Preventing and Responding to Hate Crime.

Haringey Council plays a pivotal role in nurturing community cohesion, combating hate and extremism, and supporting victims of hate crime. We recognise that reporting hate incidents can be daunting for some individuals, which is why we prioritise in building strong partnerships and active collaboration with our policing counterparts and community organisations. By working together, we aim to create a safe space where trust and confidence flourish, encouraging victims to come forward.

But our role extends beyond mere collaboration. We wield a range of powerful tools to hold perpetrators accountable. These include:

1. **Community Protection Warnings and Notices:** Swift interventions that signal our unwavering stance against hate.
2. **PSPOs (Public Space Protection Orders):** Enforceable measures that safeguard public spaces against hate-driven behaviour.
3. **Possession Orders:** A legal mechanism issued by a court regarding repossession of a private dwelling.
4. **Injunctions:** A tool to restrain offenders.

These tools empower us to bring perpetrators to justice, reinforcing our commitment to a harmonious and inclusive Haringey. In tandem with our own authority, we actively support police investigations into hate crimes. Together, we stand firm against prejudice, ensuring that our community remains resilient and unwavering in the face of hatred.

Hate Crime in Haringey.

Police Data.

Hate crime is defined as any crime which the victim perceives has been motivated by hostility related to their race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, transgender identity.

If a victim believes that the crime was motivated by one or more of these legal strands, when the police record hate crime, more than one flag may be applied to a single crime report which would lead to double counting if all individual flags were accumulated.

For example, if a victim believes an incident was motivated by hostility to both their sexual orientation and race, two hate crime flags may be applied by a police officer when recording the crime.

Overall Hate Crime:

Haringey recorded 771 hate crimes during 1st April 2022- 31st March 2023. The overall total for hate crime has decreased by 21.1% when comparing to the previous 12-months (977). We encourage reporting of hate crime so will continue to monitor this trend over the life of the strategy.

Geographically, wards in the east of the borough have a higher proportion of recorded hate crimes. Northumberland Park, South Tottenham and Woodside Ward have a higher offence count than the rest of the borough. The trends for hate crime, although less in volume, reflect the general crime pattern in Haringey.

Racist and Religious:

Those offences flagged as Racist or Religious Hate crime are those perceived to be motivated by the victim's (actual or presumed) membership of a racial or religious group. For the financial year 2022/23: 657 offences were recorded, a decrease of 23.3% on the previous financial year. Geographically, wards in the east of the borough have a higher proportion of recorded Racist and Religious hate crimes. Northumberland Park, South Tottenham, and Woodside Ward have a higher offence count than the rest of the borough.

Faith:

Those offences flagged as Faith Hate crime are those perceived to be motivated by the victim's (actual or presumed) membership of religious group. For the financial year 2022/23: 72 offences were recorded, a decrease of 6.5% on the previous financial year. 31% of all faith hate crimes featured in South Tottenham ward, which houses the highest population of Jewish residents in Haringey.

Antisemitic:

Those offences flagged as antisemitic Hate crime are those perceived to be motivated by the victim's (actual or presumed) membership of the Jewish Faith. For the financial year 2022/23: 35 offences were recorded, an decrease of 16.7% on the previous financial year. All antisemitic hate crimes would be flagged as both antisemitic hate crime and faith hate crime. Similar to faith hate crimes, the vast majority of antisemitic offences (20 crimes 57%) occurred in South Tottenham.

Islamophobic:

Those offences flagged as Islamophobic Hate crime are those perceived to be motivated by the victim's (actual or presumed) membership of the Muslim Faith. For the financial year 2022/23: 29 offences were recorded, an increase of 26.1% on the previous financial year. Muswell Hill had the highest amount of Islamophobic hate crimes last financial year with 5 offences. Woodside, West Green, Hermitage and Gardens and Stroud Green also show higher rates of Islamophobic hate crime than the rest of the borough.

Disability:

Those offences flagged as Disability Hate crime are those perceived to be motivated by the victim's (actual or presumed) disability. For the financial year 2022/23: 8 offences were recorded, a decrease of 55.6 % on the previous financial year. Geographically, there is no occurring trends for disability hate crime. Woodside

ward had the highest number of crimes (2) followed by White Hart Lane, Hermitage & Gardens, West Green, Stroud Green and Hornsey wards all showing one crime.

Homophobic:

Those offences flagged as Homophobic Hate crime are those perceived to be motivated by the victim’s (actual or presumed) sexuality. For the financial year 2022/23: 109 offences were recorded, a decrease of 7.6% on the previous financial year. The majority of offences occurred in Northumberland Park Ward (10 crimes, 16.5%) followed by Noel Park (15 crimes 13.7%).

Transgender:

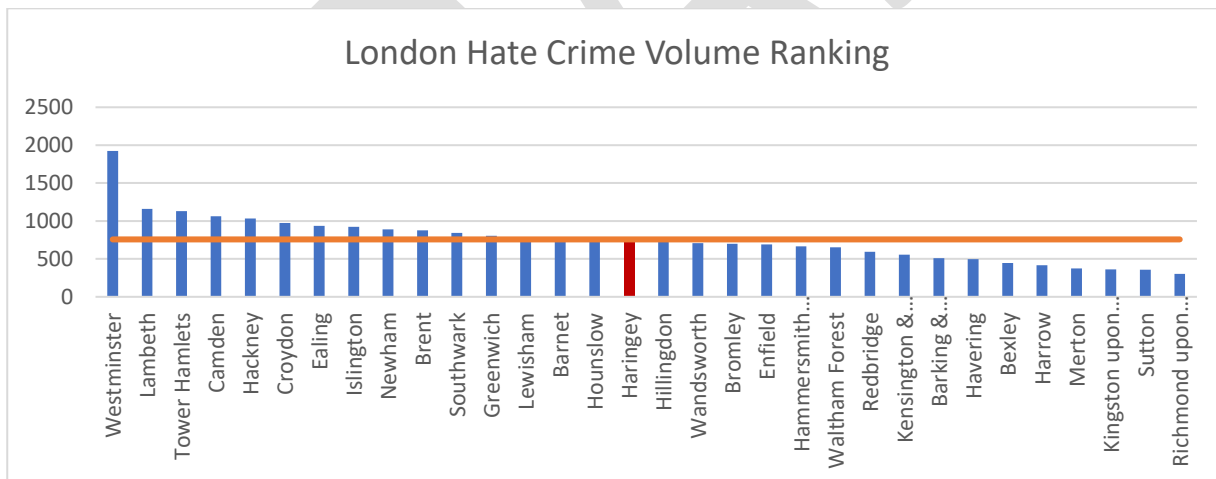
Those offences flagged as Transgender Hate crime are those perceived to be motivated by the victim’s (actual or presumed) transgender identity. For the financial year 2022/23: 10 offences were recorded, which is no change from the previous financial year. Geographically, Woodside (2) and Noel Park (3) had the highest crimes recorded, followed by an even split across 5 other wards, Northumberland Park, Hermitage & Gardens, Harringay, Hornsey & Muswell Hill.

Haringey Sanction Detection Rate:

According to recent data, if somebody reports a hate crime in Haringey, the police are more likely to solve it than any other team across the Metropolitan Police Service. The rate for solving crime is known as the ‘sanction detection rate’ and records when offences have been resolved through a formal sanction, including being charged or receiving a caution. Haringey’s sanction detection rate is currently at 18% detection of all hate crimes reported. This is a 4% increase on the overall London rate which is at 14%.

Rankings:

Haringey had the 16th highest number of offences out of 32 London boroughs.



These findings indicate a decrease in overall hate crime reports but fluctuations in specific categories, with notable increases in Islamophobic Hate and decreases in Racist and Religious Hate and Disability Hate. It's important to continue monitoring and addressing these trends in hate crime incidents.

In some cases, the low figures of reported hate crimes may not give a comprehensive picture of actual hate crime in Haringey as this is likely to be attributed to underreporting. Underreporting is a significant concern as it indicates that there may be more incidents occurring than are officially recorded. Addressing underreporting is vital to gaining a more accurate understanding of the true extent of hate crimes and ensuring that support and interventions reach those who need them.

Hate Crime in Haringey: Consultation Response.

What residents, businesses and visitors are telling us about their lived experience of hate crime:

During the summer of 2023, we carried out a 12-week public consultation that had a substantial impact on shaping the goals and objectives presented in this strategy. The consultation garnered a total of 1,045 responses over the 12-week period. 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.

Victim of hate crime:

Regarding personal experiences with hate crimes, 29% (63) of respondents to our survey have been affected by hate crime. Notably, when respondents were asked to specify the type of hate crime, the highest type of hate crime experienced was racism 47% (30) followed by homophobia 19% (12) and disability 13% (8). In addition to the above, there were 15 hate crimes were specified that are not classified as hate crime in law. These included, misogyny, xenophobia, sexism, ageism, hatred against women and other prejudice against a person's identity. Due to the intersectional nature of experiencing hate crime, respondents were prompted to choose more than one type of hate crime experienced.

When asked what type of crime experienced, just under half of respondents who have been affected by hate crime answered, 'verbal abuse/assault' 44% (28) this was followed by harassment or threats 17% (11) and physical assault 14% (9). Some of the more nuanced experiences included false accusations, silent treatment, social exclusion, and intimidation while in public.

When asked where the hate crime occurred, over half of respondents who were affected by hate crime answered, 'in the street' 44% (28) followed by 'around the home' 16% (10). In the workplace, online, on public transport, retail hubs and parks were also mentioned. During public engagements, when asked about where hate crime occurs, 'on street', 'in passing' was a popular answer. Women also relayed concerns around walking around and through some of the borough's parks on an evening. We heard from members of the LGBTQ+ community noting that transport hubs can sometimes be an area where verbal or physical hate crime happens. We also heard from individuals who reported stickers which were Transphobic, racist and Islamophobic being placed on street furniture in the borough.

From the data collected from the respondents who were affected by hate crime, it's clear that a significant portion, 22%, identified as BAME (Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic) individuals who have faced racism or xenophobia. Additionally, 17% of respondents identified as LGBTQ+ and reported experiencing homophobia, racism, disability, and sexism. 1.6% of respondents who were affected by hate crime identified as Transgender and experienced harassment or threats online or on social media channels. When engaging with the community, in reference to the type of Transphobic hate crime experienced, threatening behaviour was identified, particular against an individual's appearance.

16% (10) of those who reported to be affected by hate crime also identified as having a disability. The types of hate crime reported included disability, racism, transphobia, and homophobia. Most crimes happened in the street (3) and the type of crime was either harassment (2), verbal abuse (2) or physical assault (1). From the total number of respondents with a disability, (6) feel unsafe of being targeted by hate crime in their day-to-day life.

It is clear that there is a perception in Haringey that the level of hate crime offending is high. When asked, 35% (75) respondents to our survey felt as though there is more hate crime now than 10 years ago whilst 8% (18) respondents suggested there was less. 14% (30) people said it was about the same and 22% (47) didn't know. The reasons why people believe hate crime has risen included references to media influence, political events such as Brexit, lack of interest from the authorities about protected groups, real-life

experiences involving hate, online hate crime, decrease in tolerance levels for different races and characteristics and gang culture influencing hate crimes. We know from police data that reported incidents are low when compared to other crimes, however this does not account for underreporting and is likely to not reflect every-day experiences. When asked if respondents felt at risk of being targeted by hate crime in day-to-day life, 14% (31) respondents said they do feel at risk of being targeted by hate crime. 46% (99) respondents said they didn't, and 12% (26) people were unsure.

N.B. When examining hate crime records spanning a decade, it's challenging to ascertain whether hate crime rates are rising. This difficulty stems from substantial changes in the Home Office's counting rules regarding hate crime reporting, resulting in a national increase in recorded hate crimes over the past ten years.

This data highlights the complex and interconnected nature of hate crimes, revealing the various forms of discrimination faced by individuals across different intersections of identity. It underscores the importance of understanding and addressing these issues in a comprehensive manner.

Reporting hate crime:

When asking about the reporting of hate crimes, of the 200 total responses received for this question 15% (29) indicated that they had reported a hate crime.

The majority of respondents who did report a hate crime, reported to the police, however other avenues included faith settings, school, TFL and local community organisations.

83% (166) respondents stated that they did not report hate crime. Among the 83% (166) who did not report, 55% (92) individuals stated, 'I haven't been a victim of hate crime or witness to hate crime'.

From the 63 respondents who had been affected by hate crime, 59% (37) respondents chose not to report. The main types of crimes **not** reported were around racism 51% (19), homophobia 16% (6) and disability 11% (4). When asked why, primarily due to reasons such as a lack of trust in police, insufficient evidence, a failure to recognise it as a hate crime, and concerns that their report might not be taken seriously. In addition, a number of responses cited concerns about the "time and energy" that was needed to report a crime, often to no outcome. Cultural differences, systemic discrimination and physical access challenges can further complicate matters for victims.

Location and time were identified as a potential barrier for reporting a hate crime. In particular hate incidents that take place on the street, people reported that the small timescale an attack can take place in, described as "in passing" has proved a burden with the likelihood being felt that the attacker would have been far from the scene by the time the police have arrived. This also led to a lack of confidence in the victim's ability to provide usable evidence such as a useful description of the attacker. This may tell us that the victims of such attacks, feel they hold the burden or responsibility in providing the evidence for investigation, and therefore are less likely to report or talk about the incident if they do not have this information.

From engaging with communities, we found that rather than report a hate crime to the police an individual would deal with it themselves or reported it to others such as work colleagues or community leaders. A recurring trend from speaking to people was that attacks felt like normal behaviour, not being widely recognised at the time as crimes. Some individuals, however, did report their experiences to the police and were satisfied with the support they received.

While these numbers provide valuable insights, they should be viewed as a starting point for further discussions and actions to combat hate crimes and ensure the safety and well-being of our community members. Addressing underreporting is a critical aspect of our ongoing efforts to tackle this issue comprehensively.

Support for victims of hate crime:

In Haringey, our Voluntary and Charity services form a robust network that plays a crucial role in supporting our communities. Through engaging with residents, we've observed that many are not fully aware of the range of support services available. Additionally, there is a desire for updated information on our website or

a directory of services to easily locate specific support options. Furthermore, victims of hate crime often prefer accessing support from local community or trusted groups they are connected to, such as faith groups, advocacy groups, and online or social media forums.

We're aware that the provision of appropriate support and communication following a report plays a pivotal role in encouraging individuals to report such incidents in the future. For the respondents that did report but didn't receive the support they would have wanted or expected, when asked what the organisation could have done better on, majority of responses included, a better police response, updates and progress with the case, enforcement measures to be utilised, prison sentences for perpetrators, more support for victim and to be taken seriously.

The findings from our consultation revealed the three most favoured choices when participants were asked about the type of support that held the greatest importance in facilitating communication about hate crimes:

1. Implementation of enforcement measures targeting those responsible for hate crimes.
2. The availability of a dedicated 24/7 reporting app for convenient and immediate reporting.
3. The option for face-to-face interactions, allowing individuals to receive attentive listening and support from council staff and our partner organisations.

Other suggestions from respondents included more education around the type of misinformation and disinformation spewed by the press, guidance on prosecutions, police visibility on the streets, harnessing solidarity in the community and ensuring that those who are seldom heard, have a voice and access to free counselling services.

Misogyny

While misogyny is not presently categorised as hate crime, we remain committed to providing support for victims of misogyny and gender-based violence. Although it may not be classified as a strand of hate crime in law the council understands the importance of combating gender-based prejudice and harassment.

The following information has been taken from the Violence Against Women Community Safety Consultation Evaluation report. The full document can be accessed on Haringey Councils website.

The feedback from our consultation demonstrated that some respondents acknowledged a racist element in the misogyny and abuse they faced. This feedback is crucial in highlighting the complex and intersectional nature of these issues. This intersectionality demonstrates that experiences of violence against women and girls (VAWG) are not isolated but often influenced by multiple factors. In some cases, individuals experience misogyny intertwined with racism, such as Islamophobia and xenophobia.

In response to the question about the types of hate crimes they had encountered, several participants mentioned facing 'misogyny,' 'sexism,' and 'gender-based harassment.' For a significant portion of those who had experienced or witnessed forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG), this included incidents of street harassment. Some of the responses emphasised the overwhelming prevalence of such street-based harassment, to the extent that it had become a daily, almost routine, experience. Some participants mentioned that it occurred so frequently that it was nearly impossible to list every instance, with statements like, "it happens so frequently that it is impossible to list", and "If you are a woman, these things happen all the time, it is all too common on transport, on the street, online, it is everywhere".

Many of these incidents, distressingly, involved teenagers, some of whom were subjected to street harassment while in their school uniforms. Most of these incidents occurred in public spaces and frequently involved groups of young men or boys. The forms of harassment typically included catcalling, whistling, unwanted attention, prolonged staring, and inappropriate comments. Additionally, numerous accounts described men shouting sexualized comments from passing vehicles. Furthermore, there were numerous instances where women recounted being followed by unknown men, at times right up to their front doors or into buildings like shops, as a means to shake off or escape from the person tailing them. These distressing accounts underscore the pressing need to address street harassment and its impact on the safety and well-being of women and girls in our communities.

By working in partnership with the council's Violence Against Women and Girls team in offering resources, education, and awareness initiatives, the council strives to create a safer environment for all individuals, regardless of gender, and to contribute to the broader societal effort to eradicate misogyny and promote gender equality.

Drivers of local hate crime.

Global events:

Global events possess the power to significantly influence hate crimes at both the national and local levels. These events, ranging from international conflicts to political referendums, can trigger heightened tensions, fear, and anxiety among individuals or communities. Such emotions may, unfortunately, fuel prejudice and animosity towards specific ethnic, religious, or social groups. Consequently, this can result in a surge in hate crimes, manifesting as acts of discrimination, harassment, or violence.

The impact of these global events on hate crimes extends beyond statistics; they create a climate where intolerance and hostility become more prevalent, affecting local communities directly. Hence, understanding the interconnectedness of global and local dynamics is crucial for addressing and mitigating the adverse effects of hate crimes on society. Promoting tolerance, empathy, and dialogue remains a key strategy in countering the ripple effect of global events on hate crime.

In the backdrop of the development of this strategy, we find ourselves amidst the ongoing conflict between Israel and Gaza. Hate crime reports for both, antisemitism and Islamophobia have seen a sharp increase since October 7th, 2023. It's crucial to acknowledge that this conflict has a profound emotional impact on our communities, potentially resulting in trauma for those directly affected. When engaging with our communities some individuals from religious groups told us that they felt uncomfortable and were worried about identify themselves as being part of the religion group for fear of a targeted attack. Beyond the emotional toll, this conflict has the capacity to stir unrest and tension within our community, particularly when individuals express their support for one side or the other.

It's important to recognise that hate crime often goes unreported, meaning that police data provides just a partial snapshot of the actual situation.

Race hate crime:

Racial hatred is the most frequently reported type of hate crime in Haringey, with 84% of hate crime reports to the police being race-related between April 2022 and March 2023. Despite this, there remains a significant underreporting of such incidents. From engaging with our communities during the consultation, we recognise that there are significant barriers that may deter individuals from reporting incidents of racism. These barriers include a lack of trust in police and council, concerns about systemic discrimination within the criminal justice system, real life incidents where individuals have not had a positive experience and fears of reprisal or disbelief when reporting hate crimes, particular connected to cultural incompetence or ignorance.

Similar to the effect of geo-political events, the murder of George Floyd had a profound impact not only on individuals and communities but also on local councils and governments worldwide. In the wake of George Floyd's tragic death and the global protests it sparked, local councils faced increased pressure to address systemic racism within their communities.

Haringey Council has responded by implementing a programme of anti-racism focused work to reevaluate policies and practices concerning racial equality and community cohesion. We also recognise the important of involving our communities in these discussions and therefore, initiated dialogues with community leaders and activists to better understand the concerns and experiences of marginalised groups, particularly Black and minority ethnic communities. This led to the implementation of various measures aimed at promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Haringey's Strategy

Our Approach: Working Together to Tackle Hate Crime.

This strategy draws upon the authentic experiences and voices of the vibrant community that contributes to making Haringey an exceptional place to reside and explore. It celebrates the borough's diverse richness and aligns with the Council Corporate Delivery Plan's key objectives.

- Theme 3: Children and Young People: All children across the borough will be happy and healthy, feeling safe and secure in their family networks and communities.
- Theme 4: A Safer Borough: Haringey is a place where hate crime is never tolerated but challenged, reported, and dealt with appropriately.
- Theme 6: Adults, Health and Welfare: Residents will feel more connected to their neighbours.

Over the next three years we will work with the police and other partners to develop an effective approach to tackling hate crime and supporting victims. Our strategy will focus on the following 5 priorities:

1. **Raise awareness of hate crime and incidents in Haringey.**
2. **Consult with residents and community groups to build our understanding of hate crime.**
3. **Increase reporting of hate incidents.**
4. **Improve support for victims and witnesses of hate crime to enhance trust and confidence in the process.**
5. **Adopt a multi-agency approach working with community safety partners.**

Objective 1: Raise Awareness of Hate Crime and Incidents in Haringey

What we know:

We understand from the feedback you gave, understanding the definition of hate crime can be challenging.

Research underscores the importance of comprehending the definition of crime as a fundamental step in enhancing our ability to understand and report criminal incidents. When individuals have a clear understanding of what constitutes a crime, they are better equipped to recognise and respond to unlawful behaviour. A well-defined understanding of crime empowers individuals to recognise criminal acts and report them effectively, contributing to community safety and confidence in policing.²

Studies have shown that targeted training for front-line police officers and staff significantly improves their ability to identify, record, and respond to hate crime reports.³

Research shows that awareness weeks encourage residents to report hate-related crimes and incidents. They also foster joined up working among local authorities and communities.⁴

² [Criminological Research and the Definition of Crimes on JSTOR](#)

³ [Improving the Criminal Justice Response to Hate Crime | Nottingham Trent University](#)

⁴ [USDAW - National Hate Crime Awareness Week](#)

Prevention is important, particularly educating children around the risks associated with hate crime and how to stay safe. Research also tells us that teaching empathy and perspective fosters understanding and reduces prejudice. Encouraging positive peer interactions and challenging stereotypes is essential and significantly impacts children's attitudes.⁵

What we will do:

- Create and disseminate simplified, easy-to-understand materials that clarify what constitutes hate crime and the definitions the Council has adopted, including the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) definition of antisemitism and the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Islamophobia. This will include pamphlets, online resources, and workshops.
- Communicate through residents preferred methods to raise awareness, disseminate information and encourage community participation via Haringey Council's website, social media platforms and updates in Haringey People magazine.
- Provide comprehensive training sessions to front-line organisations, upskilling council staff and schools throughout Haringey. The focus of these sessions will be on helping staff recognise and respond to hate crimes effectively and utilise Bystander intervention. These will be easily accessible and ongoing.
- Support community events and cohesion programmes that celebrate diversity and encourage intercultural learning, including endorsing local and national weeks of action that promote tolerance and understanding among various cultures within Haringey. For example, National Hate Crime Awareness Week, Islamophobia Awareness Month, LGBTQ+ History Month, Disability History Month.
- Create and distribute resources which promote and celebrate diversity, identity, and a foster sense of community within all educational settings- from Early Years to Further Education and Adult Learning. These resources will be designed to educate around hate crimes and incidents, empowering learners to counteract hate and report incidents.

Objective 2: Consult With Residents and Community Groups to Build our Understanding of Hate Crime.

What we know:

In order to tackle hate crime, we need to understand the scale and nature of the problem. By understanding the underlying factors, interventions can be tailored more effectively.

Research has shown that factors like prejudice, stereotypes, and intergroup conflict contribute to hate crime and hate crimes can also often arise from perceived threats to identity, status, or resources. Socio-economic disparities can also exacerbate tensions. as institutional discrimination, social norms, and political climate, which shape hate crime patterns⁶.

We also appreciate that not all hate crime is equal, and we see commonalities and differences across all strands of hate crime. Differences vary across protected characteristics, however despite these differences, common themes emerge including, prejudice, fear and power dynamics. Addressing shared differences or inequality will benefit all stands. We see this played out in Haringey, during times of trauma or conflict, our communities have the will to come together to fight for injustice.

⁵ [Hate Crimes Against Students: Recent Developments in Research, Policy and Practice | Responding to hate crime: The case for connecting policy and research | Policy Press Scholarship Online | Oxford Academic \(oup.com\)](#)

⁶ [Research report 102: Causes and motivations of hate crime \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](#)

We are aware that our communities would like to be kept informed on the work the Community Safety Partnership is doing to tackle hate crime, you would like to see work that will increase public confidence and you would like us to visit key community groups that are most affected by hate crime.

What we will do:

- Listen to resident's views and reports on hate incidents in the borough through engagement and consultation.
- Visit community and faith groups to listen to concerns, aim to understand drivers and to promote hate crime reporting.
- Build on the established Haringey Multi Faith Forum to increase membership.
- Inform residents on our strategy and operational work in tackling hate crime and supporting victims via a robust communications strategy.
- Ensure our strategy aligns with the Community Safety Strategy priority on increasing trust and confidence in police and council services.

Objective 3: Increase Reporting of Hate Incidents

What we know:

We know that our communities are made up of different types of people with unique backgrounds and experiences, like their race, gender, religion, class, ability and sexuality. All these elements come together and affect how they deal with the world. When it comes to reporting crimes, these qualities can present as barrier. Despite efforts to encourage reporting, some individuals may choose not to for various reasons.

Feedback from the consultation recognised reasons such as, worrying about what might happen if they speak up, or feeling like they won't be taken seriously. Other reasons included a distrust towards public bodies stemming from historical injustices and ongoing discrimination and Victims who speak English as a second language may struggle to communicate effectively with authorities.

A recurring trend from the consultation identified that some individuals may not even realise that they have been victims of a hate crime. Research into this topic also confirms this point. For instance, young children may be less able to recognise abuse, or they may have been socialised into accepting certain mistreatment as normal.⁷

Third-party reporting can be an effective way to address certain challenges in reporting crimes. Third-party reporting encourages more victims to come forward, leading to better data collection and understanding of crime patterns⁸ Victims also gain confidence when they can report incidents through a third party. Knowing that their identity remains confidential encourages more individuals to come forward and share their experiences. Not only that, but third-party organisations can also identify the best support services for victims. By understanding their unique needs, tailored assistance can be provided. You identified that reporting online, via an app or community group who you trust could encourage you to report.

⁷ [Why do some victims not report their crimes? - ReviseSociology](#)

⁸ [Reporting a hate crime or hate incident to the police - Citizens Advice](#)

What we will do:

- Provide multiple avenues for reporting by collaborating with community organisations and third-party reporting services, to enhance reporting processes.
- Conduct research to explore the various electronic reporting methods and platforms for hate crimes
- Publicise positive outcomes, where possible, and utilise case studies in training.
- Identify ways in which reporting can be made more accessible to protected groups alongside the MET Hate Crime team and LGBTQ+ Community Liaison Officers.
- Monitor incidents of community tensions. This approach will help us gain insight into local community dynamics and identify potential or existing tensions for effective resolution.

Objective 4: Improve Support for Victims and Witnesses of Hate Crime to Enhance Trust and Confidence in the Process.

What we know:

Feedback from our consultation demonstrated that over 90% of you stated that offering appropriate support is crucial for victims and witnesses of hate crimes. We also know that there are a number of organisations and voluntary groups who operate in the borough that support victims of hate crime, such as, Victim Support, Community Security Trust, TellMAMA, Wise Thoughts, Galop and Disability Action Haringey. Despite this we know we are lacking in detail around who accesses these services and how regularly.

We recognise that Restorative Justice can empower victims of hate crime and give them the chance to have their voice heard it can also be a tool to hold offenders accountable by encouraging offenders to recognise the harm they've caused⁹. Where possible, respond to hate crime through transformative justice approach. Research has shown that victims who experience hate crime supported educational justice approaches rather than criminalisation.¹⁰

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services published a summary of independent research into experiences of hate crime victims (2018)¹¹. Key findings from the report told us that:

- Victims would like police officers and staff to be better at recognising hate crime
- Victims would like clear information about support services in a format they can understand
- Victims would like better trained officers to deal with them
- Most victims also said how important it was that officers showed an understanding of their personal circumstances. A lack of awareness and training can have a negative effect on the ability of the police to work with victims.
- Victims report that the physical and mental effects of hate crime last for a long time after the incidents. Help and support is essential for people who have been victims of hate crime to rebuild their lives.

⁹ [Restorative Justice & Hate Crime \(restorativesolutions.org.uk\)](https://restorativesolutions.org.uk)

¹⁰ [Tackling hate crime through Restorative Justice and early intervention | Local Government Association](#)

¹¹ [Hate crime: what do victims tell us? - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services \(justiceinspectorates.gov.uk\)](https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk)

Feedback from our consultation also told us that listening to concerns through community meetings or group settings is crucial, directing victims to relevant agencies for support is beneficial and supplying straight forward and accessible guidance on legal proceedings would increase confidence in reporting crimes and engaging with support.

What we will do:

- Provide tailored support to victims, who come forward, that best suits their needs and ensure that any victim who wishes to report to the police, is supported to do so.
- Listening to the concerns and needs of Haringey residents by organising community meetings and listening sessions where key community groups, including victims can share their experiences, provide feedback, and make suggestions for improvements in our services.
- Make signposting to support services more visible and accessible, ensuring that victims and witnesses know where to turn for assistance.
- Develop and disseminate clear guidance, with support of the police, on the prosecution process for hate crimes to ensure victims better understand their rights and the legal procedures involved in bringing perpetrators to justice.
- Explore the implementation of restorative justice, alongside police partners, guided by the preferences and needs of the victim to ensure that victims have a voice and healing and understanding is prioritised.

Objective 5: Adopt a Multi-Agency Approach Working with Community Safety Partners.

What we know:

Partnerships Statutory organisations, bound by the Equality Act 2010, collaborate to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, and victimisation.
- Foster good relations between different groups.
- Advance equality of opportunity.

These partnerships facilitate information sharing, coordinated safety packages for victims, and prevent service duplication. Hate crime often requires a more flexible and responsive approach than other crime areas. Partnerships remain valuable but need adaptability¹²

Drawing from our past achievements, we recognise that establishing robust partnerships and collaborating with various stakeholders significantly enhances our preventive and enforcement endeavours. Notably, we recently apprehended and charged a serial hate crime perpetrator within the borough. This success was made possible through coordinated efforts involving multiple agencies, including the council, police, and the community.

¹² [Partnership working | College of Policing](#)

What we will do:

- Use existing multi-agency meetings and forums to refer cases of hate crime so Haringey is promoting a partnership approach.
- Establish a multi-agency panel to scrutinise hate crime cases where there have been negative outcomes at criminal justice levels, in accordance with the Community Safety Plan.
- Train frontline enforcement officers and partners in recognising when community tensions occur and ensure that officers understand how to appropriately respond to a hate crime via an agreed onward referral protocol for reporting.
- Clean any reports of offensive graffiti within 24hrs of receiving the report through the Haringey's graffiti team.
- Promote 'No Place for Hate' scheme, requiring venue owners to perform due diligence when hiring out rooms for external speakers.

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Governance and Accountability

Tackling hate crime is a clear priority for the Haringey Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and this strategy shows our commitment in working together to improve the lives of our residents by challenging any form of hate crime and ensuring that all incidents are dealt with appropriately.

The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is a statutory body, set up under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998¹³. A CSP is chaired by the council alongside the police and other bodies with the collective aim of working to make the borough safer.

The CSP comprises of:

- Police
- Fire and rescue
- NHS/Public Health
- Probation service
- Elected Members
- Youth services
- Other 'non statutory' partners including voluntary services, local charities and community provision.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Haringey Council's Hate crime strategy will be accountable to Haringey Hate Crime Delivery Group and will be overseen by the Haringey Community Safety Partnership. An annual action plan will support the strategy to ensure that the objects set out in the strategy continue to be a priority across council departments and in local partnerships. The full strategy will be reviewed by the Haringey Community Safety Partnership on an annual basis, and we will use the following metrics to measure our success on a quarterly basis:

1. Increase in Reporting:

- **KPI:** Achieve a **year-on-year increase** in hate crime reporting to the police, building upon the baseline of **762 crimes** recorded in 2022/23.

2. Third-Party Reporting Process:

- Increase the proportion of hate crime reports made via third party reporting mechanisms. Establish baseline for 24/25.

3. Sanction Detection Rate:

- **KPI:** Monitor the current **sanction detection rate** compared to the 2022/23 baseline rate of **18.11%** (based on 762 recorded crimes and 138 sanction detections).

4. Victim Satisfaction:

- **KPI:** Monitor current victim satisfaction levels for North Area (Haringey/Enfield) via MOPAC victim satisfaction rate.

¹³ [Ministry of Justice - Statutory Partnerships and Responsibilities - November 2013 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

Links to other Council and National Strategies:

London Police and Crime Plan:

In March 2022 the Mayor of London published the Police and Crime Plan for 2022-25, to which this strategy is aligned through its priorities of tackling hate crime and better supporting victims. The four key priorities of the Plan are:

- **Reducing and preventing violence** – preventing and reducing violence affecting young people; making London a city in which women and girls are safer and feel safer; tackling the harm caused by drugs; reducing reoffending by the most violent and high-risk groups; preventing hate crime; and working together to prevent terrorism and violent extremism.
- **Increasing trust and confidence** – increasing public trust in the MPS and reducing gaps in confidence between different groups; ensuring that the MPS engages with Londoners and treats them fairly; and ensuring that the MPS, borough councils and all community safety partners respond to neighbourhood crimes such as burglary and anti-social behaviour.
- **Better supporting victims** – improving the service and support that victims receive from the MPS and the criminal justice service; working to ensure victims receive a better criminal justice response and outcome; and reducing the number of repeat victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence. Protecting people from being exploited or harmed – reducing the number of young people and adults who are criminally exploited or harmed; keeping young people in the justice system supported and safe; and keeping people safe online.

The actions and projects embedded within this strategy will also be incorporated and aligned with other Haringey Council strategies, such as:

- Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy
- Community Safety Strategy
- Haringey Culture Strategy

By working cohesively across strategies, we will ensure that we:

1. Collaborate on shared projects.
2. Agree the Implementation of common goals and objectives.
3. Ensure synergy and alignment across Council departments.
4. Are visible to our communities.

Glossary of Terms:

This glossary covers a range of terms related to hate and discrimination across various dimensions of identity. For more information, visit: [Glossary of terms - Stop Hate UK](#)

1. **Racism:** Discrimination, prejudice, or antagonism directed against a person or people based on their race or ethnicity.
2. **Xenophobia:** Fear or hatred of foreigners or people from different cultures.
3. **Islamophobia:** Prejudice, hostility, or discrimination against Islam or Muslims.
4. **Anti-Semitism:** Hostility or prejudice against Jewish people.
5. **Ableism:** Discrimination or prejudice against individuals with disabilities.
6. **Transphobia:** Prejudice, discrimination, or hatred against transgender or gender-nonconforming individuals.
7. **Homophobia:** Dislike of or prejudice against homosexual people.
8. **Biphobia:** Prejudice or discrimination against bisexual individuals.
9. **Misogyny:** Hatred or contempt for women or girls.
10. **Sexism:** Discrimination, prejudice, or stereotyping based on gender.
11. **Ageism:** Prejudice or discrimination against individuals based on their age.
12. **Stereotyping:** Making assumptions or generalizations about a group of people based on their characteristics or identities.
13. **Hate Speech:** Speech or expression that promotes hatred, violence, or discrimination against a particular group or individual based on their identity.
14. **Bigotry:** Intolerance or prejudice, especially on the basis of race, religion, or political beliefs.
15. **Prejudice:** Preconceived opinions that are not based on reason or actual experience.
16. **Discrimination:** Unfair treatment or unequal opportunities based on characteristics such as race, gender, sexuality, or disability.
17. **Marginalisation:** Social exclusion or relegation to a lower social standing based on identity or characteristics.
18. **Microaggressions:** Subtle, often unintentional actions or comments that convey hostility or bias towards marginalised groups.
19. **Hate Crime:** Criminal acts motivated by bias or prejudice towards particular groups or individuals based on their identity.

Support and Signposting:

All FORMS OF HATE CRIME

- MPS: Crime can be reported online via <https://www.met.police.uk/> The site also contains ward crime information.
- Victim Support: Provides emotional support and practical information for all victims of crime. 0808 1689 111 or www.victimsupport.org.uk
- Crimestoppers: For anonymous reporting of crime. 0800 555 111 or www.crimestoppers-uk.org
- Stop Hate UK: Provides training, also education consultancy and case advice for professionals. 0800 138 1625 or www.stophateuk.org
- True Vision: Provides third party reporting for all forms of hate crime via an online form, linked directly to the MPS. www.report-it.org.uk
- Childline (NSPCC): 24 hour helpline for young people. 0800 1111 or www.childline.org.uk
- Equality Advisory & Support Service: Provides advice and assistance on issues relating to equality and human rights. 0808 800 0082 or www.equalityadvisoryservice.com

RACIST & RELIGIOUS HATE CRIME

- Tell Mama: Supports victims of anti-Muslim hate crime as well as providing a national monitoring service. 0800 456 1226 or www.tellmamauk.org
- Community Security Trust (CST): Provides security advice and training for Jewish communal organisations, schools and synagogues. Also provides a third party reporting service. 020 8457 999 or www.cst.org.uk
- London Irish Centre: Promotes support and advocacy. 020 7916 2222 or www.londonirishcentre.org
- Gate Herts: Report racism in the Gypsy, Roma, Traveller community [Home | Report Racism GRT](#) or [07534 790 984](tel:07534790984)
- On Your Side: for anybody in the UK who identifies as part of an East or Southeast Asian community. [On Your Side - ESEA Hate Crime and Incident Reporting - On Your Side \(onyoursideuk.org\)](#)

HOMOPHOBIC / BIPHOBIC / TRANSPHOBIC HATE CRIME

- Wise Thoughts: Provides advice counselling and support for LGBT people who have experienced hate crime. [Home - Wise Thoughts](#)
- Stonewall: Provides advice/guidance and a number of specific programmes to assist organisations on issues such as equality and tackling homophobia, biphobia and transphobia. 020 7593 1850 or www.stonewall.org.uk
- Galop: Provides advice and support to people who have experienced biphobia, homophobia, transphobia, have had problems with the police or have questions about the criminal justice system. 020 7704 2040 or www.galop.org.uk

DISABILITY HATE CRIME

- Haringey Disability Action : Provides advice information, advocacy and volunteering opportunities for disabled people, including those who have experienced hate crime. [Who we are \(d-a-h.org\)](#)

- People First Self Advisory: Self advocacy service run by and for people with learning difficulties.

020 7274 5484 or www.peoplefirstltd.com

- Inclusion London: Provides support to and can signpost people to local services for deaf and disabled people, including advice on hate crime. 020 7237 3181 or www.inclusionlondon.org.uk

- Transport for All: Campaigns for accessible transport in London and provides support for those experiencing difficulties. 020 7737 2339 or www.transportforall.org.uk

- Disability Rights UK: Campaigns to provide a voice for disabled people in policy matters. Also provides advice for organisations wishing to set up a third-party reporting service. 020 7250 8181 or www.disabilityrightsuk.org

- Deaf Plus: Provides information and advice as well as advocacy service for people with hearing loss. 020 7790 9269 or www.deafplus.org.uk

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

- Information on VAWG from Haringey Council [Violence Against Women and Girls \(VAWG\) including Domestic Abuse \(DA\) | Haringey Council](#)
- Directory of VAWG Services available in Haringey [Violence Against Women & Girls \(VAWG\) Pathway \(padlet.com\)](#)
- Hearthstone Domestic Abuse Services: provides emotional and practical support for anyone experiencing domestic abuse in Haringey, 020 8489 3411, Mon-Fri 9am-4pm [Hearthstone Domestic Violence Advice and Support Centre | Haringey Council](#)

Haringey Community Safety Strategy

2024 – 2027

Contents

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7. Implementation and Monitoring
8. Equalities Impact Assessment

DRAFT

1. Foreword

The Community Safety Strategy represents a significant commitment by partners including the Council, the Metropolitan Police, London Fire Brigade, the Probation Service, our schools and health authorities as well as local voluntary groups to working together to improve the lives of local people.

Together, we recognise that our communities are key partners in helping to tackle crime and disorder. Therefore, this strategy also recognises the importance of working more collaboratively with our communities in co-producing solutions, addressing fear of crime; and working together to increase the trust, confidence, and satisfaction with policing.

As well as the high-profile issues around serious violence this strategy also addresses the crime, disorder, and anti-social behaviour (ASB) that impact the lives of many people in our communities including all forms of violence against women and girls and issues of exploitation including child sexual exploitation, County Lines, and extremism.

We will continue to work together with local people, and our key partners including businesses, to bring the perpetrators of crime to justice, to reduce re-offending and ASB and to divert young people away from criminality.

We are confident that by working together to reduce the impact of crime and anti-social behavior that we will achieve significant improvements in the lives of our residents, businesses and stakeholders and will report back annually on our progress via our annual Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder.

Signed:



Councillor Adam Jogee

Chief Superintendent Caroline Haines

Cabinet Member for Community Safety North Area BCU Commander

Joint Chairs of the Community Safety Partnership

DRAFT

2. Introduction: Purpose and scope of the strategy

Community Safety Partnerships were introduced by Section 6 of the [Crime and Disorder Act 1998](#) and bring together local partners to formulate and deliver strategies to tackle crime and disorder in their communities. Responsible authorities that make up a Community Safety Partnership are the Police, Fire and Rescue Authority, local authorities, health partners, and Probation Services.

The Community Safety Partnership has an ambitious vision for Haringey, aspiring to transform it into one of London's safest boroughs. We have listened to the voice of our communities and there is a clear and pressing need to urgently tackle the negative impact that criminality and anti-social behaviour has on their lives. It is simply unacceptable that anyone should have to live in fear of intimidation from their neighbours; that drug dealing, and criminality can take place openly on our streets, that women should feel unsafe both in their homes and out in public and that too many lives are being lost or blighted by violence.

Crime and ASB ruins lives and communities, reduces feelings of safety and creates a sense of fear and intimidation. However, this is not inevitable. By working together with our diverse communities and partners the Community Safety Partnership is determined in our aim to foster a safer environment characterised by stronger communities where individuals can lead vibrant, healthy lives. Our commitment to this is unwavering and the Community Safety Strategy outlines how we intend to work together with our communities and partners to realise this vision over the next three years.

In concert with our partners, Haringey Council has compiled a comprehensive Strategic Needs Assessment. This assessment's core objective is to discern the trends, patterns, and underlying factors influencing crime and anti-social behaviour, thus enabling us to set clear priorities, implement intelligence-driven initiatives, and allocate resources effectively.

Our priorities for the next three years are based on the findings from our strategic assessment and from significant community engagement. Throughout the development of this strategy, and in line with the Haringey Deal, we have listened to input from residents, community groups and our partners. These consultations have engaged residents, stakeholders, and agencies through various means, including This included the Wood Green Voices consultation that took place in November 2022 and the Community Safety Strategy development, pre-engagement period that took place in December 2022. As well as a series of partner workshops, community forums, and targeted engagement with groups whose views are too often overlooked. We've also actively sought feedback from the following:

- Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB): A board comprising residents and police representatives, dedicated to scrutinizing policing standards, and reducing crime.
- Bridge Renewal Trust (BRT): An organisation that represents voluntary and community groups in Haringey.
- Local elected representatives

- Council Staff
- Probation Service
- Public health
- Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

From the outset as part of our engagement we have been committed to empowering and enhancing the voices of our communities across the borough including in areas where we continue to see entrenched criminality and ASB like Tottenham Hale, Wood Green, Noel Park, Bruce Grove, and Northumberland Park. Our priorities which have been co-produced are based on the types of crime and disorder that our communities have told us they are most concerned about and have the most significant negative impact on the safety and quality of life.

Effective policing, whole system approaches and the use of data are also key to successfully tackling crime and disorder. It is therefore important that this strategy aligns with the Mayor's Policing and Crime Plan 2022-2025, [London's Police and Crime Plan 2022-25 | London City Hall](#) as well as numerous internal and Pan London strategies within the partnership. We pledge to continue work collaboratively in the current climate of financial and resource constraints and to ensure we optimise our collective efforts. .

3. The Context

National

In March 2016 the Government published a Modern Crime Prevention Strategy. The strategy set out the national approach and activity to prevent crime with a focus around the evidence on the 6 drivers of crime: opportunity; character; effectiveness of the criminal justice system; profit; drugs and alcohol. It also sets out what action the government, law enforcement, industry, voluntary sector and public themselves can take. The government's view is that where law enforcement, businesses, and the public work together on prevention, significant and sustained reductions in certain crimes can be delivered.

In April 2018, the Home Office launched a national Serious Violence Strategy. This strategy identified changes in the drugs market and set out a range of actions to tackle the issues of County Lines, serious youth violence, and exploitation of vulnerable people.

In June 2021, the Ministry of Justice introduced the reformed Probation Service which is now responsible for managing all those sentenced to a community order or subject to supervision following their release from a prison sentence in England and Wales.

- The Probation service delivers unpaid work and behavioral change programs in England and Wales.
- Specialist organisations are commissioned to deliver resettlement and rehabilitative services such as education, training, employment, and accommodation.

London

Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC):

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) has published a Police and Crime Plan for London "Building a Safer London 2022 -2025" which sets out the Mayor of London's priorities for safety in the capital. The four key themes of the Plan are:

- **Reducing and preventing violence** – preventing and reducing violence affecting young people; making London a city in which women and girls are safer and feel safer; tackling the harm caused by drugs; reducing reoffending by the most violent and high-risk groups; preventing hate crime; and working together to prevent terrorism and violent extremism.
- **Increasing trust and confidence** – increasing public trust in the MPS and reducing gaps in confidence between different groups; ensuring that the MPS engages with Londoners and treats them fairly; and ensuring that the MPS, borough councils and all community safety partners respond to neighbourhood crimes such as burglary and anti-social behaviour.
- **Better supporting victims** – improving the service and support that victims receive from the MPS and the criminal justice service; working to ensure victims receive a better criminal justice response and outcome; and reducing the number of repeat victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence.
- **Protecting people from being exploited or harmed** – reducing the number of young people and adults who are criminally exploited or harmed; keeping young people in the justice system supported and safe; and keeping people safe online.

The Plan includes measures to tackle these issues, reduce crime and disorder in London and improve police services across the city. MOPAC consulted with local

police leaders, council Chief Executives and elected council Leaders in every Borough and developed a new system of agreeing local priorities that reflect local need. This means that local police teams are focusing on local priorities, supported by data and evidence and local strategic assessments. London Borough Haringey has selected two local priority high harm crimes - non-domestic violence with injury; and robbery). This is based on our local knowledge, crime data and police intelligence.

In addition, other crimes that cause significant harm to Londoners such as weapon-based crime, antisocial behavior, domestic abuse, sexual violence, child sexual exploitation and hate crime are mandatory priorities for every Borough.

Violence Reduction Unit (VRU):

In September 2018 the Mayor of London announced the establishment of a Violence Reduction Unit, which takes a public health approach to violence modelled on a similar unit in Glasgow that was successful in driving a reduction in violent crime in the city.

The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) brings together specialists from health, police, local government, probation, and community organisations to tackle violent crime and the underlying causes of violent crime.

Metropolitan Police Service:

A New Met for London (2023)

The Baroness Casey Review (March 2023) was commissioned following a series of high-profile murders of women and the murder of Sarah Everard by a serving police officer in 2021. The report outlined in detail a series of significant concerns about the standards and culture of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), both of which are critical elements that underpin trust, confidence, and consent to police.

The “New Met for London” Plan (July 2023) has been shaped by the findings of the Baroness Casey report, as well as significant internal and external consultation.

The MPS have outlined three key areas of reform.

Community crime-fighting: Outlines how the police will cut crime, rebuild trust and restore the bond with communities. They have committed to put more officers and Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) into local neighbourhoods and make sure they are delivering against the priorities of Londoners. They have committed to working with communities to fight crime and anti-social behaviour, bringing all the specialist resources of the Met together to make a difference in the highest crime, lowest trust communities.

Culture change: The police are committed to delivering culture change across the Met to embed the values of policing by consent and build a strong culture focused on delivering for London, maintaining high standards and learning from others. The

vision being to become a police service that does not discriminate – tackling racism, misogyny and homophobia – and better reflects the diversity of the city it serves.

Fixing the foundations: The police are committed to organising and deploying officers better, by ensuring they have the training, equipment, and tools they need to cut crime. They will equip officers with the data and technology they need to use their powers precisely while maintaining trust and upholding high standards.

Local Context

Strategic Priorities and Intentions:

The Haringey Deal

The Haringey Deal seeks to fundamentally change the way the council works with our communities and sets out a range of commitments to achieve this including:

Knowing our communities: developing a better understanding of who our residents are, their strengths and needs and how the council can best work with them.

Getting the basics right: To increase trust and confidence in the council, everyday interactions with us must be as easy, effective, and supportive as possible.

Listening and prioritise relationships: The Council will learn to listen better and take the time to build more trusting 2-way relationships with our residents.

Focusing on what's strong, not what is wrong: The Council wants to move away from treating issues in our communities as problems to be fixed, rather than supporting the good that is already there. In future, we will build on existing positivity instead.

Sharing power we will create new and genuine opportunities for you to have a say in decisions that affect you; help design the services you rely on and work with you to solve long-standing and difficult problems

Learning from our mistakes: When we make mistakes, we will be honest about them and learn from them.

Creating space for good things to happen We recognise that sometimes we make it harder for communities to make change happen themselves. Sometimes there are good reasons for our caution, sometimes not. We will get better at letting go and explaining when we can't.

Working harder to hear the voices that are too often overlooked: We know that some people face real barriers to joining in and making their voices heard. We will strip away those barriers so that everyone has a real opportunity to be part of the change.

Corporate Delivery Plan Priorities

The Corporate Delivery Plan includes the outcomes we are working towards as a Council; the activity planned to deliver these outcomes; how we will work to deliver it; and the key delivery dates.

The plan is organised around the following themes:

1. Resident experience, participation, and collaboration
2. Responding to the climate emergency
3. Children and young people
4. Adults, health, and welfare
5. Homes for the future
6. Safer borough
7. Culturally Rich Borough
8. Place and economy

Theme 6 Safer Borough

Following on from what we heard during the period of engagement it is evident that crime, violence, and anti-social behavior impact communities across Haringey differently, often having a disproportionate effect on specific segments of our local community.

Our vision for Haringey is of a 'Safer Borough - A borough where all residents and visitors feel safe and are safe'. We know that not all residents feel equally safe, and indeed, that not all residents are equally safe, with differences by neighborhood, ethnicity, socio-economic status, age and gender. We will take a targeted approach to tackling insecurity and feelings of insecurity across the Borough, focusing our efforts on particularly vulnerable cohorts.

For women and girls, who are particularly vulnerable to certain types of crimes, there are actions focused on reducing risk and holding perpetrators to account.

For our most vulnerable young people, at risk of becoming involved in Serious Youth Violence, we will continue to take a public health approach.

Young black boys are seven times more likely to be subject to a stop and search and continue to be overrepresented in the criminal justice system. We will work with the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), to address disproportionality in criminal justice outcomes and put equity and fairness at the heart of the system.

Where community safety relates to enforcement and the law, we know that for some of our communities there is significant work to be done to rebuild trust and confidence in both the council and Police. We know that among our Black residents, trust in both the council and the Police is significantly lower than for other ethnic groups. This area of the Corporate Delivery Plan contains actions intended to begin improving these relationships between the community and the Police and to hold them to account for their delivery of policing in Haringey.

Where residents do not feel like the council is doing all it can to keep them safe, we will make efforts to make our enforcement action more visible and responsive to the communities' concerns.

Global events such the conflict between Israel and Gaza have the potential for significant local impacts.

Understanding the interconnectedness of global and local dynamics is crucial for addressing and mitigating the adverse effects of crimes on society. We will continue to work together with our faith leaders and communities in Haringey to promote tolerance, empathy, and dialogue as key strategies in countering the ripple effect of global events on crime and public disorder.

Linked and cross cutting priorities

The Community Safety Partnership will continue to work closely with local partners to address the underlying factors linked to crime and ASB such as substance use, poor mental health, deprivation, and other drivers of offending. Below are examples of the some of the strategies that seek to address these underlying factors:

- Combating Drugs Strategy
- Serious Violence Duty.

- Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29
- VAWG Strategy 2016-2026
- North Area Borough Command Unit (BCU) Violence, Vulnerability, Reduction Action Plan (2023-2024)
- Economic Development Strategy
- Local Plan 2013-26
- Homelessness Strategy 2018
- Rough Sleeping Strategy 2018
- Modern Slavery Plan 2020

We will continue to strengthen our work with the VRU, our partners and stakeholders to commission and co-commission projects that help to prevent crime, working closely with our communities, across departments, with the voluntary sector and external agencies as well as other local authorities.

We have recently invested £4.1m in CCTV to detect and deter crime and increase public confidence and we will continue to find creative ways of meeting the challenges we face and our commitment to deliver good outcomes for our residents, businesses and those who visit the borough.

During 2024 we will be implementing a borough wide alcohol Public Space Protection Order (PSPO), which will restrict the use of alcohol in public and will also be consulting with our communities, partners and stakeholders on other restrictions that will help to deter ASB and criminality especially in those areas of the borough that are most impacted.

We have developed detailed cross cutting action plans to deliver our six outcomes and progress against these outcomes will be reported annually to the Community Safety Partnership and through our Strategic Needs Assessment.

Crime Performance

	Haringey			North Area BCU	London
	Offences Current 12-Months	12-Month Change	3-Year Change	12-Month Change	12-Month Change
Total Notifiable Offences (TNO)	33,772	3%	4%	0.4%	5%
Burglary (Residential)	1,351	-6%	-26%	-7%	-1%
Violence with Injury (Domestic)	788	-3%	2%	4%	5%
Robbery of Personal Property	1,419	14%	14%	3%	18%
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic)	1,856	-4%	11%	-6%	0.3%
Knife Crime with Injury	120	-18%	-3%	-16%	11%
Knife Crime Offences	711	14%	15%	7%	20%
Total Gun Crime	90	8%	22%	7%	7%
Lethal-Barrelled Firearm Discharges	15	36%	-17%	25%	-17%

Crime in Haringey

Haringey is aligned with the Mayor of London's Police and Crime Plan 2022-25 to jointly determine key priorities for the borough:

Key Haringey Priorities:

- Non-domestic violence with injury (VWI)
- Robbery

Focus is also retained on Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation, whilst balancing the response to volume crime:

Additional areas of focus:

- Sexual Violence
- Domestic Abuse
- Women's Safety
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Weapon-Based Crime
- Hate Crime
- Anti-Social Behaviour

An in-depth strategic assessment is carried out annually and brings together a broad range of information about crime and disorder in the borough.

While analysis of data takes place throughout the year and is intelligence led, this annual snapshot provides an opportunity for the Community Safety Partnership to enrich its understanding of the key issues, the connections between these, and the underlying causes. The aim is to enable the partnership to target its activities effectively through shared information and agreed outcomes.

The annual Strategic Assessment 2022-23 provides an overview of crime, disorder, and anti-social behavior (ASB) in the borough.

Total recorded crime (also known as Total Notifiable Offences or TNO) recorded by the Metropolitan Police in Haringey increased by 3% in the 12-months to September 2023, and by 4% in the past 3-years. North Area BCU (which is the joint Haringey and Enfield policing unit) noted an increase of 0.4% in the 12-months to September 2023 and London overall noted a 5% increase during this period.

Local data analysis suggests that robbery and violence with injury should be retained as key priorities for the next year.

This will support current and ongoing partnership activities around knife crime reduction, robbery focus and tackling violent crime and vulnerability.

Robbery and violence with injury are also key crime types which involve young people as both victims and perpetrators and there is a clear cross over with the Corporate Delivery Plan, Serious Violence Duty (SVD), Young People at Risk Strategy, North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG) and others.

The full strategic assessment is at:

<https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s137421/Appendix%203.pdf>

Community Safety Partnership Vision

The vision and priorities have been guided by the findings of the Strategic Needs Assessment 2022/23, the responses to the period of pre-engagement in December 2022 and following evaluation and analysis of the community safety strategy engagement that took place between May 2023-August 2023.

During our consultation and engagement exercise we listened to residents' concerns and heard clearly that we need to take priority action to reduce the impact that violent and non-violent crime and ASB can have on everyday lives and to earn trust and confidence in how we will deliver this as a Community Safety Partnership.

Objectives:

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:

You said....

...[Services} "need to work more closely with communities to tackle gang related violence" ..

...regular engagement with the community to listen to local concerns and understand the drivers and links to violence i.e drug dealing, anti-social behavior and the impact of mental health and addiction"

... "make crime and ASB a priority" ...

... "focus on issues such as ASB, particularly targeting areas which were most impacted by it" ...

... "Work with partners, such as police, drugs services, mental health to deliver projects in the community and prisons that tackle violence" ...

... "informative campaigns at men and boys in the borough" ...

