
COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

THURSDAY, 19TH MARCH, 2015 at 3.00pm HRS - CIVIC CENTRE, HIGH ROAD, WOOD GREEN, N22 8LE.

MEMBERS: Please see membership list set out below.

AGENDA

- 1. APOLOGIES**
To receive any apologies for absence.
- 2. 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 12 below).
- 3. 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.
- 4. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 8)**
To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 11 December as a correct record.
- 5. TERRORISM STATUS UPDATE (VERBAL)**
Update from the Borough Commander.

KEY BUSINESS ITEMS

- 6. STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT (PAGES 9 - 24)**
- 7. HARINGEY'S RESPONSE TO ROTHERHAM**
To follow.
- 8. PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (PAGES 25 - 34)**

INFORMATION ITEMS

- 9. TRANSFORMING REHABILITATION (PAGES 35 - 60)**
- 10. OPERATION SHIELD AND GANG STRATEGY (PAGES 61 - 64)**
- 11. YEAR END PERFORMANCE POSITION (PAGES 65 - 68)**
- 12. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**
To consider any new items of Urgent Business admitted under Item 2 above.
- 13. ANY OTHER BUSINESS**
To raise any items of AOB.
- 14. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**
To be confirmed.

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12 March 2015

Community Safety Partnership - Membership List

	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE
Statutory partners/CSP members	<p> Cllr Bernice Vanier, Cabinet Member for Communities (Co-chair) Dr Victor Olisa, Borough Commander (Co-chair), Haringey Metropolitan Police Cllr Martin Newton, Councillor Cllr Ann Waters, Cabinet Member for Children and Families Zina Etheridge, Deputy Chief Executive, Haringey Council Andrew Blight, Assistant Chief Officer, National Probation Service - London for Haringey, Redbridge and Waltham Forest Douglas Charlton Assistant Chief Officer, London Community Rehabilitation Company, Enfield and Haringey Spencer Alden-Smith, Borough Fire Commander, Haringey Fire Service Jill Shattock, Director of Commissioning, Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group Mark Landy, Community Forensic Services Manager, BEH Mental Health Trust Pamela Pemberton, HAVCO, Interim CEO Joanne McCartney, MPA, London Assembly Stephen McDonnell, AD Environmental Services and Community Safety Dr. Jeanelle de Gruchy, Director Public Health, Haringey Council Jon Abbey, Interim Director of Children Services, Haringey Council Beverley Tarka, Interim Director Adult & Community Services, Haringey Council Andrew Billany, Managing Director, Homes for Haringey Tessa Newton, Victim Support Chair, Safer Neighbourhood Board – TBA (Interim in place) </p>
Supporting advisors	<p> Amanda Dellar, Superintendent, Haringey Metropolitan Police Hazel Simmonds, Interim Head Community Safety Jon Abbey, Assistant Director, Schools and Learning Claire Kowalska, Community Safety Strategic Manager (+ Theme Leads) Sarah Hart, Commissioning Manager, Public Health Maria Fletcher Committee Secretariat </p>

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**MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP
THURSDAY, 11 DECEMBER 2014**

Present: Andrew Blight, Douglas Charlton, Mark Landy, Eubert Malcolm, Cllr Newton, Tessa Newton, Stephen McDonnell, Beverley Tarka, Cllr Vanier, Cllr Waters, Jon Abbey (LBH Interim Director of Children's Services), Amanda Dellar (Superintendent, Haringey Metropolitan Police Service), Tracie Evans (LBH Chief Operating Officer), Peter Wolfenden (Borough Commander – London Fire Brigade)

In

Attendance: Cllr Barbara Blake (Chair of Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel), Gill Hawken (HAVECO), Claire Kowalska (Community Safety Strategic Manager), Tim Deeprise, Victoria Hill (LBH Strategic Domestic and Gender Based Violence Lead), (LHB Rob Mack (LBH Policy Officer), Patricia Mecinska (MAC-UK), Stephanie Murphy (MAC-UK), Sharon Morgan (Homes for Haringey), Anji Phillips (LBH Assistant Director of Schools and Learning), Gareth Llywelyn-Roberts (LBH Offender Management Strategic Lead), Simon Stone (YOS), Otis Williams (LBH Senior Policy Officer – Community Safety, Natalie Layton (LBH Clerk)

MINUTE NO.	SUBJECT/DECISION	ACTION BY
HSP131.	APOLOGIES Apologies for absence were received from Zina Etheridge, Ilda Daun, Hamera-Asfa Davey, Gill Gibson, Katherine Manchester, Joanne McCartney, Astrid Obst-Kjellberg, Victor Olisa, Jill Shattock (Tim Deeprise substituted), Apologies for lateness were received from Jon Abbey (Anji Philips attended as a substitute) and Tim Deeprise.	
HSP132.	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST NONE.	
HSP133.	URGENT BUSINESS NONE.	
HSP134.	MINUTES Noted that a map of the working groups sitting under the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) had been circulated. RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 18 September 2014 be confirmed as a correct record.	
HSP135.	PERFORMANCE EXCEPTION REPORT Received the CSP Performance Report and Powerpoint Presentation (pages 5-32 of the agenda pack), introduced by Claire Kowalska,	

**MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP
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Community Safety Strategic Manager.

Noted

- a. The key improvements detailed within the report and presentation document.
- b. Community Safety Senior Policy Officer, Otis Williams, was thanked for his work in establishing the Community Trigger project. There had been no triggers so far in Haringey.
- c. There would be increasing pressures on resources over the coming few years.
- d. Operation Equinox was a focus in the key areas, including high visibility police presence and partners being encouraged to share information about people of concern. In response to a question about maintaining the level of high visibility police presence it was explained that the MPS (Metropolitan Police Service) should have a full compliment of staff in January, when Operation Equinox ended.
- e. Residential burglary had increased and community safety activities were scheduled around seasonal breaks due to the trend of increased residential burglaries during these times.
- f. In response to a question it was explained that there had been some displacement of crimes from high visibility policed areas.
- g. A focus on the top 5 known offenders was thought to be responsible for the improved performance around 'Theft from motor vehicles' and offenders had been actively targeted for enforcement and intervention.
- h. Other key concerns included an 84% increase in Racial/religious aggravated offences. London and MSG had recorded increases of 25% and 28% respectively for the same period.
- i. Generally:
 - Partnership working had improved.
 - Organised drug related crimes had increased.
 - The Police were focusing on early evidence and proactive secondary investigations to reduce the need for reinvestigations.
 - Performance figures for September-December 2014 would be circulated after 28 January 2014.

Action: Claire Kowalska
- j. In response to questions:
 - Confidence in the Police was being improved with a higher Police presence and increased communication.
 - It was important to continue the work on Violence Against Women when allocated funding ceased and weekly task meetings would enable resources to be moved around where required.
 - A joint partnership meeting had taken place on 6 December to engage with young people.
 - There were concerns that contracts were ending and important services would be lost and the CSP was assured that the issue would be discussed at the Executive meeting.

RESOLVED

**MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP
THURSDAY, 11 DECEMBER 2014**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. That a partnership Task and Finish group be established to look at current and foreseeable drug-related issues reporting back to the CSP in Q4. ii. That a celebratory event for the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) – one year on – be held. iii. That the formal process for the approval of a local long-term Gangs and Youth Violence strategy be agreed. iv. That partnership funds, which were due to expire, be addressed as a priority by the Executive Group. v. That timely partnership planning of operations at joint tasking (e.g. Summer Nights, Equinox/SOS and Op Shine) be approved. vi. That key partners and service leads hold a dedicated session on VAWG funding changes – Q4 be agreed. vii. That the development of a community engagement approach within CS and corporately to improve focus and avoid duplication be agreed. 	
<p>HSP136.</p>	<p>YOS PERFORMANCE UPDATE INCLUDING FOCUS ON YOUNG VICTIMS</p> <p>Received the Youth Offending Service data report (pages 33-41 of the agenda pack), introduced by Simon Stone, Youth Offending Service (YOS) Operational Manager.</p> <p>Noted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The strong triage team, partnership working, communication with the Youth Justice System and the Police had contributed to the decrease in youth offending. b. Drugs offences, particularly supplying drugs, had increased and young people had been screened for substance misuse with 96% having used cannabis and 78% having tried alcohol. c. Education and intervention was required to reduce the numbers of young people being encouraged into drug dealing by adults and a task and finish group would devise strategies for this. It was recognised that schools were also responsible for prevention and required clear policies such as whistle-blowing (not only for staff) and inviting partners such as the Police to visit schools. d. The YOS was working with the Crown Courts and Police to improve victim contact and a case study would be brought to the next CSP meeting. <p style="text-align: right;">Action: Simon Stone</p>	
<p>HSP137.</p>	<p>REPORT ON TASER USE IN HARINGEY/LONDON</p> <p>Superintendent Amanda Dellar provided a verbal report on taser use,</p>	

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during which members of CSP asked questions.

Noted

- a. Only specific groups within the Police were equipped with tasers and three-day training was rigorous to ensure correct use by the correct officers.
- b. The subject of a taser shot (which can be fired from 21 feet) would be rendered incapable of moving while the volt passed through them.
- c. Tasers were only used where other methods of control had not worked and where subjects failed to comply, usually in incidents where a person was armed or otherwise considered dangerous.
- d. All incidents of taser use were recorded and discharging the taser was the last option:

	MET (occasions)	Haringey
Drawn (removed from holster)	254	16
Aimed (pointed at subject)	77	3
Red Dot (on subject)	522	23
Fired	121	5

- e. Incidents of taser use were not common in public places or where a subject was in custody.
- f. The use of taser had resulted in a reduction in the number of officer injuries and fewer resource being required to control situations.
- g. In response to concerns about the use of taser on subjects with mental health issues the Superintendent confirmed that there were occasions where tasers would potentially be used such as where a subject was harming themselves. It was unlikely such mental health cases would result in subjects being charged but rather taken to hospital.
- h. the ethnicity of subjects of Taser were provided:

	Asian	Black	Mixed Race	Chinese
Haringey	2	7	2	0
MET	63	359	45	26

RESOLVED that that the verbal update be noted.

HSP138. METTRACE PROPOSAL

Received an introduction to the Mettrace Proposal by Gareth Llywelynn-Roberts (LBH Offender Management Strategic Lead). Mettrace was the use of traceable liquids on items in residential properties. The liquid was transferrable and swab analysis could trace a person to a burglary, with little room for error.

Noted

- a. As a borough with high volume burglaries Haringey had been invited by the MET Central to be a flagship borough for Mettrace, starting in April 2015 in wards where there were high levels of

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- crime.
- b. Trials had seen an average of 49% reduction in burglaries and other crime plus improved detection of stolen items.
 - c. The initiative would required 85% of property marking in the proposed wards over 3 years.
 - d. A procurement exercise, to be completed in January 2015, was being conducted with the cost expected to be between £5 and £15 per property. In response to questioning it was reported that the cost included:
 - A Mettrace liquid kit for each property
 - Technical data, Mapping and Marketing including Street advertising
 - Testing kits
 - Support of a Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) resourced delivery team.
 - e. The average cost of a burglary was £3,000, not including insurance and personal costs to victims.
 - f. MOPAC would fund 50% and the CSP would be expected to fund the remaining 50% at a projected cost of £91,000.
 - g. A detailed report would be presented to the CSP Executive and the CSP requested a breakdown on where savings would be made through the Mettrace proposal.

Action: Gareth Llywelyin-Roberts
 - h. Through further questioning it was explained that:
 - The traceable liquid lasted between 7 and 10 years.
 - Trials had shown that residential burglaries had significantly reduced as a result of Mettrace and there was no evident displacement of crime within 750 metres of properties using the liquid.
 - i. CSP members generally supported the project and felt that it would be cost effective and there were suggestions of charging residents for the Mettrace kits. Mr Llywelyin-Roberts explained that trials of a similar project had shown that resident engagement was highest when a delivery team physically visited properties to mark items with the liquid and record details on the IT system. Mettrace could be offered for sale to residents outside of the proposed wards.
 - j. Neighbourhood Watch groups would be encouraged to promote Mettrace and Anji Philips (LBH Assistant Director of Schools and Learning) suggested raising the project in schools.

Action: Anji Philips

Resolved that

- i. the Mettrace project be supported and recommended to the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Executive for consideration;
- ii. the CSP Executive consider how the Mettrace project could be funded, and;
- iii. a breakdown of the expected areas of savings be circulated to CSP members.

