haringey strategic partnership

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

THURSDAY, 17TH MARCH, 2016 at 1.00 pm HRS - CIVIC CENTRE, HIGH ROAD, WOOD GREEN, N22 8LE.

MEMBERS: Please see membership list set out below.

AGENDA

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

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

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

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

2. APOLOGIES

To receive any apologies for absence.

3. URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair will consider the admission of any items of urgent business. (Late items of urgent business will be considered where they appear. New items of urgent business will be considered under item 12 below).

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

5. **MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 4)**
   To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 8 October as a correct record.

STRATEGIC ITEMS

6. **AMENDED DRAFT INFORMATION SHARING PROTOCOL (PAGES 5 - 58)**

7. **CSP PROPOSED REVIEW / REFRESH (PAGES 59 - 86)**

8. **GANGS STRATEGY - NEXT STEPS (PAGES 87 - 100)**

INFORMATION ITEMS

9. **CORPORATE PLAN P3 EXTERNAL BOARD (PAGES 101 - 104)**

10. **DELIVERY PLANS 2016 - 2017 (PAGES 105 - 150)**

11. **CHANGE IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP (PAGES 151 - 154)**

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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11 March 2016

Community Safety Partnership - Membership List

	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE
Statutory partners/CSP members	**Cllr Bernice Vanier,** Cabinet Member for Communities (Co-chair) **Dr Victor Olisa,** Borough Commander (Co-chair), Haringey Metropolitan Police **Cllr Martin Newton**, Opposition representative **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 **Craig Carter,** 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 **Geoffrey Ocen,** Chief Executive, Bridge Renewal Trust **Joanne McCartney,** MPA, London Assembly **Stephen McDonnell,** AD Environmental Services and Community Safety **Dr. Jeanelle de Gruchy**, Director Public Health, Haringey Council **John Abbey**, Director of Children Services, Haringey Council **Beverley Tarka,** Director Adult & Community Services, Haringey Council **Andrew Billany,** Managing Director, Homes for Haringey **Caroline Birkett,** Victim Support **Tony Hartney,** Safer Neighbourhood Board Chair
Supporting advisors	**Amanda Dellar,** Superintendent, Haringey Metropolitan Police **Eubert Malcolm,** Head of Community Safety and Regulatory Services. **Claire Kowalska,** Community Safety Strategic Manager (+ Theme Leads) **Sarah Hart,** Commissioning Manager, Public Health **Maria Fletcher** Committee Secretariat

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MINUTES OF MEETING Community Safety Partnership
HELD ON Thursday, 8th October, 2015, 13.00

PRESENT:

Cllr Bernice Vanier (Chair); Andrew Blight; Craig Carter; Supt Amanda Dellar; Tracie Evans; Gill Gibson; Paul Leslie; Eubert Malcolm; Stephen McDonnell; Cllr Martin Newton; Sharon Morgan; Jill Shattock; Beverley Tarka; Cllr Ann Waters;

Also present: Sandeep Broca; Peter de Bourg; Craig Carter; Victoria Hill; Claire Kowalska; Gareth Llywelyn-Roberts; Kate Watson; Otis Williams.

168. FILMING AT MEETINGS

- That the Chair's announcement regarding the filming of the meeting for live or subsequent broadcast be noted.

169. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Jon Abbey (Gill Gibson substituted), Hamera Asfa Davey, Andrew Billany, Douglas Charlton, Joanne McCartney and Victor Olisa (Amanda Dellar substituted).

170. MINUTES

RESOLVED

- That the minutes of the meeting held on 17 June be confirmed as an accurate record.

It was advised that the report requested on school exclusions would be deferred to the January meeting in order to allow more time for the drafting of the briefing. The Gang Strategy was also deferred to a later date to allow more time for development and partner input.

171. IMPLICATIONS OF THE CARE ACT FOR THE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

The Board received a short presentation setting out the implications for the Partnership of the Care Act 2014 including new responsibilities and duties and outlining the partnership linkages with the Safeguarding Adults Board.

Clarification was sought on which Partnership agency had primary overall duty under the Act. Confirmation was provided that it would be the Council in conjunction with partners, although case law was awaited in determining legal consequences in the event of any breach.

The Board broke into groups to discuss key points relating to the implications of the Care Act, with feedback provided as follows:

- More joint working was required around prioritising wellbeing.
- 'Not feeling safe' had slipped down the CSP agenda and it was considered that more data was required to monitor this and to move towards an 'on the ground' approach.

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- A joint partnership training approach was required in this area to raise awareness including learning from the outcomes of Serious Case Reviews.
- The terms of reference of the CSP Board needed to be updated to clarify the remit of Partnership agencies in terms of Care Act duties.
- Both individual and community wellbeing needed to be covered under future approaches.
- The violence against women and girls (VAWG) work stream provided an opportunity for group working between the two partnerships of the CSP and Safeguarding Adults Board.
- The CSP needed to improve the alignment of outcomes across the Partnership.
- Improvements were required on joint working both strategically and operationally across the adult safeguarding arena which it was considered were not as joined up and effective as for children's safeguarding.
- Further clarification was required on the accountabilities relating to the Care Act and where legal liabilities and statutory responsibilities sat between agencies including with reference to linked pieces of legislation.

It was agreed that the Chairs of the CSP and the Adult Safeguarding Board would start a dialogue around the responsibilities and liabilities relating to the Care Act.

RESOLVED
- That the presentation be noted.

172. **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS STRATEGIC TIMETABLE AND AMBITIONS**
The Board received a short presentation setting out a background to the issue of violence against women and girls, key principles, statistical information, strategic themes and structures and the importance of prevention, early intervention and holding perpetrators to account.

The Board broke into groups to discuss key points relating to the development of a VAWG strategy, with feedback provided as follows:
- The normalisation of attitudes to VAWG by both victims and perpetrators
- was a real challenge
- Schools had a vital role to play in prevention and early intervention.
- The often life-long consequences of violent behaviour on both perpetrators and victims needed to be emphasised.
- A future VAWG communications strategy needed to be developed and adopted by all partners and which hears the voices of both victims and perpetrators.
- Frontline agencies such as Homes for Haringey, London Fire Brigade etc needed to be involved at an early stage to enable them to play a role in prevention and early intervention.
- The involvement of voluntary sector agencies needed to be incorporated and promoted within the communications strategy including reference to the valuable role of advocates and champions in this area.
- The communications strategy needed to promote positive behaviour.
- Consideration needed to be given to how a wider range of agencies could be involved such as employers etc.

- The challenges and limitations associated with court mandated perpetrator programmes were recognised. It was noted that one local authority was trialling a new approach through applying measures such as sanctions, conditions over access to housing, tagging etc of perpetrators of VAWG.
- The availability of domestic violence protection orders was noted as a potential tool although these had yet to be used in Haringey. Potential promotion should be considered of Clare's Law which allowed the identification of partners' histories.

RESOLVED
- That the presentation be noted.

173. KEY PERFORMANCE ISSUES - FOCUS ON AREAS OF CHANGE AND SIGNIFICANCE

The Board received an update in relation to the MOPAC 7 indicators, highlighting current performance against targets and identifying areas of challenge and positive performance. Performance continued to be monitored on a monthly basis by the Met Police, with accountability to MOPAC.

Key areas of focus going forward would be emerging crime and disorder hotspots plus improving reported confidence levels arising from the Public Attitude Survey.

In relation to improving confidence levels, proposals included a focus on 'quick wins' within the west of the borough and where possible using regular targeted communications in favour of generic to keep local people updated. Other suggestions included looking into piggybacking onto the recent Haringey rebrand and focusing on community groups to enhance grass roots prevention activities.

Discussions were held on emerging vulnerable locations within the borough experiencing statistically significant increases in key crime types over the last 6 month period. The importance was identified of collating and monitoring information of trends including over the long term and the positive impact partnership working could have in this area. The use of targeted messaging was suggested for different wards which would also link in with efforts to improve fear of crime perceptions.

With regards to repeat victimisation, the MetTrace initiative was having a positive impact on burglary figures and needed further promotion. Positive work was also underway in designing out crime in Homes for Haringey properties. In relation to personal robbery, work was underway with schools in the borough to spread messages around personal safety in high risk areas such as transport hubs etc.

Overall, the importance of improving communication with residents to allay fears over perception of crime was recognised as a key issue for focus going forward.

RESOLVED
- That the update be noted.

174. STRATEGIC DELIVERY PLANS - PROGRESS

The Board received an update on progress against strategic delivery plans, now reported against a new RAG (red amber green) monitoring system which now included an amber green and amber red category.

Areas with a current red RAG status included:

- Prevent: an update was required of the information sharing protocol. Focus was required going forward on procurement to ensure services commissioned were not counter to the Prevent strategy.
- Multi-agency high risk panel: a meeting was currently being scheduled to resurrect the panel.
- Integrated Offender Management and gangs: a refresh was required of the information sharing protocol. Reoffending levels were reducing but remained above target.
- Changes were ongoing with relation to the Community Rehabilitation Company, which was still yet to be implemented, resulting in a complex current situation in having to deal with three separate providers.
- Development of the 10 year Gang's Strategy had been delayed. An alternative model to Shield was being developed with the community.
- VAWG had a number of reds including delays in achieving white ribbon accreditation and an agreed publicity campaign.

RESOLVED

- That the update be noted.

175. ANY OTHER BUSINESS
CSP
The opportunity would be taken to review the CSP to ensure it was fit for purpose, correctly aligned with priorities and had the appropriate membership. A briefing would be provided to the board in due course.

Update on the roll out of IRIS DV project to GPs surgeries in Haringey
Procurement was currently underway to support the roll out of the initiative.

Progress on Mental Health Concordat
The first draft had been completed and would come to the January meeting for discussion.

176. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS
14 January 2016 at 2pm

The meeting ended at 15.00

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair ………………………………..

Date ………………………………

Meeting: **Community Safety Partnership Board**

Date: **17th March 2016**

Report Title: Crime and Disorder Information Sharing Protocol 2016

Report of: **Claire Kowalska, Community Safety Strategic Manager in partnership with Anne Woods, Head of Audit and Risk Management**

1. Purpose of the report

1.1 For board members to note the draft updated Crime and Disorder ISP, which supersedes the 2009 version.

1.1. As organisations change; co-locate and/or operate with greatly reduced resource, there will be a higher need for information exchange. It is, therefore, vital that the borough partnership adopts and monitors good practice in this area.

1.2 While it is anticipated that key signatories will need to complete checks within their own organisations, the board's endorsement of the key amendments and suggested changes is being sought now. Signatures will be required on a final document at or before the next CSP.

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

2.1. A functioning and updated ISP is a requirement on all CSPs and should enable the delivery of agreed strategic and organisational outcomes.

2.2. Effective partnership work requires open and compliant information exchange. This is at the heart of the Corporate Plan. ISPs are one of several tools for achieving this.

3. Background

3.1 Since the previous ISP was amended in 2009, additional laws, duties and statutory partners have been placed upon CSPs. It is also good practice to review such protocols regularly.

3.2 This draft document has been reviewed by the council's legal team for compatibility with relevant laws and safeguarding duties.

3.3 Although information sharing occurs routinely within and between criminal justice partners, a number of issues have been brought to our attention.

These include:

- A lack of awareness about the purpose and proper use of the ISP
- A lack of awareness about the required audit trail, including when and how to

respond to requests
- Confusion about who to consult in the case of uncertainty
- Uncertainty about which laws to apply to facilitate constructive, and often vital, information exchange
- The need for renewed energy and communication throughout organisations about the key principles and importance of secure information exchange
- Concern about the myriad of new ISAs appearing beneath this ISP

4. Key amendments

4.1 The principal amendments are below:

- PREVENT has become a statutory duty and has been referenced
- There are new partners such as the Clinical Commissioning Group, the Community Rehabilitation Company and the Bridge Renewal Trust
- A streamlined arrangement for responsibility, promotion and monitoring is suggested which supersedes the unwieldy scheme of Designated Liaison Officers
- Significant additional references have been made to sharing in safeguarding situations
- New or amended appendices have been included. For example, *Information Sharing Advice for Practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers (H M Government March 2015)*

5. Decision

That the general content of the amended ISP be endorsed.

That board members agree to assume the suggested additional role (section 7) including the requirement to promote proper use and deal with breaches.

That board members agree, where necessary, to clear the content with their respective organisations within a maximum period of three months.

6. Next steps

6.1 Key responsible organisations to sign the amended protocol at or before the next CSP

6.2 Internal agreement on how to publicise and promote the key messages. The council will be progressing this with immediate effect, considering web and published information as well as leadership messages.

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D R A F T

Haringey Community Safety Partnership

**Crime and Disorder
Information Sharing Protocol**

**Revised document
March 2016**

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List of Appendices

1. Introduction

1.1 It is the legal duty of all staff in statutory agencies, hereafter referred to as Partner Organisations, to share information for the purposes of preventing or detecting crime or disorder. This duty is set out in the terms of Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act. It is incumbent upon Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) to facilitate and promote information sharing and to update the protocols and processes which underpin it.

1.2 Since the last review, PREVENT work has become a duty and a separate information agreement has been signed to cover exchange of information in this context. The Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) and Bridge Renewal Trust should all be new signatories. This Information Sharing Protocol (ISP) supersedes the previous version dated 2009.

1.3 This version strengthens the accountability and the role of CSP members who represent all Partner Organisations. This is outlined under section 7: Governance and Accountability.

1.4 It should, however, be noted that the absence of a protocol should not prevent sharing information. If you need to share information outside of the terms of this protocol or with agencies that are not party to this protocol you should follow the guidance as outlined in Haringey's *Simple Guide to Sharing Information,* appendix D.

1.5 This protocol _must_ be read in conjunction with Appendix H: (HM Government guidance on information sharing for practitioners) and Appendix G: Information relating to children and parental consent.

The guiding rule remains:

If you need to share information in order to protect someone from harm or criminal activity, you must do so

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2. Purpose of this protocol

2.1 The effective and timely sharing of information is essential to the delivery of high quality services focused on the needs of the individual and wider society.   Effective sharing is also essential in many cases to the safeguarding of vulnerable individuals. In Haringey, we expect and encourage all professionals to share information with confidence as part of routine delivery.

2.2 Signatories to this protocol undertake to disclose and share informa-

tion for the purposes documented. This includes the provision of key data to inform partnership plans or joint tasking on an ongoing basis.

2.3 There are a number of IS agreements that sit beneath this protocol to address specific issues such as safeguarding, high risk case panels and the prevention of harm from extremism and radicalisation. It is also considered good practice to sign a simple confidentiality undertaking at the outset of individual case conferences. This protocol does not aim to capture all existing or future signed ISPs in the field and this is not considered to be necessary.

3 Legal basis regarding information exchange

3.1 The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 is the primary legislative tool, common to all crime reduction protocols. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (CDA1998) imposes a duty on the council to exercise its various functions with due regard to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area. Section 115 of CDA1998 provides a general power, where it is necessary or expedient for the prevention of crime and disorder, to people/organisations without a power to disclose information to the authority, the power to do so.

3.2 The Data Protection Act 1998 places obligations on the owners of personal data to manage that data in accordance with 8 principles. The Act requires that the use of personal data, including information sharing, is fair, lawful and for specified purposes.

3.3 The Human Rights Act 1998 provides individuals with a right to respect for private and family life, free from unlawful and unnecessary intrusion by public authorities.

3.4 The Common Law Duty of Confidence applies to information provided to public authorities under an assumption or expectation of confidence.

3.5 Homelessness Act 2002 (HA2002) - Section 184 of the Housing Act 1996 allows the local authority (if it believes a person is homeless or threatened with homelessness) to make 'such enquiries as are necessary' to establish whether a person is eligible for housing assistance and what duty they are owed by the authority. This entitles relevant housing authorities to request information from the Metropolitan Police to establish the applicant's eligibility for housing assistance. Section 10 of the Homelessness Act 2002, extends the criteria for determining whether it is reasonable to continue to occupy accommodation to include those who have been made homeless as a result of being the subject of violence, or the threat of violence which is likely to be carried out.

3.6 There are other statutory provisions and guidance that permits local authorities and other organisations to share information for specific purposes, for example, to safeguard children and adults from abuse or neglect. Refer to Appendix G.

4. Types of information and rules about sharing it

Personal information

4.1 The Data Protection Act 1998 defines 'personal information' as information relating to a living individual who can be identified directly either from that information or from that information in conjunction with other information that is in, or is likely to come into, the possession of the data controller.

4.2 A person's full name is an obvious likely identifier; but other information such as a customer reference number, NINO, address, photographs or CCTV images could also identify them.

4.3 The definition of personal information is technology neutral; it does not matter how the information is stored (e.g. on a computer database, paper filing system, microfiche, portable memory stick).

4.4 Where it is necessary for information to be shared, personal information will be shared on a need-to-know basis with respect given to any duty of confidentiality.

4.5 Where the disclosure would breach client confidentiality the request should be referred to a designated manager - unless exceptional circumstances apply, e.g. where there is a need for urgent medical treatment. Managers should have access to a source of advice and support on information sharing issues. This may be a Caldicott Guardian.

