

NOTICE OF MEETING

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Thursday, 27th June, 2024, 11.30 am - Microsoft Teams (watch the live meeting [here](#) watch the recording [here](#))

Members: Please see membership list below

Quorum: 3

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

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

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

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

2. APOLOGIES

To receive any apologies for absence.

3. URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair will consider the admission of any items of Urgent Business. (Late items of Urgent Business will be considered where they appear. New items of Urgent Business will be considered under Item 8 below).

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

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

5. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 4)

To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 26 March 2024 as a correct record.

6. MEMBERSHIP (PAGES 5 - 8)

7. REDUCING RE-OFFENDING (PAGES 9 - 56)

To consider a series of presentations regarding reducing re-offending.

8. YOUTH JUSTICE PLAN (VERBAL ITEM)

9. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any new items of Urgent Business admitted under Item 3 above.

10. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

To note the dates of future meetings will be agreed and sent out to all parties.

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

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

Wednesday, 19 June 2024

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP HELD ON TUESDAY 26 MARCH 2024, 2:00PM – 4:00PM

PRESENT:

Councillor Adam Jogee - Cabinet Member for Economic Development, Jobs, and Community Cohesion (Co-Chair)
Caroline Haines (Co-Chair)
Councillor Zena Brabazon - Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children and Families
Daniella Casali - Metropolitan Police
Rick Greer – Knowledge Management Specialist
Joe Benmore - Community Safety & Enforcement Team
Eubert Malcolm - Acting Direct for Neighbourhood
Heather Hutchings - Strategic Lead, Community Safety Hate Crime
Brian Ellick – Head of ASB and Enforcement
Will Maimaris – Director of Public Health
Barry Francis – Director of Environment and Resident Experience
Sandeep Broca - Community Safety & Enforcement Team
PC Daniela Casali – Metropolitan Police
Adeola Bello – Team Manager, Safeguarding and Social Care
Zainab Mohammed – Cabinet Advisor, Cabinet Leader's Office

Nazyer Choudhury – Principal Committee Co-Ordinator

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Chair referred Members present to agenda Item 1 as shown on the agenda in respect of filming at this meeting, and Members noted the information contained therein.

2. APOLOGIES

Apologies had been received from Russell Symons, Jackie Difolco Jonathan Waterfield and LaToya Ridge.

3. URGENT BUSINESS

There was no urgent business.

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

5. MINUTES

RESOLVED: That the minutes of the meeting held on 25 January 2024 be agreed as an accurate record.

6. MEMBERSHIP

Noted.

7. EXPLOITATION

Mr Joe Benmore, PC Daniela Casali, Mr Rick Geer, Ms Adeola Bello, Ealenor Girling and Heather Hutchings introduced the item.

The meeting heard that:

- If a young person was arrested, an investigation would be conducted as normal, but the individual would also be subject to be safeguarding. The individual would be checked upon and assurances would be taken that the correct processes were in place. When a young person was interviewed, they would be given an opportunity to raise a section 45 defence and if it was raised, it would be taken into consideration.
- Haringey did not have specific areas where young people may be exploited. Many referrals came from social workers and were encouraged to do so.
- Children were statistically being identified more in relation to the national referral mechanism. This was because there were more opportunities to do so when cases were encountered. Training was being offered to staff, especially within Adult Social Care to identify potential cases. Work could be done with the Voluntary and Community Sector and having better promotion on the transport network.
- It would be useful to coordinate efforts relating to modern slavery and involve community groups to identify victims across communities. This would also coordinate with Weeks of Action and efforts involving publicising awareness.
- Adults who were undocumented migrants and had no recourse to public funds had a fear of their situation being revealed to authorities and this could result in people being kept as modern slaves.
- Regarding the younger population, more work could be done with schools and positive news stories could be shared with young people to increase trust and confidence Police, Councils and the referral mechanism.
- Most young people referred into the social work team were so significantly at risk of exploitation, it was difficult to manage the situation. Considerable intensive service was provided. Social workers worked overtime and saw young people weekly and social work staff had an attitude to ensure that maximum attention and resources were provided where possible.
- Social media could be used to help young people to get information on key areas of crime. It was possible to obtain an algorithm to ensure that certain areas of interest were displayed first when performing a search.
- CCTV could be used to determine where young people were congregating or if they were subjecting themselves to risk.
- If a young person had an exploitation marker on the PNC record, they were more likely to be classed as high risk.

- Raising awareness regarding Cuckooing (a practice where people take over a person's home and use the property to facilitate exploitation) was actively worked on by generating leaflets which had been co-designed with the Police and was easy to read. It was delivered to areas which had the highest number of reports. The leaflet was also available in a poster format which was displayed at the relevant locations. Officers attended coffee mornings with some of the schemes and spoke to residents to raise awareness and to listen to their comments and queries. Training for various professionals would be useful.
- Some work needed to be done with the lettings process. It may be useful to have an operative link with the Police or the Antisocial Behaviour team prior to making an offer. However, there were only limited number of places where vulnerable residents could be placed. Victim Support could help with vulnerable residents.
- Vulnerable residents have had their houses targeted in relation to Cuckooing because of their vulnerability and not due to their disability and it was easier to get into their property.
- Once a vulnerable resident had been identified they should be supported adequately, however some examination could be done with relation to if certain vulnerable adults were targeted due to hate.
- In relation to far right ideology, information and training was delivered within workshops to raise awareness of Prevent and to make sure that everyone had up-to-date information on what to consider. Work was done with the Violence Against Women team which delivered "incel" training alongside misogyny so that both sides were covered. The team also participated in the 16 days of action in November. Anyone who was a member of the Haringey Children Safeguarding Partnership, there were Prevent trainings that were offered through there as well. However, it was something that needed increased awareness. A Community Champions event was held last year which was around the far right and things to look out for and this was with community leaders. The feedback was positive.
- There was a quarterly held Community Tensions monitoring group. There were also hate crime delivery groups. Partners were always encouraged to send in anything that they would like to discuss in terms of the agenda. This was a good opportunity for the Council to showcase its activities as part of the partnership and to mitigate community tension.
- When looking at antisocial behaviour and crime it may be useful to examine all potential angles in order to take appropriate measures. There appeared to be a growing concern in relation to hate in other areas such as transphobia. It may be useful to keep such items on the agenda. For example, maintaining updates at various meetings and to do so continuously. The Antisocial Behaviour team could consider hate when looking at Cuckooing cases. It would also be useful to include the Police in these conversations.
- Bringing in the victim's voice and having discussions with the victims of the incidents had helped shape perspective and how things were managed or how communication to the community is formatted.
- In relation to hate crime in schools, especially regarding current affairs, work was done closely with schools and the Learning team. There was regular contact with all schools and DSLs. Key guidance was put out from the Department for Education around current affairs and ensuring that any concerns regarding radicalisation would be