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<p>HSP139.</p>	<p>ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AT VICTIM SUPPORT</p> <p>Received the Victim Support Services presentation (pages 43-50 of the agenda pack), provided by Tessa Newton (Victim Support). This outlined the main changes to the service nationally including the expansion to all victims including business crime victims.</p> <p>a. In response to concerns about encouraging vulnerable people to make use of the Victim Support Service. Ms Newton recognised the difficulties in reaching vulnerable groups. Beverley Tarka (LBH Interim Director of Adult Social Services) would provide contact details to improve links with existing services and case workers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: Beverley Tarka</p> <p>b. Joint working and information sharing between Victim Support and the YOS was taking place.</p> <p>c. A Community Safety Liaison Officer would engage with regeneration services to encourage sharing data with Victim Support.</p> <p>Resolved that the report be noted.</p>	
<p>HSP140.</p>	<p>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (+ IRIS PROJECT)</p> <p>Received the presentation on Violence Against Women and Girls (pages 51-67 of the agenda pack) presented by Victoria Hill (LBH Strategic Lead – Violence against Women and Girls).</p> <p>The CSP was shown a video interview of a General Practitioner (GP) about the success of the IRIS (Identification and Referral to Improve Safety) project in his surgery. This was positively received by the CCG representative who showed an interest in looking at it further.</p> <p>Noted, in response to questions: that Project IRIS had been previously presented to Haringey’s Clinical Commissioning Group Board (CCG) with the aim of the Haringey CCG commissioning the project. It was confirmed that Project IRIS could link to the early help programme as a universal service responding to domestic violence. 5 other London boroughs had commissioned Project IRIS which had shown a significant impact on the identification of domestic violence.</p> <p>RESOLVED that Project IRIS be presented to the CCG and Health and the Wellbeing Board. A letter be sent to the CCG from Cllr Vanier.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: Claire Kowalska and Victoria Hill</p>	
<p>HSP141.</p>	<p>STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND TIMING</p> <p>Received a verbal introduction to the CSP strategic assessment process, by Peter De Bourg (LBH Business Information Analyst).</p>	

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	<p>Noted that Phase 1 had been to identify emerging issues, the data of which had now been agreed for analysis and would be presented in a matrix to stakeholders the following week.</p> <p>The focus would be both quantitative (comparing high crime figures to data from other boroughs) and qualitative (analysing links with partners and groups).</p> <p>Further analysis would take place around a few key issues (Phase 2) and was expected to end in March 2015.</p>	
HSP142.	<p>MAC UK - FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH OUTREACH (BIG LOTTERY)</p> <p>Received a verbal update from Patricia Mecinska and Stephanie Murphy on the MAC-UK project in Haringey.</p> <p>Noted that MAC-UK supported young people with Mental Health and work was being conducted with 65 young people in the Bruce Grove and surrounding areas to increase take-up of services, training and to reduce offending.</p>	
HSP143.	<p>EMERGING ISSUES - ALL PARTNER AGENCIES</p> <p>Partners were encouraged to contact Claire Kowalska about bringing issues in their areas or organisations to the Community Safety Partnership.</p> <p>RESOLVED that Douglas Charlton (Assistant Chief Officer, London Community Rehabilitation Company, Enfield and Haringey) and Mark Landy (Community Forensic Services Manager BEH Mental Health Trust) provide updates on their respective areas at the next meeting. Action: Douglas Charlton and Mark Landy</p>	
HSP144.	<p>NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS</p> <p>NONE.</p>	
HSP145.	<p>ANY OTHER BUSINESS</p> <p>NONE.</p>	
HSP146.	<p>DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS</p> <p>Noted that the next meeting would be held on 19 March 2015 at 3pm.</p>	

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Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2014/15 Highlights

March 2015

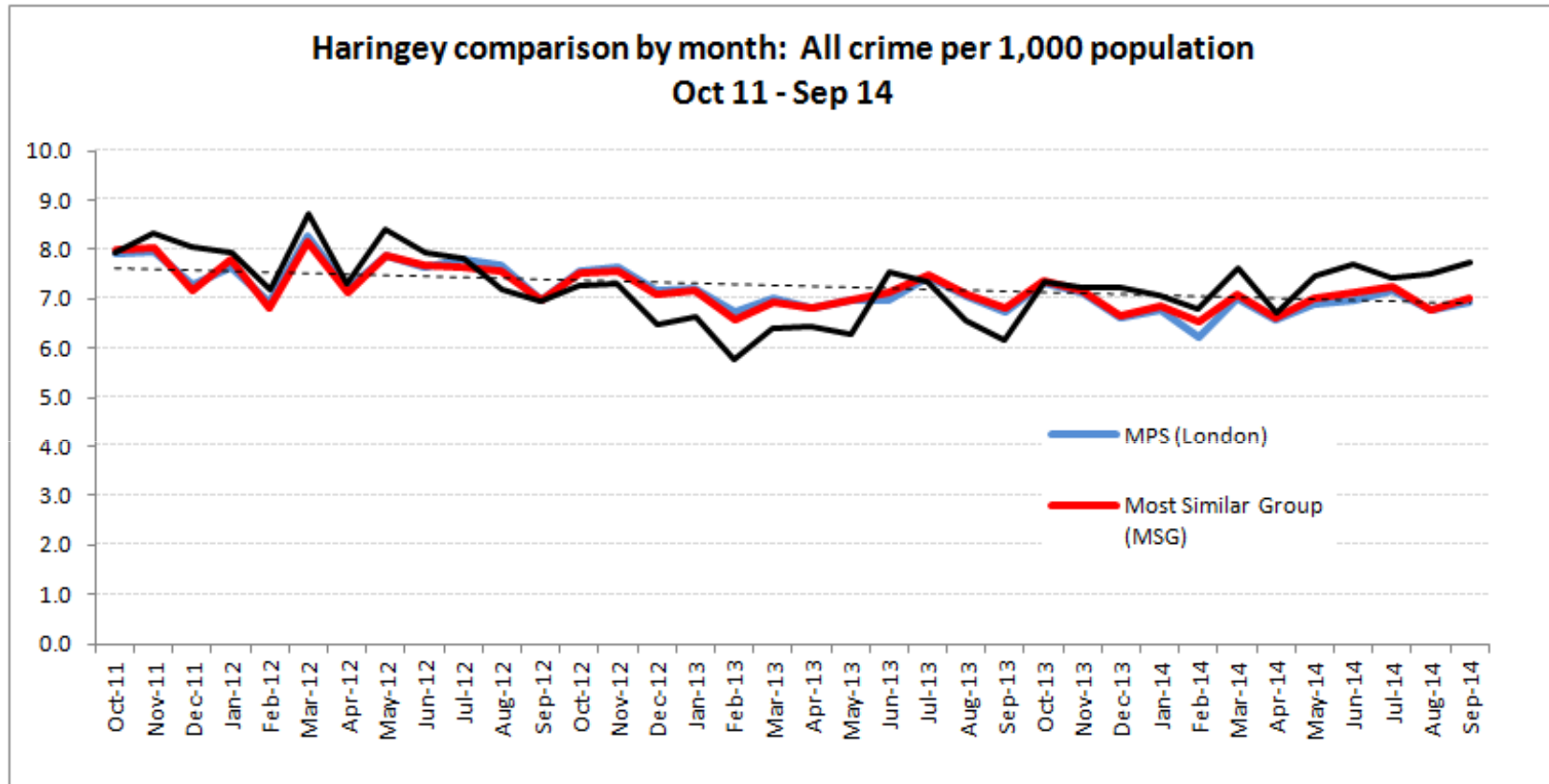
Business Intelligence, Haringey Council

Methodology

Prioritisation process identified that the assessment should focus on:

Acquisitive crime	especially residential burglary and personal robbery
Anti-social behaviour	all anti-social behaviour but noise, domestic dumping of waste, noise and repeat victimisation emerged as particular issues
Violence against women and girls	Specifically domestic violence and reported rape
Drug & alcohol crime	including drug dealing & adults users in effective treatment
Violent crime	including violence with injury, gang crime, gun crime and knife crime
Youth crime	serious youth violence
Reoffending	for both adults and young people
Hate crime	including Islamophobic and anti-Semitic reports

Overall risk of crime and ASB



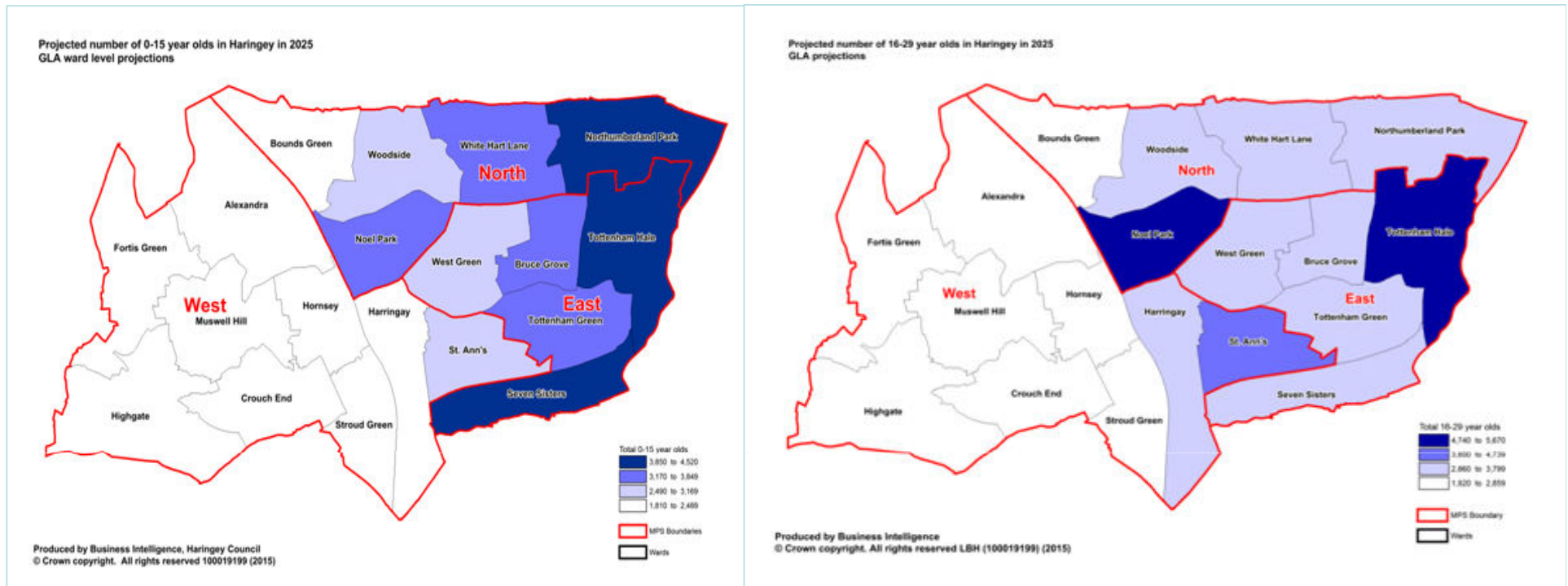
- Haringey’s crime rate is above that for London, 87.8 and its MSG 82.5
- Much of the increase is accounted for by non-domestic violence with injury

Crime is localised at ward level

Ward	Offences		Rate (per 1,000 pop.)		Change	
	Oct12- Sep13	Oct13- Sep14	Oct12- Sep13	Oct13- Sep14	No. offences	%
Noel Park	2,570	2,854	184.4	204.7	284	11.1
Tottenham Green	1,697	1,957	116.4	134.2	260	15.3
Northumberland Park	1,534	1,817	106.3	125.9	283	18.4
Tottenham Hale	1,552	1,630	103.0	108.2	78	5.0
Harringay	1,242	1,331	93.6	100.3	89	7.2
Haringey borough	21,486	23,141	84.3	90.8	1,655	7.7

- **Crime is concentrated in places with high deprivation**
 - Top five wards remain unchanged
 - Crime is concentrated in places with high deprivation
 - All top 5 wards recorded annual increases
 - 42% of all crime is committed 26% of all Haringey wards
 - Noel Park offending rate is more than double the Haringey rate and accounts for 2% of all crime

Haringey's youth population is growing



The North and the East of Haringey have higher proportions of 0-15 and 16-29 year olds than the West

- Growth will be uneven
 - Noel Park (5,664) and Tottenham Hale (5,209) are the wards that are projected to have the highest numbers on 16-24 year olds by 2025
 - Young people aged 15-24 account for 40% of all reported crime
 - Deprivation in these areas set to persist or even worsen

