

NOTICE OF MEETING

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Wednesday, 25th June, 2025, 12.00 pm - 8th Floor, Alexandra House, Wood Green, London, N22 7TY (watch the live meeting [here](#) and watch the recording [here](#))

Members: Please see membership list below

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

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

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

2. APOLOGIES

To receive any apologies for absence.

3. URGENT BUSINESS

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

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

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

5. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 4)

To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 6 March 2025 as a correct record.

6. MEMBERSHIP (PAGES 5 - 6)

7. INTRODUCTION TO THEMED DISCUSSION 'STOCKTAKE ON HARINGEY COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP' (PAGES 7 - 20)

8. HARINGEY CRIME PERFORMANCE AND PARTNERSHIP FUNDING OVERVIEW - JUNE 2025 (PAGES 21 - 32)

9. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

To be confirmed: Next meeting October 2025

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Tuesday, 17 June 2025

MINUTES OF THE MEETING COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP HELD ON THURSDAY, 6 MARCH 2025, 2:00PM - 4:00PM

PRESENT: Councillor Ajda Ovat - Cabinet Member for Communities (Co-Chair)
David Charlotte – Housing Needs Team Manager
Sandeep Broca – Intelligence Analysis Manager
Will Maimaris – Director of Public Health
Councillor Lucia das Nevis
Abigail Wycherley – VAWG Programme Lead
Jason Brown – IOM Prison Link
Councillor Zena Brabazon
Eubert Malcolm – AD Stronger and Safer Communities
Joe Benmore – IOM Lead
Dina Samhanovic – Victim Support
Superintendent Ian Martin – Metropolitan Police.
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. REDUCING REOFFENDING

Mr Joe Benmore 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. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

There were no new items of urgent business.

9. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

The next meeting would be held in June 2025.

CHAIR: Cllr Ajda Ovat

Signed by Chair

Date

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, Liberal Democrat Member</p> <p>Peter Campbell, Borough Fire Commander, Haringey Fire Service</p> <p>TBC, Mental Health</p> <p>Barry Francis, Corporate Director Environment and Resident Experience</p> <p>Mark Wolski, Head of Community Safety, Haringey</p> <p>Eubert Malcolm, Director of Environment, Haringey</p> <p>Dr. Will Maimaris, Director Public Health, Haringey Council</p> <p>Ann Graham, Corporate Director of Children Services, Haringey Council</p> <p>Sara Sutton, Director Adults, Housing, Health, Haringey Council</p> <p>Dina Sahmanovic, Victim Support</p> <p>Caroline Birkett, Victim Support</p> <p>Jahedur Rahman Director of Housing Safety</p>

	<p>Shirley Kennerson-Assistant Chief Officer-London Probation.</p> <p>TBC, Probation Service</p> <p>Jackie Difolco -Assistant Director for Early Help and Prevention and SEND</p>
Supporting advisors	<p>Joe Benmore, Strategic Lead Community Safety Team</p> <p>Sandeep Broca, Community Safety Analysis manager.</p> <p>Sarah Hart, Public Health</p> <p>Geoffrey Ocen, Chief Executive, Bridge Renewal Trust</p>

Report for: Haringey Community Safety Partnership 25th June 2025

Item number: 7

Title: Introduction to themed discussion 'Stocktake on Haringey Community Safety Partnership'

Report authorised by: Director of Environment Eubert Malcolm

Lead Officer: Mark Wolski mark.wolski@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: N/A

**Report for Key/
Non-Key Decision:** N/A.

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) are a statutory partnership with responsibility in respect of agreeing strategies and plans to address crime and disorder.
- 1.2 The CSP board discussions have been themed around community safety priorities outlined in the Community Safety Strategy 2024-2027
- 1.3 The board recognises existing and emerging challenges to crime and disorder challenges that require the CSP to reflect on how it is delivering and seek areas of improvement in terms of business practice and focus. Therefore, the themed workshop for this CSP will be a 'Stocktake on Haringey Community Safety Partnership' to identify what is working well and identify areas for improvement.
- 1.4 The workshop will involve statutory stakeholders, partners from within the council and external stakeholders.
- 1.5 The focus of the workshop will be on:
 - A health check of the CSP
 - Reaffirming our priorities
 - Testing what we aim to achieve and the outcomes and goals that have been set.
 - Testing how the partnership tracks progress
- 1.6 Discussions will highlight what is working well and inform areas for improvement and actions required to address the areas for improvement.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To ratify the outcomes of discussions at the CSP that identify actions that drive business improvements of the CSP that ensures focused activity delivering clear outcomes in respect of crime and disorder priorities and statutory responsibilities.