captured early. There were resources to which professionals could signpost their observations. There were community members who were supporting schools as well with conversations and making sure that that was a reduction in any tension to be replaced with increasing tolerance and acceptance towards each other.

- Projects have been happening through a variety of schools funded by the Mayor of London around understanding different forms of hate, understanding how to respect each other, tolerance and holding assemblies. There was always more support that could be put within schools, but when concerns were highlighted, support was given to make the right safeguarding choice.
- Nothing had escalated beyond control, but it was important to monitor safeguarding situations so that support could be in place.
- Cameras were being put on some bus stops in London, but where there was a concern regarding hate crime, teams had been put in place for this.

RESOLVED:

That the item be noted.

8. POLICE RESPONSE TO CHILD EXPLOITATION

As item 7.

9. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

There were no new items of urgent business.

10. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

The next meeting would be held in June 2024.

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair

Date

Appendix B
Community Safety Partnership - Membership List

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

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix B

Community Safety Partnership - Membership List

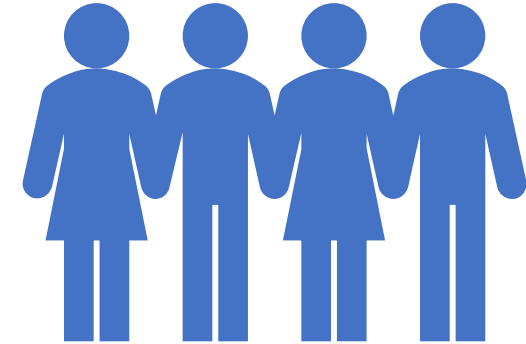
	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE
Statutory partners/CSP members	<p>Cllr Ajda Ovat, (Co-chair) -Cabinet Member for Communities</p> <p>Caroline Haines Borough Commander (Co-chair), Haringey Metropolitan Police</p> <p>Cllr Brabazon, Cabinet Member for Children Schools & Families</p> <p>Cllr da Costa, Lib-Dem Member</p> <p>Keith Wilson, Borough Fire Commander, Haringey Fire Service</p> <p>Rachel Lissauer, Director of Commissioning, Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group</p> <p>Mark Landy, Community Forensic Services Manager, BEH Mental Health Trust</p> <p>Joanne McCartney, MPA, London Assembly</p> <p>Barry Francis, Director Environment and Resident Experience</p> <p>Eubert Malcolm, Assistant Director, Stronger & Safer Communities</p> <p>Dr. Will Maimaris, Director Public Health, Haringey Council</p> <p>Ann Graham, Director of Children Services, Haringey Council</p> <p>Beverley Tarka, Director Adult & Health, Haringey Council</p> <p>Jessica Ralph, Victim Support</p> <p>Jahedur Rahman Operational Director-Hsg & Build Safety</p> <p>Gerard McGrath, Safer Neighbourhood Board Chair</p>

	Shirley Kennerson -Assistant Chief Officer-London Probation. TBC , Probation Service
Supporting advisors	Joe Benmore , Strategic Lead Community Safety Team Sandeep Broca , Community Safety Analysis manager. Sarah Hart , Public Health Geoffrey Ocen , Chief Executive, Bridge Renewal Trust

Community Safety Partnership Board

27th June 2024

Reducing Re-Offending



Introduction

- The Community Safety Partnership Board is themed around the key priorities of the Community Safety Strategy 2024-2027 and is linked to the drivers of crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Previously these themes have been around anti-social behaviour, violence against women and girls, serious youth violence and child & adult exploitation.
- The focus of today's Board will be on reducing re-offending and you will hear from a range of Criminal Justice Partners and colleagues from the Police IOM/Operation Adder team(s), Probation Service, public health, Prisons and housing who will talk about some of the challenges, opportunities and barriers faced by ex-offenders.
- We want to hear from partners and stakeholders about how we can collectively contribute as a partnership to supporting successful rehabilitation outcomes.

Community Safety Strategy 2024-2027

Priority Five-Reducing Reoffending

Why this is a priority: 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 will do this by:

- Utilising partnership intelligence which focuses on reducing acquisitive and violent reoffending.
- Working with key partners such as the Police, His Majesty's Prison & Probation 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.

Proven Re-Offending
Rates England and
Wales- overall
reoffending rate have
fluctuated between a
high of **31.6%** in
2008/09 and a low
of **24%** in 2020/21

- The **proven reoffending rate** for the 2022 offender cohort in England and Wales was **25.8%**. This represented an increase of **1.0 percentage point** from the same quarter in 2021. Specifically:
 - **Adult offenders** had a proven reoffending rate of **25.4%** (up by 1.0 percentage point from 2021).
 - **Juvenile offenders** had a rate of **33.3%** (up by 1.7 percentage points from 2021).
- Adults released from custody or starting court orders had a rate of **33.4%** (up by 2.0 percentage points from 2021).
- Adults released from custodial sentences of less than 12 months had a rate of **56.1%** (up by 1.7 percentage points from 2021).
- Those released from sentences of less than or equal to 6 months had a rate of **59.4%**
- The **proven reoffending rate** for offenders **January to March 2023** period was **24.9%**. This figure includes individuals who were released from custody, received non-custodial convictions, or cautions.

The Economic Cost of Re-Offending.