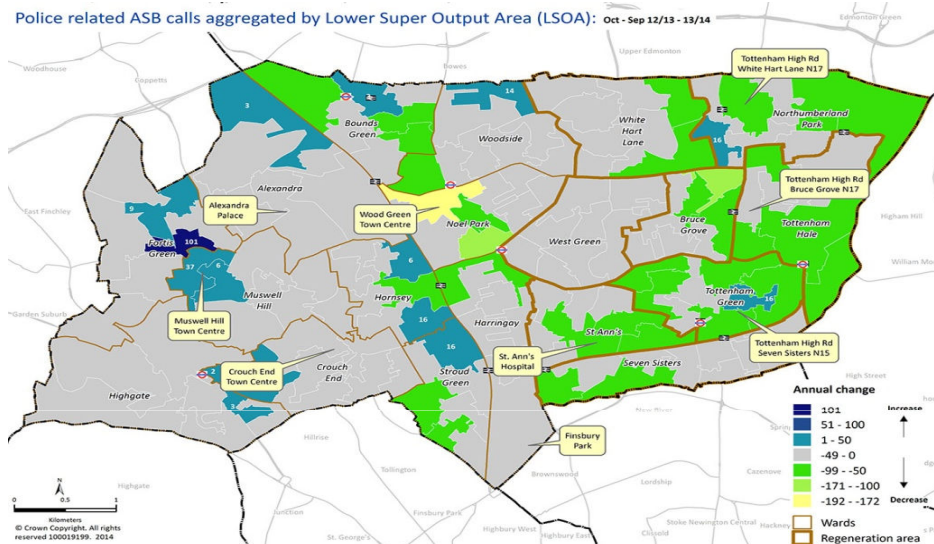


Anti-social behaviour (1)

2012 Recommendations

- Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour associated with drunkenness and the night time economy in town centres
- The link between drugs and ASB, particularly among young people

Current picture



- ASB reported to the police has fallen by 12% this year
- Repeat calls have fallen by 31% (5 fewer calls) compared to last year
- Excluding Muswell Hill all major Town Centres saw notable annual reductions especially in the key night-time economy locations at the Wood Green /Turnpike Lane, Crouch End and along the Tottenham High Road

Victims

- Black victims are the second most victimised ethnicity after Whites but all Black ethnic types are over-represented compared to the population as a whole

Perpetrators

- A fifth of ASB perpetrators are Black Caribbean, significantly over represented. Pakistani perpetrators are the second most prevalent ethnicity and are also over represented

Activity

- Significant successes from Partnership operations such as the Summer Initiative (highest reduction in the North East area), Halloween and Alcohol awareness week designed to tackle ASB spikes throughout the year
- Additional resources obtained for a peripatetic police team directed by the partnership tasking group to target ASB/envirocrime hotspots across the borough

Areas of concern

- Emergence of increased calls for aggressive begging across the borough but particularly apparent in the Muswell Hill Town Centre area.



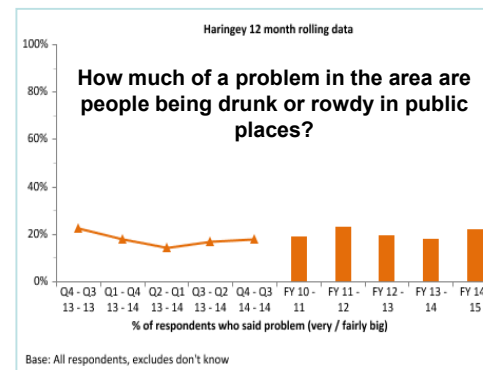
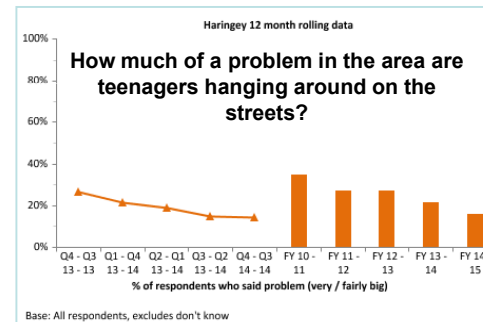
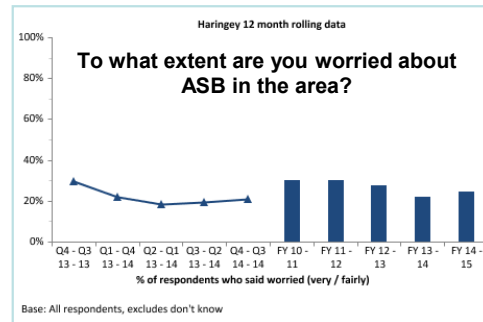
Anti-social behaviour (2)

2012 Recommendations

- Residents told us that tackling ASB is important to them
- The link between drugs and ASB, particularly among young people
- Identifying and supporting victims of ASB, particularly people with mental health needs

Current picture

- The police public attitude survey (PAS) shows an improvement in the extent that residents are worried about ASB in their area' from 30% last year to 21% this year
- The police PAS shows an improvement in the problem of 'teenagers hanging around on streets' from 27% last year to 14% this year
- The police PAS shows improvement in the problem of 'people being drunk and rowdy in public places' from 22% last year to 18% this year
- Referrals of vulnerable and repeat ASB cases to the action group have increased over the year



Activity

Ongoing reduction in ASB repeat callers, since introduction monitoring process. A significant proportion of repeat callers have mental health needs

- Top 5 repeat callers are identified and details of those with perceived mental health needs are passed to relevant Neighbourhood Teams who make necessary referrals to Mental Health & Alcoholic Teams
- Mental Health team report increased referrals from Neighbourhood Teams
- Local data shows 506 repeat calls (2 or more calls in a 24 week period), a 7% reduction than last year.
- 11 of these had more than 10 calls in a 24 week period, down by 5 (31% reduction) compared to last year.
- During the last three months there has been a falling trend from 18 calls of 10 or more in October to 13 in November and 11 in December

Areas of concern

- Case referrals to ASB Partnership Group need to be increased. Police and Victim Support are assisting our addressing this



Violence against women and girls (VAWG)

2012 Recommendations	Current picture	Activity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The partnership needs to increase its understanding of why there has been such a significant increase in reported domestic and gender based violence in the borough. ▪ Further research needs to be undertaken to understand why the levels of reported domestic violence are higher in particular parts of the borough and whether focused activity in those geographical areas is needed. ▪ The partnership needs to consider whether it should raise awareness and target communities with high prevalence of domestic violence incidents. ▪ The partnership needs to consider how to coordinate and join up its approach to dealing with perpetrators with substance misuse issues and mental ill health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reported domestic violence is increasing across London, all London CSP recorded increases and Haringey saw an above average increase of 24% compared to a 21% increase for London ▪ Reported domestic violence offences are heavily over represented 5 wards; Northumberland Park, Noel Park, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale and Bruce Grove, these wards account for 43% of all reported offences ▪ These five wards are amongst the most deprived in England (source: 2010 IMD) ▪ Reporting in Haringey has accelerated in the last six months. Since April offences increased by over a third (35%) this quarter (Jul-Sep) compared to last year and by over a quarter (29%) in the previous quarter (Apr-Jun) compared to the same period last year ▪ Reported domestic violence incidents have mirrored the performance of reported offences. This increase should be seen as positive, suggesting Haringey is having success encouraging victims to report incidents with a greater proportion being recorded as offences ▪ Reported offences in Hornsey have abated since 2012 ▪ 85% of Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) cases were closed where there was an increase in the victims safety level exceeding 80% annual target ▪ There has been an 88% increase in referrals to the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), in line with its 2017 target ▪ 69% of victim survivors did not withdraw from the Criminal Justice System just below its annual target of 80% ▪ MARAC repeat victimisation rate of 24% is broadly equivalent to expected level of 28%-40% set by CAADA's (Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse) risk assessment tool and continues to improve <p>Victims and Offenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Domestic violence related Safeguarding referrals from the Black/African/Caribbean/Black British ethnic group were over represented ▪ White European offenders (42%) are overrepresented compared to all White offenders (36%) and Black offenders (33%) are slightly underrepresented against all Black offenders (38%) – (source: police crime records) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Domestic and gender-based abuse has been re-stated as one of the most important priorities for the CSP/Corporate Plan. ▪ A single, strategic lead role has been established ▪ Materials have been circulated widely to raise awareness especially in high risk areas ▪ Integrated Gangs Unit to continue the work of the recently established Girls and Gangs Forum ▪ Funding was identified to commission perpetrator programmes ahead of schedule. <p>Areas of concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Little progress made re commissioning a community perpetrator programme now that the DVIP contract is now on hold. This is currently with CYPS to progress. A request has been made to CYPS for an update on progress ▪ Local data on CSE and FGM still patchy
Business Intelligence		www.haringey.gov.uk



Violent crime – Gang related crime and serious violence

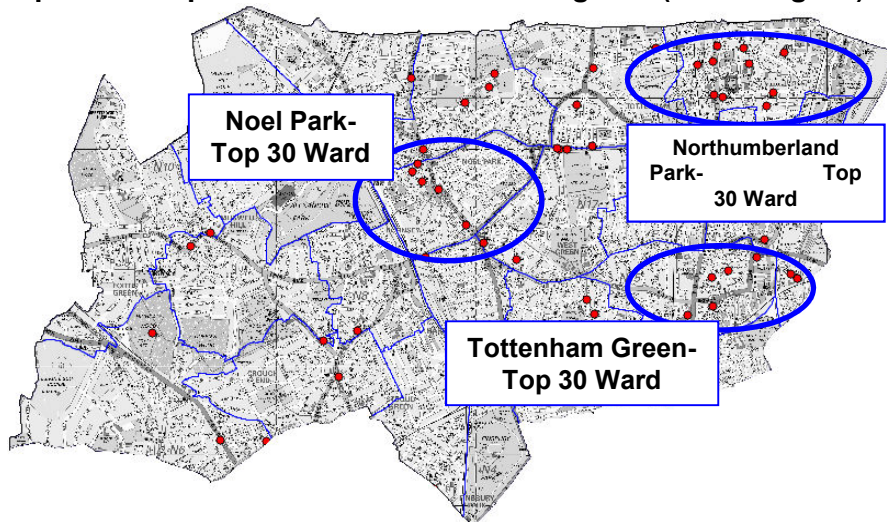
Haringey Council

2012 Recommendations

- Intensifying partnership efforts around hotspots for assault with injury and serious wounding, particularly areas with vibrant night-time economies and major transport hubs.
- Working with young people to minimize the risk of them becoming either offenders or victims of violent crime.
- Working with particular communities to tackle high levels of violent offending and victimisation among those communities.

Current picture

Operation Equinox focus areas: Tackling VWI (excluding DV)



- Violence with injury (VWI) excl. DV increased 31% this is within London's bottom (worst) quartile
- VWI set to miss its 4 year reduction target of 20% - currently showing 17% increase
- 61% of the Gang Exit Project and Gang Worker caseload are engaged in education, employment or work experience, above its 60% target, this represents continual improvement
- 72% of the caseload are living in settled accommodation well above its 60% target
- 89% of cases engaged with the Integrated Gang Unit (IGU) have been retained above its 80% target
- The Gang Exit Project has worked with 29 people in Q3 above its target of 80 over 4 years.
- Male gang crime victims aged 15-24 are over-represented
- Male gang crime offenders are mostly male, aged 18-24

Activity

- Operation Equinox launched by the Partnership to tackle non DV VWI in night-time economy hotspots
- Integrated Gang Unit (IGU) co-located with the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) and now operational
- Victim Support (VS) offering more support to gang crime victims
- Alcohol-related violence data sharing protocol signed with North Middlesex Hospital
- MAC-UK Charity commissioned to deliver Integrate Project providing out-reach support for young people with mental health needs involved in gang related crime and serious violence
- One-to-one support beginning to reducing re-offending among the cohort

Areas of concern

- Need to address emergency housing support
- Lacking full intelligence about gang activity



Haringey Council

Drug and alcohol related crime

2012 Recommendations

- Improve data collection and sharing between all partners to enable more in-depth analysis of cross-cutting issues and the interplay between them, in particular for offenders

Current picture

Adults

- Over a quarter (26%) of offenders have alcohol linked to their offending
- Almost a third 30% of all offenders have drug misuse associated with their offending
- Almost half (46%) of violent crime offending is linked to alcohol
- Drugs are also strongly associated with violence accounting for over a quarter (26%) of offending

Young people (YOS data)

- YOS drug offences have increased by 40% while total offences have decreased by 33%
- 96% of those assessed have taken cannabis
- 78% have tried alcohol
- Offenders usually start drug use at age of 13/14, becoming regular users 6 months later
- 61% take drugs twice or more a week
- Drugs misuse is far more prevalent than alcohol misuse
- High scoring drug dependent youths are more likely to have elevated issues with family and personal relationships, poor attitude to offending, poor thinking and behaviour & higher risk of harm to others.
- Majority of drugs offences in Haringey are located in the east, particularly around Northumberland Park and Ducketts Common in Harringay ward.