... "cleaner streets, better lighting, more litter bins and prompt removal of graffiti" ...

...[ASB] “felt like normal behavior, not being widely recognised at the time as crimes”..

... “concerns that issues such as “mild ASB” were not a concern for police or council officers”...

...“more activities for children”...

Objective 1

We will:

Work with our partners, local communities and stakeholders to effectively deploy our collective resources to prevent, deter and decrease overall crime, violence, and antisocial behaviour across all wards in Haringey.

You said

...[council and police] need to be pro-active”,

...“[council and police] need to be more visible”...

... “lack [of] confidence that something would get done”...

... “[worry].. that incident wouldn’t be taken seriously”...

... “lack of police presence is an issue”...

...“council members to spend time shadowing shifts with community police officers”...

“...focus, rather than on the impacts of the victim, on the consequences of the perpetrator”...

...“try out new community strategies and reversing them if they fail”...

...“regular case updates from the relevant agencies involved”...

...“share case studies on social media around what happens when you report/positive outcomes of situations where someone has been reported and it was dealt with effectively”...

...“women were not believed in the system”...

...“The police don’t care about women”...

...“more options for reporting crimes, working with community groups”...

Objective 2

We will:

Work with our partners our communities and stakeholders across all council services to create a sense of safety and security for communities where they live, and in public spaces with a focus on safeguarding vulnerable individuals.

You Said

... *“we should be working with partners to help offenders address any addiction and health needs” ...*

... *“We should be working with criminal justice agencies such as prison and probation services to ensure that offenders are engaged in education and training opportunities whilst in custody and in the community” ...*

... *“need to protect those who are vulnerable to exploitation upon release from prison”...*

... *“impacts on the wider community need to be taken into account when housing ex-offenders” ...*

... *“work with multiple agencies including charities who could support t16tilizationion of lived experience when engaging with offenders and ex-offenders” ...*

... *“work with the families of offenders” ...*

Objective 3

We Will

Collaborate across all council, public health, and criminal justice services to provide integrated offender management of ex-offenders and opportunities for them to break the cycle of reoffending and will ensure there are support services available to encourage sustained recidivism amongst those who have a propensity to commit crimes.

You said.

... *“clear expectations on what you can expect [from us] when you have experienced crime and anti-social behavior.*

... *“building a close working relationship with the police. This included a suggestion for the council to do “whatever is in it’s power” to hold police to account” ...*

... *“public campaigns including stands and stalls to engage with the public on the street and in urban centers” ...*

... *“share case studies on social media around what happens when you report/positive outcomes of situations where someone has been reported and it was dealt with effectively”...*

... *“local community police officers to “get to know locals” ...*

... *“provide advice on how to report issues to the council and when to report issues to the police as well as a greater emphasis on provision for community services” ...*

Objective 4

We will

Cultivate public trust in all members of the Community Safety Partnership, particularly the Police and local authority.

You said

... *“listen to the needs of the community and have an honest discussion about community safety”...*

... *“engage with more ethnic groups”...*

... *“[council] to be more visible both in getting involved in the community and also showing the public how they fix problems” ...*

... *“be honest about the problems” ...*

... *“providing clear expectations of when responses would be received” ...*

... *“having named contact” ...*

... *“information to be easy and stress free to digest and follow”...*

Objective 5

We will:

Work with our communities by listening to their concerns and co-producing solutions.

Our approach over the next four years 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.

4. Priorities, Outcomes and Activity

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

- I. Violence and high harm Crimes
- II. Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
- III. Exploitation adults and young people
- IV. Increase in trust and confidence
- V. Reducing reoffending
- VI. Reducing victims of crime and ASB

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 crossover 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 aim to 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 Strategy, Combatting Drugs, Serious Violence duty and other key local and London-wide 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 Corporate Delivery 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 Rescue and Response Service.
- 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 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: More than ever we need to work alongside and with our communities to co-produce solutions and reduce the impact of crime and anti-social behavior in their neighborhoods. 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: We will hold the police to account on the delivery of their 'New Met for London Plan' and stated aim around increasing the level of trust and confidence that the public have in policing. However, alongside this we also recognise that 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 behavior.

We aim to 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 Week of Action, community forums and panels across the borough where communities can engage directly with council staff and partners.

- 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 to 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 aim to 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 behavior incidents that affect our communities, especially the most vulnerable and repeat victims.

We aim 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.

5. Implementation and Monitoring

Following the adoption of this strategy an action plan will be developed for each Outcome and will include key performance indicators . These will be monitored, and progress will be reported annually to the Community Safety Partnership.

6. Equalities Impact Assessment (EQiA)

A full equality impact assessment has been carried out. The Community Safety Strategy will have a positive impact on residents with protected characteristics. The assessment is at appendix 7.

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Haringey Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2022-23



Haringey
LONDON

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4	Executive Summary	5	Community Safety Partnership Priorities & MOPAC PCP 2021-25 Outcomes Framework
6	Crime Performance Summary	7	2021 Crime Breakdown
8	Total Notifiable Offences (TNO)	9	Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)
10	Hate Crime	11	Residential Burglary
12	Drug Offences	13	Theft from Person
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20	Knife Crime Offences	21	Gun Crime Offences

▪ **Background**

- The Strategic Assessment is a statutory requirement of all Community Safety Partnerships in England and Wales.

▪ **Purpose**

- The purpose of the strategic assessment of crime and disorder is to help decision makers set the strategic priorities for the future, including the Haringey Community Safety strategy, Borough Plan and other related strategies.
- It should also be used to support future commissioning processes, including the commissioning of intelligence products and more detailed problem profiles (e.g. for agreed priorities and where there are key information gaps), to gain a better understanding of crime, fear of crime, anti-social behaviour and offenders.

▪ **Methodology**

- This assessment includes a comprehensive analysis of the level and patterns of crime, disorder and offending in the London Borough of Haringey. It utilises a wide range of data from appropriate sources as detailed through the document.
- Analysis includes a range of techniques such as thematic mapping and data visualisations.
- Unlike some assessments, the purpose has not been to provide detailed analysis of each and every crime problem in Haringey. Rather, it has been used as a tool for strategic decision makers. The information provided is a measure of the problem utilising various analytical techniques.

▪ **Data Sources**

- *Metropolitan Police Stats and Data Website - www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/*
- *London Datastore Website - data.london.gov.uk*
- *Police.UK Data Website - data.police.uk*

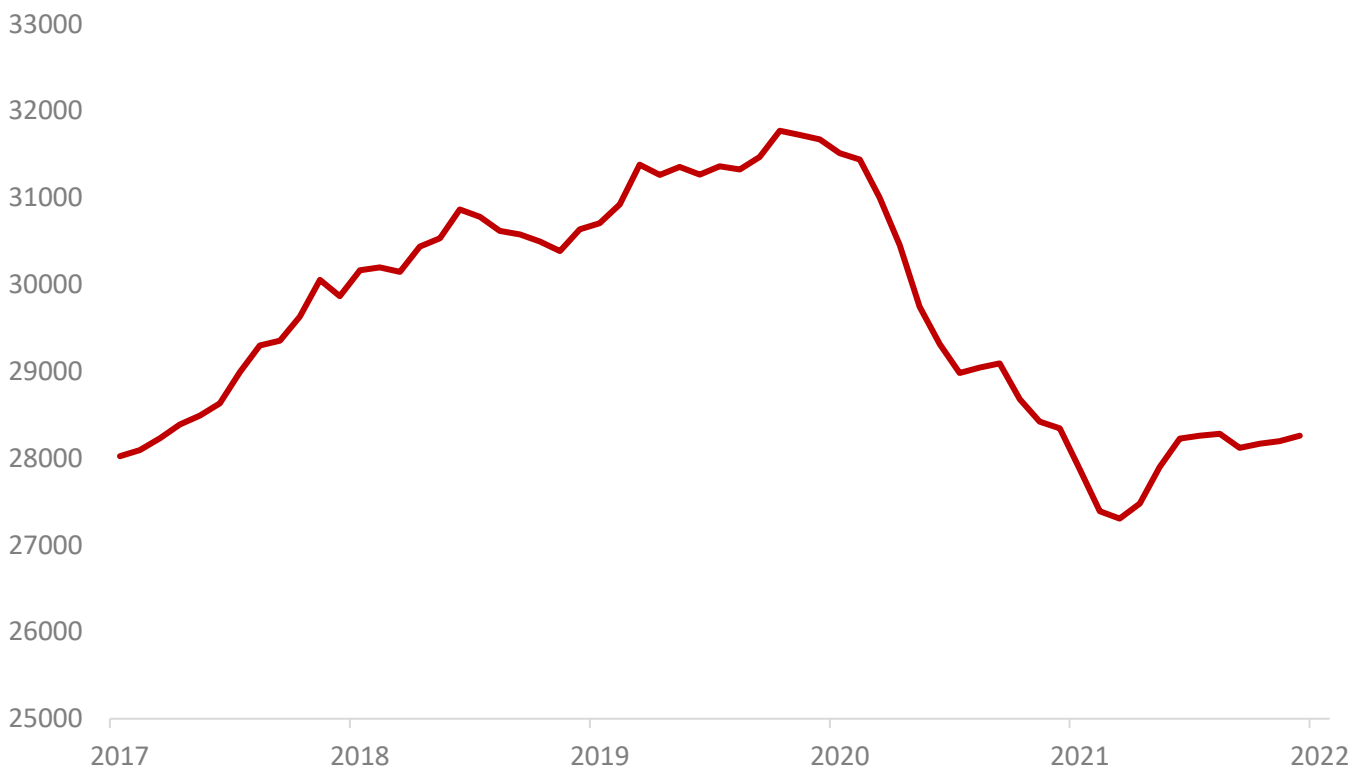
▪ **Additional Sources (in chronological order)**

- www.london.gov.uk/mopac-publications/londons-next-police-and-crime-plan
- www.met.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/hco/hate-crime/what-is-hate-crime/
- www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/crime-type-definitions/
- www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/overviewofrobberyandtheftfromtheperson/2017-07-20
- www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/theft-act-offences
- www.cps.gov.uk/crime-info/sexual-offences
- www.womensaid.org.uk/information-support/what-is-domestic-abuse/
- www.cps.gov.uk/crime-info/domestic-abuse
- www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/thenatureofviolentcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018
- www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/major-investigation-and-public-protection/gun-crime/

▪ **Executive Summary**

- Significant reductions in crime have been noted since 2020 in several crime types across Haringey, as well as more widely across London.
- A number of these crime reductions have been sustained during 2021, however, some crime categories have experienced a return to pre-pandemic baselines or higher.
- The total volume of crime recorded in Haringey during 2021 was 0.3% below 2020 levels, 11% below the previous 3-year average and 5% below the 5-year average.
- Crime categories which experienced a reduction in 2021 as compared to 2020 include arson and criminal damage, drugs offences, possession of weapons and robbery.
- However, the categories of burglary, public order offences, sexual offences, theft, vehicle offences and violence against the person recorded an increase in 2021, as compared to 2020.
- Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) reports spiked significantly during 2020, mainly driven by increases in neighbour disputes and noise complaints during lockdown periods. In 2021, levels of ASB reduced and returned to just slightly above the 5-year average.
- Hate crime reports increased in 2021 for all categories of hate crime, with all being above the 5-year average.

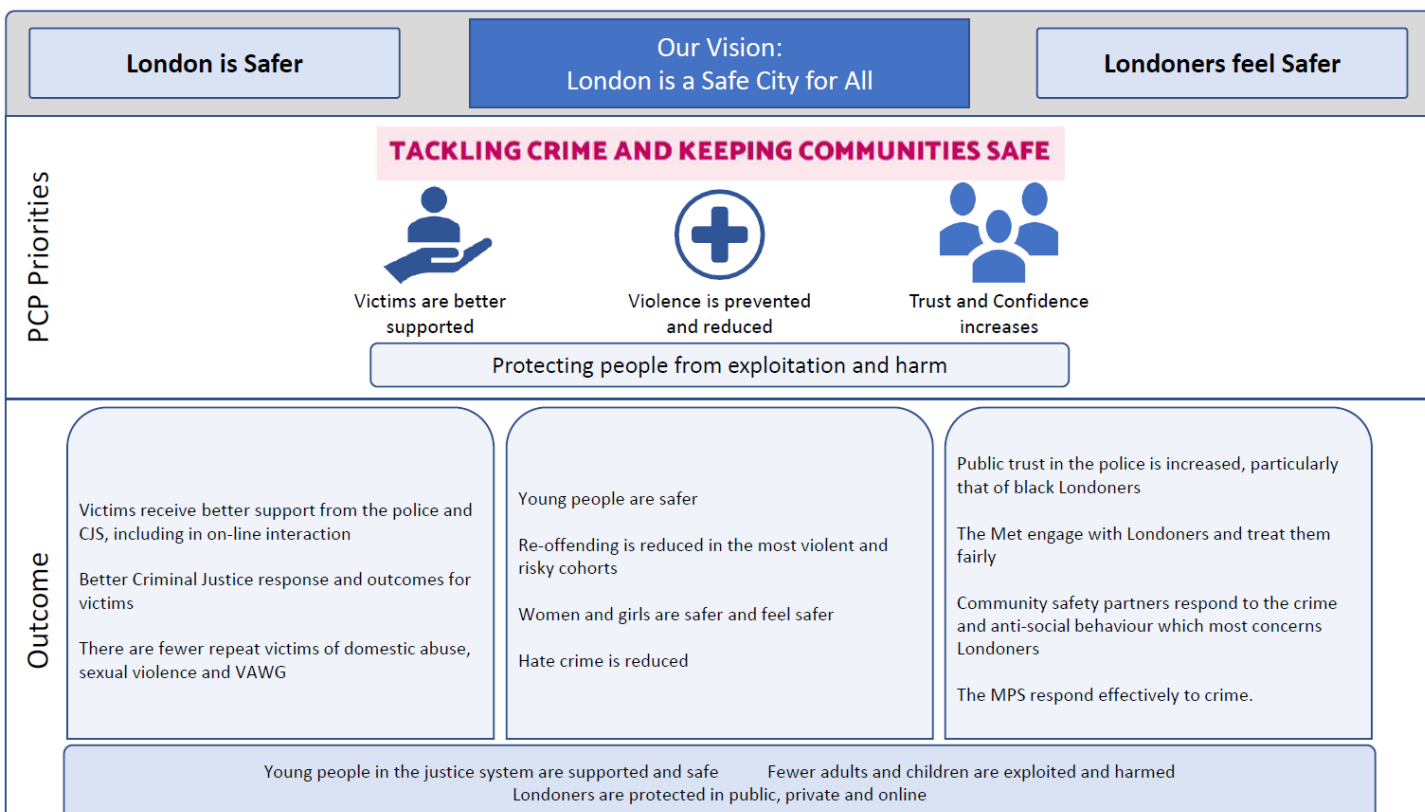
Haringey Total Notifiable Offences Trend (Rolling 12-Months)



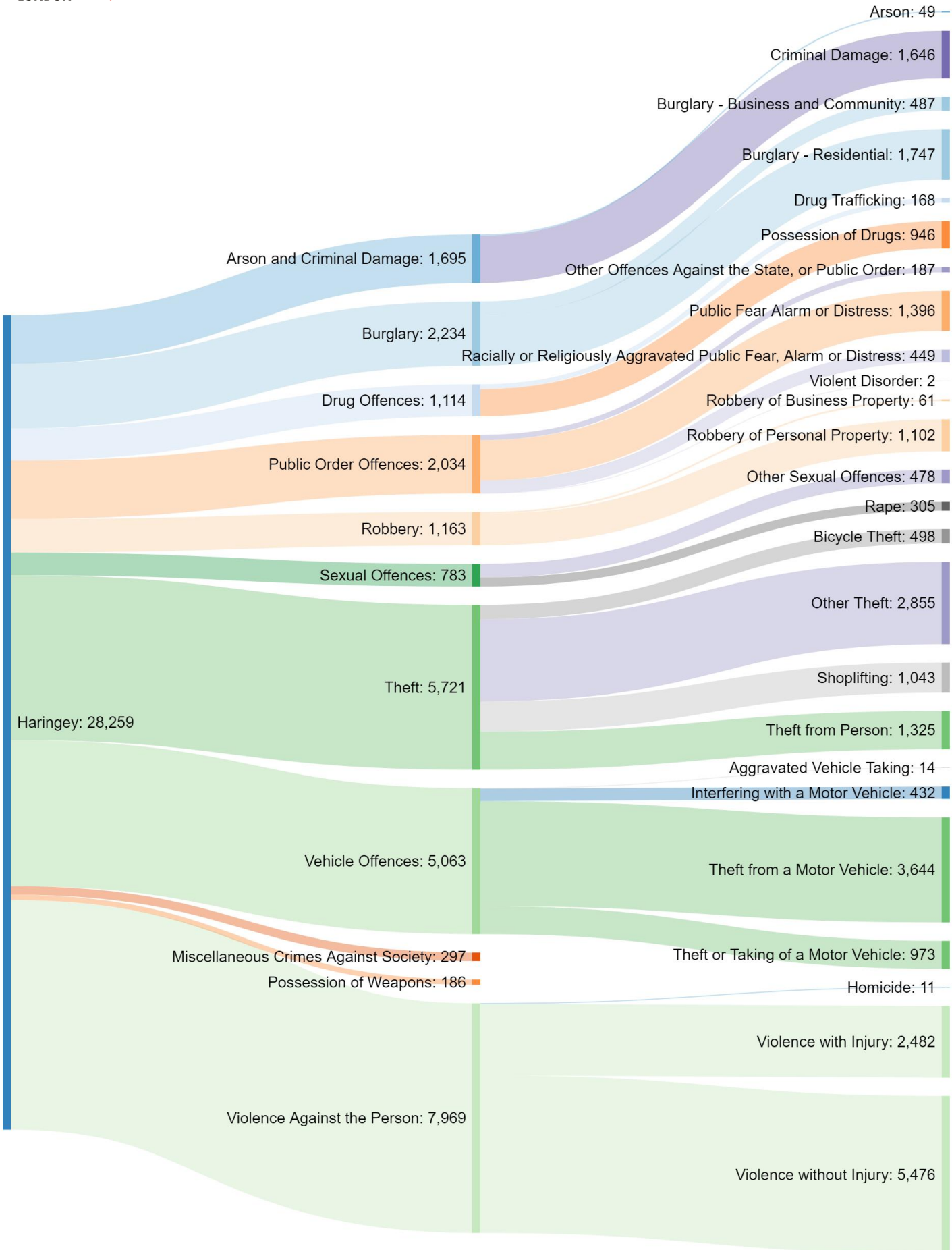
▪ **Community Safety Partnership Priorities**

- During 2021, the Haringey Council leader and Chief Executive and North Area Borough Commander liaised with the Deputy Mayor, Sophie Linden, to discuss and agree Haringey’s local policing priorities.
- As a result of these discussions it was confirmed that Robbery and Street Based Violence, (measured as Non Domestic VWI), would be the primary areas of priority for Haringey.
- Alongside this it was also confirmed that ASB and a list of high harm crimes will also be a priority for London, including sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, weapon-based crime and hate crime.
- The strategic assessment analysis suggests that these crime types remain high harm and should continue to be a focus for 2022/23.
- This will support current and ongoing partnership activities around knife crime reduction, robbery focus and tackling violent crime and vulnerability.
- Robbery and Non-Domestic VWI are also key crime types which involve young people as both victims and perpetrators and there is a clear cross over with the Borough Plan, Community Safety Strategy, Young People At Risk Strategy, North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG) and others.

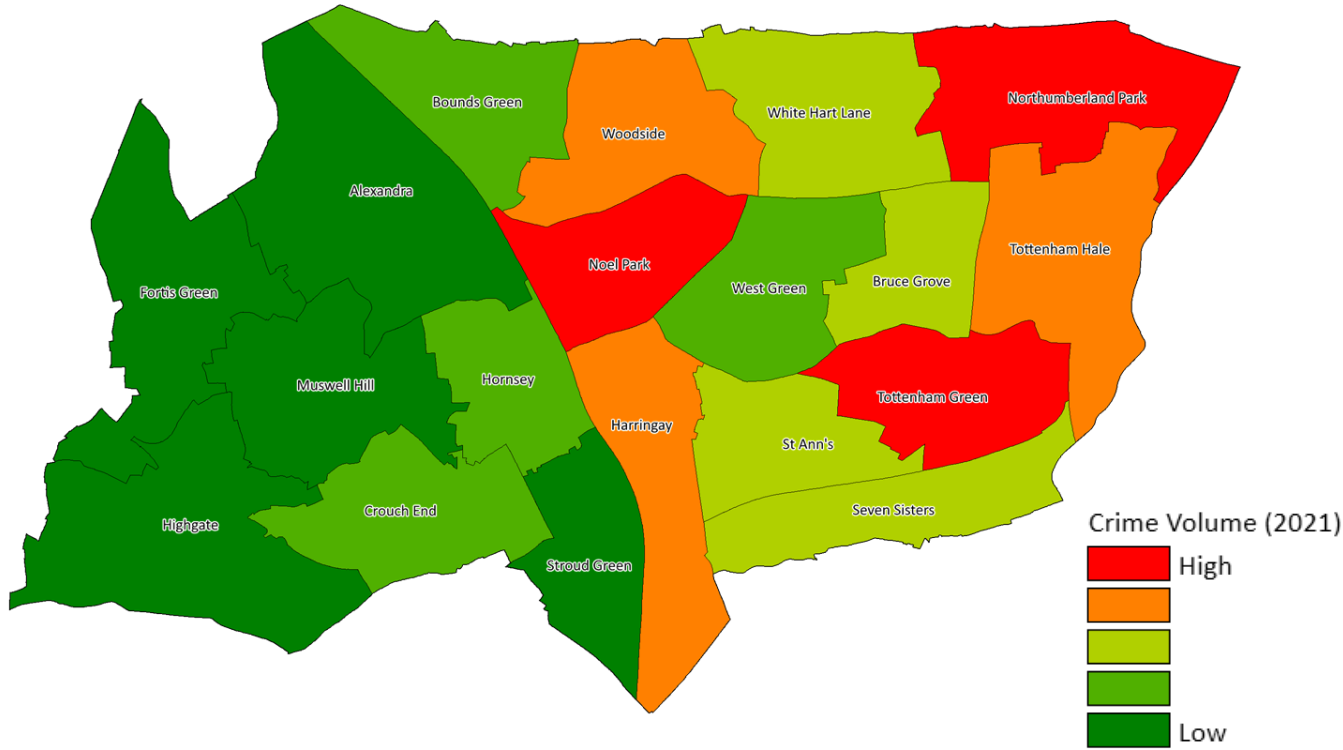
MOPAC Policing and Crime Plan 2021-25 Outcomes Framework



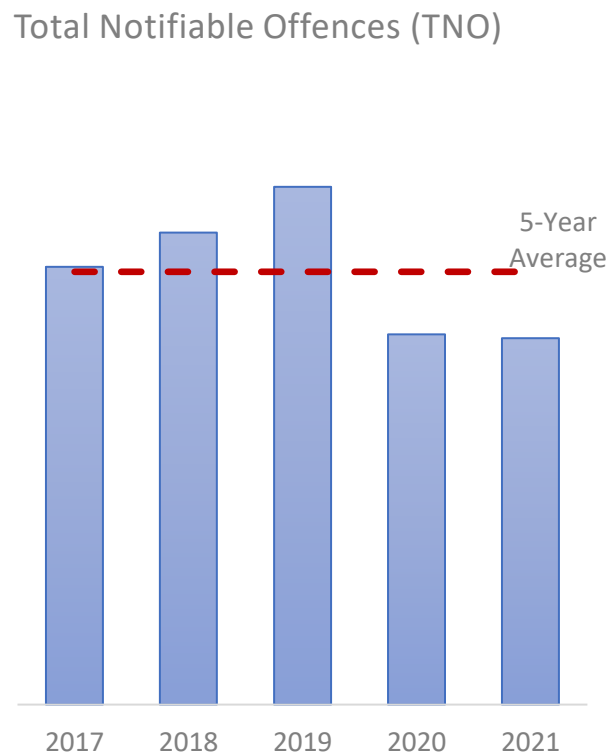
Crime Type	Haringey				London
	2021	12-Months Change	3-Year Change	5-Year Change	12-Months Change
Arson and Criminal Damage	1695	-4%	-6%	-19%	2%
Arson	49	-28%	-23%	-16%	-5%
Criminal Damage	1646	-3%	-6%	-19%	2%
Burglary	2234	9%	-21%	-6%	-14%
Burglary - Business and Community	487	21%	-26%	-11%	-12%
Burglary - Residential	1747	6%	-19%	-4%	-15%
Drug Offences	1114	-43%	-31%	-18%	-20%
Drug Trafficking	168	-42%	53%	54%	-10%
Possession of Drugs	946	-44%	-37%	-24%	-21%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	297	-21%	-18%	-6%	-4%
Possession of Weapons	186	-31%	-36%	-42%	-16%
Public Order Offences	2034	16%	21%	14%	7%
Other Offences Against the State, or Public Order	187	15%	7%	-15%	5%
Public Fear Alarm or Distress	1396	15%	22%	15%	10%
Racially or Religiously Aggravated Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	449	15%	21%	29%	0%
Violent Disorder	2	N/A	N/A	100%	-17%
Robbery	1163	-24%	-54%	-35%	-19%
Robbery of Business Property	61	-37%	-46%	-41%	-21%
Robbery of Personal Property	1102	-23%	-55%	-34%	-19%
Sexual Offences	783	19%	22%	31%	25%
Other Sexual Offences	478	23%	25%	29%	29%
Rape	305	13%	17%	34%	17%
Theft	5721	3%	-19%	-26%	4%
Bicycle Theft	498	-22%	20%	8%	-13%
Other Theft	2855	13%	-21%	-20%	7%
Shoplifting	1043	-16%	-27%	-28%	-6%
Theft from Person	1325	15%	-16%	-40%	18%
Vehicle Offences	5063	2%	-6%	23%	-9%
Aggravated Vehicle Taking	14	-56%	-65%	-63%	-30%
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	432	-27%	-28%	-21%	-28%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	3644	8%	-1%	49%	-11%
Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle	973	-1%	-10%	-10%	7%
Violence Against the Person	7969	8%	7%	7%	5%
Homicide	11	267%	83%	175%	-3%
Violence with Injury	2482	4%	-8%	-20%	3%
Violence without Injury	5476	9%	15%	27%	6%
Total Notifiable Offences (TNO)	28259	-0.3%	-11%	-5%	-1.4%



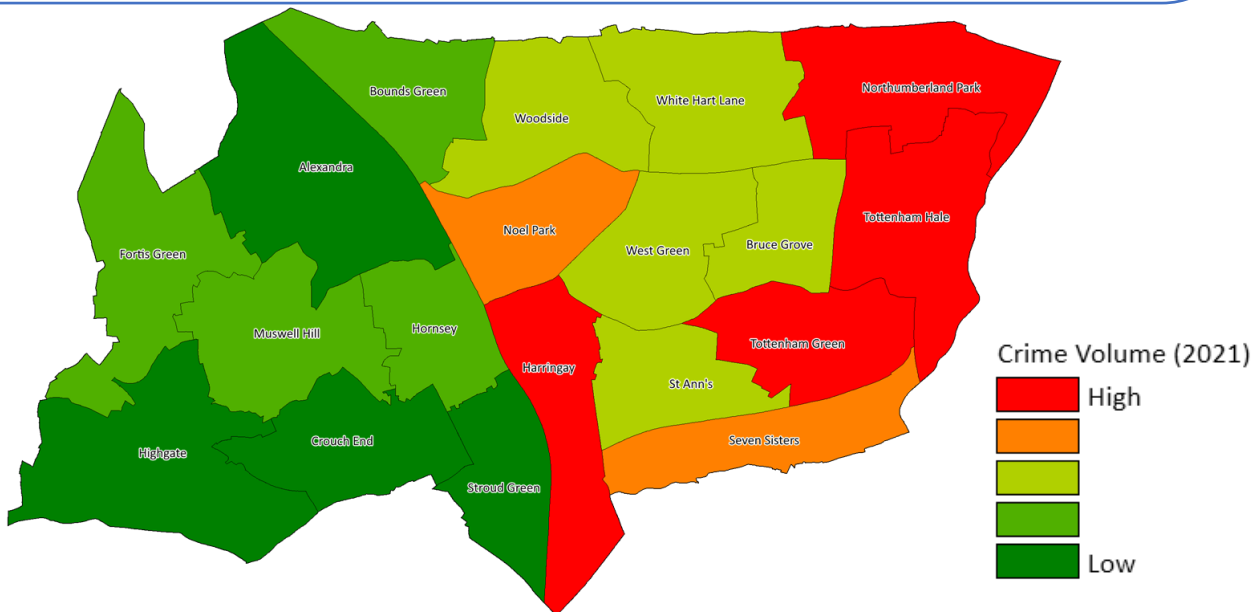
- Total notifiable offences (TNO) are the sum of recorded crime or offences, which the Police are required to inform the Home Office of. It can be considered to be a measure of total crime.
- Haringey has experienced a small 0.3% reduction in TNO during 2021. 11 wards recorded a reduction in TNO, with 8 recording an increase.
- 2021 levels of TNO were below the 5-year average.



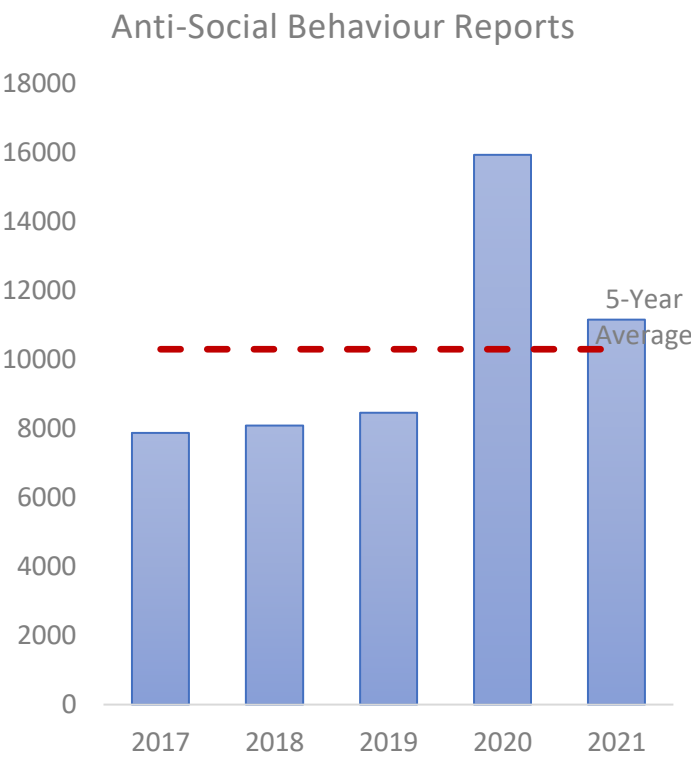
Ward	2020	2021	Change
Alexandra	743	717	-3%
Bounds Green	1288	1217	-6%
Bruce Grove	1514	1489	-2%
Crouch End	886	910	3%
Fortis Green	735	740	1%
Harringay	1500	1716	14%
Highgate	689	694	1%
Hornsey	1041	1066	2%
Muswell Hill	743	849	14%
Noel Park	2966	3219	9%
Northumberland Park	2716	2631	-3%
Seven Sisters	1656	1588	-4%
St Ann's	1670	1576	-6%
Stroud Green	843	816	-3%
Tottenham Green	2748	2450	-11%
Tottenham Hale	2228	2146	-4%
West Green	1488	1387	-7%
White Hart Lane	1481	1444	-2%
Woodside	1409	1604	14%
Haringey Total	28344	28259	-0.3%



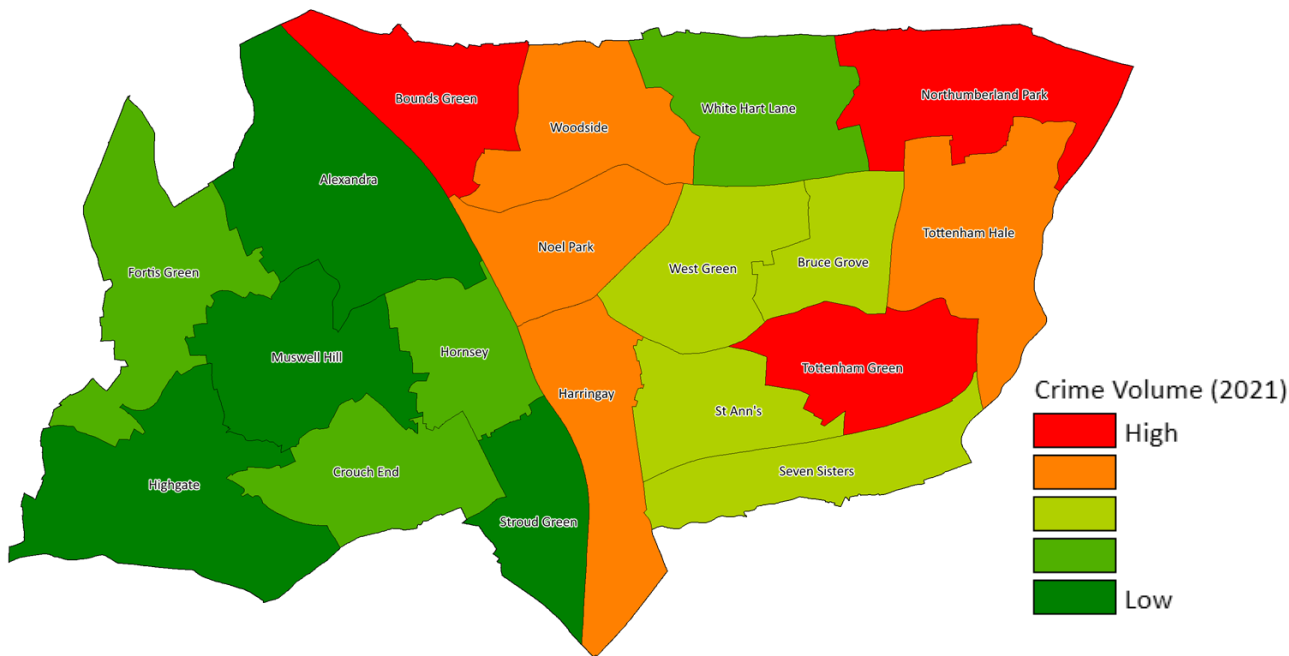
- Antisocial behaviour is defined as 'behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to persons not of the same household as the person' (Antisocial Behaviour Act 2003 and Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011). There are three main categories for antisocial behaviour, depending on how many people are affected: Personal antisocial behaviour is when a person targets a specific individual or group; Nuisance antisocial behaviour is when a person causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community; Environmental antisocial behaviour is when a person's actions affect the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings.
- Haringey has experienced a 30.0% decrease in anti-social behaviour reports during 2021. All 19 wards recorded a reduction in anti-social behaviour reports.
- 2021 levels of anti-social behaviour were above the 5-year average.



Ward	2020	2021	Change
Alexandra	478	319	-33%
Bounds Green	717	406	-43%
Bruce Grove	749	477	-36%
Crouch End	552	279	-49%
Fortis Green	471	335	-29%
Harringay	1105	820	-26%
Highgate	447	253	-43%
Hornsey	594	446	-25%
Muswell Hill	531	379	-29%
Noel Park	944	774	-18%
Northumberland Park	1408	1110	-21%
Seven Sisters	1090	776	-29%
St Ann's	1019	705	-31%
Stroud Green	484	327	-32%
Tottenham Green	1546	1050	-32%
Tottenham Hale	1271	1028	-19%
West Green	736	467	-37%
White Hart Lane	744	497	-33%
Woodside	1044	705	-32%
Haringey Total	15930	11153	-30.0%

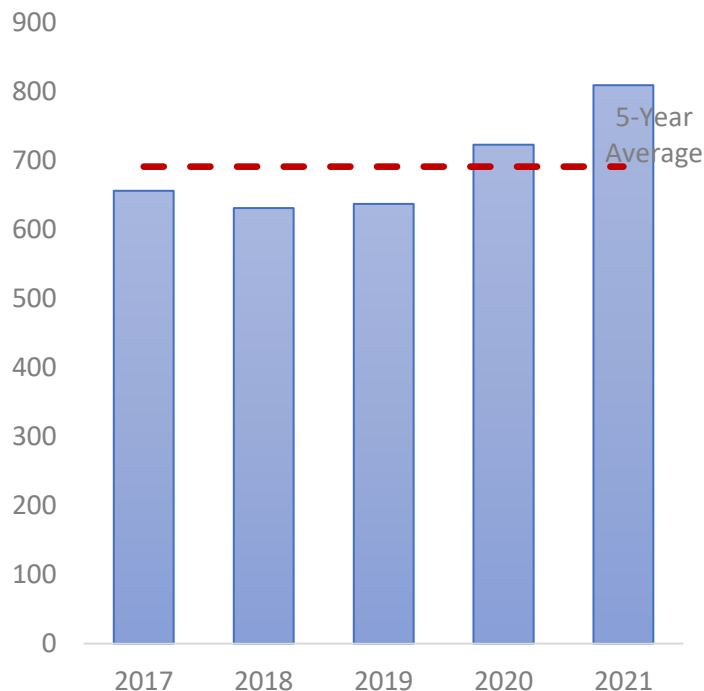


- Hate crime is defined as 'Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender'.
- Haringey has experienced an increase in reports of all categories of hate crime during 2021, with increases ranging from +2% for homophobic hate crimes to +75% for transgender hate crimes. The largest volume hate crime category in Haringey is racist and religious hate crime, which experienced a 12% increase during 2021.
- 2021 levels of racist and religious hate crime reports were above the 5-year average.

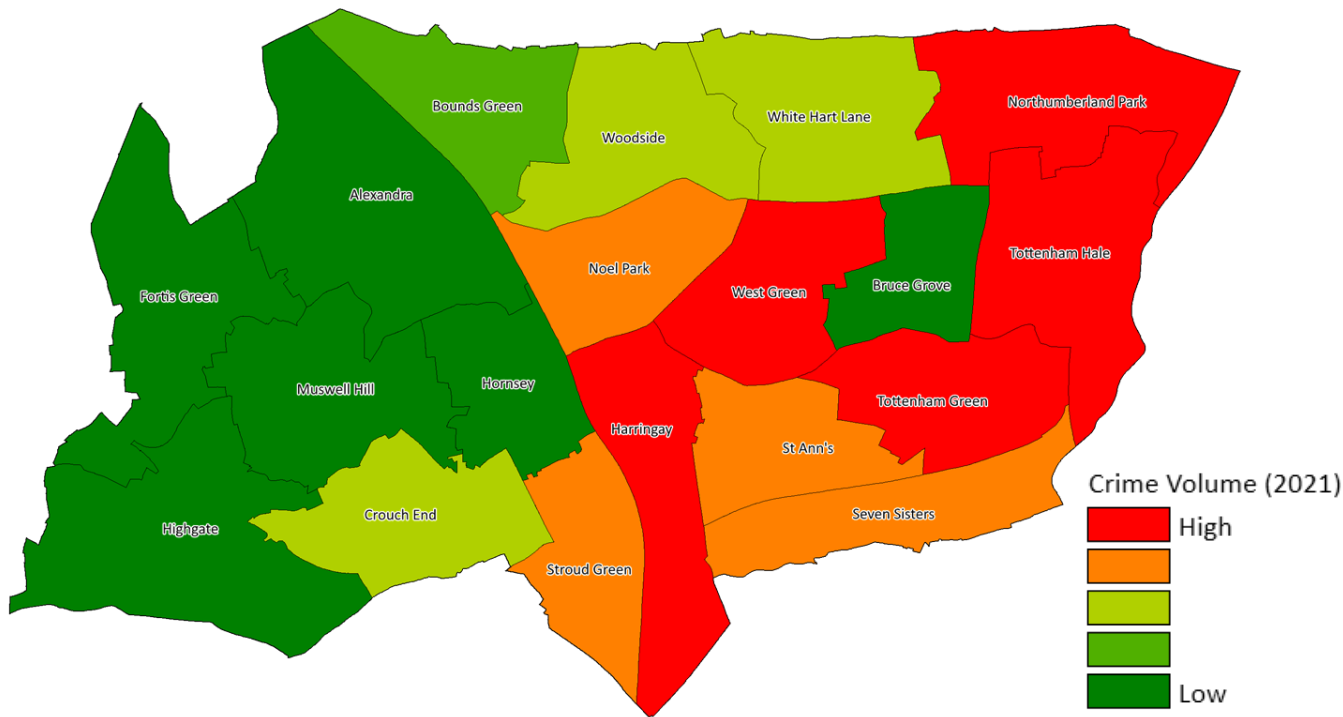


Hate Crime Category	2020	2021	Change
Anti-Semitic	31	41	32%
Disability Hate Crime	11	19	73%
Faith Hate Crime	72	87	21%
Homophobic Hate Crime	105	107	2%
Islamophobic	28	31	11%
Racist and Religious Hate Crime	723	809	12%
Transgender Hate	8	14	75%

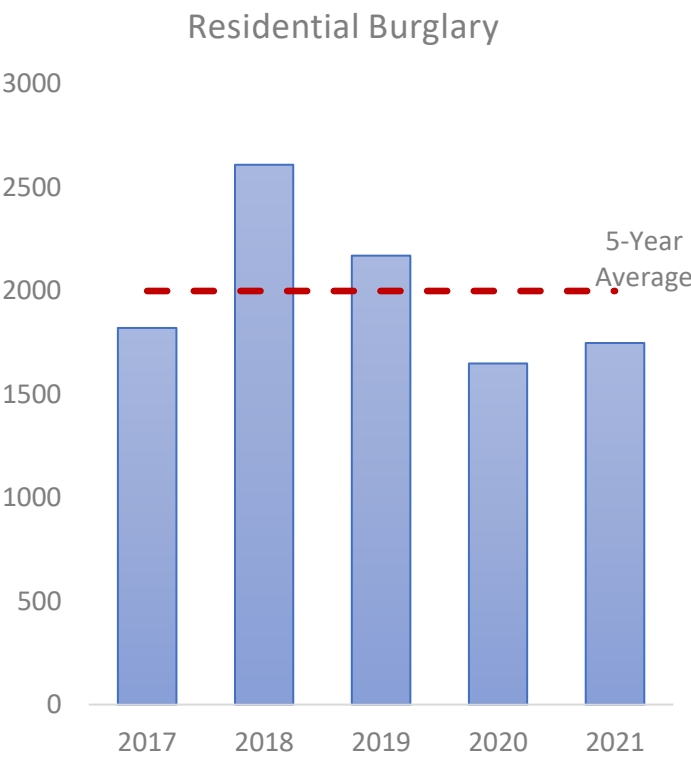
Racist and Religious Hate Crime



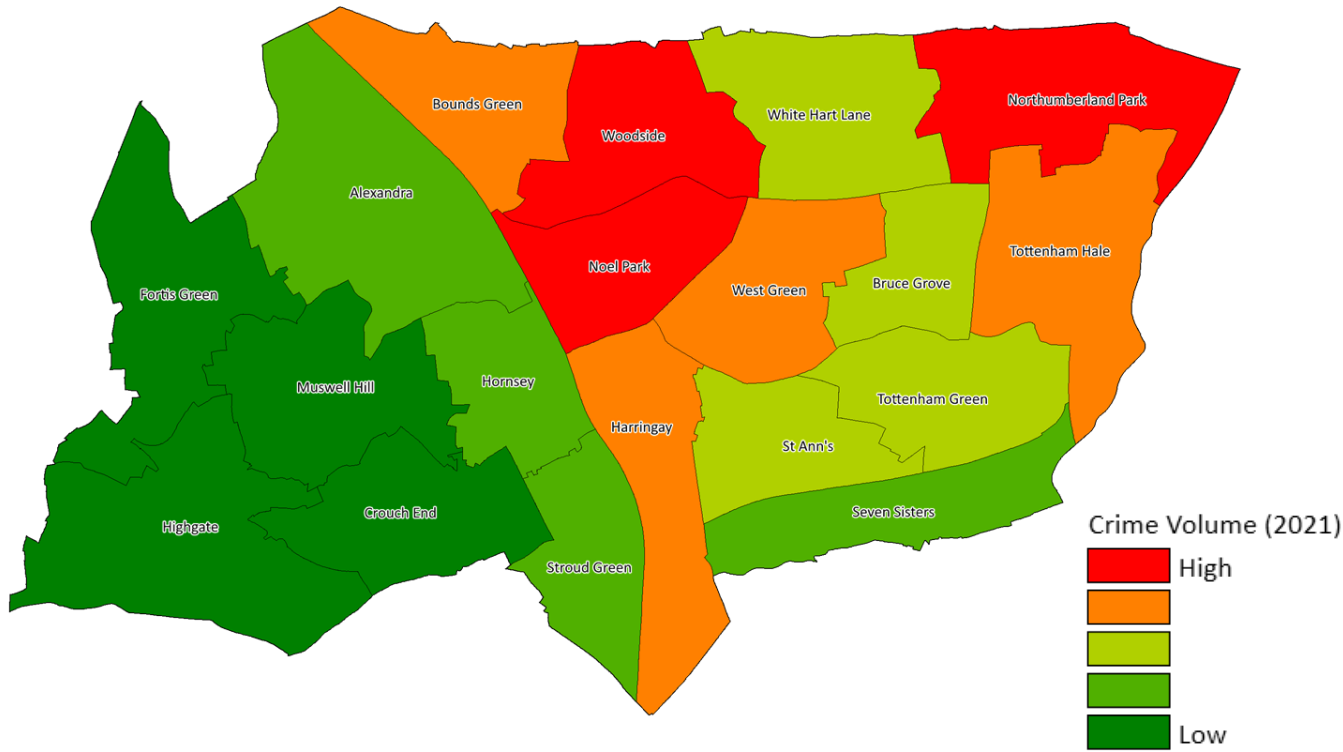
- Burglary is the theft, or attempted theft, from a premises where access is not authorised. Damage to a premises that appears to have been caused by a person attempting to enter to commit a burglary is also counted as burglary. Residential and commercial burglaries are distinguished by the function of the building.
- Haringey has experienced a 6.1% increase in residential burglary during 2021. 7 wards recorded a reduction in residential burglary, with 10 recording an increase and 2 remaining stable.
- 2021 levels of residential burglary were below the 5-year average.



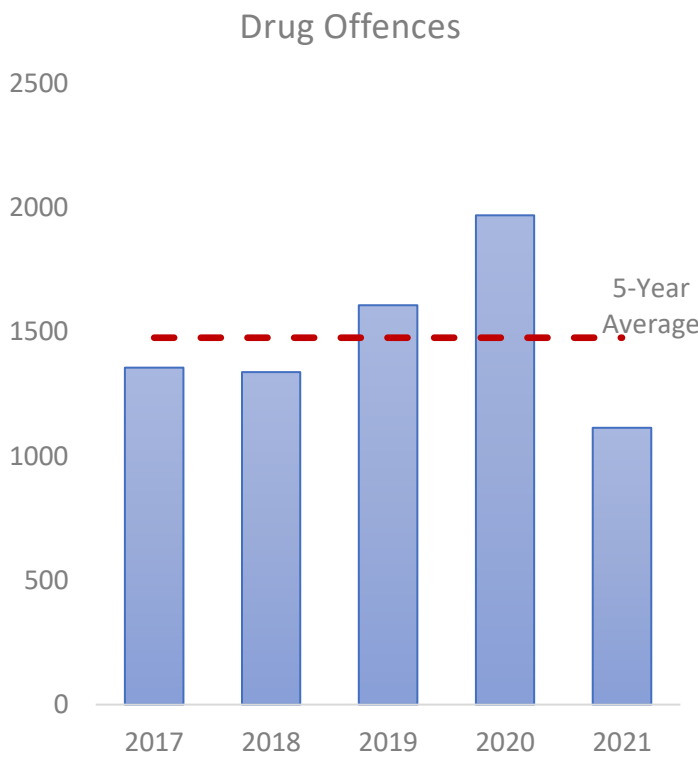
Ward	2020	2021	Change
Alexandra	50	58	16%
Bounds Green	68	78	15%
Bruce Grove	74	72	-3%
Crouch End	94	88	-6%
Fortis Green	96	72	-25%
Harringay	75	115	53%
Highgate	101	59	-42%
Hornsey	68	65	-4%
Muswell Hill	68	72	6%
Noel Park	67	93	39%
Northumberland Park	184	177	-4%
Seven Sisters	80	95	19%
St Ann's	95	95	0%
Stroud Green	70	97	39%
Tottenham Green	126	119	-6%
Tottenham Hale	90	121	34%
West Green	86	113	31%
White Hart Lane	79	79	0%
Woodside	76	79	4%
Haringey Total	1647	1747	6.1%



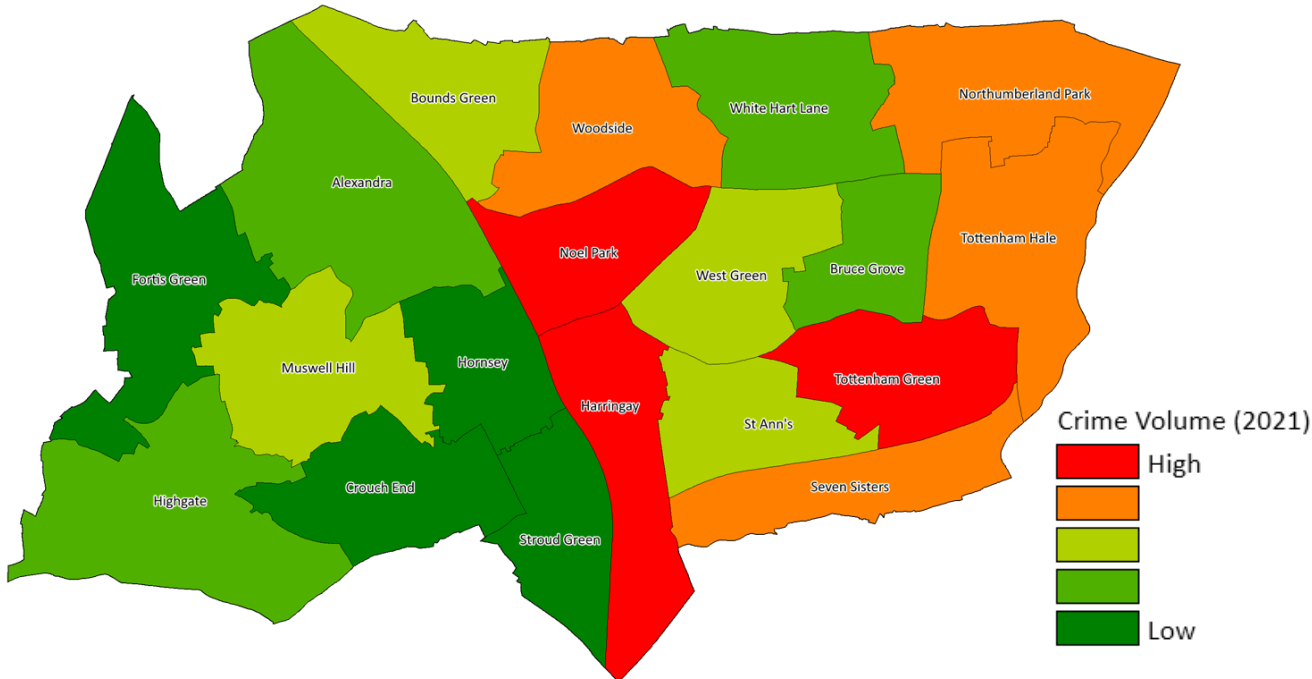
- Drug offences are the possession, consumption, supply of or the intent to supply illegal drugs. This also includes the trafficking of drugs.
- Haringey has experienced a 43.4% reduction in drug offences during 2021. 18 wards recorded a reduction in drug offences, with only Stroud Green experiencing an increase.
- 2021 levels of drug offences were below the 5-year average.



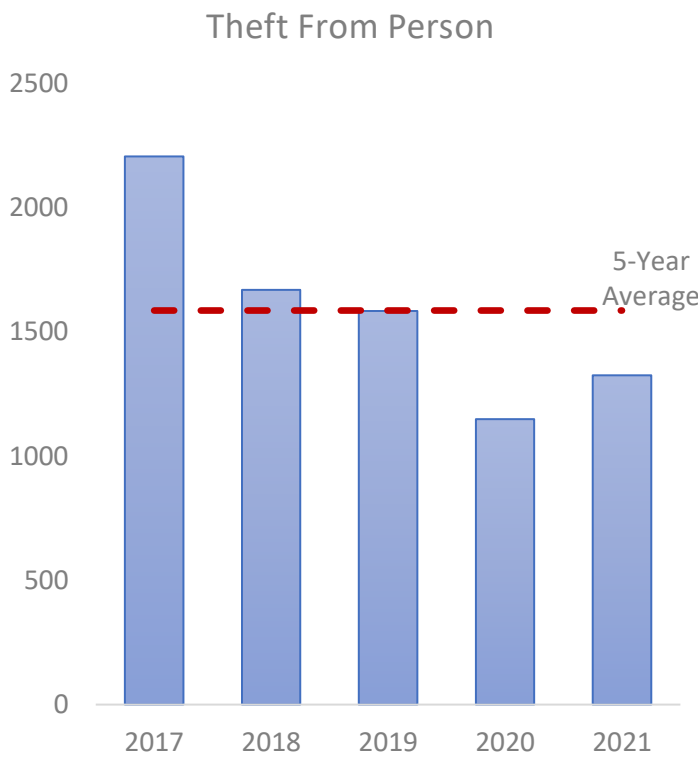
Ward	2020	2021	Change
Alexandra	51	41	-20%
Bounds Green	90	86	-4%
Bruce Grove	125	63	-50%
Crouch End	13	12	-8%
Fortis Green	15	7	-53%
Harringay	90	68	-24%
Highgate	13	7	-46%
Hornsey	57	42	-26%
Muswell Hill	19	9	-53%
Noel Park	169	110	-35%
Northumberland Park	223	151	-32%
Seven Sisters	89	43	-52%
St Ann's	112	50	-55%
Stroud Green	19	36	89%
Tottenham Green	309	64	-79%
Tottenham Hale	217	70	-68%
West Green	124	91	-27%
White Hart Lane	128	64	-50%
Woodside	106	100	-6%
Haringey Total	1969	1114	-43.4%



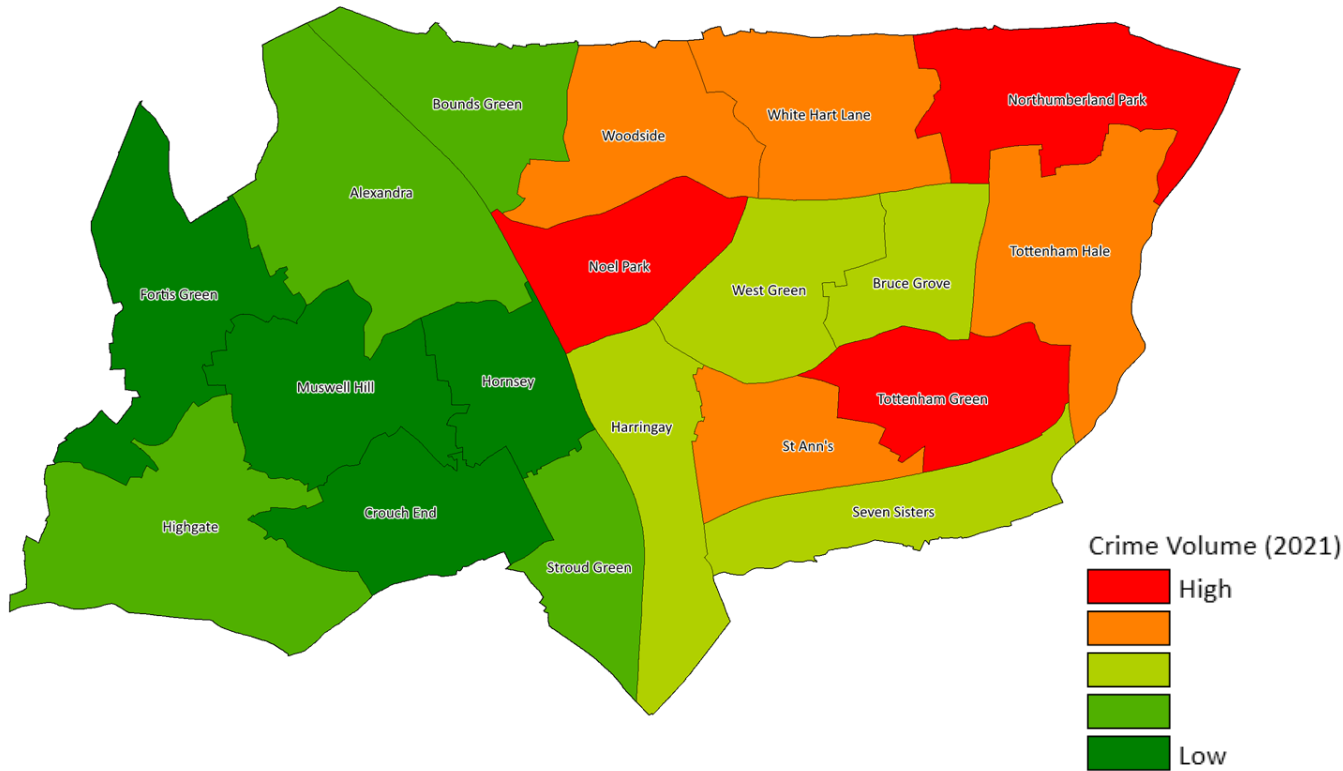
- A person commits “theft from the person” if they steal property while the property is being held or carried by the victim. This includes snatch thefts (where some degree of force is directed to the property but not to the victim) and stealth thefts (where the victim is unaware of the offence being committed, for example, pick-pocketing). Unlike robbery, these offences do not involve violence or threats to the victim.
- Haringey has experienced a 15.3% increase in theft from person offences during 2021. 12 wards recorded an increase in theft from person offences, with 6 experiencing a decrease and 1 staying stable.
- 2021 levels of theft from person offences were below the 5-year average.