Reducing re-offending matters, not only for those caught up in the cycle of offending, and their victims but also for the wider national and local economy.

- Pre-Pandemic analysis of the economic and social cost of re-offending in England and Wales was estimated to be around £18 billion per year. (<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2022-03-09/137323>)
- The estimated economic and social cost of reoffending by adults was £16.7 billion.
- Theft reoffences made up most of the estimated costs for adults compared to other offence groups, at £9.3 billion, followed by violence against the person reoffences, at £4.2 billion
- In terms of index disposal type, adult offenders who had previously received a court order or custodial sentence accounted for the largest portion of estimated costs, at £6.5 billion and £6 billion respectively.
- The cost of reoffending by children and young people, (i.e. those under the age of 18 at the time of entry into the cohort) was £1.5 billion, with theft comprising the largest portion compared to other offence groups, at £532 million.

There are eight criminogenic needs factors linked to offending behaviour

- Accommodation
- Employment & Education
- Relationships
- Lifestyle
- Drug misuse
- Alcohol misuse
- Thinking and Behaviour
- Attitudes
- There are also three additional 'responsivity measures' that are used to aid determine how an individual may respond to support: learning disability and challenges, mental health conditions and an indicator of low maturity levels.

What Works in Reducing Re-Offending

- Desistance is a highly individualised process and one-size-fits-all interventions do not work.
- Several studies have found that those serving short prison sentences have higher rates of reoffending than those serving community sentences.
- The way in which individuals are processed by the criminal justice system and partner agencies may positively/negatively alter their likelihood of reoffending.
- Desistance from crime is different for women than it is for men, and women require different interventions to help assist this process.
- Rehabilitative interventions with the strongest evidence base for reducing reconviction rates are cognitive-behavioural programmes which address criminogenic needs.
- Supervision can be an important factor in helping offenders desist from crime.
- Relationships with family, friends and supervisors, are considered to be important to the process of desistance.
- There is some promising but mixed evidence for the effectiveness of reparative and restorative programmes in reducing reoffending.

Discussion Points

- How does your service contribute to reducing reoffending.
- What are the main gaps and barriers that you face when working with ex-offenders.



HM Prison & Probation Service

Benefits of Probation

Probation is cost effective

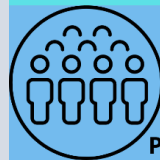


Probation reduces the prison population



Probation reduces reoffending

A probation service can help judges and prosecutors

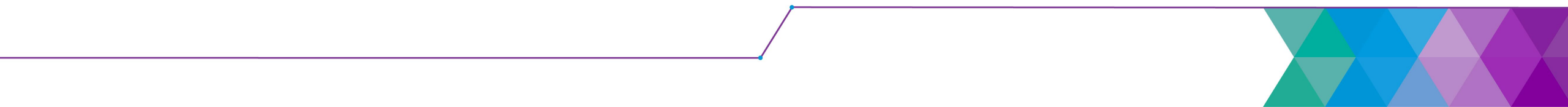


Probation promotes rehabilitation

Probation encourages reparation and restitution

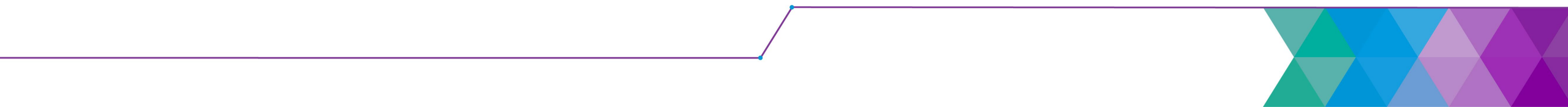


End of Custody Supervised Licence



End of Custody Supervised Licence

- Lord Chancellor has announced an End of Custody Supervised Licence (ECSL), a release power to create essential prison capacity and will be applied only in prisons when local population trends indicate that we cannot continue to receive new prisoners from the courts.
- Eligible prisoners can be released up to 70 days before their conditional release date.
- Prisons will identify eligible prisoners in scope.



Eligibility Criteria: if met, assumption is to release

- Prisoners must be serving Standard Determinate Sentences with a 50% release point
- Must have served a minimum of two weeks in custody before being eligible
- HDC not impacted

The following groups are **not eligible** for ECSL:

- Prisoners currently serving a sentence for any sexual offence or subject to the notification requirements of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (sex offenders' register) on release
- Prisoners currently serving a sentence of 4 or more years for a violent offence;
- Civil prisoners
- Prisoners serving a sentence for fine default
- Prisoners currently serving a sentence for a terrorist or terrorist connected offence*;
- Category A (status of the prisoner, not the prison)
- Prisoners currently serving a recall
- Prisoners currently remanded in custody on other matters
- Prisoners who are further than 18 days away from their release point
- NSD (National Security Division) managed cases

The prison will screen for eligibility, but you need to review eligibility of your own cases and highlight any concerns to your SPO

Regardless of the risk posed, if it is the same now as it would be in 70 days time they have to be released.

Where the individual has not been remanded, but has been charged, or is likely to be charged with a further offence, release on ECSL should be referred to the Panel

What happens if I have a Person on the list?

Preliminary list: **Confirm eligibility criteria/review resettlement plan and ensure plans are in place should they be released**

Contact will be made by the Prison to the practitioner, this must be recorded on NDelius

- Discussion will be based on reviewing the Resettlement plan:
 - Licence conditions
 - Accommodation
 - Health services
 - Benefits
 - Victim Safety
- Practitioner must notify Victim Liaison Officer where applicable, to ensure victim input
- Update Create and Vary a Licence
- Once deemed suitable be aware they should be released within 2 days
- Contact as expected on day of release and managed as a usual licence case

Foreign National Offenders: Probation staff must have contingency planning in place in the event of release into the community on licence. This includes ensuring a Licence has been prepared and use of the [FNO Accommodation Pathway Tool \(justice.gov.uk\)](https://www.justice.gov.uk/pathways/fno/accommodation) for effective resettlement. If you require further information and support with your FNO cases please contact PSFNOCoordinationHub@justice.gov.uk, join the FNO Practitioner Community on [MS Teams](#) and visit the [SWAY - FNO Group page](#) for up-to-date information and guidance.