4.6 The reasons for sharing confidential or personal information under these circumstances must be fully recorded and must clearly reference the evidence and information on which the decision is based. This must include details of any third parties and details of all the information/evidence they have been given

4.7 Examples of information that may be requested are:
- Demographics (name, date of birth, gender, address, ethnicity)
- Offending history
- Living Arrangements
- Family and personal relationships
- Statutory education
- Lifestyle and cultural factors
- Substance misuse
- Emotional and mental health
- Perceptions of self
- Thinking and behaviour
- Attitudes to engagement in relevant activity
- Motivation to change

Depersonalised information

4.8 Depersonalised information encompasses any information that does not and cannot be used to establish the identity of a living person, having had all identifiers removed.

4.8.1 Partner Organisations accept that there are no legal restrictions on the exchange of depersonalised information, although a duty of confidence may apply in certain circumstances, or a copyright, contractual or other legal restriction may prevent the information being disclosed to Partner Organisations.

4.8.2 Information shared between Partner Organisations should be limited for the purposes of the enquiry. If the purpose of this protocol can be achieved using depersonalised information, then this should be the preferred method used by officers. For example, in assessing crime hotspots geographic information that does not identify living individuals might be used for strategic planning purposes.

4.8.3 Partner Organisations recognise that care must be taken when depersonalising information and that the Information Commissioner has stated that even a post-code or address can reveal the identity of an individual. Partner Organisations are also aware that it may be possible for an individual's identity to be revealed by comparing several sets of depersonalised data.

4.8.4 The partners to this Protocol agree to share depersonalised information for all stated purposes and for use in annual strategic assessments and the purposes of joint tasking decisions. Examples of data sets are listed at appendix B. This is not an exhaustive list.

Non-personal information

4.8.5 Partner Organisations understand that non-personal information is information that does not, nor has ever, referred to individuals. Examples include recorded data by volume and trends; number of school exclusions; A&E hospital admissions. See appendix C.

5 Consent

5.1 Many issues surrounding the disclosure of personal information can be avoided if the consent of the individual has been sought and obtained. Obtaining consent remains a matter of good practice and in circumstances where it is appropriate and possible, informed consent should be sought. (There is a 'Consent Form' at appendix B of this protocol that can be used if signed consent has not already been obtained as part of the assessment or referral process). Consent lasts as long as required - unless it is withdrawn. Individuals have the right to withdraw consent after they have given it.

5.2 Practitioners should encourage clients to see information sharing (and giving their consent to share their personal information) in a positive light, as something which makes it easier for them to receive the services that they need.

6. Sharing information without consent

6.1 Practitioners should not seek consent when they are required by law to share information through a statutory duty or by a court order. Consent should also not be sought if doing so would:

- place a person (the individual, family member, staff or a third party) at increased risk of significant harm if a child, or serious harm if an adult; or

- prejudice the prevention, detection or prosecution of a serious crime; or

- lead to an unjustified delay in making enquiries about allegations of significant harm to a child, or serious harm to an adult.

6.2 There are many circumstances in which information shared under this protocol might be prejudiced if Partner Organisations were to seek consent. In such cases, the disclosing agency must consider the principle of 'legitimate purpose'. It is possible to disclose without consent if the issue is of substantial 'public interest' in which case any duty of confidentiality can be overridden.

Legitimate Purpose

6.3 Partner Organisations understand the 'Legitimate Purpose' criteria to include:

- Preventing significant harm to a child or serious harm to an adult;

- Providing urgent medical treatment to an individual
- Implementing any of the following Acts: Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Homelessness Act 2002, Housing Act 1985 & 1996 Act

Public Interest

6.4 Partner Organisations understand the 'Public Interest' criteria to include:

- Administration of justice

- Maintenance of public safety

- Apprehension of offenders

- Prevention of crime and disorder

- Detection of crime

- Protection of vulnerable members of the community

6.5 When considering whether disclosure is in the public interest, the rights and interests of the individual must be taken into account. A fair balance between the public interest and the rights of the individual must be ensured.

7 Governance and accountability

7.1 This ISP requires the Partner Organisations will be actively represented through the relevant CSP board members. These members commit to taking responsibility for the effective and secure exchange of information, reporting any blockages or problems to the CSP Executive or CSP Board.

7.2 Through the CSP board members, Partner Organisations undertake to proactively publicise the existence of this ISP and the importance of compliance for all staff. Partner Organisations will further ensure the compatibility of these arrangements with information governance protocols in their own organisations.

7.3 The CSP will ensure that a regular review is undertaken and will take responsibility for ensuring that breaches of protocol are dealt with promptly and effectively within their respective organisations.

7.4 Each Partner Organisation will allocate the day to day role of Information Single Point of Contact (SPOC) to a designated role within their organisation plus one back- up role. The SPOC within organisations will be responsible for providing guidance and support on this protocol. Board members will be responsible for ensuring compliance with the ISP and all auditing and monitoring arrangements.

8 Requesting Information under this protocol

8.1 Where there is reasonable cause to believe that an individual may be at risk of suffering significant harm or serious harm, staff should always consider referring their concerns to social services or to the local police force – in line with the local policies and procedures.

8.2 When in any doubt, staff must talk to a lead person either a safe-guarding professional; their manager, an experienced colleague or a Caldicott Guardian. Staff should try to protect the identity of the individual (wherever possible), until they have established a reasonable cause for their belief.

8.3 Staff Requesting Information

8.3.1 An officer requesting information from another Partner Organisation must submit the inquiry in writing and on the 'Request/Disclosure Form' attached to this protocol at Appendix B.

8.3.2 The request must specify what is required and the purpose for which it is being sought. Any personal details **must** also be transmitted in a secure way, for example, through **secure/or GCSX** account or as **a password protected** document. It is not acceptable for any personal or detailed information to be circulated via the ordinary email route as this is inherently insecure and may breach the Data Protection Act.

8.3.3 The requesting officer must also save a copy of the request on the client's record.

8.3.4 There is no need to submit a separate form for each occurrence. The procedure is subject to a continued review by participating Partner Organisations.

9 Disclosing Information under this protocol

9.1 Officers responding to a request for information must consider the safety and welfare of the client when making decisions on whether to share information about them.

9.2 The disclosing officer must ensure that the requesting officer has supplied a complete 'Request/Disclosure' form and, where appropriate, evidence of the client's consent. A reply to the request must be made within an agreed timescale.

9.3 Officers disclosing information must also ensure that any information supplied is:

- necessary for the purpose for which they are sharing it;

- accurate and up-to-date;

- depersonalised (where appropriate);

- shared only with those people who need to see it; and

- transferred securely

9.4 The signatories to this protocol agree to disclose specified information to those parties identified as 'responsible authorities' or who are acting on their behalf for the purposes of sections 5 – 7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (subject to legislative amendment), namely to:
   - Formulate and implement a plan for the prevention and reduction of crime and disorder in the area for each relevant period
   - Carry out a review of crime patterns and levels and produce annual strategic assessments
   - Produce reports to be made publicly available

9.5 When the Metropolitan Police disclose any information under this protocol, it must be in line with the Government Protective Marking System (GPMS) and marked as RESTRICTED

9.6 The disclosing officer must complete the appropriate section of the 'Request/Disclosure' Form and save it in line with service procedures.

10 Security and retention

10.1 Data Protection Act

10.1.1 Partner Organisations agree to comply at all times with data protection legislation and other legal requirements relating to confidentiality.

10.2 Fair Processing

10.2.1 The Data Protection Act 1998 requires that when personal information is collected from a data subject, they are told what it will be used for and who the information will be shared with. When collecting information from clients, staff in partner organisations should explain:

- What is done with the information;

- The reason why professionals are capturing it; *and*

- Who the information can be routinely shared wit

10.2.2 Partner Organisations will ensure that their 'Fair Processing Notices' are kept up-to-date and provide an accurate explanation of the information sharing activities that are being undertaken.

10.3 Retention Periods

10.3.1 All partner organisations that are party to this protocol will put in place policies and procedures governing the retention and destruction of records containing personal information retained within their systems.

10.3.2 As a general rule, partner organisations agree that personal information that has been shared will be destroyed once it no longer is of relevance to the initial inquiry.

10.4 Data Quality

10.4.1 Information discovered to be inaccurate or inadequate for the purpose will be notified to the data owner. The data owner will be responsible for correcting the data and notifying all other recipients in writing, quoting the reference from and date of the original 'Request/Disclosure Form'.

10.5   <u>**Security**</u>

10.5.1 Personal information will be kept securely within a computer system or otherwise physically secure with appropriate levels of staff access in line with party organisations' information security policies and procedures. These policies and procedures should be based on national standards and guidance

10.5.2 Staff in Partner Organisations involved in information sharing under this protocol must:

- Be fully aware of their responsibilities under the protocol mentioned above, together with the Data Protection Act and Duty of Confidentiality.

- Use information only for the purpose stated in the original request for information.

- First obtain consent from the disclosing organisation, if they wish to pass the information onto a third party. (In a high risk situation involving safeguarding, this may not always be a reasonable requirement. In emergencies, the public interest disclosure is a sufficient exemption to override this requirement).

- Store hard copies of the request/disclosure and consent forms in a lockable container when not in use, and a clear desk policy implemented.

- If the information is held electronically, access must be restricted only to persons with a genuine 'need to know' the information.

- Once this information is no longer required, it MUST be returned to the requesting officer for destruction. Only the minimum amount of personal information should be retained which is necessary to achieve the specific objective under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 / Housing Acts 1985/1996 or Homelessness Act 2002.

10.5.3 Each Partner Organisation is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate staff members are adequately trained in respect of all matters covered by this protocol. All temporary and agency staff will be appropriately briefed on their responsibilities as part of their induction.

10.6   <u>**Subject Access Requests**</u>

10.6.1 The Data Protection Act gives people the right to apply to an organisation that holds personal information about them for access to that information. The exercise of this right is referred to as a subject access request. People may exercise this right on their own behalf or through a representative. Where people do not have the mental capacity to make a request on their own behalf, because they are too young or for some other reason, their parent or person with Power of

Attorney may make the request on their behalf. All partner organisations that are party to this protocol will put in place procedures for handling requests for personal information.

10.6.2 The right of subject access applies to all personal information held by an organisation about that data subject regardless of whether or not that organisation is the "owner" or "source" of the information. The information must be disclosed to the data subject unless one of the exemptions in the Data Protection Act applies. It may be appropriate for the organisation that has received the subject access request to consult with the source of the information they hold to discuss whether the information is subject to an exemption.

11 Freedom of Information

11.1 The Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOI) enables any member of the public to apply for access to information held by bodies across the public sector. The Act provides a general right of access to information held by public authorities in the course of carrying out their public functions, subject to some exemptions. This right does not extend to personal information, which is largely exempt from the Freedom of Information Act.

12 List of Appendices

A. Principal parties to the protocol
B. Information Exchange Forms for Request/Disclosure and Consent
C. Types of depersonalised data – examples
D. Simple Guide to information sharing
E. Caldicott principles
F. Statutory/legal powers to share
G. Information sharing relating to children and parental consent
H. H M Government guidance on information sharing for practitioners **(appended as a separate document)**

Appendix A – Parties to the Protocol

PRINCIPAL SIGNATORIES

Chief Executive, London Borough of Haringey

Borough Commander, Haringey Borough, Metropolitan Police Service

Borough Fire Commander, Haringey Borough, London Fire Brigade

Chief Executive, Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group

Chief Probation Officer, National Probation Service

Assistant Chief Officer, London Community Rehabilitation Company

Chief Executive, Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust

Managing Director, Homes for Haringey

Director, Bridge Renewal Trust

Appendix B - Information Exchange Forms (storage and security is in here!)

Crime and Disorder Information Sharing Protocol

The following information has been supplied in accordance with Haringey's Crime and Disorder Information Sharing Protocol.

The following provisions MUST be applied in accordance to the Protocol above:

- You should be fully aware of your responsibilities under the Protocol mentioned above, together with the Data Protection Act and Duty of Confidentiality (check fully explained)

- Information shared under the terms of this protocol must only be used for the purpose stated in the original request for information.

- Information cannot be passed to a third party for any purpose other than those mentioned in section 29(1) of the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA), without obtaining consent from the disclosing organisation. If you do wish to pass the information onto a third party, you **MUST** first obtain consent from the disclosing organisation via the designated liaison officer.

- These forms **MUST** be stored in a lockable container when not in use, and a clear desk policy implemented.

- If the information is held electronically, these forms **MUST** be placed within a folder with a secure password and access restricted only to persons with a genuine 'need to know' the information.

- Once this information is no longer required, it **MUST** be returned to the Designated Liaison Officer (DLO) for destruction.

Crime and Disorder Information Sharing Protocol
Request/Disclosure Form

PART A – INFORMATION REQUESTED - (to be completed by requesting officer)

Information requested by:

Name:	
Position:	
Organisation/Department:	
Address:	
Contact phone number:	
Email address:	

Information requested:

Describe the information required and the circumstance that have led to this request being made, including any names, addresses and dates of birth and state whether they are a victim, informant, witness suspect or convicted offender.
Name:
Address:
DOB(ddmmyyyy):

Date information is required by (ddmmyyyy):			
If urgent, please state reason:			

If a VIW or CO[1], has consent been obtained and included at Part B of this form?	
If not a VIW or CO, or no consent has been obtained, is it in the public interest to disclose?	
Please state reason for public interest:	

Under which piece of legislation: (please tick)

Crime and Disorder Act	S115- Crime Reduction Strategy	☐	S17 – Crime Reduction	☐
	S1 – ASB	☐	S2 – Sex Offender Orders	☐
	S8 – Parenting Order	☐	S11 – Child Safety Order	☐
	S15 – Local Curfew Orders	☐	Ss28-33 – Racially	☐

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[1] Victim, Informant, Witness or Convicted Offender

		Aggravated Crimes	
Housing Act	S84 – application for possession order		☐
Homelessness Act	S10 – application for re-housing		☐
Anti-social Behaviour Crime & Policing Act			☐
Other (please state)			☐

Signature of requesting officer:		Date:			

PART B - INFORMATION DISCLOSED – (to be completed by disclosing officer)

Date request received:	
Disclosure Agreed:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Reason for declining request (if applicable):	
Information attached to this form	Yes ☐ No ☐

Information disclosed (Continue on a separate sheet if necessary, and remember to attach any additional sheets to this form)	

Information disclosed by:

Name:	
Position:	
Organisation:	
Department::	
Address:	
Contact phone number:	
Email address:	

Information disclosed to:

Name:	
Organisation/Department::	
Contact phone number:	

Delivery method (please mark as appropriate): Post ☐ Email ☐ Fax ☐ Other

Signature of disclosing officer:	_____	Date supplied:	_____

Crime and Disorder Information Sharing Protocol- Consent Form

Requesting Officer's Ref:	
Disclosing Officer's Ref:	

Please provide the relevant information below:

Is this information about you?   Yes ☐   No ☐   If 'No', who is the information about?   Name: Address: DOB (ddmmyyyy)   Are you are acting as: Parent/Guardian/Carer   Other (please describe)

Have the reasons for requesting consent been explained to you?   Yes ☐   No ☐

I give:	
consent to disclose to:	

Information to which this consent applies:

Personal information and any relevant information, for the purposes of:

Your Name:	
Address:	
DOB (ddmmyyyy):	

Signature:	
Date	

(ddmmyyyy):				

Witnessed by requesting officer:

Name:	
Position:	
Signature:	

Date (ddmmyyyy):				

Appendix C - Depersonalised Information - Examples

Police:
- MPS crime statistics;
- Local crime information (CRIS data);
- Calls for police assistance (CAD data).

Local Authorities (and registered social landlords as appropriate):

- Criminal damage and graffiti removal;
- Derelict and empty property;
- Emergency out of hours calls;
- Nuisance families and resident complaints;
- Racial, homophobic and domestic violence incidents and other forms of hate crimes;
- Re-housed homeless, victims, offenders;
- Turnover of tenants;
- Vandalism to estate lighting;
- All night cafes;
- Alcohol and entertainment licences;
- Noise levels and nuisance neighbours;
- Elderly resident locations;
- Families on benefit;
- Vulnerable persons;
- Children involved in crime;
- People undertaking drug and substance misuse treatment;
- Population data and property values;
- Leisure, youth and playground facilities;
- School exclusions.

Health:
- Accident and Emergency admissions;
- Registered alcoholics and drug users;
- Vulnerable persons;
- Ambulance control and dispatch calls;
- Mentally ill or disordered people;
- A&E hospital referrals to agreed support schemes
- Substance misuse

Probation:

- Offender profiles
- Children at risk

London Fire Brigade:

- Fires;
- Any duty under the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004.

Appendix D: Simple Guide to information sharing and flowchat

Information sharing with consent

If you have the person's consent, then it is ok to share personal information about them. Obtaining explicit consent for information sharing is best practice in most situations but it is not always possible or appropriate to do so.