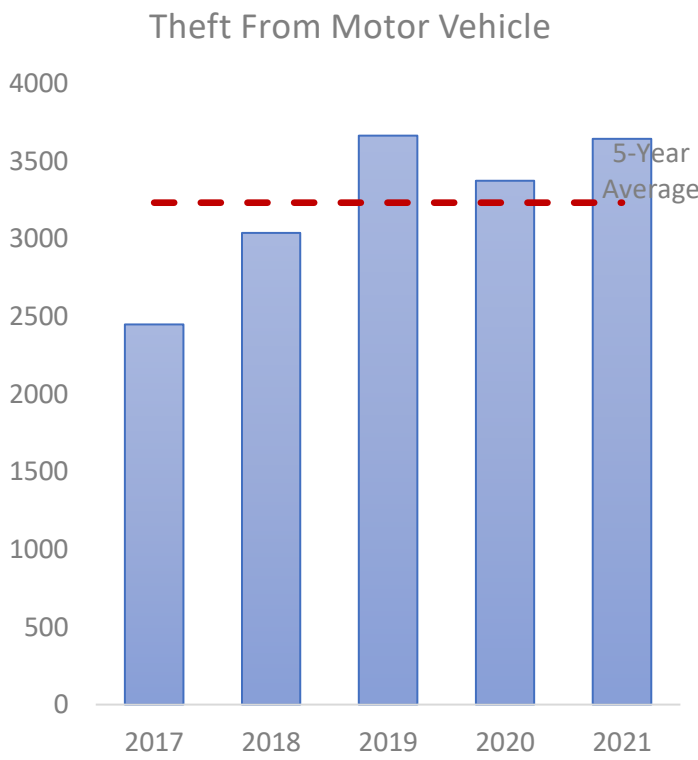
Ward	2020	2021	Change
Alexandra	33	27	-18%
Bounds Green	34	32	-6%
Bruce Grove	41	30	-27%
Crouch End	28	24	-14%
Fortis Green	22	25	14%
Harringay	114	139	22%
Highgate	23	31	35%
Hornsey	19	22	16%
Muswell Hill	32	36	13%
Noel Park	287	375	31%
Northumberland Park	64	85	33%
Seven Sisters	49	74	51%
St Ann's	50	48	-4%
Stroud Green	20	21	5%
Tottenham Green	126	129	2%
Tottenham Hale	94	91	-3%
West Green	43	43	0%
White Hart Lane	26	28	8%
Woodside	44	65	48%
Haringey Total	1149	1325	15.3%



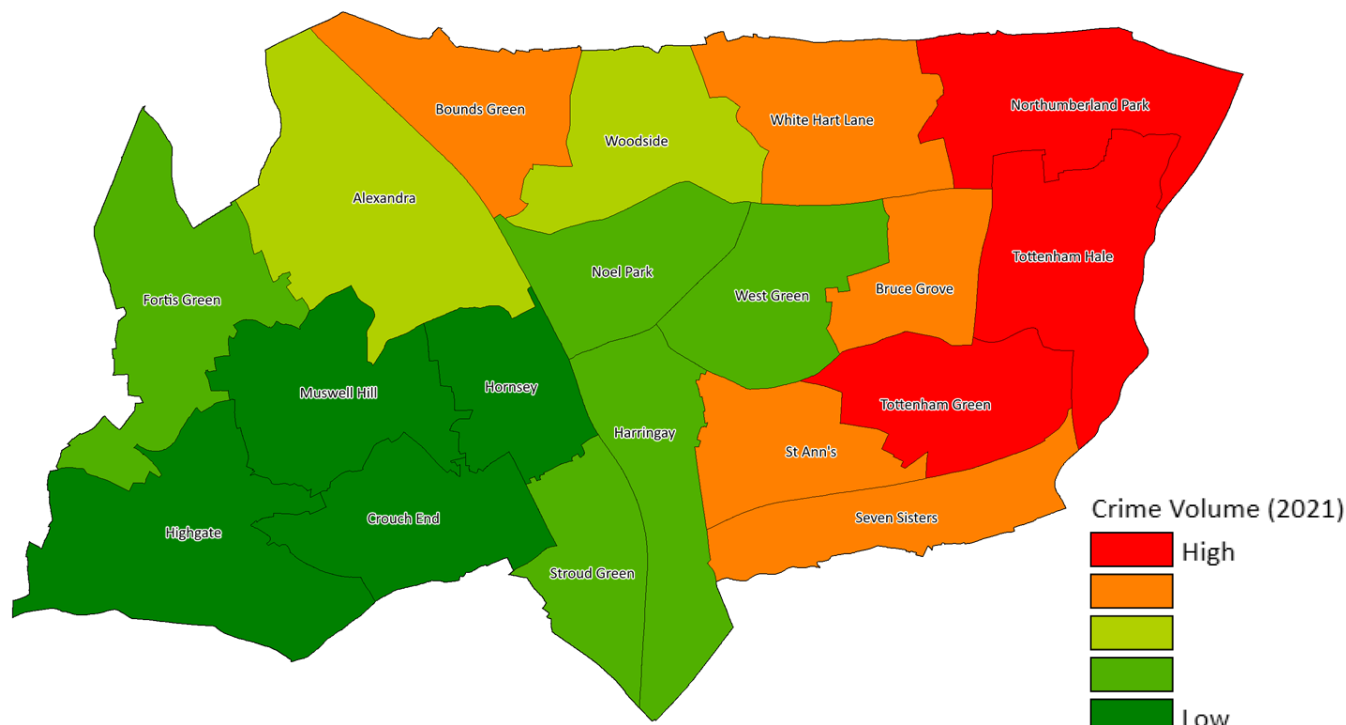
- Theft from motor vehicle is defined as the stealing of property from an unoccupied motor vehicle.
- Haringey has experienced an 8% increase in theft from motor vehicle offences during 2021. 10 wards recorded an increase in theft from motor vehicle offences, with 9 experiencing a reduction.
- 2021 levels of theft from motor vehicle offences were above the 5-year average.



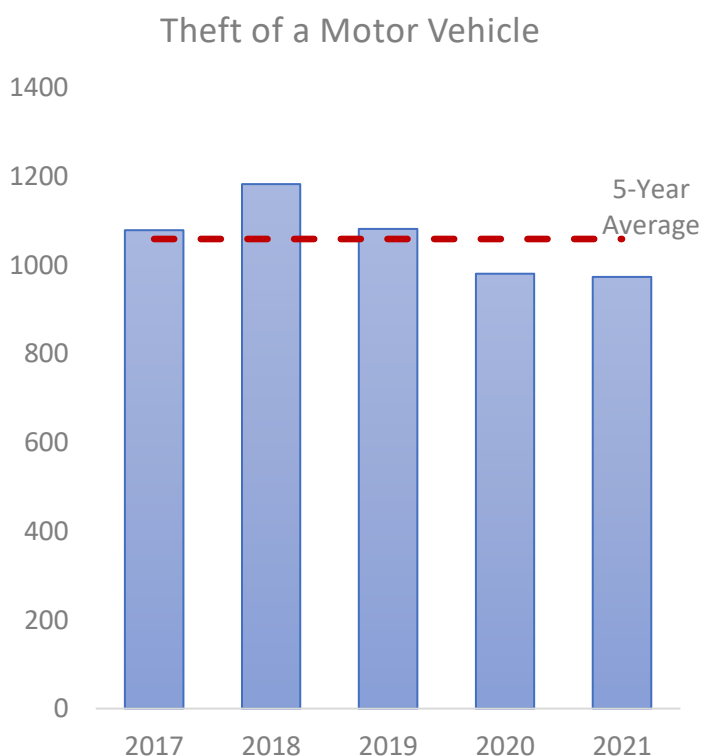
Ward	2020	2021	Change
Alexandra	155	116	-25%
Bounds Green	134	122	-9%
Bruce Grove	238	214	-10%
Crouch End	105	96	-9%
Fortis Green	80	85	6%
Harringay	134	140	4%
Highgate	92	104	13%
Hornsey	106	95	-10%
Muswell Hill	79	95	20%
Noel Park	244	486	99%
Northumberland Park	368	333	-10%
Seven Sisters	178	206	16%
St Ann's	218	242	11%
Stroud Green	137	130	-5%
Tottenham Green	301	290	-4%
Tottenham Hale	241	255	6%
West Green	185	150	-19%
White Hart Lane	227	261	15%
Woodside	151	224	48%
Haringey Total	3373	3644	8.0%



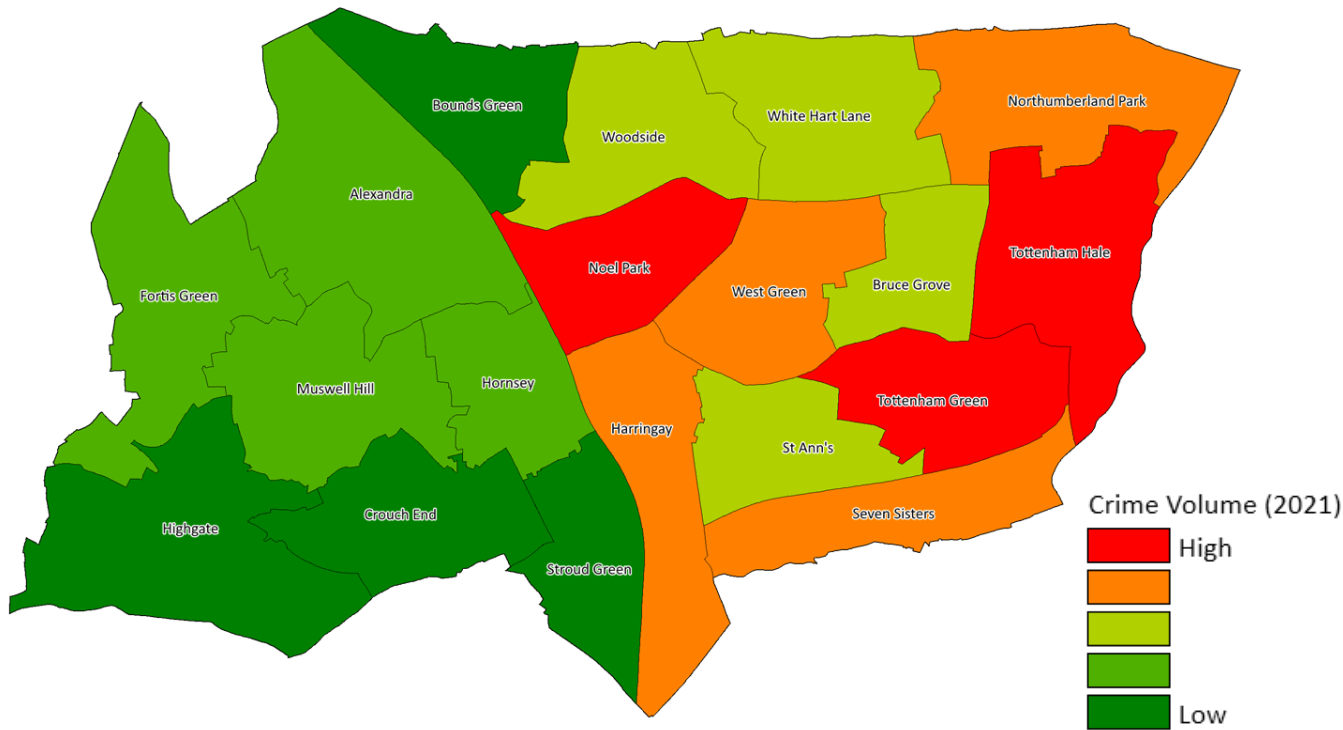
- Theft of a motor vehicle is defined as the criminal act of stealing or attempting to steal a motor vehicle.
- Haringey has experienced a 0.7% reduction in theft of motor vehicles during 2021. 11 wards recorded a reduction in theft of motor vehicle offences, with 7 experiencing an increase and 1 staying stable.
- 2021 levels of theft of motor vehicle offences were below the 5-year average.



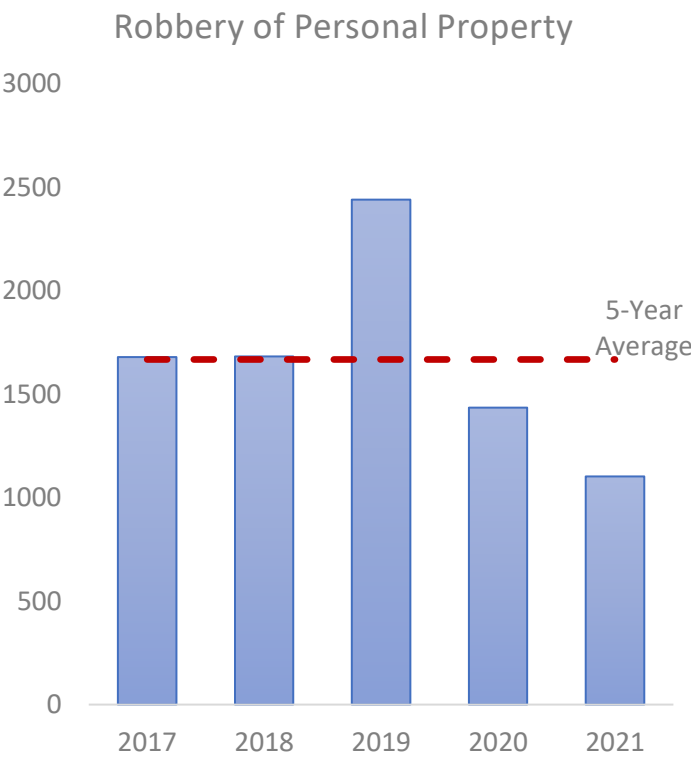
Ward	2020	2021	Change
Alexandra	52	49	-6%
Bounds Green	62	51	-18%
Bruce Grove	50	63	26%
Crouch End	36	34	-6%
Fortis Green	42	38	-10%
Harringay	34	43	26%
Highgate	39	36	-8%
Hornsey	39	24	-38%
Muswell Hill	50	36	-28%
Noel Park	44	44	0%
Northumberland Park	79	100	27%
Seven Sisters	66	56	-15%
St Ann's	56	54	-4%
Stroud Green	40	46	15%
Tottenham Green	72	78	8%
Tottenham Hale	56	65	16%
West Green	42	46	10%
White Hart Lane	64	63	-2%
Woodside	57	47	-18%
Haringey Total	980	973	-0.7%



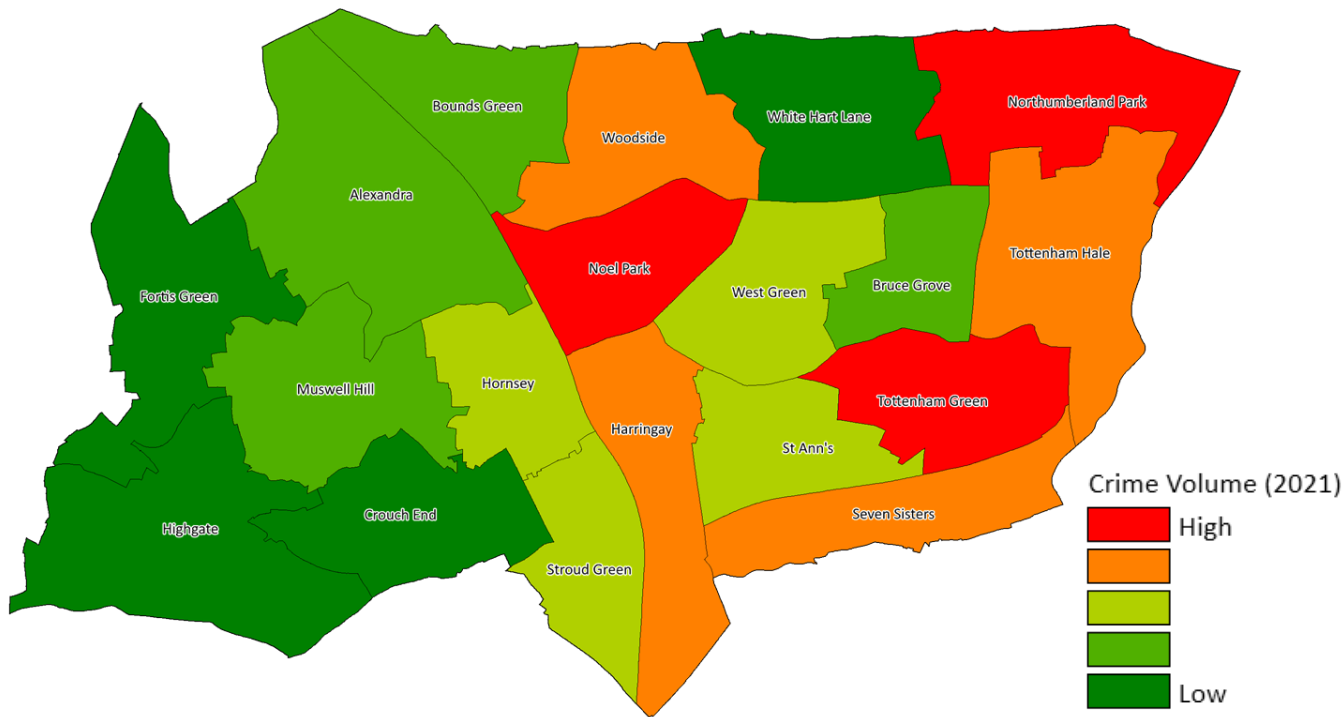
- Robbery of personal property is defined as theft from a person, where and immediately before or at the time of doing so, and in order to do so, the perpetrator uses force on any person or puts or seeks to put any person in fear of being then and there subjected to force.
- Haringey has experienced a 23.2% reduction in robbery of personal property during 2021. 18 wards recorded a reduction in robbery offences, with only White Hart Lane experiencing an increase.
- 2021 levels of robbery of personal property offences were below the 5-year average.



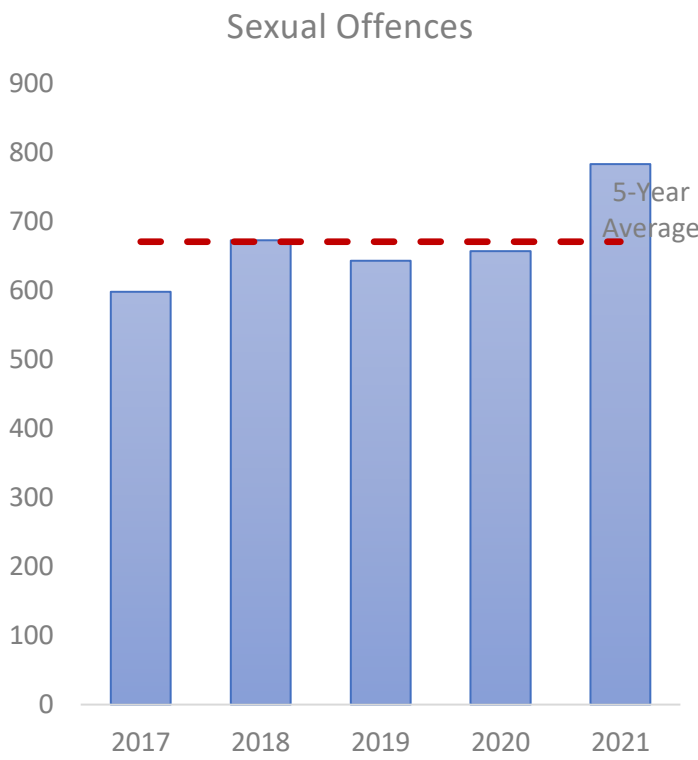
Ward	2020	2021	Change
Alexandra	50	37	-26%
Bounds Green	39	21	-46%
Bruce Grove	66	54	-18%
Crouch End	22	19	-14%
Fortis Green	33	30	-9%
Harringay	96	92	-4%
Highgate	21	19	-10%
Hornsey	45	27	-40%
Muswell Hill	39	36	-8%
Noel Park	117	96	-18%
Northumberland Park	154	84	-45%
Seven Sisters	105	72	-31%
St Ann's	86	67	-22%
Stroud Green	29	18	-38%
Tottenham Green	169	137	-19%
Tottenham Hale	156	114	-27%
West Green	104	81	-22%
White Hart Lane	43	45	5%
Woodside	61	53	-13%
Haringey Total	1435	1102	-23.2%



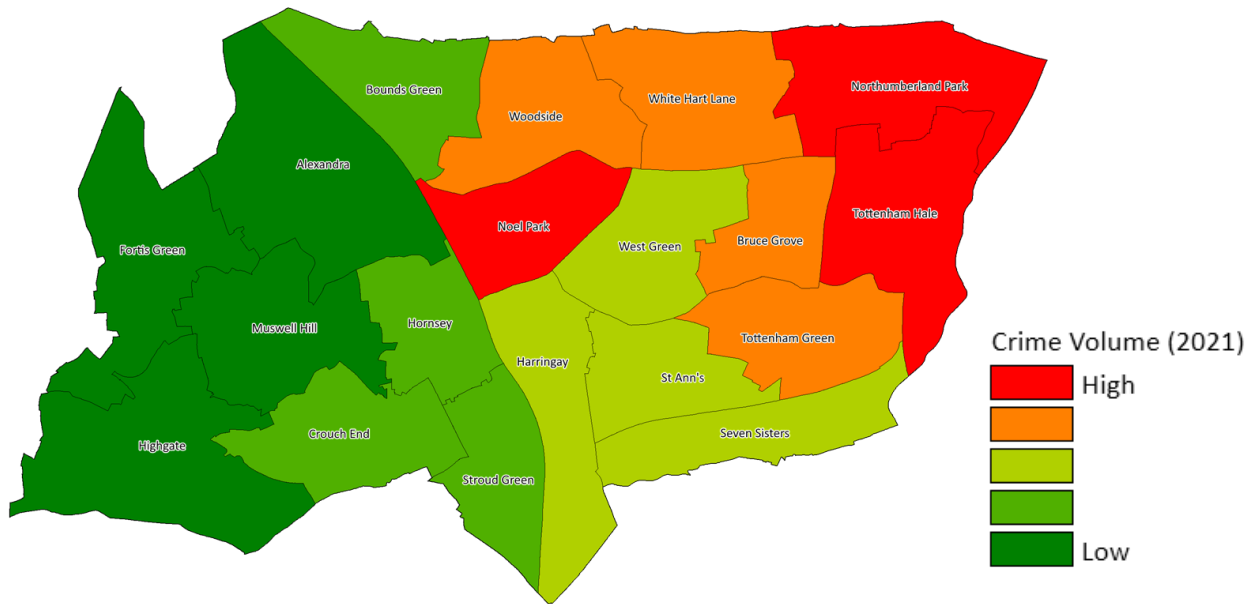
- There are a range of crimes that can be considered as sexual offences, including non-consensual crimes such as rape or sexual assault, crimes against children including child sexual abuse or grooming, and crimes that exploit others for a sexual purpose, whether in person or online. Crimes can occur between strangers, friends, acquaintances, current or ex-partners, or family members.
- Haringey has experienced a 19.2% increase in sexual offences during 2021. 15 wards recorded an increase in sexual offences, with 4 experiencing a reduction.
- 2021 levels of sexual offences were above the 5-year average.



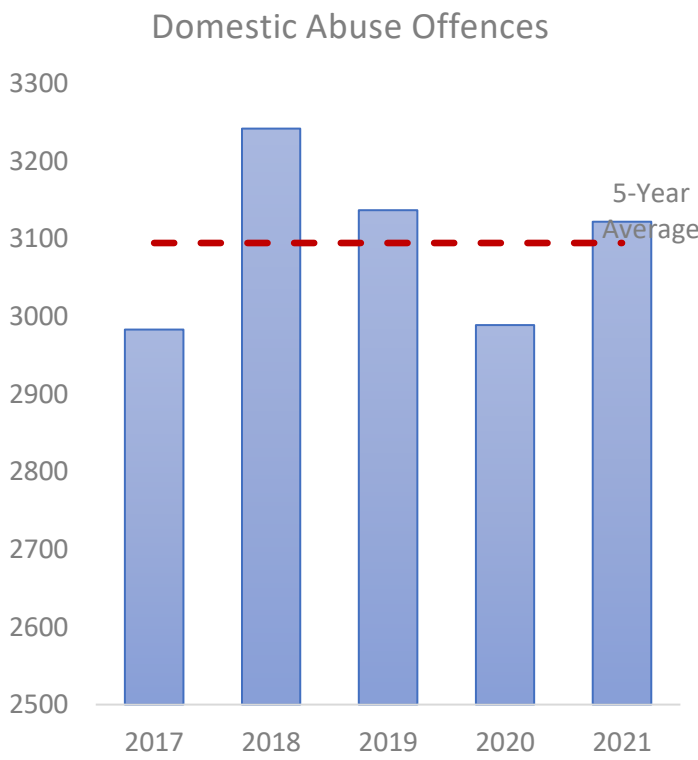
Ward	2020	2021	Change
Alexandra	14	33	136%
Bounds Green	36	30	-17%
Bruce Grove	40	31	-23%
Crouch End	10	24	140%
Fortis Green	18	26	44%
Harringay	43	46	7%
Highgate	14	15	7%
Hornsey	27	42	56%
Muswell Hill	8	28	250%
Noel Park	61	78	28%
Northumberland Park	52	63	21%
Seven Sisters	55	46	-16%
St Ann's	40	43	8%
Stroud Green	32	34	6%
Tottenham Green	43	63	47%
Tottenham Hale	51	60	18%
West Green	38	42	11%
White Hart Lane	28	23	-18%
Woodside	47	56	19%
Haringey Total	657	783	19.2%



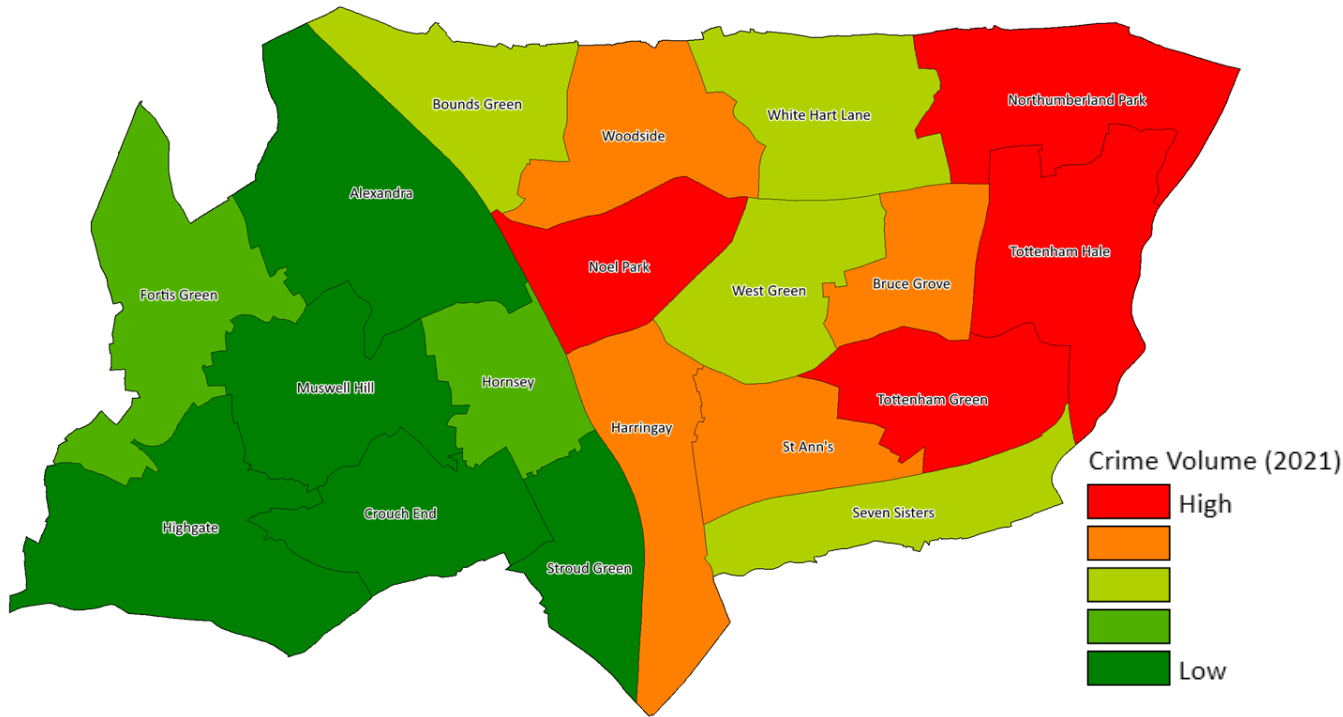
- Domestic abuse can be defined as an incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening, degrading and violent behaviour, including sexual violence, in the majority of cases by a partner or ex-partner, but also by a family member or carer. Domestic abuse can include, but is not limited to, the following: Coercive control (a pattern of intimidation, degradation, isolation and control with the use or threat of physical or sexual violence); Psychological and/or emotional abuse; Physical or sexual abuse; Financial or economic abuse; Harassment and stalking; Online or digital abuse.
- Haringey has experienced a 4.4% increase in reported domestic abuse offences during 2021. 13 wards recorded an increase in reported domestic abuse offences, with 5 experiencing a reduction and 1 staying stable.
- 2021 levels of reported domestic abuse offences were above the 5-year average.



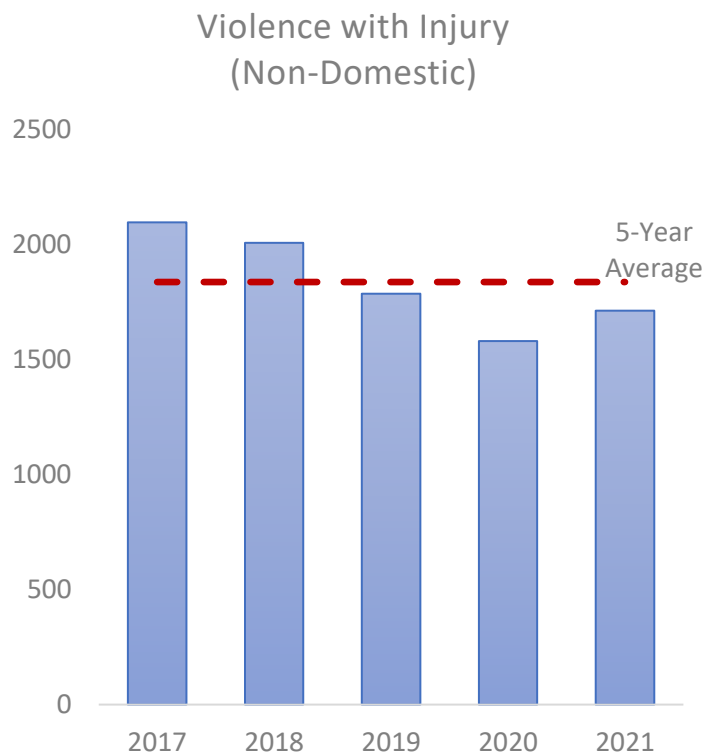
Ward	2020	2021	Change
Alexandra	50	67	34%
Bounds Green	192	140	-27%
Bruce Grove	193	223	16%
Crouch End	66	79	20%
Fortis Green	87	63	-28%
Harringay	133	183	38%
Highgate	70	61	-13%
Hornsey	131	158	21%
Muswell Hill	71	57	-20%
Noel Park	221	237	7%
Northumberland Park	300	309	3%
Seven Sisters	185	193	4%
St Ann's	171	180	5%
Stroud Green	83	83	0%
Tottenham Green	241	203	-16%
Tottenham Hale	263	293	11%
West Green	154	178	16%
White Hart Lane	179	210	17%
Woodside	199	205	3%
Haringey Total	2989	3122	4.4%



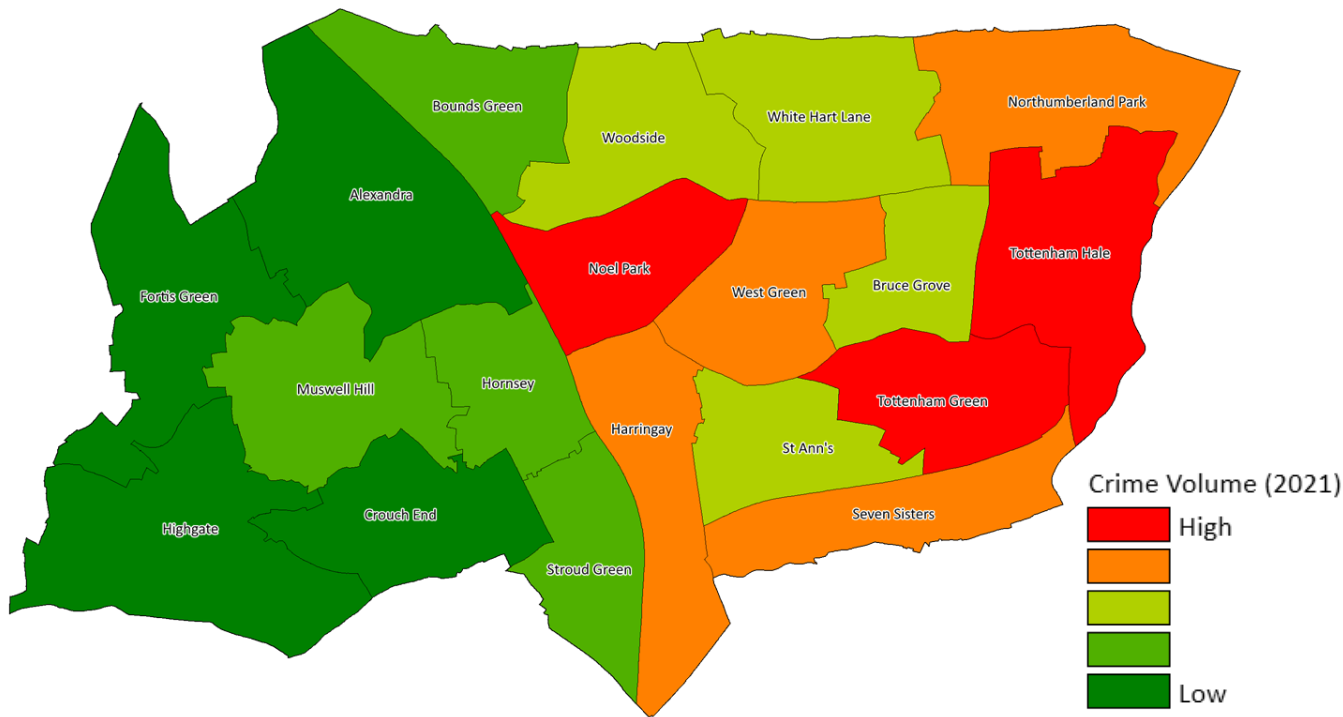
- Violence with injury (non-domestic) offences are defined as violence against the person incidents, where the victim receives an injury consisting of wounding or assault with minor injury and the victim and perpetrator are not or have not been intimate partners or family members, regardless of their gender or sexuality.
- Haringey has experienced an 8.4% increase in violence with injury (non-domestic) offences during 2021. 14 wards recorded an increase in violence with injury (non-domestic) offences, with 5 experiencing a reduction.
- 2021 levels of violence with injury (non-domestic) offences were below the 5-year average.



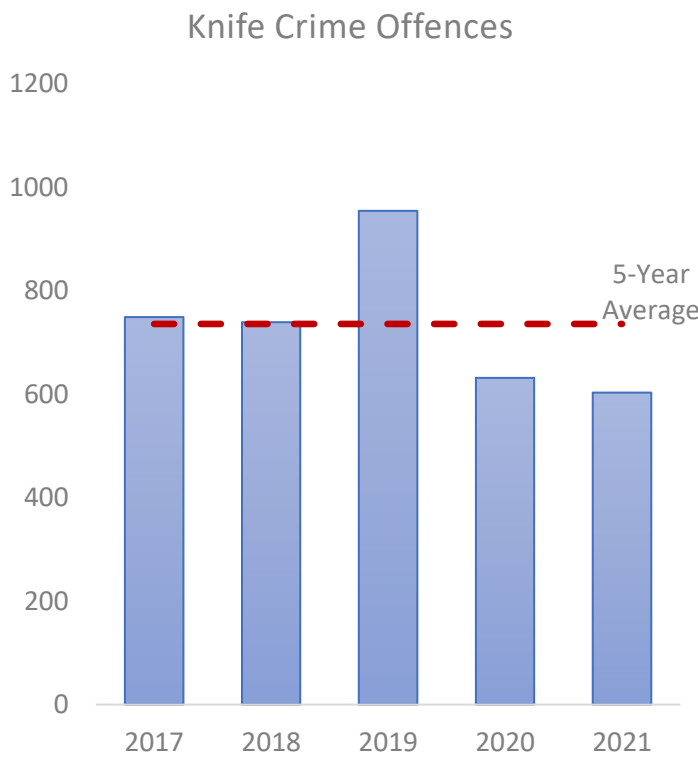
Ward	2020	2021	Change
Alexandra	33	24	-27%
Bounds Green	59	77	31%
Bruce Grove	103	96	-7%
Crouch End	42	41	-2%
Fortis Green	40	50	25%
Harringay	94	109	16%
Highgate	25	28	12%
Hornsey	49	58	18%
Muswell Hill	24	44	83%
Noel Park	166	174	5%
Northumberland Park	189	197	4%
Seven Sisters	89	83	-7%
St Ann's	103	110	7%
Stroud Green	38	44	16%
Tottenham Green	159	164	3%
Tottenham Hale	135	147	9%
West Green	94	77	-18%
White Hart Lane	66	75	14%
Woodside	71	113	59%
Haringey Total	1579	1711	8.4%



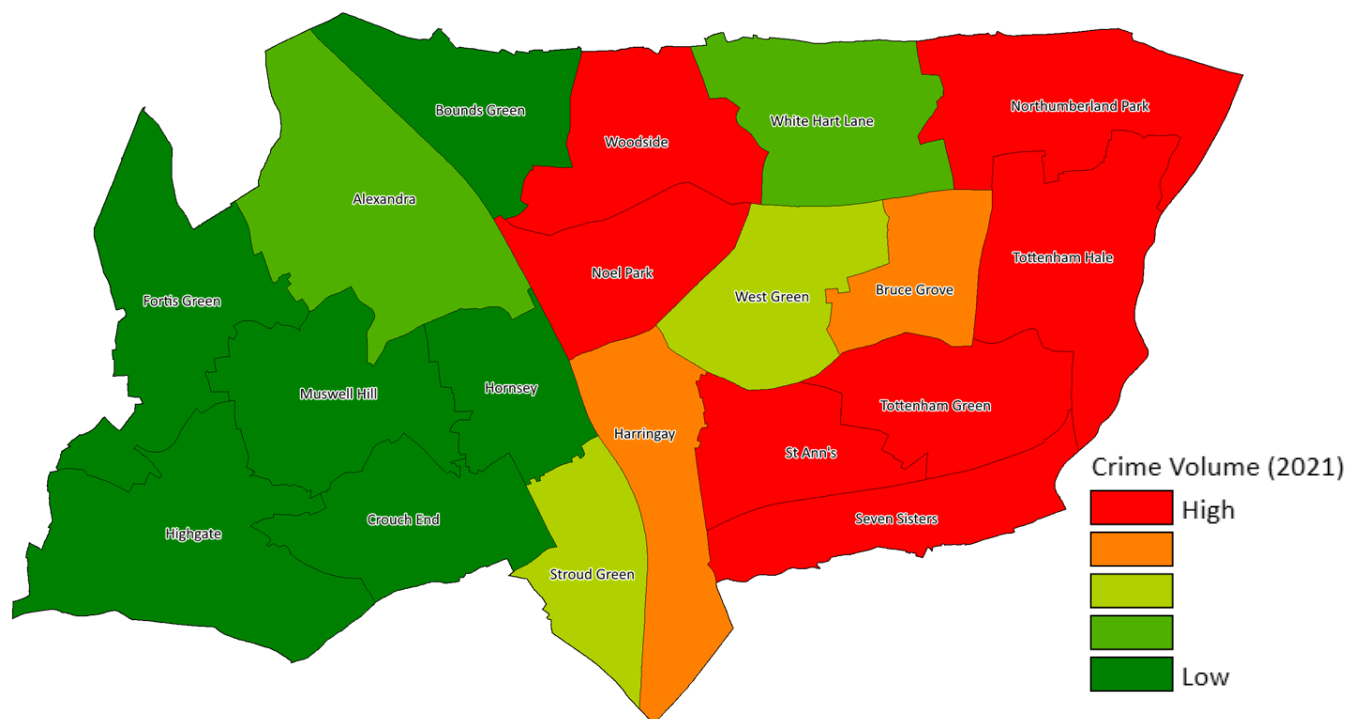
- Knife crime offences are defined as any crime where a knife is involved, or where the victim believes that a knife was present. This include a wide range of crimes including violent offences, possession of offensive weapons and knives being used/carried by perpetrators whilst carrying out other crimes e.g. robbery, burglary, motor vehicle offences etc.
- Haringey has experienced a 4.4% decrease in knife crime offences during 2021. 10 wards recorded a reduction in knife crime offences, with 8 experiencing an increase and 1 staying stable.
- 2021 levels of knife crime offences were below the 5-year average.



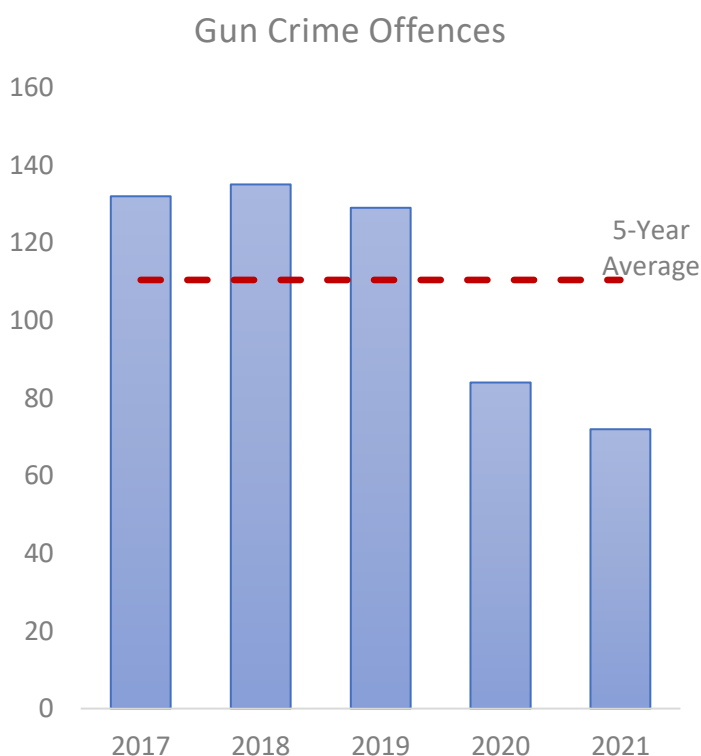
Ward	2020	2021	Change
Alexandra	13	7	-46%
Bounds Green	19	13	-32%
Bruce Grove	43	42	-2%
Crouch End	7	6	-14%
Fortis Green	9	9	0%
Harringay	37	43	16%
Highgate	12	3	-75%
Hornsey	23	14	-39%
Muswell Hill	8	14	75%
Noel Park	52	53	2%
Northumberland Park	75	47	-37%
Seven Sisters	46	48	4%
St Ann's	42	38	-10%
Stroud Green	8	11	38%
Tottenham Green	65	87	34%
Tottenham Hale	69	72	4%
West Green	58	44	-24%
White Hart Lane	25	22	-12%
Woodside	20	30	50%
Haringey Total	631	603	-4.4%



- Gun crime is crime in which guns are taken to be involved in an offence. A gun is taken to be involved in an offence if it is fired, used as a blunt instrument, or used as a threat. Where the victim is convinced of the presence of a firearm, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect’s intention to create this impression, then the incident counts. Both real, and fake firearms, and air weapons are counted within this category.
- Haringey has experienced a 14.3% decrease in gun crime offences during 2021. 11 wards recorded a reduction in gun crime offences, with 7 experiencing an increase and 1 staying stable.
- 2021 levels of gun crime offences were below the 5-year average.



Ward	2020	2021	Change
Alexandra	0	2	N/A
Bounds Green	4	1	-75%
Bruce Grove	6	4	-33%
Crouch End	0	1	N/A
Fortis Green	4	0	-100%
Harringay	5	4	-20%
Highgate	0	0	N/A
Hornsey	2	1	-50%
Muswell Hill	0	1	N/A
Noel Park	6	5	-17%
Northumberland Park	12	9	-25%
Seven Sisters	7	5	-29%
St Ann's	7	14	100%
Stroud Green	0	3	N/A
Tottenham Green	4	5	25%
Tottenham Hale	9	6	-33%
West Green	10	3	-70%
White Hart Lane	3	2	-33%
Woodside	5	6	20%
Haringey Total	84	72	-14.3%



For more information, please visit:

www.haringey.gov.uk/community/community-safety



Haringey
LONDON



Shaping Community Safety and Hate Crime

SURVEY



BACKGROUND

The Haringey Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is refreshing its strategy to tackle crime and antisocial behaviour.

Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) are co-chaired by the council and the police. They are made up of representatives from the police, local authorities, fire and rescue authorities, health and probation services who work together with key partners and stakeholders to make the borough safer.

We also want to hear your views on the impact of hate crime and how we can work together to tackle all forms of hate crime.

We know that Haringey has seen communities, residents and businesses supporting each other through difficult times. By continuing to work together, we will make Haringey a healthier, happier and safer borough.

The survey is split into two parts, Section A) Community Safety and Section B) Hate Crime.

The council will evaluate your response and in partnership with the police and other bodies formulate the Community Safety Strategy and Hate Crime Strategy.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

ABOUT YOU

How are you responding to this survey?

- As a resident of Haringey
- On behalf of a business, public, voluntary or community group.
- Other

Please provide the first part of your postcode (e.g. N8/N17)

(Asking for information regarding postcode helps us to understand where in the borough changes/improvements may be needed. We are not asking for your postcode for identification purposes.)

How long have you lived in the borough (please tick one only)

- Less than 6 months
- 6 months to 12 months
- 1-2 years
- 3-5 years
- Over 5 years
- N/A

PART A) THIS PART OF THE SURVEY IS RELATED TO COMMUNITY SAFETY

The aims and objectives of the Community Safety Strategy will be on improving the quality of life of residents, stakeholders, businesses, and visitors to the borough by focussing partnership action and resources on six identified Community Safety priority areas.

Listening to the views and concerns of residents and communities is a key element of the development of the new strategy, and we are seeking your views on the following priority areas which were identified as being of key concern to our communities during a period of public engagement that took place in December 2022.

We would really like you to help us understand what themes are most important to you. (Please rank in order of importance, 1 being least important and 6 most important)

- Violence and high harm crimes (e.g., robbery, knife/gun crime, serious youth violence, gang violence, drugs related violence, serious sexual offending, rape and sexual abuse)
- Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) (e.g., domestic abuse, physical and verbal abuse, stalking, harassment, coercive control)
- Exploitation (e.g., grooming, online abuse, modern slavery, sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation)
- Improving Public confidence (e.g. confidence in police, council, health and education services)
- Reducing victims of crime and anti-social behaviour
- Reducing Offending and Reoffending (e.g., improving outcomes for offenders)

PRIORITY 1. VIOLENCE AND HIGH HARM CRIMES

Crimes of violence and high harm crimes include: murder, grievous bodily harm, robbery, drug related violence and violence committed with weapons; gang related violence, rape and serious sexual offences.

Please note that you do not have to answer the following questions if you don't feel comfortable in doing so. Your responses will help us to understand what type of incidents are taking place and where they happen.

Given the definition of violence and high harm crimes above, have you ever been a victim of violent crime?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

If yes, did you find it easy to report this to the police or council?

- Yes
- No
- N/A

If not, why not?

- Lack of confidence that something will get done
- Lack of evidence
- Unaware of services that could help
- Worry that the incident wouldn't be taken seriously
- I wouldn't report incidents like this to the police or council
- Other (please specify)

There are a range of ways in which the council can work in partnership with other agencies and the community to tackle violent crimes.

We want to understand what is important to you.

(Please rank in order of importance, 1 being most important and 7 least important)

- Police/council visibility on the street.
- Working more closely with communities to tackle gang related violence.
- Working with partners, such as police, drugs services, mental health to deliver projects in the community and prisons that tackle violence.
- Regular engagement with the community to listen to local concerns and understand the drivers and links to violence i.e. drug dealing, anti-social behaviour and the impact of mental health and addiction.
- Raising awareness and education around the impact of violence in schools and community settings.
- Providing information on the different ways to report violence.
- Improving the support available to all of those impacted by violence in the community.

PRIORITY 2. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Women and girls are disproportionately impacted by male violence. Violence against women and girls (VAWG) covers a range of unacceptable and deeply distressing crimes.

VAWG includes the following crimes listed below:

1. Rape and other Sexual Offences
2. Stalking and Harassment
3. Domestic Abuse (including Psychological and Coercive Control)
4. Sexual Exploitation/Forced Prostitution
5. Intimidation, such as catcalling and offensive misogynistic language
6. Street/Work/School-Based Harassment, such as unwanted attention or comments
7. 'Honour'-Based Abuse (including Female Genital Mutilation, Forced Marriage and 'Honour' Killings)
8. 'Revenge Porn' and 'Up-Skirting', as well as many others
9. The hatred, dislike of, or prejudice against women (misogyny)
10. Online Abuse

We would welcome your responses to the following questions.

Trigger warning: the section below contains questions regarding lived experience of distressing crimes. While it is very important for us to gain a better understanding on our residents' experiences and needs in order to continue improving our services, please note that you do NOT have to answer any of the questions below if you do not feel comfortable in doing so.

Please be gentle on yourself when completing this survey. If you are affected by any of the topics discussed in this section, please know that you are not alone and you can seek help and support from the agencies listed at the end of this survey. Please go to www.haringey.gov.uk/VAWG to find a service to support you, or to find out more about Solace Women's Aid services in Haringey, call 020 8885 3557 or email haringey.fs@solacewomensaid.org.

Please note that this survey is not a tool for reporting something that you feel like you need urgent help for. Please do not provide any information that will identify you – for example; age, name, address. If this survey has left you feeling that you want to report something, please call either 999 if it is an emergency and/or 101, or otherwise ask someone you trust for help reporting.

Please note: Information you disclose here is anonymous. We are not asking you for any information that would identify you, for example; name, age, address.

If you have ever experienced a VAWG crime that could have been reported to the police, did you go ahead and report it to the police?

- Yes
- No

If no, please provide details in the box below why you didn't report it (for example, because you were too scared, had no confidence in the system, didn't think anything would get done, feelings of shame or blaming myself):

What actions should the council and partners take to prevent VAWG in Haringey? Please pick your top 3

- Educating men and boys
- Giving women and girls means to keep themselves safe, such as personal alarms and whistles
- Increasing methods of reporting VAWG
- Increasing safety tools in public to keep women safe at night, such as street lighting, security/patrols, and CCTV
- Improved training for professionals responding to victims of VAWG, i.e., to be trauma-informed and understanding of cultural differences
- Raising awareness of VAWG in education, youth, and community settings
- Increasing VAWG campaigns in the borough
- Fund a broad, wide range of VAWG support services
- Address widespread culture of hatred, dislike of, or prejudice against women (misogyny) through a coordinated community response
- Working with partners to bring VAWG offenders to justice
- Funding behaviour change programmes and rehabilitation interventions for VAWG offenders
- Other and any additional comments (please specify)

How can we improve communication about Haringey's support services for individuals affected by VAWG? (tick all that apply):

- Council Website
- Social Media (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, Instagram etc.)
- Letters
- Emails
- Text
- Other (please specify)

We are aware that online abuse is increasing. Have you experienced people making unwanted/derogatory comments or harassment towards you and/or other women online, specifically because of your gender? (For example; threatening messages, persistent messaging, receiving an unwanted image of a sexual nature)

Yes

No

If so, please describe what happened.

How can the council improve communication about raising awareness and reporting online abuse?

Gentle reminder: the below question asks about personal experiences of distressing crimes. You do **NOT** have to answer this question if you do not feel comfortable in doing so. Be gentle on yourself and if you feel like you need support, there are support service details at the end of this survey.

Have you had personal experience of any type of VAWG, or witnessed any type of VAWG against someone else?

For example, harassment or threats against a loved one, or personally experienced it yourself. Examples could be; street harassment, domestic abuse at home, verbal abuse, coercive control within a relationship, unwanted comments on public transport.

Yes

No

If yes, please describe what happened, when it happened, and where it happened.

Please do NOT provide any information that would identify you, for example; name, age, address.

PRIORITY 3. EXPLOITATION

Exploitation takes many forms and can be online or in person. It involves being groomed, forced or threatened into doing something that you don't want to do for someone else's gain. It is a complex and hidden issue. Exploitation includes sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, people trafficking, extremism/radicalisation, and forced labour.

Given the definition above, how would you have rated your general understanding of exploitation?

- Very good
- Good
- Neutral
- Poor
- No understanding

How concerned are you about the risk of exploitation happening in your local area?

- Very concerned
- Slightly concerned
- Neutral
- No concerns

Do you know how to report incidents of exploitation?

- Yes
- No

How can we improve tackling the causes of exploitation in Haringey? Rank in order of importance, one being most important 5 being least.

- Raising awareness of exploitation
- Increasing awareness of how to report exploitation
- Engaging with residents and community groups and victims of exploitation
- Multi agency working with police, and other partners
- More positive activities to prevent young/vulnerable people from being at risk of exploitation

Exploitation can happen online. Online exploitation is a form of abuse that happens on the internet and it can happen anywhere online, including:

- social media
- text messages and messaging apps
- emails
- online chats
- online gaming
- live-streaming sites

Children and vulnerable adults can be at risk of online exploitation both from people they know or from strangers.

Considering the above, which organisations should we be working with to reduce online exploitation? Please rank in order, with 1 being most important, 3 being least the important.

- Working in partnership with police to target those who commit online exploitation
- Education in schools around online exploitation
- Working with parents and communities to raise awareness of exploitation.
- Other (please specify)

PRIORITY 4. IMPROVING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Our communities are a key source of information, and your trust and confidence in the council and the wider Community Safety Partnership including the police is key to making Haringey a safer place to live and work. Our aim is to work with our communities to improve levels of public confidence.

We know that the recent review uncovering inadequate standards in the Met has meant that confidence in the police is at an all-time low. Recognising this, we will work in partnership with the police to listen to our communities and respond to your concerns.

In order to increase public trust and confidence in the Met Police, they have developed a Turn Around Plan which recognises the concerns raised by the Casey Review and has pledged to focus on three key areas: more trust, less crime, and high standards.

Do you agree the areas of focus identified by the police will help to increase public trust and confidence?

Please rate your answers with 1 being I'm not confident and 10 I'm very confident.

More trust

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Less crime

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Higher standards

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Please use the free text below to provide any additional comments you may wish to make.

I am confident that the council deals with issues of crime and anti-social behaviour effectively.

Please rate with 1 being I'm not confident and 10 being very confident.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

I have trust and confidence with the police.

Please rate with 1 being I'm not confident and 10 being very confident.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

I am satisfied with the response I received when I report a crime or an incident of anti-social behaviour.

Please rate with 1 being I'm not confident and 10 being very confident.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

If not confident or satisfied, why not?

- I didn't receive a positive outcome
- I didn't receive expected level of communication from appropriate agency
- I didn't feel my report was being taken seriously
- I felt the process took too long
- Other (please specify)

If you were the council what one thing would you do to help improve public trust and confidence?

What other things would help to improve trust and confidence please rank in order, 1 very important 5 least important?

- Working with communities to find solutions
- Working with the police to encourage more visible neighbourhood policing on the streets
- Regular case updates and communication from the relevant agencies involved.
- Engagement sessions with the police and council i.e. Coffee with a Copper
- Working with the police to encourage a more transparent and accountable police service

PRIORITY 5. REDUCING VICTIMS OF CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

When we use the term "anti-social behaviour", we are referring to behaviour which involves "acting in a manner that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household".