3. Reasons for decision

- 3.1 To deliver improved business processes to deliver clear partnership outcomes against the CSP priorities for the communities of Haringey
- 3.2 To ensure delivery and evidence of delivery in respect of statutory obligations of the CSP.

4. Alternative options considered

- 4.1 The CSP is approaching a mid-point in the 3-year cycle of the community safety strategy. Not undertaking a thematic discussion may result in missed opportunities to improve performance.

5. Background information

- 5.1 The statutory responsibilities of a CSP are set out in the Crime and Disorder Act. CSPs are nationally recognised as the lead board in respect of Crime and Disorder Reduction.
- 5.2 A two phased review of CSPs had been conducted by the Home Office outlining measures to enhance ASB powers and improve accountability.
- 5.3 There is existing guidance on the work of CSPs, and new guidance is being developed to reflect current context and set out standards.
- 5.4 A horizon scanning exercise identifies legislation (E.g. Crime and Policing Bill 2025), initiatives (Prevention Partnerships and Panels), further fiscal challenges (Government spending review) that make it essential CSP partners to work better.
- 5.4 A benchmarking exercise will identify what is working well and opportunities for improvement, that if acted upon will ensure Haringey CSP is at the forefront of community safety partnership delivery.

6. Contribution to the Corporate Delivery Plan 2022-2024 High level Strategic outcomes?

- 6.1 This report is relevant to the Corporate Plan themes of Safer Haringey.

7. Carbon and Climate Change

n/a

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

Finance / Procurement

- 8.1 The MOPAC / VRU LCPF funding supports existing Community Safety workstreams. The CSP provides partnership oversight of partnership projects that support the work of CSP priorities.

Procurement

n/a

Head of Legal & Governance [Name and title of Officer completing these comments]

n/a

Equality

- 8.2 There is an inherent recognition of Equalities in respect of the work of the CSP. Examples include, - the disproportionate impact of domestic abuse on women, - disproportionate representation of young black males in the criminal justice system
- 8.3 The work of the CSP also takes into account the intersection of protected characteristics with social demographic characteristics such as deprivation that risks marginalisation.
- 8.4 The work of the CSP ensures these challenges are considered in developing strategies and plans

9. Use of Appendices

Appendix A – Haringey Stocktake Presentation / Discussion pack

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Stocktake on Haringey's Statutory Community Safety Partnership

Health-check of
Community
Safety
Partnership

Testing clarity of
priorities

Testing what we
are aiming to
achieve

Testing how we
keep track of
progress

What are the general principles of an effective CSP ?

- **Clarity of Role** : Role of a CSP within a broader partnership landscape
- **Minimum Standards**: Best practices for collaboration, data sharing and community engagement
- **Performance Monitoring**; Increasing emphasis on monitoring and evaluating CSP performance including reporting on outcomes and impact.
- **Training and Support**: Importance of ongoing training and support for CSP members to effectively tackle crime and ASB
- **Community Involvement**: Encouraging greater community involvement and input in CSP activities

Health check of Haringey CSP

Annual Strategic Assessment

Gathering views of public and one public meeting per year

Formulate and implement strategies to tackle crime and disorder in the area

Three Year CSP Plan

Statutory obligations - Serious Violence Duty

Statutory obligations – Strategy to reduce re-offending

Statutory obligations – Substance Misuse

Statutory obligations - Prevent

Conduct / Oversee DHRs

Review expenditure of partnership monies

Information sharing agreement

Local Authority scrutiny of the CSP

Must come together as a formal strategic group

Review knowledge, skills, authority of board

Processes in place to appoint/remove chair

Risk register

Comment:

An opportunity to reflect on delivery of statutory obligations and business processes

- Q – What is working well?
- Q – Even better if?
- Q – *How confident are we that our statutory obligations are being met?*
- Q – *What is it that provides you with that confidence?*
- Q – *How is performance regarding those statutory responsibilities tested at the CSP*

Testing Priorities

Priorities V1

- ☐ Non DA – VWI
- ☐ Robbery

Additional Areas of Focus

- Sexual Violence
- Domestic Abuse
- Women's Safety
- CSE
- Weapon-based crime
- Hate Crime

Priorities V2

- ☐ Violence and high harm Crimes
- ☐ VAWG
- ☐ Exploitation Adults and Young People
- ☐ Increase Trust and Confidence
- ☐ Reduction of Re-offending
- ☐ Reduction victims of crime and ASB

Comment

An opportunity to ensure a laser focus on local priority business whilst meeting statutory functions.

- Q – how clear are the priorities to the partnership?
- Q – are there opportunities to refine and ensure focus?
- Q – Are we clear what is meant by high harm crimes?
- Q – Is there a 'baked in' risk of the definitions covering all crime versus prioritising high impact/high risk? Eg (Reduction of victims of crime and ASB)

Testing what we aim to achieve?