Activity

- Fortnightly IOM Multi Agency operational meetings with attendance by all key partners including Substance Misuse/Drug Intervention Program (DIP), Substance Misuse, Mental Health, Young adults Service and the Local Authority
- Embed Adult and Youth Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services and implement custodial processes to maximise drug treatment and interventions
- YOS ensure all young people screened by substance misuse workers
- YOS early intervention – target 10-12 year olds, particularly those categories at risk, young Somali men living near Ducketts Common
- Closer inter-agency information sharing between Community Safety, IOM, Insight etc
- Targeted interventions for young people to be developed for those involved in supply of drugs



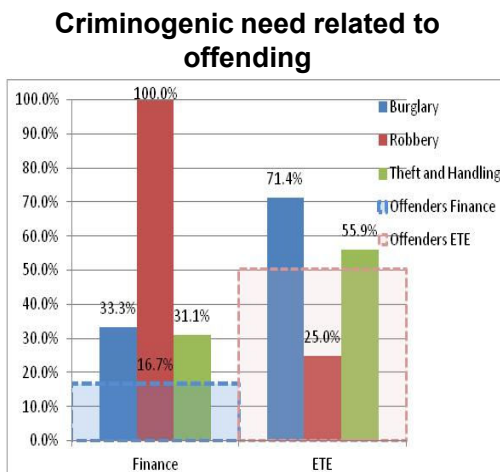
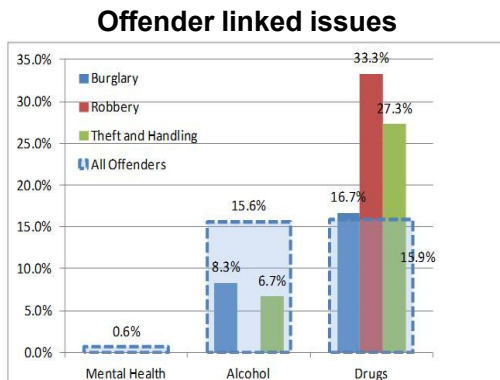
Acquisitive crime

2012 Recommendations

- Working with young people to minimize the risk of them becoming either offenders or victims of acquisitive crime.
- Continuing joint work to tackle repeat offending and the issues/drivers contributing to acquisitive crime offending.
- Intensifying partnership efforts around hotspots for particular acquisitive crime types.

Current picture

- Haringey has the highest residential burglary rate in London
- Residential burglary increased by 15%, bucking the London trend
- Haringey's personal robbery rate is in London's bottom (worst) quartile
- Personal robbery increased by 8%, the only CSP in its most similar group (MSG) to increase compared to London reduction of 25%
- Around 25% of acquisitive crime offenders have drug misuse linked to their offending
- The most common reason linked to offending for acquisitive crime is educational, training and employment.



Activity

- Partnership burglary plan in place supported by Safer Neighbourhood Board funding for specific target hardening in burglary hotspot areas
- Additional resources have been obtained for a peripatetic police team to be directed by the Partnership tasking group
- The partnership has improved the co-ordination of crime prevention publications and distribution as well as swift responses to crime spikes
- Haringey Drug Intervention Project (DIP) is successfully treating substance misuses who are committing property crimes and outperforming the London average

Areas of concern

- Slow progress on the Council side with capturing confidence linked surveys, especially regarding the views of young people, but plans are afoot for this to be prioritised.



Haringey Council

Reoffending

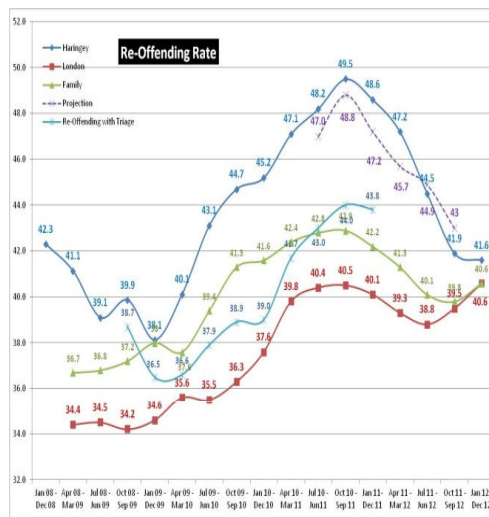
2012 Recommendations

- Reoffending, particularly reoffending by young people (aged 25 and below), should be a real area of focus for the partnership, especially in the light of high rates of reoffending and increasing trend in youth reoffending.
- Focusing on prolific re-offenders at particular stages within the reoffending cycle is likely to improve the effectiveness of support and intervention.
- Consider conducting further analysis to measure the effectiveness of different interventions, taking into account the risk of reoffending for members of each cohort

Current picture

- Offenders on the IOM scheme had a 49% reduction in convictions since joining the scheme compared with the two years prior to joining and a 47% reduction in arrests
- IGU caseload demonstrated a reduction in re-offending of 58% against a target of a 20% reduction
- Youth reoffending continues to decrease since its peak of 49.5% over a year ago to 41.6%
- The highest risk factors for youth re-offending appear to be:
 - Lifestyle
 - Motivation to change
 - Attitudes to offending
 - Family and Personal Relationships
 - Engagement in education

(Source: YOS)



Activity

- IOM to develop a single case management system for all offenders including those at high risk of causing serious harm and/or reoffending
- IOM aligned to Transforming Rehabilitation process to ensure that offenders are being managed by both National Probation service (NPS) and the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). The NPS has been provided additional resource to achieve this
- Development and establishment of the Integrated Gangs Unit (IGU), agreement of the cohort and operating manual for delivery of the work
- IGU daily intelligence sharing with the Police Gangs Disruption Unit
- IGU inter-agency training: improving quality of referrals to Gang Action Group (GAG) and IGU and ensuring understanding of the risk issues



Young people

2012 Recommendations

- Dealing with offending, and particularly reoffending by young people especially in the light of high rates of reoffending and increasing trend in youth reoffending..
- Working with young people to minimize the risk of them becoming involved in gangs or becoming either offenders or victims of violent or acquisitive crime.

Current picture

Youth Offending service (YOS)

- First time entrants (FTE) has continued to decrease. Haringey now have the lowest number entrants in our family group.
- Associated significant reduction in the number of offences committed
- The numbers of custodies have reduced but at a far less rate than other London Boroughs
- Despite a reduction of offences the gravity of seriousness of offences is still high
- Youth reoffending continues to decrease significantly

Crime data

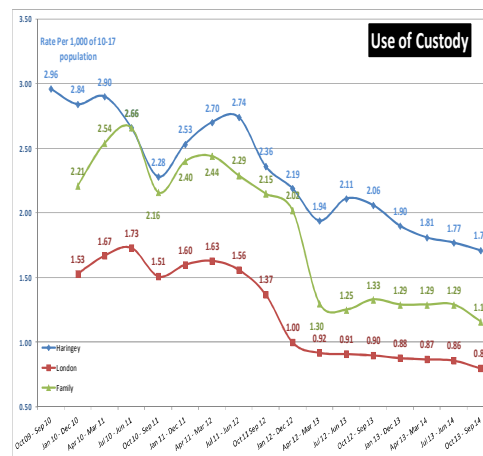
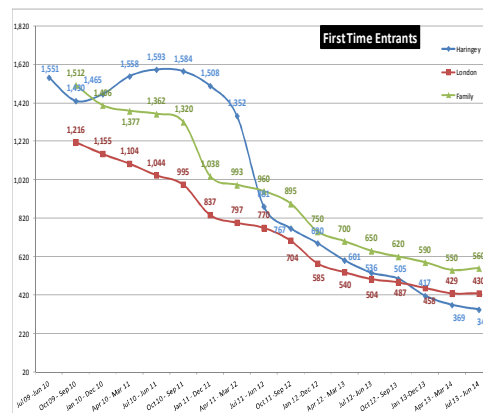
- Young people aged 15- 24 account for around 40% of all crime reported.
- 6.2% of Haringey's youth population have been charged with an offence.
- 1 in 10 young males have been charged with an offence

Activity

- Reduction in FTE due to the success of the Triage service which diverts low-tariff offenders.
- Run Stop and Search workshops with targeted young people
- Increase youth engagement through Volunteer Police Cadets and Community Fire Cadets
- Increase youth engagement through Volunteer Police Cadets and Community Fire Cadets

Areas of concern

- Slow progress on the Council side with capturing confidence linked surveys, especially regarding the views of young people, but plans are afoot for this to be prioritised.
- Plans to formalise the Youth IAG with referrals from partners still challenging





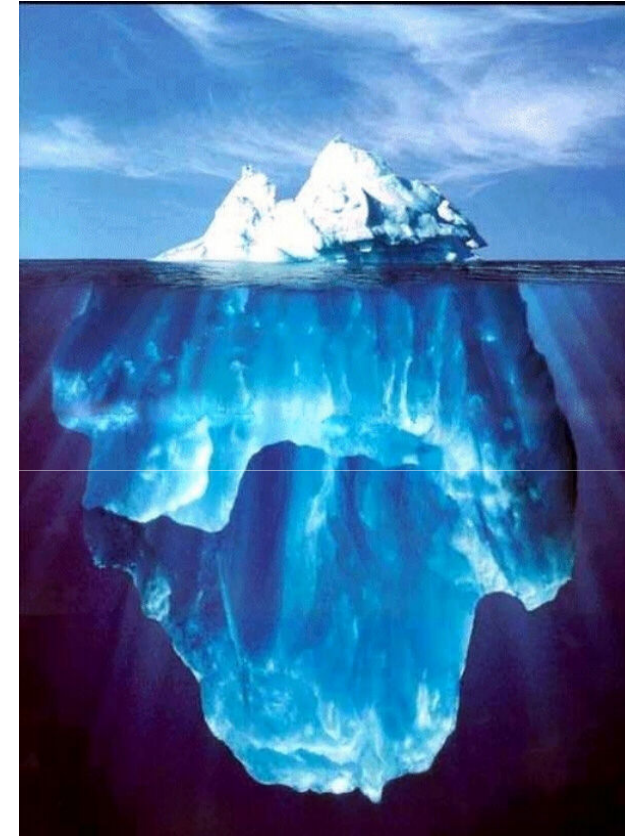
Hate crime/Prevent

2012 Recommendations	Current picture		Activity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve data collection and sharing between all partners to enable more in-depth analysis of cross-cutting issues and the interplay between them, in particular for offenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Racially/Religiously aggravated crime has escalated by 84% (159 additional offences) in Haringey compared to a 25% increase in London Haringey ranked 8th highest in London, inside the bottom (worst) quarter <p>Islamophobic (IS) incidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IS reports increased by 43% (6 additional) from this year Most IS incidents happen outside in the 'street' IS suspects tend to be White males IS incidents are more common in the summer months The most common IS offence is racially aggravated harassment Only a small proportion of IS suspects were arrested (3 out of 17) IS hotspots are focused on/adjacent to Wood Green and Tottenham High Roads The most common relationship for suspect and victim is described as 'Stranger', 'Neighbours' or fellow 'Customer in a take-away shop' 	<p>Anti Semitic (RS) incidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RS incidents increased the most by 29% (6 additional flags) Most RS incidents happen outside in the 'street' RS suspects tend to be White and Black males RS incidents are also common in the summer months as well as December and February Similar to IS the most common RS offence is racially aggravated harassment Only a small proportion of RS suspects were arrested (4 out of 23) RS incidents don't appear to be focused in any particular street in the borough The vast majority of RS suspects and victims were strangers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hate crime data sharing agreement set up between police Community Safety Unit (CSU) and Community Safety Team Continued delivery of Prevent 'Working to raise Awareness of Prevent' (WRAP) training to frontline professionals Embedding Prevent into existing CYPS early intervention referral pathways Continued engagement on Prevent with Haringey Muslim Network (HMN) <p>Areas of concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent delivery undertaken by the Haringey Prevent Delivery Group working directly with service users vulnerable to extremism or radicalisation. This year has been challenging with temporary loss of the Chair and sporadic attendance of partner agencies. Recommendations for a sustainable model will be submitted for approval to the Community Safety Partnership Board in March 2015

Unmet need and under-reporting gaps

- **Ranging from low level incidents to most serious crimes and threats**
 - ASB
 - Gang/gun/knife related violence
 - Serious sexual offences,
 - CSE, FGM
 - Domestic abuse
 - Hate crime
 - Extremism and radicalisation
- **Some groups are at a higher risk**
 - Young people, especially girls
 - BME communities
 - Deprived neighbourhoods

- **We need to improve data, intelligence, confidence and pro-activity in these areas**



Key partnership risks

Changing partnership environment

- Budget reductions
 - Organisational reform

Changing Environment

- Increasing safeguarding concerns
- Pressure on serious acquisitive crime especially robbery and burglary
- Increase in drug related offending
- Specific groups being disproportionately affected
 - Young people
 - People with mental health issues
 - Disadvantaged/deprived communities

Managing demand

- Increasing confidence to report serious crime
- Data/knowledge limitations of high risk, hidden harm

Prevent Duty and Statutory Guidance - Briefing for Community Safety Partnership**1. Purpose of this report**

1.1 To advise the Community Safety Partnership Board of the new *Prevent* Duty and implications for Local Authority and Community Safety Partner agencies specifically identified in the new duty and to make a series of recommendations that will enable member agencies of the CSP to comply with the Guidance and Duty when published.