Given the definition of anti-social behaviour above, have you ever been a victim of anti-social behaviour?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

If yes, did you find it easy to report this to the police or council?

- Yes
- No

If not, why not?

- Lack of confidence that something will get done
- Lack of evidence
- Unaware of services that can help
- Worry that the incident wouldn't be taken seriously
- I wouldn't report incidents like this to the police or council
- Other (please specify)

Were you happy with the contact you received back from the police and/or council?

- Yes
- No

If not, why not?



Working with victims is important to us, we would really like to understand in your view, what we could do to improve the experience of victims of crime and anti-social behaviour.

We would like to understand how important the following ways to support victims are to you? Please tick the box that applies.

	Very important	Important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not important
Dedicated victims' workers to offer 121 support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dedicated reporting hotlines/email mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regular case progression communication from ASB team	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The offer of mediation for neighbour disputes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Having a single referral pathway to other services i.e DA/Drugs/Hate Crime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Having a clear set of expectation on what you can expect from us when you have experienced crime and/or anti-social behaviour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PRIORITY 6. REDUCING OFFENDING AND REOFFENDING

The key to reducing reoffending is ensuring that prison leavers are well-equipped for life on release. This means working in partnership with other key criminal justice agencies such as:

- the prison service
- probation
- youth justice
- other councils
- community services

We are keen to ensure there is support available to prisoners in these areas, ultimately enabling us to prevent victims by changing lives and reducing reoffending.

We would like to understand how much you agree or disagree with the following questions. Please tick the box that applies.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Do you agree that we should be working with criminal justice agencies such as prison and probation services to ensure that offenders are engaged in education & training opportunities in custody and the community.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you agree that we should be working in partnership with other agencies to support offenders into suitable jobs and housing on release into the community.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you agree that we should be working in partnership with other agencies to encourage offenders to address their addictions and other health needs, which may be driving their offending behaviour.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you agree we could work in partnership with other agencies to support families of offenders upon release from prison.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please elaborate on your answers.

PART B) THIS PART OF THE SURVEY IS RELATED TO HATE CRIME

Hate crime, as defined by the police is:

Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender.

Given the definition of hate crime above, have you ever been affected by hate crime?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure
- Prefer not to say

Please note that you do **NOT** have to answer the following question if you don't feel comfortable in doing so. Your responses will help us to understand what type of incidents are taking place and where they happen.

If yes, what type of hate crime have you experienced? (Please tick as many as appropriate if comfortable to do so)

- Racism
- Homophobia
- Transphobia
- Disability
- Islamophobia
- Antisemitism
- Other religion
- Other (please specify)
- Prefer not to say

What happened?

- Harassment or threats
- Verbal abuse
- Physical assault
- Damage to property
- Online or phone
- Post abuse
- Email abuse
- Graffiti
- Other (please specify)
- Prefer not to say

Where did it happen?

- In the street
- Around the home
- On the bus
- On the train
- On the tube
- Retail
- Education
- Workplace
- Other (please specify)
- Prefer not to say

Do you feel unsafe or at risk of being targeted by hate crime in your day-to-day life today?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure
- Prefer not to say

Comparing life now to 10 years ago, do you believe there are more or less hate crimes happening in Haringey?

- More hate crime than 10 years ago
- Less hate crime than 10 years ago
- About the same

Use the box below if you would like to elaborate on your answer.

HATE CRIME STRATEGY

The aims of the Hate Crime Strategy will reflect the Community Safety Partnership's commitment to creating an environment where hate crime is not tolerated but reported, challenged, and dealt with appropriately. Below are five key objectives for tackling hate crime which were identified by our communities during a period of public engagement that took place in December 2022. We are seeking your views on the following:

1. Raising awareness of hate crime and incidents amongst local communities, partners, schools, and Haringey staff.
2. Improving support for victims and witnesses of hate crime.
3. Increasing the reporting of hate crime.
4. Engaging with residents and community groups to build our understanding of hate crime to help tackle the problem.
5. Taking a multi-agency approach working alongside the police, CCTV and Anti-social Behaviour team to tackle hate crime via problem solving, gathering evidence, and scrutinising cases where necessary.

Considering the five objectives above, we would really like you to help us understand how important each of the five objectives are to you (Please tick the box that applies)

	Very important	Important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not important
Raising awareness of hate crime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improving support for victims and witnesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
To increase reporting of hate crime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engaging with residents and community groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Multi agency working with police, ASB team, CCTV and other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

OBJECTIVE 1: RAISING AWARENESS OF HATE CRIME AND INCIDENTS

Considering priority one, we would really like you to help us understand how you would like us to communicate with you, on what topics and through which channels.

Would you like to receive information relating to hate crime?

- Yes
- No

What in your view should be our focus when communicating with residents on hate crime? Please tick your top 4

- Factual/statistical information relating to local and national hate crime trends
- Signposting audiences to information on how to report hate crime and how victims can access support from specialised agencies
- Local events and how you can get involved
- Publicising success stories and convictions of those who commit hate crime
- Offering advice and guidance on all forms of hate crime
- Raising awareness of how agencies and community groups are collaborating to tackle hate crime
- Solidarity statements from the lead member/leader of the council following major hate incidents in the borough
- Other (please specify)

What channels would you like to receive communication from us?

- Email
- News sources, including Newsletters e.g., Haringey People magazine
- Text message
- Social media channels
- Other (please specify)

OBJECTIVE 2: SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS AND WITNESSES OF HATE CRIME

Providing the right kind of support for victims and witnesses of hate crime is important to us.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services published a summary of independent research into experiences of hate crime victims (2018). Key findings from the report told us that:

- Victims would like police officers and staff to be better at recognising hate crime.
- Victims would like clear information about support services in a format they can understand.
- Victims would like better trained officers to deal with them.
- Most victims also said how important it was that officers showed an understanding of their personal circumstances. A lack of awareness and training can have a negative effect on the ability of the police to work with victims.
- Victims report that the physical and mental effects of hate crime last for a long time after the incidents. Help and support is essential for people who have been victims of hate crime to rebuild their lives.

Considering the above, we would really like you to help us understand what type of support is most important to you. (Please rank in order of importance, 1 being most important and 5 least important)

- Face to face listening and support from council staff and partners
- Listening in a group setting or receiving support from others who are experiencing similar issues
- Signposting to organisations who specialise in the five strands of hate crime for support and advice
- The ability to report 24hr/7 days a week to a dedicated hotline/app for hate crime
- Enforcement measures for those who commit hate crime
- Anything else?

OBJECTIVE 3: TO INCREASE REPORTING OF HATE CRIME

Why is hate crime largely under reported?

While exact figures are unknown, it is widely acknowledged that hate crime is an under-reported crime with a variety of reasons as to why people choose not to report. It is also known that not all communities are alike, and differences, including beliefs and knowledge, can mean that reporting can be lower for some groups than others.

Considering the above, we would really like you to help us understand your experiences of hate crime and reporting. Have you ever reported a hate crime?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

If no, what type of hate crime did you NOT report?

- Racism
- Homophobia
- Transphobia
- Disability
- Islamophobia
- Antisemitism
- Other religion
- Other (please specify)
- I haven't been the victim of hate crime or witnessed a hate crime

If not, why not? Please tick all that apply.

- I haven't been a victim of hate crime or witnessed a hate crime
- Lack of confidence that something will get done
- Lack of evidence
- Unaware of services that can help
- Worry that the incident wouldn't be taken seriously
- Didn't recognise as a hate crime at the time
- I wouldn't report incidents like this to the police or council
- Other (please specify)

If yes, where did you report to?

- Police
- Council
- Charity/local community organisation
- Landlord
- Faith setting
- Other (please specify)

If you didn't receive the support you wanted or would have expected after you reported, what one thing would you like the organisation to have done differently?

Do you agree that a 24hr reporting line or phone app dedicated for hate crime would encourage you to report hate crime if it happened?

- Agree
- Disagree

OBJECTIVE 4: ENGAGING WITH COMMUNITIES

Hate crime targets people for who they are. It's a very personal crime which can send a clear message: "You're not welcome". Hate crime isn't just an attack on an individual but an attack on a community, or group as it reinforces long-established patterns of discrimination and prejudice against certain communities and groups of people.

We would like to understand what is most important to you when engaging with the community on topics surrounding hate crime. From the following list, please choose your top 3.

- Visiting faith and community groups to listen to concerns, aim to understand drivers and to promote the reporting of hate crime.
- Keeping residents well informed on our plans for tackling hate crime and supporting victims.
- Offering hate crime awareness training with reporting tools to community leaders
- Utilising social media to engage audiences on hate crime issues
- Communication to offer advice and guidance on all five strands of hate crime
- Partnership work with colleagues who already have a positive footprint in the community (e.g. to hold events/ meetings/drop-ins etc)
- Work that aims to increase public trust and confidence in reporting hate crime
- Ensuring that communities are involved in the planning and decision making of projects that relate to hate crime
- Engaging with communities to offer support when an incident relating to hate crime occurs (locally/nationally/internationally)
- Working in partnership with communities, seeking input and collaboration with residents and community representatives wherever possible

OBJECTIVE 5: MULTI AGENCY WORKING TO TACKLE HATE CRIME

Objective five is about working in partnership with other agencies to tackle hate crime.

Please tick the box that applies.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Do you agree that we should work with the police to monitor hate crime statistics to ensure that patterns are identified and dealt with appropriately?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you agree that we should be working with CCTV and enforcement officers to support the police in gathering evidence, tackling hate and prosecuting offenders?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you agree that providing hate crime training to council staff will help towards identifying and responding to hate crime incidents in a timely, and effective manner?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please elaborate on your answers.

Do you have any other comments or thoughts around tackling crime, anti-social behaviour and hate crime in your neighbourhood or the borough that you would like to mention?

Thank you for taking part in this survey, your responses are important to us. If by completing this survey you have been affected by any of the topics discussed, you may wish to contact one of the following agencies for support:

- **Victim Support:** Provides emotional support and practical information for all victims of crime. 0808 1689 111 or www.victimsupport.org.uk
- **Hearthstone:** Provides emotional support and practical information for victims of domestic abuse: hearthstone.domesticviolence@haringey.gov.uk
- **Sexual Violence Helpline:** Free and confidential emotional support for any self-identified woman (14+) affected by any form of sexual violence, at any time in their lives. 0808 801 0770 or www.wgn.org.uk.
- **Solace Women's Aid:** For women who have experienced VAWG. 020 8885 3557 or haringey.fs@solacewomensaid.org.
- **Imece:** For BAME women who have experienced VAWG. 020 7354 1359 or Info@imece.org.uk.
- **Crimestoppers:** For anonymous reporting of crime. 0800 555 111 or www.crimestoppers-uk.org
- **True Vision:** Provides third party reporting for all forms of hate crime via an online form, linked directly to the MPS. www.report-it.org.uk
- **Childline (NSPCC):** 24 hour helpline for young people. 0800 1111 or www.childline.org.uk
- **Equality Advisory & Support Service:** Provides advice and assistance on issues relating to equality and human rights. 0808 800 0082 or www.equalityadvisoryservice.com
- **Wise Thoughts:** Provides advice counselling and support for LGBT people who have experienced hate crime 020 8889 9555 or www.wisethoughts.org
- **Haringey Disability Action:** Provides advice information, advocacy and volunteering opportunities for disabled people, including those who have experienced hate crime 020 3355 0071 or [Disability Action Haringey \(d-a-h.org\)](http://DisabilityActionHaringey(d-a-h.org))
- **Age UK:** <https://www.ageuk.org.uk>
- **Tell Mama:** Supports victims of anti-Muslim hate crime as well as providing a national monitoring service. 0800 456 1226 or www.tellmamauk.org
- **Community Security Trust (CST):** Provides security advice and training for Jewish communal organisations, schools and synagogues. Also provides a third party reporting service. 020 8457 999 or www.cst.org.uk

If you wish to report a crime to the police, please contact 101 or 999 in an emergency.

If you wish to report Anti Social Behaviour, please contact the council on:

https://eforms.secure.haringey.gov.uk/ufs/ASB_FORM.eb?ebd=0&ebz=1_1668180906744

If you wish to report a hate crime, please contact: https://www.report-it.org.uk/your_police_force

EQUALITIES MONITORING

Collecting, analysing, and using equalities information helps us to understand how our policies and activities are affecting various sections of our communities and helps us to identify any inequalities that may need to be addressed. We will be grateful if you could complete and return this form. The information you provide on this form will be held in the strictest confidence and only be used for the purpose stated above.

Age Which age group applies to you?

- Under 16 17-21 22-29 30-39
 40-49 50-59 60-74 75+

Sex Please tick the box that best describes your sex

- Male Female Prefer not to say

I use another term (please specify):

Trans

Trans is an umbrella term to describe people whose gender identity is not the same as, or does not sit comfortably with, the sex they were regarded to be at birth. Do you consider yourself to be trans?

- Yes No Prefer not to say

Disability

Under the Equality Act 2010, a person is considered to have a disability if she/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on her/his ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Are you disabled?

- Yes No Prefer not to say

Please tell us which of the following impairment groups apply to you. You may tick more than one box.

- Visual Impairment Physical Impairment Deaf / BSL User
 Hearing Impairment Mental health/mental distress issues
 Learning difficulties Long term health condition/ hidden impairment
 Neurodiverse Prefer not to say

Other (please specify)

National Identity

How would you describe your national identity? Tick all that apply

- Afghan Cypriot Irish Romanian
 Australian Ecuadorian Italian Scottish
 Bangladeshi English Indian Spanish
 British Eritrean Jamaican Somali
 Bulgarian French Kosovan Turkish
 Chilean German Lithuanian United States
 Chinese Ghanaian Northern Irish Welsh
 Colombian Hungarian Polish

Any other National Identity. E.g. Canadian (please specify):

What is your ethnicity?

Ethnicity *Please tick the box that best describes your ethnic group*

Asian or Asian British:

- Bangladeshi
- Chinese
- Indian
- Pakistani
- Any other Asian background:
(please specify): _____

Black, Black British, Caribbean, or African:

- African
- Caribbean
- Any other Black, Black British, Caribbean, or African background
(please specify): _____

Other ethnic group:

- Arab
- Kurdish
- Turkish
- Any other ethnic group (please specify):

Mixed or multiple ethnic groups:

- White and Asian
- White and Black African
- White and Black Caribbean
- Any other Mixed or Multiple background
(please specify): _____

White:

- English/Welsh/Scottish/N. Irish/British
- Irish
- Gypsy or Irish Traveller
- Roma
- Any other White background (please specify): _____

Prefer to self-describe (please specify):

Prefer not to say

Sexual Orientation *Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?*

- Bi
- Gay / Lesbian
- Heterosexual / Straight
- Prefer not to say
- I use another term (please specify):

Religion or belief *How would you describe your religion or belief? Please tick as appropriate*

- Atheist
- Christian
- Jewish
- Rastafarian
- Buddhist
- Hindu
- Muslim
- Sikh
- Prefer not to say
- No Religion
- Prefer to self-describe:

Marriage and Civil Partnership *Please tick the box that best describes you*

- Single
- Co-habiting
- Separated
- Widowed
- Married
- Civil Partnership
- Divorced
- Prefer not to say

Language *Please tick the boxes that best describe your preferred language*

- Albanian
- English
- Japanese
- Russian
- Akan
- French
- Kurdish
- Somali
- Arabic
- German
- Lithuanian
- Spanish
- Bengali
- Greek
- Persian/Farsi
- Filipino
- Bulgarian
- Gujarati
- Polish
- Turkish
- BSL User
- Hungarian
- Portuguese
- Urdu
- Chinese
- Italian
- Romanian
- Yiddish
- Other (please specify)

Thank you for completing and returning this form.

If you would like a copy of this survey in another language not listed or any of the following formats, please email: consultation@haringey.gov.uk

BULGARIAN / Български

Ако искате това на Вашия роден език, моля, поставете отметка в квадратчето, напишете Вашето име и адрес и изпратете на адреса по-долу.

FRENCH / Français

Si vous le souhaitez dans votre propre langue, veuillez cocher la case, indiquez votre nom et votre adresse et envoyez à l'adresse ci-dessous.

KURDISH

ئەگەر ئەم بەلگەنامەیهت بە زمانی کوردی دەوێت، تکایە ئیمەیل بنێرە بۆ:

ئەگەر دەتەوێت بە زمانی خۆت بێت، تکایە خەتیک بەه ل چوارگۆشەیه و ناو و ناوینشانى خۆت بنوسه و بۆ ئەو ناوینشانەى خوارەوه بنێرە

GREEK / Ελληνικά

Αν θέλετε να διαβάσετε το παρόν στη δική σας γλώσσα, παρακαλούμε σημειώστε το τετραγωνάκι, συμπληρώστε το ονοματεπώνυμο σας και την διεύθυνση σας και στείλτε το στην παρακάτω διεύθυνση.

PORTUGUESE / Português

Se desejar isto no seu idioma de preferência, assinale a caixa, preencha o seu nome e morada e envie para o endereço abaixo:

POLISH / POLSKI

Aby otrzymać ten dokument w swoim języku, zaznacz pole, wpisz swoje nazwisko oraz adres i wyślij na adres poniżej.

ROMANIAN / Română

Dacă doriți aceste informații în limba dumneavoastră maternă, bifați căsuța, completați numele și adresa dumneavoastră și trimiteți detaliile la adresa de mai jos.

SOMALI / Soomaali

Haddii aad qoraalkan ku rabto luuqadaada, fadlan sax mari sanduukha, kusoo buuxi magaca iyo ciwaankaaga, kuna soo dir boostada hoose ee lacag la'aanta ah.

SPANISH / Español

Si quiere esto explicado en su propio idioma, por favor marque el casillero adecuado, ponga su nombre, apellidos y dirección y mándelo a la dirección indicada abajo.

TURKISH / Türkçe

Eğer bunu kendi dilinizde edinmek istiyorsanız, lütfen kutuyu işaretleyin, isminizi ve adresinizi yazın ve sonra aşağıdaki adrese gönderin.

If you would like a copy of the survey in another language not listed or any of the following formats, please email: consultation@haringey.gov.uk

Large print

On disk

On audio tape

Braille

Another language (please specify) _____

Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)

The Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) form is a template for analysing a policy or proposed decision for its potential effects on individuals with protected characteristics covered by the Equality Act 2010.

The council has a Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share protected characteristics and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not

The three parts of the duty apply to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty.

Although it is not enforced in legislation as a protected characteristic, Haringey Council treats socioeconomic status as a local protected characteristic.

1. Responsibility for the Equality Impact Assessment

Name of proposal:	Hate Crime Strategy 2024-2027
Service Area:	Safer, Stronger Communities
Officer Completing Assessment:	Heather Hutchings
Equalities Advisor:	
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable):	12 th March
Director/Assistant Director	Eubert Malcolm/Barry Francis

2. Executive summary

Please complete this section *after* completing the rest of the form and summarise:

- The policy proposal, its aims and objectives, the decision in consideration. Please focus on the change that will result from this decision.
- Results of the analysis: potential positive and negative equality impacts
- Mitigations that will be taken to minimise negative equality impacts (if relevant)
- Next steps (this may include: if/when the EQIA will be refreshed, planned consultation, future stages of the project).

The collaborative development of a Hate Crime Strategy for Haringey reflects the Council's commitment to tackling any form of hate and discrimination. Furthermore, the theme of addressing hate crime holds a prominent position in Haringey's Corporate Delivery Plan for 2023/4.

The primary goal of the strategy is to never tolerate but challenge, report, and appropriately address all instances of hate crime via five key objectives.

Unlike the previous incorporation of hate crime into the Community Safety Strategy, this marks a new dedicated strategy for Haringey. Given the national rise in hate crime and the often-concealed nature of such offences and victims, a standalone strategy was deemed the most effective way to coordinate this scheme of work. This involves fulfilling a set of objectives through a structured partnership strategy with a corresponding annual action plan.

The five objectives outlined in the Hate Crime Strategy were formulated following a period of pre-consultation spanning two weeks (December 2022) engaging with residents, businesses, and communities. This proactive pre-engagement ensured a thorough understanding of residents' views and needs from the earliest stages. *(12-week comprehensive consultation was delivered in summer 2023)*

The following five objectives were developed with the community:

Hate Crime Strategy Objectives:

1. Raise awareness of hate crime and incidents in Haringey
2. Consult with residents and community groups to build our understanding of hate crime.
3. Increase reporting of hate incidents
4. Improve support for victims and witnesses of hate crime to enhance confidence and trust in the process.
5. Adopt a multi-agency approach working with community safety partners.

This Hate Crime Strategy aims to reduce hate crimes and promote inclusivity, fostering a safer environment for all communities. Given the formal legal definition of hate crime we expect this to impact on the following protected characteristics:

- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Religion and faith
- Race
- Sexual orientation

We anticipate all actions associated with the strategy will have a positive or neutral impact on communities. In the event of negative impacts or over representation of a specific group, mitigation measures will be promptly implemented. This may involve targeted awareness campaigns, additional support for affected communities, or adjustments to the strategy based on the analysis findings. Regular reviews will ensure that these measures are effective. The Equality Impact Analysis (EQIA) will be refreshed annually to account for changes in the community, emerging issues, and the effectiveness of implemented measures. Due to the nature of the strategy and a focus on community engagement, ongoing consultation with relevant groups and communities will be a priority. Regular feedback/listening sessions will be conducted to gather insights, ensuring that the strategy remains responsive to evolving needs.

3. Consultation and engagement

3a. How will consultation and/or engagement inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on protected groups of residents, service users and/or staff? Detail how your approach will facilitate the inclusion of protected groups likely to be impacted by the decision.

We conducted two periods of consultation, the first was a period 'pre-engagement' for two weeks, which aimed to develop the 5 key objectives of the hate crime strategy with the public. A 12-week consultation was then used to ascertain the public's views on the delivery of each of the objectives and was conducted in the summer 2022.

In addition to the pre-engagement period that took place in December 2022, we also obtained feedback from residents, businesses, and stakeholders during the Wood Green Voices engagement that took place in November 2022 as well as some of the feedback received following the Week of Action events that took place in Wood Green, Bruce Grove in October, and December 2022.

Following Cabinet approval in February 2023, the Community Safety team undertook a 12-week period of formal consultation and engagement with residents, community groups, businesses and stakeholders.

In reference to consultation methodology, feedback was gathered from a range of outlets. An online survey was offered alongside in-person engagements with people from protected groups. These in-person engagements included standalone workshops, where participants had the opportunity to engage in detailed discussions and thematic 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.

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.

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. During the 12-week engagement we held 47 public engagements with groups including young people, women, older people, physical disability, learning disability, multi faith forum, businesses, Members, LGBTQ+, corporate. All engagements are listed below:

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

Our approach will address both crime and the fear of crime, as well as the underlying risk factors contributing to the disproportionate prevalence of certain protected groups as victims and/or perpetrators. Acknowledging the varied experiences of hate crime within different communities, our engagement efforts were particularly targeted

towards protected groups where reports of hate crime is higher, and where confidence in reporting is lower, and communities and in areas of greater deprivation.

3b. Outline the key findings of your consultation / engagement activities once completed, particularly in terms of how this relates to groups that share the protected characteristics.

In February 2023, Cabinet approved a request for formal consultation to take place to engage with and obtain feedback on the Hate Crime strategy. The Community Safety team then undertook a 12-week consultation and engagement process which began on Tuesday 30th May and concluded on Tuesday August 22, 2023.

Lived Experiences of Hate crime in Haringey: consultation response.

The consultation garnered a total of 1,045 responses over the 12-week period. Out of the 1,045 responses received, 216 were collected through an online survey, which provided a convenient and accessible means for residents, businesses and visitors 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.

Incidence and nature of hate crime:

Regarding personal experiences with hate crimes, 29% (63) of respondents to our survey have been affected by hate crime. Notably, when respondents were asked to specify the type of hate crime, the highest type of hate crime experienced was racism 47% (30) followed by homophobia 19% (12) and disability 13% (8). In addition to the above, there were 15 hate crimes were specified that are not classified as hate crime in law. These included, Misogyny, xenophobia, sexism, ageism, hatred against women and other prejudice against a person's identity. Due to the intersectional nature of experiencing hate crime, respondents were prompted to choose more than one type of hate crime experienced.

When asked what type of crime experienced, just under half of respondents who have been affected by hate crime answered, 'verbal abuse/assault' 44% (28) this was followed by harassment or threats 17% (11) and physical assault 14% (9). Some of the more nuanced experiences included false accusations, silent treatment, social exclusion, and intimidation while in public.

When asked where the hate crime occurred, over half of respondents who were affected by hate crime answered, 'in the street' 44% (28) followed by 'around the

home' 16% (10). In the workplace, online, on public transport, retail hubs and parks were also mentioned. During public engagements, when asked about where hate crime occurs, 'on street', 'in passing' was a popular answer. Women also relayed concerns around walking around and through some of the borough mains parks on an evening and we heard from members of the LGBTQ+ community noting that transport hubs can sometimes be an area where verbal or physical hate crime happens.

From the data collected from the respondents who were affected by hate crime, it's clear that a significant portion, 22%, identified as BAME (Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic) individuals who have faced racism or xenophobia. Additionally, 17% of respondents identified as LGBTQ+ and reported experiencing homophobia, racism, disability, and sexism. 1.6% of respondents who were affected by hate crime identified as Transgender and experienced harassment or threats online.

16% (10) of those who reported to be affected by hate crime also identified as having a disability. The types of hate crime reported included disability, racism, transphobia, and homophobia. Most crimes happened in the street (3) and the type of crime was either harassment (2), verbal abuse (2) or physical assault (1). From the total number of respondents with a disability, (6) feel unsafe of being targeted by hate crime in their day-to-day life.

It is clear that there is a perception in Haringey that the level of hate crime offending is high. When asked, 35% (75) respondents to our survey felt as though there is more hate crime now than 10 years ago whilst 8% (18) respondents suggested there was less. 14% (30) people said it was about the same and 22% (47) didn't know. The reasons why people believe hate crime has risen included references to media influence, political events such as Brexit, lack of interest from the authorities about protected groups, real-life experiences involving hate, online hate crime, decrease in tolerance levels for different races and characteristics and gang culture influencing hate crimes. We know from police data that reported incidents are low when compared to other crimes, however this does not account for underreporting and is likely to not reflect every-day experiences. When asked if respondents felt at risk of being targeted by hate crime in day-today life, 14% (31) respondents said they do feel at risk of being targeted by hate crime. 46% (99) respondents said they didn't, and 12% (26) people were unsure.

N.B. When examining hate crime records spanning a decade, it's challenging to ascertain whether hate crime rates are rising. This difficulty stems from substantial changes in the Home Office's counting rules regarding hate crime reporting, resulting in a national increase in recorded hate crimes over the past ten years.

This data highlights the complex and interconnected nature of hate crimes, revealing the various forms of discrimination faced by individuals across different intersections of identity. It underscores the importance of understanding and addressing these issues in a comprehensive manner.

Reporting hate crime:

When asking about the reporting of hate crimes, of the 200 total responses received for this question 15% (29) indicated that they had reported a hate crime.

The majority of respondents who did report a hate crime, reported to the police, however other avenues included faith settings, school, TFL and local community organisations.

83% (166) respondents stated that they did not report hate crime. Among the 83% (166) who did not report, 55% (92) individuals stated, 'I haven't been a victim of hate crime or witness to hate crime'.

From the 63 respondents who had been affected by hate crime, 59% (37) respondents chose not to report. The main types of crimes **not** reported were around racism 51% (19), homophobia 16% (6) and disability 11% (4). When asked why, primarily due to reasons such as a lack of trust in police, insufficient evidence, a failure to recognise it as a hate crime, and concerns that their report might not be taken seriously. In addition, a number of responses cited concerns about the "time and energy" that was needed to report a crime, often to no outcome. Cultural differences, and physical access challenges can further complicate matters for victims.

Location and time were identified as a potential barrier for reporting a hate crime.

From engaging with communities, we found that rather than report a hate crime to the police an individual would deal with it themselves or reported it to others such as work colleagues or community leaders. A recurring trend from speaking to people was that attacks felt like normal behaviour, not being widely recognised at the time as crimes.

Therefore, addressing underreporting is a critical aspect of our ongoing efforts to tackle this issue comprehensively.

4. Data and Impact Analysis

Note: officers may want to complement their analysis with data from the State of the Borough and ward profiles, found here: <https://www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/about-council/state-of-the-borough>.

Please consider how the proposed change will affect people with protected characteristics.

4a. Age

Data

Borough Profile¹

¹ Census, 2021 – [Population and household estimates, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/population-and-household-estimates)

- 54,422: 0-17 (21%)
- 71,660: 18-34 (27%)
- 63,930: 35-49 (24%)
- 46,516: 50-64 (18%)
- 27,706: 65+ (10%)

Target Population Profile

- 0-17 (XX%)
- 18-34 (XX%)
- 35-49 (XX%)
- 50-64 (XX%)
- 65+ (XX%)

Target Population Profile

The strategy does not target anyone of a certain age group.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

State of the Borough 2023

Borough Ward Profiles

Residents survey 2021

Census 2021

Feedback from Community Safety and Hate Crime consultation.

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal as a result of a need related to their protected characteristic?

The data concerning age and hate crime is limited. The MPS dashboard does not offer the level of detail that would breakdown crimes into victim demographics.

Results from the Community Safety and Crime survey:

82 respondents to the online questionnaire were aged 50 and above. From these 82, 25 had been a victim of hate crime, which is 39% of all respondents to the questionnaire. The highest type of hate crime identified from those who had experienced, was racism (11), disability (3), antisemitism (2) misogyny or sexism (3), the majority of people experienced verbal abuse (10) physical assault (4) harassment (4). When asked where it happened, on the street (14) was the most popular choice followed by public transport (5) and retail (2). 42% (12) of older

residents do feel unsafe of being targeted by hate crime in their day-to-day life. Reasons for feeling like this included – groups of men loitering around the shops, felt wary of being identified as Jewish, disabled people are viewed as a burden in society, free to attack with no arrest and Brexit encouraged yob culture.

In addition to the survey responses from residents, an essential finding from the Community Safety and Hate Crime consultation suggests that older residents may experience heightened fear of crime and hate crime, particularly feeling unsafe in their local area at night. Discussions with older people's groups indicated a perception that authorities may neglect the vulnerability of older individuals, leaving them with a sense of insufficient support.

While we did not distribute the survey among young people's groups due to age appropriateness, we did interact with young individuals through RISE in Green and Bruce Grove Youth Club. During our conversations, these young people demonstrated an understanding of how hate can manifest in society. They primarily associated hate crimes with bullying in school. Importantly, they expressed that such behaviour was wrong and indicated that they would take action by speaking to friends or a teacher if they witnessed it happening to themselves or others.

Feedback from the resident's survey 2021 noted that the majority of people agreed with the statement 'there are good relations between older and younger people in my local area' this is an increase from 2018. Generally, older residents (65+) are more likely to feel either fairly unsafe, or very unsafe.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

Age is not covered in hate crime legislation, however due to intersecting characteristics, older residents may exhibit a higher level of engagement in activities related to the implementation of the Hate Crime Strategy, particularly concerning Objective 4, which focuses on providing support to victims of hate crime. While existing evidence does not indicate that older individuals are more prone to becoming victims of hate crime, the impact of this proposal on older residents might be more pronounced due to specific needs and vulnerability associated with their protected characteristic. Anticipating a positive influence on this protected group, we envision that the strategy will contribute to addressing the unique challenges faced by older residents including their perception of crime or safety in their area, with the aim of fostering a safer and more inclusive environment for them.

Young people stand to gain from the objectives outlined in the strategy, particularly in the context of education within schools. We plan to distribute resources across all key stages to enhance awareness and foster a deeper understanding of hate crimes.

This includes guidance on how to respond if one becomes a victim or witness to such incidents

4b. Disability

Data

Borough Profile

- Disabled under Equality Act – 13.7%²
 - Day to day activities limited a lot – 6.1%
 - Day to day activities limited a little – 7.5%
- 7.5% of residents people diagnosed with depression³
- 1.7% of residents diagnosed with a severe mental illness⁴
- 0.4% of people in Haringey have a learning disability⁵

Target Population Profile

13.7% - the Hate Crime strategy and associated activity will pro-actively aim to engage with and target Haringey's residents who are disabled under the Equality Act.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

State of the Borough 2023

Borough Ward Profiles

Residents survey 2021

Census 2021

MPS crime data

Feedback from Community Safety and Hate Crime consultation.

For the period from April 22 to March 23, there were 8 recorded disability hate crimes. This represents a 55% decrease compared to the same 12-month period in 21/22. Individuals with disabilities are among the least likely to report hate crimes according to MPS data.

Over a three-year span from April 2020 to March 2023, there were 42 disability hate crimes recorded. This places it as the second lowest category, following transgender hate crime (31), and is significantly lower than the highest reported hate crime category, which is racist and religious hate crimes (2,308).

² Census, 2021 – [Disability, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/disabilityandlongtermhealth/bulletins/disabilityenglandandwales/2021)

³ NHS Quality Outcomes Framework – [Prevalence of diagnosed depression among GP registered population age 18+](https://www.nhs.uk/quality-improvement/quality-outcomes-framework/prevalence-of-diagnosed-depression-among-gp-registered-population-age-18/)

⁴ NHS Quality Outcomes Framework – [Prevalence of diagnosed mental health diagnosis among GP registered population age 18+](https://www.nhs.uk/quality-improvement/quality-outcomes-framework/prevalence-of-diagnosed-mental-health-diagnosis-among-gp-registered-population-age-18/)

⁵ PHE Learning disability profiles – <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/learning-disabilities#page/0/gid/1938132702/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/102/are/E09000014>

13.7% (27) of all respondents to the Community Safety and Hate Crime online questionnaire noted that they had a disability under the Equality Act 2010. 37% (10) also reported to have experienced a hate crime. Types of hate crime included disability, racism, transphobia and homophobia. The majority of crimes happened in the street (3) and the type of crime was either harassment (2), verbal abuse (2) or physical assault (1). From the total number of respondents with a disability, (6) feel unsafe of being targeted by hate crime in their day-to-day life. Only one reason was mentioned: their perception that disabled people constitute an economic burden on society, coupled with prevailing social attitudes

During the consultation, it was acknowledged that materials, literature, and resources must be produced in an accessible format for residents with a learning disability or neurodiverse conditions. The original format of the Hate Crime strategy may pose challenges for residents with learning disabilities, and to address this, proactive engagement with groups and advocates will be prioritised to convey the strategy's aims in an accessible format.

Haringey demonstrates a higher incidence of severe mental illness at 1.37%, surpassing the London average of 1.1%. Given the acknowledged correlation between mental health and perpetrating hate crimes, the strategy will seek to work in partnership with mental health services in the support for victims of hate crime.

National research:

A survey conducted by Disability Horizons and the charity Leonard Cheshire revealed that more than 50% of disabled people have experienced direct verbal abuse in public, with 14% encountering online hate crime⁶.

National statistics:

In 2022-23, the CPS prosecuted 311 disabilities hate crime offenses, which is about 10% lower than the previous year (345 prosecutions). Successful convictions also decreased from 273 to 245 during the same period.⁷

The proportion of prosecutions relative to the total number of disability hate crimes recorded by the police was just 2.26% (excluding figures for Devon and Cornwall police). To put this in perspective, in 2016-17, there were approximately 5,400 disability hate crime offenses recorded by the police, resulting in 1,009 prosecutions. The contrast with the current figures is stark.

Notably, the percentage of offenses that led to a charge or summons was significantly lower for disability hate crimes compared to non-hate crime offenses.

⁶ [Disability Hate Crime Survey Responses 2021 | Disability Horizons](#)

⁷ [CPS data summary Quarter 1 2022-2023 | The Crown Prosecution Service](#)

Considering that this group is disproportionately likely to be digitally excluded, a needs assessment will be conducted to determine the most effective way to engage with them.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

The strategy has been designed to ensure people with a disability are included in all activities contained within the strategy and will be proactively engaged with via Haringey VCS organisations and community advocacy forums such as Disability Action Haringey, Public Voice, and small community networks such as Mums in Mainstream. The intention is that they will be positively impacted by all of the proposals in the strategy. The goal is to enhance awareness of reporting mechanisms and supportive channels. Recognising that individuals with disabilities are among the least likely to report hate crimes, there is a need for targeted resource allocation and efforts to encourage reporting and provide support.

Positive impact:

- By focusing on the needs of those who identify as disabled the strategy raises awareness about the communities' experiences.
- Educational campaigns can dispel myths, reduce stereotypes, and foster understanding among the wider community.
- When society actively supports individuals, it helps break down discriminatory attitudes.
- Knowing that they are protected and understood can positively impact their well-being.
- Increased reporting leads to better data, more effective investigations, and appropriate legal action against offenders.
- The strategy encourages public services, workplaces, and institutions to be more inclusive.

4c. Gender Reassignment

Data

Borough Profile⁸

- Gender Identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given – 0.5%
- Trans woman – 0.1%
- Trans man - 0.1%

⁸ Census, 2021 – [Gender identity, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

State of the Borough 2023
Borough Ward Profiles
Residents survey 2021
Census 2021
Feedback from Community Safety and Hate Crime consultation

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic

Target Population Profile

Transgender identity is one of the 5 legal strands of hate crime and will run in line with borough population.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

Haringey data:

There were 10 recorded transgender hate crimes for the period April 22-31st March 23 this is a 0% decrease on the same 12-month period in 21/22.

1.6% of all respondents to the Community Safety and Hate Crime survey identified as Transgender. Experience of online hate crime by harassment or threats was identified from the respondents.

National data:

In the year ending March 2023, transgender hate crimes in England and Wales increased by 11%, reaching their highest rate since the figures were first recorded in 2012. Specifically, the recorded crimes related to transgender identity rose from 4,262 in 2022 to 4,732 in 2023⁹

Potential Impacts

⁹ [Hate crime, England and Wales, 2022 to 2023 second edition - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-in-england-and-wales-2022-to-2023-second-edition)

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

While recorded hate crimes remain low, we've noticed through informal reports that the community is often targeted as victims of crime and hate crimes based on prejudice related to gender reassignment. Particularly via online and social media. Unfortunately, such incidents are frequently underreported, possibly due to a lack of trust and confidence down to real or perceived experiences of police lack of understanding and handling of cases with respect and sensitivity. Our strategy aims to seek out community groups to raise awareness and provide support to members of this community, much like the support offered to the other four protected characteristics. The Met police have introduced two new LGBTQ+ Community Engagement Officer roles to the Enfield and Haringey BCU. The LA have built a strong relationship with the two officers and frequently carry out engagement work to build trust in the community. We aim for this work to strengthen and continue to inform our actions going forward.

People who have undergone gender reassignment, may face discrimination and the strategy is designed to support the needs of those experiencing hate crimes and prejudice.

Positive Impact:

By focusing on the needs of those who have had gender reassignment, the strategy raises awareness about transgender experiences.

- Educational campaigns can dispel myths, reduce stereotypes, and foster understanding among the wider community.
- When society actively supports transgender individuals, it helps break down discriminatory attitudes.
- Knowing that they are protected and understood can positively impact their well-being.
- Increased reporting leads to better data, more effective investigations, and appropriate legal action against offenders.

4d. Marriage and Civil Partnership

Note: Only the first part of the equality duty ("*Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act*") applies to this protected characteristic.

Data

Borough Profile ¹⁰

- Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved: (9.9%)
- Married or registered civil partnership: (35.8%)
- Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership): (2.9%%)
- Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership): (45.3%)
- Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership: (6.1%)

Target Population Profile

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

33.7% of people aged 16 years and over in Haringey are married or in a registered civil partnership.

Haringey has a higher proportion of couples in a registered same sex civil partnership than England and London. 0.6% (or 1,191 residents), compared to 0.2% for England and 0.4% for London.

The percentage of adults in Haringey who had never married or registered a civil partnership increased by **1.7 percentage points¹¹** (Ons 2021)

52% of respondents of the Community Safety and Hate crime consultation stated that they were either married or in a civil partnership. 14% of these stated that they had experienced hate crime. The highest reported hate crime was racism, followed by antisemitism and the most popular location identified was in the street. When engaging with individuals who are in a same sex relationship, we heard experiences of violence, verbal abuse and harassment directed at these couples while they were together in public.

¹⁰ Census, 2021 – [Marriage and civil partnership status in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

¹¹ [How life has changed in Haringey: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

Broadly, the Strategy makes no distinction between those who are married and those who are in a civil partnership so there is no likelihood of either married couples or couples in a civil partnership being disproportionately affected.

However, couples in a same-sex marriage may face heightened vulnerability, which could include the following factors:

Same-sex couples may become targets due to their sexual orientation or gender identity.

Hate crimes can take the form of verbal abuse, physical violence, or discrimination against LGBTQ+ individuals.

Public displays of affection (such as holding hands) can render same-sex couples more susceptible to hate incidents. As we have heard from engaging with members of the LGBTQ community.

The Hate Crime strategy aims to provide support for couples where same sex civil marriage intersects.

4e. Pregnancy and Maternity

Note¹²:

- Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby.
- Maternity refers to the period after the birth and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Data

Borough Profile ¹³

Live Births in Haringey 2021: 3,376

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

¹² Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2022 – [Pregnancy and maternity discrimination](#).

¹³ Births by Borough (ONS)

There are no data sources known in Haringey that connect pregnancy or maternity and hate crime. The definition of hate crime doesn't include any protections by virtue of maternity or pregnant status.

We did not collect equality data relating to pregnancy and maternity data in the community Safety and Hate Crime consultation.

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

The Strategy makes no distinction between those who are pregnant or on maternity and those who are not so there is no likelihood of either group being disproportionately affected.

The strategy will offer support to women with intersecting characteristics who may become victims of a hate crime due to these characteristics. It will not however, raise awareness on rights linked to pregnancy and maternity because those are not covered in the legal definition of a hate crime. However, the Hate Crime Strategy aligns with Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) priorities on tackling misogyny which will have actions to support pregnant women who might be facing hidden or overt abuse/vulnerability.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

For the reasons above, neutral impact. The Hate Crime Strategy, in considering the effects of misogyny and including actions of support for women would indirectly positively impact women who may be covered under the pregnancy and maternity protections through the Equality Act 2010.

4f. Race

In the Equality Act 2010, race can mean ethnic or national origins, which may or may not be the same as a person's current nationality.¹⁴

Data

¹⁴ [Race discrimination | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/our-work/anti-discrimination-law/race-discrimination)

Borough Profile ¹⁵

Arab: 1.0%

- Any other ethnic group: 8.7%

Asian: 8.7%

- Bangladeshi: 1.8%
- Chinese: 1.5%
- Indian: 2.2%
- Pakistani: 0.8%
- Other Asian: 2.4%

Black: 17.6%

- African: 9.4%
- Caribbean: 6.2%
- Other Black: 2.0%

Mixed: 7.0%

- White and Asian: 1.5%
- White and Black African: 1.0%
- White and Black Caribbean: 2.0%
- Other Mixed: 2.5%

White: 57.0% in total

- English/Welsh/Scottish/Norther Irish/British: 31.9%
- Irish: 2.2%
- Gypsy or Irish Traveller: 0.1%
- Roma: 0.8%
- Other White: 22.1%

Target Population Profile

Same as borough population.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

Detail the findings of the data.

- Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?

¹⁵ Census 2021 - [Ethnic group, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

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'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.

29.7% of Haringey residents do not speak English as their main language. This is the 6th highest rate in London and is above the statistical neighbour and London averages. 180+ languages are spoken.

Higher proportion of ethnic minority groups are in the east of the borough specifically Northumberland Park, Bruce Castle, Tottenham Hale, White Hart Lane, and Seven Sisters, in contrast, a lower prevalence of ethnic minority groups are seen in Muswell Hill, Crouch End, Highgate and Alexandra Park.

This trend mirrors geographical locations of victims of hate crime. According to MPS data the majority of hate crime occurs in the East, and therefore a higher concentration of resources may be applied to residents in the East rather than the west, of whom have a higher proportion of non-ethnic minority groups

Haringey statistics:

In the year 2022/23 there were 634 racist hate crimes reported to the police, this is a 24% decrease on the same 12-month period in 2021/22. While there has been a decrease in racial hate crimes locally and nationally, race is by far the largest strand of recorded hate crimes recorded in Haringey and the UK. We know from national studies and research that hate crime is under-reported therefore data presented is likely to only show a fraction of the actual incidence.

Race-based hate crimes reported to the police are not categorised into ethnicity, so it is difficult to establish on fact, which ethnic groups are overrepresented as being a victim of hate crime. However, racism infers prejudice or inequality towards BAME groups. The strategy is designed to support the needs of those experiencing both visible and hidden abuse to address any inequality.

Hate Crime in Haringey (2021/22):¹⁶

The total number of hate crimes increased by 2%.

Demographic Insights:

¹⁶ [Appendix 3 - evidence base.pdf \(haringey.gov.uk\)](#)

Black African and Black Caribbean individuals constituted 36% of all victims, compared to 25% of the 10–19-year-old population.
White North European young people accounted for 34% of victims.
White Southern European young people represented 21% of victims.
Asian young people comprised 8% of victims.

Results from the consultation:

Regarding personal experiences with hate crimes, 29% (63) of respondents to our survey have been affected by hate crime. Notably, when respondents were asked to specify the type of hate crime, the highest type of hate crime experienced was racism 47% (30)

From the data collected from 63 respondents, it's clear that a significant portion, 22%, identified as BAME (Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic) individuals who have faced racism or xenophobia.

As identified, racial hatred is the most frequently reported type of hate crime in Haringey, with 84% of hate crime reports to the police being race-related between April 2022 and March 2023.

Despite this, there remains a significant underreporting of such incidents. From engaging with our communities during the consultation, we recognise that there are significant barriers that may deter individuals from reporting incidents of racism. These barriers include a lack of trust in police and council, concerns about systemic discrimination within the criminal justice system, real life incidents where individuals have not had a positive experience and fears of reprisal or disbelief when reporting hate crimes, particular connected to cultural incompetence or ignorance.

Similar to the effect of geo-political events, the murder of George Floyd and the Black Lives Matter movement had a profound impact not only on individuals and communities but also on local councils and governments worldwide. In the wake of George Floyd's tragic death and the global protests it sparked, local councils faced increased pressure to address systemic racism within their communities.

Haringey council has responded by implementing a programme of anti-racism focused work to reevaluate policies and practices concerning racial equality and community cohesion.

National data:

In the year ending March 2023, 145,214 hate crimes were recorded by the police in England and Wales (excluding Devon and Cornwall). This represents a 5% decrease compared to the previous year, marking the first annual fall since the Home Office began collecting comparable data in the year ending March 2013.

- Sikh: 0.3%

Target Population Profile

What data will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

Haringey statistics:

Haringey is one of the most religiously diverse places in the UK. The most common religion is Christianity, accounting for 39.3% of residents. The next most common religions are Islam (12.6%) and Judaism (3.6%). Haringey has a lower percentage of residents who are Hindu (1.3%) Buddhist (0.9%) and Sikh (0.3%)

The proportion of Haringey residents saying they are Christian (39.3%) is in line with statistical neighbour boroughs (39.2%), and is slightly below London (40.6%), while Haringey residents are more likely to identify as having no religion (31.6% compared to 27.6% among statistical neighbours and 27% in London)

There were 72 faith hate crimes recorded by the police in 22/23, this is a 6.5% decrease for the same period 21/22

There were 35 antisemitic hate crimes recorded by the police in 22/23, this is a 16.7% decrease for the same period 21/22

There were 29 Islamophobic hate crimes recorded by the police in 22/23, this is a 26.1% increase for the same period 21/22

N.b.If a victim believes that the crime was motivated by one or more of the five legal strands, then more than one flag may be applied to a single crime which would lead to double counting if all individual flags were accumulated. For example, *if a victim believes an incident was motivated by hostility to both their religion and race, two hate crime flags may be applied by a police officer when recording the crime.*

Results from consultation:

23% of total respondents to the Community Safety and Hate Crime survey identified as having a religion. From this, 38% marked that they had experienced a hate crime, the most prevalent type of hate crime identified was racism, antisemitism and Islamophobia. Verbal abuse in the street was identified as the most prevalent type of crime and location where the crime occurred.

Local impact from recent Israel/Gaza 2023:

There were 34 antisemitic hate crimes recorded by the police in the period October - 2023- November 2023 this is a 118.8% increase for the same period in 2022.

There were 16 Islamophobic hate crimes recorded by the police in the period October -2023- November 2023 this is an 88.9% increase for the same period in 2022.

Residents survey 2021:

According to the 2021 residents survey respondents who are Muslim are more likely to feel unsafe when outside after dark in their local area (20%)

National data:

In the year ending March 2023, there were 8,241 religious hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales (excluding Devon and Cornwall). This represents a 4% fall in religious hate crimes across England and Wales compared to the previous year. It's important to note that this revision by Nottinghamshire Police adjusted the total number of religious hate crimes downward from the previously reported figure of 9,387 offenses.²⁰

In the year ending March 2023, there were 3,400 hate crimes committed against Muslims in England and Wales. This figure represents a decrease compared to the previous reporting year. In the same period, there were 4,103 antisemitic hate incidents, reaching a record high. The rise in religious hate crimes is concerning, and efforts to combat such incidents remain crucial to ensuring the safety and well-being of all communities²¹

In the year ending March 2023, antisemitic hate incidents in the UK reached a record high. According to figures from the Community Security Trust (CST), there were 4,103 anti-Jewish hate incidents reported during that period. This number represents a significant increase from the 1,662 incidents recorded in 2022 and is nearly double the previous record of 2,255 incidents reported in 2021¹².

Additionally, incidents related to antisemitism in, and around British schools have more than tripled since 2022. Many Jewish schools have increased security measures, but verbal abuse on the street remains part of daily life for some pupils. The rise in religious hate crimes is deeply concerning, and efforts to combat such incidents are crucial to ensuring the safety and well-being of all communities²².

Potential Impacts

²⁰ [Hate crime, England and Wales, 2022 to 2023 second edition - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/114144/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2022-to-2023-second-edition.pdf)

²¹ [Hate crime, England and Wales, 2022 to 2023 second edition - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/114144/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2022-to-2023-second-edition.pdf)

²² [UK antisemitic hate incidents hit new high in 2023, says charity - BBC News](https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-64114444)

Individuals from a faith group often encounter religious hate and discrimination. whilst the detection, prevention and resolution of criminality is a matter for the police service, the Hate crime Strategy is designed to address the needs of those facing both overt and subtle forms of discrimination, aiming to tackle any existing inequalities. Our robust connections with the faith community, facilitated through the Haringey Multi-Faith Forum, are continuously strengthened by involving new groups and actively seeking out those groups that are underrepresented i.e. Buddhist groups. Utilising this forum, we plan to consult and actively listen to the community, seeking insights into the strategy's impact and gathering suggestions for enhancements and ways to work according to the needs of each faith group. The engagements associated with the strategy will also consider the day-to-day operations and needs of each group, i.e. not holding meetings on religious days and festivals. Ensuring that each faith group can participate on a neutral date/setting.

Faith communities are also more likely to face discrimination when it comes to accessing services and are less likely to report hate crime due to distrust in authority and systems.

The dynamics of hate crime are subject to fluctuations influenced by geo-political events. Since October 2023, there has been a notable increase in anti-Semitic hate crime and Islamophobic directly linked to the Israel/Gaza conflict. This surge will significantly impact our reports and given that resource allocation is somewhat data-driven, it might result in a focus on the Jewish and Muslim community at any specific give time when conflict occurs. We have a strong relationship with the Haringey Multi Faith Forum and coordinate a partnership response to supporting communities in these unsettling times. The Strategy will enable this work to continue under objective 4 – listening and engaging with faith groups to understand the problem.

During these unusual times, we commit to maintaining a minimum resource allocation to all other protected characteristics in the action plan which is monitored and governed by the Hate Crime Delivery group. Moreover, in cases where strands intersect, these issues will be duly addressed. We remain committed to adapting our strategy in response to any evolving situation.

We envisage the Strategy to have a positive impact by:

- By focusing on the needs of those who identify as practising a religion the strategy raises awareness about the communities' experiences.
- Educational campaigns can dispel myths, reduce stereotypes, and foster understanding among the wider community.

- When society actively supports individuals, it helps break down discriminatory attitudes.
- Knowing that they are protected and understood can positively impact their well-being.
- Increased reporting leads to better data, more effective investigations, and appropriate legal action against offenders.
- The strategy encourages public services, workplaces, and institutions to be more inclusive.

4h. Sex

Data

Borough profile ²³

- Females: (51.8%)
- Males: (48.2%)

Target Population Profile

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?

Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

Fear of crime is higher among women than among men. The Haringey Residents Survey found that 19% of women felt unsafe when outside in their local area after dark, compared to 10% of men.

Misogyny is not a hate crime in law and therefore data concerning sex and hate crime is not available.

²³ Census 2021 – [Gender identity: age and sex, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/ethnicityandnationality/bulletins/genderidentityageandsexenglandandwales/2021)

Although misogyny is not defined as a hate crime in law, the council understands the importance of combating gender-based prejudice and harassment. We are committed to providing support for victims of misogyny and gender-based violence.

The feedback from our consultation demonstrated that some respondents acknowledged a racist element in the misogyny and abuse they faced. This feedback is crucial in highlighting the complex and intersectional nature of these issues. This intersectionality demonstrates that experiences of violence against women and girls (VAWG) are not isolated but often influenced by multiple factors. In some cases, individuals experience misogyny intertwined with racism, such as Islamophobia and xenophobia. Women also relayed concerns around walking around and through some of the borough mains parks on an evening. It is important to note however, that women and girls will receive explicit support through the violence against women and girl's outcome area contained within the Community Safety Strategy. These outcome areas are not mutually exclusive and may intersect.

Acknowledging the diverse experiences various groups encounter concerning crime and its apprehension, the strategy recognises that older individuals and women exhibit disproportionately heightened fear of crime. Conversely, young men are statistically more likely to be victims of criminal activities.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

The strategy is inclusive of both men and women and will align with the VAWG scheme of work to support and protect women who experience misogyny and sexism.

4i. Sexual Orientation

Data

Borough profile ²⁴

- Straight or heterosexual: 83.4%
- Gay or Lesbian: 2.7%
- Bisexual: 2.1%
- All other sexual orientations: 0.8%
- Not answered: 11.0%

Target Population Profile

²⁴ Census, 2021 – [Sexual orientation, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

Haringey data:

There were 109 homophobic hate crimes in Haringey for the year 22/23. This is a 7.6% decrease on the same 12-month period in 21/22.

In 2018 According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Haringey has the eighth highest LGBT+ community in London.²⁵

Results from consultation:

From the data collected via the Community Safety and Hate Crime consultation survey from 63 respondents, 17% of respondents identified as LGBTQ+ and reported experiencing homophobia, racism, disability, and sexism.

Members of the LGBTQ+ community have shared their experiences regarding hate crimes at transport hubs. These incidents can often involve a feeling of unease and more serious crimes such as verbal abuse or physical violence. We also heard that many LGBTQ+ individuals are reluctant to report such incidents to the police due to systemic discrimination and a lack of trust.

Anecdotally, we've learned that LGBTQ+ people often feel uncertain about where to seek support. However, they express a willingness to turn to friends or teachers if they find themselves in need

National data:

In the year ending March 2023, there were 24,102 hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales related to homophobic incidents. This represents a 6% decrease compared to the previous year, marking the first annual fall since the Home Office began collecting comparable data in the year ending March 2013. Prior to this year, increases in police-recorded hate crime were attributed to improvements in crime recording and better identification of what constitutes a hate crime.²⁶

A 2021 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%)

²⁵ [Briefing for: \(haringey.gov.uk\)](https://www.haringey.gov.uk)

²⁶ [Hate crime, England and Wales, 2022 to 2023 second edition - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

Detail the findings of the data.

- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- c) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

People from the LGBTQ+ community are more likely to face homophobic hate and discrimination and the strategy is designed to support the needs of those experiencing both visible and hidden abuse. Similarly, to gender reassignment, we have built strong working relationships with the Metropolitan Police LGBTQ+ officers and aim to build relationships by actively seeking out and engaging with known and new groups via 121 meetings, community events and MET police Innovation engagement days.

4j. Socioeconomic Status

Data

Borough profile

Income

- 6.9% of the population of Haringey were claiming unemployment benefit as of April 2023²⁷
- 19.6% of residents were claiming Universal Credit as of March 2023²⁸
- 29.3% of jobs in Haringey are paid below the London Living Wage²⁹

Educational Attainment

- Haringey ranks 25th out of 32 in London for GCSE attainment (% of pupils achieving strong 9-5 pass in English and Maths)³⁰
- 3.7% of Haringey's working age population had no qualifications as of 2021³¹
- 5.0% were qualified to level one only³²

²⁷ ONS – [ONS Claimant Count](#)

²⁸ DWP, StatXplore – [Universal Credit statistics, 29 April 2013 to 9 March 2023 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁹ ONS – [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\) - Estimates of the number and proportion of employee jobs with hourly pay below the living wage, by work geography, local authority and parliamentary constituency, UK, April 2017 and April 2018 - Office for National Statistics](#)

³⁰ DfE – [GCSE attainment and progress 8 scores](#)

³¹ LG Inform – [Data and reports | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](#)

³² LG Inform – [Data and reports | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](#)

Area Deprivation

Haringey is the 4th most deprived in London as measured by the IMD score 2019. 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.³³

Target Population Profile

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

State of the borough as detailed above.