Information sharing protocols

An Information Sharing Protocol (ISP) is a signed agreement between two or more organisations relating to a specified information sharing activity. An ISP explains the terms under which the organisations have agreed to share information and the practical steps that need to be taken to ensure compliance with those terms. If there is an ISP applicable to your information sharing situation, you must follow that. ISPs are not required for information sharing. The absence of an ISP should not prevent sharing information.

The Golden Rules[2] for information sharing

Where you are considering sharing information and you do not have the person's consent and there is not an information sharing protocol in place to govern that exchange of information; following the golden rules should ensure that you strike the correct balance between protecting people's privacy and ensuring that fellow practitioners have the information they need to deliver services.

1. Remember that the Data Protection Act is not a barrier to sharing information but provides a framework to ensure that personal information about living persons is shared appropriately.

2. Be open and honest with the person from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.

3. Seek advice if you are in any doubt, without disclosing the identity of the person where possible.

4. Share with consent where appropriate and, where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to share confidential information. You may still share information without consent if, in your judgement, that lack of consent can be overridden in the public interest. You will need to base your judgement on the facts of the case.
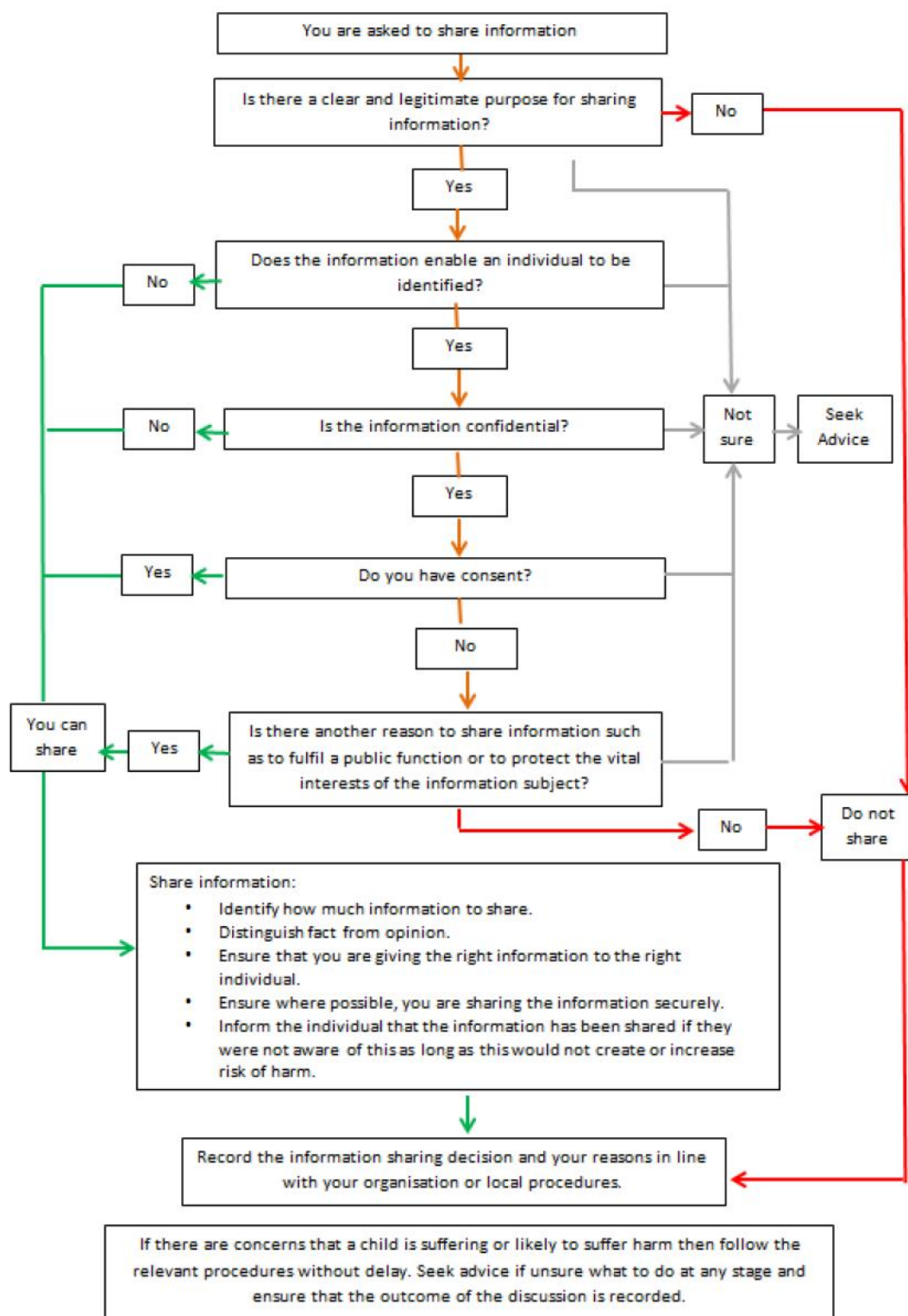
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[2] The Golden Rules have been copied from "Information Sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers" published by the Department for Children, Schools and Families, and Communities and Local Government.

5. **Consider safety and well-being:** Base your information sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and well-being of the person and others who may be affected by their actions.

6. Necessary, proportionate, relevant, accurate, timely and secure: Ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those people who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely.

7. Keep a record of your decision and the reasons for it – whether it is to share information or not. If you decide to share, then record what you have shared, with whom and for what purpose.

Flowchart of when and how to share information

```
You are asked to share information
        │
        ▼
Is there a clear and legitimate purpose for sharing
information?  ──────────►  No  ──────────┐
        │                                │
       Yes                               │
        │                                │
        ▼                                │
Does the information enable an individual to be   │
No ◄──  identified?  ──► Not sure                 │
        │                                         │
       Yes                                        │
        ▼                                         │
No ◄──  Is the information confidential?  ──► Not sure ──► Seek Advice
        │
       Yes
        ▼
Yes ◄──  Do you have consent?  ──► (Not sure)
        │
       No
        ▼
You can share ◄── Yes ◄── Is there another reason to share information such
                          as to fulfil a public function or to protect the vital
                          interests of the information subject?
                                    │
                                   No  ──► Do not share
```

Share information:

- Identify how much information to share.
- Distinguish fact from opinion.
- Ensure that you are giving the right information to the right individual.
- Ensure where possible, you are sharing the information securely.
- Inform the individual that the information has been shared if they were not aware of this as long as this would not create or increase risk of harm.

Record the information sharing decision and your reasons in line with your organisation or local procedures.

If there are concerns that a child is suffering or likely to suffer harm then follow the relevant procedures without delay. Seek advice if unsure what to do at any stage and ensure that the outcome of the discussion is recorded.

Appendix E- Caldicott principles

1. Justify the purpose(s)
Every proposed use or transfer of identifiable information within or from an organisation should be clearly defined and scrutinised, with continuing uses regularly reviewed, by an appropriate guardian.

2. Don't use identifiable information unless it is necessary
Identifiable information items should not be included unless it is essential for the specified purpose(s) of that flow. The need for subjects to be identified should be considered at each stage of satisfying the purpose(s).

3. Use the minimum necessary identifiable information
Where use of identifiable information is considered to be essential, the inclusion of each individual item of information should be considered and justified so that the minimum amount of identifiable information is transferred or accessible as is necessary for a given function to be carried out.

4. Access to identifiable information should be on a strict need-to-know basis
Only those individuals who need access to identifiable information should have access to it, and they should only have access to the information items that they need to see. This may mean introducing access controls or splitting information flows where one information flow is used for several purposes.

5. Everyone with access to identifiable information should be aware of their responsibilities
Action should be taken to ensure that those handling identifiable information are made fully aware of their responsibilities and obligations to respect confidentiality.

6. Understand and comply with the law
Every use of identifiable information must be lawful. Someone in each organisation handling information should be responsible for ensuring that the organisation complies with legal requirements.

7. The duty to share information can be as important as the duty to protect patient confidentiality

Health and social care professionals should have the confidence to share information in the best interests of their patients within the framework set out by these principles. They should be supported by the policies of their employers, regulators and professional bodies.

LEGAL POWERS TO SHARE INFORMATION

The Children Act 1989

Section 47 of the Children Act 1989 places a duty on local authorities to make enquiries where they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child in their area may be at risk of suffering significant harm. Section 47 states that unless in all the circumstances it would be unreasonable for them to do so, the following authorities must assist a local authority with these enquiries if requested, in particular by providing relevant information:

- any local authority;
- any local education authority;
- any housing authority;
- any health authority;
- any person authorised by the Secretary of State.

 A local authority may also request help from those listed above in connection with its functions under Part 3 of the Act. Part 3 of the Act, which comprises of sections 17-30, allows for local authorities to provide various types of support for children and families. In particular, section 17 places a general duty on local authorities to provide services for children in need in their area. Section 27 enables the authority to request the help of one of those listed above where it appears that such an authority could, by taking any specified action, help in the exercise of any of their functions under Part 3 of the Act. Authorities are required to co-operate with a request for help so far as it is compatible with their own statutory duties and does not unduly prejudice the discharge of any of their functions.

The Children Act 2004

Section 10 of the Act places a duty on each children's services authority to make arrangements to promote co-operation between itself and relevant partner agencies to improve the well-being of children in their area in relation to:

- Physical and mental health, and emotional well-being;
- Protection from harm and neglect;
- Education, training and recreation;
- Making a positive contribution to society;
- Social and economic well-being.

The relevant partners must co-operate with the local authority to make arrangements to improve the well- being of children. The relevant partners are:

- district councils;
- the police;
- the Probation Service;
- youth offending teams (YOTs);

  • strategic health authorities and primary care trusts;
  • Connexions;
  • the Learning and Skills Council.

This statutory guidance for section 10 of the Act states good information sharing is key to successful collaborative working and arrangements under this section should ensure information is shared for strategic planning purposes and to support effective service delivery. It also states these arrangements should cover issues such as improving the understanding of the legal framework and developing better information sharing practice between and within organisations.

Section 11 of the Act places a duty on key persons and bodies to make arrangements to ensure their functions are discharged with regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. The key people and bodies are:

  • local authorities (including district councils);
  • the police;
  • the Probation Service;
  • bodies within the National Health Service (NHS);
  • Connexions;
  • YOTs;
  • governors/directors of prisons and young offender institutions;
  • directors of secure training centres;
  • the British Transport Police.

The section 11 duty does not give agencies any new functions, nor does it override their existing ones, it simply requires them to:

  • carry out their existing functions in a way that takes into account the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children;
  • ensure services they contract out to others are provided having regard to this need (to safeguard and promote the welfare of children).

In order to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, arrangements should ensure that:
  • all staff in contact with children understand what to do and are aware of the most effective ways of sharing information if they believe a child and family may require targeted or specialist services in order to achieve their optimal outcomes;
  • all staff in contact with children understand what to do and when to share information if they believe that a child may be in need, including those children suffering or at risk of significant harm.

Education Act 2002

The duty laid out in section 11 of the Children Act 2004 mirrors the duty imposed by section 175 of the Education Act 2002 on LEAs and the governing bodies of both maintained schools and further education institutions. This duty is to make arrangements to carry out their functions with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and follow the guidance in *Safeguarding Children in Education* (DfES 2004).

The guidance applies to proprietors of independent schools by virtue of section 157 of the Education Act 2002 and the Education (Independent Schools Standards) Regulations 2003.

Section 21 of the Act, as amended by section 38 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, places a duty on the governing body of a maintained school to promote the well-being of pupils at the school. Well-being in this section is defined with reference to section 10 of the Children Act 2004 (see paragraph 5.5 above). The Act adds that this duty has to be considered with regard to any relevant children and young person's plan.

This duty extends the responsibility of the governing body and maintained schools beyond that of educational achievement and highlights the role of a school in all aspects of the child's life. Involvement of other services may be required in order to fulfil this duty so there may be an implied power to work collaboratively and share information for this purpose.

Education Act 1996

Section 13 of the Education Act 1996 provides that an LEA shall (so far as their powers enable them to do so) contribute towards the spiritual, moral, mental and physical development of the community, by securing that efficient primary and secondary education is available to meet the needs of the population of the area. Details of the number of children in the local authority's area and an analysis of their needs are required in order to fulfil this duty, therefore there may be an implied power to collect and use information for this purpose.

Section 408 and the Education (Pupil Information)(England) Regulations 2005 requires the transfer of the pupil's common transfer file and educational record when a pupil changes school.

Section 434 (4) of the Act requires LEAs to request schools to provide details of children registered at a school.

Learning and Skills Act 2000

Section 117 of the Learning and Skills Act 2000 provides for help to a young person to enable them to take part in further education and training.

Section 119 enables Connexions Services to share information with Jobcentre Plus to support young people to obtain appropriate benefits under the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 and Social Security Administration Act 1992.

Education (SEN) Regulations 2001

Regulation 6 provides that when the LEA is considering making an assessment of a child's special educational needs, it is obliged to send copies of the notice to social services, health authorities and the head teacher of the school (if any) asking for relevant information.

Regulation 18 provides that all schools must provide Connexions Services with information regarding all Year 10 children who have a statement of special educational needs.

Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000

The main purpose of the Act is to help young people who have been looked after by a local authority, move from care into living independently in as stable a fashion as possible. To do this it amends the Children Act 1989 (c.41) to place a duty on local authorities to assess and meet need. The responsible local authority is under a duty to assess and meet the care and support needs of **eligible** and **relevant** children and young people and to assist **former relevant children**, in particular in respect of their employment, education and training.

Sharing information with other agencies will enable the local authority to fulfil the statutory duty to provide after care services to young people leaving public care.

Mental Capacity Act 2005

The Mental Capacity Act 2005 (MCA) and the associated Code of Practice contain guidance that is applicable to considerations of a person's capacity or lack of capacity to give consent to information sharing.

Section 1 of the MCA sets out 5 statutory principles on capacity:

- A person must be assumed to have capacity unless it is established that they lack capacity.

- A person is not to be treated as unable to make a decision unless all practicable steps to help him to do so have been taken without success.

- A person is not to be treated as unable to make a decision merely because he makes an unwise decision.

- An act carried out or a decision made, under this Act for or on behalf of a person who lacks capacity, must be done in his best interests.

- Before the act is done, or the decision is made, regard must be had to whether the purpose for which it is needed can be as effectively achieved in a way that is less restrictive on the person's rights and freedom of action.

Mental Capacity Act 2005 Code of Practice

Chapter 4 of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 Code of Practice provides guidance on how to assess whether someone has the capacity to make a decision. In this chapter, as throughout the Code, a person's capacity (or lack of capacity) refers specifically to their capacity to make a particular decision at the time it needs to be made.

Assessing capacity: Anyone assessing someone's capacity to make a decision for themselves should use the two-stage test of capacity:

- Does the person have an impairment of the mind or brain, or is there some sort of disturbance affecting the way their mind or brain works? (It doesn't matter whether the impairment or disturbance is temporary or permanent).
- If so, does that impairment or disturbance mean that the person is unable to make the decision in question at the time it needs to be made?

Assessing ability to make a decision

- Does the person have a general understanding of what decision they need to make and why they need to make it?
- Does the person have a general understanding of the likely consequences of making, or not making, this decision?
- Is the person able to understand, retain, use and weigh up the information relevant to this decision?
- Can the person communicate their decision (by talking, using sign language or any other means)? Would the services of a professional (such as a speech and language therapist) be helpful?

Assessing capacity to make more complex or serious decisions

- Is there a need for a more thorough assessment (perhaps by involving a doctor or other professional expert)?

Immigration and Asylum Act 1999

Section 20 provides for a range of information sharing for the purposes of the Secretary of State:

- to undertake the administration of immigration controls to detect or prevent criminal offences under the Immigration Act;
- to undertake the provision of support for asylum seekers and their dependents.

Criminal Justice Act 2003

Section 325 of this Act details the arrangements for assessing risk posed by different offenders:
- The "responsible authority" in relation to any area, means the chief officer of police, the local probation board and the Minister of the Crown exercising functions in relation to prisons, acting jointly.

- The responsible authority must establish arrangements for the purpose of assessing and managing the risks posed in that area by:

  a) relevant sexual and violent offenders; and
  b) other persons who, by reason of offences committed by them are considered by the responsible authority to be persons who may cause serious harm to the public (this includes children)

- In establishing those arrangements, the responsible authority must act in co-operation with the persons identified below

- Co-operation may include the exchange of information.

The following agencies have a duty to co-operate with these arrangements:

a)   every youth offending team established for an area
b)   the Ministers of the Crown, exercising functions in relation to social security, child support, war pensions, employment and training
c)   every local education authority
d)   every local housing authority or social services authority
e)   every registered social landlord who provides or manages residential accommodation
f)   every health authority or strategic health authority
g)   every primary care trust or local health board
h)   every NHS trust
i)   every person who is designated by the Secretary of State as a provider of electronic monitoring services

National Health Service Act 1977

The National Health Service Act 1977 Act provides for a comprehensive health service for England and Wales to improve the physical and mental health of the population and to prevent, diagnose and treat illness.

Section 2 of the Act provides for sharing information with other NHS professionals and practitioners from other agencies carrying out health service functions that would otherwise be carried out by the NHS.