2. Background: *Prevent* Delivery in Haringey – Current Arrangements

2.1 *Prevent* is part of the Governments strategy aimed at preventing people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

2.2 At present Haringey is one of 17 *Prevent* priority authorities in London. As a priority authority, we attract funding for the post of *Prevent* coordinators. The coordinators role is to:

- act as local expert for strategy and delivery
- develop and manage the local *Prevent* strategy
- devise and implement projects
- work in partnership with other sectors and the community, with outreach where these groups are less engaged.

2.3 Delivery of *Prevent* is funded in Haringey until March 2016 by the Office of Security and Counter Terrorism (OSCT) which has an oversight of annual delivery plans, funding, monitoring and evaluation of projects delivered by local authorities. At a local level all *Prevent* work is led strategically by Haringey *Prevent* Delivery Group (HPDG) which reports on a cyclical basis to the Community Safety Partnership (CSP).

3. Counter-Terrorism and Security Act

3.1 The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act received Royal Assent on the 12 February 2015. Among other provisions, the act places the *Prevent* programme on a statutory footing. Placing the *Prevent* programme on a statutory footing was one of the recommendations from the Prime Ministers Extremism Taskforce, which was set up following the murder of Fusilier Lee Rigby in May 2013.

3.2 Part 5 Chapter 1 of the act places a statutory duty on named organisations such as ***Local Authorities; Higher and Further Education Institutes; Schools; Health Sector; Prisons; Probation and the Police*** to '***Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism***'. It will also put 'Channel' the existing successful programme for people at risk of radicalisation on a statutory basis - the aim of which is to improve the consistency of its delivery and ensure the participation of all the appropriate organisations.

4. Parts of the act relevant to Local Authorities and Timetable

4.1 The *Prevent* duty guidance, which will be published alongside the act, provides more detail. The expectation is that local authorities will now undertake the following roles:

- Establish or make use of an existing local multi-agency group to agree risk and co-ordinate *Prevent* activity (these multi-agency groups, through local authorities, will be expected to put in place arrangements to effectively monitor the impact of *Prevent* work).
- Use the existing counter-terrorism local profiles to begin to assess the risk of individuals being drawn into terrorism.
- Engage with *Prevent* coordinators, schools, universities, colleges, local prisons, probation services, health, immigration enforcement and others as part of the risk assessment process.
- Mainstream the *Prevent* duty so it becomes part of the day-to-day work of the authority, in particular children's safeguarding.
- Any local authority that assesses, through the multi-agency group, that there is a risk will be expected to develop a *Prevent* action plan.
- Ensure frontline staff have a good understanding of *Prevent*, are trained to recognise vulnerability to being drawn into terrorism and are aware of available programmes to deal with this issue.
- The Home Office will continue to identify priority areas for *Prevent*-related activity. Priority areas will, as now, be funded and will be able to bid for additional Home Office grant funding to support *Prevent* projects and activities.

4.2 It should be noted that as a *Prevent* priority authority Haringey is already expected to work towards meeting all of actions listed above.

4.3 The latest Home Office advice re the timetable for implementation is that the guidance will be published after the May general election followed by the duty which will come into force in the summer.

5. *Prevent* Duty Guidance Consultation

5.1 Consultation on the *Prevent* Duty Guidance closed on Friday 30 January 2015. All members of Haringey Community Safety Partnership & Haringey *Prevent* Delivery Group were included in the local consultation of the draft guidance. The consultation response can be found on the Haringey Council Website. All other local agencies affected by the duty and who are not members of either of the above groups were encouraged to respond individually.

6. New Duties

6.1 Although the council and partners already undertake many of the duties listed in 4.1 as a result of its Priority status, the new duty and guidance will create a significant number of new responsibilities that specified agencies will be expected to undertake. Details of which are contained in Appendix 1 of this report which outlines our current position, risks and issues related to the new duty and recommendations to ensure compliance.

7. Summary

7.1 In summary this paper and appendix sets out the proposed new duties for each of the local agencies affected by the *Prevent* Duty and Statutory Guidance. The adoption of the 20 recommendations below will ensure that all of specified organisations identified are compliant with the guidance and will ensure that the CSP maintains a strategic overview of *Prevent* activity in Haringey and is aware related risks and actions taken by partners to mitigate them.

7.2 It should be noted that the legislative process has not been completed therefore there may be some changes to both the duty and the guidance and possible delay due to the Parliamentary process.

8. Recommendations

8.1 To identify new Chair for HPDG (AD level) who is able to make appropriate level decisions (Non LA to be inc).

8.2 Review current arrangements for reporting Prevent to the CSP. Review membership of HPDG to ensure that all agencies identified in duty participate in local delivery group and are cognisant of their role in relation to Prevent?

8.3 To continue to develop local *Prevent* delivery plan to take into account local, regional and national developments. Members of delivery group expected to update delivery group on progress of mitigating risk within their sector specific area

8.4 To ensure that actions taken to mitigate identified risks by partner agencies are captured in the annual Prevent delivery plan and are subject to scrutiny by local Prevent Delivery Group & CSP.

8.5 To continue to WRAP train staff in the borough and ensure that services include it as a priority in their workforce development.

8.6 To work with LA Workforce Development Service to embed WRAP training in Learning Zone Training Programme and Online E-Safety module.

8.7 Undertake mapping exercise to identify training gaps in agencies who are now subject to the duty.

8.8 Agencies identified as core to Channel should identify a named individual who will attend x6 weekly Channel Panels. To continue to build the capability and profile of the Channel Panel and to develop Channel the case management tracker and relationship with existing service specific databases.

8.9 Consideration should be given to the development of a comprehensive 'halls and venues' policy or guide that incorporates a framework for preventing extremist groups from booking local authority or partner agency venues.

8.10 All local authority and partner agencies to review publicly accessible resources IT equipment to ensure that they meet E-safety and safeguarding policies and comply with new duty

8.11 Both local authority and partners will need to map all existing commissioned 'out-of-schools' provision to ensure that providers are both aware and part of their local authorities safeguarding arrangements including Prevent-related arrangements.

8.12 All future local authority contracts will require amending to compliance with the duty.

- 8.13 Consideration will need to be given by the local authority (CYPS) as to how it intends to meet the duty of making itself aware of all 'out of hours' settings and ensuring their compliance with safeguarding and the Prevent duties.
- 8.14 Prevent Lead to work with AD Schools & Learning Service to deliver comprehensive Prevent/British Values programme for all Haringey Schools/ Sixth Form/UTC. (See Schools and Learning Directorate Service Development Plan 2014 – 2016 Priority 7).
- 8.15 To continue dialogue with OSCT and regional HE/FE coordinators to ensure regional strategy covers student Halls of Residence and where necessary to assist in roll in Haringey.
- 8.16 To map providers of FE in the borough alongside HE/FE coordinator WRAP coordinators to identify capacity to meet duty and to support HE/FE regional coordinator in delivery of annual WRAP training programme for FE sector in Haringey.
- 8.16 To work with colleagues in Health profession to support capacity building amongst local healthcare professional (not hospital based) so they are able to respond to *Prevent* related issues.
- 8.17 To make contact with MAPPA lead to understand relationship with Prevent.
- 8.18 To liaise with CRC around any necessary training around WRAP and support to any offenders who are vulnerable to extremism.
- 8.19 To liaise with any relevant secure estate to understand risk to extremism and ensure that vulnerable offenders are not subject to radicalisation in custody and to discuss protocol for managing transition from custody to the community.
- 8.20 To ensure continued dialogue between local authority Prevent Lead and PEO to avoid duplication of community focussed initiatives
- 8.21 To ensure clear representation by local Police with appropriate level of seniority on Prevent delivery group and on Channel Panel

Appendix 1 Prevent Duty and Statutory Guidance

New Duty	Current position	Risks / Issues	Recommendations
Local Authority			
<p>Strategic Leadership / Partnership Establish or use existing mechanisms for understanding the risk of radicalisation Demonstrate evidence of productive co-operation and co-ordination through existing multi-agency forums, for example Community safety Partnerships.</p>	<p>In Haringey all Prevent work is led strategically by Haringey Prevent Delivery Group (HPDG) which reports cyclically to the Community Safety Partnership (CSP).</p>	<p>Is the Chair sufficiently senior enough and is representation consistent? There are gaps in terms of key partners attending meetings, CYPS, local police, schools, voluntary sector. The group is mixed in terms of representation and comprises individuals who are strategic or non strategic. Each agency will be responsible for delivery of own action plan, however the local authority will hold the strategic risk in terms of ensuring that organisations are responding to the Prevent duty.</p>	<p>To prepare for the imminent duty the group should agree membership from all local agencies who will be subject to duty. Identify new Chair for HPDG (AD level) who is able to make appropriate level decisions (Non LA to be inc) . Review current arrangements for reporting Prevent to the CSP. Review membership of HPDG to ensure that all agency identified in duty participate in HPDG and are cognisant of their role in relation to Prevent?</p>
<p>Staff capabilities / training Frontline staff who engage with the public should understand what radicalisation means and why people may be vulnerable to it. Staff need to know what measures are available to prevent people from becoming drawn into terrorism and how to challenge extremist ideology. Need to understand how to obtain support for people who may be vulnerable to exploitation by radicalisation.</p>	<p>Working to Raise Awareness of Prevent training has been delivered to over 430 key frontline members of staff since 2013 . This training is delivered on a rolling basis to continuously upskill staff. The transition to WRAP 3 has been made and there is a tracker for planning training and recording those who have been trained. There are increased resources to deliver WRAP training. There have been conversations with services to integrate elements of WRAP into existing staff capabilities through professional development.</p>	<p>Due to staff turnover managers should be clear as to who has received WRAP training. This should be part of frontline staff's appraisals, as an extension safeguarding training. There are additional partners subject to Prevent duty who will require WRAP training. Monitoring of compliance with the Duty will be carried out Sector specific inspection bodies as part of existing inspection.</p>	<p>To continue to WRAP train staff in the borough and ensure that services include it as a priority in their workforce development. To work with LA workforce development to embed WRAP training in Learning Zone Training Catalogue and Online E-Safety module. Undertake mapping exercise to identify training gaps in agencies that are now subject to the duty . This will include the development and delivery of targeted programme for schools</p>
<p>Channel / Referral pathways Channel is the national multi agency support programme that provides support to those who may be vulnerable to being drawn into extremism. Channel is chaired by the local authority but facilitated by the Metropolitan Police similar to the way we work, using partnership structures, to protect vulnerable people from harm – for example in drugs and gangs prevention work. Channel is voluntary so consent is needed from the individual or parents of a young person.</p>	<p>The borough has a Channel Panel which has an overview of cases that have been discussed in relation to Prevent. This also includes cases that fail to reach the threshold for intervention, but where alternative provision was deemed appropriate.</p>	<p>At present Haringey Channel Panel does not have permanent representation from key agencies to ensure that it provides the best response to cases. Key agencies need to recognise the role and additionality that the Channel Panel provides to cases where there are concerns around extremism. In light of proposal to move Channel to statutory footing the expectation is there will be an increase in Channel referrals being handled by the authority. In light of this we may need to consider whether current arrangement for Channel could be merged into existing arrangements for MASH, MAPPA or GAG case management.</p>	<p>Each agency identified as core to Channel should identify a named individual who will attend Channel Panels x6 weekly. To continue to build the capability and profile of the Channel Panel. To develop the case management tracker and consider how cases are recorded within service specific databases.</p>