If you have
eligibility
concerns, see
next slide

Exemptions and the Exemption P

- Cases can be escalated when:

-

1. that bringing forward release under ECSL **materially compromises the release plan** and **substantively increases the risk of harm** posed by the individual compared to that which would be present at Conditional Release Date

- **AND**

2. That no further adjustments can be made to resolve the challenges posed in the release plan to mitigate the risks presented

- **AND**

3. That the person will look out for opportunities to offend or exhibit behaviour on release that places them at a significant risk of causing serious harm in line with High and Very High risk of serious harm definitions.

Regardless of the risk posed, if it is the same now as it would be in 70 days time they have to be released.

Please note, rejection of HDC does not create exemption, they can still be released pending other criteria

Process:

- If you believe your case should be exempt speak with your SPO who will liaise with your Head
- Exemptions forms are completed by the prison and will utilise our information
- A national panel is convened to consider
- These are exceptional cases

MPS Integrated Offender Management

A partnership for London between:

Established in 2009



The IOM is a MOJ initiative in England & Wales

A multi-agency response to crime and reoffending threats faced by local communities identifying and tackling the most persistent and problematic offenders

Lead agencies - Probation – Police

In London each BCU has a dedicated police IOM team to manage a selected cohort of offenders jointly with partner agencies

Offenders are identified through OGRS and OVP scores.



Why is a specific approach to persistent offenders needed?

Persistent offenders represent a small proportion of the overall group of adult offenders (about 10% in London).

Repeat patterns of offending cause a disproportionately high amount of physical, psychological, social, and financial harm.

In 2016-17 National economic and social cost of reoffending **£18.1 billion**

Adult reoffending costs London **£2.25 billion per year**

In London **29%** of convicted offenders are prolific offenders

Persistent offenders commit **over 75%** of adult reoffending

The Role of the Police

On acceptance to the IOM
BRAG – PMP – PNC – ID-IOM

Daily intelligence checks – information sharing

Home Visits & Joint Home Visits

Cell Visits – Prison Visits

Recording intelligence – sharing intelligence

Monthly cohort case review – BRAG Status

Are they engaging ?

Referrals for housing, treatment, education, training

Are they actively committing crime ?

Enforcement – Arrest, CPW/CPN/CBO and Licence

Haringey
LONDON



CONNECT



CJS Common Platform

North Area has around 130 IOM cases split over Enfield and Haringey
Of these 63 are Red cases in the community and 45 are in custody.

Pathways to reduce offending.....

Accommodation

Finance, benefit
and debt

Education,
training and
employment

Children and
families

Health

Drugs & Alcohol
Support

Attitudes,
thinking and
behaviour



Measuring impact and effectiveness of the IOM

Monitoring team Performance

Monthly returns provided by each BCU to the Central IOM team
Arrests – Home Visits – Prison Visits – Panel Referrals - Judicial Orders
Good New Stories around positive case engagement

Measuring success:

ID-IOM data is used to measure the effectiveness of the IOM framework in achieving its core goal, the reduction of reoffending. It is used to draw off data about the cases involved in IOM during a specified time period and their level of offending before, during and after this time.

Cohort Analysis Offence per year (taken from 2023)

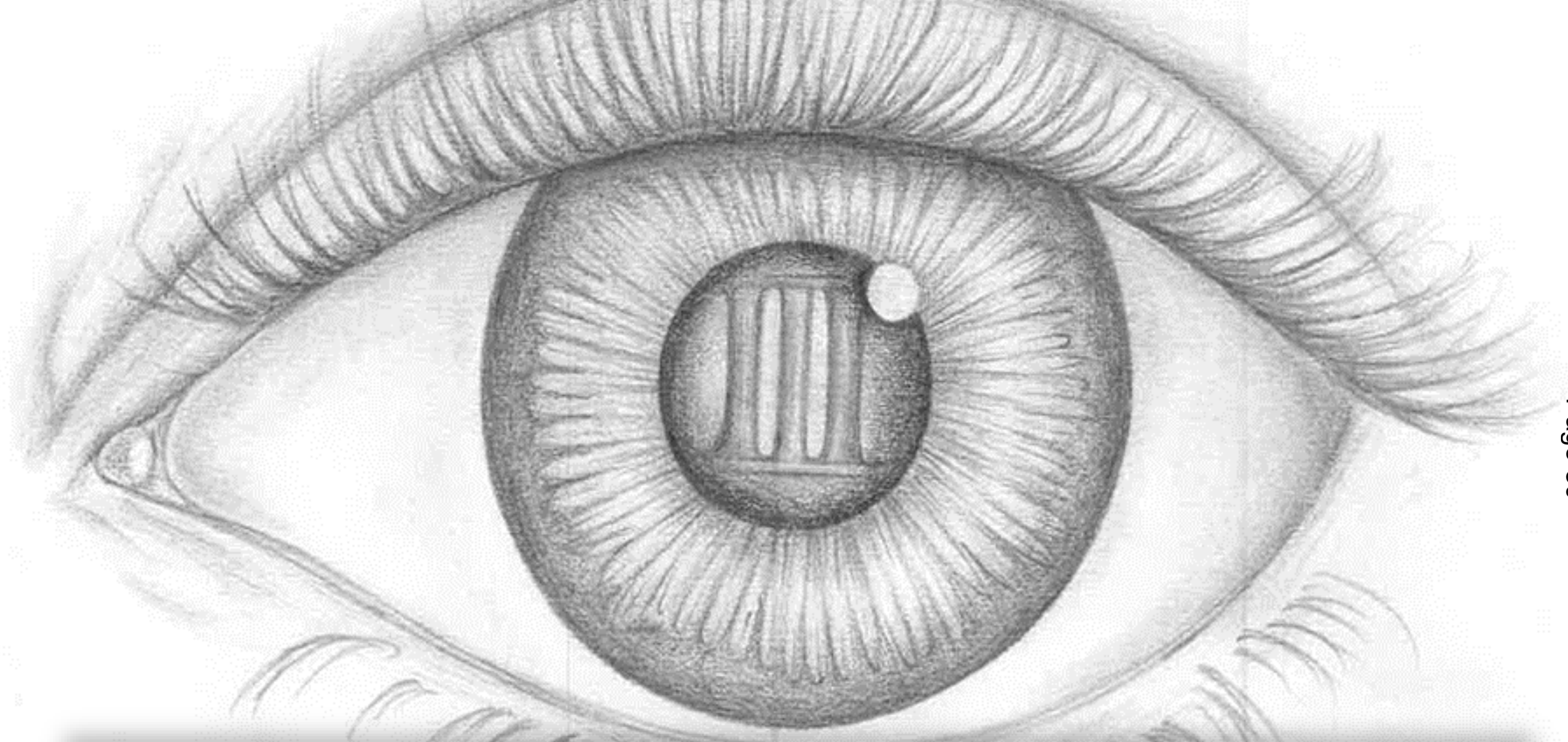
	MPS	Enfield	Haringey
Before	47,380	1,583	1,775
During	37,034	1,378	1,280
After	16,686	586.9	516