National Health Service Act 2006

Section 82 of the National Health Service Act 2006 places a duty on NHS bodies and local authorities to co-operate with one another in order to secure and advance the health and welfare of the people of England and Wales.

The Adoption and Children Act 2002

The Adoption and Children Act 2002 and the associated Regulations make provision for obtaining, recording and keeping confidential information about adopted children and/or their relatives. The Act and Regulations, give limited express power to share information, in prescribed circumstances as laid out in the legislation. Information about pre-2002 Act adoptions remains governed by the provisions of the Adoption Agencies Regulations 1983. Legal advice should be sought before any disclosure from adoption records.

The Care and Support Statutory Guidance issued under the Care Act 2014

The guidance under the heading "Reporting and responding to abuse and neglect" provides that

"14.34. Early sharing of information is the key to providing an effective response where there are emerging concerns (see information sharing (14.150) and confidentiality (14.157) section). To ensure effective safeguarding arrangements:

- all organisations must have arrangements in place which set out clearly the processes and the principles for sharing information between each other, with other professionals and the SAB (Safeguarding Adult Board); this could be via an Information Sharing Agreement to formalise the arrangements; and,

- no professional should assume that someone else will pass on information which they think may be critical to the safety and wellbeing of the adult. If a professional has concerns about the adult's welfare and believes they are suffering or likely to suffer abuse or neglect, then they should share the information with the local authority and, or, the police if they believe or suspect that a crime has been committed."

The Working Together to Safeguard Children Guidance 2015

The guidance provides that

"22. Effective sharing of information between professionals and local agencies is essential for effective identification, assessment and service provision.

23. Early sharing of information is the key to providing effective early help where there are emerging problems. At the other end of the continuum, sharing information can be essential to put in place effective child protection services. Serious Case Reviews (SCRs) have shown how poor information sharing has contributed to the deaths or serious injuries of children.

24. Fears about sharing information cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare and protect the safety of children. To ensure effective safeguarding arrangements:

• all organisations should have arrangements in place which set out clearly the processes and the principles for sharing information between each other, with other professionals and with the LSCB; and

• no professional should assume that someone else will pass on information which they think may be critical to keeping a child safe. If a professional has concerns about a child's welfare and believes they are suffering or likely to suffer harm, then they should share the information with local authority children's social care.

25. *Information Sharing: Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers (2015)* supports frontline practitioners, working in child or adult services, who have to make decisions about sharing personal information on a case by case basis.6 The advice includes the seven golden rules for sharing information effectively and can be used to supplement local guidance and encourage good practice in information sharing.

APPENDIX G

Request for information relating to children and parental consent

1   Partner Organisations must have regard to the Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015 Guidance; Information sharing: advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers (2015); and The London Child Protection Procedures 2015 when considering referrals that require the sharing of information.

2.   Partner Organisations must consider whether to seek consent from the child or young person of sufficient age and understanding or their parents where appropriate, to share their personal information with other partner agencies. Obtaining informed and explicit consent for information sharing is very important and ideally should be obtained from the start.

3.   Partner Organisations should be open and honest with the person (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.

4.   There are a range of circumstances where the obligation to seek consent (from a child or young person of sufficient age and understanding or a parent) does not apply. These include circumstances where seeking consent would:

   a)   place a person (the individual, family member, yourself or a third party) at increased risk of significant harm if a child, or serious harm if an adult; or

   b)   prejudice the prevention, detection or prosecution of a serious crime; or

   c)   lead to an unjustified delay in making enquiries about allegations of significant harm to a child, or serious harm to an adult.

   These circumstances are not confined to cases where the Section 47 threshold has been met. If at the relevant time the Section 47 threshold is not met and one of the other circumstances in 4 (a) to (c) above is met, the decision can be made not to seek consent.

5.   Where possible, the wishes of children, young people or parents who do not consent to share confidential information should be respected. However, information may still be shared without consent if, in the partner

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agency judgement based on the facts of the case there is sufficient need in the public interest to override an absence of consent to protect the welfare of a child.

6.   Partner Organisations must ensure that information shared is necessary, proportionate, relevant, accurate, timely and secure. The information share must be necessary for the purpose for which it is shared; it is shared only with agencies that need to have it; it is accurate and up-to-date; it is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely.

7.   Where consent is refused to share information, this may be additional information on which to make a judgement on whether the child is at risk of significant harm or there is a need to investigate the issue further. The recording of the decision to proceed without parental consent in either of these scenarios or for other reasons is therefore essential.

8.   Where consent is sought, it must be properly informed, which means that the person giving consent needs to understand why information needs to be shared, what will be shared, who will see their information, the purpose for which it will be put and the implications of sharing that information. They will need to be told, in general terms, what questions the Partner Organisation wishes to ask, of whom, why, and what information the Organisation will be providing to external persons or bodies in the course of making its enquiries.

9   Partner Organisation must keep record of all information sharing decision. The record should include:

a)   the date and time;
b)   a summary of the information;
c)   the requestor's name, job title, organisation;
d)   partner agency decision (whether to share or not) and the reasons for this decision;
e)   whether you are sharing with or without consent;
f)   if sharing without consent, whether the person or family were informed and, if not why not;
g)   who consented or authorised the information sharing, if appropriate;
h)   what type of information was shared (but not the content); and
i)   how the information was shared (email, phone etc);

HM Government

Information sharing

Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers

March 2015

Contents

Summary

Information sharing is vital to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people. A key factor identified in many serious case reviews (SCRs) has been a failure by practitioners to record information, to share it, to understand its significance and then take appropriate action.

About this government advice

This HM Government advice is non-statutory, and has been produced to support practitioners in the decisions they take when sharing information to reduce the risk of harm to children and young people.

This guidance does not deal in detail with arrangements for bulk or pre-agreed sharing of personal information between IT systems or organisations other than to explain their role in effective information governance.

This guidance supersedes the HM Government *Information sharing: guidance for practitioners and managers* published in March 2008.

Who is this advice for?

This advice is for all frontline practitioners and senior managers working with children, young people, parents and carers who have to make decisions about sharing personal information on a case by case basis. It might also be helpful for practitioners working with adults who are responsible for children who may be in need.

The seven golden rules to sharing information

1.   Remember that the Data Protection Act 1998 and human rights law are not barriers to justified information sharing, but provide a framework to ensure that personal information about living individuals is shared appropriately.

2.   Be open and honest with the individual (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.

3.   Seek advice from other practitioners if you are in any doubt about sharing the information concerned, without disclosing the identity of the individual where possible.

4.   Share with informed consent where appropriate and, where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to share confidential information. You may still share information without consent if, in your judgement, there is good reason to do so, such as where safety may be at risk. You will need to base your judgement on the facts of the case. When you are sharing or requesting personal information from someone, be certain of the basis upon which you are doing so. Where you have consent, be mindful that an individual might not expect information to be shared.

5.   Consider safety and well-being: Base your information sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and well-being of the individual and others who may be affected by their actions.

6.   Necessary, proportionate, relevant, adequate, accurate, timely and secure: Ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those individuals who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely (see principles).

7.   Keep a record of your decision and the reasons for it – whether it is to share information or not. If you decide to share, then record what you have shared, with whom and for what purpose.

Sharing Information

Sharing information is an intrinsic part of any frontline practitioners' job when working with children and young people. The decisions about how much information to share, with whom and when, can have a profound impact on individuals' lives. It could ensure that an individual receives the right services at the right time and prevent a need from becoming more acute and difficult to meet. At the other end of the spectrum it could be the difference between life and death. Poor or non-existent information sharing is a factor repeatedly flagged up as an issue in Serious Case Reviews carried out following the death of, or serious injury to, a child.

Fears about sharing information cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children at risk of abuse or neglect. No practitioner should assume that someone else will pass on information which may be critical to keeping a child safe.

Professor Munro's review of child protection concluded the need to move towards a child protection system with less central prescription and interference, where we place greater trust in, and responsibility on, skilled practitioners at the frontline.[1] Those skilled practitioners are in the best position to use their professional judgement about when to share information with colleagues working within the same organisation, as well as with those working within other organisations, in order to provide effective early help and to keep children safe from harm.

Lord Laming emphasised that the safety and welfare of children is of paramount importance and highlighted the importance of practitioners feeling confident about when and how information can be legally shared.[2] He recommended that all staff in every service, from frontline practitioners to managers in statutory services and the voluntary sector should understand the circumstances in which they may lawfully share information, and that it is in the public interest to prioritise the safety and welfare of children.

Being alert to signs of abuse and neglect and taking action

All practitioners should be alert to the signs and triggers of child abuse and neglect.[3] Abuse (emotional, physical and sexual) and neglect can present in many different forms. Indicators of abuse and neglect may be difficult to spot. Children may disclose abuse, in which case the decision to share information is clear. In other cases, for example, neglect, the indicators may be more subtle and appear over time. In these cases, decisions about what information to share, and when, will be more difficult to judge. Everyone should be aware of the potential for children to be sexually exploited for money, power or status and individuals should adopt an open and inquiring mind to what

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[1] The Munro review of child protection: final report – a child centred system
[2] The Protection of Children in England: a progress plan
[3] What to do if you're worried a child is being abused

could be underlying reasons for behaviour changes in children of all ages. If a practitioner has concerns about a child's welfare, or believes they are at risk of harm, they should share the information with the local authority children's social care, NSPCC and/or the police, in line with local procedures. Security of information sharing must always be considered and should be proportionate to the sensitivity of the information and the circumstances. If it is thought that a crime has been committed and/or a child is at immediate risk, the police should be notified without delay.

Legislative framework

Key organisations who have a duty under section 11 of the Children Act 2004 to have arrangements in place to safeguard and promote the welfare of children are:

- the local authority;

- NHS England;

- clinical commissioning groups;

- NHS Trusts, NHS Foundation Trusts;

- the local policing body;

- British Transport Police Authority;

- Prisons;

- National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Companies;[4]

- youth offending teams; and

- bodies within the education and /or voluntary sectors, and any individual to the extent that they are providing services in pursuance of section 74 of the Education and Skills Act 2008.

There are also a number of other similar duties which apply to other organisations. For example, section 175 of the Education Act 2002 which applies to local authority education functions and to governing bodies of maintained schools and further education institutions, and section 55 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 which applies to the immigration, asylum, nationality and customs functions of the Secretary of State (in practice discharged by UK Visas and Immigration, Immigration Enforcement and the Border Force, which are part of the Home Office).

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[4] The duty under section 11 of the Children Act 2004 will apply to Community Rehabilitation Companies via contractual arrangements entered into by these bodies with the Secretary of State under Section 3 of the Offender Management Act 2007.

Where there are concerns about the safety of a child, the sharing of information in a timely and effective manner between organisations can reduce the risk of harm. Whilst the Data Protection Act 1998 places duties on organisations and individuals to process personal information fairly and lawfully, it is not a barrier to sharing information where the failure to do so would result in a child or vulnerable adult being placed at risk of harm. Similarly, human rights concerns, such as respecting the right to a private and family life would not prevent sharing where there are real safeguarding concerns.

All organisations should have arrangements in place which set out clearly the processes and the principles for sharing information internally. In addition, these arrangements should cover sharing information with other organisations and practitioners, including third party providers to which local authorities have chosen to delegate children's social care functions, and the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). One approach to aid effective information sharing is the use of Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs, where teams may be co-located physically or locally. In these settings, it is important that accountability is defined to ensure that teams know who is responsible for making decisions and that actions taken are in the best interest of the child.

Every LSCB should play a strong role in supporting information sharing between and within organisations and addressing any barriers to information sharing. This should include ensuring that a culture of appropriate information sharing is developed and supported as necessary by multi-agency training.

In addition, the LSCB can require an individual or body to comply with a request for information, as outlined in section 14B of the Children Act 2004. This can only take place when the information requested is for the purpose of enabling or assisting the LSCB to perform its functions. Any request for information about individuals should be necessary and proportionate to the reason for the request. LSCBs should be mindful of the burden of requests and should explain why the information is needed.

The principles

The principles set out below are intended to help practitioners working with children, young people, parents and carers share information between organisations. Practitioners should use their judgement when making decisions on what information to share and when and should follow organisation procedures or consult with their manager if in doubt. **The most important consideration is whether sharing information is likely to safeguard and protect a child**.

Necessary and proportionate

When taking decisions about what information to share, you should consider how much information you need to release. The Data Protection Act 1998 requires you to consider the impact of disclosing information on the information subject and any third parties. Any information shared must be proportionate to the need and level of risk.

Relevant

Only information that is relevant to the purposes should be shared with those who need it. This allows others to do their job effectively and make sound decisions.

Adequate

Information should be adequate for its purpose. Information should be of the right quality to ensure that it can be understood and relied upon.

Accurate

Information should be accurate and up to date and should clearly distinguish between fact and opinion. If the information is historical then this should be explained.

Timely

Information should be shared in a timely fashion to reduce the risk of harm. Timeliness is key in emergency situations and it may not be appropriate to seek consent for information sharing if it could cause delays and therefore harm to a child. Practitioners should ensure that sufficient information is shared, as well as consider the urgency with which to share it.

Secure

Wherever possible, information should be shared in an appropriate, secure way. Practitioners must always follow their organisation's policy on security for handling personal information.

Record

Information sharing decisions should be recorded whether or not the decision is taken to share. If the decision is to share, reasons should be cited including what information has been shared and with whom, in line with organisational procedures. If the decision is not to share, it is good practice to record the reasons for this decision and discuss them with the requester. In line with each organisation's own retention policy, the information should not be kept any longer than is necessary. In some circumstances this may be indefinitely, but if this is the case there should be a review process.

When and how to share information

When asked to share information, you should consider the following questions to help you decide if and when to share. If the decision is taken to share, you should consider how best to effectively share the information. A flowchart follows the text.

When

Is there a clear and legitimate purpose for sharing information?

- Yes – see next question

- No – do not share

Does the information enable an individual to be identified?

- Yes – see next question

- No – you can share but should consider how

Is the information confidential?

- Yes – see next question

- No – you can share but should consider how

Do you have consent?

- Yes – you can share but should consider how

- No – see next question

Is there another reason to share information such as to fulfil a public function or to protect the vital interests of the information subject?

- Yes – you can share but should consider how
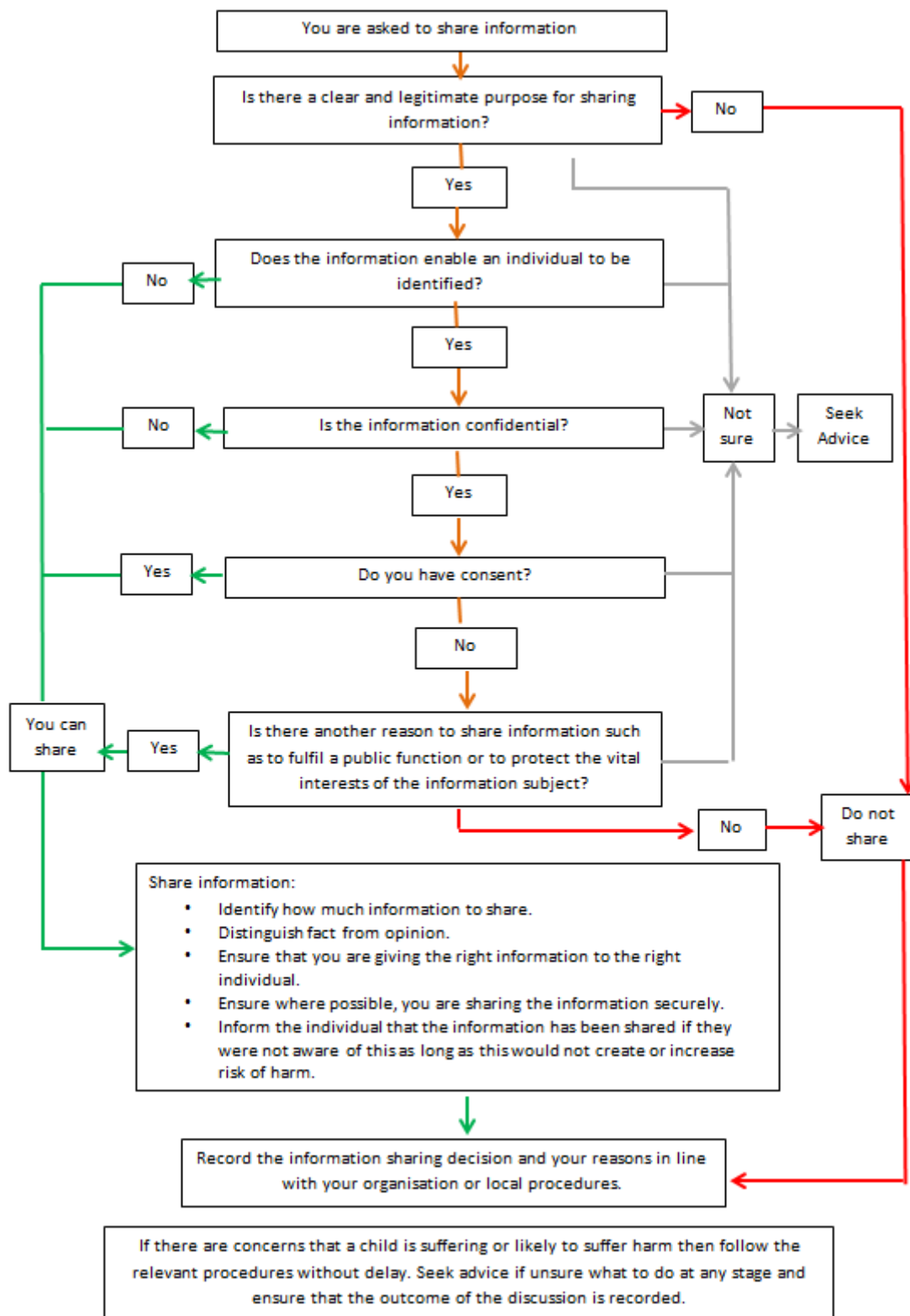
- No – do not share

How

- Identify how much information to share

- Distinguish fact from opinion

- Ensure that you are giving the right information to the right individual

- Ensure where possible that you are sharing the information securely

- Inform the individual that the information has been shared if they were not aware of this, as long as this would not create or increase risk of harm

All information sharing decisions and reasons must be recorded in line with your organisation or local procedures. If at any stage you are unsure about how or when to share information, you should seek advice and ensure that the outcome of the discussion is recorded. If there are concerns that a child is suffering or likely to suffer harm, then follow the relevant procedures without delay.