New Duty	Current position	Risks / Issues	Recommendations
<p>Sharing information</p> <p>Must be assessed on a case by case basis and be governed by legislation. To ensure it is proportional, that there is consent and meets the Data Protection Act requirements.</p>	<p>The borough has a Channel Panel which is a forum for discussing referrals where there are concerns around extremism. This group relies on quick time information sharing to prepare for discussion of cases, this involves disclosures around vulnerable individuals subject to social services and mental health services.</p>		<p>The local authority via Community Safety Team has signed a ISP for Prevent with the Met Police in March 2015</p>
<p>Monitoring and Enforcement</p> <p>The Home Office will continue to scrutinise local Prevent action plans, project impact and overall performance. It will also work with local authority 'peers' to provide targeted assistance and manage a peer review process to help authorities develop good practice.</p>	<p>The borough has a Prevent Delivery Plan that focuses on the 'Analysis of Threats and Vulnerabilities' and is informed by the CTLP and local intelligence. This is shared with the OSCT and local Prevent Delivery Group which reports quarterly to CSPB. This delivery plan is responsible for mitigating the risks identified by the Partnership and meeting national and local objectives.</p>	<p>As a result of the duty the local response will be subject to greater scrutiny from Office Security Counter Terrorism (OSCT) and needs to reflect borough wide plan that reflects partnership risks. Failure of a local authority to comply with duty and guidance could result in intervention from the Home Secretary under Section 15 of the Local Government Act 1999 to intervene.</p>	<p>To continue to develop delivery plan to take into account local, regional and national developments. Members of delivery group expected to update delivery group on progress of mitigating risk within their sector specific area.</p>
<p>Risk Assessment</p> <p>Demonstrate an awareness and understanding of the risk of radicalisation in their area, institution or body. To then give due consideration to it. To establish mechanism for understanding the risk posed by radicalisation.</p>	<p>The borough's risk assessment is currently based on the quarterly Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) and local intelligence.</p>	<p>In future 'risk assessments' will also need to be informed by local engagement by Prevent lead with schools, universities, colleges, local prisons, probation services, health, immigration enforcement and others. The introduction of the duty means that the emphasis of risk changes from that of the Authority to the wider borough. The risk assessment needs to take account of risks identified by agencies and partners as part of their risk assessment.</p>	<p>To ensure that actions taken to mitigate identified risks by partner agencies are captured in the annual Prevent delivery plan and are subject to scrutiny by local Prevent Delivery Group & CSP.</p>

New Duty	Current position	Risks / Issues	Recommendations
<p><u>Use of local authority resources</u> A) Ensure that publicly owned venues and resources do not provide a platform for extremists. Includes IT equipment available for public use. B) Ensure that organisations that work with the local authority are not engaged in extremist activity or espouse extremist views.</p>	<p>A) At present work is underway with Homes for Haringey and Direct Services re the development of secure booking arrangements for key public venues and is expected to be completed by April 2015 . B) The new duty places an expectation on local authorities to ensure that organisations who work with the local authority on Prevent are not engaged in any extremist activity or espouse extremist views. This action already undertaken locally whenever Prevent related projects are commissioned.</p>	<p>With the changing role of local authorities from providers to commissioners means that groups who may have extremist views could be commissioned to deliver work by the Council. There is also the continuing risk that council ,community or private facilities in the borough could be used as a platform by extremists. There is also the risk that individuals could access extremist material via Council owned IT equipment in libraries.</p>	<p>A) Consideration should be given to the development of a comprehensive ‘halls and venues’ policy or guide that incorporates a framework for preventing extremist groups from booking local authority or partner agency venues. B) Review of all local authority and partner agencies publicly accessible resources IT equipment to ensure that they meet E-safety and safeguarding policies and comply with new duty</p>
<p><u>Other Agencies and Organisations Supporting Children & Out-of-School Settings Supporting Children</u> A) The duty will apply to the range of private and voluntary agencies and organisations providing services or functions to children that would otherwise be provided directly by local authorities. This includes settings such children’s homes and independent fostering agencies. These bodies will now have to ensure that all staff are aware of local Prevent-related arrangements. B) Many parents in Haringey send their children to a range of out-of-school settings including after school clubs and groups, supplementary schools, and tuition centres to support home education. At present these settings are not regulated under education</p>	<p>A) Work in Haringey has already started in this area with CYPS with WRAP training delivered to semi independent living providers for young people aged 16-21 B) Where the local authority either commissions or funds the provision of the services the service provider would be expected to comply with existing safeguarding legislation as part of the contractual arrangement</p>	<p>A) These bodies should already be aware as part of the local authority safeguarding arrangements however they will now have to ensure that all staff are aware of local Prevent-related arrangements. B) The duty states that local authorities should be aware of the range of activity and settings in their areas and ensure that children attending such settings are properly safeguarded (including whether there are any risks related to Prevent). In assessing the risks associated with such settings, local authorities should have regard to the whether the settings subscribe to voluntary accreditation schemes and any other evidence about the extent to which the providers are taking steps to safeguard the children in their care. Where safeguarding concerns arise, local authorities should actively consider how to make use of the full range of powers available to them to reduce the risks to children, including planning and health and safety powers.</p>	<p>A) Both local authority and partners will need to map all existing commissioned ‘out-of-school’ provision to ensure that providers are both aware of their local authority safeguarding arrangements including Prevent-related arrangements. All future local authority contracts will require amending to comply with the duty B) Consideration will need to be given by the local authority (CYPS) as to how it intends to meet the duty of making itself aware of all ‘out of hours settings and ensuring their compliance with safeguarding and the Prevent duties.</p>

New Duty	Current position	Risks / Issues	Recommendations
<p>Schools Schools (including academies, including free schools) have duty to safeguard young people from extremism and promote 'British Values' This includes an explicit requirement to promote fundamental British values as part of a broader requirement to promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils.</p>	<p>Following the ACE letter to Primary and Secondary schools highlighting duties included in Ofsted inspection framework there has been increased engagement with schools on Prevent which has resulted in an increase in Prevent related enquiries and potential Channel referrals. Three secondary schools in the borough have received WRAP training for schools and Governing Bodies Forum has received x2 briefings on Prevent. Ongoing engagement with Early Years Providers re British Values .</p>	<p>Schools that do not comply with duty and do not engage with partners such as the local authority around the Prevent agenda could result in failed Ofsted inspection. This could have a significant reputational effect on the School itself and local authority .</p>	<p>Prevent Lead to work with AD Schools & Learning Service to deliver comprehensive Prevent/British Values programme for all Schools/Sixth Form/UTC . See Schools and Learning Directorate Service Development Plan 2014 – 2016 Priority 7</p>
<p>Higher Education Universities have a duty to ensure that they are not used as a platform for drawing people into terrorism. Universities must take seriously their responsibility to exclude those promoting extremist views that support or are conducive to terrorism.</p>	<p>Universities are to be subject to the duty. They will be required to WRAP train staff and to demonstrate a relationship with local authority Prevent coordinators. There is a network of Prevent coordinators for Higher Education.</p>	<p>Haringey has no University Campus within the borough. However the borough does have University halls of residence located in Wood Green and Tottenham.</p>	<p>A) To continue dialogue with OSCT and regional HE/FE coordinators to ensure regional strategy covers student Halls of Residence and where necessary to assist in rolling out in Haringey</p>
<p>Further Education To safeguard young people from being drawn into terrorism or extremism. All FE providers must comply with the duty.</p>	<p>Prevent Coordinator has good relationship with Further Education providers in the borough and CONEL, Haringey 6th Form College and Haringey Adult Learning Service staff. All of the above settings have been WRAP trained. CONEL is a member of the local Prevent Delivery Group.</p>	<p>A) FE institutions that do not comply with duty and engage with partners such as the local authority around the Prevent agenda could result in failed Ofsted inspections. This can have a significant reputational effect on the institution itself and local authority. B) That providers approach Prevent issues in isolation without sharing information and best practice across the partnership.</p>	<p>A) To map providers of FE in the borough alongside HE/FE coordinator WRAP coordinators to identify capacity to meet duty B) To support HE/FE regional coordinator in delivery of annual WRAP training programme for FE sector in Haringey . C) To encourage FE institutions to join local Prevent delivery group</p>

New Duty	Current position	Risks / Issues	Recommendations
<p>Health</p> <p>Has a role in meeting and treating people who may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. To understand how they can refer into relevant pathways and raise any concerns in relation to patients.</p>	<p>Representatives from the CCG, Mental Health Trust and North Middlesex Hospital sit on the Haringey Prevent Delivery Group. BEHMHT are a key partner on the Channel Panel and provide information for relevant cases. Since April 2013 contracts have to include reference to Prevent in their delivery of services, policies and training.</p>	<p>That local healthcare professionals (excluding hospitals) are not fully aware of Prevent and Channel referral pathways for vulnerable individuals or groups. That information is not shared which can help to preempt a vulnerable individual receiving any necessary intervention.</p>	<p>A) To work with colleagues in the healthcare profession to support capacity building amongst local healthcare professional (not hospital based) so they are able to respond to any prevent issue.</p> <p>B) To understand how CCG monitor commissioned bodies contracts for delivery of services, policies and training with regard to Prevent and to receive progress report on how the duty is being met by health providers locally</p>
<p>Prisons & Probation</p> <p>Have a clear and important role in working with offenders either convicted of terrorism related offences, or who are vulnerable to exploitation by radicalisers.</p>	<p>The National Probation services have a representative on the local Prevent delivery group. They have been involved in disclosure of information to Channel Panel.</p>	<p>That relevant information in relation to prison releases to the community are not communicated so partners can make any necessary arrangements to safeguard family members.</p> <p>That the new landscape of tier 2 providers are not trained to identify and respond to extremism and able to make appropriate referrals. That vulnerable offenders are not clearly safeguarded from radicalisation whilst in custody.</p>	<p>A) To make contact with MAPPA lead to understand relationship with Prevent.</p> <p>B) To liaise with CRC around any necessary training around WRAP and support to any offenders who are vulnerable to extremism.</p> <p>C) To liaise with any relevant secure estate to understand risk to extremism and ensure that vulnerable offenders are not subject to radicalisation in custody. To discuss protocol for managing transition from custody to the community.</p>
<p>Police</p> <p>Prevent is not a police run programme. But the police play an essential role in most aspects of Prevent work; they hold information which can help assess the risk of radicalisation, disrupt people engaged in drawing others into extremist acts. The Police also have a wide range of day-to-day contacts with communities and with other partners with Prevent responsibilities.</p>	<p>Prevent Engagement Police Officers (PEO) are members of Delivery Group. Monthly Problem and Case Management meetings held monthly with local authority and x6 weekly Channel Panel Meetings. Police and local authority joint delivery of projects aimed at reducing potential for extremist organisation activity in borough</p>	<p>That community cohesion provision by the police and engagement work duplicates and is not joined up with cohesion initiatives delivered by other partners. That this is not properly evidenced and included in mapping of engagement work and building cohesion.</p>	<p>A) To ensure continued dialogue between local authority Prevent Lead and PEO to avoid duplication of community focussed initiatives</p> <p>B) To ensure clear representation by local police with appropriate level of seniority on Prevent delivery group and on Channel Panel</p>

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Introducing the London Community Rehabilitation Company

Changing lives for a safer London

February 2015

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1. Background

The Government has made significant changes to probation services in the past year. These are set out in the paper *Transforming Rehabilitation: A Strategy for Reform* available on the Ministry of Justice website.

Reform Rationale

- Need to further reduce reoffending rates
- Investment and new ways of working are required to fund a rehabilitation requirement for all those sentenced to under 12 months' custody
- Create greater flexibility to do what works
- Provide greater diversity of providers
- Market forces drive right commercial behaviours if rewards are based on successful outcomes.

Summary of Changes

Probation Trusts were dissolved on 31 May 2014 and the work previously delivered by London Probation Trust has now transferred to either the National Probation Service (London) or the London Community Rehabilitation Company.

National Probation Service

A new National Probation Service (NPS) was launched on 1 June 2014 with the following responsibilities:

- Preparation of Court reports and parole reports
- Undertaking all initial assessments to determine which provider will manage a case
- Managing offenders who are MAPPA (Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements) registered, pose a high risk of serious harm, or it is in the public interest to do so
- Victim liaison
- Managing Approved Premises
- Delivering Sex Offender Treatment Programmes
- Management of all breaches in Court and advising the Courts or Secretary of

State on sanctions or recall to custody

- Consulting on changes in risk of harm.

In London, approximately 16,000 cases are managed by the National Probation Service.

Competition for other Probation Work

All other probation business was subject to competition in the open market. The process of competing to deliver this work was managed by the Ministry of Justice Procurement team. England and Wales was divided into 21 contract package areas, with the work in these areas managed by Community Rehabilitation Companies.

Contracts for these companies were awarded to the successful bidders in December 2014. The contracts include payment by results incentives and obligations to work in partnership with the NPS in managing risk of serious harm.

In London, the contract was awarded to MTCnovo, a joint venture involving:

- MTC (Management Training Corporation) – A private company
- novo a consortium with a number of public, private and third sector shareholders including, but not limited to:
 - RISE – a probation staff community interest company
 - A Band of Brothers – a charity
 - The Manchester College – a public sector education provider
 - Thames Valley Partnership – a charity
 - Amey – a private company.