Estimated cost of Crime per year per IOM case (2023)

Before	£22,170
During	£19,708
After	£14,486

From Custody to Community





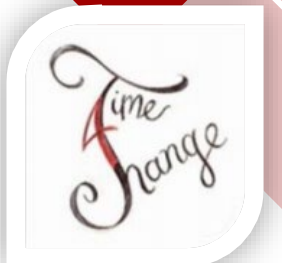
Jason Brown IOM Pentonville

Prison Link Officer

Introducing Time4Change



HMP Pentonville
Young Adults Programme



Introducing Time4Change



HMP Pentonville
Young Adults Programme

About Time4Change

Aimed at prisoners aged between 18 and 25, the Time4Change programme focuses on improving outcomes for the Young Adult population at HMP Pentonville.



Introducing Time4Change



About Time4Change

The programme is tailored to the unique needs of this specific age group whilst taking into consideration the issues young people face in the community.

HMP Pentonville
Young Adults Programme



Introducing Time4Change



What Do We Offer?

- Weekly Through My Eyes Discussion Forums
- Accredited Educational Courses
- Sports Coaching
- Motivational Talks & Events
- Arts, Crafts & Music Classes
- Life Skills (i.e. DVLA Revision Classes)
- Soft Skills (i.e. Interpersonal Skills)
- Counselling & Trauma Support
- Debates
- Podcasts

HMP Pentonville
Young Adults Programme



THROUGH MY EYES DISCUSSION GROUPS

TOPICS DISCUSSED

- Conflict Resolution
- Forgiveness
- Knife Crime
- Job Interview Techniques (With Resettlement)
- Systemic Racism
- Grooming and Negative Influences.
- Drug Awareness (With Building Futures)
- Brain Development.
- Relationships
- Equalities & Disabilities (With Safer Custody)
- Mental Health (With Psychology)
- Fatherhood/Parenting
- Masculinity, Consent & Sexism
- Stop & Search
- Choices and much more.

HMP Pentonville Through the Gate Services

Building Futures Drug Services.

Project Future Mental Health.

St Mungo's Housing.

NHS Wellbeing Service.

Standout.

DWP Employment.

Liberty Kitchen.

Railtrack.

Westminster College Criminology.

Dame Carol Black Independent Review – Sept 2020

Findings

- **More than a third** of people in prison are there due to crimes relating to drug use (mostly acquisitive crime). These prisoners tend to serve very short sentences, have limited time in prison treatment and poor hand-offs back into the community. They are very likely to re-offend.
- Drugs in prison - 15% of prisoners testing positive to random drug tests.
- Treatment in the community is the responsibility of Local Authorities. it has reduced significantly due to i because Local Government budgets have been squeezed and central Government funding and oversight has fallen away. Some LA have reduced treatment expenditure by 40%.

Recommendations

Too many people with addictions are cycling in and out of prison, without achieving rehabilitation or recovery. The solutions are :

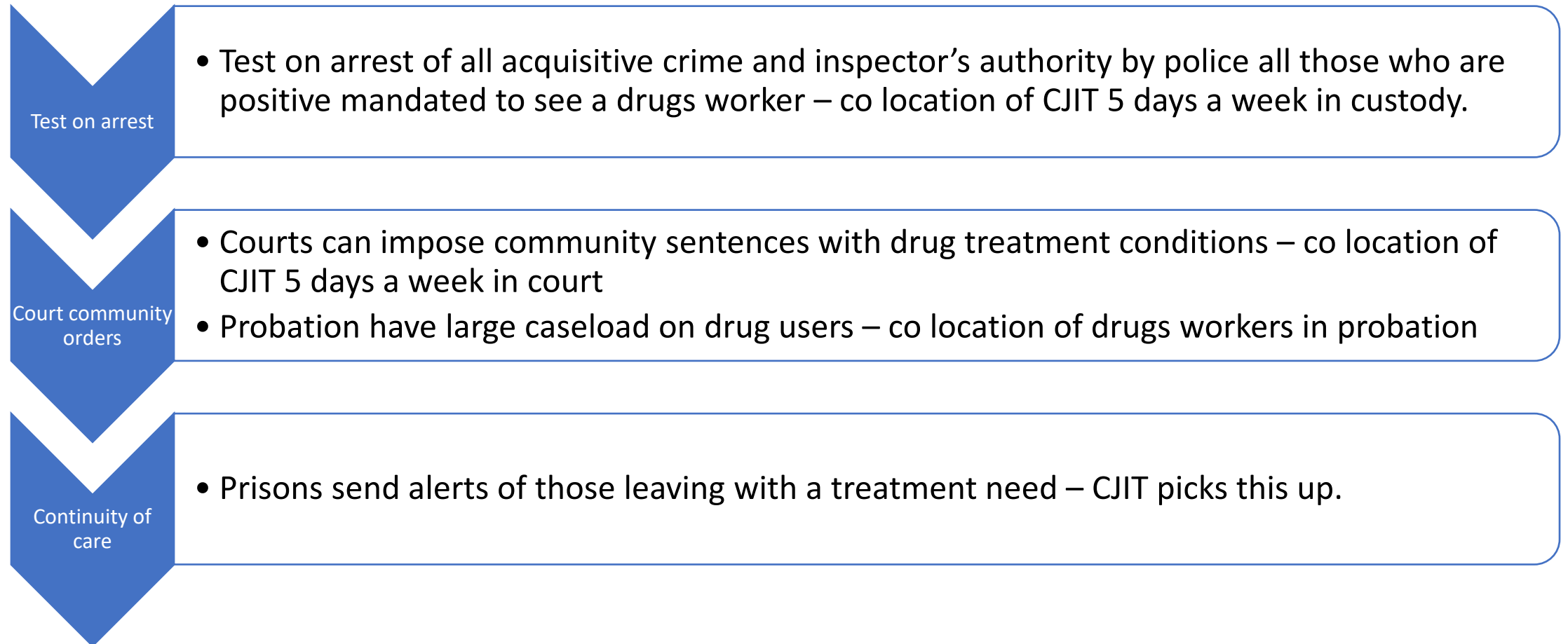
- **Diversion** - The recent sentencing white paper committed to greater use of police diversions and community sentences with treatment as an alternative to custody.
- **Treatment** - funding for treatment places to accommodate the extra demand.
- **Continuity of care** – linking treatment need on prison discharge to treatment start in the community