According to MPS data, there is a higher proportion of people living in poverty in the east of the borough, specifically Northumberland Park, Bruce Castle, Tottenham Hale, Whiteheart Lane, and Seven Sisters. This geographical area also mirrors the locations of victims of hate crime. In contrast, a higher level of affluence is seen in Muswell Hill, Crouch End, Highgate, and Alexandra Park. Since the majority of hate crime occurs in the East, it may be effective to concentrate resources on residents in this area rather than the West, which has a lower incidence of hate crime and of non-ethnic minority groups.

Studies across countries have consistently found that hate crime offenders are predominantly young men and often come from low socioeconomic backgrounds³⁴

During our engagement with communities in both the East and West of the borough, we discovered that residents in the more deprived East experience hate crimes more frequently compared to those in the more affluent West. However, it is crucial to emphasise that poverty itself does not directly cause hate crime, nor does it imply that individuals living in poverty are more likely to commit hate offenses

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

Potential Impacts

³³ IMD 2019 – [English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019)

³⁴ [Hate crime supporters are found across age, gender, and income groups and are susceptible to violent political appeals | PNAS](#)

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

We expect the strategy to yield positive outcomes for all groups characterised by a protected characteristic who are impacted by socioeconomic status. The inclusive nature of the strategy aims to benefit a diverse range of individuals, fostering a more supportive and equitable environment.

5. Key Impacts Summary

5a. Outline the key findings of your data analysis.

We anticipate the strategy to have a positive impact on all groups who exhibit a protected characteristic.

5b. Intersectionality

- Many proposals will predominantly impact individuals who have more than one protected characteristic, thereby transforming the impact of the decision.
- This section is about applying a systemic analysis to the impact of the decision and ensuring protected characteristics are not considered in isolation from the individuals who embody them.
- Please consider if there is an impact on one or more of the protected groups? Who are the groups and what is the impact?

Considering intersectionality is crucial in discussions about hate crimes because it enables a deeper understanding of how various forms of discrimination can intersect and exacerbate each other, resulting in more complex and severe experiences of victimisation. For instance, an individual who identifies as LGBTQ+ and is also Black may face heightened discrimination and prejudice, thereby increasing their susceptibility to experiencing a hate crime.

Research indicates that employing an intersectional analysis of hate crimes offers a more comprehensive understanding compared to the traditional single-strand approach. This approach reveals that the current method of categorising hate crimes based on single strands of identity obscures the diverse and interconnected elements at play. Therefore, adopting an intersectional approach in both recording of hate crime and operational work associated with the strategy is essential to effectively address the needs of individuals positioned at the intersection of various protected groups.

5c. Data Gaps

Transgender Community Engagement:

- Currently, there is limited data available on transgender groups within the borough.
- Recognising that transgender identity is one of the five protected characteristics under hate crime law, our action plan will prioritise engaging with this community. We are committed to seeking their input and involvement to ensure a comprehensive approach in addressing the unique challenges they may face.

LGBTQ+:

- We acknowledge that Haringey has a substantial LGBTQ+ population.
- However, there are significant gaps in understanding where these groups are present and the availability of support networks within the borough.

Disability:

- We recognise that disability hate crime is significantly underreported in our borough. While we have active advocacy and support groups, our understanding of the reporting process remains limited. Who is more likely to report these incidents, and where do they turn? Conversations with our communities reveal that lived experiences of reporting disability hate crime have been discouraging. We aim to improve accessibility to resources for individuals with disabilities.

Addressing Hate Crime Gaps:

- We also recognise that there are gaps related to general hate crime, victims' experiences, and supporting victims across the board for all five strands.
- We aim to improve our understanding of these gaps and the various avenues through which victims choose to report incidents.

6. Overall impact of the policy for the Public Sector Equality Duty

Summarise the key implications of the decision for people with protected characteristics.

In your answer, please consider the following three questions:

- Could the proposal result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any group that shares the relevant protected characteristics?
- Will the proposal help to advance equality of opportunity between groups who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?
- Will the proposal help to foster good relations between groups who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?

The strategy ensures that there will be no occurrence of direct or indirect discrimination against any group possessing the relevant protected characteristic. All initiatives outlined in the action plan are designed for the progression and benefit of each protected characteristic. Even in cases where characteristics are not explicitly covered by hate crime laws but intersect with those that are, comprehensive attention and support will be provided.

Moreover, the strategy aims to enhance equality of opportunity among groups with and without the relevant protected characteristic, especially concerning the reporting of hate crimes. By addressing the unique challenges faced by different groups, the strategy seeks to create a more equitable environment in reporting procedures.

Additionally, the strategy strives to cultivate positive relationships between groups with the relevant protected characteristic and those without it. This approach is intended to foster understanding, cooperation, and harmony among diverse groups, contributing to an inclusive and cohesive community.

7. Amendments and mitigations

7a. What changes, if any, do you plan to make to your proposal because of the Equality Impact Assessment?

Further information on responding to identified impacts is contained within accompanying EQIA guidance

Please delete Y/N as applicable

No major change to the proposal: the EQIA demonstrates the proposal is robust and there is no potential for discrimination or adverse impact. All opportunities to promote equality have been taken. If you have found any inequalities or negative impacts that you are unable to mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below why you are unable to mitigate them

7b. What specific actions do you plan to take to remove or mitigate any actual or potential negative impact and to further the aims of the Equality Duty?

Action:

All actions associated with the Hate Crime strategy are contained within the action plan. Work is evolving and if we are made aware of any potential negative impacts, we will address this via the appropriate channels via the governance structure.

Lead officer: **Heather Hutchings.**

Timescale: **Annually**

Please outline any areas you have identified where negative impacts will happen because of the proposal, but it is not possible to mitigate them.

Please provide a complete and honest justification on why it is not possible to mitigate the:

[N/A]

7. Ongoing monitoring

Summarise the measures you intend to put in place to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal as it is implemented.

- Who will be responsible for the monitoring?
- What the type of data needed is and how often it will be analysed.
- When the policy will be reviewed and what evidence could trigger an early revision
- How to continue to involve relevant groups and communities in the implementation and monitoring of the policy?

The monitoring of the equalities impact and the strategy will be overseen by the Haringey Hate Crime Delivery Group which will be governed by the CSP. Data required includes demographic information on victims and perpetrators, incident types, and community-specific impact. This information will be gathered via MPS crime reports, partnership working and feedback from the community when delivering engagement sessions and training. The data will be analysed regularly, with quarterly reviews via the HCDG to promptly address emerging trends or concerns.

The hate crime strategy will undergo a comprehensive annual review. An early revision may be triggered by a significant increase in hate crime incidents, disparities in impact among protected characteristics, or any substantial changes in community

dynamics or needs. Continuous engagement with relevant groups and communities is crucial. Regular forums, surveys, and outreach initiatives will be maintained to gather feedback, insights, and concerns. This ensures an ongoing dialogue and the ability to adapt the strategy in response to the evolving needs of these communities.

Date of EQIA monitoring review:

March 2025.

8. Authorisation

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eubert Malcolm", written over a white rectangular background.

EQIA approved by (Assistant Director/ Director)

Eubert Malcolm

Date

21/02/24

9. Publication

Please ensure the completed EQIA is published in accordance with the Council's policy.

Please contact the Policy & Strategy Team for any feedback on the EQIA process.

Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)

The Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) form is a template for analysing a policy or proposed decision for its potential effects on individuals with protected characteristics covered by the Equality Act 2010.

The council has a Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share protected characteristics and people who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

The three parts of the duty apply to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty.

Although it is not enforced in legislation as a protected characteristic, Haringey Council treats socioeconomic status as a local protected characteristic.

1. Responsibility for the Equality Impact Assessment

Name of proposal:	Community Safety Strategy 2024-2027
Service Area:	Safer, Stronger Communities
Officer Completing Assessment:	Joe Benmore-Strategic Lead IOM
Equalities Advisor:	Diptasri Basu
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable):	12 th March 2024
Director/Assistant Director	Barry Francis/Eubert Malcolm

2. Executive summary

Please complete this section *after* completing the rest of the form and summarise:

- The policy proposal, its aims and objectives, the decision in consideration. Please focus on **the change** that will result from this decision.
- Results of the analysis: potential positive and negative equality impacts
- Mitigations that will be taken to minimise negative equality impacts (if relevant)
- Next steps (this may include: if/when the EQIA will be refreshed, planned consultation, future stages of the project).

The Community Safety Strategy sets out how the Community Safety Partnership (CSP), comprised of the Council, Police, Fire, Probation and Health authorities plus

other local stakeholders, will work together collectively to prevent, and reduce crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending in collaboration with statutory partners and key stakeholders. Alongside this the Community Safety Partnerships is required under the Crime and Disorder Act to put in place an annual strategic assessment and strategy.

The six priorities outlined in the Community Safety Strategy were formulated following a period of pre-consultation spanning two weeks (December 2022) engaging with residents, businesses, and communities. This proactive pre-engagement ensured a thorough understanding of residents' views and concerns from the earliest stages. (12-week comprehensive consultation was delivered in summer 2023)

In addition to the pre-engagement period that took place in December 2022, we also obtained feedback from residents, businesses, and stakeholders during the Wood Green Voices engagement that took place in November 2022 as well as some of the feedback received following the Week of Action events that took place in Wood Green, Bruce Grove in October, and December 2022.

Following Cabinet approval in February 2023, and as part of the development of the strategy, the Community Safety team undertook a 12-week period of formal consultation and engagement with residents, community groups, businesses, and stakeholders.

3. Consultation and engagement

3a. How will consultation and/or engagement inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on protected groups of residents, service users and/or staff? Detail how your approach will facilitate the inclusion of protected groups likely to be impacted by the decision.

As part of the Haringey Deal, the Community Safety Team conducted two periods of consultation, the first was a period 'pre-engagement' for two weeks, which resulted in the co-production of the 6 key priorities of the Community Safety Strategy with the public. The second, more robust 12-week consultation was to ascertain the public's views on the delivery of each of the co-produced priorities and was conducted in the summer 2023.

In reference to consultation methodology, feedback was gathered from a range of different mediums and outlets which were both convenient and an accessible means for individuals to voice their opinion. An online survey was offered alongside in-person engagements with people from protected groups. 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 BAU partnership meetings and regular forums.

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

A core focus of our outreach efforts throughout this period was to ensure representation from a wide spectrum of demographics, with a particular emphasis on amplifying the voices of seldom-engaged groups. During the 12-week engagement we held 47 public engagements with groups including young people, women, older people, physical disability, learning disability, multi faith forum, businesses, Members, LGBTQ+, corporate.

All engagements are listed below:

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

3b. Outline the key findings of your consultation / engagement activities once completed, particularly in terms of how this relates to groups that share the protected characteristics.

In February 2023, Cabinet approved a request for formal consultation to take place to engage with and obtain feedback on the Community Safety Strategy. The Community Safety team then undertook a 12-week consultation and engagement process which began on Tuesday 30th May and concluded on Tuesday August 22, 2023.

The consultation elicited 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.

In addition to the formal consultation and as part of the Haringey Deal co-production process, the team undertook a period of 'pre-engagement' for two weeks in December 2022. The pre-engagement consisted of discussions, listening sessions and focus groups which resulted in the coproduction of the six community safety priorities:

- 1. Reducing violence and high harms*
- 2. Reducing Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)*
- 3. Reducing Exploitation*
- 4. Increasing trust and confidence.*
- 5. Reducing reoffending*
- 6. Reducing victims of crime and ASB*

Following the pre-engagement period, as mentioned above, during the summer of 2023, we carried out a 12-week public consultation that had a substantial impact on shaping the goals and objectives presented in the strategy.

From the comprehensive analysis of responses gathered during the spring/summer 2023 consultation and public engagement exercise, recurring trends and prevalent narratives have been identified and organised into six overarching themes:

- 1. **Reporting, Including Barriers to Reporting:** Examining respondents' perspectives on reporting incidents and the challenges they face, shedding light on obstacles in bringing incidents to authorities' attention.*
- 2. **Trust and Confidence in Police and Council Services:** Exploring sentiments of trust and confidence in police and council services, evaluating perceptions of their effectiveness in addressing safety and community well-being.*
- 3. **Communication and Engagement with Residents:** Investigating the effectiveness of communication strategies employed by authorities to engage with residents and facilitate productive dialogues.*
- 4. **Raising Awareness of Crime Types and Definitions:** Evaluating respondents' awareness of different crime types and their understanding of crime definitions, assessing the need for enhanced awareness campaigns and clarifications.*
- 5. **Lived Experiences:** Highlighting personal accounts and experiences of respondents, providing a platform for individuals to express their stories, emotions, and experiences impacting their lives.*
- 6. **Other, Including Ideas on Co-Production and Miscellaneous Comments:** Gathering miscellaneous comments, ideas, and suggestions for collaborative efforts, innovative solutions, and additional insights shared by respondents.*

A full detailed analysis can be found in the Hate Crime and Community Safety Strategy Evaluation report: https://lbharingey-my.sharepoint.com/:w:/g/personal/heather_hutchings_haringey_gov_uk/Ee7tdgyExn1Ar7kA99TMmlIBUUVgtnDBZs9AuLhR3VwEba?e=wicuee

7. In addition to the above, when asked about their views on community safety, respondents told us:

- **Trust and Confidence:** There is a lack of trust and confidence in both the police and council services, with ratings averaging between 4 and 5 out of 10. This suggests a need for heightened transparency and honesty in these institutions.
- **Visible Policing:** Respondents across the board favour increased visibility of both Police and Council officers on the streets working in local communities to deter and prevent ASB and Crime and enhance feelings of safety and the “connectivity of residents”. Our residents also want to see more Council members spending time with community-police officers shadowing shifts once a month to understand better the nature of the issues and working with the impacted communities to find solutions.
- **Holding the Police to Account:** Following the Casey Review and “New Met for London” our respondents want us to hold the police to account, and for the police to be more accountable to residents. Feedback on similar issues identified in Casey Review from themed workshops e.g. institutional racism, women's safety/institutional misogyny. More ethnic representation in the police on the ground and at higher level.
- **Violence Against Women & Girls:** There is a lack of confidence in the police; No confidence in the system; respondents are unaware of support for victims, we heard from respondents who told us they did not report through fear of repercussions, fear of shame and not being believed. Respondents believe that sexual harassment especially low-level type cat calling, unwanted attention are not taken seriously and tend to be normalised and ignored.
- **Communication:** Respondents want improved follow-up of complaints; they want us to listen and feedback; Listen to and act on public opinion, they want less use of online forms and more person-to person discussion; Residents also want us to improve the standard of communication from councillors
- **Community Engagement:** Respondents said they want to see more stands and stalls to engage with the public on the street and in urban centres, more visible police on the streets; they want to see council staff engaging with communities and working in partnership with Young People residents and businesses.

4. Data and Impact Analysis

Note: officers may want to complement their analysis with data from the State of the Borough and ward profiles, found here: <https://www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/about-council/state-of-the-borough>.

Please consider how the proposed change will affect people with protected characteristics.

4a. Age

Data

Borough Profile¹

- 54,422: 0-17 (21%)
- 71,660: 18-34 (27%)
- 63,930: 35-49 (24%)
- 46,516: 50-64 (18%)
- 27,706: 65+ (10%)

Target Population Profile

- 0-17 (XX%)
- 18-34 (XX%)
- 35-49 (XX%)
- 50-64 (XX%)
- 65+ (XX%)

The Community Safety Strategy does not target anyone of a certain age group.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

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Serious Violence Duty Needs Assessment 23-24

Borough Ward Profiles

Residents survey 2021

Census 2021

Feedback from Community Safety and Hate Crime consultation

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?

¹ Census, 2021 – [Population and household estimates, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/population-and-household-estimates)

- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal as a result of a need related to their protected characteristic?

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.

- Haringey's population is older overall, compared to 2011:
- 8% decrease in children aged under 15.
- 4% increase in adults aged 15 to 64 and
- 24% increase in those aged 65 and over

59,800 children and young people aged between 0-19 years are a resident in Haringey, compared to 63,374 in the Census 2011. This is a decrease of 5.7%. 27,700 people aged 65 years and over are a resident in Haringey. This compares to approximately 22,369 in Census 2011. This is an increase of around 24%.

Overall, Haringey is ageing faster than London. The borough still has a lower proportion of people aged 65+ than London overall.

Feedback from the resident's survey 2021 noted that the majority of people agreed with the statement 'there are good relations between older and younger people in my local area' this is a increase from 2018. Generally, older residents (65+) are more likely to feel either unsafe, or very unsafe.

In addition to the survey responses from residents, an essential finding from the Community Safety and Hate Crime consultation suggests that older residents may experience heightened fear of crime and hate crime, particularly feeling unsafe in their local area at night. Discussions with older people's groups indicated a perception that authorities may neglect the vulnerability of older individuals, leaving them with a sense of insufficient support. Notably, 59.3% of respondents to the online questionnaire were aged 50 and above.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

It is widely recognised and acknowledged that crime, violence and ASB affect different age groups differently and disproportionately for example.

1. Youth and Property Crime:

- *Burglary and Theft: Younger individuals, especially adolescents, are more likely to engage in property crimes such as burglary and theft.*
- *Vandalism and Graffiti: Young people are more likely to commit acts of vandalism, graffiti, and property damage.*

2. *Violent Crimes and Adolescents:*
 - *Assault and Robbery: The age-crime curve shows that criminal behaviour peaks during teenage years. Young adults under the age of 25 are more likely to be involved in assaults and robberies².*
 - *Gang-Related Violence: Adolescents, particularly in urban areas, may be drawn into gang-related violence.*
3. *Substance Abuse and Young Adults:*
 - *Drug Offences: Young adults are disproportionately impacted by drug offenses, including possession and distribution.*
 - *Alcohol-Related Crimes: Underage drinking, drink driving, and alcohol-related violence are more common among young adults.*
4. *Elderly and Fraud:*
 - *Financial Crimes: Older individuals are often targeted in fraud cases, including scams, identity theft, and financial exploitation.*
 - *Cybercrime: Elderly people may fall victim to online scams due to lack of familiarity with technology.*
5. *Middle-Aged and White-Collar Crimes:*
 - *Fraud related crime: Middle-aged individuals, especially those in positions of authority, may commit white-collar³ crimes such as insider trading.*
 - *Corporate Fraud: Professionals in their prime years may engage in corporate fraud or tax evasion.*
6. *Late Adulthood and Domestic Violence:*
 - *Elder Abuse: In late adulthood, individuals may experience elder abuse, including physical, emotional, or financial mistreatment.*
 - *Intimate Partner Violence: Domestic violence can affect people of all ages, but older adults may face unique challenges.*

Whilst the Strategy does not specifically target any specific age group it is evident that in relation to crime and ASB that there will inevitably be differential outcomes for different age demographics. Whilst crime detection and resolution are matters for the Metropolitan Police Service the identified priorities contained within the strategy will aim to reduce, deter, and prevent all forms of violence anti-social behaviour and other crimes which can disproportionately impact upon certain age demographics whether that be as victim or perpetrator.

4b. Disability

Data

Borough Profile

- Disabled under Equality Act – 13.7%⁴

² [The Age-Crime Curve | Pinkerton](#)

³ [White-Collar Crime - Overview, Types, Classifications \(corporatefinanceinstitute.com\)](#)

⁴ Census, 2021 – [Disability, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

- Day to day activities limited a lot – 6.1%
- Day to day activities limited a little – 7.5%
- 7.5% of residents people diagnosed with depression⁵
- 1.7% of residents diagnosed with a severe mental illness⁶
- 0.4% of people in Haringey have a learning disability⁷

Target Population Profile 13.7%

The strategy and associated activity will pro-actively aim to engage with and target Haringey's residents who are disabled under the Equality Act and engagement will be monitored as part of ongoing review of the EQIA data.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

State of the Borough 2023

Strategic Needs Assessment 22-23

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Borough Ward Profiles

Residents survey 2021

Census 2021

Feedback from Community Safer and Hate Crime consultation.

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

More than 19,500 people in Haringey have a physical disability; this equates to approximately 10% of the population aged 16-64. Almost 5,000 people have sight loss which impacts upon daily living and around 15,700 adults have a moderate or severe hearing impairment.

In 2021 (ONS), 7.9% of Haringey residents were identified as being disabled. This figure decreased from 10.6% in 2011. These are age-standardised proportions.

⁵ NHS Quality Outcomes Framework – [Prevalence of diagnosed depression among GP registered population age 18+](#)

⁶ NHS Quality Outcomes Framework – [Prevalence of diagnosed mental health diagnosis among GP registered population age 18+](#)

⁷ PHE Learning disability profiles – <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/learning-disabilities#page/0/gid/1938132702/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/102/are/E09000014>

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.

There were 8 recorded Disability hate crimes for the period April 22-31st March 23 this is a 55% decrease on the same 12-month period in 21/22. When it comes to reporting crime and ASB, Individuals with disabilities, are among the least likely to report. This underscores the importance of improving trust and confidence in the police and other systems by addressing barriers to reporting and providing additional support to this group.

13.7% (27) of all respondents to the Community Safety online questionnaire noted that they had a disability under the Equality Act 2010.

Haringey demonstrates a higher incidence of severe mental illness at 1.37%, surpassing the London average of 1.1%. Given the acknowledged correlation between mental health, criminality and ASB, the strategy seeks to ensure that individuals with protected characteristics whether they be victims or perpetrators of criminality or ASB are afforded appropriate support from mental health and criminal justice services. The overarching goal is to ensure equitable outcomes for all individuals where the interconnected nature of mental health is linked to the dynamics of such incidents.

Although anyone can be a victim of crime, some crimes affect certain groups more than others. For example, tackling domestic abuse is one of the priority issues for community safety partners. In the same year, disabled women were more than twice as likely to have experienced domestic abuse (17.3%) than non-disabled women (7.0%).

While Haringey figures are unknown, Haringey Council has a Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-2026 that sets out their 10-year ambitions for addressing and preventing violence against women and girls in Haringey.

The strategy covers four key priorities: developing a coordinated community response, prevention, support for victim/survivors, and holding perpetrators accountable.

According to MPS crime data, disabled residents are less inclined to report crime compared to other protected groups. Conversely, they are more susceptible to being impacted by crime and ASB than individuals without a protected characteristic. The strategy aims to proactively address this by targeting disabled residents through collaborative efforts with VCS partners like Disability Action Haringey. The goal is to enhance awareness of reporting mechanisms and supportive channels. Recognising

that individuals with disabilities are among the least likely to report crime and ASB, there is a need for targeted resource allocation and efforts to encourage reporting and provide support.

During the consultation, it was acknowledged that materials, literature, and resources must be produced in an accessible format for residents with a learning disability or neurodiverse conditions. The original format of the Community Safety strategy may pose challenges for residents with learning disabilities, and to address this, proactive engagement with groups and advocates will be prioritised to convey the strategy's aims in an accessible format.

Considering that this group is disproportionately likely to be digitally excluded, a needs assessment will be conducted to determine the most effective way to engage with this community.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

Disabled people face disproportionate impacts from crime, affecting their safety, well-being, and overall quality of life.

1. Victimization Rates:

- In the year ending March 2019, the Crime Survey for England and Wales found that:
 - Almost 1 in 4 (23.1%) disabled adults aged 16 years and over experienced crime (including fraud and computer misuse), compared with 1 in 5 (20.7%) non-disabled adults.
 - Around 1 in 7 (14.1%) disabled adults aged 16 to 59 years experienced domestic abuse, compared with 1 in 20 (5.4%) non-disabled adults⁸¹.
- Disabled children aged 10 to 15 are almost twice as likely to be victims of crime than other children⁹².

2. Types of Crimes:

- *Violent Crimes:* Disabled individuals are at increased risk of suffering violent crimes with injury.
- *Theft:* They are twice as likely to suffer violence without injury, 1.6 times more likely to be victims of personal theft, and 1.4 times more likely to be victims of household theft compared to adults without disabilities¹⁰.

3. Challenges and Vulnerabilities:

- *Physical Barriers:* Disabled people may face challenges in escaping dangerous situations due to mobility issues.

⁸ [Disability and crime, UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

⁹ [Rights and Perceptions: National Disability Strategy explained - The Disability Unit \(blog.gov.uk\)](https://blog.gov.uk)

¹⁰ [Disability and crime, UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

- *Communication Barriers: Those with communication impairments may struggle to report crimes or seek help.*
- *Dependency: Some disabled individuals rely on caregivers, which can make them vulnerable to abuse.*
- *Stigma and Discrimination: Negative attitudes toward disability may contribute to victimisation.*

4. Access to Justice:

Disabled victims may encounter barriers in accessing justice, including lack of accessible information, communication support, and understanding of their rights.

- *Disabled people are also disproportionately targeted in hate crimes based on their disability¹¹*

The Community Safety Strategy has been designed to ensure people with a disability are included in all activities contained within the strategy and will be proactively engaged with via Haringey VCS organisations and community forums such as Disability Action Haringey, Public Voice, and local community networks.

The identified priorities contained within the strategy will aim to reduce, deter and prevent all forms of violence and will also seek to reduce anti-social behaviour and other criminality which can disproportionately impact upon certain disability groups whether that be as victim or perpetrator.

4c. Gender Reassignment

Data

Borough Profile¹²

- Gender Identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given – 0.5%
- Trans woman – 0.1%
- Trans man - 0.1%

¹¹ [Context and characteristics of crimes against disabled people | The Crown Prosecution Service \(cps.gov.uk\)](https://www.cps.gov.uk/context-and-characteristics-of-crimes-against-disabled-people)

¹² Census, 2021 – [Gender identity, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/gender-identity)

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

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Borough Ward Profiles

Residents survey 2021

Census 2021

Feedback from Community Safety and Hate Crime consultation

Detail the findings of the data.

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- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

Target Population Profile

Crime can impact disproportionately on individuals with protected characteristics such as Transgender and approximately 0.5% of the population will be targeted.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

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Borough Ward Profiles

Residents survey 2021

Census 2021

Feedback from Community Safety and Hate Crime consultation

It is difficult to estimate the trans population in Haringey as estimates vary widely. The latest national estimates range from 65,000 to 300,00

There were 10 recorded transgender hate crimes for the period April 22-31st March 23 this is a 0% decrease on the same 12-month period in 21/22.

According to ONS 2021 1.24% of people aged 16 years and over in Haringey have a gender identity different from their sex registered at birth.

While recorded crimes remain low, we've noticed through informal reports that the transgender community is often targeted as victims of crime based on prejudice related to gender reassignment. Particularly via online mediums and social media. Unfortunately, such incidents are frequently underreported, possibly due to a lack of trust and confidence in the perception around police's understanding and handling of cases with respect and sensitivity.

The identified priorities contained within the strategy will aim to reduce, deter and prevent all forms of violence and will also seek to reduce anti-social behaviour and other criminality which can disproportionately impact upon certain transgender groups whether that be as victim or perpetrator.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

Violence against transgender people is a grave concern, with significant impacts on their safety, well-being, and human rights.

1. Hate Crimes and Record Highs:

- *In England and Wales, hate crimes against transgender people reached a record high in the year ending March 2023, with 4,732 recorded incidents—an 11% increase from the previous year.*
- *Comments by politicians and media coverage may have contributed to this rise¹³.*

2. Forms of Violence:

- *Emotional, Physical, and Verbal Violence: Transgender individuals face emotional, physical, and verbal violence targeted directly at them.*
- *Bullying and Harassment: Trans and non-binary gender adolescents often experience bashing in the form of bullying and harassment.*
- *Risk Factors: Compared to cisgender peers, trans and non-binary youth are at higher risk for victimization, which can lead to substance abuse¹⁴.*

3. Institutional Discrimination:

- *Transphobia and Homophobia: Institutional discrimination due to transphobia or homophobia is common.*
- *Hate Crimes: Hate crimes against trans people are frequent, and sometimes inaction by law enforcement leads to tragic outcomes¹³*

4. Differentiation from Gay Bashing:

- *Unlike gay bashing, anti-trans violence targets the victim's gender identity or expression, not sexual orientation.*
- *Advocates argue that trans bashing should be distinct from violence based on sexual orientation.*

¹³ [Hate crimes against transgender people hit record high in England and Wales | Hate crime | The Guardian](#)

¹⁴ [Violence against transgender people - Wikipedia](#)

- Campaigns against both gay bashing and trans bashing share common causes¹³.
5. *Underreporting and Hidden Violence:*
- Many incidents go unreported due to fear of revictimization or lack of documentation by law enforcement.
 - Transgender- and disability-based hate crimes are less likely to result in charges compared to other bias-based crimes¹³.

Whilst the strategy itself will not have a negative impact on people who have had gender reassignment, they may continue to face discrimination and whilst the detection, prevention, and resolution of criminality (especially hate crime) is a matter for the police service, the Community Safety Strategy is designed to support the needs of victims of crime and prejudice.

4d. Marriage and Civil Partnership

Note: Only the first part of the equality duty (“Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act”) applies to this protected characteristic.

Data

Borough Profile ¹⁵

- Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved: (9.9%)
- Married or registered civil partnership: (35.8%)
- Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership): (2.9%%)
- Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership): (45.3%)
- Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership: (6.1%)

Target Population Profile

33.7% of people aged 16 years and over in Haringey are married or in a registered civil partnership.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

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Residents survey 2021

¹⁵ Census, 2021 – [Marriage and civil partnership status in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

Census 2021

Feedback from Community Safety and Hate Crime consultation.

Haringey has a higher proportion of couples in a registered same sex civil partnership than England and London. 0.6% (or 1,191 residents), compared to 0.2% for England and 0.4% for London.

The Community Safety Strategy makes no distinction between those who are married and those who are in a civil partnership so there is no likelihood of either married couples or couples in a civil partnership being disproportionately affected by the strategy.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

It is envisaged that there will be a neutral impact on the target population.

4e. Pregnancy and Maternity

Note¹⁶:

- Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby.
- Maternity refers to the period after the birth and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Data

Borough Profile ¹⁷

Live Births in Haringey 2021: 3,376

Target Population Profile

According to ONS 2021 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)

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

There are no data sources known in Haringey in relation to pregnancy.

Detail the findings of the data.

¹⁶ Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2022 – [Pregnancy and maternity discrimination](#).

¹⁷ Births by Borough (ONS)

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

The Strategy makes no distinction between those who are pregnant or on maternity and those who are not so there is no likelihood of either group being disproportionately affected. However, we recognise that incidences of VAWG may intersect with individuals who may be pregnant or protected through maternity status at the time.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

There will be an overall neutral impact on the target population. However, the strategy, in tackling VAWG and providing support to victims, is anticipated to have a positive impact on those individuals who may be protected through the Equality Act on grounds of pregnancy and/or maternity.

4f. Race

In the Equality Act 2010, race can mean ethnic or national origins, which may or may not be the same as a person's current nationality.¹⁸

Data

Borough Profile ¹⁹

Arab: 1.0%

- Any other ethnic group: 8.7%

Asian: 8.7%

- Bangladeshi: 1.8%
- Chinese: 1.5%
- Indian: 2.2%
- Pakistani: 0.8%
- Other Asian: 2.4%

Black: 17.6%

- African: 9.4%
- Caribbean: 6.2%
- Other Black: 2.0%

¹⁸ [Race discrimination | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/our-work/anti-discrimination-law/race-discrimination)

¹⁹ Census 2021 - [Ethnic group, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/ethnicityandnationality/bulletins/census2021)

Mixed: 7.0%

- White and Asian: 1.5%
- White and Black African: 1.0%
- White and Black Caribbean: 2.0%
- Other Mixed: 2.5%

White: 57.0% in total

- English/Welsh/Scottish/Norther Irish/British: 31.9%
- Irish: 2.2%
- Gypsy or Irish Traveller: 0.1%
- Roma: 0.8%
- Other White: 22.1%

Target Population Profile

The Community Safety Stratgey is designed to give equal weight to all race demographics.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

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Borough Ward Profiles

Residents survey 2021

Census 2021

Feedback from Community Safet and Hate Crime consultation.

Detail the findings of the data.

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- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

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'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.

29.7% of Haringey residents do not speak English as their main language. This is the 6th highest rate in London and is above the statistical neighbour and London averages. 180+ languages are spoken.

Higher proportion of ethnic minority groups are in the east of the borough specifically Northumberland Park, Bruce Castle, Tottenham Hale, Whiteheart Lane and Seven Sisters, in contrast, a lower prevalence of ethnic minority groups is seen in Muswell Hill, Crouch End, Highgate and Alexandra Park.

Attainment varies substantially both geographically and by Gender and Ethnicity. Attainment is particularly low among black boys and in the Eastern half of the Borough. There are substantial attainment gaps between different demographic groups. Black boys have the lowest attainment of all ethnic and gender groups – 58.9% attained 9-4 in English and Maths, compared to Asian Males who have the highest attainment with 79.5% achieving 9-4 in English and Maths.

Boys have lower attainment scores in almost every Ethnic Group (Asian the exception), and most wards (15 out of 22), though this implies the gap between Genders has closed over time (previously was every ethnicity and ward)

In the year 2022/23 there were 634 racist hate crimes reported to the police, this is a 24% decrease on the same 12-month period in 2021/22. Race is by far the largest strand of recorded hate crimes recorded in the UK. We know from national studies and research that hate crime is under-reported therefore data presented is likely to only show a fraction of the actual issue.

Race hate crimes reported to the people are not broken down into ethnicity, so it is difficult to establish on fact, which ethnic groups are overrepresented as being a victim of hate crime. However, racism infers prejudice or inequality towards BAME groups. The strategy is designed to support the needs of those experiencing both visible and hidden abuse to address any inequality.

As outlined in the data, there is a higher proportion of ethnic minority groups located in the east of the borough specifically Northumberland Park, Bruce Castle, Tottenham Hale, Whitehart Lane and Seven Sisters, in contrast, a lower prevalence of ethnic minority groups is seen in Muswell Hill, Crouch End, Highgate and Alexandra Park. This mirrors geographical locations of victims of hate crime. According to MPS data the majority of hate crime occurs in the East, and therefore a higher concentration of resources may be applied to residents in the East rather than the west, of whom have a higher proportion of non-ethnic minority groups.

Anecdotally, when conducting the consultation, residents feedback indicated that hesitation in reporting crime to the police was connected to lack of trust and fear of repercussions. This was most prevalent in the east of the borough, with members from the BAME community. In addition, from MOPAC Public Perceptions data,

when asked if the 'police do a good job in the area' 44% of respondents said yes, this is a decrease in 5% from the previous year.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

The impact of race on crime is a complex issue, and it cannot be easily categorised as purely positive, negative, or neutral. The impact of race on crime is multifaceted, influenced by various factors, and it requires nuanced consideration and ongoing research to address disparities effectively²⁰.

Young black males face disproportionate impacts from violence, particularly in urban areas.:

1. *Knife Crime in London:*
 - *London has witnessed a surge in violent crime, with 11 fatal stabbings already this year and 76 in the previous year.*
 - *The majority of victims are teenagers, and they are more likely to be targeted after school hours.*
 - *Black Britons, though constituting only 13% of the capital's population, account for almost half of murder victims and suspects.*
 - *This racial disproportionality reflects broader societal failures in nurturing and protecting black boys²¹.*
2. *Systemic Disadvantages:*
 - *Black boys face systemic disadvantages rooted in class and deprivation.*
 - *These issues contribute to the complex causes of violent crime.*
 - *Experts emphasize that addressing this disproportionality requires understanding the realities of growing up in inner-city, deprived communities¹⁹.*
3. *Education and Policing:*
 - *School Systems: BAME young people, including black boys, are more likely to be hypersurveilled, overrepresented in special education, and referred to and arrested by police within school systems²².*
 - *Police Violence: For young black men, lethal force by law enforcement ranks as the seventh leading cause of death. They are at disproportionate risk compared to white men²³.*

²⁰ [Crime and policing - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

²¹ [The Real Reasons Why Black Boys Are Falling To Violent Crime In London | HuffPost UK News \(huffingtonpost.co.uk\)](https://www.huffpost.com)

²² [How school systems make criminals of Black youth | Stanford News](https://www.stanford.edu)

²³ [PolitiFact | Police violence is a leading cause of death for young Black men, but it doesn't top the list](https://www.politifact.com)

- *Unfair Treatment: Concerns persist about unfair treatment of minorities in crime and policing²⁴.*

4g. Religion or belief

Data

Borough Profile ²⁵

- Christian: 39%
- Buddhist: 0.9%
- Hindu: 1.3%
- Jewish: 3.6%
- Muslim: 12.6%
- No religion: 31.6%
- Other religion: 2.3%
- Religion not stated: 8.0%
- Sikh: 0.3%

Target Population Profile

The Community Safety strategy is designed to give equal weight to all race demographics.

What data will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

State of the Borough 2023

Strategic Needs Assessment 22-23

Serious Violence Duty Needs Assessment 23-24

Borough Ward Profiles

Residents survey 2021

Census 2021

Feedback from Community Safety and Hate Crime consultation.

Haringey is one of the most religiously diverse places in the UK. The most common religion is Christianity, accounting for 39.3% of residents. The next most common religions are Islam (12.6%) and Judaism (3.6%). Haringey has a lower percentage of residents who are Hindu (1.3%) Buddhist (0.9%) and Sikh (0.3%)

The proportion of Haringey residents saying they are Christian (39.3%) is in line with statistical neighbour boroughs (39.2%), and is slightly below London (40.6%), while Haringey residents are more likely to identify as having no religion (31.6% compared to 27.6% among statistical neighbours and 27% in London)

²⁴ [Crime and policing - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/crime-and-policing)

²⁵ Census, 2021 – [Religion, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/people-population/demography/religion)

There were 72 faith hate crimes recorded by the police in 22/23, this is a 6.5% decrease for the same period 21/22

There were 35 Anti-anti Semitic hate crimes recorded by the police in 22/23, this is a 16.7% decrease for the same period 21/22

There were 29 Islamophobic hate crimes recorded by the police in 22/23, this is a 26.1% increase for the same period 21/22

Local impact from Israel/Gaza 2023:

There were 34 Anti-Semitic hate crimes recorded by the police in the period October -2023- November 2023 this is a 118.8% increase for the same period in 2022.

There were 16 Islamophobic hate crimes recorded by the police in the period October -2023- November 2023 this is an 88.9% increase for the same period in 2022.

Residents survey 2021:

According to the 2021 residents survey respondents who are Muslim are more likely to feel unsafe when outside after dark in their local area (20%)

The dynamics of hate crime are subject to fluctuations influenced by geo-political events. Since October 2023, there has been a notable increase in anti-Semitic hate crime and Islamophobic directly linked to the Israel/Gaza conflict. This surge will significantly impact our reports and given that resource allocation is somewhat data-driven, it might result in a disproportionate focus on for example a particular community at any specific give time especially following a regional, national or global event or when conflict occurs. We have a strong relationship with the Haringey Multi Faith Forum and coordinate a partnership response to supporting communities in these unsettling times. The Strategy will enable this work to continue under priority 4 Increasing trust and confidence.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

Crime's impact on people from non-Christian religious backgrounds varies, but there are notable patterns.

1. Religiously Motivated Hate Crimes:

- *According to the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), adults with an Asian ethnic group were more likely to be victims of religiously motivated hate crimes than adults of White ethnic group.*

- Hate crimes often target specific religious communities, with Muslims being the most affected²⁴.
- 2. *Inter-relationships and Complexity:*
 - While showing simple victimization rates by religious affiliation is valuable, there are strong inter-relationships between religion and other characteristics such as ethnicity, age, and geographic location.
 - These factors influence crime experiences and perceptions²⁶.
- 3. *Religious Affiliation and Crime:*
 - Jewish Religion: Membership in the Jewish religion is associated with lower crime rates compared to Christian religious membership as a whole.
 - Among Christians, Protestants tend to have lower crime rates than Catholics²⁷.
- 4. *Recorded Hate Crimes:*
 - Police have recorded a surge in hate crimes directed at people in England and Wales due to their religious beliefs.
 - Most religious hate crime (52% of all offenses) is aimed at Muslims²⁸.
- 5. *Challenges and Solutions:*
 - Prejudice and Stereotypes: Race, gender, and religion play into social stereotypes that can lead to direct association with certain crimes.
 - Addressing these biases requires awareness, education, and legal protections²⁹.

Whilst the strategy itself will not have a negative impact, individuals based on religious or political beliefs, it is widely acknowledged that people from non-Christian religious backgrounds continue to face discrimination and whilst the detection, prevention and resolution of criminality is a matter for the police service, the Community Safety Strategy is designed to address the needs of those facing both overt and subtle forms of discrimination, aiming to tackle any existing inequalities and therefore positively impacting them

4h. Sex

Data

Borough profile ³⁰

²⁶ [Religion and crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

²⁷ [Religiosity and Criminality: Evidence and Explanations of Complex Relationships on JSTOR](https://www.jstor.org/)

²⁸ [Religious hate crimes: Rise in offences recorded by police - BBC News](https://www.bbc.com/news/religion-56844444)

²⁹ [Religion and Incarceration in the U.S. — Dialogue Institute](https://www.dialogueinstitute.org/)

³⁰ Census 2021 – [Gender identity: age and sex, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

- Females: (51.8%)
- Males: (48.2%)

Target Population Profile

In Haringey there is a relatively equal gender split of males 51.8% to females 48.2%.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

State of the Borough 2023

Strategic Needs Assessment 22-23

Serious Violence Duty Needs Assessment 23-24

Borough Ward Profiles

Residents survey 2021

Census 2021

Feedback from Community Safety and Hate Crime consultation.

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

Fear of crime is higher among women than among men. The Haringey Residents Survey found that 19% of women felt unsafe when outside in their local area after dark, compared to 10% of men.

Local data concerning sex and hate crime is not available, so unclear to understand who is impacted more.

The feedback from our consultation demonstrated that some respondents acknowledged a racist element in the misogyny and abuse they faced. This feedback is crucial in highlighting the complex and intersectional nature of these issues. This intersectionality demonstrates that experiences of violence against women and girls (VAWG) are not isolated but often influenced by multiple factors. In some cases, individuals experience misogyny intertwined with racism, such as Islamophobia and xenophobia. It is important to note however, that Women and girls will receive explicit support through the violence against women and girls' outcome area contained within the Community Safety Strategy. These outcome areas are not mutually exclusive and may intersect.

Acknowledging the diverse experiences various groups encounter concerning crime and its apprehension, the strategy recognises that older individuals and women exhibit disproportionately heightened fear of crime. Conversely, young men are statistically more likely to be victims of criminal activities.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

There are variations in the experiences of men and women within the criminal justice system and it is important to recognise that this can either be positive, negative, or neutral dependent upon the circumstances. Further monitoring will be undertaken to understand the complexities and potential areas for improvement.

It is important to note that gender and sex are different under the law and gender is not a protected characteristic under the Equalities Act. The following data relates to the impact of crime on males and females which can play a significant role in how crime impacts individuals.

1. Victimization Rates:

- *In the year 2019/20, there was **no significant difference** between men and women in the likelihood of experiencing crime.*
- *However, men were more likely than women to experience violent crime.*
- *The risk of being a victim of crime was **greater** for people from ethnic minority backgrounds³¹.*

2. Crime Types and Gender:

- *Men: Historically, men have been more involved in criminal behaviour across societies and eras.*
 - *They commit more crimes overall, across various categories.*
 - *Violent crimes are more common among men.*
- *Women: While women commit fewer crimes, they are not immune to criminal behaviour.*
 - *Their involvement tends to be less frequent and often related to property offences or fraud.*
 - *Gender-specific crimes, such as prostitution, also impact women disproportionately³².*

3. Criminal Justice System:

- *Arrests: Men constitute a **majority** of those arrested.*
- *Prosecutions: A higher percentage of men are prosecuted.*

³¹ [Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

³² [Gender and Crime | Encyclopedia.com](https://www.encyclopedia.com)

- *Prison Population: Approximately 95% of people in prison are male, with women making up only 5% of the total prison population⁴.*
- 4. *Social Factors and Gender Roles:*
 - *Socialization: Gender norms and roles influence criminal behaviour.*
 - *Opportunities: Men and women may have different opportunities for criminal involvement.*
 - *Stigma: Societal expectations and stigma can affect reporting and perceptions of crime.*

4i. Sexual Orientation

Data

Borough profile ³³

- Straight or heterosexual: 83.4%
- Gay or Lesbian: 2.7%
- Bisexual: 2.1%
- All other sexual orientations: 0.8%
- Not answered: 11.0%

Target Population Profile

Haringey has the sixth largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs (5.63%) and is above the London mean (3.1%).

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

State of the Borough 2023

Strategic Needs Assessment 22-23

Serious Violence Duty Needs Assessment 23-24

Borough Ward Profiles

Residents survey 2021

Census 2021

Feedback from Community Safer and Hate Crime consultation.

Detail the findings of the data.

- c) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- d) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

³³ Census, 2021 – [Sexual orientation, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/sexualorientationandgenderidentity/census)

Based on 2020 mid-year estimates, 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+. LGBT residents are more likely to experience hate crime or homelessness.

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

25% of youth homeless in Haringey are LGBT.

There were 109 homophobic hate crimes in Haringey for the year 22/23. This is a 7.6% decrease on the same 12-month period in 21/22.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).
- *Hate Crimes and Violence:*
 - *A 2017 report by Stonewall revealed that one in five LGBTQ+ people experienced a hate crime or incident due to their sexual orientation or gender identity in the last 12 months³⁴.*
 - *Anti-LGBTQ+ violence or abuse remains a serious issue, affecting mental well-being and overall safety.*
- *Statistics and Trends:*
 - *Long-Standing Trend: LGBTQ+ individuals are four times more likely to experience violence than their straight counterparts.*
- *Challenges and Solutions:*
 - *Visibility and Acceptance: While progress has been made, challenges persist due to discrimination, stigma, and prejudice.*
 - *Legal Protections: Advocacy for stronger legal protections against hate crimes is crucial.*
 - *Community Support: Building understanding, fostering empathy, and creating safe spaces are essential for LGBTQ+ individuals.*
- *Positive Outcomes:*
 - *Recent cases demonstrate progress:*
 - *In a West Midlands case, a defendant who committed a homophobic crime faced justice with an increased sentence.*
 - *In a London South case, a defendant's transphobic assault led to imprisonment due to the nature of the offence³⁵.*

³⁴ [Significant Rise In Anti-LGBTQ+ Hate Crime Since 2015 | EachOther](#)

³⁵ [Tackling hate crime against the LGBT+ community | The Crown Prosecution Service \(cps.gov.uk\)](#)

Whilst the detection, prevention and resolution of crime is a matter for the police the impact of the strategy will be positive on this group and is designed to target support to those individuals and or increase trust in policing among communities experiencing both visible and hidden abuse to address any inequality.

4j. Socioeconomic Status

Data

Borough profile

Income

- 6.9% of the population of Haringey were claiming unemployment benefit as of April 2023³⁶
- 19.6% of residents were claiming Universal Credit as of March 2023³⁷
- 29.3% of jobs in Haringey are paid below the London Living Wage³⁸

Educational Attainment

- Haringey ranks 25th out of 32 in London for GCSE attainment (% of pupils achieving strong 9-5 pass in English and Maths)³⁹
- 3.7% of Haringey's working age population had no qualifications as of 2021⁴⁰
- 5.0% were qualified to level one only⁴¹

Area Deprivation

Haringey is the 4th most deprived in London as measured by the IMD score 2019. 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.⁴²

Target Population Profile

In 2021/22, 33% of people in the borough lived in households with an income of less than 60% the UK median after housing costs have been subtracted.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

State of the Borough 2023

³⁶ ONS – [ONS Claimant Count](#)

³⁷ DWP, StatXplore – [Universal Credit statistics, 29 April 2013 to 9 March 2023 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

³⁸ ONS – [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\) - Estimates of the number and proportion of employee jobs with hourly pay below the living wage, by work geography, local authority and parliamentary constituency, UK, April 2017 and April 2018 - Office for National Statistics](#)

³⁹ DfE – [GCSE attainment and progress 8 scores](#)

⁴⁰ LG Inform – [Data and reports | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴¹ LG Inform – [Data and reports | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴² IMD 2019 – [English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Strategic Needs Assessment 22-23
Serious Violence Duty Needs Assessment 23-24
Borough Ward Profiles
Residents survey 2021
Census 2021
Feedback from Community Safety and Hate Crime consultation.

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

According to ONS data 32.3% of people aged 16 years and over in Haringey are economically inactive.

35% of children in the borough lived in households with an income of less than 60% the UK median after housing costs have been subtracted in 2021/22. This was around the same as the average London Borough.

In Haringey, 19.2% of residents were estimated to be earning below the Living Wage in 2022. This was around the same as the average London Borough.

3.6% of adults in the borough had no recognised qualifications in 2021. This was better than the average London Borough.

Haringey owed 0.45 per 1,000 households a main homelessness duty in 2022 Q4, around the same as the average London Borough.

In and 2023 there were 15.9% of working-age residents of Haringey on out-of work benefits. worse than the average London Borough.

There were 3.91 repossessions by county court bailiffs per 1,000 in Haringey in 2022 Q2 - 2023 Q1, worse than the average London Borough.

According to MPS data, there is a higher proportion of people living in poverty in the east of the borough, specifically Northumberland Park, Bruce Castle, Tottenham Hale, Whiteheart Lane, and Seven Sisters. This geographical area also mirrors the locations of victims of hate crime as well as anti-social behaviour with the highest volume of ASB taking place in the east of the borough. In contrast, a higher level of affluence is seen in Muswell Hill, Crouch End, Highgate, and Alexandra Park. Since the majority of hate crime occurs in the East, it may be beneficial to concentrate resources on residents in this area rather than the West, which has a higher proportion of non-ethnic minority groups.

It's worth noting that there is a strong correlation between poverty and hate crime. Studies have shown that states with more income inequality are more likely to have higher rates of hate incidents per capita. Results of the consultation inferred that people who live in more deprived East of the borough experienced hate crime more often than those in the more affluent West. However, it's important to note that poverty does not cause crime, nor does it imply that poor people commit more crimes.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

Socioeconomic factors significantly impact crime rates, with poverty, unemployment, inequality, and other related factors playing a central role. Understanding this relationship is crucial for developing effective crime prevention strategies that address the root causes of criminal behaviour⁴³.

1. Poverty and Crime:

- *Poverty is a significant predictor of criminal involvement.*
- *Economic desperation can lead individuals to engage in illegal activities to meet basic needs.*
- *Lack of opportunities and limited access to education and employment contribute to criminal behaviour.*

2. Unemployment:

- *High unemployment rates correlate with increased crime rates.*
- *Joblessness can lead to frustration, hopelessness, and a sense of exclusion, pushing some individuals toward criminal acts.*

3. Inequality:

- *Income inequality within a society affects crime rates.*
- *Relative deprivation—feeling worse off compared to others—can lead to resentment and criminal behaviour.*
- *Visible disparities between rich and poor neighbourhoods often result in higher crime rates in economically disadvantaged areas.*

4. Education:

- *Low educational attainment is associated with criminal involvement.*
- *Education provides skills, opportunities, and social integration that reduce the likelihood of criminal behaviour.*

5. Access to Resources:

- *Unequal access to resources such as healthcare, housing, and social services impacts crime rates.*

⁴³ **Socioeconomic factors significantly impact crime rates**, with poverty, unemployment, inequality, and other related factors playing a central role. [Understanding this relationship is crucial for developing effective crime prevention strategies that address the root causes of criminal behavior¹.](#)

- *Marginalized communities face barriers to accessing support systems, leading to vulnerability.*
- 6. *Neighbourhood Environment:*
 - *Disadvantaged neighbourhoods with deteriorating infrastructure, limited recreational spaces, and high crime rates foster criminal activity.*
 - *Social disorganisation theory suggests that neighbourhood conditions influence crime⁴⁴.*
- 7. *Health and Substance Abuse:*
 - *Health disparities affect crime rates. Mental health issues, substance abuse, and addiction contribute to criminal behaviour.*
 - *Drug-related crimes often occur in economically deprived areas.*
- 8. *Social Cohesion and Trust:*
 - *Strong social bonds within a community reduce crime.*
 - *Economic instability erodes trust and cohesion, leading to increased criminal activity.*
- 9. *Policy Implications:*
 - *Effective crime prevention strategies should address socioeconomic factors.*
 - *Investment in education, job creation, and poverty reduction can mitigate crime.*
 - *Community-based programs that empower marginalized groups are essential.*

Whilst the detection, prevention and resolution of crime is a matter for the police it is expected that the strategy will yield positive outcomes for all groups characterised by a socio-economic issue. The inclusive nature of the strategy aims to benefit a diverse range of individuals, through targeting community safety interventions to key areas of need and working with those communities to foster a more supportive, safer, and equitable environment.

5. Key Impacts Summary

5a. Outline the key findings of your data analysis.

It is expected that the Community Safety Strategy will yield positive outcomes for all groups characterised by a protected characteristic. The inclusive nature of the strategy aims to benefit a diverse range of individuals, fostering a safer more supportive and equitable environment.

5b. Intersectionality

- Many proposals will predominantly impact individuals who have more than one protected characteristic, thereby transforming the impact of the decision.

⁴⁴ [Social Disorganization Theory - Sociology - Oxford Bibliographies](#)

- This section is about applying a systemic analysis to the impact of the decision and ensuring protected characteristics are not considered in isolation from the individuals who embody them.
- Please consider if there is an impact on one or more of the protected groups? Who are the groups and what is the impact?

Considering intersectionality is crucial in discussions about crime and anti-social behaviour because it enables a deeper understanding of how various forms of discrimination can intersect and exacerbate each other, resulting in more complex and severe experiences of victimisation. For instance, an individual who identifies as queer or trans and is also Black or Muslim may face heightened discrimination and prejudice, thereby increasing their susceptibility to experiencing a crime.

A young black male, living in a single parent household in the east of the borough in overcrowded housing conditions with historical familial unemployment and lack of educational attainment is more likely to become involved in crime and or become a perpetrator or victim of violence.

5c. Data Gaps

Based on your data are there any relevant groups who have not yet been consulted or engaged? Please explain how you will address this.

Limited data is currently available on Transgender groups within the borough. Recognising that Transgender identity is one of the five protected characteristics under hate crime law.

It is also recognised that many crimes are under reported for example low level sexual harassment, common assault, domestic abuse as well as many other crimes. Similarly, for hate crime, each incidence of it may be reported under multiple categories based on the characteristics of the victim and therefore specific data is relatively difficult to obtain for each category of hate crime. This might lead to skewed or gaps in data.

The Community Safety Strategy and associated action plans seeks to actively prioritise engaging and encouraging reporting and working with all communities to ensure their ongoing input and involvement to address some of the barriers to reporting they may face. Through targeted support, encouraging reporting and trust in policing, it is anticipated that the strategy would help to practically address the disproportionate impact on particular communities, despite the existing data gaps.

6. Overall impact of the policy for the Public Sector Equality Duty

Summarise the key implications of the decision for people with protected characteristics.

In your answer, please consider the following three questions:

- Could the proposal result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any group that shares the relevant protected characteristics?
- Will the proposal help to advance equality of opportunity between groups who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?
- Will the proposal help to foster good relations between groups who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?

The strategy aims to eliminate occurrence of direct or indirect discrimination against any group possessing the relevant protected characteristic.

Moreover, the strategy aims to enhance equality of opportunity among groups with and without the relevant protected characteristic, especially concerning the reporting of crime and thereby improve relations between those groups. By addressing the unique challenges faced by different groups, the strategy seeks to create a more equitable environment in reporting procedures.

Additionally, the strategy strives to cultivate positive relationships between groups with the relevant protected characteristic and those without it. This approach is intended to foster understanding, cooperation, and harmony among diverse groups, contributing to an inclusive and cohesive community.

7. Amendments and mitigations

7a. What changes, if any, do you plan to make to your proposal because of the Equality Impact Assessment?

Further information on responding to identified impacts is contained within accompanying EQIA guidance.

Please delete Y/N as applicable

No major change to the proposal:

The EQIA demonstrates the proposal is evidence-based and robust and with no anticipated potential for discrimination or adverse impact. All opportunities to promote equality have been taken.

If you have found any inequalities or negative impacts that you are unable to mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below why you are unable to mitigate them Y/N

Not Applicable.

7b. What specific actions do you plan to take to remove or mitigate any actual or potential negative impact and to further the aims of the Equality Duty?

Action:

All actions associated with the Community Safety Strategy will be contained within the associated action plan. The action plan will be subject to annual review at the Community Safety Partnership Board and as the work evolves over the lifetime of the Strategy and if we are made aware of any potential negative impacts, these will be addressed via the appropriate governance structures.

Lead officer: **Joe Benmore**

Timescale: **Annual**

Please outline any areas you have identified where negative impacts will happen because of the proposal, but it is not possible to mitigate them.