New Services

The Government is introducing new services and arrangements as follows:

- New statutory rehabilitation extended to an estimated 45,000 offenders sentenced to less than 12 months' in custody every year. This provision

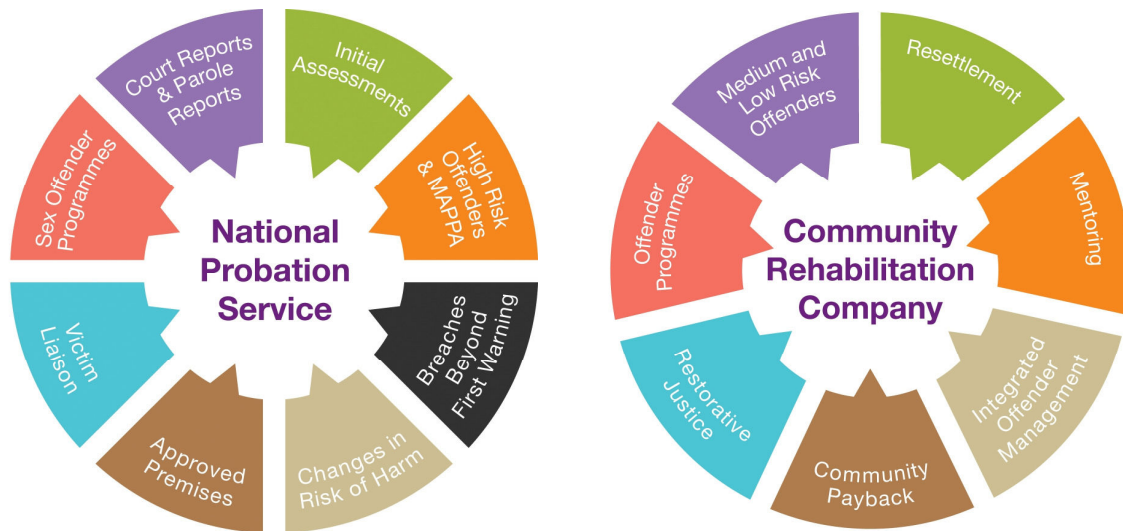
will take effect during 2015.

- Introduction of a 'through the prison gate' resettlement service, so that most offenders are given continuous support by one provider from custody into the community.
- Most prisoners will be held in a local prison for at least three months before their release to assist with resettlement.
- The Ministry of Justice and the Department of Health will work together to test the 'through the prison gate' service.

2. The London Community Rehabilitation Company

The London Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) was launched on 1 June 2014 (at the same time as the new National Probation Service). The CRC is responsible for:

- Managing the majority of offenders in the community, excluding those who are MAPPA registered
- Offending behaviour programmes excluding Sex Offender Treatment Programmes
- Support services including housing, education, training and employment
- Integrated Offender Management (a multi-agency approach to reducing reoffending by the offenders whose crimes cause the most damage and harm locally)
- Mentoring
- Restorative Justice
- Community Payback
- Senior Attendance Centres
- New 'through the gate' services.



Approximately 25,000 cases are managed by the London Community Rehabilitation Company.

The ‘Offender Journey’ attached at the end of this briefing shows how the arrangements will work in practice.

3. Partnership Arrangements

The new structure maintains co-terminosity with Police and Crime Commissioners (in London, the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime) and local authority boundaries, without disrupting partnerships established within previous Probation Trust boundaries.

The new providers will be governed by key requirements, including sharing information with partners.

Both the National Probation Service (London) and London Community Rehabilitation Company are fully committed to supporting Adult Reoffending Strategies at borough and a London-wide level. Both will contribute to inter-agency work, including Integrated Offender Management, Community Safety Partnerships, Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences, Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs and Safeguarding Boards. Both NPS and CRC Assistant Chief Officers will continue to attend relevant partnership meetings.

Public Sector and other Providers Working Together to Manage Risk

Both the NPS and the new contracted probation service providers will have responsibilities for day-to-day management of the risk of harm to the public in relation to the offenders on their respective caseloads.

The new providers have a contractual responsibility to refer cases to the NPS when there has been a significant change in circumstances resulting in an assessed increase in the risk of serious harm.

If it wishes to do so, the NPS can specify a number of triggers at the initial risk assessment and allocation stage which would constitute a significant change in circumstances, and which would – should they occur – require a further joint risk assessment between the contracted provider and the NPS.

For those cases which are finely balanced between the medium and high risk of serious harm categories, the NPS in collaboration with the contracted provider will be able to carry out renewed risk assessments at given times.

In instances where the NPS receives intelligence (e.g. from the police) that suggests an offender's risk of serious harm may have escalated to high, it can in co-operation with the contracted provider, undertake an immediate reassessment of the risk the offender poses.

Where a case escalates to a high risk of serious harm during the course of the Community Order, Suspended Sentence Order or licence, it will become the responsibility of the NPS, which will then decide how the case is handled in future. The NPS will have the option of delivering interventions for the offender. It will also have the option of agreeing with the contracted provider that it will continue to provide interventions (such as mentoring and Community Payback) in order to minimise disruption in day-to-day contact with the offender.

Under these arrangements, the contracted provider's flexibility to determine what services are delivered, and how, would cease. Instead, the NPS will contract delivery of certain services from contracted providers on a fee-for-service basis and will direct service delivery through a new risk management plan which the providers will be obliged to follow.

Breach and Recall

The NPS manages the Court process for all potential breaches, and will advise the Courts or Secretary of State on sanctions or recall to custody.

Commissioning Structure

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and/or the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) is responsible for commissioning rehabilitation services and will contract manage the new providers.

Probation service Local Delivery Units (both NPS and the new contracted providers) will support the gathering of intelligence on needs and priorities at a local level, including from key partners (e.g. local authority needs assessments) to feed into the MoJ/NOMS commissioning process.

Data

The MoJ will improve the evidence base in relation to reducing reoffending. A summary of current research will be published on what works to reduce reoffending.

A Justice Data Lab has been set up to enable all organisations working with offenders to access central reoffending data so they can better understand the impact of their work.

Joining up Government Spending on Offenders

Where services are co-commissioned together with MoJ/NOMS, joint mechanisms will be developed to oversee delivery with other partners.

All providers will be required to hold a core minimum data set for the cohort of individuals in their geographic area. This will then be made available to other relevant commissioners to enable them to target provision against need.

A competition will be developed for the next round of European Social Funding (ESF). The ESF funding will be targeted at the hardest to reach groups and will be competed so that it is complementary to the work of the new providers and the Work Programme.

The MoJ and the Department of Health will develop and test a comprehensive 'end-to-end' approach to tackling addiction from custody into the community in a number of the prisons that will become designated 'resettlement prisons' in the new system.

Effective Governance

Contracted providers and the NPS will be expected to adhere to a set of national minimum standards and providers must have internal quality assurance processes.

There will continue to be an independent Inspectorate of Probation with the same statutory remit as now. The Inspectorate will be expected to inspect the system as a whole, covering both the public sector probation service and the contracted providers, while minimising bureaucratic burdens, and to liaise with HM Inspector of Prisons in relation to pre-release provision.

4. Message from Nick Smart, Chief Executive, London Community Rehabilitation Company



The London Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) is a new organisation, and with that comes new ways of working. We will retain the core skills of Probation staff but seek to deploy them in innovative ways.

The CRC supervises Community Orders and licences for all offenders assessed by the National Probation Service (NPS) as not presenting the highest risk of imminent harm. This equates to around 70% of offenders under probation supervision in the capital. The CRC continues to assess and monitor risk, and will be responsible for initiating breach action as well as the majority of recalls to prison.

The CRC is responsible for initiating the risk escalation process:

- When an offender's circumstances have changed significantly
- Or their behaviour results in them being assessed as presenting an increased and imminent risk of harm to the public.

Based on information provided, the NPS will decide on the most appropriate course of action: whether the case is retained by the CRC or transferred to the NPS for management. It goes without saying that clear, regular communications between the CRC and NPS will be essential to ensure that probation in London delivers a seamless and high quality service.

The CRC and the MTCnovo partners will deliver the full range of community sentences and interventions previously provided by London Probation Trust. We will also develop new services to address the offending related needs of service users managed by both the CRC and NPS.

In the CRC, our staff have a wealth of experience of developing sentencing interventions. Ultimately, I hope to build on this to explore and implement new and innovative ways of working with offenders to reduce reoffending.

5. More Information

www.londoncrc.org.uk

www.mtcnovo.co.uk

www.justice.gov.uk/transforming-rehabilitation

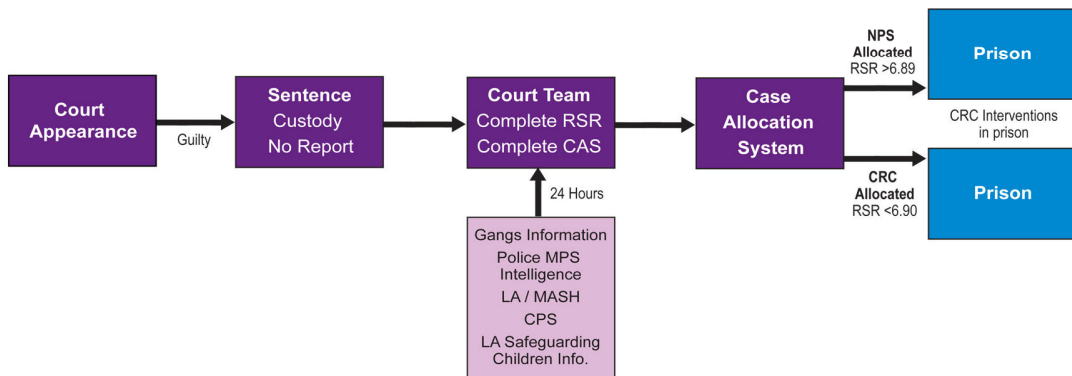


Follow us on Twitter: **@LonCRCProbation**

Our Local Delivery Units/Clusters



The Offender Journey



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London Community Rehabilitation Company

Update on Transforming Rehabilitation changes

February 2015



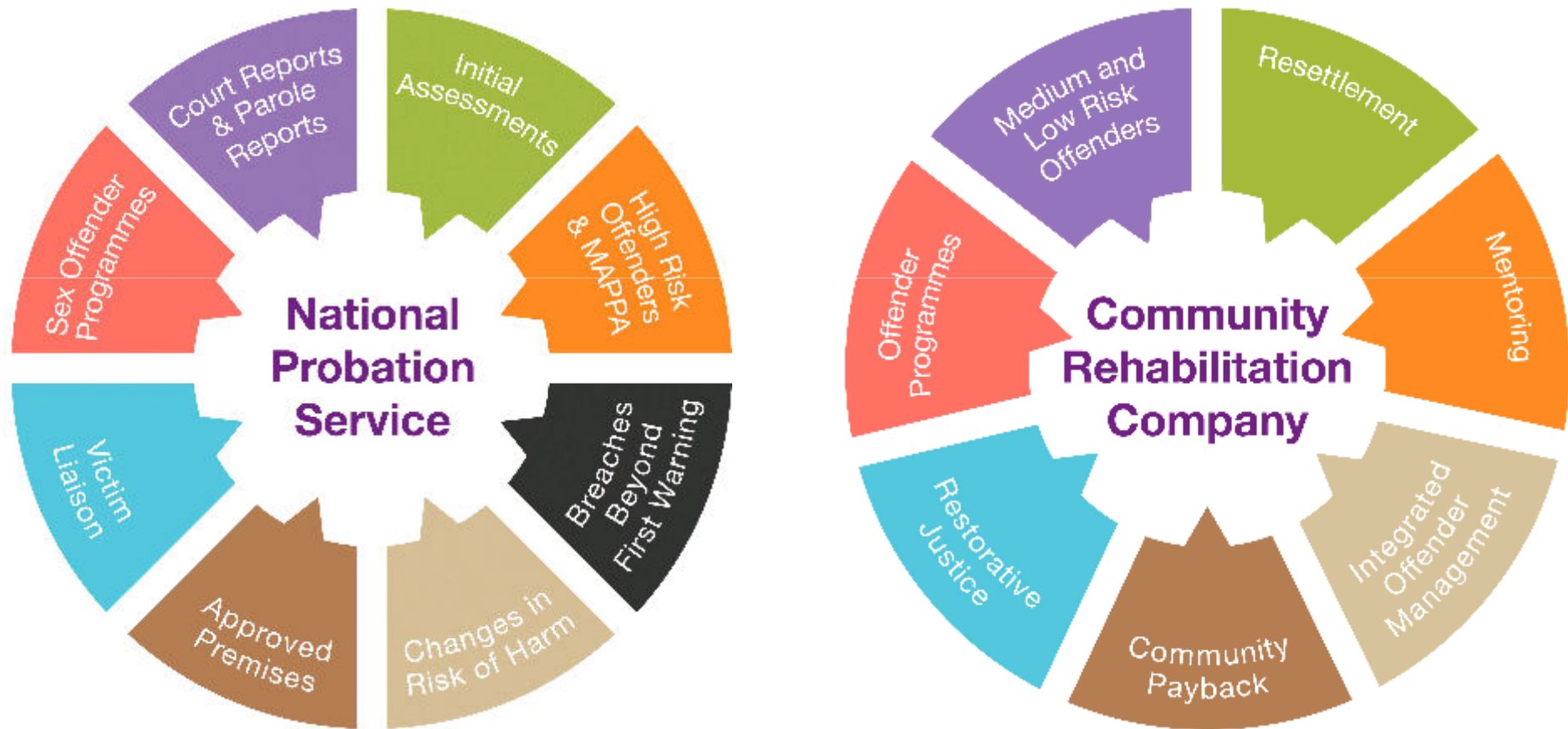
London
Community Rehabilitation Company



Government Reform Rationale

- Need to reduce reoffending rates
- Investment and new ways of working required to fund a rehabilitation requirement for all those sentenced to under 12 months custody
- Greater flexibility to do what works
- Provide greater diversity of providers
- Market forces drive right behaviours if rewards are based on successful outcomes

Probation Delivery Model introduced on 1 June 2014



Competition for the CRCs

- The procurement process was run by the Ministry of Justice.
- Contracts were signed in December 2014.
- Service transition began in February 2015.