Priority	Plan to do
Violence and high harm Crimes (P)	Reduction in the number of homicides, serious assaults and knife crimes
VAWG (P)	Reduction in the prevalence and impact of VAWG including sexual violence, DA, stalking, harassment, FGM. Forced Marriage and HBV
Exploitation Adults and Young People (P)	Increase awareness and enhance intelligence. Reduce the number and vulnerability of adults and young people who are exploited by criminal gangs, OCGs, human traffickers. Modern slavery perpetrators or radicalisers
Increase Trust and Confidence (P)	Hold the police to account on delivery of new Met for London
Reduction of Re-offending (P) (S)	Reduction in the rate and frequency of reoffending by adults and young people
Reduction victims of crime and ASB (P)	Reduce the number and severity of crimes and ASB incidents that affect our communities, especially the most vulnerable and repeat victims
Substance Misuse (S)	Break drug supply chains, deliver a world class treatment and recovery system, achieve a shift in demand for drugs
Prevent (S)	Reduce the risk of radicalisation and support people who may be at risk of radicalisation

Questions

- Q – what is positive in respect of the planned activity?
- Q – how could the plans be improved?
- Q – *Are we clear as to what our plans aim to achieve?*
- Q – *How do we know that we are achieving our goals, understanding the barriers to achieving our goals and how the partnership can help each other?*
- Q – *What are the clear (and less clear) key performance measures that regularly review?*
- Q – *How do we hold each other to account?*

Priorities – Testing how we keep track of progress

Priority /Statutory Responsibility	Last on Agenda	Also on Agenda
Violence and high harm Crimes (P)	Jan 24 – Serious Violence	JTAI – SYV Clear Hold Build
VAWG (P)	Jan 24 -	
Exploitation Adults and Young People (P)	Mar 24 – Exploitation (all ages)	
Increase Trust and Confidence (P)		
Reduction of Re-offending (P) (S)	Jun 24 – Reduction reoffending and verbal youth justice update Mar 25 – Reduction of reoffending	
Reduction victims of crime and ASB (P)	October 24 - Victims	

Questions

- Q – What is working well on scrutinising CSP priorities?
- Q – What would be even better if?
- Q – *How do we know that we are achieving our goals, understanding the barriers to achieving our goals and how the partnership can help each other?*
- Q – *What are there clear (and less clear) key performance measures that regularly review*
- Q – *Do we understand the delivery mechanisms in place to deliver against the priorities and how they feed in to the CSP?*
- Q - *How do we hold each other to account?*
- Q – *how frequently should the partnership receive an update*

Discussion Summary and Recommendations

- **I**ntelligence and Risk based approach
- **R**efine /clarify priorities
- **O**utcome focused plans
- **A**ccountable – understanding where delivery takes place and who leads
- **R**egular updates to inform thematic discussions, celebration, challenge
- **R**efreshed and representative membership

NEXT STEPS



Option for rationalised focus ?

PRIORITIES

- Serious Violence
- Violence Against Women and Girls (inc. DA)
- ASB
- Hate Crime

STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITY MONITORING

- Prevent
- Substance Misuse
- Reduction of Re-offending

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Title: Haringey Crime Performance and Partnership Funding Overview
June 2025

Report

authorised by: Mark Wolski, Head of Community Safety

Lead Officer(s): Sandeep Broca, Intelligence Analysis Manager

Ward(s) affected: Key crime wards

Report for Key/

Non Key Decision: Non key decision

1. Crime Performance

- 1.1 This report should be read in conjunction with the presentation attached. The presentation shows Haringey's crime and violence performance, including key wards and seasonal trends, as well as an update on partnership funding and horizon scanning.
- 1.2 Overall, just over 28,000 crimes were recorded in the borough in the 12-month period to June 2025, which is a 2% reduction compared to the previous year. London as a whole experienced a 0.2% decrease in crime.
- 1.3 Haringey's crime rate is 97 per 1,000 population, 11th highest in London. The most commonly reported crimes in Haringey are theft, violence and vehicle offences. The highest volume wards are Noel Park, Northumberland Park and South Tottenham
- 1.4 Reductions have been noted in a number of key crime types, youth violence, robbery and violence with injury.
- 1.5 Haringey currently sits 16th in London for public perception responses to the question "Do the police do a good job in the local area?", at 44%. This is slightly below the London average of 45% but represents a 3% improvement in the past year.

2. Partnership Funding

- 2.1 Following extensive discussions with key partners, including MOPAC and the London Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), the Haringey Community Safety Partnership has successfully secured vital partnership funding, totalling £2.9M over four-years. This funding will enable us to continue delivering key

workstreams and build on previous learning to further enhance outcomes across the partnership.