National Drug Strategy –Haringey Combating Drugs Partnership

- Chaired by Director of Public Health reporting to Combating Drugs Unit – Cabinet Office.
- Partners across all strands – Community Safety, Police, Health, Employment, housing Children and YP, Health.
- Action plan with all stands of drug strategy – Supply, Demand and Treatment



Process of tackling reoffending in Haringey and role of Criminal Justice Intervention Team (CJIT)



How CDP measure success

Data

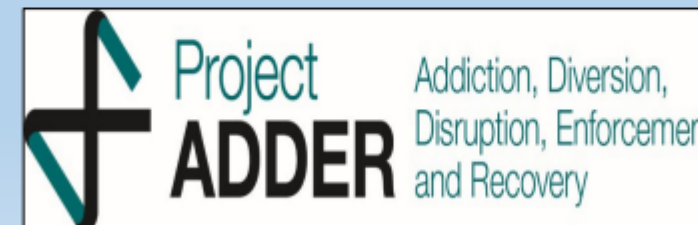
- Test on arrest and % positives that attend their appointment – ADDER review in progress
- Number of community sentences made and successfully completed - overseen by probation
- Continuity of care % who attend their community appointment - challenging for NCL as we have many feeder prisons- overseen by NCL criminal justice forum
- % of treatment population come from criminal justice system and % who complete successfully – overseen by public health

Gaps

- We cannot measure re offending of those who engage in treatment successfully - Nationally there is no cross- referencing data between police and treatment, so we cannot measure success.
- But we can do case studies



Project ADDER Overview



DIP Overview - Haringey



Project Adder took responsibility for the DIP process March 2024, before this date due to time constraints and resourcing predominantly it was only IOM nominal's who were being processed for these breaches.

Thus creating a substantial back log resulting in a large percentage of cases where the STL had expired. Total number of breaches outstanding March 2024 was 93 and below shows how they have been processed to date.

PCRs	17
NFA's RA1 not signed	36
Circulated for FTA	1
STL passed	4
Arrested	0
New appointment / Engaging	1
NFA other reason	17

Project Adder identified gaps in service where training was needed to be enhanced to help improve the system. Liaising with Custody in regards to the process and completion of the required forms needed to progress the breaches, for example how to accurately distribute a RA1.

A complete training package has been created for officers from all strands on the BCU which includes a step by step guide on the procedure of the DIP beaches.

A welcome programme for the Drug workers in custody from both Enfield and Haringey has been completed to create better working relations This in theory should reduce the amount of appointments which are booked and increase engagement for support whilst they are in the police station making the roles of the drug workers and police a smoother and more efficient.

Court Assessments

- Where possible RA's completed at court
- Custody to liaise with drug workers at court to alert them of those attending each morning

Online Referrals

- Digital tool to allow front-line officers and staff to refer people directly into their local substance misuse treatment service providers
- Launching July/August 2024

Op Ovate

- VAWG and DA offences – Increased DToA
- Launched March 2024 and continued promotion

Signpost to Recovery

- Campaign to increase those referred into diversion programs
- Project Reset & Op Cashmere – Multi Agency approach

For all offences, each month 1200 arrestees entering Met custody suites are tested for heroin, crack and/or cocaine across 25 custody suites with 600 testing positive. Of these, around 400 drug positive arrestees are required to attend one of 28 drug treatment centres across London.

During the period of 28th November 2022 (when CONNECT started in custody) and 2nd October 2023 1, 464 people arrested for an offence linked to domestic violence were drug tested. 556 (38%) of these tested positive for heroin, crack and/or cocaine.

3 months data
NA Custody compared to
all Met Custody's

VAWG & DA	NA Custody						All Met Custodys					
	Number of Tests	No. of positive tests	Both	Cocaine	Opiates	%	Number of Tests	No. of positive tests	Both	Cocaine	Opiates	%
Oct-23	7	4	2	2	0	57%	56	35	9	24	2	63%
Nov-23	3	0	0	0	0	0%	55	21	13	7	1	36%
Dec-23	5	4	0	4	0	80%	75	38	6	31	1	51%

MATRIX	DETECTION WINDOW
Cannabinoids (THC)	up to 24 hours
Cocaine	up to 24 hours
Opiates	up to 1-2 days
Morphine	up to 24 hours
Codeine	up to 1-2 days
Benzodiazepines	up to 24 hours
Amphetamine	up to 1-2 days
Methamphetamines	up to 24 hours
Buprenorphine	up to 1-2 days
Methadone	up to 1-2 days

Increase DToA for VAWG / DA suspects

Increase number of persons directed to DIP

Decrease re- offending

Support Vulnerable Victims



Has your Adult Detainee been arrested for a VAWG or DA offence?