Flowchart of when and how to share information

You are asked to share information

Is there a clear and legitimate purpose for sharing information? — No

Yes

Does the information enable an individual to be identified? — No

Yes

Is the information confidential? — No

Yes

Do you have consent? — Yes

No

Is there another reason to share information such as to fulfil a public function or to protect the vital interests of the information subject? — Yes — You can share

No

Not sure — Seek Advice

Do not share

Share information:
- Identify how much information to share.
- Distinguish fact from opinion.
- Ensure that you are giving the right information to the right individual.
- Ensure where possible, you are sharing the information securely.
- Inform the individual that the information has been shared if they were not aware of this as long as this would not create or increase risk of harm.

Record the information sharing decision and your reasons in line with your organisation or local procedures.

If there are concerns that a child is suffering or likely to suffer harm then follow the relevant procedures without delay. Seek advice if unsure what to do at any stage and ensure that the outcome of the discussion is recorded.

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Myth-busting guide

Sharing of information between practitioners and organisations is essential for effective identification, assessment, risk management and service provision. Fears about sharing information cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people at risk of abuse or neglect. Below are common myths that can act as a barrier to sharing information effectively:

The Data Protection Act 1998 is a barrier to sharing information

No - the Data Protection Act 1998 does not prohibit the collection and sharing of personal information. It does, however, provide a framework to ensure that personal information about a living individual is shared appropriately. In particular, the Act balances the rights of the information subject (the individual whom the information is about) and the need to share information about them. Never assume sharing is prohibited – it is essential to consider this balance in every case. The Information Commissioner has published a statutory code of practice on information sharing to help organisations adopt good practice.

Consent is always needed to share personal information

You do not necessarily need the consent of the information subject to share their personal information. Wherever possible, you should seek consent or be open and honest with the individual (and/or their family, where appropriate) from the outset as to why, what, how and with whom, their information will be shared. You should seek consent where an individual may not expect their information to be passed on and they have a genuine choice about this. Consent in relation to personal information does not need to be explicit – it can be implied where to do so would be reasonable, i.e. a referral to a provider or another service. More stringent rules apply to sensitive personal information, when, if consent is necessary then it should be explicit. But even without consent, or explicit consent, it is still possible to share personal information if it is necessary in order to carry out your role, or to protect the vital interests of the individual where, for example, consent cannot be given.

Also, if it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so, i.e. where there are concerns that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer significant harm, you would not need to seek consent. A record of what has been shared should be kept.

Personal information collected by one organisation cannot be disclosed to another organisation

This is not the case, unless the information is to be used for a purpose incompatible with the purpose that it was originally collected for. In the case of a child at risk of significant harm, it is difficult to foresee circumstances where sharing personal information with other practitioners would be incompatible with the purpose for which it was originally collected.

The common law duty of confidence and the Human Rights Act 1998 prevent the sharing of personal information

No - this is not the case. In addition to considering the Data Protection Act 1998 local responders need to balance the common law duty of confidence and the rights within the Human Rights Act 1998 against the effect on individuals or others of not sharing the information.

If information collection and sharing is to take place with the consent (implied or explicit) of the individuals involved, providing they are clearly informed about the purpose of the sharing, there should be no breach of confidentiality or breach of the Human Rights Act 1998. If the information is confidential, and the consent of the information subject is not gained, then the responder needs to satisfy themselves that there are grounds to override the duty of confidentiality in these circumstances. This can be because it is overwhelmingly in the information subject's interests for this information to be disclosed. It is also possible that an overriding public interest would justify disclosure of the information (or that sharing is required by a court order, other legal obligation or statutory exemption).

To overcome the common law duty of confidence, the public interest threshold is not necessarily difficult to meet – particularly in emergency situations. Confidential health information carries a higher threshold, but it should still be possible to proceed where the circumstances are serious enough. As is the case for all personal information processing, initial thought needs to be given as to whether the objective can be achieved by limiting the amount of information shared – does all of the personal information need to be shared to achieve the objective?

IT Systems are often a barrier to effective information sharing

Professional judgment is the most essential aspect of multi-agency work, which could be put at risk if organisations rely too heavily on IT systems. There are also issues around compatibility across organisations along with practitioners who may not have the knowledge/understanding of how to use them. Evidence from the Munro review is clear that IT systems will not be fully effective unless individuals from organisations co-operate around meeting the needs of the individual child.

Useful resources and external organisations

- [ICO Data Sharing Code of Practice and checklists](#)

- [Centre of Excellence on Information Sharing](#)

- [Practice guidance on sharing adult safeguarding information](#)

Other relevant departmental advice and statutory guidance

- [Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015)](#)

- [Keeping Children Safe in Education (2015)](#)

- [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused (2015)](#)

Other relevant legislation

Section 14B Supply of information requested by LSCBs

(1) If a Local Safeguarding Children Board established under section 13 requests a person or body to supply information specified in the request to—

> *(a) the Board, or*

> *(b) another person or body specified in the request,*

the request must be complied with if the first and second conditions are met and either the third or the fourth condition is met.

(2) The first condition is that the request is made for the purpose of enabling or assisting the Board to perform its functions.

(3) The second condition is that the request is made to a person or body whose functions or activities are considered by the Board to be such that the person or body is likely to have information relevant to the exercise of a function by the Board.

(4) The third condition is that the information relates to—

> *(a) the person or body to whom the request is made,*

> *(b) a function or activity of that person or body, or*

> *(c) a person in respect of whom a function is exercisable, or an activity is engaged in, by that person or body.*

(5) The fourth condition is that the information—

(a) is information requested by the Board from a person or body to whom information was supplied in compliance with another request under this section, and

(b) is the same as, or is derived from, information so supplied.

(6) The information may be used by the Board, or other person or body to whom it is supplied under subsection (1), only for the purpose of enabling or assisting the Board to perform its functions.

(7) A Local Safeguarding Children Board must have regard to any guidance given to it by the Secretary of State in connection with the exercise of its functions under this section.

HM Government

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Community Safety Partnership Refresh

17th March

Links to the Corporate Plan

- **Priority 3 – A clean, well maintained and safe borough where people are proud to live and work**

- Objective 1 – To strengthen **partnerships**, and together work with our communities to improve enable people to feel safe...particularly through reducing anti-social behaviour and environmental crime

- Objective 4 – To prevent and reduce **violence against women and girls**

- Objective 5 – To work with partners to prevent and reduce more serious crime, in particular **youth crime** and **gang activity**

- Delivery commitments:
  - Work with partners to identify and successfully address underlying factors that contribute to offending
  - The council and partners will focus on early intervention and prevention projects (including communication with young women)
  - Providing exit opportunities with partners for gang members

CSP refresh

- We are seeking a new way of working together – a new way of conducting CSP meetings
- The current Community Safety Strategy will expire in April 2017
- The year 2016/17 is an opportunity to trial a new way of working as a partnership that will support the development of a new Community Safety Strategy
- It will be an iterative process – learning as we go
- We are seeking a commitment from partners to the new approach (it will require more preparation for meetings)

Headlines from the partner interviews

- Too much time is spent on information sharing, not enough on genuine strategic leadership
- There should be fewer agenda items to allow deeper discussions
- There is a lack of partner 'ownership' of objectives and outcomes, with too much onus on the Police and Council
- Partners lack clarity on what their role is, so that the CSP does not feel like a 'crucial' meeting
- There is a need to capture the views of the community and input them into discussions
- There is a need for greater representation from business

Principles

- Not looking to cover everything – looking to *add value* to every agenda item

- Want to dive deeper into issues – drawing the 'so what' conclusions from information and resolving to take action

- Greater clarity on actions, and the role of partners in delivering actions

- Want to bring in a wider range of voices when the item requires it – proactively seeking input from other partnership boards (i.e. HWB) or the community

Key changes

- Three priorities: Reoffending, Prevention and Public confidence (KPIs aligned)
- Three Priority Leads leading the debate
- Every item to conclude with decisions on actions
- Follow up on all actions, including following up how partners organisations responded to info/decisions from the CSP
- Critical role for Agenda Planning session (Executive)
- Critical role for Performance Management Group

Table questions

1. *Are you supportive of a more focused/strategic approach to CSP meetings?*
2. *Do you agree with the three priority areas identified?*

3. *Do you agree with the idea of having designated priority leads to improve accountability within the CSP?*
4. *Are you clear about your role within the CSP? Within the three priorities, what type of contribution can you make?*

5. *What is the most efficient way of feeding the work of the sub-groups into the CSP?*
6. *Do you think that the KPIs identified are right? Are there any other areas where performance can be tracked effectively?*
7. *How can the board make its performance monitoring more effective?*

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Haringey Community Safety Partnership

Proposed new Terms of Reference (ToR) 2016-17

1. Purpose

The Haringey Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is a vehicle for public authorities in Haringey to carry out their duties as defined in section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998:

*Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to **prevent and reduce crime and disorder in its area***.

The responsible authorities to which this duty applies are:

- The Local Authority
- The Police
- Fire and Rescue Services
- Probation Services

Clinical Commissioning Groups also have a range of duties under the Crime and Disorder Act around reducing the use of drugs, alcohol and other substances, reducing reoffending and reducing crime and disorder. The Community Safety Partnership is the vehicle for carrying out these duties.

A number of other non-statutory partners have joined the Community Safety Partnership in order to contribute to community safety goals in Haringey. For a full list of CSP members see Appendix 1.

The partnership's local strategy for implementing its section 17 duties is the **Community Safety Strategy 2013-17**. The Strategy details the outcomes that partners will work together to achieve, relating to the prevention of violence, crime and extremism, reducing reoffending and increasing public confidence in community safety.

2. Principles

The following principles will guide the CSP's work. It will seek to:

- Seek long-term solutions to Community Safety Issues
- Share information effectively as a default principle (developing and maintaining information sharing protocols)
- Monitor robustly, evaluating progress and applying good practice
- Make decisions in an inclusive and transparent way
- Ensure equalities underpins the work of the partnership

3. Responsibilities of the CSP

3.1 Strategic decision making:

- Providing strategic leadership of issues relating to all aspects of community safety
- To oversee the delivery of the strategic priorities for community safety, holding those responsible to account
- To integrate, wherever appropriate, the plans and services of partner organisations.
- Overseeing production of annual crime/needs assessments, and use those assessments to inform priorities and interventions.
- Responding effectively to changes in legislation, and key local incidences/developments in relation to community safety.
- To identify, gain and manage funding as required to implement the Community Safety Strategy
- To ensure effective and compliant information sharing

3.2 Community engagement:

- To ensure the views of service users and residents are taken into consideration in planning and prioritising objectives
- To ensure good public awareness of community safety priorities, work and successes

3.3 Monitoring outcomes:

- To agree a performance framework with regular monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against agreed milestones and targets/KPIs
- To respond changes and trends in performance

4. Priorities and Outcomes

The Community Safety Strategy 2013-17 features six outcomes that partner agencies are seeking to achieve:

Outcome one	Rebuild and improve public confidence in policing and maintaining community safety
Outcome two	Prevent and minimise gang-related activity and victimisation
Outcome three	Respond to Violence against Women and Girls
Outcome four	Reduce re-offending (through an integrated multi-agency model)
Outcome five	Prevent and reduce acquisitive crime and anti-social behaviour (to include residential burglary, personal robbery, vehicle crime, fraud and theft)
Outcome six	Prevent violent extremism, delivering the national PREVENT strategy in Haringey

Based on the six outcomes, the Community Safety Board has three overarching priorities that will be the focus of its strategic planning and community engagement roles. These are the priorities where the CSP can add the greatest value and where there is the greatest need for a strategic partnership approach.

The three priorities are about making the best use of the time that partners spend in CSP board meetings. All six outcomes will continue to be covered by KPIs and the CSP board will monitor performance towards all six outcomes on a highlight basis. The operational joint

working between CSP partners will continue to work to the full range of outcomes and KPIs, including the MOPAC 7.

The three CSP board priorities are:

1. **Reoffending:** covers outcomes/KPIs around offender management, youth re-offending, incidences of Violence Against Women and Girls and Gang re-offending.
2. **Prevention:** covers outcomes/KPIs around preventing Gang activity, preventing Violence Against Women and Girls, and preventing violent extremism (the PREVENT agenda).
3. **Public confidence:** covers outcomes/KPIs around confidence measures, BME engagement and young people engagement.

The Priority Lead for each priority will be drawn from the following organisations:

- Reoffending   Police
- Prevention   Bridge Renewal Trust
- Public confidence   Homes for Haringey

The role of the Priority Leads is to

- Take responsibility for leading the debate when their priority is discussed at the CSP
- Taking a lead in holding other organisations to account
- Taking a lead in scrutinising the performance information in the highlight report that relates to their priority
- Ensuring their organisation is championing their priority in its policies and actions
- Attend quarterly agenda planning sessions to shape CSP agendas

5. Meeting schedule

Four quarterly meetings will be held per annum

One of the meetings will be a half day conference at which the annual needs assessment will be reviewed and the priorities for the year ahead set.

The other three meetings will have the following standing items:

- Performance monitoring - review of highlight report
- Brief update from 2 priorities
- In depth focus on 1 priority (rotating between the 3 priorities)

6. Operational Protocols

6.1 Chairing Arrangements

The CSP is co-Chaired by the Cabinet Member for Communities and the Police Borough Commander.

6.2 Agenda Planning (role of the Executive)

The Executive group will be revived/set up and sessions will be used to scope out all potential business and identify the priority areas to be addressed. The Executive will:

- Filter the information/business raised to the Executive, querying whether the information/business raised is sufficient/relevant given recent events and developments.
- Determine what questions need to be answered and decisions taken for each item.
- Set 'homework questions' for each partner to help them prepare to engage with each item.
- Consider what community input would add value to each item and take steps to gather that input in time for the CSP Board meeting.

The Executive will be attended by the following members of the CSP Board:

- Both co-Chairs
- Priority 1 Lead
- Priority 2 Lead
- Priority 3 Lead
- Head of Community Safety
- Community Safety Manager

In preparation for Executive sessions, information must be gathered from 3 sources:

- Performance Management Group (see Performance Management section below)
- Sub-groups of the CSP (see structure chart in Appendix 2)
- Other Strategic Partnership Boards (including the Adults Safeguarding Board, Health and Wellbeing Board, Priority 1 and 2 Boards etc)

Executive sessions will take place no later than 2 weeks before each CSP meeting.

6.3 Agendas

Agendas and reports will be circulated at least five working days before the meeting, after the agenda has been agreed by the Chairs. Additional late items will be at the discretion of the Chairs.

6.4 Actions

At the end of each item, clear actions agreed will be recorded. This will include details of which partners are responsible and what the timeframes for completion are.

Where the action agreed was for information to be fed back to partners' organisations, an action will be recorded for partners to feed back at the next CSP meeting on what the consequences were once information/decisions were fed-back to their organisations.

At the end of each agenda item the CSP board will be asked to decide what communications work is required to publicise decisions/progress.

6.5 Deputies and absence

Partner bodies are responsible for ensuring that they are represented at an appropriate level. It is not desirable to delegate attendance unless this is absolutely necessary. Where the nominated representative is hampered from attending, a deputy may attend in their place.

If a representative of a statutory agency is unable to attend, a substitute must be sent to the meeting. If there is no representation for three meetings the organisation/sector will be asked to re-appoint/confirm its commitment to the partnership.

6.6 Interest

Members must declare any personal and/or pecuniary interests with respect to agenda items and must not take part in any decision required with respect to these items.

6.7 Quorum

A meeting of the CSP will be considered quorate when at least one Chair, and a representative of each of the local authority, health and police are in attendance.

6.8 Co-opting

The Board may co-opt additional members by agreement who will be full voting members of the Board.