- 2.2 In line with the funding criteria, our delivery will align with both our local priorities and the London Police and Crime Plan (PCP), focusing on: Reducing and preventing violence; Increasing trust and confidence; Creating safer, more confident communities; Better supporting victims; Protecting people from exploitation and harm.
- 2.3 In addition to our ongoing focus on non-domestic violence with injury and robbery, the funding will also prioritise: Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG); Reducing and preventing serious youth violence and criminal exploitation; Tackling hate crime.

3. Horizon Scanning

- 3.1 Crime and Policing Bill (2025) - Introduces wide-ranging reforms including enhanced police powers, tougher measures on antisocial behaviour, and new offences to tackle violence, town centre crime and public confidence.
- 3.2 Home Office Community Safety Partnership Review (2023-24) – Awaiting outcomes from Phase 2 of the national CSP review, with further developments expected to shape future partnership structures and responsibilities.
- 3.3 ASB Data Reporting and Force Level Action Plans (2025) – The Home Office continues to explore how ASB case data can be captured as part of regular statistical returns e.g. via MOPAC. Additionally, each Police Force will also be required to designate an ASB lead officer, to work with communities to develop a local anti-social behaviour action plan, under the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee (NPG).
- 3.4 Prisoner Sentencing Reform (2025) – Reforms will allow early release for prisoners serving a wide range of offences, potentially after completing one-third of their sentence, increasing the need for robust community supervision.
- 3.5 Prevention Partnerships and Panels (2025) – Prevention Partnerships aim to strengthen a joined-up approach, provide a mapping of youth services and increase identification of young people at risk. Prevention Panels will be required in each borough as part of this, and the London VRU are co-ordinating a pilot scheme for this.
- 3.6 Home Office Hyper Local Knife Crime Hotspot Funding (2025) – The Home Office are exploring the use of targeted funding, during FY 2025-26, for areas with high knife crime rates, supporting hyper-local interventions and community-led solutions.

4. Recommendations

- 4.1 That the Board note the content of the accompanying pack, which highlights key crime and violence trends, as well as partnership funding and horizon scanning.

5. Reasons for decision

n/a

6. Alternative options considered

n/a

7. Background information

- 7.1 Haringey has a signed agreement with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and the London VRU to contribute to tackling priority crimes. The agreement is accompanied by a MOPAC grant of £553K per year for 2025-2029 and a VRU grant of £200K per year for 2025-2028. This is allocated across seven areas: Early intervention and action to tackle drug related ASB; Integrated Group Offending Team (IGOT); VAWG and Young Person IDVA Project; Hate Crime Co-Ordinator; Haringey Youth Service – Thrive 360; Youth IOM; IOM / Prison Link Worker.
- 7.2 Quarterly returns are required which give considerable detail about our expenditure and performance to date. Haringey has an excellent reputation for compliance on both fronts.
- 7.3 Performance monitoring occurs in between Community Safety Partnership board meetings and attendance includes the holders of KPIs, the budget holders and statutory partners such as the police.

8. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 8.1 This work contributes to the Mayor of London's Policing and Crime Plan and the Haringey Community Safety Strategy. It will also help to deliver Haringey's Borough Plan, Serious Violence Duty, Young People at Risk strategy, as well as the North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG), Violent Crime Action Plan and the Community Safety Strategy.
- 8.2 Officers and partners work strategically across related work areas and boards such as Youth Offending, Safeguarding Children and Adults, Health and Wellbeing, Tottenham Regeneration, Early Help and the Community Strategy.

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

n/a

Finance and Procurement

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

Legal

n/a

Equality

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

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

10. Use of Appendices

Appendix A – Haringey Crime Performance and Partnership Funding Overview
June 2025 pack

11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Crime Performance & Partnership Funding Overview