Do they appear to have a Substance Misuse Habit?



Speak to the Custody Support Inspector (CSI) for authority to test



This leads to referrals to support services, assists courts with sentences, and reduces re-offending.



Project Reset



Using ASB data, Dedicated Ward officer and local police knowledge along with Local authority information to identify subjects who consistently commit neighbourhood crime.



Identified cohort of subjects



Theft from M/V



Shoplifting



Burglary



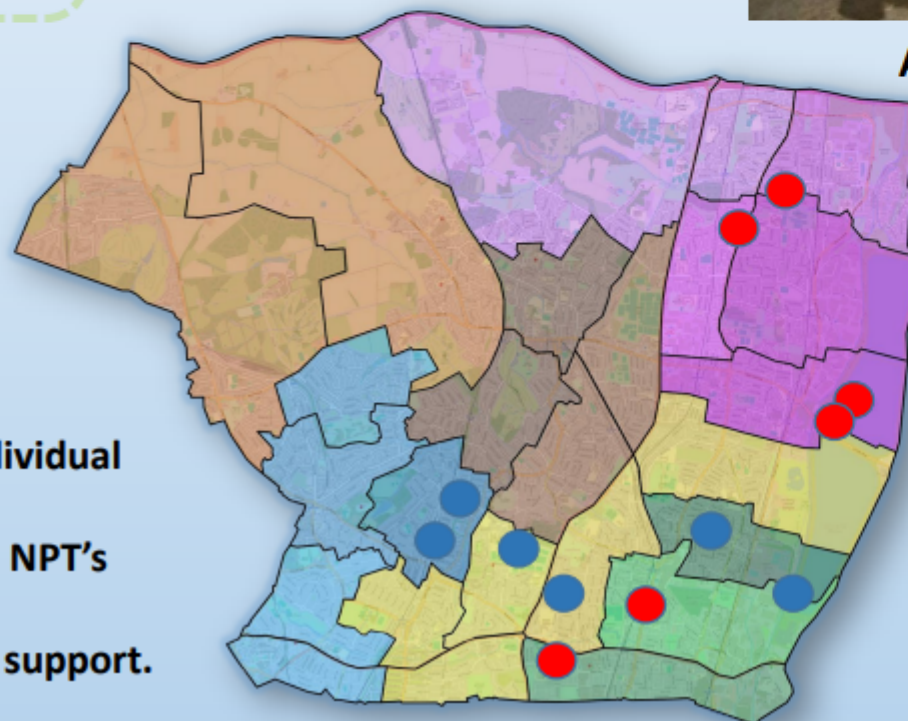
ASB



Sex Working

Page 46

- Trial wards allocated subjects classed as High Harm Neighbourhood Nominals
- Local Authority / Police / Drug Services – face to face intervention meeting.
- Drug use safety messaging
- Automatic Script offer
- Co-ordinated CJU escalation plan – bespoke to the individual
- Evidence packages – to support DRR's
- Monthly co-ordination meetings between ADDER and NPT's staff.
- Peer to peer support trailed with lived life experience support.



Comparison analysis

Impact of crime in wards

Improve targeted joint problem solving between agencies.

Establish a best working practise when working with drug dependent offenders

The year ending September 2023 saw a 32% increase in the number of shoplifting offences recorded compared with the previous year, with 402,482 offences compared with 304,459 offences in the year ending September 2022.

[Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

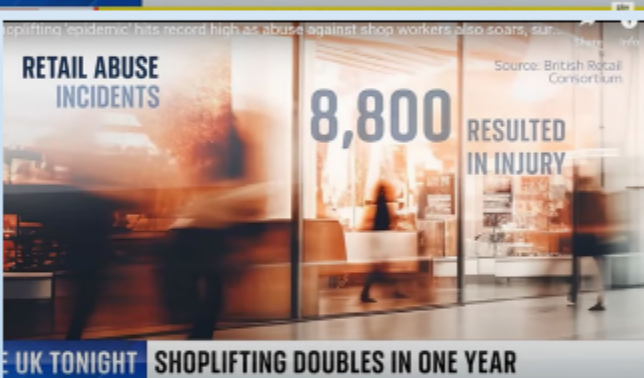
What we are trying to achieve

- Reduction in theft related crimes at identified repeat venues.
- Identifying prolific offenders and in collaboration with partners create bespoke intervention plans.
- Increase signposting to recovery – through police and non police interaction
- Create a positive response from venues - shop lifters detained not only get banning orders but also directed to Drugs intervention service providers
- Crime prevention advice for business owners.
- Increase trust and confidence within our communities and local businesses

Substance addiction can transform the person you know and trust into a stranger who will do almost anything to get high. Theft is a large but all too common side effect of substance misuse, stemming from a need to get money to buy more drugs.



UK TONIGHT SHOPLIFTING DOUBLES IN ONE YEAR



NA Mailbox – Project Adder

NAMailbox-.ProjectAdder@met.police.uk

Inspector Debbie Kneebone

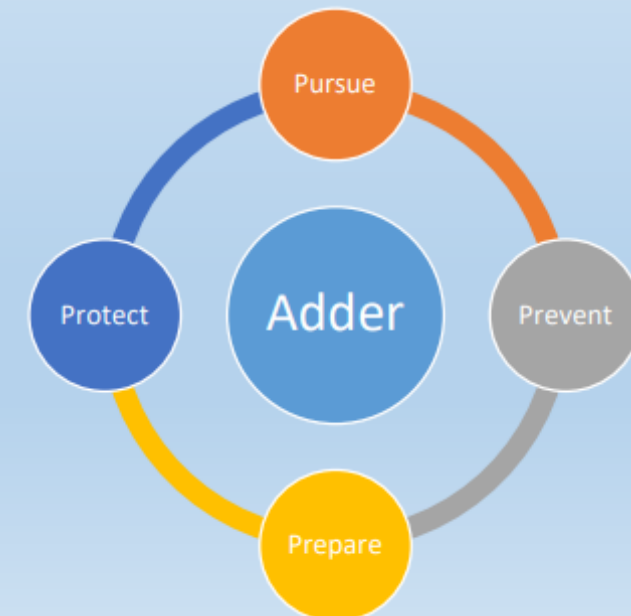
Email Address - Deborah.L.Kneebone@met.police.uk