Please provide a complete and honest justification on why it is not possible to mitigate the:

Not Applicable

7. Ongoing monitoring

Summarise the measures you intend to put in place to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal as it is implemented.

- Who will be responsible for the monitoring?
- What the type of data needed is and how often it will be analysed.
- When the policy will be reviewed and what evidence could trigger an early revision
- How to continue to involve relevant groups and communities in the implementation and monitoring of the policy?

The monitoring of the equalities impact and the Strategy will be governed by the Haringey Community Safety Partnership Board. Data required includes demographic information on victims and perpetrators, incident types, and community-specific impact. This information will be gathered via Mayors Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), Home Office, MPS intelligence and crime reports, partnership working and feedback from the community when delivering engagement sessions. The data will be analysed regularly, and will be published at various political, corporate governance boards including quarterly reviews via the Community Safety Partnership Board to promptly address emerging trends or concerns.

Date of EQIA monitoring review:

March 2025

8. Authorisation

EQIA approved by (Assistant Director/ Director)

Eubert Malcolm

Date

20/02/2024

9. Publication

Please ensure the completed EQIA is published in accordance with the Council's policy.

Please contact the Policy & Strategy Team for any feedback on the EQIA process.

Report for: Full Council - 14 March 2024

Title: Thirteenth Annual Carbon Report (2023)

Report

authorised by: Barry Francis, Director Environment and Resident Experience

Lead Officer: Suzanne Kimman (Climate Change Manager)
Biplav Pageni (Climate Change Officer)

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/

Non-Key Decision: Non-Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. Haringey has made an ambitious commitment to become a Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041 and a Net Zero Carbon Council by 2027 while delivering growth and increased prosperity as we adapt to the post-pandemic world.
- 1.2. This is the thirteenth Annual Carbon Report (see Appendix 1) and the third since the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP) was adopted. It reports on the latest carbon emissions dataset for 2021, which is due to a two-year delay in processing the data. The report contextualises the 2021 carbon performance for 2021. The Annual Carbon Report also reports on all relevant carbon reduction projects delivered across the borough in the calendar year 2023.
- 1.3. Haringey's 2041 Net Zero Carbon target that was agreed in 2021, sets out an emissions target of a 100% reduction in emissions by 2041 from a 2015 baseline. The report also outlines progress towards the HCCAP targets for reducing carbon emission in the borough.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. By declaring a Climate Emergency, we have clearly stated the critical importance and urgency of carbon reduction. As one of the most unequal boroughs in London, the challenge for Haringey is a microcosm of the global sustainability challenge – we need to reduce our environmental impact and live within our environmental limits while reducing inequality. The environmental and economic

opportunities are huge, and we need to take them, and we need to continue to successfully deliver carbon reduction.

- 2.2. This report demonstrates a consistent decline in emissions with an overall 17% reduction in 2021 from 2015 levels, primarily driven by the decarbonisation of electricity. However, a slight upward trend in emissions by 1.18% from 2020 to 2021 was observed, attributed to the post-COVID "rebound effect" as lockdown restrictions eased. Despite this increase, Haringey outperforms neighbouring boroughs and the national average, positioning it as the London borough with the second-lowest rebound emissions in 2021. We can see the positive carbon impacts we have delivered – local energy generation through new local renewables, improved existing and new build housing with lower energy bills, trial low-traffic areas and improved cycling infrastructure. We are also delivering co-benefits via carbon reduction projects. Our School Streets Programme, and award-winning Active Travel Cycling Programmes not only reduce carbon, but improve health and wellbeing, economic justice, and social cohesion. Our work on energy efficiency is reducing the impact of the cost-of-living crisis. While our commitment is evident, a 40% reduction is needed for Net Zero Carbon by 2041, challenges persist, notably in domestic emissions, demanding sustained efforts in energy reduction, fossil fuel transition, and green electricity promotion.
- 2.3. As the borough's largest employer, the council takes a leadership role. It can leverage its statutory and regulatory powers as well as its ability to design policy to create real material environmental change. The council will continue to act as a transformational role model, taking bold steps and making rapid changes. Since 2015, the council emissions that it directly controls have reduced by 70%. Haringey has invested millions in the energy efficiency of its maintained schools, the switch to LED lighting boroughwide, the partial decarbonisation of its fleet, the adoption of renewable energy production, and delivery and the retrofitting of its council homes. We are closing in on the total decarbonisation of our pension fund and are embedding zero carbon practices in our housebuilding programme as well as incentivising the same approach in private sector developments.
- 2.4. In the spirit of the emerging Haringey Deal and wider co-delivery of projects, we continue to work with our community. The Haringey Community Carbon Fund underlines our co-production approach to carbon reduction and climate change. This oversubscribed and successful fund is just one way that we will grow and cement collaboration between the council and community. Similarly, Haringey's Climate Partnership fosters community engagement and collaboration demonstrating a commitment to inclusive participation and co-production in tackling carbon reduction and climate change in the borough. Our commitment continues, exploring more ways for closer collaboration in the vital work area.
- 2.5. Bold policy initiatives and constant progress reviews drive us forward. As we witness changing climates with increased heatwaves and flooding, our collective response is vital. Addressing the Climate Emergency is not just about reducing

carbon; it's about building a more prosperous, equal, and sustainable borough and society. To effectively tackle climate change, unity across council service areas, organisations, campaigns, and residents is imperative. We approach this challenge as an opportunity to create a better, more sustainable future for all.

- 2.6. Lastly, before concluding this report, I would like to take a moment to honour the memory of Norman Beddington, a cherished member of our community who recently passed away. Norman's legacy reminds us that everyone has the capacity to enact meaningful change, and his absence leaves a void that will be deeply felt. His passion and dedication to climate advocacy will be sorely missed, but his legacy of empowerment and activism will continue to inspire us as we work towards a sustainable future. Our heartfelt condolences go out to his loved ones during this time.

3. Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- 3.1. The Thirteenth Annual Carbon Report (2023) attached as Appendix 1 is published.
- 3.2. Councillors and the council continue to support carbon reduction and lead action in their community, promoting the importance of reducing carbon emissions whilst increasing prosperity.
- 3.3. The future projects outlined in the Annual Carbon Report and that have been agreed through the HCCAP continue to be delivered, where funding is available or has already been agreed, and that further opportunities to reduce carbon emissions are identified and pursued.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1. In line with the agreements set out in the HCCAP, and the requirements of the council's Constitution (Part 4 Section A, 3.1 (xiv)), the Annual Carbon Report provides a progress update towards the achievement of these goals, and the wider work across the council and the borough to build a greener, more prosperous Haringey.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1. To not publish the Thirteenth Annual Carbon Report.

This would reduce transparency and neglect the successes made by local community groups and council services, and it would not showcase how they help the council to meet our ambitions. It would not be in line with the council's constitution.

6. Background Information

- 6.1. Reducing carbon emissions in the borough works towards achieving the wider London and national climate change targets:
- a) The Mayor of London's Environment Strategy 2018 which commits London to being a zero-carbon city by 2050, with efficient buildings, clean transport, and clean energy.
 - b) The 2019 amendments to the Climate Change Act 2008 updated the statutory target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions to achieving net zero carbon by 2050. The Sixth Carbon Budget, published in 2020, set the UK's target to reduce carbon emissions by 78% (from the baseline of 1990 levels) by 2035.
- 6.2. The Annual Carbon Report highlights the international, national, and regional policy changes and projects that have impacted on the carbon footprint of the borough during 2023. These include:
- a) The global and national impact of the COP28 held on November 2023 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates;
 - b) New national government policies and projects that will work towards the Government's zero-carbon ambition;
 - c) Implementation of the Building Regulations Part L 2021 and the GLA energy assessment guidance;
 - d) Details of the London Councils survey on the growing level of Londoners who are concerned about climate change (84%) and the numbers that are supporting strong action on climate change (90%).
- 6.3. The Annual Carbon Report updates on Haringey's carbon reduction performance and its progress in achieving the 2041 Net Zero Carbon target. In line with a wider London approach, the council reports against the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) data. This shows that there was a 17% reduction overall in the period 2015-2021 from 726 to 602 ktCO₂. However, this reduction falls short of the necessary 40% to achieve the target of a Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041. Carbon reduction projects and initiatives described in this Annual Carbon Report for 2023 will be reflected in the 2023 carbon emissions dataset that will be published in 2025 and which will be reported in the 15th Annual Carbon Report.
- 6.4. For 2021, there was a 1.18% increase in emissions from the previous year from 595 to 602 ktCO₂ due to the rebound of emissions post pandemic. This is due to the increase in carbon factors for electricity generation as fossil fuel in the electricity mix increased. Another major reason for this rebound, is the increase in transport-related emissions with increased use of private cars post-pandemic for public health reasons, and increased sales of private vehicle (SUVs). Due to

increasing energy costs and challenges of working from home, many residents in the borough went back to work in their offices and employment spaces. This is backed up by a slight reduction in the domestic sector emissions. Increased efforts are crucial to meeting the ambitious 2041 target and ensuring sustained progress in Haringey's climate action initiatives.

6.5. The report mirrors the six areas identified in the HCCAP to reduce carbon emissions: Council, Housing, Workplace, Transport, Energy, and Community. These chapters summarise the key carbon reduction projects and achievements of our council and community in 2023. Highlights of this, which are set out in more detail in the report, include:

- a) Updates on governance structures to provide leadership, direction and impetus for climate action through the Climate Action Unit, and the introduction of reporting on climate mitigation and adaptation into decision making papers for Cabinet;
- b) Updates on the implementation status of the £2.5m worth of energy efficiency work within our schools' estate under the public sector decarbonisation scheme;
- c) Updates on the actions in line with the Housing Energy Action Plan, Housing Asset Management Strategy, and the council's Energy Advice Programme, including SHINE;
- d) Updates on the School Street Programme and Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs);
- e) Updates on the implementation of the Walking and Cycling Action Plan;
- f) Updates on the roll-out of half-day and full-day Carbon Literacy sessions, having trained 102 staff members, and delivery of Climate Action Training for Cabinet members;
- g) Updates on the delivery of the projects funded by the Community Carbon Fund for Year 1 and Year 2, granting a total of £85,944 to Year 2 projects; and opening of the Year 3 grant period to which £70,642 was allocated. This is part of the £390,000 of Section 106 carbon offset contributions from developers allocated to the four-year funding programme to set up, administer and issue community grants, approved by Cabinet in June 2021;
- h) Increased the amount of the council's pension fund invested in low carbon technologies and industries;
- i) Inclusion of a Climate Adaptation and Resilience section, that includes work on climate risk mapping and the work on preparing for heat waves and flooding;
- j) Updates on the work with businesses to engage, inform, and help to reduce their emissions through grants and advice;
- k) Inclusion of reporting on consumption-based emissions for Haringey;
- l) Updates on publishing the Delivering Net Zero report to form part of the evidence base for the New Local Plan to prepare more ambitious planning policies shaping new developments;

m) Updates on the 2023 Go Green Eco Urban Festival events, and other community engagement and projects that have been delivered directly by community groups.

6.6. The final part of the Annual Carbon Report highlights the agreed projects that the council and community will be working on over the next year, these include:

- a) Awarding and delivering projects from the £390,000 available¹ as part of the four-year Community Carbon Fund programme, with an allocation from the Section 106 obligations approved by Cabinet in June 2021; delivering projects in Year 1 for a total of £73,414 (with £10,907 unspent); delivering projects in Year 2 for a total of £85,944 (with £43,444 unspent); and approving funding for and delivering projects in Year 3 for a total of £70,642;
- b) Directing Haringey residents to the GLA Warmer Homes Scheme for domestic energy efficiency;
- c) Training staff members and partner and local organisations in fuel poverty advice;
- d) Delivering energy efficiency and decarbonisation retrofit of almost 300 street properties as part of the Housing Energy Action Plan;
- e) Delivering a further nine School Streets in 2024;
- f) Installing additional electric vehicle charging points across the borough in 2024 in line with demand;
- g) Delivering energy reduction measures as part of the in-sourcing of leisure facilities, including pool covers at lidos and looking at renewable energy sources;
- h) Moving towards adaptive streetlighting system managed through the central management system whereby lighting power consumption can be reduced as required;
- i) Producing Full Business Cases for the Wood Green and Tottenham Hale DENs;
- j) Upgrading Park buildings to at least Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) grade E by 2024 and grade C by 2025;
- k) Continuing the delivery of half-day and full-day, accredited, in-house Carbon Literacy training programme, including the delivery of Climate Action Training for ward members.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. The HCCAP forms part of the themes of the council's Corporate Delivery Plan for 2022/23 and 2023/24. The Annual Carbon Report contributes to reporting against the theme: 'Responding to the Climate Emergency'. This theme consists of four

¹ Cabinet approved the allocation of £30,000 in 2021/22 to set up the Community Carbon Fund; £90,000 (grants) + £15,000 (admin) for Year 1 2022/23; £70,000 + £15,000 (admin) for Year 2 2023/24; £70,000 + £15,000 (admin) for Year 3 2024/25; £70,000 + £15,000 (admin) for Year 4 2025/26; and any unspent money to be rolled over to subsequent years.

high level outcomes, namely, Outcome 1: 'A Greener and Climate Resilient Haringey', Outcome 2: 'A Just Transition', Outcome 3: 'A Low Carbon Place' and Outcome 4: 'Growing the circular Economy and Making Better Use of Resources'.

- 7.2. The role of the council within this objective is to take active steps to reduce the council's own emissions, lead efforts to reduce emissions across the borough, and support a just transition to an equitable low carbon economy. The Annual Carbon Report provides information on projects which have supported these priorities.

8. Carbon and Climate Change

- 8.1. This report sets out progress towards the HCCAP targets to be Net Zero Council by 2027 and Net Zero Borough by 2041 from a 2015 baseline. This report demonstrates a consistent decline in emissions with an overall 17% borough-wide reduction in 2021. Additionally, there was a notable 70% reduction in corporate council emissions in 2022/23, underscoring the commitment to decarbonisation at an organizational level.
- 8.2. The report also highlights projects and programme instrumental in mitigating carbon emissions and through improved energy efficiency, curbing travel-related emissions and fostering behavioural change conducive to sustainability and making strategic low-carbon investments. These initiatives contribute to reducing carbon emissions and generate co-benefits such as improved air quality, enhanced public health, and economic savings.
- 8.3. The Annual Carbon Report also includes a new section on climate resilience and adaptation, setting out the council and borough's work to prepare residents and businesses for a changing climate. This includes initiatives aimed at flooding and heat wave preparedness, as well as initiatives focused on preserving and enhancing biodiversity and green spaces.

9. Statutory Officers' comments

Finance

- 9.1. This report provides the basis for the councillors and the council to approve the recommendations as para 3 of this report. Many of these projects have funding in place already but other future projects outlined in the Annual Carbon Report will only go ahead where funding has been identified and approved.

Strategic Procurement

- 9.2. Whilst the Public Procurement Regulations are focused on delivery of Best Value for Money it is important that sustainability is considered in the Procurement decision making process.

Procurement will support the report by working with the Services to ensure a Sustainable Impact Assessment is fed through the Procurement decision making process for appropriate procurements.

Greater consideration and support for SMEs through education on sustainability and use of local providers to reduce logistics will support the Zero Carbon objective.

Procurement will support the development and drive for effective innovations for the Zero Carbon transition.

Head of Legal & Governance

- 9.3. The Assistant Director for Legal and Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report, and notes that (1) this is a progress report and (2) the views expressed in the Equalities section below. Under the terms of the council's Constitution at Part Four, Section A, Council Procedure Rule 3.1(xiv) the receipt of an annual report on progress toward reducing carbon emissions in the borough is a function which has been reserved to Full Council, and there are no specific legal implications arising out of this report to stop Members from adopting the Recommendations.

Equality

- 9.4. The council has a Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share protected characteristics and people who do not;
 - Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

The three parts of the duty apply to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty. Although it is not enforced in legislation as a protected characteristic, Haringey Council treats socioeconomic status as a local protected characteristic.

As the Annual Carbon Report describes actions and projects already undertaken across the council and the borough, no Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) has been undertaken for the Report itself. However, the council projects described in the report, including the HCCAP, have already considered equalities in detail in their design and implementation, including carrying out full Equalities Impact Assessments where appropriate, and implementing mitigations where necessary.

10. Use of Appendices

10.1. Appendix 1 - The Thirteenth Annual Carbon Report

11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

11.1. Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP)

https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/final_haringey_climate_change_action_plan_-_march_2021.pdf

11.2. Previous years' Annual Carbon Report (Twelfth, 2022)

<https://new.haringey.gov.uk/environment/reducing-carbon-emissions/net-zero-carbon-haringey/annual-carbon-report>

11.3. Statistics from LEGGI for years 2015-2021

<https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/leggi>

11.4. Statistics from London's consumption-based emissions account for years 2001-2020

<https://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/our-key-themes/climate-change-0/londons-consumption-based-emissions-account>

Categories of Exemption

Exempt information means information falling within the following categories:

Part 1

1. Information relating to any individual.
2. Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.
3. Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)
4. Information relating to any consultations or negotiations or contemplated consultations or negotiations in connection with any labour relations matter arising between the authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or holders under, the authority.
5. Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.
6. Information which reveals that the authority proposes – (a) to give under any enactment a notice under or by virtue of which requirements are imposed upon a person; or (b) to make an order or direction under any enactment.
7. Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation, or prosecution of crime.

Part 2

Qualifications to the above exempt information:

(a) Information falling within paragraph 3 above is not exempt information under that paragraph if it is required under – (a) the Companies Act 1985 (b) the Friendly Societies Act 1974 (c) The Friendly Societies Act 1992 (d) The Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1965 – 1978 (e) the Building Societies Act 1986 (f) The Charities Act 1993.

(b) Information is not exempt information if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992.

(c) Information which – (i) falls within any of paragraphs 1-7 above; and (ii) is not prevented from being exempt under (a) or (b) above is exempt information if and so long as, in the opinion of the Monitoring Officer, in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

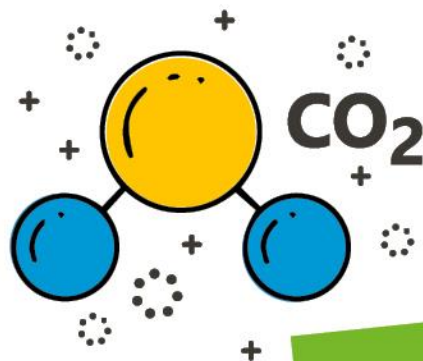
NETZEROHARINGEY

2041



ANNUAL CARBON REPORT

2023



1. Foreword

By declaring a Climate Emergency, we have clearly stated the critical importance and urgency of carbon reduction. As one of the most unequal boroughs in London, the challenge for Haringey is a microcosm of the global sustainability challenge – we need to reduce our environmental impact and live within our environmental limits while reducing inequality. The environmental and economic opportunities are huge, and we need to take them, and we need to continue to successfully deliver carbon reduction.

This report demonstrates a consistent decline in emissions with an overall 17% reduction in 2021 from 2015 levels, primarily driven by the decarbonisation of electricity. However, a slight upward trend in emissions by 1.18% from 2020 to 2021 was observed, attributed to the post-COVID "rebound effect" as lockdown restrictions eased. Despite this increase, Haringey outperforms neighbouring boroughs and the national average, positioning it as the London borough with the second-lowest rebound emissions in 2021. We can see the positive carbon impacts we have delivered – local energy generation through new local renewables, improved existing and new build housing with lower energy bills, trial low-traffic areas and improved cycling infrastructure. We are also delivering co-benefits via carbon reduction projects. Our School Streets Programme, and award-winning Active Travel Cycling Programmes not only reduce carbon, but improve health and wellbeing, economic justice, and social cohesion. Our work on energy efficiency is reducing the impact of the cost-of-living crisis. While our commitment is evident, a 40% reduction is needed for Net Zero Carbon by 2041. Challenges persist, notably in domestic emissions, demanding sustained efforts in energy reduction, fossil fuel transition, and green electricity promotion.

As the borough's largest employer, the council takes a leadership role. It can leverage its statutory and regulatory powers as well as its ability to design policy to create real material environmental change. The council will continue to act as a transformational role model, taking bold steps and making rapid changes. Since 2015, the council emissions that it directly controls have reduced by 70%. Haringey has invested millions in the energy efficiency of its maintained schools, the switch to LED lighting boroughwide, the partial decarbonisation of its fleet, the adoption of renewable energy production, and delivery and the retrofitting of its council homes. We are closing in on the total decarbonisation of our pension fund and are embedding zero carbon practices in our housebuilding programme as well as incentivising the same approach in private sector developments.

In the spirit of the emerging Haringey Deal and wider co-delivery of projects, we continue to work with our community. The Haringey Community Carbon Fund underlines our co-

production approach to carbon reduction and climate change. This oversubscribed and successful fund is just one way that we will grow and cement collaboration between the council and community. Similarly, Haringey Climate Partnership fosters community engagement and collaboration demonstrating a commitment to inclusive participation and co-production in tackling carbon reduction and climate change in the borough. Our commitment continues, exploring more ways for closer collaboration in the vital work area.

Bold policy initiatives and constant progress reviews drive us forward. As we witness changing climates with increased heatwaves and flooding, our collective response is vital. Addressing the Climate Emergency is not just about reducing carbon; it is about building a more prosperous, equal, and sustainable borough and society. To effectively tackle Climate Change, unity across council service areas, organisations, campaigns, and residents is imperative. We approach this challenge as an opportunity to create a better, more sustainable future for all.

Lastly, before concluding this report, I would like to take a moment to honour the memory of Norman Beddington, a cherished member of our community who recently passed away. Norman's legacy reminds us that everyone has the capacity to enact meaningful change, and his absence leaves a void that will be deeply felt. His passion and dedication to climate advocacy will be sorely missed, but his legacy of empowerment and activism will continue to inspire us as we work towards a sustainable future. Our heartfelt condolences go out to his loved ones during this time.

Cllr Mike Hakata

Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport, and the Climate Emergency and Deputy Leader of the Council

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3. Executive Summary

This report marks the third year of reporting under the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan's (HCCAP) 2041 target. It reports on the latest production-based carbon emissions dataset from London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) for 2021¹. There is a two-year delay in processing the data and publication by the Greater London Authority (GLA). Therefore, the data shows performance against the HCCAP targets for 2021 and the report also highlights projects delivered during the calendar year 2023. Carbon reduction projects and initiatives described in this Annual Carbon Report for 2023 will be reflected in the 2023 carbon emissions dataset that will be published in 2025 and which will be reported in the 15th Annual Carbon Report.

The 2021 data demonstrates an overall decline in emissions of 17% in 2021 from 2015 levels. However, a slight upward trend in emissions by 1.18% from 595 to 602 ktCO₂ between 2020 to 2021 has been recorded, attributed to the post-COVID "rebound effect" as lockdown restrictions eased. Headlines from the data:

- Despite this increase, Haringey outperforms neighbouring boroughs and the national average, as the London borough with the second-lowest rebound emissions in 2021.
- The current emission reduction rate falls short of the necessary 40% to achieve the target of a Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041.
- The per capita emissions in 2021 (2.29 kilo tonnes of carbon emissions (ktCO₂)) are lower than the London average.
- Domestic emissions of 309 ktCO₂ continue to comprise over half of the borough's total emissions, emphasising the need for a reduction in fossil fuel-based energy consumption in dwellings.
- 87% of transport emissions stem from any fossil-fuel-based road transport. So, there is a need to focus on encouraging active travel and the use of electric vehicles on our highways.

Vigilant efforts are crucial to meeting the ambitious 2041 target and ensuring sustained progress in Haringey's climate action initiatives. Current progress to reduce emissions in six key areas as set in the HCCAP is as follows:

1. Council: The Council achieved a 70% reduction in its carbon footprint, moving from 12,840 tCO₂ in 2014/15 to 3,885 tCO₂ in 2022/23.

¹ This includes scopes 1, 2, and some limited scope 3 emissions from the sources included. Further detail on the scopes is included in the Glossary.

2. Housing: The current status of domestic properties, categorised by SAP band, indicates a distribution with 3.2% in band B, 25.8% in band C, 53% in band D, 16.5% in band E, 1.2% in band F, and 0.2% in band G. Progress toward achieving the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) B on average in all domestic buildings by 2041 requires focused efforts, particularly in improving energy efficiency and transitioning to low-carbon technologies.
3. Workplace: Emissions from industry and commerce have decreased by 20.5% between 2015 and 2021. However, there was a 7.4% increase in 2021 from 2020, indicating a need for strategic measures to align with the target of achieving an EPC B on average in all non-domestic buildings by 2041. Efforts to simultaneously reduce business-related carbon emissions will be crucial.
4. Transport: Progress is evident with a 21.7% reduction in transport-related emissions from 2015 to 2021, particularly notable in the 20.5% reduction in 2020. However, a 4.4% increase in 2021 signals a rebound post-pandemic, emphasising the need for effective strategies to meet the ambitious 50% reduction target by 2025.
5. Energy: The council's initiative to connect around 12,000 homes to low-carbon heat sources and generate 13 GW of renewable energy locally is underway. With the council already serving as a heat supplier to approximately 1,700 homes and plans for a potential broader low-carbon District Energy Network (DEN) being considered, significant strides are being made to align with the targets set in the HCCAP.
6. Community: Active collaboration with stakeholder organisations to reduce carbon emissions, promote sustainability in the green economy sector, and protect and enhance the borough's biodiversity and habitats is ongoing. The engagement with the community underscores the Council's commitment to fostering a collective approach toward achieving broader climate action goals. Continued support and liaison with stakeholders will be essential for sustained progress in this area.

4. Introduction

This thirteenth Annual Carbon Report monitors the borough's progress in reducing our carbon emissions in 2021 and celebrates our successes and projects in 2023. 2023, was also a year marked by multiple new global temperature records and the month of July being declared the hottest in hundreds of years. Highlighting the urgency of addressing climate change. As a council, we are united with the Haringey community in our commitment to deliver progress and work towards a greener, fairer Haringey.

In 2023, the challenges from the COVID-19 pandemic and the escalating impacts of the cost-of-living crisis were compounded by a series of extreme weather events attributed to climate change. These climate-related incidents emphasise the critical need for urgent global action to mitigate the ongoing damage caused by climate change and reduce carbon emissions.

This is the third annual carbon report that reports progress on the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP), which sets out our target to be a net zero carbon borough by 2041 and for the council's core corporate buildings to be net zero carbon by 2027.

The initial sections provide an overview of the global, regional, and local climate change landscape, highlighting policy changes, news, and public sentiments. The subsequent sections detail the borough's carbon emissions and our progress against reduction targets. The latter portion aligns with the HCCAP's six domains — Council, Housing, Workplace, Transport, Energy, and Community — spotlighting key projects in 2023. The report concludes with a forward-looking section on planned projects for 2024.

5. Key policy changes – international and national

5.1. COP28 in United Arab Emirates

The [28th Conference of Parties \(COP28\)](#) to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change concluded with a landmark agreement signalling the "beginning of the end" of the fossil fuel era. The agreement emphasises a swift, just, and equitable transition towards deep emissions cuts and increased financing. The central outcome, a global stocktake, sets the stage for countries to enhance climate action plans by 2025, acknowledging the need for a 43% reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 to limit global warming to 1.5°C. The conference also addressed issues such as loss and damage funding, adaptation goals, climate finance, and the ongoing commitment to decarbonise economies.

5.2. IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) finalised the [Synthesis Report for the Sixth Assessment Report](#) (AR6). The Synthesis Report confirms that unsustainable energy and land use, along with over a century of fossil fuel burning, unequivocally caused a 1.1°C global surface temperature increase by 2011–2020. It highlights the challenges of limiting the rise to 2.0°C, as current nationally determined contributions commit to a 1.5°C increase by the early 2030s. Urging net zero carbon emissions, the report emphasises the need for rapid mitigation and adaptation actions in this decade to reduce projected losses and damages for humans and ecosystems, emphasising that delayed action risks high-emission infrastructure and increased costs.

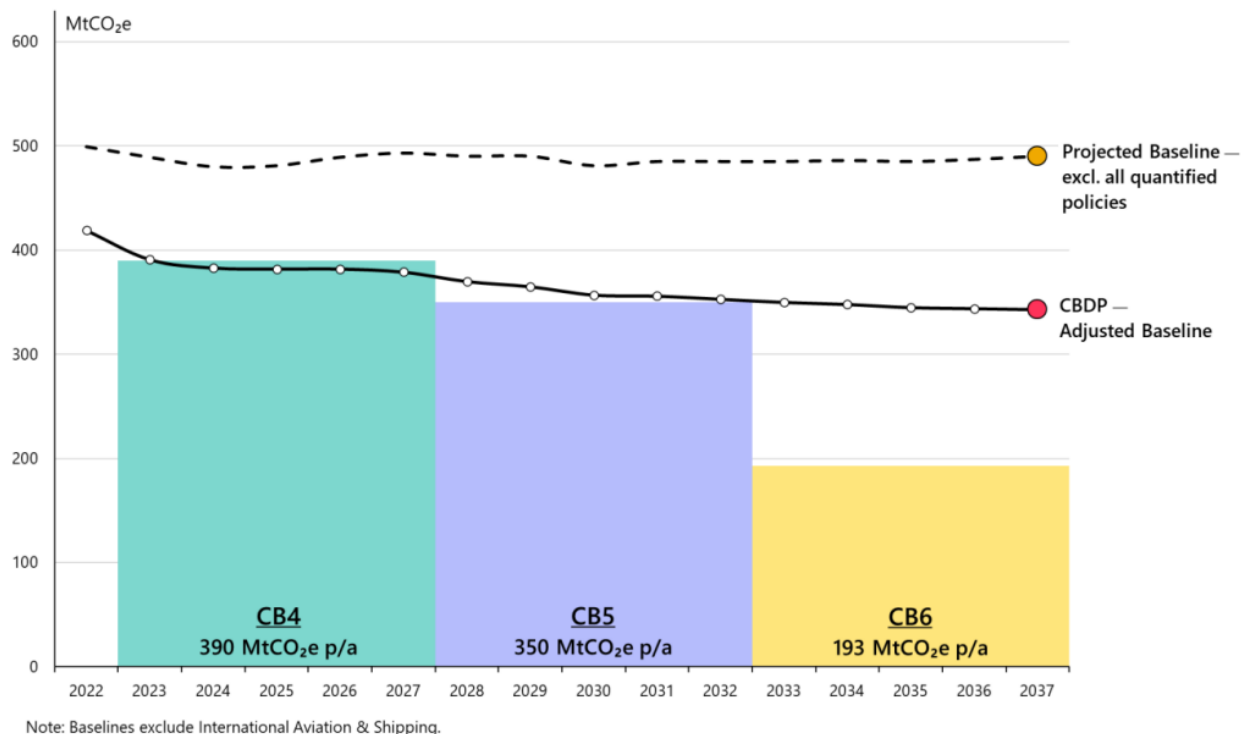
5.3. Committee on Climate Change 2023 Progress Report to Parliament

In June 2023, the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) published a report to Parliament on the UK's [Progress in reducing emissions](#). This report was accompanied by the [Monitoring Framework](#) which details the CCC's updated approach to tackling real-world progress through a set of new indicators. These reports commended the Government's 2023 climate promises, the increased transparency embodied in the Carbon Budget Delivery Plan (CBDP) but criticised the overall pace of delivery and offered [27 priority recommendations](#) and other [273 recommendations](#) for additional action.

5.4. Carbon Budget Delivery Plan

The UK Government's [Carbon Budget Delivery Plan](#) (CBDP) outlines a dynamic long-term strategy for the transition over the next 15 years, aiming to achieve net zero by 2050.

Proposals and policies in the package will be phased over the next decade or longer, but the plan acknowledges the inherent uncertainty in forecasting due to the variability of the market, consumer behaviour and technological advancements. The list of proposals and policies is a snapshot of the Government's plan for meeting carbon budgets. While these plans and policies achieve close to the required carbon reduction between 2023-2027 (Carbon Budget 4) and 2028 – 2032 (Carbon Budget 5), there is a 60% gap in carbon reduction between 2033 and 2037 (Carbon Budget 6) and beyond.



Energy & Emissions Projections, 2022 • Dept. DESNZ internal analysis, 2023

Figure 1: The graph shows two scenarios of projected UK carbon emissions from 2021 to 2040 against the UK's carbon budgets. The baseline savings excludes all quantified policies set out a shortfall in the savings required to meet Carbon Budgets 4, 5 and 6. The CBDP adjusted baseline that includes the quantified policies shows that carbon budgets 4 and 5 can be met, but that it needs a further 60% saving to meet carbon budget 6.

5.5. UK Energy Act 2023

The [UK Energy Act](#) received Royal Assent on 26th October 2023. The Act aims to deliver the commitments made by the government in the [British Energy Security Strategy](#) and the [Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution](#). It aims to ensure energy bills are more affordable, the UK is more independent in energy terms, to unlock investment, accelerate offshore wind development, and deliver on net zero commitments.

5.6. Environment Act – Biodiversity Net Gain requirement

In November 2023, the government published the draft legislation which provides details for the new biodiversity gain (BNG) framework under the [Environment Act 2021](#). This includes [draft statutory instrument](#) and [draft BNG planning practice guidance](#). The BNG requirement mandates that all planning permissions granted in England (with exemptions) must deliver a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain starting from early 2024. Small sites will be required to comply with this mandate from April 2024.

The framework aims to ensure the natural environment is left in a better state than before, and BNG should be achieved through measurable on-site (or in some instances off site) improvements to biodiversity, in line with a published Local Nature Recovery Strategy.

5.7. Consultations on Future Homes and Buildings Standards and the Home Energy Model

The Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLUHC) published its technical consultation on the [Future Homes and Buildings Standards](#) which is anticipated to take effect from 2025. This replaces the current version of Part L (2021) and concerns new buildings, with some provisions relevant to existing buildings and a call for evidence to Part O (Overheating). The proposals are overall less ambitious than the standards set out in their previous consultations in 2019 and 2021, respectively.

Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) also published a consultation on the [Home Energy Model](#) which is set to replace the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) which is used to model energy use and carbon emissions in domestic properties.

5.8. Consultation on Heat Network Zoning

A consultation on [heat network zoning](#), published by DESNZ, is set to transform heat network development by designating zones where these networks offer the most cost-effective decarbonisation solution. Empowering local communities and requiring certain buildings in zones to connect to a heat network, this approach aims to accelerate network development, providing greener and more affordable heating for homes and businesses. Additionally, it would contribute to a more flexible electricity system but also mitigate the costs of expanding the electricity grid for net-zero goals. Enabled by the Energy Act 2023, the proposed zoning includes a nationwide methodology, a local Zoning Coordinator role, and a Central Authority overseeing national efforts.

5.9. Revised National Planning Policy Framework

In December, the DLUHC published a revised version of the [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#). Amongst other amendments, it strengthens the position on the environment and climate change. It includes further links to the BNG requirements, and states that LAs 'should place significant weight to the need to support energy efficiency and low-carbon heating improvements to existing buildings,' including heat pumps and solar panels where permitted development rights do not apply.

5.10. Third National Adaptation Programmes (NAP3)

In July Defra published the third [National Adaptation Programme \(NAP3\)](#), to adapt to the impacts of climate change from 2023 to 2028, and the fourth strategy for climate adaptation reporting. It focuses on three themes of 'action,' 'information' and 'coordination' across projects and programmes related to infrastructure, the natural environment, health, communities and the built environment, business and industry, international impacts, and reporting.

5.11. Spatial planning for Climate Resilience and Net Zero

The CCC commissioned the Centre for Sustainable Energy and the Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) to conduct [research](#) into the barriers and opportunities to delivering climate mitigation and adaptation through the planning system at the local authority level in England. It highlights that the planning system can play a key role in delivering climate mitigation and resilience locally. It sets out 20 recommendations to deliver systemic change to align the planning system better to climate policy.

5.12. UK energy and fuel prices

Gas prices fell by 31% from prior to October 2023 and electricity prices fell by 15.6%. Since January 1989, when records began, this is the lowest annual inflation rate that has occurred. The average price of petrol and diesel fell by 7.6%. Fuel prices rose between September and October by 1.5p per litre to 155.1p of petrol and 4.8p per litre to 162p.

6. Key policy changes – regional and local

6.1. Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) expansion

Following the successful 2021 expansion, the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) was further extended across all London boroughs on August 29, 2023. This expansion has reduced overall vehicle traffic, particularly diesel cars, resulting in lower levels of harmful pollutants and delivering cleaner air for Londoners. In September 2023, [TfL reported](#) that 95% of vehicles across London comply with ULEZ emissions standards on an average day. This decrease in harmful pollutants delivers cleaner air and plays a significant role in reducing carbon emissions, contributing to a more sustainable urban environment.

6.2. Climate Safe Streets Report

In May, the London Cycling Campaign published its Climate Safe Streets Report for London's boroughs. It urges authorities to speed up the delivery of a high-quality cycling network to transform London into a city where active and sustainable travel becomes the standard choice for everyday travel.

To address this, five specific asks were developed for each London council during the 2022 elections. The five asks for Haringey are as follows:

1. Protected Cycle Routes: Build two additional north-south cycle lanes and a continuous east-west cycle lane.
2. Low Traffic Neighbourhoods: Commit to 100% borough-wide LTN coverage, delivering 75% coverage by 2026.
3. School Streets: Implement school streets for every school in the borough.
4. Vision Zero: Commit to Vision Zero, aiming to eliminate all serious cycle injuries caused by motor vehicles.
5. Cycling Culture: Create a pro-cycling culture in the borough.

6.3. Climate Scorecards 2023

Climate Emergency UK assessed all UK councils on their actions toward achieving net zero. The scorecard evaluation, involving up to 91 questions tailored to council types and spanning seven sections, was created in consultation with over 90 organisations and individuals. [Haringey Council](#) scored 52% and was ranked 24th as a single tier authority and 17th in London. The scorecard highlighted Haringey's strong areas in the categories for collaboration and engagement, and planning and land use. The council welcomes the external scrutiny with suggestions on improving areas around governance and finance, and biodiversity. The 2023

scorecards revealed that just 41 UK councils achieved a score of 50% or more for their climate action progress, with an average sector score of 32%.

6.4. London Plan – Energy assessment guidance

As of 1st January 2023, all planning applications submitted must use Building Regulations Part L 2021 to model their carbon emissions, follow the updated [GLA Energy Assessment Guidance \(2022\)](#) and use the [GLA's Carbon Emissions Reporting Spreadsheet](#).

The updated guidance continues to require a 35% reduction in on-site carbon emissions, with Be Lean targets of 10% for residential and 15% for non-residential developments. It also introduces reporting for Energy Use Intensity (EUI) and space heating demand, enabling easier comparisons between predicted energy use and occupant bills.

6.5. Delivering Net Zero Report Evidence Base

In 2023, Haringey published the [Delivering Net Zero study](#) as an update to the 2020 [Towards Net Zero Carbon](#) study examining on-site carbon emissions reductions and offsetting. This evidence will form part of the [New Local Plan](#). The latest study, led by Haringey with 17 other boroughs, evaluates the impact of Building Regulations Part L 2021 and GLA guidance, and is conducted by Etude Consulting Ltd and four other consultancies.

The recommendation is for planning authorities to adopt absolute energy targets, utilising energy use intensity and space heating demand. The study involved extensive energy and cost modelling for various building types and scenarios. Results show that the proposed targets are easier for users, and technically achievable with minimal impact on capital cost.

6.6. London Councils Low Carbon Development Toolkit

Low Carbon Development is one of the themes of London Council's collaborative climate programme. The programme aims to swiftly advance towards a low-carbon future. Led by Hackney and Haringey, the programme supports boroughs in achieving low-carbon outcomes through policy, research, guidance, and learning. [The Low Carbon Development toolkit](#), a collaborative effort with experts, provides 13 documents covering various low carbon topics for planning officers and is continually evolving.

6.7. Londoners' attitude to climate change

In October, London Councils published its [fourth year of polling Londoners on climate change and its impacts](#), surveying over 1,010 London residents above the age of 16. Headline findings include:

- 90% of Londoners say they are motivated to tackle climate change.
- 84% of Londoners are concerned about climate change, with concern high across all age groups.
- 68% of Londoners say their level of concern has increased in the last 12 months, these are significant increases from 2021.
- 65% of Londoners say that climate change affects their day-to-day decision making but 73% of Londoners think the cost-of-living crisis has impeded their ability to take action on climate change.
- 33% of Londoners have taken action to insulate their homes, and 25% have switched to a renewable tariff. Cost is cited as the main barrier to low carbon options.

This report demonstrates that there is a growing urgency to reduce our emissions in London, and that people support carbon reduction measures.

6.8. Consumption-based emissions

London Councils, the Greater London Authority (GLA), and ReLondon have collaboratively commissioned the [consumption-based emissions account for London](#), with the latest release covering the period from 2001 to 2020. The report highlights that Haringey and London have experienced annual reductions in consumption-based emissions, with a total reduction of 32% from 2001 to 2020, aligning with the trend in the UK. Key findings include:

- The key areas of London's household consumption-based emissions remain transport, housing (e.g. emissions embedded in buildings' materials) and food (at home and outside the home).
- Borough emissions profiles are largely similar, although the difference between the lowest and the highest is significant: Newham's footprint per capita is 6.31 tonnes CO₂e, around two-thirds that of City of London's footprint of 9.64 tCO₂e per capita. Haringey's footprint is 7.8 tCO₂e per capita.
- The 2008 financial crisis was the main cause of the reductions, and Covid-19 starting to influence the dataset.
- Required emission reductions are mostly structural: decarbonising housing and transport, needing redistribution infrastructure and development of repair, renting, and sharing services. This needs to occur along with lifestyle changes which vary widely across income and living styles.

Overall, a combination of systemic and behavioural change is needed to achieve low carbon lifestyles. Behavioural change is critical to this; the [Climate Change Committee](#) found that one

third of the emissions reductions needed by 2035 require decisions by individuals to adopt a low-carbon lifestyle.

There are a wide range of factors that influence lifestyle patterns, including wealth and income, physical infrastructure or environment, cultural and social norms, and policy frameworks². People should take actions that lead to spillover (i.e. adopting one low-carbon behaviour that leads to another low-carbon behaviour, e.g. adopting recycling and then reducing energy usage) and not rebound effects (i.e. using savings from lower energy usage to take a foreign holiday, resulting in higher overall emissions).

Considerable awareness needs to be raised around the relationship between emissions and lifestyles, and clarity on what changes people need to take to live low-carbon lives. The previous section shows that Londoners are deeply concerned about climate change and are willing to make changes to the way that they live, but there is a disconnect between public perceptions of what is needed to reduce emissions and what the most effective actions are.

² More information in this C40 report: https://www.c40.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/2270_C40_CBE_MainReport_250719.original.pdf More information in this C40 report: https://www.c40.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/2270_C40_CBE_MainReport_250719.original.pdf

7. Haringey's carbon reduction performance

7.1. Summary

This is the third report on our emissions goals using the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) territorial-based emission datasets. The key takeaways on our progress in reducing carbon emissions are:

- 17% reduction in carbon emissions from 2015 to 2021.
- Emissions increased by 1.18% in 2021 from 2020 levels, which is lower compared to the national average.
- In 2021, Haringey's emissions per capita (2.29 tCO₂) remain well below the London average (3.22 tCO₂) and average of our neighbouring boroughs (2.66 tCO₂).

We are currently behind our target to achieve a total carbon reduction of 40% by 2021 from the 2015 baseline to meet the borough's 2041 net zero carbon target.

This section delves into a comprehensive analysis of Haringey's carbon emissions, covering various aspects such as emission trends from 2015 to 2021, per capita emissions, sector-wide performance, comparison to neighbouring boroughs, the regional and national averages, and an examination of factors influencing differences between boroughs.

7.2. Haringey's Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Borough's activities directly or indirectly emit various greenhouse gasses, particularly, carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide, and methane. These are measured in 'CO₂ equivalent' (CO₂e). CO₂ is the most significant greenhouse gas measured locally.

7.2.1. Haringey's Territorial-based emissions

Standard territorial accounting of greenhouse gas emissions measures the direct emissions produced within the boundary. The London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) annually estimates these emissions for London. In Haringey, most emissions stem from heating, powering buildings and transportation. [LEGGI dataset](#) serves as primary sources for measuring the borough's progress toward net zero targets. However, these estimates are produced with a two-year delay. The total emissions for Haringey are 602 ktCO₂e and per capita emission is 2.29 tCO₂e. Further detail on the dataset is included in the Glossary.

7.2.2. Haringey's Consumption-based emissions

Consumption-based emissions refer to the total greenhouse gas emissions associated with the consumption of goods and services by individuals, businesses, and governments within a

particular country or region. London Councils, the GLA and ReLondon jointly commissioned the [consumption-based emissions account for London](#), which provides regional and borough-level profiles. The most recent release covers the period 2001 – 2020. These consumption-based emissions consider emissions embodied in goods and services imported into London and consumed locally. However, this dataset is not part of the Net Zero Carbon Borough target for 2041.

As the Net Zero Carbon Borough target is based on LEGGI data of territorial emissions, these are unaffected by consumption-based emissions.

The total consumption-based emissions for Haringey are 2,078 ktCO₂e and per capita is 7.80 tCO₂e. A 32% reduction has been achieved in Haringey since 2001. Further detail on this dataset is included in the Glossary.

7.3. Haringey Climate Change Action Plan target

7.3.1. Emissions trend 2015-2021

Haringey's emissions have continued to decline with an overall 17% reduction in 2021 from 2015 levels. This reduction is mostly driven by decarbonisation of electricity. However, in 2021 the emission reduction was stagnant showing a slight upward trend with a 1.18% increase in emissions from 2020 level, from 595 ktCO₂ to 602 ktCO₂.

This increase has been put down to the 'rebound effect' post-Covid as the lockdown situation started to ease. Further rebound is to be expected in 2022 as the COVID situation had completely eased. This may be part offset by energy efficiency measures, retrofitting, changing living and working patterns, use of electric vehicle and an increase in active travel.

Figure 2 below demonstrates the trend in emissions from 2015-2021 for Haringey in comparison to London, neighbouring boroughs and the HCCAP target. Haringey's emissions are consistently below the mean in neighbouring boroughs, but higher than the 2041 target trajectory. The red dashed line shows the performance required in 2021-2022 to return to our target trajectory.

Currently, the borough is not achieving the rate of reduction needed to achieve our goal of being a net zero carbon borough by 2041. An overall 40% reduction in emissions is required while only 17% is achieved from 2015-2021. On top of that, the rate of reduction has been slowing down and now with the increase in emissions due to the rebound effect, it is difficult to achieve our goal.

One of the challenges of delivering carbon reduction are the financial difficulties that Local Authorities are facing. High interest rates, insufficient and lack of consistent government

funding, and reduced revenue are constraining financial decision making and the balancing of the books. It also means we cannot plan for the long term, making larger projects (such as solar PV) are more challenging to model.

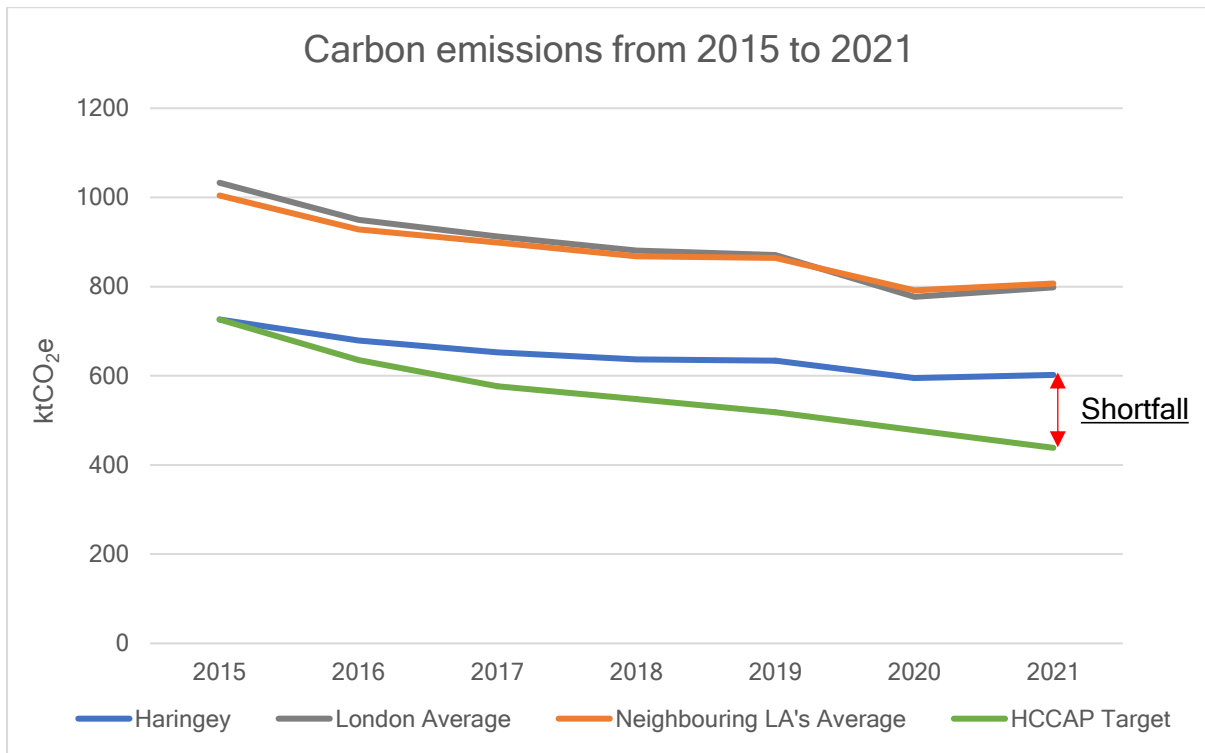


Figure 2: Graph showing the 2005 to 2021 end-user CO₂ emissions trend in Haringey (blue), neighbouring boroughs' mean (orange), and London mean (grey), and our HCCAP target (green). (Source: LEGGI data, 2015-2020; ARUP Analysis for the HCCAP).

7.3.2. Comparison of Haringey's emissions

In comparison, the slight increase of 1.18% in emissions in Haringey is lower than the 1.9% increase in average emission of our neighbouring boroughs in 2021. This is also lower than the 2.7% increase in London and 5% increase nationally. After Barnet with a 0.8% increase, Haringey has shown the second lowest rebound in London.

Haringey's emissions per capita in 2021 is 2.29 ktCO₂. As shown in Figure 3 below, Haringey produces less CO₂ per capita than most of our neighbouring boroughs and significantly less than the London average of 3.22 tCO₂ per capita. Of our neighbours, only Hackney and Waltham Forest had lower per capita emissions in 2021.

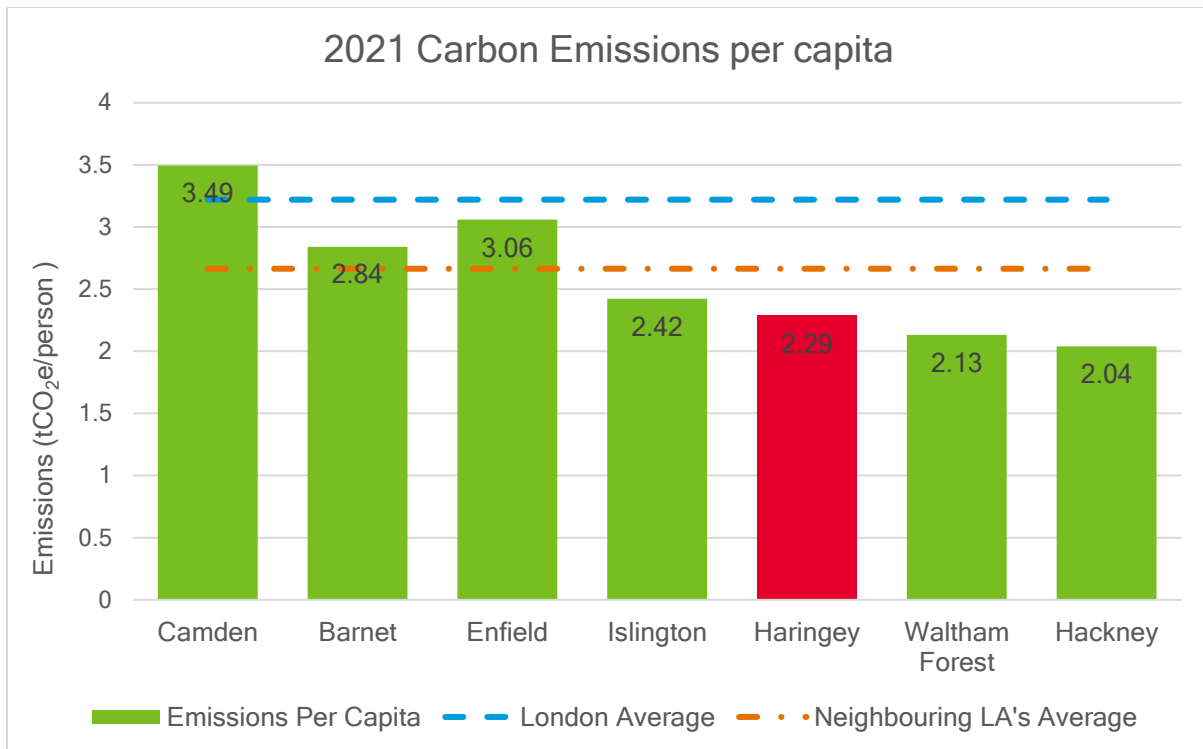


Figure 3: Graph showing the 2021 end-user CO₂ emissions per capita for Haringey compared to neighbouring boroughs and London (Sources: LEGGI data, 2020; GLA Population Projections).

7.3.3. Performance by sector

In 2021, Haringey's domestic emissions accounted for more than half of the borough's emissions, and approximately a quarter coming each from industrial and commercial sources (26%), a fifth from transport (20%) and the remainder (1%) from non-road mobile machinery (NRMM), as shown below in Figure 4. This proportional makeup of emissions is consistent with those from previous reports.

The emissions coming from gas and electricity usage represent 99.5% in the domestic and 98.6% in the industrial and commercial sectors. Overall, 77% of all emissions in 2021 come from non-transport gas and electricity usage. There is continued need to reduce energy consumption, move away from fossil fuels for heating and focus on renewable energy. This reduction can partly be achieved or influenced by the council, through ownership of council housing stock and commercial property assets that are let to private businesses. The remaining emissions will need to be reduced by retrofitting private properties and through behaviour change of its occupants.

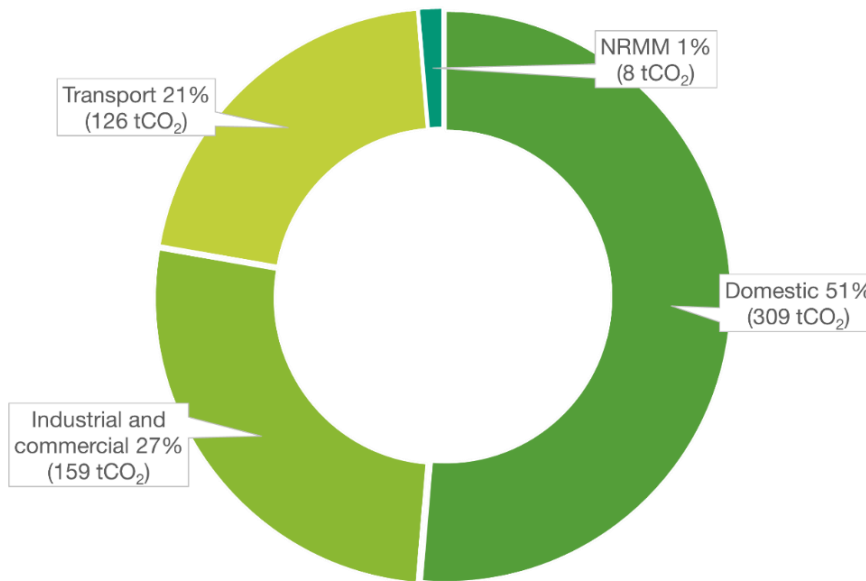


Figure 4: Pie chart showing the breakdown of Haringey's 2021 CO₂ emissions by sector. 51% of emissions came from the domestic sector, 27% from industry and commercial sector, 21% from the transport sector, and 1% from Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM). (Source: LEGGI data, 2021).

A total of 87% of transport emissions came from fossil-fuel based road transport, indicating that greater efforts are needed to encourage our residents, workers, and visitors to take active travel options where possible and utilise public mass transport and electric vehicles where active travel remains impractical. The council has the ability to influence behaviour change through the council's highways assets to moving away from private vehicles to active and public transport methods through physical measures and governing policies. Other roads are managed by TfL, and both TfL and Network Rail manage the way the and the railway, overground and bus networks operate and what fuels these run on.

Emissions associated with non-road mobile machinery, largely used on construction sites or highways improvement works, can be influenced through the planning system through construction management plans and monitored by their maximum air pollution emissions.