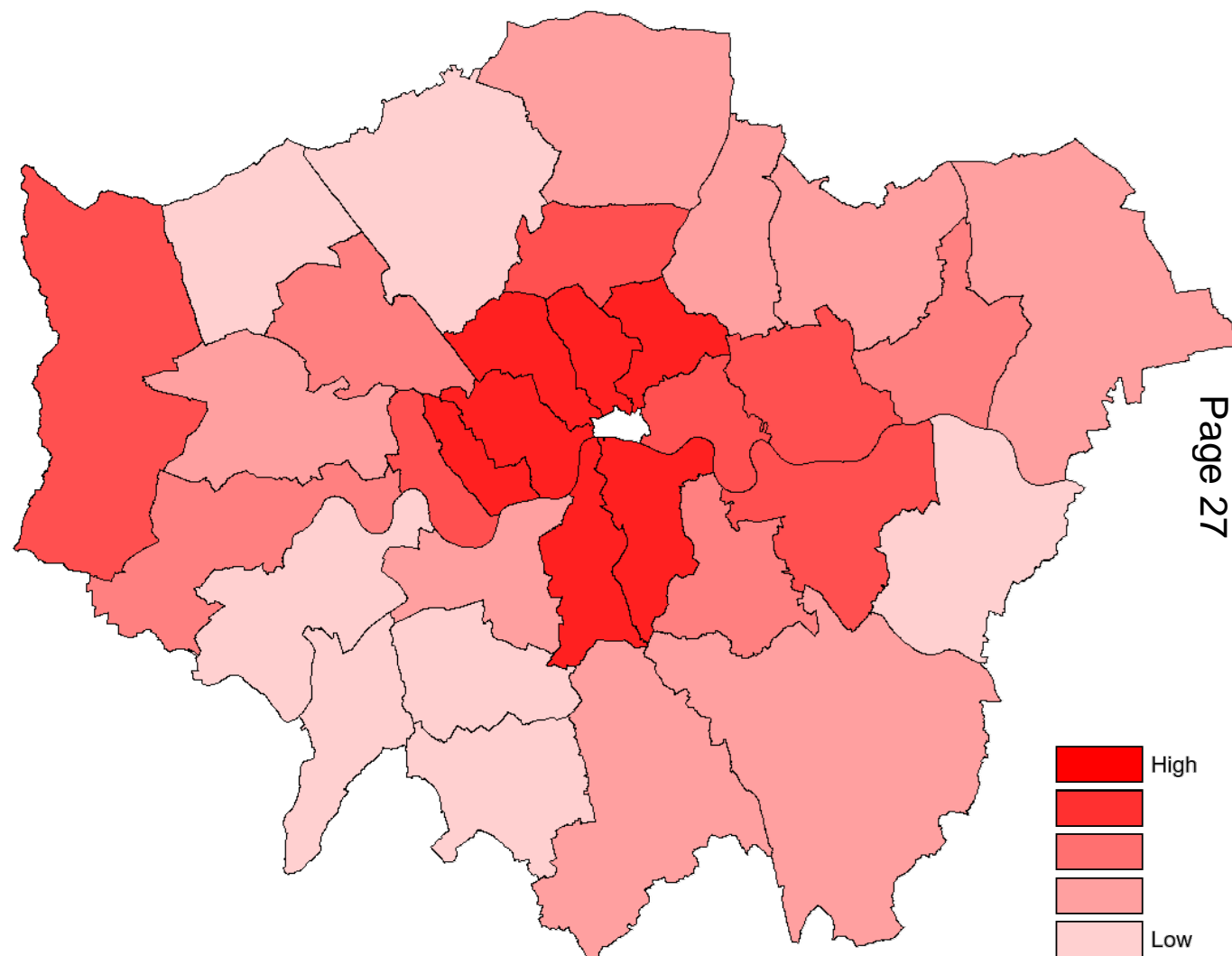
June 2025

Crime Performance Overview to May 2025

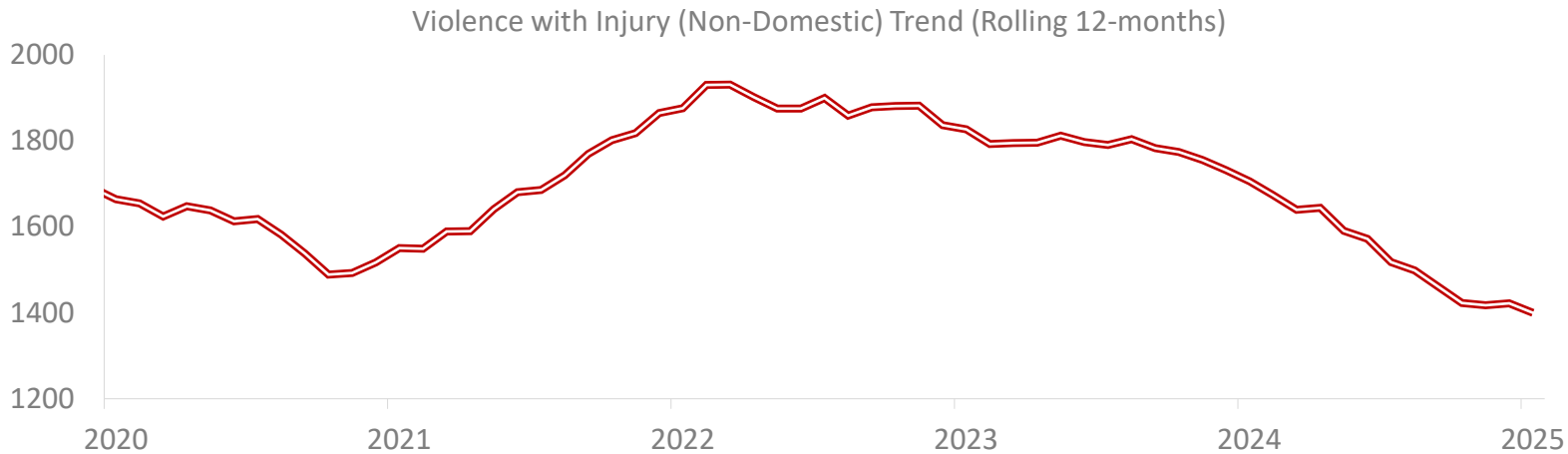
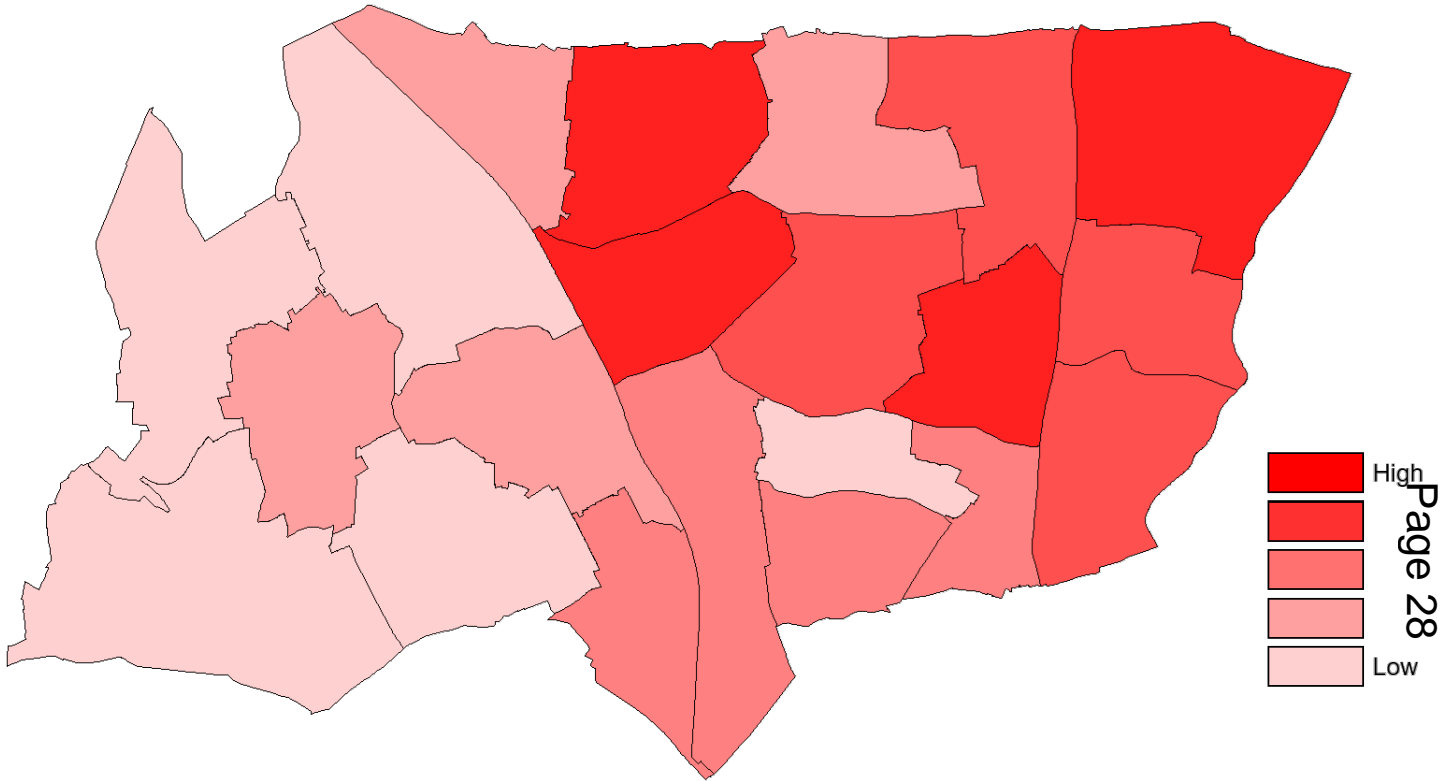
	Haringey		North Area BCU	London
	Offences Current R12	12-Month Change	12-Month Change	12-Month Change
Total Notifiable Offences (TNO)	28,508	-2%	+1%	-0.2%
Burglary (Residential)	1,151	-8%	-11%	-12%
Violence with Injury (Domestic)	634	-13%	-19%	-14%
Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic)	1,373	-19%	-19%	-18%
Robbery of Personal Property	1,076	-18%	-12%	-12%
Knife Crime Offences	681	1%	1%	3%
Youth Violence	309	-15%	-4%	-9%
Total Gun Crime	98	31%	11%	19%
Lethal-Barrelled Firearm Discharges	12	-20%	0%	-3%

A total of **28,508** crimes were recorded in Haringey in the past 12-months, a **2%** reduction compared to the previous year.