6.9 Ex-officio

The partnership may invite additional officers and other stakeholders to attend on an ex-officio basis, who will not be voting members of the CSPB, to advise and guide on specific issues. Attendance by non-members is at the invitation of the Chairs.

6.10 Public

The agendas, papers and notes will be made available to members of the public when requested, but meetings will not be considered as public meetings.

6.11 Confidentiality

The CSP has a strategic remit and will not therefore discuss individual cases. However, the disclosure of information outside the meeting, beyond that agreed, will be considered as a breach of confidentiality.

7. Performance Management

A suite of KPIs have been developed to enable the monitoring of performance against the six outcomes of the Community Safety Strategy (see Appendix 3).

Detailed performance monitoring against these KPIs will be carried out by the **Performance Management Group** (PMG) which will consist of:

- officers responsible for Community Safety functions at the Council, the Police and joint-operational teams
- a member of the Council's Business Intelligence/Performance Management team

The Performance Management Group will review performance data for each KPI, establish whether targets are being met, analyse trends and categorise performance risk on a Red/Amber/Green (RAG) basis. The PMG will produce a **highlight report** to feedback performance information to the CSP board.

The PMG will meet quarterly, no later than 3 weeks before each CSP Board meeting, on a schedule that enables highlight reports to be submitted before each Agenda Planning session.

Appendix 1 - list of CSP Board members

	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE
Statutory partners	**Cllr Bernice Vanier,** Cabinet Member for Communities (Co-chair)
	Dr Victor Olisa, Borough Commander (Co-chair), Haringey Metropolitan Police
	Cllr Martin Newton, Opposition representative
	Cllr Ann Waters, Cabinet Member for Children and Families
	Zina Etheridge, Deputy Chief Executive, Haringey Council
	Tracie Evans, Chief Operating Officer, 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
	Craig Carter, Borough Fire Commander, Haringey Fire Service
	Jill Shattock, Director of Commissioning, Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group
	Stephen McDonnell, AD Environmental Services and Community Safety
	Dr. Jeanelle de Gruchy, Director Public Health, Haringey Council
	Jon Abbey, Director of Children Services, Haringey Council
	Beverley Tarka, Director Adult & Community Services, Haringey Council
Non-statutory partners	**Mark Landy,** Community Forensic Services Manager, BEH Mental Health Trust
	Andrew Billany, Managing Director, Homes for Haringey
	Caroline Birkett, Divisional Manager, Victim Support
	Geoffrey Ocen, Bridge Renewal Trust
	Joanne McCartney, MPA, London Assembly
	Chair, Safer Neighbourhood Board – on request

Supporting officers	**Amanda Dellar,** Superintendent, Haringey Metropolitan Police
	Eubert Malcolm, Head of Community Safety and Regulatory Services
	Claire Kowalska, Community Safety Strategic Manager (+ Theme Leads)
	Sarah Hart, Commissioning Manager, Public Health
	Maria Fletcher Committee Secretariat

Job Description for a CSP member

Responsibilities of CSP members:

- To take a strategic view of Community Safety issues, in a way that drives progress and addresses problems and solutions in a holistic way.
- To scrutinise whether plans and policies are really satisfying the partnership's objectives.
- To be willing to challenge partners and the partnership on issues of performance.
- To ensure that information discussed, and decisions taken, at the CSP are disseminated back to partner organisations and that there is compliance with any actions required from partners.
- To always inform the CSP when their organisation is working on Community Safety matters - a 'no surprises approach'.
- To ensure that officers in their organisations are attending the sub-groups of the CSP as required.
- To ensure that performance information is being shared with Performance Management Group as required.

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CSP refresh - rationale and key changes

Since December, officers from the Council's Community Safety, and Policy & Business Management, teams have carried out interviews with Cllr Vanier, co-chair of the Community Safety Partnerships and with the CSP statutory partners. These interviews identified a number of common issues concerning the functioning of the Community Safety Partnership:

- Too much time is spent on information sharing, not enough on genuine strategic leadership
- There needs to be fewer information items on the agenda, and more decision items. The volume of papers to read needs to be reduced. There should be fewer agenda items in general to allow deeper discussions.
- There is a lack of partner 'ownership' of objectives and outcomes, with too much onus on the Police and Council
- There needs to be more obligation to report back on what the consequences were once information/decisions have been fed-back to partner organisations (to find out how partners have responded)
- Partners lack clarity on what their role is, so that the CSP does not feel like a 'crucial' meeting
- There is a need to capture more qualitative information and the views of the community
- There is a need for greater representation from business

See appendix 3 for more specific comments from partners noted during the interviews.

The current Community Safety Strategy will expire in April 2017, and there is a need to develop a new Strategy with new outcomes for the partnership. The year 2016/17 therefore is an opportunity to trial a new way of working as a partnership, (a more strategic, focused and public-facing way of working) that will support the development of a new Community Safety Strategy. This document lays out proposals to be trialled in 2016/17.

<u>Less time spent on performance monitoring and information sharing:</u>

Since the start of the current Community Strategy in 2013 there has been considerable progress in establishing effective joint working arrangements between Haringey agencies at the operational level (e.g. the Integrated Offender Management service). There is a need now for the Community Safety Partnership to concentrate on the broader strategic role of aligning agencies' policies, messages and core ways of working to address key priorities that can only be tackled through partnership working. In particular, these are the issues that require agencies to shift resources towards prevention and work more closely with the community. This will require a more intensive analysis of issues and a relentless focus on adding value to every item that comes before the CSP board. It will require clarity on actions and the role of all partners.

At the same time, it is very important that the Community Safety Partnership is a public facing forum that takes into account the views of Haringey residents and raises their awareness of the work that is being carried out to address community safety issues. This confidence building role is particularly important as Haringey has historically suffered from low levels of trust between public agencies and communities when it comes to community

safety matters. There is thereof a need for the Community Safety Partnership to dedicate particular focus to its Community Engagement responsibilities.

To enable the greater strategic and community engagement roles outlined above it is important that the Partnership spends less time on information sharing items, and more time on value adding and decision-making items. It is therefore proposed that the Executive be re-established to carry out a crucial agenda-planning and meeting-rehearsal role that will ensure that agenda are relentlessly focused on adding value. It is also proposed that performance monitoring be carried out in a smart way proportionate to risk through highlight reporting.

<u>Focusing on fewer priorities:</u>

It is proposed that the CSP follow the approach adopted by the Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) and narrow the range of priorities addressed at board level, in order to enable a deeper, more strategic focus. The Health and Wellbeing Strategy identifies three priorities (Obesity, Long Term Conditions and Mental Health) and the work of the HWB revolves around these three priorities.

Based on the six outcomes of the current Community Safety Strategy it is proposed that the Community Safety Partnership adopt three overarching priorities that will be the focus of its strategic planning and community engagement roles. These are the priorities where the CSP can add the greatest value and where there is the greatest need for a strategic partnership approach.

Please note: the three priorities are about making the best use of the time that partners spend in CSP board meetings. It is about choosing the three areas where it is felt the partnership board format can add the most value - topics where there is a particular need for contribution from all partners.

It is not a case of replacing the six outcomes of the current Community Safety Strategy. All six outcomes will continue to be covered by KPIs and the CSP board will monitor performance towards all six outcomes on a highlight basis. The operational joint working between CSP partners will continue to work to the full range of outcomes and KPIs.

In terms of Crime Reduction, the MOPAC 7 indicators remain within the KPIs and performance issues will be raised to the board on a highlight basis. The three proposed priorities do not include Crime Reduction directly, but it is felt that all three would enable Crime Reduction issues to be raised, particularly the Reoffending priority, the discussion of which will be rooted in analysis of crime incidences. There is also the premise that there is well established operational joint working directly at Crime Reduction, where this is less the case for the three proposed priorities.

The three priorities are:

Priority 1: Reoffending

The rationale behind this priority is that the key to reducing crime levels is to reduce the level of reoffending. The role of the CSP is to oversee the performance of joint working at the operational level (e.g. Integrated Offender Management) and ensure that all partners are

collaborating to develop a comprehensive 'change' offer (covering education, employment, housing etc).

This priority covers existing outcomes/KPIs around offender management, youth re-offending, incidences of Violence Against Women and Girls and Gang re-offending.

It corresponds to the Corporate Plan objective: Work with partners to reduce more serious crime, in particular youth crime and gang activity.

Priority 2: Prevention

This is a priority because successful prevention is only possible when all agencies work together to adopt complementary policies, present consistent messages and target the same at-risk groups. Many of the outcomes of the Community Safety Strategy call for greater investment in prevention, which will only be possible if partners work together - sharing information, co-commissioning to maximise value and even pooling budgets to share the risks and rewards of prevention. The role of the CSP is to lead a whole-partnership approach to prevention, ensuring that the shift in investment occurs and that effective preventative policies/messages are amplified by the whole partnership.

This priority covers existing outcomes/KPIs around preventing Gang activity, preventing Violence Against Women and Girls, and preventing violent extremism (the PREVENT agenda).

It corresponds to the Corporate Plan objectives; Work with partners to prevent more serious crime, in particular youth crime and gang activity and Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls, as well as our responsibilities to deliver the national PREVENT agenda.

One of the intentions behind setting Prevention as a priority and encompassing a wide range of issues such as Gangs, VAWG and extremism, is to encourage the partnership to identify the things that are essential to *all* types of prevention - such as education/training, culture change, and working with the community. The aim is for the partnership to focus on how to increase the capacity across Haringey to do those underlying things (ie how to encourage more after school activities for young people) rather than view prevention through too narrow categories that lead to fragmented one-off initiatives.

Priority 3: Public confidence

This is a priority because achieving the outcomes of Community Safety Strategy relies upon effective collaboration with community groups. In particular, effective prevention is reliant on the attitudes, norms and capacity for mutual support within Haringey's communities. The role of the CSP is to hold partners to account for their efforts in improving public confidence, raise the profile of community safety initiatives and performance amongst Haringey residents, and ensure that the work of the partnership is rooted in residents' priorities. It is also to review the progress of pioneering projects (such as the Noel Park project) that seek to work closely with communities to achieve community safety goals, and ensure that best practice from these projects is embedded across the partnership.

This priority covers existing outcomes/KPIs around confidence measures, BME engagement and young people engagement.

It corresponds to the Corporate Plan objective: Work with communities to reduce anti-social behaviour and environmental crime

Priority Leads for the CSP priorities:

It is important that the priorities of the Community Safety Partnership are owned by all partners, and that for each priority all partners contribute to strategic decision making, community engagement and monitoring outcomes. Rather than being an information sharing forum where each partner feeds back on their discrete area of work, the Community Safety Partnership is a collaborative enterprise whereby each partner fully owns all aspects of the partnership's work.

To encourage this ownership, and mitigate against the inherent risk that the partnership is dominated by the Police and Council (who dedicate the most resources to community safety functions), leadership of the three priorities will be assigned to a wider range of partnership members. The lead member for each priority will be drawn from the following organisation:

- Reoffending   Police
- Prevention   Bridge Renewal Trust
- Public confidence   Homes for Haringey

The role of the Priority Leads is to

- Take responsibility for leading the debate when their priority is discussed at the CSP
- Taking a lead in holding other organisations to account
- Taking a lead in scrutinising the performance information in the highlight report that relates to their priority
- Ensuring their organisation is championing their priority in its policies and actions
- Attend quarterly Executive sessions to shape CSP agendas

Meeting schedule:

With four meetings a year there is scope to focus in extra detail on one of the priorities at three of the meetings. It is proposed that the fourth meeting will be a half day conference at which the annual needs assessment will be reviewed and the priorities for the year ahead set. This will be a taking stock and horizon scanning conference, with additional representatives (i.e. from community groups) invited as required. The conference will be delivered in as accessible and public facing format as possible, and may be publicised via partner comms functions to a) attract residents to attend and b) spread awareness of the CSP's work.

Actions and follow up:

Focusing on key priorities will enable deeper discussions of issues and an opportunity to add value through clearly drawing out implications and making decisions. It is crucial that the actions that are agreed are recorded for each decision item and followed up at future meetings. Under the new way of working, every item will conclude with a reiteration of what actions have been decided, with clarity on the roles of specific partners, and all partners. Many items will conclude with a resolution to report information or decisions back to

partners' governance bodies. Going forwards, there will be an obligation on partners to report back on the *response* of their governance bodies to information/decisions.

Communications:

There is a need to raise the public profile of the CSP, and increase residents' awareness of community safety activity and progress in Haringey. This will help with the partnership's objectives around increasing public confidence in the Police and other community safety partners. At the end of each agenda item the CSP board will be asked to decide what communications work is required - to publicise decisions taken or any 'good news' concerning performance - and which partners' channels should be used to disseminate this comms. This will include determining which messages to disseminate through the Police Ward Panels.

Agenda Planning - role of the CSP Executive

Effective Agenda Planning is crucial to ensuring that the Community Safety Partnership can use its time effectively and focus its attention on the areas where whole-partnership collaboration and strategic decision making are required.

A CSP Executive will be set up/revived to carry out this agenda planning role. Executive sessions will be used to scope out all potential business and identify the priority areas to be addressed. It is a process of filtering the information/business raised to the Executive, and also of querying whether the information/business raised is sufficient/relevant given recent events and developments.

In preparation for Executive sessions, information must be gathered from 3 sources:

- Performance Management Group

The performance highlight report (see Performance Management section below) will be raised to the Executive. The session is an opportunity to consider whether the highlight report is sufficient or whether there is a need for additional performance information (in light of recent events etc).

- Sub-groups of the CSP

All sub-groups (see structure chart in Appendix 1) will feedback to the Executive on issues that need strategic consideration at senior level. This includes issues that need a whole-partnership decision, or projects/developments that the whole partnership needs to be aware of. The Executive session is an opportunity to decide which issues really need to be brought to the CSP Board, filtering out less important issues, and a mechanism for ensuring every sub-group is routinely accounting for their progress, while only being scrutinised directly by the CSP Board when necessarily. Minutes and actions plans will be submitted to the Executive when requested.

- Other Strategic Partnership Boards

There are a number of other strategic boards whose work overlaps with that of the Community Safety Partnership (see section below on Parallel Boards). Information about the work, decisions, and progress of these boards will be sought from CSP members who attend

them or from the LBH officers who support the other boards. Minutes and action plans will be sought when necessary.

Setting strategic agendas:

The CSP Executive needs to ensure that for every agenda item added there is a clear sense of what the implications are, in terms of what decisions/partner actions are required. The key consideration should always be what additional value the partnership can add. For information items where the only implications are 'for noting', alternative ways of disseminating the information should be sought.

The role of the Executive is to ensure that agendas focus on the issues where the partnership can genuinely add value through joint decision making and/or coordinated partner action. It will 'rehearse' the meeting in terms of working out how long discussions will take and how to keep the partnership focused (anticipating the potential for discussions to get sidetracked). The Executive will consider how to ensure that all partners engage with the issues on the agenda in a way that adds genuine value. Alongside the agenda, they will set specific 'homework questions' for each partner, designed with some idea of what the partner's contribution could be. These questions will be sent out in advance along with the agenda.

For each agenda item, the CSP Executive will consider which communities would be expected to have views on the issues being discussed, and will determine what steps should be taken to gather those views. This might involve inviting certain community/voluntary groups to attend the CSP. It might involve tasking those partners that are particularly well placed to engage with residents (such as Homes for Haringey or the Bridge Renewal Trust) to use the time between the CSP Executive and the CSP Board meeting to have conversations with residents/service users about specific issues.

Parallel boards:

There are a number of other partnership boards whose work overlaps with that of the CSP:

- Health and Wellbeing Board (Priority 2 Board)
- Children's Executive (Priority 1 Board)
- Adults Safeguarding Board
- Children's Safeguarding Board

It is proposed that the links with these boards are strengthened. The Executive will seek updates from parallel boards and there will be a standing item on each CSP agenda to identify what information to pass to parallel boards. It is also proposed that the CSP recognise that the *Prevention* priority can only be pursued with the input and strategic cooperation of the Health and Wellbeing Board, Children's Executive and other boards. The CSP meeting dedicated to the *Prevention* priority should be organised to maximise the input from members of other boards, and the strategic discussion should focus on how to collaborate with other boards to promote a whole borough response to issues like Mental Health, and Early Help for families.

Performance Management:

A suite of KPIs have been developed to enable the monitoring of performance against the six outcomes of the Community Safety Strategy (see Appendix 2).

Detailed performance monitoring against these KPIs will be carried out by the Performance Management Group (PMG). The Performance Management Group will review performance data for each KPI, establish whether targets are being met, analyse trends and categorise performance risk on a Red/Amber/Green (RAG) basis.

A member of the Council's Business Intelligence/Performance Management team will attend each PMG meeting to provide independent scrutiny of the data and ensure that performance monitoring and highlight reporting is carried out in line with best practice. Business Intelligence officers will add contextual information (on social needs, demographic trends etc) to the highlight report when the PMG concludes that this information will add real value to the CSP's understanding of, and response to, performance data.