7.3.4. Factors influencing differences between boroughs

Many factors influence the LEGGI emissions data, including housing stock quality, level of industrial activity, and access to public and active transport options. A strong correlation exists between economic wealth and carbon emissions; influencing people's ability to heat or cool buildings (domestic and non-domestic emissions), and the number, type of private vehicles and frequency of use (transport emissions). As Haringey becomes economically richer (through energy efficiency measures), it is important that people's spending power is not

reallocated to more carbon-intensive activities (such as buying a second car). Furthermore, some of the borough’s travel schemes and programmes may take longer to reflect in transport emissions data, as people take time to switch to lesser polluting forms of travel.

7.4. Haringey’s consumption-based emissions

The total consumption-based emissions for Haringey are 2,078 ktCO₂e and per capita is 7.80 tCO₂e. A 32% reduction has been achieved in Haringey since 2001. Further detail on the dataset is included in the Glossary.

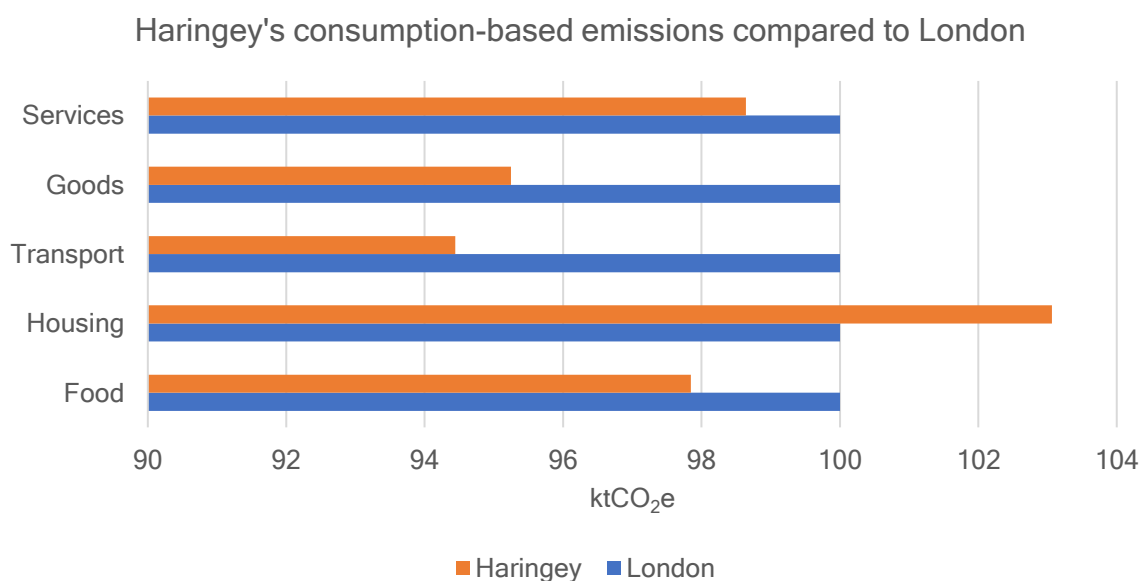


Figure 5: A chart comparing Haringey’s consumption-based emissions to London’s, by sector (services, goods, transport, housing, food) (Source: University of Leeds)

8. Council emissions

Haringey Council is the borough's largest employer, with multiple buildings, a large fleet, and a range of services being provided. As such, it remains a significant source of non-domestic emissions. We recognise that we have a responsibility to take positive action and provide strong leadership on averting the dangerous effects of climate change.

For this reason, Haringey has committed to being a net zero-carbon council by 2027. This covers core council operational buildings and transport-related activities undertaken by the council in the delivery of essential services. Other buildings (such as leisure centres, libraries, and schools) will be net zero carbon as soon as it is possible.

In this section, we delve into Haringey Council's efforts to reduce its carbon footprint.

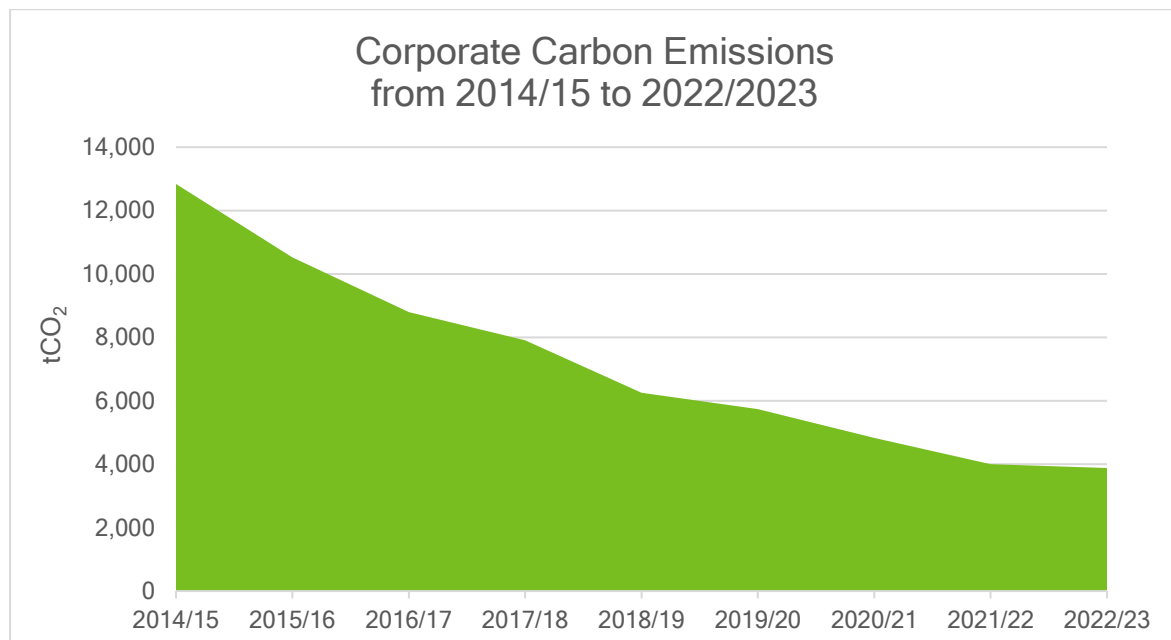


Figure 6: Corporate carbon emissions from 2014/15 to 2022/2023 (Source: Haringey Council)

8.1. Corporate emissions data

Haringey Council has continued to successfully decrease its total corporate footprint, seeing a reduction of 114 tCO₂ between 2021/22 and 2022/23³. This is a 3% reduction from the previous financial year. From a baseline level of 12,840 tCO₂ in 2014/15 there has been a 70% reduction in annual emissions, with total emissions for 2022/23 being 3,885 tCO₂. The 70% reduction has come from reducing energy demand, reducing street lighting and fleet

³ Council data is reported by financial year April to March, compared to borough emission data which is reported on by calendar year.

emissions in parks activities. A work-from-home policy is still in place whereby staff members are supported to work remotely for part of their working week.

8.1.1. Street lighting

The council continues to upgrade its streetlights to LEDs and in 2023, 593 further lighting, signs and bollard units were upgraded to more energy-efficient LEDs, including 60 in highways, 138 in housing, 120 in parks. The present status on the LED conversion is 99% complete in highways, 55% complete in housing and 10% complete in parks.

The energy consumption has decreased by 6.4% from 2021/22 to 2022/23, from 4,643,949 kWh to 4,347,937 kWh. This is equivalent to a 14.6% reduction in carbon emissions over this period. The carbon factor changes annually, depending on the national grid’s profile of generated energy and the location and carbon intensity of energy imported.

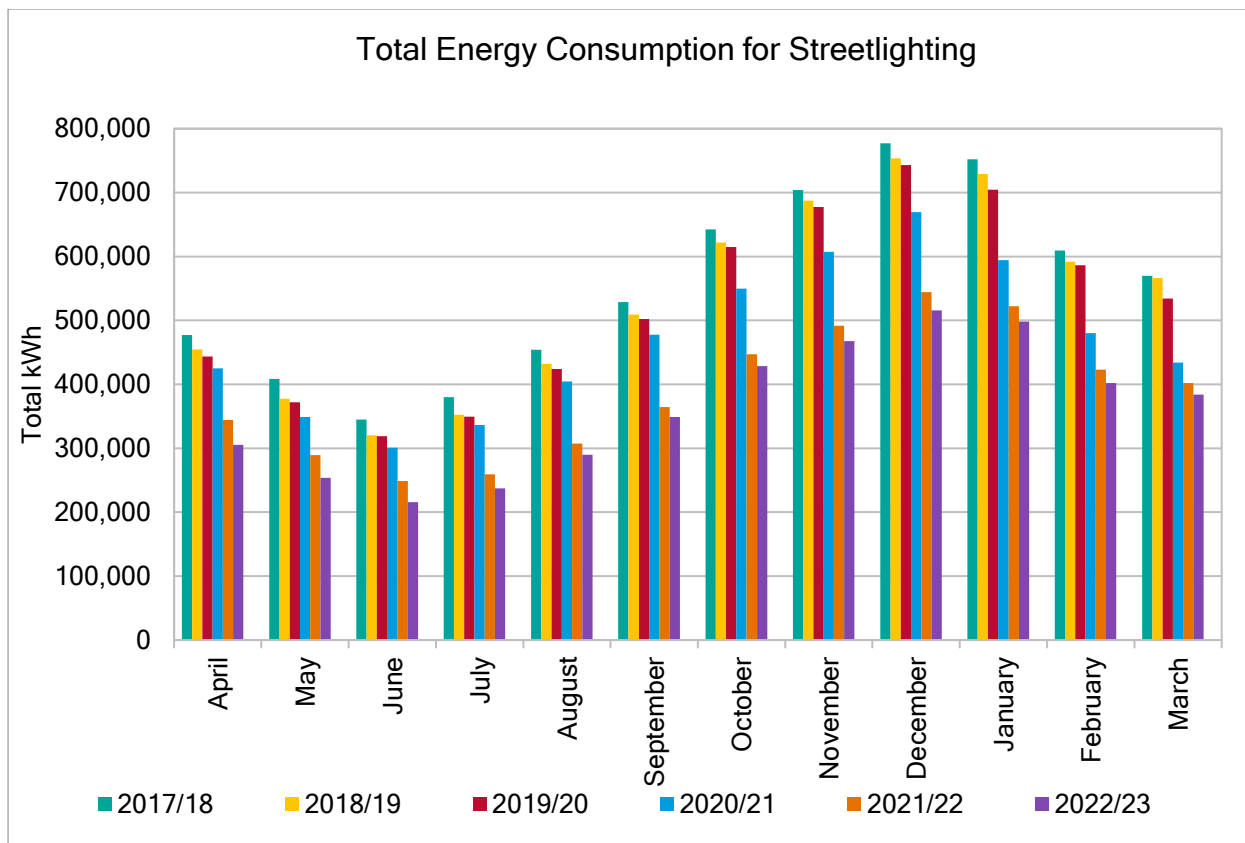


Figure 7: Reduction in streetlighting energy consumption from 2017/18 to 2022/23.

A central management system is now also in place, which allows for the control and dimming of street lighting remotely. It can reduce lighting energy consumption without negatively affecting personal safety, security, or the aesthetic purposes of street lighting. Further plans are to implement adaptive lighting.

8.1.2. Corporate energy contract

Haringey is a member of '[Renewable Power for London](#)' – a group of London boroughs led by the London Borough of Islington whose aim is to secure 100% renewable energy for London's public sector. Options being explored include extending beyond purchasing REGO (Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin)-backed electricity through, for example, a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The council is now exploring the possible development of a PPA with our neighbouring authorities. This PPA aims to supply the council and any community buildings on the council's energy contracts, with renewable energy at a cost that can be controlled and managed locally.

8.1.3. Automatic meter upgrades

The council's electricity supplier, Npower, is in the process of upgrading all council non-half-hourly electricity meters with automatic meters (AMR). With 796 meters installed, around 62% of the council's portfolio has now been upgraded to AMR meters, including corporate buildings, housing, and schools. The automatic readings ensure accurate billing, will better enable the council to identify suitable energy efficiency improvements and will allow easier measurement and verification of any installed energy efficiency measures.

8.2. Renewable energy

Haringey Council manages 38 photovoltaic (PV) solar systems operating in the council's building portfolio, mounted on the roofs of schools, housing and corporate buildings. In 2022/23 these arrays generated over 333,188 kWh of electricity, which includes 3,047 kWh generated specifically for the council's core office building. This PV portfolio has saved a total of 69.5 tCO₂ of emissions, and has saved our schools, housing, and corporate properties over £76,000 on electricity bills.

The council is scheduling repairs on the PV systems that have been identified as not working fully to ensure these generate optimally. The procurement of a management and maintenance contract is also being prepared to ensure the PV systems are being managed to optimise energy generation.

The council is also currently collaborating with community energy groups that are looking at increasing the number of solar PV installations, particularly at schools, to reduce their energy bills.

8.3. Council vehicle fleet

As of 2023, there are over 250 vehicles in the council fleet with 13 zero-emitting vehicles in total. This is spread across multiple service areas including Parks, Housing, and Highways

Services and has recently increased due to the in-sourcing of the council's Housing Services' fleet previously called Homes for Haringey fleet. The largest outsourced fleet is with Veolia. Currently, the council is undertaking a fleet review that will deliver lower carbon vehicles across council services.

The Council also has e-bikes, as well as e-cargo bikes, which are available for staff use. All vehicles in council ownership are currently compliant with the requirements of the ULEZ although we recognise that being ULEZ compliant still allows for petrol and diesel vehicles. We will increase the number of EVs where applicable and economically viable.

The council also has fleets through its partner contracts, such as waste services (Veolia). Our partners can also utilise the fleet review and trials. We can further influence uptake of EVs where applicable, through criteria in procurement contracts to favour cleaner vehicles.

The Marsh Lane depot has capability for electrified vehicles to be charged in the future.

8.3.1. Veolia waste fleet

Haringey Council currently outsources waste fleet to Veolia. This fleet is made up of 102 vehicles, of which three are electric, ten are diesel hybrids, and the remaining 88 are diesel. All the vehicles achieve a Euro Standard 6 emissions rating.

8.3.2. Electrification of park fleet vehicles and equipment

A small electric utility vehicle was also purchased in 2023 to transport equipment within the borough. The Addax utility vehicle is now successfully in use.

Following the demonstrations from companies in 2022 to replace petrol-driven horticultural equipment, the council has successfully purchased 48 battery-powered handheld devices. This includes 16 pedestrian mowers, 7 hedge trimmers, 13 brush cutters and 12 hand blowers. The aim is for these to be charged directly by solar panel systems.

8.4. Highways resurfacing emissions

The council is the highways authority responsible for managing and maintaining the highway assets that fall within its 355 km highway network. This requires the council to ensure that those assets are safe, fit for purpose and able to fulfil their function in an efficient and sustainable manner. The Highways and Street Lighting Investment Plan 2023/24 was approved in April 2023. This report proposed the investment of £4.7 million into road resurfacing, which includes using warm mix asphalt, recycled asphalt product and diverting waste from landfill. This should result in reducing CO₂ emissions by 12%, with savings of 76.79 tCO₂. The contract in 2023 generated 15,083 tonnes of waste, out of which 13,091

tonnes of Bituminous waste is returned to be recycled into recycled asphalt product content, contributing to a circular economy.

8.5. Climate Audit findings

Between September and December 2022, the HCCAP was subject to an internal audit (contracted to an external auditing company, Mazars). They looked at Governance and Accountability, Resource Allocation, Progress Monitoring, and Reporting Post Implementation. There was also a review alongside other authorities undertaking climate change work that Mazars had worked with.

Overall, the HCCAP and its management was rated as “amber.” There were positives on the council’s working, including that the workstreams and projects were evidence based and would be able to deliver meaningful carbon reduction. There was clear political and organisational mandate and justification to deliver this core priority. However, there were six areas for further improvement, including HCCAP monitoring, ownership of actions, action target dates, capacity to deliver actions, oversight of the HCCAP and funding for the HCCAP. Work is ongoing to respond to the audit and address these findings.

8.6. Corporate Peer Challenge findings

8.6.1. Corporate Peer Challenge

Haringey Council hosted a Peer Challenge team from the Local Government Association (LGA) in May 2023. The LGA Corporate Peer Challenge report commends Haringey Council's notable dedication to addressing the climate change agenda. The peer team recognises the council's commitment to sustainability in services, emphasising the need for aligning climate change goals with financial planning. The report specifically highlights the significance of the Decentralised Energy Network project, urging careful governance and financial considerations. Integration of climate change objectives into the financial planning process is recommended to allocate resources effectively and ensure the council's ambitious objectives are met.

8.6.2. Planning Service Peer Challenge

The council also hosted an external Planning Service Peer Challenge in October that was facilitated by the LGA Planning Advisory Service (PAS). It scrutinised the Local Planning Authority functions encompassing planning policy, applications, and enforcement. The peer team was presented with high-level information regarding the HCCAP, the Annual Carbon Report, the Community Carbon Fund, Carbon Literacy Training and other strategies and

initiatives. While a dedicated session on Climate, Sustainability and Transport was held, the peer team did not make any recommendations on climate in relation to planning.

8.7. Governance of climate change

8.7.1. Carbon in all decision making

In March 2023, an amendment to the council's constitution was adopted to require carbon and climate change impacts to be considered and impacts reduced as part of the decision-making process. All Full Council or Cabinet decision reports must now include a dedicated section on carbon emissions. Report writers follow a guidance document outlining areas for reducing emissions and adapting to climate change.

Additionally, a dedicated online tool has been developed with One Planet. This offers an intuitive process to embed climate mitigation and adaptation into projects, setting out comparable questions, best practice guides, and access to previous statements for enhanced support in addressing carbon concerns.

8.7.2. Climate Action Unit

Haringey has set up the Climate Action Unit (CAU), to provide leadership, direction, and impetus for climate action across the borough. This will be governed through two groups:

- The Project Assurance Group – a small group of Directors and Cabinet Members providing overarching governance on climate-related activity in the council;
- The Haringey Climate partnership – an inclusive public group, with sub-groups allowing for co-production and delivery of key climate-related projects.

Serving as a central platform, it brings together the council, residents, businesses, and partners to explore practical climate action. Aligned with the Haringey Deal, the CAU will lead community outreach and co-produce a review of the borough's Climate Change Action Plan. The Haringey Climate partnership is in development to launch early in 2024.

8.8. Digital emissions

Digital emissions are often a hidden aspect of a person or business footprint. Whilst the council's digital emissions are largely not included in the scope of the council's emissions that we report on, it is still an important factor. As a council, we have influence over our digital footprint at the corporate level and as staff members through:

- The procurement of web platforms by assessing their energy use and whether they generate renewable energy, including decisions over third party platforms;

- The design of our web content by reducing the weight per page through carefully selected images, videos, and other design decisions;
- Filing systems, reducing the number of files stored and number of duplicates;
- Emails by sending less emails, sharing links to larger attachments, and removing deleted emails.

The web team have reduced the overall carbon footprint of our website by streamlining content, introducing 'lighter' pages that aim to efficiently provide information relating to essential services.

8.9. Council Pension Funds

Haringey Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) which is a statutory scheme for local authority employees. Haringey Council is the administering authority for the LGPS in the London Borough of Haringey, and as such has a statutory responsibility for the investment of the fund's assets.

Haringey Pension Fund manages approximately £1.69 billion in assets, as of 30 September 2023. The primary investment objective for the pension fund is to achieve a financial return on investments to meet its pension obligations to its members. However, the council recognises that climate change and investment in fossil fuels represent both a significant threat to the planet and a long-term financial risk to the pension fund.

As such, a proportion of investments has been allocated across three indices aimed at reducing exposure to companies with the highest carbon footprints and towards firms associated with transition to a low-carbon economy. In total, around £865 million (approximately half) of the pension fund is invested across the low-carbon equity tracker funds. These funds are designed to invest in companies with relatively lower carbon footprint when compared to the main equity index funds. A further 5% of the fund has been committed to investments in renewable energy infrastructure, of which about 25% has already been invested in projects such as solar farms, wind farms and battery storage.

It's worth noting that there currently is no clear consensus on carbon accounting/reporting; the [Government consulted on this in 2022](#), and no legislation has been approved yet to determine how climate reporting should be conducted.

8.10. Staff and teacher parking

In 2023, Haringey issued 313 teacher parking permits and 178 essential service staff parking permits. Additionally, 387 'scratch card' parking vouchers were issued to staff in 2023, which is a 29% decrease from 2022 levels. These are single-use daily parking permits which are

valid for one entire day. The reduction in the issuance of 'scratch card' parking vouchers in 2023 reflects a positive climate impact by encouraging alternative transportation thereby reducing carbon emissions associated with single-occupancy vehicle use.

8.11. Waste

Haringey Council is part of the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) alongside six other north London councils. Recyclables collected from households in Haringey are sorted at a recycling facility in Edmonton, Enfield, and then sent to be reprocessed and recycled into something new⁴.

The household waste updates for 2022/23 according to the [NLWA Annual Report](#) are:

- Recycling; almost 17,550 tonnes of mixed dry recycling was collected, of which 14,060 tonnes was separated for recycling. The recycling rate in Haringey has gone down, it was 27.4% in 2022/23, compared to 30.4% in 2021/22. The overall contamination rate was 17%, compared with the lower rate of 15.2% in 2021/22.
- Food and garden waste; 5,970 tonnes of waste were composted.
- Residual; The waste per household increased by 1.4% from 518.6 kg in 2021/22 to 526 kg per household in 2022/23. Of the residual waste processed at the energy recovery facility, 5% of North London waste was found to be unsuitable for energy generation and had to be sent to landfill.

Haringey is working on [Destination 50%](#), an ambition to achieve 50% recycling rates and be London's number one borough for recycling. A series of engagement events was held to improve our understanding of the waste removal and street cleansing needs of our residents and businesses. The engagement process will enable residents, businesses, and public/voluntary organisations to co-design what the future waste and street cleansing services will look like. The results of the engagement work are being used to develop a new waste strategy in 2024. The engagement work is part of a waste service review which is developing a "blueprint" for waste and cleansing services ahead of the existing integrated waste contract expiring in 2027.

Haringey published its [Reduction and Recycling Plan](#) (RRPs) setting out key actions for cutting waste and boosting recycling for the period 2023-2025. The RRP's are used to drive and promote local activity that will also play an important role helping to achieve the Mayor's

⁴ Full details for the destinations of recycled items can be found on the [NLWA website](#).

London-wide target to cut food waste by 50% per person and achieve 65% municipal waste recycling by 2030. The objectives of Haringey RRP are as follows:

- Achieve a 50% recycling rate by 2030;
- Reduce fly-tipping and the deposit of waste on the streets;
- Grow the number of garden waste service users;
- Educate residents and businesses to reduce their waste and dispose of it properly;
- Halt contamination through effective policies and procedures, and establish a workable contamination policy which balances engagement and enforcement;
- Encourage more food waste recycling from all properties;
- Improve the management of waste from HMOs;
- Embed circular economy principles into council and partners'/suppliers' operations.

8.12. Staff engagement on climate change

The council launched its rollout of a Carbon Literacy training programme for staff members and councillors, after a successful trial in 2022. Providing staff members and councillors with the scientific knowledge, understanding of local impacts and tools. This has proven to be an important factor in empowering services to work together to take action and implement the HCCAP.

Cabinet Members took part in a half-day Climate Action Training session, which will be followed by training for ward members in 2024.

Two types of training sessions have been developed for staff members: the abridged half-day sessions, and full-day sessions, accredited by the Carbon Literacy Project. Participants who undertake the latter are certified as Carbon Literate upon completing the training and a commitment to deliver a carbon reduction pledge within their workplan.

In 2023, the council has delivered three half-day and two accredited full-day training sessions to wider council officers. In total, 102 officers have been trained, with further training to be rolled out in 2024. In addition, seven members of staff are certified as Carbon Literacy facilitators to deliver training in house.



Figure 8: Haringey Council staff members participating in Climate Literacy training session in November 2023.

Pledges should be relevant to the participant's role in the organisation. Staff who submitted pledges will be brought together in 2024 to reflect on their progress. Some examples of pledges have been included below:

- Challenging colleagues to provide more evidence of carbon reduction and cost savings in conversations or reports;
- Start a community growing patch;
- Initiate food recycling in Haringey's offices;
- Reducing petrol consumption through promoting development of an app to enable more efficient routing of vehicles across the Council's activities;
- Requiring operators and building contractors to submit sustainable operating and construction models;
- Identification of carbon neutral fleet options for integrated waste management activities;
- Delivering climate training to their team.

9. Housing emissions

In 2021, the borough's homes emitted 309 ktCO₂ making up 51% of the total carbon emissions, through electricity demand and heating requirements. This is the biggest sector we need to target if we are to deliver our borough target. According to the LEGGI data, domestic emissions in Haringey decreased by 3% from 318 to 309 ktCO₂ between 2020 and 2021, with a total 15.6% reduction between 2015 and 2021.

The council owns approximately 14% of the borough's housing stock, which is currently managed by the council's Housing Services. These homes amount to approximately 7-8% of the borough's total emissions. As new homes are built, it is key we adopt best practice, high standards and minimise emissions.

9.1. Performance of existing housing stock

The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) models the annual energy use of a building, with ratings from 1 to 100+, where 100 represents zero energy costs. Haringey's housing stock has a mean average SAP rating of 63.02.

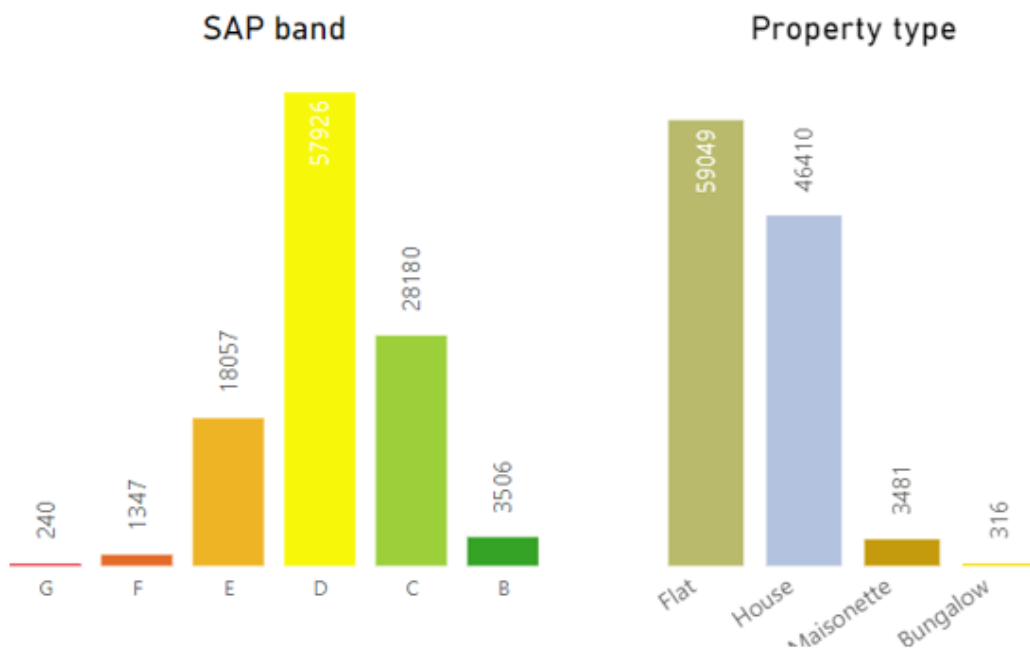


Figure 9: Haringey properties by SAP band. 3.2% of properties are in band B, 25.8% in band C, 53% in band D, 16.5% in band E, 1.2% in band F, and 0.2% in band G. SAP scores are allocated into the following bandings: Band G score 0-20; Band F score 21-38; Band E score 39-54; Band D score 55-68; Band C score 69-80, Band B score 81-91 and Band A with scores above 92.

SAP bandings are set out in the caption of Figure 9 above, the lower the SAP score, the higher the energy costs for the property. Haringey aims to achieve an EPC B on average in all in domestic buildings by 2041 which would require strict measures and faster retrofitting of the old housing stock. Within Haringey's housing stock, flats are the most common property type in the borough, followed by terraced houses.

9.1.1. Council housing stock

The council's housing properties have a mean average SAP score of 70.13, which is above the 63.02 SAP average for all Haringey properties. Approximately 58.8% of Haringey's council housing is in SAP band C, with 4.1% of council properties in bands A or B and 0.1% are in bands F or G. This demonstrates that, while more work is required to bring the rest of Haringey's council housing stock to band B or above, council housing still has significantly lower average energy costs than private domestic properties in the borough.

In January 2023, Cabinet adopted the council's Housing Energy Action Plan (HEAP) which sets out the council's approach for retrofitting its housing stock, with detailed targets and outcomes for the period 2023 to 2028. Following this, a 24 months' consultancy contract for the first tranche of retrofitting council housing stock was awarded in November 2023. This contract covered the 'fabric first' retrofit and 289 street properties would be a part of the first project. More details about HEAP are available below in section 9.3.

9.2. Planning applications

9.2.1. New build performance

Policy SP4 of the [Local Plan Strategic Policies](#), requires all new development to be zero carbon (i.e. a 100% improvement beyond Building Regulations Part L). The London Plan (2021) further confirms this in Policy SI2. There were 36 residential planning applications (minor and major applications, excluding householders) submitted in 2023 with an energy strategy that included a specified percentage in carbon reduction. These showed an average predicted improvement of 72% in site-wide carbon emissions, which is beyond the 35% on-site minimum that the London Plan requires. The 2023 reports use the new Part L 2021 baseline which models a more energy efficient notional building. So, the percentage savings achieved on site with the 2023 applications is 11% higher than 2022, which represents more savings on more efficient buildings.

9.2.2. New build council housing delivery programme

Haringey Council has committed to building 3,000 new council homes by 2031. Work has already been completed, or is underway, on over 2,000 new council homes on 41 sites across

the borough. The housing delivery team has been focused on the delivery of the recent planning permissions granted. As a result of this, no new planning applications were submitted in 2023. Watts Close (section 9.2.3) is the first completed zero-carbon scheme. Other zero-carbon housing schemes, and Passivhaus dwellings at Ashley Road Depot and Cranwood, are now being delivered through the programme. Schemes that are in the pipeline to be submitted as planning applications will need to adhere to the Employer Requirements adopted in 2022, which require schemes to be zero carbon on site and aim to deliver the Passivhaus standard for all new homes where feasible.



Figure 10: Aerial view of development with 16 new apartments accessed of Watts Close and two new houses accessed off Lomond Close. Photograph of the Watts Close signage.

9.2.2.1. Watts Close – First completed zero carbon housing scheme

The 18 new council homes built at Watts Close are part of Haringey Council's ambitious housing delivery programme, which is Haringey's first net zero carbon housing development to complete. This means there is a 100% reduction in regulated carbon emissions from the notional building. The on-site electricity generation will help offset the low energy demand of the new homes.

To achieve these carbon reductions, Watts Close has maximised the on-site carbon reduction in line with the Greater London Authority's Energy Hierarchy. The design of Watts Close has adopted 'fabric first' or passive principles to reduce energy demand. These passive design features include dual or multiple aspects to all homes to increase passive ventilation, efficient building form, considered orientation, balanced the size of windows to consider daylight and solar gains, and built to high levels of insulation and airtightness. The living roofs will help buffer temperatures within the top floor flats, reduce the urban heat island effect, and increase

local biodiversity. Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery (MVHR) will provide fresh and filtered air to improve indoor air quality, and any heat will be recovered before it is taken outside. The air source heat pumps take the heat from the air to boost it to higher temperatures, also using the recovered heat from the MVHR. The solar photovoltaic array of 56.1 kWp will provide an estimated 45,500 kWh/year to the flats and houses, saving around 10 tCO₂/year.

9.2.2.2. Brunel Walk Development

The 45 new zero carbon homes at Brunel Walk are also currently underway as part of Haringey Council's housing delivery programme. Brunel Walk has maximised carbon dioxide emissions on site with a fabric-first approach, low-carbon heating, and a solar photovoltaic system to generate a peak output of 82.5 kWp.



Figure 11: Computer-generated image of the new development at Brunel Walk with 39 apartments and six maisonettes.

9.3. Retrofitting: Housing Energy Action Plan (HEAP)

The Housing Energy Action Plan was approved by the Cabinet in January 2023. Following Cabinet's approval of the Action Plan the following actions are underway:

- Improvement of the council's portfolio energy database with recent stock condition data and updated gas boiler records;
- Training of two in-house retrofit co-ordinators, one retrofit assessor and one retrofit advisor through the retrofit academy;

- Procurement of a Retrofit Co-ordinator and Retrofit Designer for 289 street properties included in the first phase of retrofits, with installations expected to commence in Autumn 2024;
- Design of resident engagement materials for retrofit installations;
- Programming of retrofits alongside planned work schedules;
- Submission of a bid to Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) Wave 2.2.

The comprehensive and holistic plan and subsequent work has put the council in a good place to roll out the retrofit programme at scale.

9.3.1. Green Homes Grant

The Government's Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery (LAD) schemes, launched in August 2020, aims to upgrade the homes of low-income households (a household income of less than £30k per annum) living in properties with EPC ratings of E, F or G (a limited number of D rated homes can also benefit).

Low-income owner-occupiers could qualify for a package of energy efficiency measures amounting up to £10,000 with no contribution required. For low-income renters, the property owner could apply for up to £5,000 and must contribute at least a third of the total cost of upgrading the property. This means property owners could get up to £7,500 worth of measures installed for a maximum contribution of £2,500.

We received 363 applications, of which 133 were eligible, and 73 properties were upgraded through the programme. In total, 100 measures have been delivered in Haringey by the Warmer Homes Scheme since 2021. The measures include boiler replacement, double glazing, loft insulation, solar PV, underfloor insulation, etc. These measures were delivered through £400,570.69 in LAD funding, £10,750.00 in Home Upgrade Grant (HUG) funding, and £151,667.32 in core funding at a total cost of £562,988.01. Of these measures, 61 were delivered under LAD, 1 under HUG, and 38 through GLA core funding.

9.3.1. Ecofurb advice service

[Ecofurb](#) aims to take the uncertainty and hassle away from homeowners planning an energy efficiency renovation through an impartial, end-to-end service. Residents can use its [Plan Builder facility](#) free of charge to map out the effect and cost of installing energy efficiency measures. The software tests over 2,000 options against the detail of each home to recommend the best package of measures to meet cost and carbon goals. If users would then like to carry out the works, Ecofurb can help plan the project and link homeowners to trusted installers. Haringey and Ecofurb are working with Innovate UK Fast Followers funding locally, and Ecofurb with the Government's Green Home Finance Accelerator nationally to develop

different approaches to building the supply chain and linking homeowners to finance options. Within Haringey the number of Haringey residents who currently have an Ecofurb plan has increased to 31 from 24.

9.4. Haringey Affordable Energy Strategy

Haringey's [Affordable Energy Strategy 2020-2025](#) aims to reduce the number of households struggling to afford to adequately power their homes and improve the health and wellbeing of residents. It aims to do this through directly improving the energy efficiency of housing and by creating a referral network around fuel poverty. Working with multiple council services and community groups, the network seeks to support those in fuel poverty in a variety of ways. This section outlines the different fuel poverty work that is ongoing.

9.4.1. Seasonal Health Intervention Network (SHINE) London

Haringey's partner Seasonal Health Intervention Network ([SHINE London](#))⁵ provides struggling homeowners, private-renting tenants, and residents with free energy advice. With the cost of living and energy price crisis, demand for this service has increased by 138%. 366 residents were supported, and 103 energy doctor home visits were undertaken with 36 debt cases. In total these visits were calculated to save residents £5,717. Energy doctor visits focus on physical and behavioural changes which can reduce energy usage and costs. The Energy Doctor can review energy bills, check heating controls, contact suppliers and fit energy efficient measures.

9.4.2. Public Voice

[Public Voice](#)⁶ works to build energy resilience among Haringey residents. They support people by understanding energy bills, referring to the Priority Services Register and Warm Home Discount, finding energy grants for home improvements and providing fuel debt advice and support, especially for dealing with cold and damp homes.

In April to December 2023, Public Voice was commissioned by Smart Energy GB and National Energy Action to engage Haringey residents on the topic of the national rollout of smart meters. Targeting those experiencing or at high risk of fuel poverty, the project informed people and raised awareness about smart meters and the benefits for managing bills; as well as informing people of their rights, as well as addressing myths and potential scams.

⁵ Shine can be contacted by telephone (0300 555 0195), email (contact@shine-london.org.uk), or online: shine-london.org.uk.

⁶ Public Voice can be contacted by telephone (020 3196 1900), email (info@publicvoice.london) or online: <https://publicvoice.london/contact-us/>.

Public Voice reached over 2,500 residents, supporting nearly 200 clients with information, signposting or access to useful resources. This was done through drop-ins at foodbanks, attending community activities, and partnerships across Haringey's voluntary and community sector.

9.5. Housing Asset Management Strategy (2023-2028)

Haringey adopted the Housing Asset Management Strategy in 2021. The [Housing Asset Management Strategy 2023-2028](#) a strategic framework within which Haringey will manage, maintain and invest in the Council's housing assets. This updated strategy sets out progress since then and reflects the changed context in which we will be delivering the strategy. This includes the challenging national and local targets relating to energy efficiency and carbon reduction amongst the other significant changes. The overall aim is to deliver capital investment, planned/cyclical maintenance, repairs to empty properties and responsive repairs programmes in a structured and sustainable way. The strategy contains a series of tasks, outputs and outcomes all linked to improvements in performance, delivering value for money and improving customer satisfaction.

In addition, following the Council's referral to the Social Housing Regulator earlier in 2023, a new Housing Improvement Plan has been put in place, and the updated Housing Asset Management Strategy needs to reflect the commitments set out in the Plan for the service.

The key drivers for the updated strategy are:

- ensuring the Council is compliant with the regulatory requirement to bring all council homes to the Decent Homes Standard by the end of 2028;
- delivering energy efficiency and decarbonisation measures to support of the Council's ambition for a net zero borough by 2041, with a target of 2035 to increase the average energy performance certificate (EPC) rating of the stock from a Band C to a Band B;
- meeting all Building Safety and Compliance regulatory requirements to ensure the safety of residents living in council homes.

The strategy also sets out how we plan to improve the energy performance of Haringey's housing stock in alignment to and support of the HCCAP and HEAP.

10. Workplace emissions

While Haringey does not have notable heavy industry in the borough, industrial and commercial activities are nevertheless responsible for 26% of the borough's carbon emissions totalling to 159 ktCO₂, according to the 2021 LEGGI data. Haringey also contains industrial areas which are undergoing some redevelopment and intensification, a trend noted through the number of submitted planning applications for industrial use. This proportion of industrial and commercial emissions is likely higher when considering the emissions from non-commercial workplaces such as schools, healthcare, leisure, and community buildings. Emissions from industry and commerce have fallen by 20.5% between 2015 and 2021 but have increased by 7.4% from 148 to 159 ktCO₂ between 2021 and 2020.

The HCCAP sets out actions to encourage the refurbishment of existing buildings, smarter energy supply choices, the use of low and zero emission transport, behavioural changes within the workforce, and high standard new buildings.

10.1. Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme

The Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) is a collaboration between the Government and Salix Finance, providing grants to the public sector to fund heat decarbonisation and energy efficiency measures. Haringey Council secured £2.45 million in grants and completed refurbishment works on eight schools in the borough: Bruce Grove, Campsbourne, Chestnuts, Highgate & Blanche Neville, Lordship Lane, Seven Sisters, Stroud Green, West Green. These works have improved the insulation of these Victorian buildings, reducing their emissions and energy costs of each site.

Officers have worked with the Mayor of London's Retrofit Accelerator team to identify options to reduce carbon emissions within the schools' estate. The analysis provides two options: an estimated capital investment of circa £26-£32 million which would provide an estimated saving of 4,000 tCO₂ per annum, or a more modest investment of £7.4 to £8.8 million to produce a saving of 800 tCO₂ per annum. This work will inform a proposed bid to a next potential round of PSDS, with higher carbon-saving projects prioritised.

School condition projects will also consider how investment can contribute to achieving net zero. For example, by ensuring that insulation under new roof coverings improves the thermal efficiency. Given the funding pressures faced by local government, decisions on prioritising spend make achieving the changes needed challenging, but external funding will be sought where possible to supplement council borrowing and central government grants.

10.2. Council commercial property assets

An exercise is underway to ensure that the Council has captured the EPC ratings of all property assets in the investment portfolio to be compliant with the minimum energy efficiency (MEES) regulations. By 1st April 2027, all commercial-leased assets must have an EPC rating of C and above. The Strategic Asset Management team have now completed this exercise in obtaining the EPC ratings of all 622 property assets in the commercial portfolio. Recommendations to upgrade these properties have been ranked by impact on carbon reduction and will need to be costed before improvement works can be planned. This work will also help to estimate the carbon savings that can be achieved through these improvement works.

The figure below provides a breakdown of the 622 property assets in each EPC band. There are 349 property assets that are rated D and below, and 116 property assets have been identified without having an EPC. These properties will need to be surveyed to be compliant with MEES regulations.

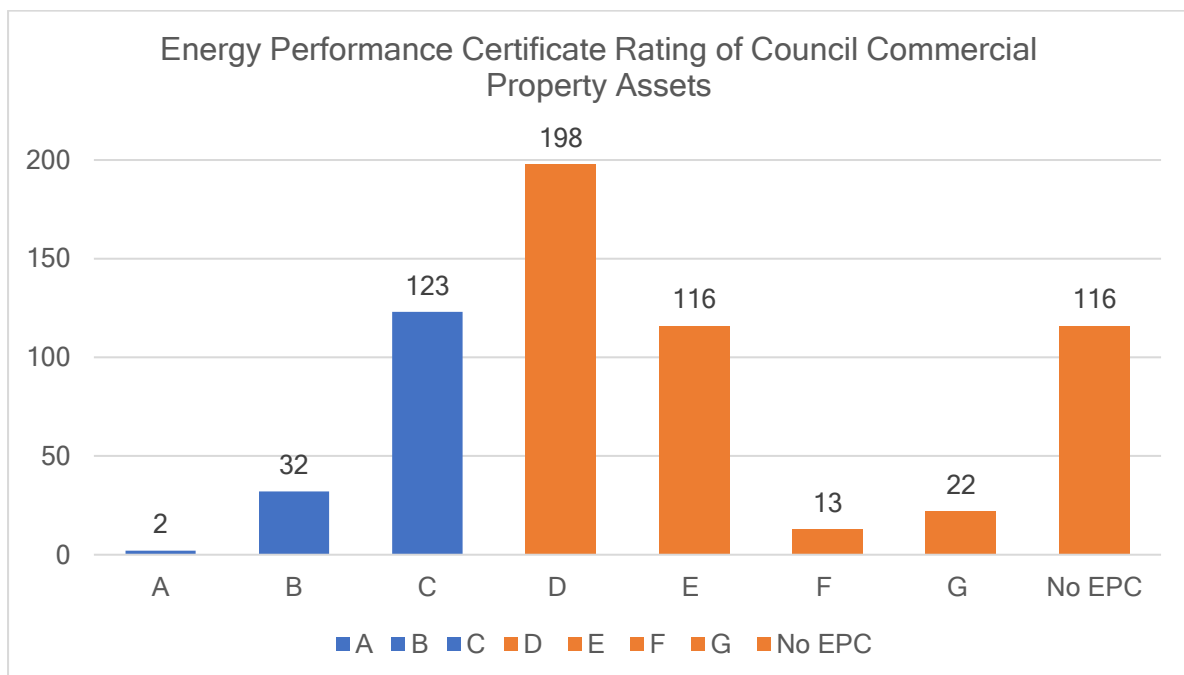


Figure 12: Chart showing the number of council commercial property assets by their Energy Performance Certificate rating, including those without an EPC.

10.3. Business emissions

10.3.1. Innovate UK Funding

Haringey is one of 21 local authorities to have successfully bid for a share of a £6m Fast Followers pot to tackle the non-technical barriers to reaching net zero. In Haringey, the funds

will be used to target the skills gap in the domestic retrofit sector helping to increase the capacity and capability of local Small to Medium Sized Enterprises (SME)s to install measures such as external wall and loft insulation, energy efficient doors and windows, heat pumps and solar panels. Haringey has partnered on the programme with RetrofitWorks Co-op and Parity Projects who will engage and evidence the barriers and opportunities to develop local demand of London-based suppliers, supporting and delivering retrofit over the next two years.

10.3.2. Place Support Partnership

The council has procured the Place Support Partnership to build on work they did with the council at the start of the cost-of-living crisis. They have produced a Call to Action leaflet, an essential guide to reducing business costs, and a Starting Your Sustainability Journey leaflet to set out the support they will be offering, i.e. Business Energy Audits, Net Zero Training, Carbon Reduction Programme and Carbon and Cost Reduction Surgeries. More information is available on the [Sustain Haringey website](#). The programme will run from January 2024 to March 2025.

10.3.3. Tottenham Creative Spaces: Green Grants

[Tottenham Creative Spaces: Green Grants](#) (TCSGG) is a grant opportunity funded by the Mayor of London's Creative Enterprise Zone Sustainability Capital Grant fund and is part of the Made by Tottenham programme. The funding pot of £100,000 will be administered by Haringey Council. Any creative space operator in the area (artist studios, recording studios, creative workspace, arts, and culture venue, etc.) can apply for a grant from £2,000-£20,000 by 26 January 2024 to increase the environmental sustainability of its space.

10.4. Planning applications

London Plan Policy SI2 and Policy SP4 of the Local Plan Strategic Policies require all new development to be zero carbon (i.e., a 100% improvement beyond Part L). There were 15 planning applications with an energy strategy for (part of) a non-residential use, proposing education, leisure, office, industrial, hotel or retail uses. A total 52% saving in on-site carbon emissions was reported (this includes two applications using a Part L 2013 baseline). This is lower than the 68% saving that was reported in 2022. This is in part because the notional baseline for non-residential buildings includes higher specifications, and because the list includes several uses that have high hot water demand (e.g. hotel, warehouse living and student accommodation) which are modelled as non-residential.

11. Transport emissions

Transport is the third largest source of emissions in Haringey with a total of 126 ktCO₂ in emissions, representing 21% of the borough's emissions in 2021 according to LEGGI figures. Furthermore, private transport is associated with poor air quality, noise, road injuries/deaths, and health issues within the borough.

In the HCCAP, the target is to reduce emissions related to road transportation by 50% by 2025 through growing active travel options, public transport, and low-carbon transport infrastructure. So far, transport emissions have fallen by 21.7% between 2015 and 2021 with most of the reduction happening in the year 2020 (a 20.5% reduction). However, there was 4.4% increase in emission from 121 to 126 ktCO₂ between the year 2020 and 2021 due to the rebound effect post-pandemic. This means further rebound is likely to be seen in the coming years and effective action is needed for achieving the carbon reduction to be in line with the HCCAP. In 2023, the council delivered a range of projects designed to make Haringey's streets greener, cleaner, and safer.

11.1.1. Impact of COVID-19 on emissions

There was a significant impact of the lockdowns imposed from March 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic to reduce the spread of the virus. This resulted in a major reduction in transport-based emissions, driven by the reduction in vehicle use, public transport journeys, and shift to mostly local journeys.

The number of public transport journeys dipped initially in January 2021 due to another lockdown, and then has been rising since then. The number of journeys has not yet recovered from pre-pandemic levels. During 2021, many people were still working from home and others preferred to take private vehicles instead of public transport to make their journey.

[The Department for Transport \(DfT\)](#) reported a reduction from 346.9 to 282 million vehicle miles in Haringey from 2019 to 2020. For 2021, an increase of 33.8 million vehicle miles was reported, and similarly for 2022, an increase of 1.8 million vehicle miles of traffic has been noted. These are still below the 346.9 vehicle miles traffic pre-pandemic, but we can expect to see a further increase in transport-based emissions for 2022.

TfL Journeys from 2018 to 2023

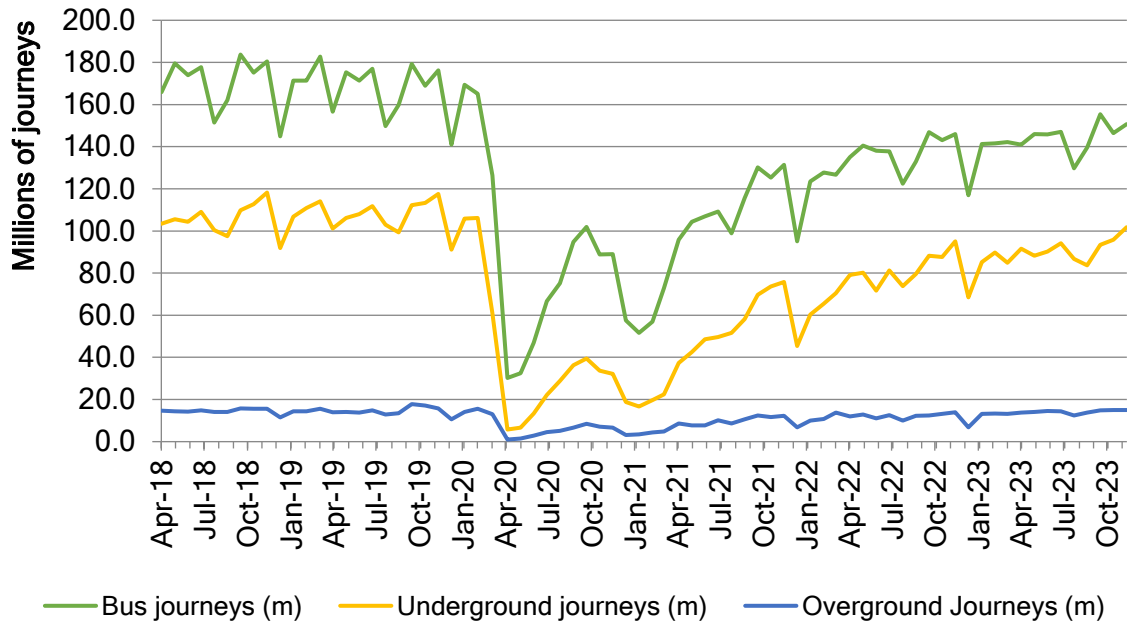


Figure 13: Number of journeys recorded by Transport for London (TfL) on the bus, underground and overground from April 2018 to August 2023 (Source: TfL).

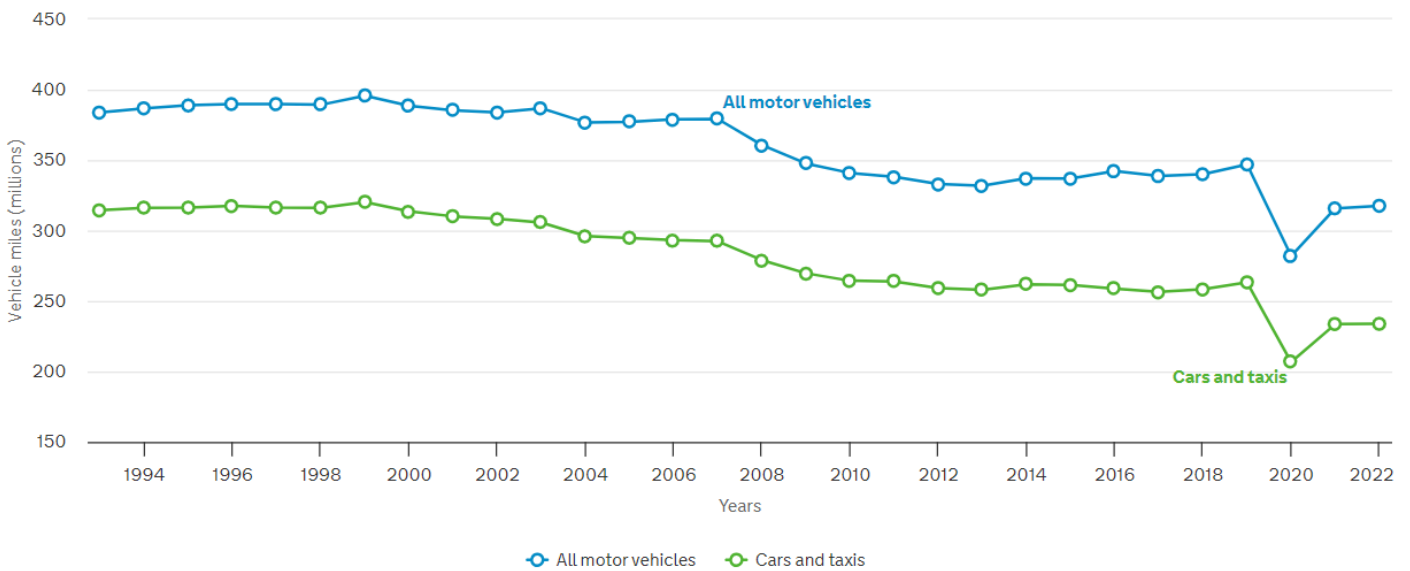


Figure 14: Traffic in Haringey from 1993 to 2022 by vehicle type in vehicle miles (millions) (Source: Department of Transport 2022)

11.2. Walking and Cycling Action Plan

Haringey's [Walking and Cycling Action Plan](#) (WCAP) 2022-2032 aims to help Haringey become a green walking and cycling borough. It was approved by Cabinet in March 2022, in line with our wider transport strategy and commitment to active travel.

The WCAP offers a roadmap for a network of protected strategic cycle lanes across the borough, focusing on borough boundary to borough boundary routes. It also sets out the plan to improve walking with improved wayfinding and public realm improvements. The plan is part of the Haringey Streets for People initiative and will play a key role in achieving a green recovery from the pandemic and creating a net zero carbon borough by 2041.

11.2.1. School Streets

In November 2023, councillors gave the green light to retain the [Streets for People initiative](#) after a successful trial had transformed the start and end of the school day. Evidence presented to Cabinet showed a 75% reduction in traffic during the trial, as well as lower traffic speeds and a 164% increase in cycling within the School Streets.



Figure 15: Photograph of a School Street Project at Trinity Primary Academy School Street along Trinity Road, in Bounds Green.

School Streets encourage more children to travel to and from school on foot, bike, or scooter in a safe, fun, and active way, cutting air pollution and creating a more pleasant environment at the school gates. We have successfully implemented a total of 24 School Street Projects⁷ operating at 28 education establishments.

⁷ School Street Projects may include multiple schools within a project.

11.2.2. Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs)

In December 2021, Cabinet approved an 18-month trial of low traffic neighbourhoods (LTNs) for Bruce Grove West Green, St Ann's and Bounds Green, and a range of complementary measures including new pedestrian crossings, cycle hangars and six trial School Streets.

The LTNs were introduced on a trial basis, using Experimental Traffic Orders (ETOs), the very purpose of which is to allow all stakeholders to see the scheme in operation allowing time to reflect on whether the scheme was working and delivering what it was expected to be before taking a decision on whether to make the changes permanent.

A comprehensive monitoring plan was also put in place to assess the effects of the LTNs. Whilst the trials have not yet reached their conclusion the ongoing monitoring of the LTNs has identified that changes may be necessary. On 11 July 2023 [Cabinet agreed](#) the following physical changes to the two LTNs:

- Bruce Grove West Green LTN, including removing and moving traffic filters, allowing motor vehicle access on certain roads, and introducing a 7.5 tonne weight limit on Downhills Way and Belmont Road.
- St Ann's LTN, to move the traffic filter and removing three parking bays.

The outputs the council is monitoring for each scheme are set out in detail within the [monitoring strategies](#). Some post-implementation data was also published in the [appendices of the July 2023 Cabinet papers](#).

11.2.3. E-bike trials

Following public engagement in early 2023, Haringey's [Cabinet approved](#) the implementation of a two-year dockless e-bike hire trial for the borough in September. The trial has since launched with Lime and Human Forest, to make it easier for people to switch to environmentally friendly transport, cutting congestion and improving public health. As part of the Haringey trial, virtual docking stations have been marked out, giving users a convenient and safe place to park the bikes. As part of the agreement, concessions will be offered to key workers, community groups and people on low income.

E-bikes compared to conventional bicycles can break down the barriers that stop some people from cycling, such as fitness and limited confidence, meaning more people will take up the option of travelling by two wheels. They also provide an affordable and convenient way for residents to replace car journeys with a sustainable travel option.

11.2.4. Walking

Haringey Walks has been set up which is a dedicated hub delivering hundreds of guided walks with a special focus on facilitating more active lifestyles for groups vulnerable to isolation and inactivity, including elderly and people with physical and mental health condition. These walks improve the public health and contribute to sustainable transportation goals by reducing emissions and congestion.

The [Ramblers' Association](#) offers residents training to become Walk Leaders for Wellbeing Walks. These build stamina and confidence for residents to start walking instead of relying on vehicles. These walks often begin with garden walks and build to lead weekly walks in the local community. There are 12 regular, free walks operating all year led by trained volunteers. The Ramblers' Association is aiming to increase the numbers of walks offered; these include walks just for men too. Reports show that participants are stronger and more independent, several report to have become more agile and confident as well as self-sufficient with a lessening reliance on vehicles. This improves their mental health too.