- Haringey's overall crime rate is **97** per 1,000 population, **11th** highest in London
- The most commonly reported crimes in Haringey are **theft, violence** and **vehicle offences**
- The highest volume wards are **Noel Park, Northumberland Park** and **South Tottenham**



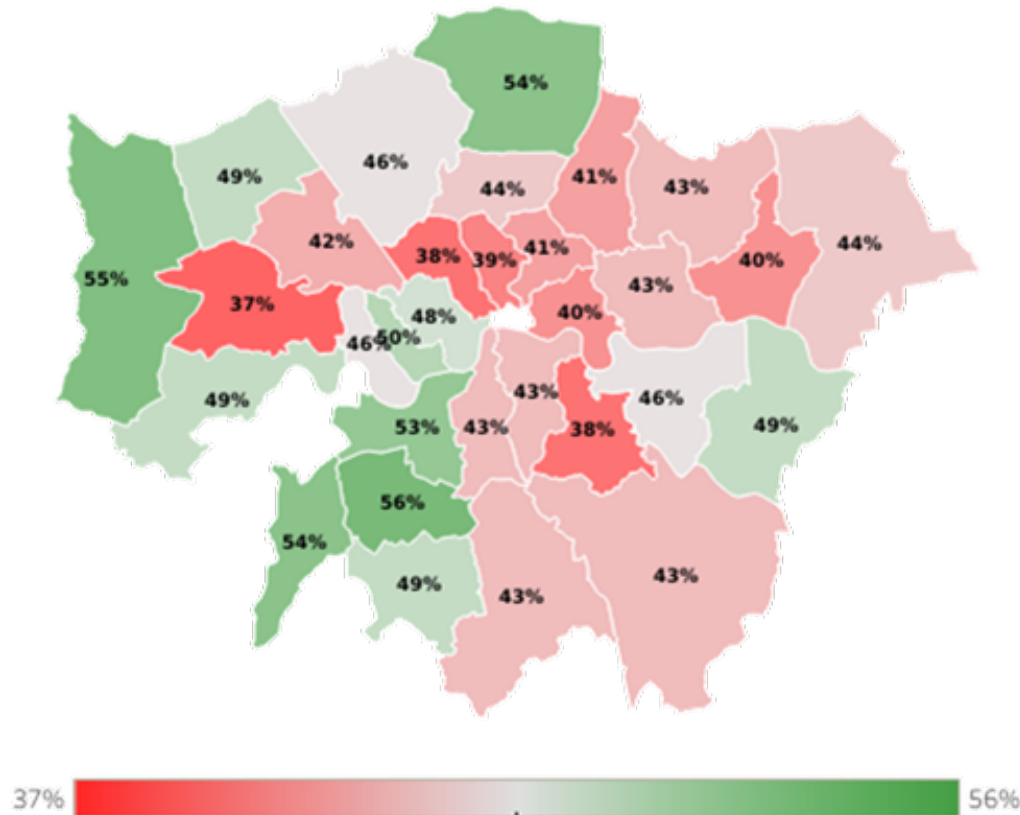
Ward	June 23-May24	June 24-May25	Change
Northumberland Park	157	148	-6%
Noel Park	162	144	-11%
Woodside	107	121	13%
Tottenham Central	140	112	-20%
Bruce Castle	113	93	-18%
South Tottenham	114	91	-20%
Tottenham Hale	126	77	-39%
West Green	97	74	-24%
Seven Sisters	89	70	-21%
Harringay	99	69	-30%
Stroud Green	59	52	-12%
Hermitage & Gardens	85	45	-47%
Muswell Hill	39	42	8%
White Hart Lane	54	40	-26%
Hornsey	52	39	-25%
Bounds Green	38	30	-21%
Highgate	36	29	-19%
St Anns	42	29	-31%
Alexandra Park	32	26	-19%
Crouch End	28	24	-14%
Fortis Green	28	18	-36%
Haringey Total*	1,697	1,373	-19%



Trust and Confidence (MOPAC Survey): “Do the Police Do a Good Job in the Local Area?”