Sergeant Ian Davey

Email Address - Ian.Davey@met.police.uk

Police Constable Jade Haynes

Email Address - Jade.Haynes2@met.police.uk



HOUSING



Co-location work at Probation (1)

- As part of Haringey's delivery of a statutory homelessness service, housing needs officers provide outreach services across the borough
- One of these outreach services include having a presence at the two Probation offices in the borough at Lordship Lane and Landsdowne Road.
- An HNO is present at these offices every afternoon from Monday to Friday.
- The HNO is co-located with probation workers at both these offices to provide homelessness assistance and advice to ex-offenders known to both probation offices.

Co-location work at Probation (2)

- When an ex-offenders is back out in the community, they may present at these probation offices requiring housing assistance.
- In this scenario, the HNO would takes on a formal homelessness application
 - i.e. a full housing needs assessment is undertaken to determine whether the person is eligible for housing assistance by virtue of their nationality/immigration status and have a reason to believe they are homeless.
- Probation Officers also book a diary slot released ex-offenders into a diary for a housing assessment to take place with the HNO. On average, 5 ex-offenders are assessed in this way per week.
- The HNO would assess those who are still in custody via a video link which takes place at these probation offices.

CAS3 in London

- CAS3 is temporary accommodation for prison leavers who would otherwise be homeless for up to 84 nights.
- Implementation began in London in May 2023 and will provide 441 bed spaces across London.
- The provision in London is provided via 5 contracts with one provider- Housing Action Management (HAM)
- CAS provides a distinct female provision of 10%
- In Enfield and Haringey, there are 18 total bed spaces and there a monthly average of 6 new entrants.
- As part of our borough-based partnership working, there is a Resettlement Panel that takes place every month. Within this meeting, those in custody are discussed as to their pathway into CAS3. Placement oversight in CAS3 and move on from the accommodation are also discussed.

AfeO (Accommodation for ex-Offender) funding

- The AfEO programme was first launched in July 2021 and aimed to create and sustain private rented sector (PRS) tenancies for a minimum length of 12 months (in studio or 1 bed flats or where appropriate, shared accommodation within PRS).
- For 2023/24, Haringey received funding of £134,000 from the Department of Levelling Up and Housing and Communities (DLUHC). The spend for this period was £85,121 leaving a remaining balance of £48,879.
- DLUHC have awarded £268,000 in total over 2 years (£134K for each year).
- For 2023/24, there were 20 housed via AFEO against the target of 30 new private rented sector tenancies. This info has been included in the latest DLUHC return which is completed every quarter.
- The challenges which persist include the lack of available and affordable accommodation in the PRS that are suitable for this cohort.
- There are sufficient referrals to meet next year's target of 30 but focus is needed on getting more positive outcomes at viewings.

AfeO feedback

This feedback is from ARK Resettlement Services about Cecil *transitioning back into society after his time in the criminal justice system:*

- *Cecil's journey is a testament to the power of holistic support and collaboration who faced significant challenges due to his lack of digital knowledge. His universal credit was sent as a barcode to his phone, making it difficult for him to access essential services such as checking his journal or emails. However, with dedicated housing support via AFEO, Cecil received assistance in securing a support fund for essentials after being housed by the Haringey PRET team*
- *A key moment in Cecil's journey was when he was referred to the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) outreach team by the AFEO team for further assistance with Education, Training and Employment (ETE). The DWP offered Cecil a laptop, enabling him to access the internet, search for job opportunities, set up a bank account, renew his driver's license and apply for training programs or jobs.*
- *This collaborative effort between Haringey Housing Needs Team, Ark, and DWP not only empowered Cecil with essential digital skills but also opened doors to new opportunities for personal and professional growth. Cecil's story is a shining example of how community support and tailored interventions can make a lasting difference in the lives of individuals seeking to rebuild their futures, post-incarceration.*

Shirley Kennerson

Pioneer House
North Street
Hornchurch
Essex, RM11 1QZ
E Shirley.Kennerson@justice.gov.uk

2 May 2024

Dear partners,

Probation Reset Update

You will be aware that a Written Ministerial Statement to Parliament was laid earlier this month which announced the 'Probation Reset' we are making to reduce demands on probation and strengthen our capacity to engage offenders in the community at the points in their sentence when it matters most.

You can read the Written Ministerial Statement in full, but I wanted to provide a brief update.

As of 29 April, we have re-set probation so that practitioners prioritise engagement and supervision at the points in the sentence where it has the most impact on people on probation.

Cases that continue with Probation contact in the final third are:

- MAPPA Cases of all Categories (1-4) and Levels (1-3)
- All cases directly managed by a Specialist Probation Practitioner in the National Security Division (NSD)
- All cases identified as very high risk of serious harm
- All cases with current active child protection procedures in place
- Those subject to an Intensive Supervision Court pilot (until such time as the evaluation is complete)

For other cases, the following will apply:

- Active supervision appointments with individuals subject to licence will cease after the two-thirds point. One further follow-up appointment is required for licence cases only midway through the final part of the licence.
- Active supervision appointments under post-sentence supervision will also cease to be delivered unless cases fall under the exemption criteria. For these exempt cases PSS will continue at current frequency.
- For Community Orders or Suspended Sentence Orders with a Rehabilitation Activity Requirement (RAR), RAR appointments and delivery of activity days will cease to be delivered after two-thirds of the order has passed.

We have developed further policy and guidance. I would value an opportunity to talk to you further about these changes and other changes to probation supervision. If you think this would be helpful, then please get in touch.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'SH Kennerson'. The 'S' is large and stylized, followed by 'H' and 'Kennerson' in a cursive script.

Shirley Kennerson

Head of Service, Enfield & Haringey PDU