The PMG's chief responsibility will be to produce a highlight report in order to feed back performance information to the CSP board. Feedback will be on a highlight basis whereby only information that is exceptional, noteworthy or in need of deeper scrutiny is included - where performance is below target, where the performance risk is red, where trends are becoming a concern, or where performance is well above target and deserves recognition (or deeper scrutiny). The Highlight report will present performance information according to the 3 priorities of the Community Safety Partnership.

Highlight reporting needs to be done in a way that acknowledges that the MOPAC 7 targets are already reviewed a lot by the Police and we should avoid adding an extra layer of accountability. Instead KPIs should be highlighted to the board when there is a clear sense that the partnership can add value through its scrutiny - that partners can shed extra light on the causes of low performance, or have a clear role in remedying low performance.

The highlight report will be submitted to the Executive for review before being submitted as part of the CSP Board papers. Review of the highlight report will be a standing item on the Board agenda.
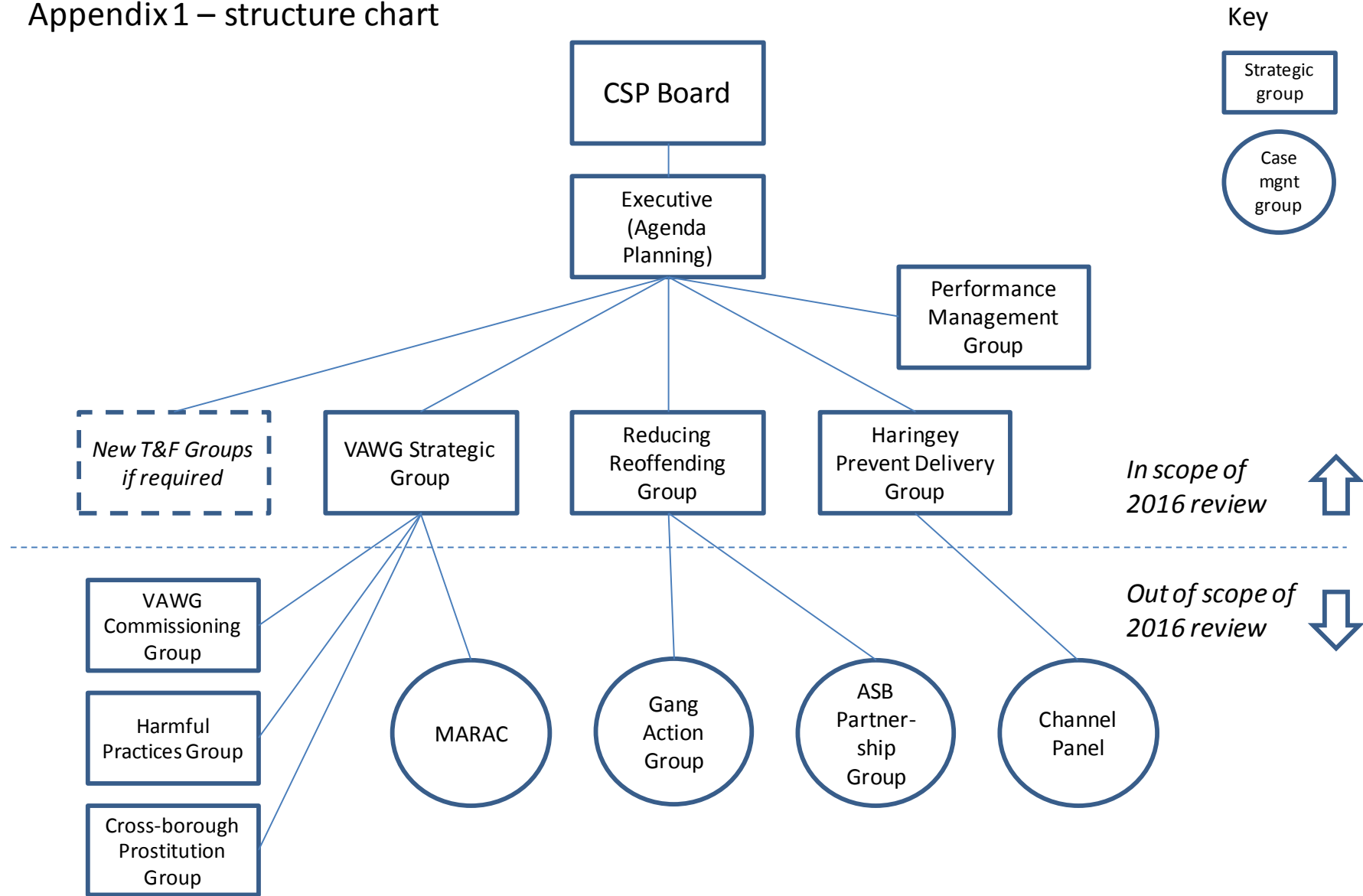
KPIs:

In drafting the key performance indicators for the refreshed Community Safety Partnership (CSP) our primary source of information was the Corporate Plan, the CSP's previous indicators and targets agreed with MOPAC. We took the refreshed indicators primarily from the Corporate Plan and, wherever possible, the CSP targets will reflect the priorities and language used in this document. Targets agreed previously with MOPAC were useful because they are easily measured and remain relevant across the priority areas identified by the CSP going forward.

The KPIs have been ordered according to the proposed three priorities for the CSP: Reoffending, Prevention and Public confidence. All of the indicators that we propose to take forward have been confirmed by the Council's Community Safety team as measurable and appropriate in the face of diminished police and council resources.

As part of the process it was identified that there is a lack of KPIs around BME engagement - so there is a need for this to be addressed as part of the *Public confidence* priority.

Appendix 1 – structure chart

Key

- Strategic group
- Case mgnt group

CSP Board

Executive (Agenda Planning)

Performance Management Group

New T&F Groups if required

VAWG Strategic Group

Reducing Reoffending Group

Haringey Prevent Delivery Group

In scope of 2016 review ⇧

Out of scope of 2016 review ⇩

VAWG Commissioning Group

Harmful Practices Group

Cross-borough Prostitution Group

MARAC

Gang Action Group

ASB Partner-ship Group

Channel Panel

Appendix 2 - Key Performance Indicators

PRIORITY AREA	THEME	INDICATORS	SOURCE
MOPAC 7		Reduce burglary	MOPAC 7
		Reduce robbery (personal and commercial)	MOPAC 7
		Reduce theft from motor vehicle	MOPAC 7
		Reduce theft of motor vehicles	MOPAC 7
		Reduce theft from person	MOPAC 7
		Reduce criminal damage	MOPAC 7
		Reduce violence with injury	MOPAC 7
REOFFENDING	Youth Offending	10% improvement in the perception of ASB by 2018 (2013/14 - 22% very/fairly worried)	Met Police Measurement
		Improve % of young people in cohort reoffending	Corporate Plan
		Contribute to a reduction in youth violence	Corporate Plan
	Integrated Offender Management	Reduce re-offending by IOM cohort (by 40% over 4 years)	MOPAC
		Increase the number of cases in the IOM cohort from 70 to 310 (over 4 years)	MOPAC
		Reduce re-offending among the Gang Exit caseload (local ambition for 60%)	MOPAC
	VAWG	IDVA – 80% of closed cases where there was an increase in the victim's safety level	MOPAC
		80% of victim-survivors do not withdraw from the CJ process by 2016/17	MOPAC

		MARAC repeat victimisation rate 28% by 2016/17	Corporate Plan
PREVENTION	Gang Activity	Achieve a reduction in reoffending by the Gang Exit Project and Gang Worker Caseload by 20% over four years	Corporate Plan
		Reduction in first time entrants to Youth Justice System	Corporate Plan
		Reduction in the use of custody (rate per 1000 0f 10-17 year olds)	Corporate Plan
	VAWG	10% reduction in the number of reported domestic violence offences	Met Police Measurement
		10% reduction in the number of reported domestic violence offences	Met Police Measurement
		10% reduction in the number of reported rape and sexual offences	Met Police Measurement
	PREVENT	Performance will be monitored through the delivery plan and quarterly via the Home Office. Milestones will be agreed for all additional HO funded projects	PREVENT
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE	Police Confidence	Confidence in policing will improve by 10% by 2018 (2013/14 – 60%)	Corporate Plan
		Public attitude survey*: to what extent are you worried about crime in the area?	CSP
		Improved % of residents who are proud of where they live	Corporate Plan
	Youth Engagement	Ensure that there are excellent opportunities in education, employment and training for young people by working with schools and other providers	Corporate Plan
		Increase the awareness of young people about the detrimental impact that gangs can have on them and their families	Corporate Plan
	BME Engagement	Currently no indicators - indicators are required	NA

Appendix 3 - partner comments

Police:

- Questioned whether partners have ownership of their actions after the meeting without anyone monitoring/chasing?
- Supportive of the current Co-Chair arrangement.
- Agendas are too packed leading to gridlock at meetings. The agenda needs to be about actions as opposed to information sharing. The CSP shouldn't be seen just as a forum for disseminating information for senior staff.
- There were too many KPIs previously and a risk of trying to cover everything with a light touch. The Police go through MOPAC 7 every month - the CSP shouldn't become another accounting body.
- There is a need for more representation of business, the voluntary sector and schools.
- The Performance management group is essential in setting the agendas and running through/planning the board meeting itself. Stronger agenda setting in advance of the meeting may identify gaps where community representatives could be present.
- Need to improve reporting/comms /branding.

Fire Service:

- Felt that the monitoring of secondary fires is the main way that LFB can feed into arson / ASB indicators throughout the borough. Direct correlation between secondary fire and ASB hotspots. (Secondary fires are those involving: Single derelict buildings, hedges, railway embankments, single trees, refuse and refuse containers etc).
- Noted that LFB has been realigned from CLG to the Home Office and closer collaboration with police and ambulance services is potentially being trialled across London. There will be six trial boroughs.
- LFB spend only 6% of time at incidents. Majority of time spent in preventative measures, school visits etc. Felt that there is some capacity that could be tapped into within the borough.
- Felt that the CSP isn't greatly impacting the work that he does on a regular basis.

Homes for Haringey:

- Felt that Haringey's CSP is better than some of the others that he attends – willingness to work in partnership and less police focused than in other boroughs. More holistic approach in Haringey than elsewhere. Co-chaired by a Councillor is unique.
- Suggested capturing qualitative information that is presented at the PREVENT Board but is currently not reaching the CSP board.
- Haringey STAT has been a good idea in engaging officers around salient issues such as VAWG.
- Felt that the main achievement recently has been setting up the IOM. Voiced concerns that this has recently dropped off the agenda.
- Key business representative may be useful.

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Haringey Gangs & Serious Youth Violence Strategy

Community Safety Partnership

17th March

1

10 year Gangs & SYV Strategy

- Seeks to reflect latest Home Office guidance (focuses on exploitation, early intervention, change/exit)

- Seeks to align with strategies for Young People, VAWG, CSE, Regeneration/Economic development etc

- Intended to clearly articulate our priorities and principles

- Intended to be a 'touchstone' that all services and all partners use to shape their own strategies/plans over the next decade

- It is not a ten year prescriptive plan

- Successive action plans will be developed to implement the strategy – they need to be whole-partnership plans

- CSP to oversee process of agreeing partner commitments and actions for the first action plan

Haringey's Gang problem

- 10/11 active gangs, several Peer Groups, 1 Organised Crime Network
- 202 individuals on the Trident matrix, 139 in the community, 63 in custody
- A significant proportion are between 18-24 years old (majority are Black African/Caribbean)
- A significant number have mental health issues including thinking/cognitive issues, depression, PTSD etc
- 50% on gang exit have ADHD/LD and were excluded from school

- Serious youth violence up 33% in 12 months
- Knife related injuries up 90% in last 6 months – highest in London
- Recent phenomena: County Lines and Zombie knives

- Historic tension between Wood Green and Tottenham based gangs
- Gang rivalries cross borough boundaries
- Gangs are constantly developing and entering new markets, including legitimate business interests

What does future success look like?

- N'bourhoods no longer live in fear of gang violence – gang numbers dwindle as members are supported to change or face enforcement

- The exploitation associated with gangs is understood and no longer tolerated – agencies and communities intervene early and take enforcement action to protect girls and vulnerable people

- A vibrant array of positive diversionary activities provides an attractive alternative to gang membership as a lifestyle/culture

- All young people at risk at gangs due to SEN, MH, family breakdown etc are identified early and supported to thrive

- Regeneration provides all young people with real pathways to employment and prosperity – so that Gang membership is stripped of its appeal as the route to wealth and status

- All neighbourhoods have high aspirations for young people – and all adults 'step up' to support young people to realise those aspirations

- Communities and public sector agencies work closely together – all communities have confidence in the Police and the Council

Links to the Corporate Plan

- P3 Objective 5 – We will work with partners to prevent and reduce more serious crime, in particular **youth crime** and **gang activity**

- Delivery commitments:
  - Work with partners to identify and successfully address underlying factors that contribute to offending
  - The council and partners will focus on early intervention and prevention projects (including communication with young women)
  - Providing exit opportunities with partners for gang members

- P1 Objective 5 – Children/families who need extra help will get the **right support at the right time** to tackle issues before they escalate

- Delivery commitments:
  - Children and young people at risk are quickly identified and given the right support
  - Young people at risk of offending or participating in gangs are given positive opportunities and supported to make good decisions

Priorities

1. Prevention and Early Help

2. Exploitation

3. Effective Intervention (change/exit)

4. Community Empowerment

5. Enforcement

The following slides outline the key strategic commitments that feature in the strategy

Partners are asked to consider:

- What parts of the strategy can my organisation 'own'?

- What can my organisation's contribution be in each area?

P1: **Prevention** and Early Help

1. All Community Safety partners commit to sharing information

2. All partners invest in diversionary activities for young people in gang-afflicted communities...

3. ...including decision making opportunities that promote positive perceptions/self esteem

4. All skills and employment initiatives for young people focus on gang-afflicted communities

5. Schools stay open longer to offer diversionary activities

6. All Haringey schools agree a common exclusions policy that seeks to minimise/eliminate exclusions

7. Public sector professionals, especially Police, are highly visible in gang-afflicted communities, with Police maintaining their presence in schools

P1: Prevention and **Early Help**

1. All partners are aware of the risk factors behind gang violence and exploitation (SEN, MH etc) and identify/ address unmet need earlier

2. Teachers are equipped to make timely referrals for early help and specialist support

3. Gang membership is prioritised by Early Help Locality Teams and Families First when determining interventions/ allocating resources

4. All partners support the Locality Teams to provide wrap around support to vulnerable young people and their families - with front line/case worker resources

5. All partners adopt an assertive outreach approach to engage with young people on the edge of gang membership, offending or exploitation

P2: Exploitation

- Women and girls, especially those with vulnerabilities, associated with gangs are likely to be subject to sexual and other exploitation

- The exploitation of children and vulnerable adults is central to the County Lines phenomenon – esp. LAC, learning difficulties and known to YOS, recruited via grooming and debt

- Many young people involved in gangs are likely to be victims of exploitation themselves

1. More comprehensive collection of partner data to enable the identification of those at risk of exploitation (girlfriends, friends, siblings) when mapping gang members

2. Standardisation of how partners assess harm, risk, need – consistent recognition of exploitation in all its forms

3. More Police referrals into the child welfare and safeguarding system - so that the perpetrators themselves can be assessed

4. More is done to protect locations where vulnerable young people can be targeted (PRUs, children's care homes etc)

P3: Effective Intervention (change/exit)

1. All agencies are equipped to respond rapidly and reliably when the Gangs Unit asks them to support a change offer (housing, mental health, education/training/employment)
2. Develop the Communities Against Violence intervention model with our communities – to deliver community-based exit offers
3. All agencies prioritise gang members in their policies, operations and allocation of resources
4. All colleges and Skills providers prioritise their support for ex-gang members
5. Joint commissioning of exit/change interventions within the partnership and with neighbouring boroughs. CSP to rigorously assess what works
6. All exit/change initiatives work closely with local businesses. Businesses commit to recruit with an open mind, and offer opportunities to ex-gang members
7. Section 106 agreements and social value commissioning criteria are used to open up employment opportunities

P4: Community Empowerment

1. All partners build the capacity of the voluntary and community sector to respond to the issue of gangs (guidance, training and seed funding)
2. All partners use their commissioning to leverage a greater voluntary and community sector response to gangs
3. The Council's Strategic VCS Partner prioritises the issue of gangs in their leadership of the local voluntary sector
4. All partners ensure there are channels and forums that enable the community to shape the implementation of the Gangs Strategy (identifying issues, co-designing solutions, holding partners to account)
5. Community safety partners prioritise the need to improve community engagement and confidence in the Police and other agencies
6. There is a shift in the way that gangs are discussed, and anti-gang initiatives communicated, in order to prompt a constructive, collaborative response from Haringey's communities rather than a distrustful/adversarial one

P5: Enforcement

1. Stronger information and intelligence sharing across partner agencies to co-ordinate and target enforcement activity

2. Develop cross borough/regional intelligence exchange and enforcement activities

3. Stronger information sharing and referral channels with Health service (often the first/only agency to identify incidences of gang violence)

4. Intelligence led enforcement targeted at those groups identified as causing the most harm, and identifying young people and adults who are subject to exploitation (including sexual exploitation)

5. Develop an effective enforcement response to Country Lines, CSE, missing people, and drug dealing

6. Maximise the use of alternative criminal justice enforcement options such as CBO's, Probation license conditions, etc

Questions

1. Are the five priorities the right ones?
2. What do we know about exploitation? What is the role of partners?
3. Can partners commit to prioritising gangs & SYV for the next ten years?
    a) Can partners have a preventative impact through their policies and investment (i.e. school exclusions policy, diversionary activities for young people)
    b) Can partners better enable the Early Help Locality Teams to intervene with young people at risk of gangs?
    c) Can partners offer more support/prioritise gang members in order to help our Gangs Officers put together compelling change/exit offers to gang members?
    d) Can partners help mobilise the community?