New London provider: MTCnovo

- On February 1 2015, the transfer of ownership of the London Community Rehabilitation Company, to MTCnovo was completed.
- MTCnovo is a new venture between the third, public and private sector, which has been established to provide rehabilitation services across London and Thames Valley from February 2015.

New London provider: MTCnovo

MTCnovo is a joint venture involving:

- MTC (Management Training Corporation) – a private company
- novo – a consortium with public, private and third sector shareholders including:
 - RISE – a probation staff community interest company
 - A Band of Brothers – a charity
 - The Manchester College – a public sector education provider
 - Thames Valley Partnership – a charity
 - Amey – a private company.

www.mtcnovo.co.uk

Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs)

- London is the largest of the 21 CRCs
- In London, approximately 25,000 cases
- Management of all medium risk and low risk cases excluding MAPPA both in community and custody
- Prison resettlement contracts to enable 'through the gate' services

Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs)

- All accredited programmes excluding sex offender programmes
- Senior Attendance Centres
- Integrated Offender Management
- Mentoring
- Restorative Justice
- Community Payback



National Offender
Management Service

National
Probation
Service



Transforming Rehabilitation – National Probation Service London

Haringey Community Safety Partnership
19th March 2015

National Probation Service - functions

- In London, approximately 16,000 cases
- Completion of all court reports
- Initial risk assessments
- All MAPPA cases (community and licences)
- All cases assessed as high risk of serious harm (community sentences and licences)
- Small number of public interest cases

National Probation Service - functions

- Responsibility for cases where risk of serious harm has escalated to 'high' in duration of community order or licence
- Parole Assessments
- Breach and Recall decisions
- Victim Liaison Service
- Approved Premises
- Sex Offender Treatment Programmes
- Youth Offending and Prison secondments

New Legislation

The Offender Rehabilitation Act introduces:

- Release on licence for under 12 months prison sentences
- Extended supervision periods for prison sentences of up to 24 months
- A new Rehabilitation Activity Requirement.

Areas of interest for the CSP

- Interface between NPS and CRC – Court work and case allocation
- The CRC cohort model – what this means for the CRC
- Estates
- Interventions – what probation services will/may provide and what are the gaps?
- Through the gate provision – what this means for local provision?

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Meeting: Community Safety Partnership Board

Date: 19th March 2015

Report Title: Operation Shield and Gang Strategy update

Report of: Hazel Simmonds, London Borough of Haringey

1. Purpose of the report

This report is to update CSP members on Operation Shield and the Gangs Strategy.

2. State link(s) with Other Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies

2.1. Addressing the prevention and reduction of crime, the fear of crime, the harm caused by drugs and alcohol; anti-social behaviour and reducing re-offending are statutory duties and sit under Priority 3 of the Council's Corporate Plan. Preventing violent extremism is soon to become an additional statutory duty.

2.2. Partnership is at the heart of achieving outcomes and these priorities cut across all Council service areas. This links particularly closely with safeguarding, early help, regeneration and health & wellbeing priorities.

These issues remain top priorities for residents and young people in the borough.

3. Background

3.1 The Gang Violence Intervention (GVI) model was developed in the USA and has been implemented in Boston (Operation Ceasefire), Cincinnati (Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence) and several other USA cities. The model is a multiagency community led programme of focused deterrence and collective enforcement. The aim is to reduce group related violence and has had significant impact, including reductions in homicides and non-fatal shootings of between 35% – 60%.

3.2 One of the key elements is that the model is solely targeted at Gang Violence i.e. stabbing and shooting and not at wider gang enforcement, intervention and exit programmes – these continue as normal and remain just as valid.

4. Body of the report

GVI Model

The model is a problem-solving police strategy to reduce gang related violence in communities. It targets high-risk gangs and violent offenders combining aggressive law enforcement and prosecution with increasing public awareness and promotion of public safety.

The deterrence message is not a deal with gang members to stop violence, but a guarantee that violent behaviour will evoke an immediate and intense response. The tactics include execution of warrants, long sentences for chronic offenders, aggressive enforcement of probation restrictions and deployment of police enforcement powers.

The prevention strategy is centred on a communications campaign involving meetings with community groups and gang members. Everyone in the community is informed that gang violence will provoke a zero-tolerance approach and that only an end to gang violence will stop the gang-oriented suppression activities with promotion of community based exit pathways and support.

Operation Shield

The Met Police Specialist Crime Reduction Directorate and MOPAC have proposed that the Group Violence Intervention model, a multiagency, community led programme of focused deterrence that aims to reduce group related violence is piloted in each of the three priority boroughs including Haringey, Lambeth and Westminster. Hackney and Newham are participating as Control Borough's. The three pilot boroughs have consistently been identified by the MPS as high-risk locations with high levels of violence.

The model is based on the premise that a small number of individuals are responsible for the majority of serious violence and existing finite resources should be targeted at these high risk known groups. There are three key strands;

1. Consequences for Violence - identifying and focusing enforcement on those groups involved in the continuation of violent offences;
2. Community Voice - mobilising local communities and key members to reinforce key moral messages that violence will not be tolerated;
3. Help for those who ask - allowing individuals the opportunity to exit from the criminal lifestyle.

Timeframe

The initial preparation and planning has started in all three boroughs and will run through to March 2015.

The first 'Call In' will be in Lambeth in late March/early April 2015 as Trident are

already on Borough and can implement the pre-enforcement element as part of their normal operations. This will be followed by Westminster in May/June and Haringey in late July /early August 2015. The Pilot will run until March 2016.

Preparation

MOPAC have produced a draft Operating Model, Partnership Agreement, Frequently Asked Questions and Communication Plan which are currently being finalised following consultation with the three Boroughs.

The model requires the commitment of a wide range of agencies including a broad range of :

Local Authority services, Haringey and Trident Specialist Police teams, Housing providers; DWP, Probation, Secure Estate, the voluntary sector, local communities etc.

A great deal of preparation is required to ensure that the borough is ready to deliver the model successfully and a Task and Finish Group has been set up to undertake the initial preparation and development work to set up the process for the wider enforcement processes, prepare the communications provision, gather partnership intelligence and to identify the community representatives and how we work with them. A Project Initiation Document has been drafted to support this process and delivery of the Pilot in Haringey.

Governance

A formal report will shortly be presented to the Council and Police senior leadership teams regarding the final Operating Model and Partnership Agreement, when this is agreed with MOPAC, and our proposed delivery model.

A presentation will also be made to the Leader and Cabinet Members seeking an endorsement for the proposals.

The Offender Management Board will provide the governance for the day to day implementation, reporting into the Community Safety Partnership.

Formal reports on the Shield Pilot will be made to London Crime Reduction Board Gangs Panel.

Gangs Strategy

The Strategy will link with the Corporate Plan and a number of strategies in place across the partnership for example the Community Safety Strategy, Mental Health Strategy and the Youth Strategy. It will also now take into account the Operation Shield Model, the findings from the Rotherham Child Sexual Exploitation case, Early Help and Prevention as well as the work of MAC UK.

It will follow the format of the Community Safety Strategy and Delivery Plan which has been held up as good practice. A task and Finish Group has been established

and it is proposed that partners will be consulted on the first draft by the end of April/May.

It is proposed that over the next 10 years our priorities will include:

- Reduce re-offending by gang involved individuals
- Reduce impact of gang related crime
- Minimise harm caused
- Reduce serious youth violence
- Improve access to and engagement in ETE
- Improve access to settled accommodation
- Improve access to mental health services
- Better understand gang related sexual violence and exploitation
- Prevent young women from being exploited by gang members
- Prevent young people from becoming involved in gangs
- Disrupting gang offending

5. Recommendations

The report is for information.

6. Decisions/implications for the CSP

N/A

7. Next steps (if appropriate)

The Community Safety Partnership will be kept informed regarding Operation Shield and will be consulted on the 10 year Gang Strategy.

Meeting: Community Safety Partnership Board

Date: 19th March 2015

Report Title: Performance Highlight and Exception Report Q3

Report of: Eubert Malcolm, Head of Service, Regulatory Services and Community Safety

1. Purpose of the report

- 1.1 To inform board members of the performance position at the end of Q3 for key community safety indicators.

2. Background

- 2.1 At least twice a year, progress against key indicators is reported to the board. In between board meetings, the Performance Management Group meets to examine changes and areas of weakness that require intervention or tracking.
- 2.2 A full report was presented to the board in December 2014 and a year-end final position will be shared at the Summer 2015 board meeting.

3. Examples of improved performance and practice

- Since April 2014, confidence in the police in Haringey moved from 50% - bottom in the MPS - to 60% in line with the London average. Since the end of Q3, this has improved further.
- All indicators for Haringey's Integrated Gangs Unit are now Green. Three of the five have improved further since Q2. This includes the following (note: the current cohort consists of 51 cases since the start of the year):
 - reduced reoffending among the cohort is up 58% from 56% over a 20% four year reduction target
 - percentage of cohort engaged in education, employment or work placements up 61% from 57% over a 60% four year target
 - percentage of the cohort in settled accommodation improved from 66% to 72% by end Q3 against a 60% four year target
- Q3 saw improved performance for referrals to the MARAC (high risk cases of domestic violence) – 108 cases up from 88 in Q2; and a higher percentage of repeat cases coming to their attention – 24% against 19% in Q2. The current strategy is still

to increase the number of known repeat victims so high is positive.

- Offenders on the IOM scheme are nearing a 50% reduction in convictions since joining the scheme in Q1 compared with the two years prior to joining and a 47% in arrests. The fluid nature of reoffending among this cohort should, however, be noted.
- Long-term substantial reductions are being seen in the MOPAC 7 crimes compared with their baseline of 2011/12. These include criminal damage (-26%), robbery (-32%), theft of motor vehicles (-39%) and theft of motor vehicles (-31%).
- Haringey has improved its position in relation to the overall four year MOPAC reduction target of 20% by end March 2017 from 17% to 19.5%.
- Q3 has seen a marked improvement in co-operation, referrals and information sharing with schools in relation to preventing violent extremist and radicalisation. Haringey is now in a good position to successfully implement the forthcoming statutory duties.

4. Challenges and mitigation

- 4.1 Haringey's incidents of non-domestic 'violence with injury' remain high compared with our most similar group and the MPS average. Operation Equinox and the SOS bus provision have made some short term inroads but this is still up 31% compared with last year and 17% against the MOPAC 11/12 baseline year. The MPS will continue to run Equinox and to learn from the evidence. However, this area remains a real challenge and will require multi-agency solutions.
- 4.2 Residential burglary has been a challenge for the borough during the year and the latest available performance is showing an increase of 5% year to date. At the end of Q3, Haringey was the worst performing area in our most similar group. In recent weeks, however, the MPS has pledged investment for up to 3 years in the Mettrace product for priority wards and households. Haringey will be a major beneficiary. This intervention has been extremely successful elsewhere and very significant reductions are anticipated.
- 4.3 Personal robbery incidents are still high in the borough and 15% higher than last year and fourth highest in our most similar group. The imminent partnership tasking model will be examining the drivers. Past successful measures such as police rapid response teams are due to be reintroduced.

- 4.4 Recorded incidents of racial/religious offences increased substantially in the 12 months to December 2014. A large proportion of these were accounted for by Islamophobic reports (up from 14 to 20) and anti-semitic reports (up 21 to 27). The CST is working closely with the police CSU to improve the data capture and analysis. A hate crime sub-group is being re-established underneath the multi-agency ASB Action Group. Meetings with key community groups are being held and efforts to reinvigorate third party reporting are also underway.
- 4.5 Reported rape incidents increased by 36% since the start of the year. This is believed to be due to a range of factors including improved recording practices; improved confidence; better local service provision; high media profile and police re-categorisation from 'no crime' recorded to a crime report being captured.
- 4.6 Haringey Council and its partners have broadened the work on domestic violence to violence against women and girls in recognition of the much wider problems that are occurring. The Council is also leading on a response to the Rotherham report on child sexual exploitation and considers this a top corporate priority.

Community Safety Team
March 2015

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