11.2.5. Active travel: Supporting Behaviour Change

Haringey continues to promote active travel both within the council and to the wider borough. 2023 achievements include:

- March - Sustrans Big Walk and Wheel: 11 schools took part, competing to win prizes for modal shift percentage improvements over a 2-week period.
- May - Walk to School Week packs by Living Streets for every primary class in May, covering approx. 20,000 students as part of the national Walk to Work Week. Included a wildlife observation competition, with four schools winning bird/bat boxes and one school winning a wildlife camera too.



Figure 16: Wildlife observations and group picture of Walk to School Week in May

- Cycle rides organised:
 - LTN family cycle rides delivered locally.
 - Weekly rides from Lordship Recreation Ground with Cycle Sisters, focusing on our female Muslim community to encourage cycling in building confidence and skills, in a safe, respectful environment.
- Cycle storage facilities: 206 Bikehangars installed for 1,236 bikes at various locations in the borough.
- Bike maintenance sessions: at three schools during school fairs, servicing 167 bikes; and, at River Park House servicing around 168 bikes for communal and personal use (roughly 6 employee and 8 pool bikes per month).
- Cycle training: Bikeability training by Cycle Confident: delivered to a total of 828 pupils across schools from April to December over 42 sessions.
- Amongst other school initiatives, the council promotes [Walking Zone maps](#) across 101 educational establishments when new School Streets are delivered, through the updated contract with Pindar Creatives mapping system.
- School Super Zone Project: for a nursery and schools in Northumberland Park, with Wheely Tots delivering training and bikes. All schools involved have pledged to reduce reliance on cars and increase cycling, focussing on sustainably building cycling cultures for the children and adults.



Figure 17: Children enjoying holiday cycle training during a Northumberland Park Superzone event.

11.3. Parking permits

Haringey's parking policy reflects our commitment to reduce carbon emissions, with residential permit pricing structure based on vehicle CO₂ emission bands. Paperless virtual permits, a £50 annual surcharge for second and subsequent permits per household and an £80 annual surcharge on diesel vehicles were introduced to parking permits in August 2021. As of the year 2023, the charges remain the same while new charges for the Essential Service Permit scheme are going to be agreed in February 2023.

11.4. Electric vehicle charging

The council manages 231 publicly accessible [EV charging points](#) that have been installed in the borough on the public highways and car parks. These are operated by Source London, BP Pulse and Char.gy. There are 202 standard 7 kW and 22 kW charging points, 24 lamp column points of 5.5 kW, and 5 rapid 43/50 kW points.

In 2023, 64 new standard Source London EV charging points were installed, 32 of which went live in January 2024. A statutory consultation for an additional 40 EV points has been completed, and these are aimed to be installed by April/May 2024, bringing us to a total of 108 EV charging points by the end of the financial year. The council has made a commitment to install around 100 EV charging points annually. The densest clusters of charging points are in Crouch End, Tottenham Green, Highgate, Alexandra, and the Muswell Hill/Fortis Green boundary (see Figure 18 below).

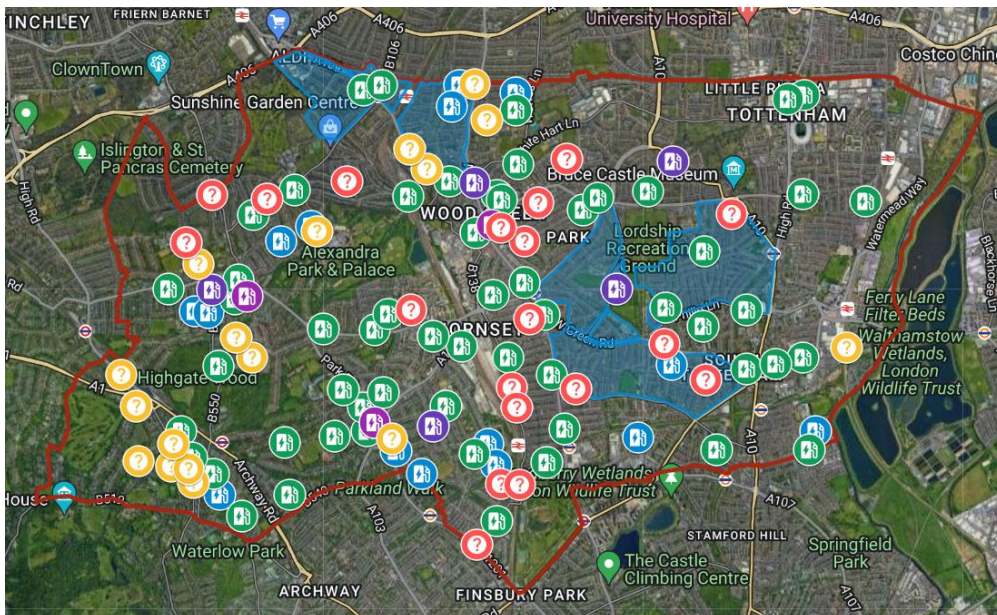


Figure 18: A map showing all the EV charging points in Haringey (Source: [Haringey Council](#))

11.5. Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs)

Haringey has an approximate three-fourth coverage of [CPZ's](#) as shown in the figure 18. During the past year, a review of Crouch End A, Crouch End B and Seven Sisters and Belmont CPZ's was conducted. These reviews saw changes to existing parking restrictions to improve priority to parking for residents. In addition, a new CPZ area has been delivered in the Hornsey Norther East CPZ and an extension to the Muswell Hill West CPZ area to include Tether down road. We are currently progressing two resident engagements to seeks residents' view for new CPZ's in Willoughby Lane and Jarrow Road.

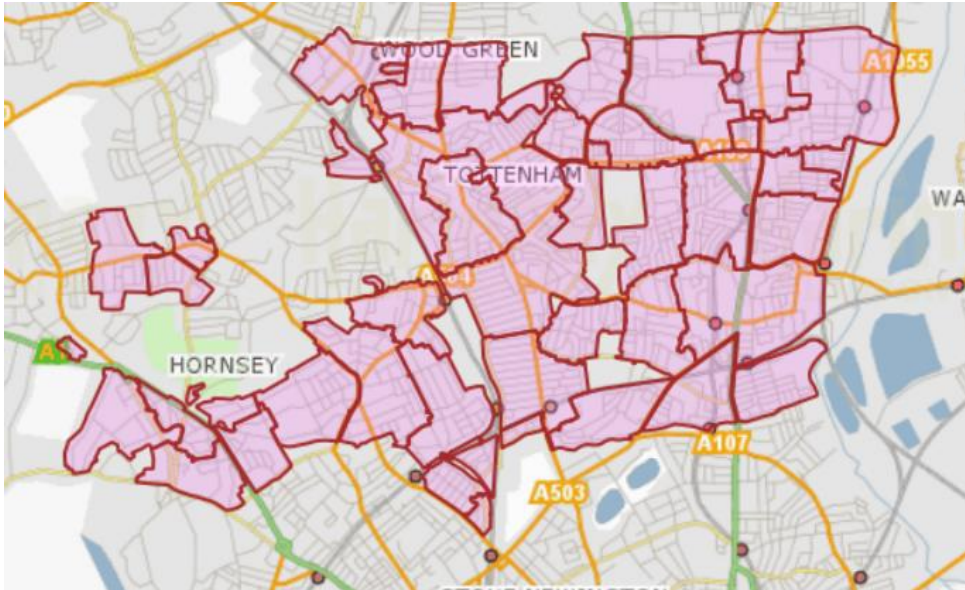


Figure 19: The map shows existing CPZs in Haringey (Source: [CPZ lookup tool](#)).

12. Energy

The carbon intensity of the national grid is on a decline, contributing to the decarbonisation of electricity supplied to homes and workplaces. The council can enhance this trend by promoting and backing low-carbon electricity generation and energy storage at the residential or neighbourhood level. Implementing local generation not only reduces the borough's carbon footprint but also bolsters Haringey's energy security.

Traditionally, heating in Haringey relies on natural gas combustion. Enhancing the efficiency of heat creation is possible through the electrification of heating, employing heat pumps (air, ground, or water source), and embracing low carbon decentralised energy networks (DENs). These DENs form a crucial component of the HCCAP, expected to yield substantial carbon savings in the coming decades.

12.1. Decentralised Energy Networks (DENs)

DENs use a system of buried pipes to connect buildings' heating systems. The resulting large heating systems cover a wide area and have a large heat load, enabling customers to use heat technologies at scale and facilitating greener and more affordable heat.

12.1.1. Existing DENs

The council is already a heat supplier for Haringey Housing in the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) to around 1,700 homes, with an additional 600 new homes in the pipeline.

Most of these DENs supply a single building only where all the apartments in the building are supplied from a central plantroom, generally in the basement. The DEN at Broadwater Farm is larger and supplies around 850 homes which are located across several buildings. The central plantroom is in a dedicated building on the estate. All the HRA DENs are currently supplied by gas boilers. The intention is to replace these with low-carbon systems over time.

12.1.2. Potential future DENs

The council has been considering the development of a wider-scale, low-carbon DEN in the north-east of the borough. These low carbon heat networks have the potential to cut carbon emissions from the housing sector which is the highest emitting sector in Haringey. By connecting to DEN, homes are estimated to produce up to 90% less CO₂. An outline business case along with acceptance of grant funding from government was approved by [Cabinet in December 2021](#).

The wider-scale DEN could deliver green heat to more than 10,000 homes across three Heat Network Hubs in Tottenham Hale, Wood Green, and North Tottenham; it could also link to and

decarbonise the existing scheme at Broadwater Farm. The DEN could take heat from the new Edmonton Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) currently under construction. This heat would otherwise go to waste.

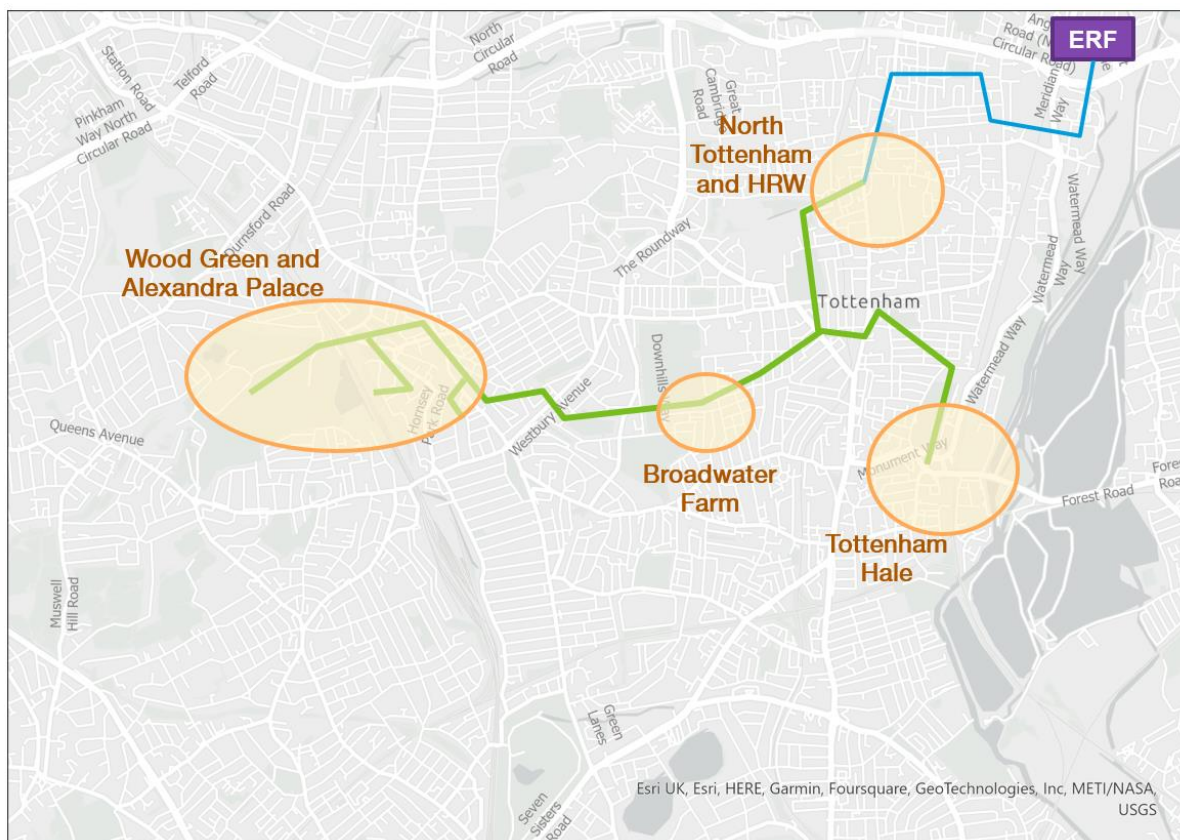


Figure 20: Schematic of potential wider scale DEN in northeast Haringey, showing the three Heat Network Hubs and Broadwater Farm. The green network would be the Haringey network, the blue network would be developed by Enfield.

12.1.3. Current work

The Carbon Management team currently manages the DEN programme and is working with councillors and other stakeholders to agree the lowest cost, low-carbon way forward.

13. Community emissions

Over 90% of all borough emissions are not within direct control of the council. Therefore, the support and delivery of action by wider borough stakeholders is vital to ensure delivery of this Action Plan. This means that all residents need to feel ownership of this ambition and feel empowered to act. Alongside the council, the borough hosts multiple active environment- and climate-related stakeholder groups who have successfully delivered a range of projects.

Community support will be vital to deliver the HCCAP. The council has committed to supporting our communities to help us deliver change and achieve net zero carbon together.

13.1. Haringey's Section 106 Carbon Offset Monies

Since 2016, Haringey Council collects financial contributions from developers through Section 106 agreements when they do not meet their carbon reduction targets on site. This mechanism was first introduced by the GLA as an 'allowable solution' to reach the carbon reduction targets. Haringey's Planning Obligation Supplementary Planning Document sets out that the shortfall in emissions (i.e. the reduction they should have achieved on site) is multiplied by £2,850 per tonne of carbon.

The total amount of carbon offset contributions collected up to January 2024 has been £1,766,183. Of this, a total of £910,000 has been allocated to be spent on the Haringey Community Carbon Fund and to supplement funding to retrofitting properties in the private sector. The table below shows the amount of allocated money that has been paid and will be paid.

Table 1: Overview of the amount of allocated Section 106 money spent and outstanding.

	Total amount available	Amount paid in 2022/23	Amount paid in 2023/24	Notes
CCF Year 1	£73,414 (£90,000 allocated)	£39,944	£22,563	£10,907 is rolled over to Year 3
CCF Year 2	£85,944 (£70,000 allocated)	N/A	£42,500	£43,444 to be spent still
CCF Year 3	£81,549 available (£70,000 allocated)			
CCF Year 4	£70,000 allocated + unspent money			
Fuel poverty grants	£540,000 allocated	£45,000		

13.2. Haringey Community Carbon Fund

In June 2021, [Cabinet approved](#) the use of £390,000 in Section 106 carbon offset funds towards setting up the [Haringey Community Carbon Fund](#), a four-year grant scheme to support community-led carbon reduction projects in the borough. £90,000 was available for grants in the first round of funding (2022/23), with £70,000 for each subsequent year. Any excess funding was agreed to be rolled over into the next year.

In total, there were 26 applications in the first two years, requesting £554,557 in grant funding. Application scoring and grant awarding recommendations are made by a five-member judging panel, made up of two community representatives and three council officers.

13.2.1. CCF Year 1 Update

A total of 13 applications were received for the Year 1 round of funding, for a total of £243,230. £73,414 has been awarded in funding to six carbon reduction projects. The details of the year 1 project were report in the [12th Annual Carbon Report 2022](#) and is also available on our [Community Carbon Fund webpages](#).

13.2.1. CCF Year 1: Living Under One Sun Project

LUOS received a medium grant of £15,000 for their LoCaL3 project to assess the feasibility of low-carbon living and support the uptake of community-led innovations in low carbon, low-impact food production. Their successes include:

- Two residents were recruited with different backgrounds. Further partnerships were established with Greenwich University and a Tottenham supplier for equipment. This allowed for an outdoor classroom to be built to set up the incubator.
- Three community outreach workshops with young people, a mixed age group and specifically on International Woman's Day.

Figure 21: Picture of participants during the first 14-week course at LUOS in March 2023.



- Initial 14-week Microgreens & Aquaponics course in March 2023 with 12 participants; a second series launched two 10-week courses on Wednesdays and Saturdays in November 2023 of weekly training and volunteering programme

courses from winter 2023. The training courses cover growing environments, diseases, harvesting, cooking, and setting up a system. Courses are free for Haringey residents in exchange for volunteer hours at LUOS.

- Selected for the "Support for Green Entrepreneurs" programme by Danish food think tank called Frej, attending a weekend workshop on communication.
- The social media following, which has attracted further interest, including outside of Haringey, and has allowed for further training courses to be set up.



13.2.2. CCF Year 1: Collage Arts Project

Collage Arts received a large grant of £26,222 to deliver replacement LED lighting and double-glazed secondary glazing units to their Karamel restaurant and performance space. Their carbon savings are difficult to estimate due to the change in their business opening hours as a result of the lockdowns.

Figure 22: New double glazing installed in addition to the original single glazed frames at Karamel.

As part of their engagement plan, [Collage Arts created three videos with local schools.](#)

Students visited and interviewed people at three local businesses: [Alexandra Primary School](#)

[visiting PramDepot](#), [St Thomas More Catholic School](#) [visiting Jacksons Lane](#) and [Park View School](#) [visiting Fashion Enter](#).

The businesses are active in sustainable practices and understanding how they are addressing the green agenda. The children were given presentation skills training and helped with editing the videos. The visits themselves broadened their cultural capital and business knowledge. It also helped businesses to focus on their green agenda, feel accountable and feel a sense of pride in the recognition of their work in sustainability. Collage Arts has benefited from developing these relationships for further projects.

13.2.3. Year 2 Projects

For Year 2, a total of 13 applications were received, for a total of £311,327. Seven organisations were successful in their bid applications, granting a total amount of £86,586. The available pot included the allocated £70,000 and rolled-over amount of £16,586 from the

previous year. Out of the seven organisations and projects, four projects have been successfully completed and three are in progress. They are listed below.

The following three projects are in progress:

1. The Cypriot Community Centre have been selected to receive the funding to install replacement LED lighting on the ground and first floors of their building.
2. A local resident, Daniel, received the microgrant to organise a community pop-up event for local business owners to promote sustainability and carbon reduction in the events and hospitality industry.
3. The Ubele Initiative will receive part-funding for the Eat Wood Green project on Bury Road car park. The money will fund an electric e-cargo bike, the installation of a solar photovoltaic panel system to generate around 12,072 kWh per year and install a rainwater harvesting system for their wider food growing project.

13.2.3.1. Year 2: Go Green Team

The Go Green Team organised carbon footprint workshops for small businesses as part of the Big Green Week and London Action Week in June 2023 that attracted over 8,000 people.

The microgrant of £1,000, together with funding from Veolia, enabled the Go Green Eco Urban Festival to expand and increase its reach across people and venues in the borough from originally starting in 2018. Funding helped pay for marketing, logistics, administration and project management staff costs, food and refreshments, venue hire, transport, and contributor and partner payments. The main objective of funding this project was to increase awareness and was able to reach 2.4k accounts on social media during the festival.



Figure 23: Poster for the Go Green Eco Urban Festival

More information on the specific activities is listed in Section 13.3 below.

13.2.3.2. Ten 87 Studio



Ten87 Studio received a medium grant for £30,000 and have successfully installed a 60-panel solar array expected to generate 50,000 kWh of energy over the next five years. Savings from this are being reinvested into the community with free access to the studios through

partnerships with youth organisations in the borough. The project is estimated to save 4.8 tonnes of CO₂.

Figure 24: The installation of Solar PV at Ten87 Studios.

13.2.3.3. Muswell Hill Methodist Church

Muswell Hill Methodist Church received the medium grant and have successfully installed an air-to-air heat pump in one meeting room (“Holly”), replacing gas heating and providing a much higher degree of control over the internet. The project is estimated to save 0.8 tonnes of CO₂. The project team have been using Home Assistant to control the ASHP system integrating it with their room booking system which enables the room to heat at the required temperature just before the use. The room gets heated quickly in about 10-15 mins to the required temperature. The team have equipped the room with different temperature sensors and devices collecting data to better understand and programme the ASHP. Different awareness programme based around it have been executed including Green Open homes, with more planned for 2024.



Figure 25: The Holly meeting room at Muswell Hill Methodist Church, heated by the part-funded air source heat pump. The heat pump is located on the roof outside of a side elevation of the hall.

13.2.3.1. Year 2: People’s Pantry



The People's Pantry used a microgrant to repair their sewing machine to sew donated linen into fabric bags for food refills and deliveries. The project was completed in summer 2023. This has saved litres of water and electricity moving away from glass jars. The project is estimated to save 0.1 tonne of CO₂ per year. Unfortunately, since receiving the grant the business has stopped trading.

Figure 26: A repurposed linen fabric bags by the People's Pantry

13.2.4. Year 3

Applications for year 3 closed on 7 January 2024. A total of 15 applications were received for the Year 3 round of funding, applying for a total of £103,860. £81,549 is available for the third year of funding.

13.1. Haringey Carbon Challenge

In October 2023 at Mulberry Primary School for year groups 3-6, the [Haringey Carbon Challenge](#) was launched during a school assembly on climate change. It engaged children in a week-long initiative focused on recording carbon-saving activities in personal diaries. Children could involve family and friends, creating A4 posters illustrating their carbon-saving achievements. The challenge encouraged both group and class entries to facilitate the sharing of innovative ideas.



Figure 27: Councillors Hakata and Brabazon launching the Haringey Carbon Challenge at Mulberry Primary School.

13.1. Waste / Circular Economy

13.1.1. North London Waste Authority (NLWA) Reuse and Recycling

Haringey Council, in collaboration with the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) and London Energy Ltd, has inaugurated a dedicated drop-off location for high-quality, reusable household items at the Western Road Reuse and Recycling Centre in Wood Green. These donated items are subsequently transported to the [NLWA's Reuse Shop](#) in Chingford, where they are sold at affordable prices to residents across North London. The Western Road Reuse and Recycling Centre operates seven days a week, offering the drop-off point during its regular opening hours.

13.1.1. NLWA North London Community Fund

The NLWA launched their first round of the [North London Community Fund](#) to support waste-prevention initiatives to community-based organisations that run waste-prevention projects for up to a total value of £150,000. Applications for small and medium projects closed in December 2023 and Round 2 for large projects (up to £100,000) will open in 2024.

13.1.2. TRAIID Campaign

Haringey Council's partnership with TRAIID has successfully diverted 3,002 kg of clothing from landfills in October 2023. This effort not only saved an estimated 25.5 tonnes of carbon emissions but also preserved 4,803 m³ of water. Residents can contribute to this sustainable endeavour by taking advantage of [TRAID's free doorstep collection service](#) for large bags of unwanted clothing.

TRAID resells these items, generating funds for global projects that foster positive changes in the fashion industry. Beyond environmental benefits, this initiative supports improved conditions for garment workers, reduced pesticide use, enhanced livelihoods for organic cotton farmers, and the establishment of childcare centres. As an extension of their commitment, TRAIID hosted the [Haringey Repair Café](#) at Bruce Grove in December 2023, providing residents with the opportunity to acquire clothing repair skills and engage with their community.

13.2. Biodiversity and habitats

Haringey is a relatively green borough, with 148 parks and green spaces directly managed by the Parks & Leisure service. These, along with 27 council-managed allotments, create 383 hectares of open space in the borough. There are, additionally, 59 sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs), five local nature reserves, two cemeteries, and several parks and green spaces not directly managed by the council.

The council is committed to providing inclusive parks and green spaces that serve the Haringey community and the natural world. The Parks and Greenspaces Strategy was adopted in 2023. The Tree and Woodlands Plan aims to plan street trees in each ward until it reaches 30% canopy cover, plant 10,000 new trees by 2030, invest in sustainable drainage systems to reduce flooding and work to create three brand new nature reserves by 2026 and introduce Sites of Importance for Nature Conversation.

Some updates on these are:

- 596 new standard or heavy standard sized trees were planted in streets, housing sites, parks, and open spaces. This is a 4.2% increase in new trees compared to the 571 planted in the 2021/22 planting season.
- 400 whips were also planted to create a new area of woodland in Perth Road playing fields.
- one 'Tiny Forest' was planted in White Heart Lane Rec Recreation Ground which consisted of 600 whips.
- 3 additional 'Tiny Forests' are planned to be planted during spring 2024.
- To carry out an iTree canopy survey during 2024-25.
- 125 trees were community-funded by residents through [Trees for Street](#).

Residents can also sponsor the planting of a street tree through the [Celebration Tree Sponsorship and Haringey Street Tree Sponsorship](#).

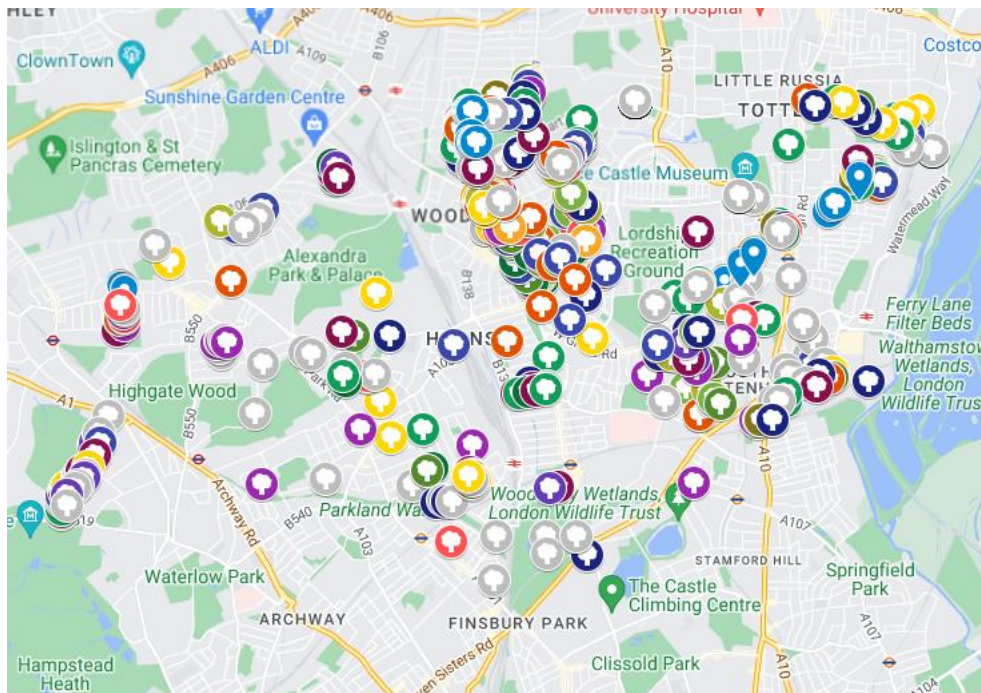


Figure 28: Map showing new street trees planted in Haringey in 2021/22.

13.3. Haringey Go Green Eco Urban Festival

In 2023 the Go Green team of volunteers, supported by the council and the Bridge Renewal Trust, brought together a wide variety of groups in the borough working on sustainability projects. A full programme of events was organised or showcased during the whole month of June, from community bike rides to a recycled fashion show. A full list of the 2023 events can be found [here](#).

The 2023 festival marked the 5th anniversary of the festival and ran from 1st June to 2nd July. A total of 65 events were hosted across 32 locations, with social media engagement and positive reviews left by attendees. The aims are to promote environmental awareness, promote initiatives from the council and partners, celebrate green spaces and natural resources, promote local businesses and best practices, provide fun and engaging platforms that are accessible to all, learning new skills, and support the aims in the HCCAP.

Key successes include:

- The Haringey Eco House toured across four locations in Tottenham, Wood Green, and Hornsey for 7 days, which helped engage residents relate to energy saving measures, reducing costs, and finding alternatives. Carbon Champions were there to provide advice.
- Go Green Show, weekly 30-minute shows highlighting green issues, employment opportunities, interviews and the latest innovations in technology and sustainable living.
- Annual Recycling Survey, jointly working with the Bridge Renewal Trust and Haringey Council, producing the highest ever response to a council survey with over 11,000 responses. This project won an award at the LARAC National Awards and shortlisted for Best Partnership Award.
- Eco Urban Pop-In Mornings are monthly events during the year to promote environmental awareness and green spaces, with on-going features on green jobs and training. In October, a workshop was hosted by Public Voice to bust myths and encourage smart meters.

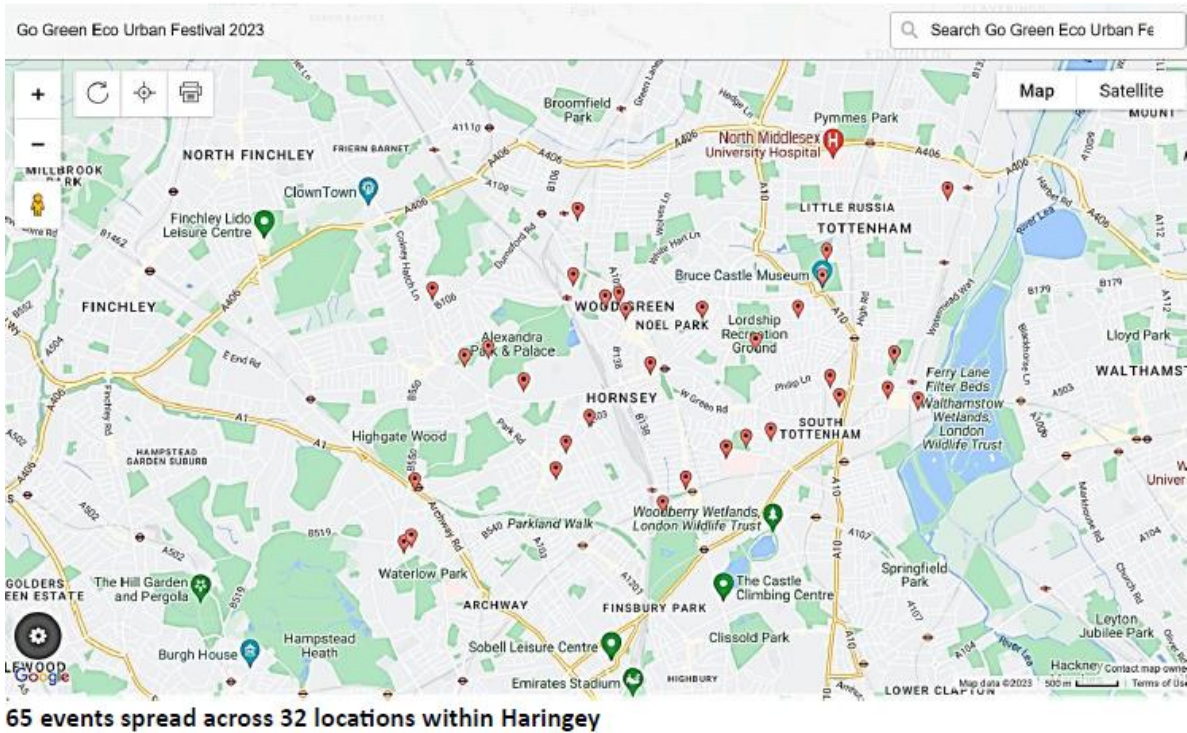


Figure 29: The wide spread of events hosted during the Go Green Urban Festival 2023 across the borough.

13.4. Carbon Reduction Initiatives by Community Groups

13.4.1. En10ergy

The local community energy company [En10ergy](#), has continued to manage its four solar arrays and sell electricity at a very discounted price to Woodside School, the M&S store in Muswell Hill and Fortismere School. It has also continued to support Muswell Hill Sustainability Group and has undertaken a lot of speculative work this year to increase its estate. Directors of the company have been active in energy saving projects across the borough and in Community Energy London and Community Energy England.



13.4.2. Muswell Hill Sustainability Group (MHSG)

[MHSG](#) celebrated its fifteenth year of collective and individual action for sustainability. Expert speakers shared advice during events in January, April, and July on creating garden habitats, preventing overheating and overcooling in homes, and hire and repair of household appliances.





MHSG members headed to central London in April for Extinction Rebellion's massive The Big One action. They joined 60,000 people from 200 groups to call for urgent action from the Government on climate change.

Figure 30: MHSG members at XR's The Big One action

In the autumn MHSG's annual Green Open Homes event reached its tenth year, expanding to three weekends of open home visits. Three new homes this year included a Passivhaus being built from scratch.

Figure 31: Host with visitors at a Green Open Home in Tottenham

Visitors were also welcomed to community buildings in the area: Muswell Hill Methodist Church demonstrated a newly installed heat pump part-financed by a grant from the Haringey Community Carbon Fund, while Wolves Lane Centre showcased sustainable building techniques in three new community buildings under construction.



Four evening meetings through October and November helped residents on how to make their homes, warmer, more comfortable, cheaper to run and more carbon friendly. Green Open Homes' influence extended from householders to local faith groups, architects, and builders as well as groups in neighbouring boroughs.

Meanwhile MHSG's Green Book Group met monthly to discuss newly published titles on green topics. Social events included two Green Drinks evenings at The Maid of Muswell pub in Alexandra Palace, a Summer Celebration at Muswell Hill Methodist Church and Christmas party at Muswell Hill United Reformed Church.

13.4.3. Haringey Climate Forum

The [Haringey Climate Forum](#) has continued to meet to encourage climate policies across the council and other organisations including Alexandra Palace and Park. Meetings roughly take

place quarterly, and their website provides an overview of initiatives taking place in the borough.

13.4.4. Friends of the Earth

[Friends of the Earth groups in Haringey](#) have lobbied Haringey's MPs for stronger climate action especially on insulating homes, as domestic gas heating is the single biggest source of emissions (33%). They have worked to support traffic reduction through LTNs and emissions reduction in the ULEZ extension.

Friends of the Earth has also been working to look after the trees planted on Dairy Fields in 2021 and is working with the council on a new project for Commerce Road. Trees will only absorb a small amount of carbon but help moderate temperatures in urban areas and provide welcome shade in hot weather.

13.4.5. Growing in Haringey

The [Growing in Haringey network](#) continues to run plant stalls and seed swaps to bring community growing spaces together and provides small grants for tools, water butts and spring bulbs. It took part in Lordship Rec Produce Show. The network is in close contact with Black Rootz and the food growing activities at Wolves Lane Plant Centre.

14. Climate Adaptation and Resilience

14.1. Climate Resilience Review

The Mayor of London has initiated an independent assessment to assess the current situation and provide suggestions to steer London's readiness for increasingly severe weather conditions. Despite facing issues of inequality, London stands as one of the most significant cities globally, characterised by abundant opportunities, innovation, and enterprise. The review endeavours to pinpoint measures that leverage London's strengths, guaranteeing comprehensive climate preparedness for the entire city. Additionally, it strives to comprehend any obstacles hindering the implementation of these measures in certain instances.

This initiative holds significant importance for Haringey due to its ongoing challenges with inequalities. In recognition of these issues, Haringey Council actively participated in the GLA's [Climate Resilience Review](#). The council's involvement aims to contribute to shaping strategies that will specifically benefit the community in Haringey. By actively engaging in this review, Haringey seeks to address climate-related vulnerabilities and enhance the overall well-being of its residents, aligning with the broader goals of the city's climate preparedness efforts.

14.2. Climate Risk Mapping

The council has utilised the GLA and Bloomberg Associate [Climate Risk Maps](#) to support our heatwaves response and preparedness work in Haringey, by identifying the most vulnerable areas and populations that are most at-risk. This intelligence has influenced our local action to prevent excess morbidity and mortality related to heatwaves. Going forward, the council aims to continue the work with Bloomberg Associates and wider council officers to leverage the information on the climate risk maps to inform local policies and strategies and explore the incorporation of other useful data layers that could be added to the maps that may be useful locally.

We are exploring the opportunity of working with powerful local leaders in an external workshop to raise climate awareness and share resources related to climate risk. We are also collaborating more closely with regional and sub-regional colleagues on information sharing around preparedness, response, and resilience.

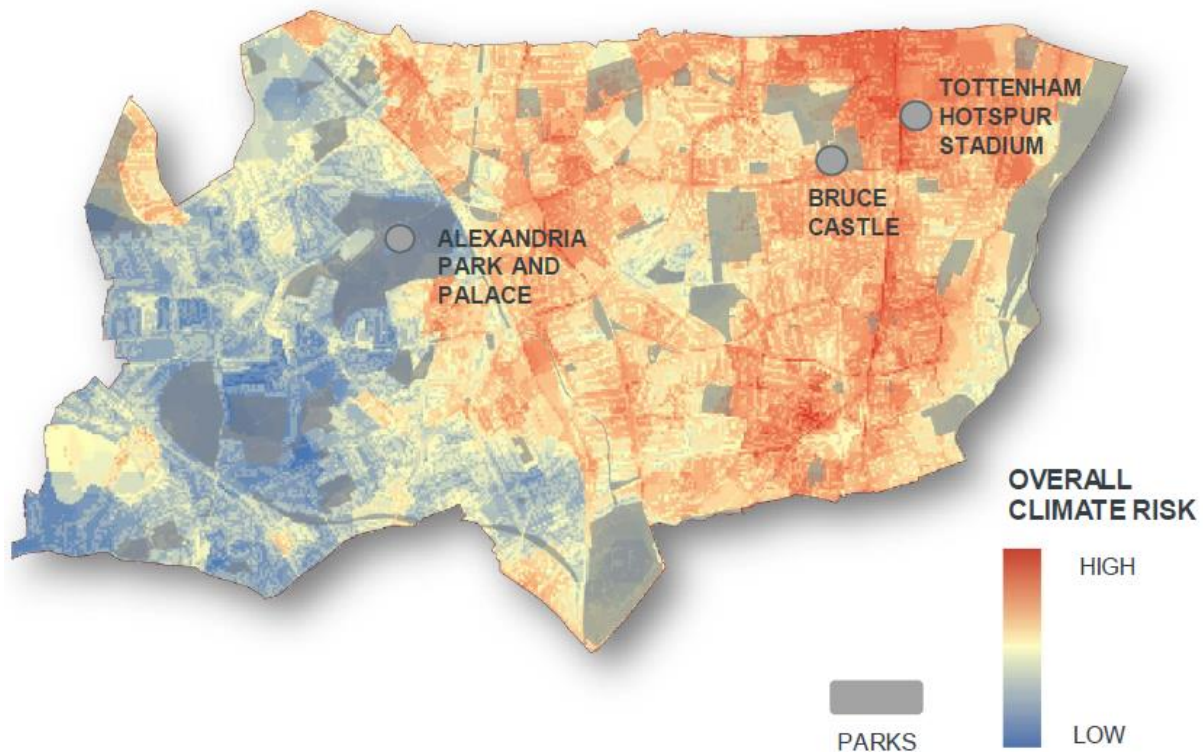


Figure 32: Climate Risk Map which shows the east of the borough is at higher climate risk than the west which relates to income levels, flood risk and amount and quality of greenery nearby (Source: Bloomberg Associates).

14.3. Work with Public Health: Heat Waves

Public Health has worked closely with services across the council, the NHS, and the voluntary and community sector to strengthen Haringey's preparations for and response to heatwaves. This aims to reduce the health impact of heatwaves on the most vulnerable residents. The approach included mapping of areas of higher heat risk, and targeted work with services for people at higher risk during heatwaves, such as young children, older people, and people with experience of homelessness. The number of cool spaces increased from three in the previous summer to 13 this summer. Awareness raising materials on how to stay safe during hot weather were developed and distributed in the most widely spoken languages in the borough. Text messages were sent to alert vulnerable residents to the health risks of heatwaves.

14.4. Reducing flood risk

In anticipation of heightened flooding risks linked to climate change, the council has collaborated closely with residents and businesses to mitigate these threats and minimize potential impacts. Drawing valuable insights from flooding incidents in July 2021 and November 2022, the council has developed a robust action plan geared towards lessening the repercussions of future flooding events.

Residents and businesses can access comprehensive guidance on the [flooding website](#), offering insights into preparatory measures, actions during a flood, and post-flood protocols. The council strongly encourages individuals to familiarise themselves with this information, ensuring they are well-equipped to navigate challenging situations and access assistance promptly in the unfortunate event of flooding.

15. Future Projects

Haringey Council is committed to building on the projects and actions delivered in 2023 to further be delivered through the Corporate Delivery Plan for greater carbon reductions in the future. Committed and planned projects include:

- Awarding funding to Year 3 projects from the Community Carbon Fund, opening the Year 4 pot of up to £70,000 in grants, and helping to deliver the funded projects;
- Plans are underway to deliver a further nine School Streets in 2024⁸;
- Installing additional electric vehicle charging points across the borough in 2024 in line with demand;
- Directing Haringey residents to the GLA Warmer Homes Scheme for domestic energy efficiency;
- Training staff members and partner and local organisations in fuel poverty advice;
- Delivering energy efficiency and decarbonisation retrofit of almost 289 street properties as part of the Housing Energy Action Plan;
- Upgrading the park buildings to at least Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) grade E by 2024 and grade C by 2025;
- Delivering energy reduction measures as part of the in-sourcing of leisure facilities, including pool covers at lidos and looking at renewable energy sources;
- Moving towards adaptive streetlighting system managed through the central management system whereby lighting power consumption can be reduced as required;
- Produce Full Business Cases for the Wood Green and Tottenham Hale DENs in 2024;
- Continuing the delivery of half day and full day accredited in-house Carbon Literacy training programme.

Further projects will need to be identified to ensure that the net zero carbon targets can be met for the council and borough.

⁸ School Street Projects may include multiple schools within a project.

16. Glossary and Emissions Data Sources

16.1. Glossary

Adaptation: Adjustment in our natural or human systems in response to the impact of climate change or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, where we reduce harm.

Air tightness: measures the infiltration of outdoor air into the building, or in other words how 'leaky' or 'draughty' the building is. A low energy building requires high levels of airtightness. Airtightness is measured by the volume of air in cubic meters (m³) that flows through the building fabric (for every squared meter, m²) every hour, at a pressure of 50Pa (the pressure of the airtightness test). It can also be measured in air changes per hour through the external envelope. In either case, the lower the value the better.

Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP): An energy efficient heating or cooling system that transfers heat to or from the air, typically to generate hot water and space heating or cooling.

Building Regulations Part L 2021: In the context of this document, it refers to Approved Document Part L which was published in December 2021 and came into force in June 2022. It sets out the minimum requirements for elements in new and existing buildings and sets out how a building should meet or exceed the requirements of the notional building (see definition below). The London Plan requires developments to show a minimum 35% on-site improvement but aim to improve the notional building by 100% (i.e. zero carbon in regulated operational energy).

Carbon budget: A carbon budget is the cumulative amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions permitted over a period of time to keep within a certain temperature threshold.

Carbon emissions: All greenhouse gas emissions, represented as the equivalent of CO₂ emissions.

Carbon factor: The factor that is applied to electricity or heating that is consumed by buildings, services, or transport. It helps to understand the carbon emissions associated with the electricity or gas use. The carbon factor of the UK grid changes throughout the day and the seasons depending on how much renewable energy is being generated. The carbon factor is an average of the emissions over a period of time.

Circular Economy: A circular economy is an industrial system that is restorative or regenerative by intention and design. It replaces the linear economy and its 'end-of-life' concept with restoration, shifts towards the use of renewable energy, eliminates the use of

toxic chemicals, and aims for the elimination of waste through the design of materials, products, systems that can be repaired and reused.

Climate is typically defined as the average weather (or more rigorously a statistical description of the average in terms of the mean and variability) over a period of time, usually 30 years. These quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, precipitation, and wind. Climate in a wider sense is the state, including a statistical description, of the climate system.

Climate Change: A change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer.

Climate Emergency: Acknowledgment of the urgency of actions required to mitigate the consequences on climate change before reaching tipping point. This corresponds to a non-return state where climate change can no longer be reversed, and adverse effects grow exponentially.

Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs) are areas where on-street parking is restricted during specified times. It is an area where you can only park for free during certain times.

Decentralised Energy Network: Also known as a district heat network, it is a system for distributing heat generated in a centralised location through a system of insulated pipes for residential and commercial heating requirements such as space heating and water heating.

Energy Performance Certificate: A certificate produced for new-build and existing dwellings which provides an A to G rating indicating the relative energy cost for that home. An EPC can be found [online](#) for any property.

Energy Use Intensity: Energy Use Intensity expresses a building's energy use as a function of its size, typically expressed as energy consumption in kWh/m²/year. The measurement of floor area can be expressed in terms of Net Lettable Area (NLA) or Gross Internal Area (GIA).

Fabric first: The concept of focussing on the building fabric before trying to reduce emissions using more efficient heat sources or using renewable energy systems. Heating systems must be sized based on the space heating demand, so it is better that this is reduced before installing a new system. The building fabric includes walls, floors, roofs, windows, doors, and the ventilation system.

Future Home Standard (FHS) The [Future Homes and Buildings Standards](#) are proposed to set energy efficiency standards for new and existing buildings and are proposed to come into play in the England in 2025. The key purpose of the standards are to further reduce carbon

emissions, with properties being built with 75% less carbon compared with Part L 2013 regulations.

Fossil fuels: A natural fuel such as petroleum, coal, or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms. The burning of fossil fuels by humans is the largest source of emissions of carbon dioxide, which is one of the greenhouse gases that allows radiative forcing and contributes to global warming.

Fuel poverty: A household is considered to be in fuel poverty when its members cannot afford to keep adequately warm at a reasonable cost, given their income.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs): The atmospheric gases which are elements of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds. The major GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Less prevalent - but very powerful - greenhouse gases are hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) due to their extreme global warming effect.

HCCAP targets: the carbon reduction target towards net zero by 2041 is based on Arup's technical analysis for the HCCAP. The foundation work was done with ARUP when the council first committed to becoming a net zero-carbon borough by 2050 and after declaring a climate emergency ARUP undertook the analysis to understand whether this could be achieved earlier, and recommended to change the target date to 2041. This was also reflected in the Borough Plan (2019-2024). ARUP provided science-based analysis that informed the actions that could be delivered and to what timeframe.

Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs): LTNs are areas with quieter roads which feel safer, encouraging residents to walk, cycle, play and meet in a healthier and more inviting environment. This can be done by filtering roads using planters, bollards, or cameras, by banning turns, or by making some roads no entry or exit, giving priority and access to residents who live in the area. LTNs always allow local motor vehicle access. Local residents and businesses can still use cars or vans, as well as receive visitors and deliveries, but non-local traffic cannot drive through the area. When non-local through traffic is reduced in an area, local people often choose to make short journeys on foot or by bike, further reducing traffic. Emergency services will still be able to access these neighbourhoods.

kW Stands for kilowatt. A kilowatt is a unit of power equivalent to a thousand watts.

kWh Stands for a kilowatt hour and is a unit of energy. It is equal to the amount of energy a system will generate in an hour whilst running at a kilowatt power output.

Low and zero-carbon technologies: Technologies which provide heat and energy whilst producing no or little carbon emissions.

Mitigation: In the context of climate change, a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. Examples include using fossil fuels more efficiently for industrial processes or electricity generation, switching to solar energy or wind power, improving the insulation of buildings, and expanding forests and other "sinks" such as land use changes to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

MW: abbreviation for megawatt. A megawatt is a unit of power equivalent to a million watts.

MWh: abbreviation for a megawatt hour and is a unit of energy. It is equal to the amount of energy a system will generate in an hour whilst running at 1 megawatt power output.

Notional building: in the context of Part L, the notional building is a modelling assumption for a hypothetical building based on the same massing, orientation, shading, area and activities as the proposed design but using energy parameters (fabric energy efficiency, energy consumption per unit floor area, energy cost rating and environment impact rating) as defined by the Approved Document. A carbon reduction would be measured against the notional building, e.g. achieving the 35% minimum on-site carbon reduction required under the London Plan.

Operational Energy (kgCO₂e): The carbon emissions associated with the operation of a building. This usually includes emissions associated with heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation, and lighting systems, as well as those associated with cooking, equipment, and lifts (i.e. both regulated and unregulated energy uses).

Passivhaus: Standard for the design and construction of comfortable, highly energy efficient buildings with set performance targets. This is certified and promoted by the independent [Passivhaus Trust organisation](#) in the UK.

Part L: The Building Regulations Approved Document for England Part L sets requirements for building work, including new buildings, creation of new dwellings or extensions to existing buildings in England. It sets the standards for the energy performance and carbon emissions of new and existing buildings.

Photovoltaics (PV): A technology which is used to generate renewable electricity using energy from the sun; typically installed on rooftops or across large fields.

Renewable energy: Renewable energy is derived from sources which are naturally replenished or are practically inexhaustible. They are often described as 'clean', 'green' or 'sustainable' forms of energy because of their minimal environmental impact compared to

fossil fuels. These will still have embodied emissions associated with the mining, transportation and production of renewable energy technologies (see whole life carbon below), such as the requirement for various metals in solar PV.

Resilience: The ability of a social or natural system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning. It includes the capacity to adapt to stress and change.

Retrofit: The process of making changes to existing buildings so that energy consumption and emissions are reduced. These changes should also provide the benefit of a more comfortable and healthier home with lower fuel bills.

Scope of carbon emissions:

Scope 1: Direct emissions from sources that we own and control including fuel, combustion, company vehicles, and fugitive emissions.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions, generated from the electricity and heat that we purchase and the cooling we require.

Scope 3: All other indirect emissions such as waste, disposal, aviation, diets, and behaviour change.

Section 106 Carbon Offset Contributions are paid by developers to offset the shortfall (if any) in achieving the net zero carbon reduction target at the development against Part L. The sum paid to the council is calculated at £95 per tonne of CO₂ over a period of 30 years. The pot of collected contributions is used by the council in the implementation of projects to reduce carbon emissions in the borough. The Community Carbon Fund is an example of how this money is spent.

Simplified Building Energy Model (SBEM): A [government-approved](#) National Calculation Method for non-domestic buildings.

Space Heating Demand: The amount of energy per squared meter of internal floor area, over the course of an average year, which is needed to maintain a comfortable internal temperature. This is directly related to the thermal performance of the building and is therefore a good proxy for fabric efficiency.

Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP): A [government-approved](#) methodology for calculating estimated regulated energy demand (heating, hot water, lighting) and carbon emissions in homes. The reduced version of SAP (RdSAP) is used to calculate energy demand in existing homes. SAP is used to demonstrate compliance with Part L of the Building

Regulations and to generate EPCs for all homes. In December 2023, a consultation was published to replace SAP with a new methodology, the [Home Energy Model](#).

Whole life carbon (WLC): The purpose of using WLC is to move towards a building or a product that generates the lowest carbon emissions over its whole life, and to support the reduction of materials through a circular economy. WLC emissions are the sum of all assets that result in GHG emissions and removals, both when a building is in use, and embodied in its materials over the life cycle of an asset. Different modules are included in the assessments, as seen in Figure 33 below, including:

- Modules A1-A5: Upfront emissions to source and transport products, and any construction and assembly processes;
- Modules B1-B7: In-use emissions including the operation, maintenance and repair of buildings and materials (plus B8 and B9 for infrastructure only);
- Modules C1-C4: End-of-Life scenarios for demolition, waste or disposal.

Module D is reported separately, for any material re-use for (partial) retention of buildings or materials), including the potential benefit from future energy recovery, reuse, recycling. Sequestration of carbon from timber is included in Module A, but should be reported separately.

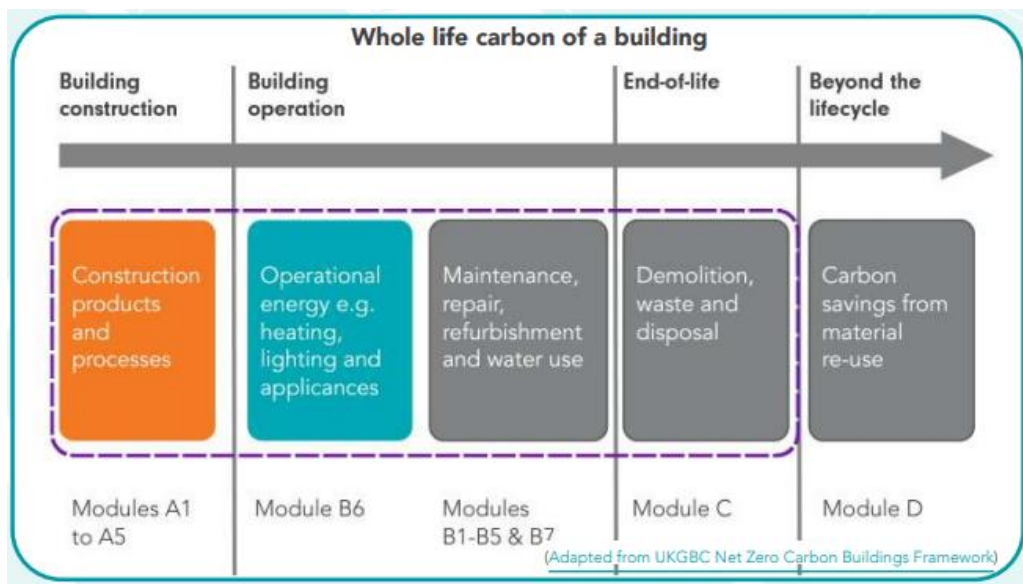


Figure 33: UKGBC's [Whole Life Carbon Explainer Guide](#) graph showing the different modules that calculate whole-life carbon emissions in a building's lifespan.

16.2. Emission Data Sources

2021 population figures are sourced from [GLA demographic projections](#). The GLA's population projections are updated annually, incorporating the latest data as it becomes

available. The 2020-based projections are the most recent set taking as their starting point an adjusted 2020 mid-year population estimate. They produce multiple scenarios and variants to cover a range of ways to apply the data. The variants can differ in the methodologies and assumptions used.

Borough-wide carbon emission figures are based on the GLA's [London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory](#) (LEGGI) datasets on local authority carbon emissions, measured annually, spanning from 2015 to 2021. There is a two-year delay to collecting the emissions data and publishing this.

The LEGGI is an emissions inventory which quantifies greenhouse gas emissions released into the environment, such as:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF₃)
- Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF₆).

LEGGI provides estimates of:

- All scope 1 emissions are those emitted through the direct use of fossil fuels (such as oil and gas) within the borough boundary.
- Scope 2 emissions are those emitted in the production of electricity consumed within the borough boundary. Depending on where energy is generated, these emissions may physically occur inside or outside the borough boundary.
- Scope 3 emissions associated with the disposal or treatment of waste that is generated within the borough boundary but disposed of outside the borough boundary.

From 2018 onwards, we estimate emissions for five sectors: stationary energy; transport; waste; industrial processes, and product use (IPPU); and agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU). Including the latter three sectors brings us in line with the reporting requirements of our membership of [C40 Cities](#) and the Global Covenant of Mayors, to report in line with the [Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories](#) (GPC).

LEGGI is produced on an annual basis to measure progress against the Mayor's carbon reduction targets for London. Publications earlier than the 2018 LEGGI only included

emissions in the first two of these categories. However, LEGGI now provides estimates of these additional sectors for earlier years. Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) emissions are not recalculated every year and reflect 2019 levels. They are due to be updated next year.

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the resulting restrictions introduced in 2020 across London and the UK had major impacts on various aspects of society and the economy, which had a significant impact on greenhouse gas emissions. 2020 statistics should therefore be cited with caution, and the ongoing context of the pandemic should be considered when reviewing 2021 emissions.

This dataset differs from the [UK local authority greenhouse gas emissions national statistics](#), published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (previously published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, BEIS). This data was used to report on the historic carbon-reduction target for Haringey, in previous Annual Carbon Reports.

Consumption-based emissions data:

Standard territorial accounting of greenhouse gas emissions, such as the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI), measures the direct emissions produced in the Greater London area. By contrast, consumption-based emissions accounts take a wider view by including the emissions embodied in the goods and services that are imported into London and consumed here. Whilst territorial emissions account for the climate impact of activities occurring in London, consumption-based emissions account for the climate impact of Londoners' lifestyles. The figures represent emissions caused by UK residents and industry whether in the UK or abroad, but exclude emissions within the UK which can be attributed to overseas residents and businesses and those emissions from Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry.

A detailed explanation of consumption-based emissions and the methodology used can be found in the technical report produced by the University of Leeds on the [London Councils website](#). London Councils, GLA and ReLondon have agreed to jointly commission consumption-based emissions accounting on annual basis. The dataset for Haringey can be downloaded separately, alongside the London Councils Briefing Note.

Consumption-based emissions have been analysed from 2001 – 2020, focusing on household consumption across themes: food, housing, transport, goods, services, and government & capital investments. This is the latest available data set.

Transport Journey data (2000 to 2022): Road traffic statistics from the [Department for Transport \(DfT\)](#)

Whilst historically significant, the long-term trends can be misleading in most cases due to the extraordinary circumstances observed as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. Vehicle miles travelled in Great Britain have had year-on-year growth in each year between 2011 and 2019. Following a sharp decline in 2020, traffic levels in 2021 and 2022 increased, but 2022 levels still remain lower than the 2016 levels. Therefore, to say traffic has fallen since 2016 would be misleading, as the overall decrease is entirely due to the decline in traffic levels observed during the pandemic.

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