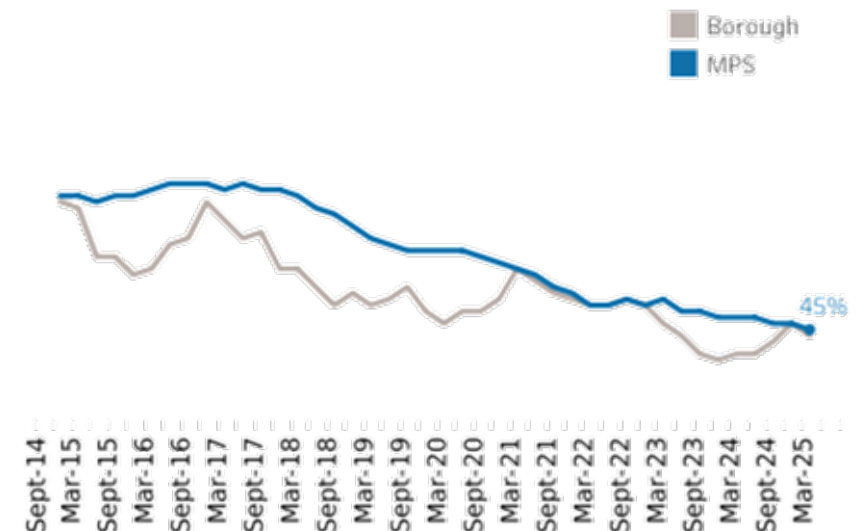
Haringey currently sits **16th** in London for public perception responses to the question “Do the police do a good job in the local area?”, at **44%**. This is slightly below the London average of 45% but represents 3% improvement in the past year.

The lowest ranked boroughs for this category are Ealing (37%), Camden (38%) and Lewisham (38%).



MPS	45%	▼2.0 p.p
Haringey	44%	▲3.0 pp

Public Perceptions over time for **Haringey** respondents compared to the MPS overall



Following extensive discussions with key partners, including MOPAC and the London Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), the Haringey Community Safety Partnership has successfully secured vital partnership funding, totalling **£2.9M** over four-years. This funding will enable us to continue delivering key workstreams and build on previous learning to further enhance outcomes across the partnership.

In line with the funding criteria, our delivery will align with both our local priorities and the London Police and Crime Plan (PCP), focusing on:

- Reducing and preventing violence
- Increasing trust and confidence
- Creating safer, more confident communities
- Better supporting victims
- Protecting people from exploitation and harm

In addition to our ongoing focus on non-domestic violence with injury and robbery, the funding will also prioritise:

- Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
- Reducing and preventing serious youth violence and criminal exploitation
- Tackling hate crime

MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) - £553K per annum, 2025 to 2029

- *Early intervention and action to tackle drug related ASB - £150K*
- *Integrated Group Offending Team (IGOT) - £293K*
- *VAWG Project - £40K*
- *Hate Crime Co-Ordinator - £70K*

VRU London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) - £200K per annum, 2025 to 2028

- *Haringey Youth Service – Thrive 360 - £75K*
- *Youth IOM - £75K*
- *VAWG Young Person IDVA - £30K*
- *IOM / Prison Link Worker - £20K*

VRU Robbery Prevention Fund - £100K per annum, 2024 to 2026

- *Active Role Models - £37K*
- *Mobile Youth Hubs – £50K*
- *Rising Green Boxing - £10K*
- *Robbery Prevention Co-Ordination and Analytics - £10K*

Serious Violence Duty Fund - £29K for 2025 to 2026

- *Bruce Grove Boxing - £10K*
- *SVD Statutory Delivery, Strategic Development and Assessment - £19K*

- **Crime and Policing Bill (2025)** - Introduces wide-ranging reforms including enhanced police powers, tougher measures on antisocial behaviour, and new offences to tackle violence, town centre crime and public confidence.
- **Home Office Community Safety Partnership Review (2023-24)** – Awaiting outcomes from Phase 2 of the national CSP review, with further developments expected to shape future partnership structures and responsibilities.
- **ASB Data Reporting and Force Level Action Plans (2025)** – The Home Office continues to explore how ASB case data can be captured as part of regular statistical returns e.g. via MOPAC. Additionally, each Police Force will also be required to designate an ASB lead officer, to work with communities to develop a local anti-social behaviour action plan, under the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee (NPG).
- **Prisoner Sentencing Reform (2025)** – Reforms will allow early release for prisoners serving a wide range of offences, potentially after completing one-third of their sentence, increasing the need for robust community supervision.
- **Prevention Partnerships and Panels (2025)** – Prevention Partnerships aim to strengthen a joined-up approach, provide a mapping of youth services and increase identification of young people at risk. Prevention Panels will be required in each borough as part of this, and the London VRU are co-ordinating a pilot scheme for this.
- **Home Office Hyper Local Knife Crime Hotspot Funding (2025)** – The Home Office are exploring the use of targeted funding, during FY 2025-26, for areas with high knife crime rates, supporting hyper-local interventions and community-led solutions.