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Community Safety Partnership Meeting
Thursday 17th March 2016.
Corporate Plan Priority 3 External Board

Purpose of the report

The report advises members of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Board of the internal governance arrangements for the delivery of one of the Council's priorities under its Corporate Plan, and seeks agreement for the CSP to provide the external governance.

Corporate Plan

The publication of the Corporate Plan has moved the delivery of the Council's priorities into 5 distinct work streams. Priority 3 – A clean, well maintained and safe borough where people are proud to live and work – is the work stream responsible for ensuring that all who live and work in Haringey enjoy a safe environment where roads, parks and housing estates are well maintained and clean.
In order to deliver the above we have separated the priority into the 5 objectives and agreed the following outcomes:

Objective	**Outcome**
We will work with communities to improve the environment, particularly by reducing anti-social behaviour and environmental crime	People will feel proud to live and work in Haringey. There will be improved confidence in Policing. Haringey will be a safe place to live and work.
We will make our streets, parks and estates clean, well maintained and safe	Clean, well maintained and safe roads, pavements and parks will be the norm in Haringey. Safer roads and fewer accidents. Less congested roads will improve the flow of traffic.
We will make Haringey one of the most cycling and pedestrian friendly boroughs in London	More people will be cycling and walking and using public transport. Improved satisfaction with our footways. Cycling and walking will be safer.
We will prevent and reduce violence against women and girls	Reduce and prevent violence against women and girls.
We will work with partners to prevent and	We will see a reduction in gang members

reduce more serious crime, in particular youth crime and gang activity	re-offending The number of crimes committed by youths will reduce.

17 key projects focused on achieving the above make up Priority 3.

Internal Governance

The Council has introduced a new corporate governance structure to support the delivery of the Corporate Plan Priorities and the savings identified within the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS). Priority 3 – Safe and Clean Haringey is governed by two internal boards:

Operational Board – An officer led board meeting monthly to monitor in detail the delivery of P3 projects and MTFS savings.

Strategic Board – Lead Councillors and Senior Managers meet every 3 months to provide strategic oversight of Priority 3, ensuring that the programme of projects deliver the outcomes identified within the Corporate Plan.
To date, four operational Board meetings and three Strategic Meetings have taken place.

External Outcome Boards – The Proposal

The Corporate Plan sets a vision for Haringey as a place and similar to the 5 priorities identified, P3's success is dependent on the support and work of our partner agencies. For this reason, we need to ensure that partners play a key role as the outcomes of the Corporate Plan evolve. Much of the work carried out by the CSP, the suite of proposed performance information and the six outcomes agreed as part of the Community Safety Strategy also sit within Priority 3 and are clearly identified under the following objectives:

 Objectives 1 - *We will work with communities to improve the environment, particularly by reducing anti-social behaviour and environmental crime,*

Objective 4 - *We will prevent and reduce violence against women and girls*

Objective 5 - W*orking with partners to prevent and reduce more serious crime, in particular youth crime and gang activity*

In addition, 4 of the CSP Board Members are also members of the Priority 3 Strategic Board and Councillor Vanier is one of the lead Members for Priority 3 and Co-chairs   the CSP.

The proposal is that the CSP Board provides the external governance for Priority 3. The P3 Strategic Board would refer/escalate issues to the CSP, through its agenda planning process, and through the joint membership of both boards ensure that discussions and decisions are joined up. Identifying key contacts within the partnership will ensure that any narrative around performance indicators and communication in respect of crime and safety related projects are jointly owned and agreed. An alternative option is for the Council to

set up a separate external Board; however the preferred membership is likely to closely mirror that of the CSP and possible duplicate their role...
The above proposal falls within the revised Terms of Reference of the CSP and removes the need for a separate forum to be set up and will ensure that the two Boards co-ordinate the delivery of joint outcomes and priorities

Recommendation

The CSP Board Members are asked to agree that the Board provide the External Governance for Priority 3.

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Agenda Item 10

Meeting: **Community Safety Partnership Board**

Date: **17th March 2016**

Report Title: Community Safety Delivery Plans 2016 - 2017

Report of: Claire Kowalska, Community Safety Strategic Manager

1. Purpose of the report

1.1 To present and agree annual delivery plans against five of the strategic outcomes (Confidence, Gangs, Integrated Offender Management, Acquisitive crime & ASB, Violence against Women and Girls).

1.2 The final plan for PREVENT (Preventing Violent Extremism) will be based on the imminent new Counter Terrorism Local Profile and will be presented at the next CSP.

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

2.1. This work underpins priority area 3 of the Corporate Plan and the Community Safety Strategy 2013 – 2017. Its legitimacy derives from the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and subsequent legislation.

2.2. The work links closely with the Borough Policing Plan; the Mayor's Plan for Policing and Crime and the Home Office Counter Terrorism Strategy.

3. Background

3.1 Lead Officers have sought continuity with last year and have taken account, where possible, of the need to allocate time in Q3 and Q4 to developing a new strategy and a re-negotiation of the Mayoral funding bid.

3.2 Lead Officers have worked with a range of partners and service providers. Several actions have also been influenced indirectly by community input. For Example through the Noel Park engagement programme; the Gang Exit work, the Public Attitude and Veolia surveys, survivor service user groups.

4. Recommended decision

3.1 That board members endorse the recommended actions and timescales on the draft plans with reference to the strategic assessment summary, where relevant.

3.2 The latest Strategic Assessment Highlight Report is attached as a guide. This report will not be presented in full at the meeting. Please note that this covers a specific time period and looks medium to long term so not all information is up

to date. An analyst will be at the meeting to answer any pressing queries.

3.2 There will not be time to go through each plan in detail so it is assumed that all attendees will have read through them in advance of the meeting.

Strategic Assessment Summary

Introduction

Haringey's Community Safety Strategic Assessment brings together a broad range of data about crime and disorder in the borough. It provides an opportunity for the partnership to enrich its understanding of the patterns of crime and disorder, key issues, the connections between these and the underlying causes.

The Assessment uses a range of data sources, analysis and intelligence to identify strategic priorities. Following this process 6 strategic priorities were identified:

Priority		Reason
Acquisitive Crime	especially personal robbery, snatch and residential burglary	▪ High volume offences, ▪ High/above average rates compared to London /MSG ▪ Linked to residents feelings of safety ▪ Key MOPAC targets ▪ Current partnership activity (Op. Omega & Met Trace)
Violent crime/gang related offending	including violence with injury (VWI), serious youth violence (SYV), gun crime, knife crime and gang flagged crime	▪ High volume offences ▪ Top quartile increases across London ▪ Residents increasing concern about gang/gun crime ▪ Key MOPAC target, ▪ Current partnership activity (Op. Equinox)
Hate crime	including disability, race, religion sexual orientation and transgender	▪ High offence rate in London's 2nd highest quartile ▪ Haringey has high level of BAME/residents born abroad/rate of new migrants ▪ Segregation/Extremism, Parliamentary enquiry into Transgender Equality & Immigration (PESTEL)
VAWG	domestic abuse and sexual offences (rape)	▪ High impact on victims ▪ High volume and annual increase ▪ Spotlight on VAWG & upcoming European Championships (PESTEL), ▪ Current partnership activity (VAWG strategy) and recent national report highlighting women bearing the brunt of invisible rise in violence crime (S Walby)
Business crime	particularly shop theft	▪ Haringey is in London's top quartile for offences per 1,000 business premises and also has the lowest sanction detection rate for business crime types in London
Confidence in policing	particularly in the west of the borough	▪ Haringey has the lowest level of confidence in London (Dec-15) ▪ Confidence has fallen steadily since peak in Jun-14 whilst all crime has increased in the last year

This summary provides a high level overview of these priorities areas as well as crime volumes and hotspots, key crime types, victims and perpetrator profiles, youth crime and anti-social behavior. The full Assessment will be available upon request on completion.

Performance

For each of the crimes, two charts are provided. Below gives an explanation on how to interpret the charts.
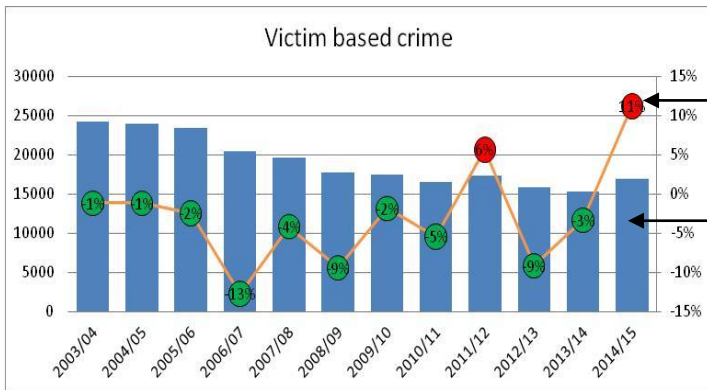
Line chart shows the percentage change compared to the previous financial year

Bar chart shows the number of offences recorded by financial year

Orange line indicates how Haringey ranks against our MSG in London. Rank of 1 is best performance

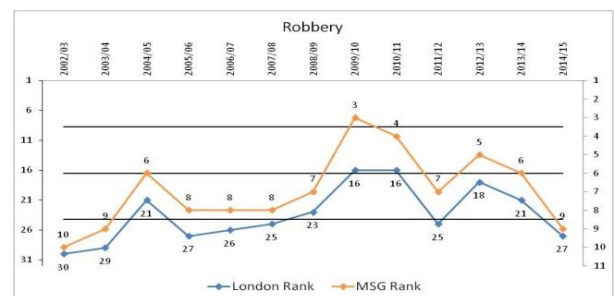Blue line indicates how Haringey ranks against London.
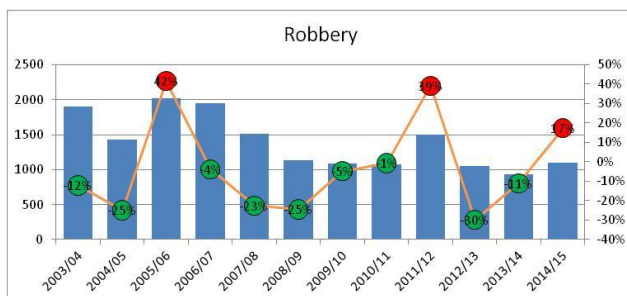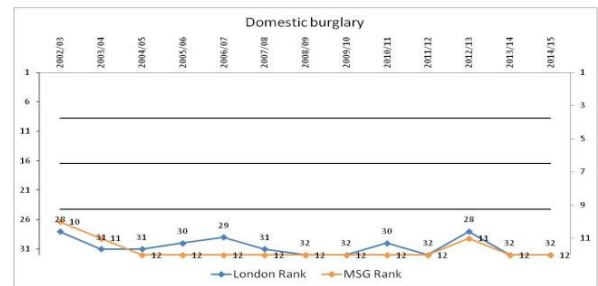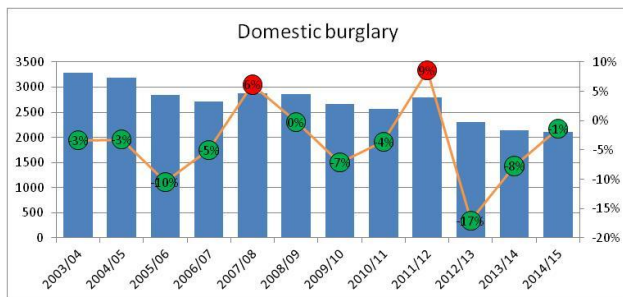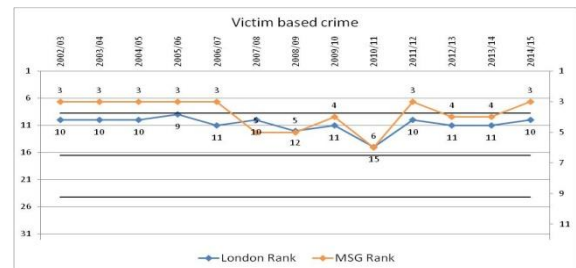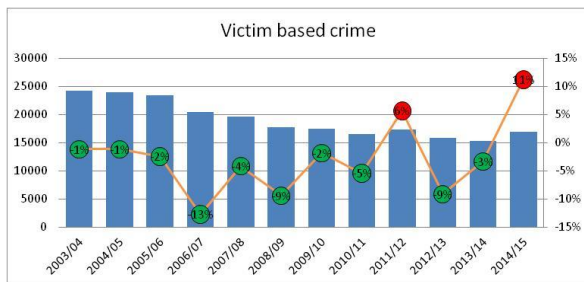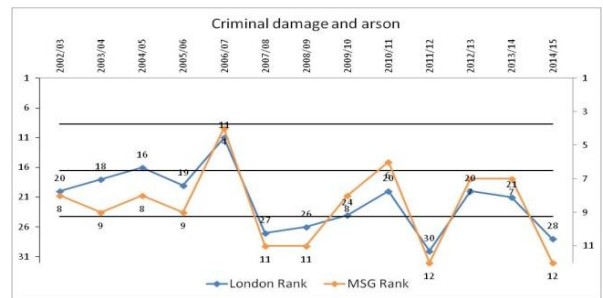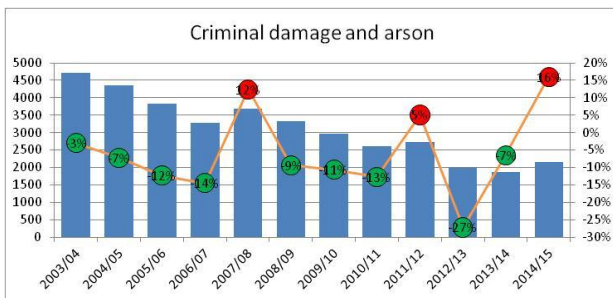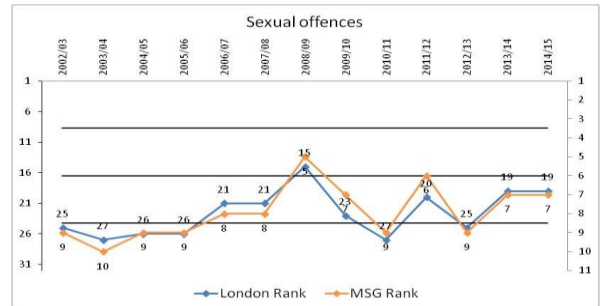
Rank of 1 is best performance
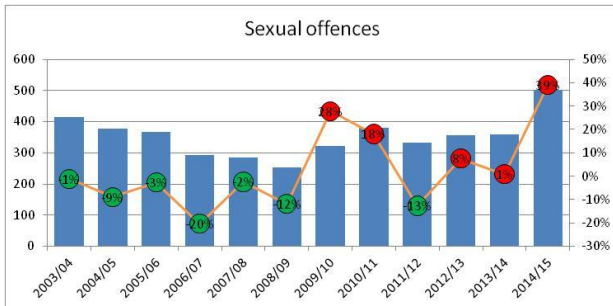
Thick horizontal chart line indicates quartiles

Long term *(Recorded crime figures from 2003/04 – 2014/15)*

- Significant fall of 35% in total notifiable offences (all crime) in Haringey since 2005/06

- Consecutive annual reductions in all crime with the exception of 2011/12 (5%) – the first increase in 8 years - and 2014/15 (8%)

- Residential burglary robbery has seen an overall falling trends since 2003/04 although it recorded increases in 2011/12

- Theft from person offences have increased between 2010/11 and 20113/14 following 5 years of consecutive reductions to 2008/09

- Violence with injury has seen a downward trend since its peak in 2005/06 although there was an increase in 2013/14and 2014/15

- Following a downward trend in sexual offences between 2003/04 2008/09 recorded offences rose steeply especially between 2001/12 and 2014/15; this increase is related in part to the rise in reporting of historical offences following start of 'Operation Yewtree' in 2012

- Despite an increase in 2014/15 criminal damage has shown a falling trend since 2003/04

- The 2001/12 increase in victim based offences was the first in 8 years, after this offences continued to fall until the 11% increase in 2014/15

Victim based crime

Victim based crime

Domestic burglary

Domestic burglary

Robbery

Robbery

Theft from the person

Theft from the person

Violence with injury

Violence with injury

Sexual offences

Sexual offences

Criminal damage and arson

Criminal damage and arson
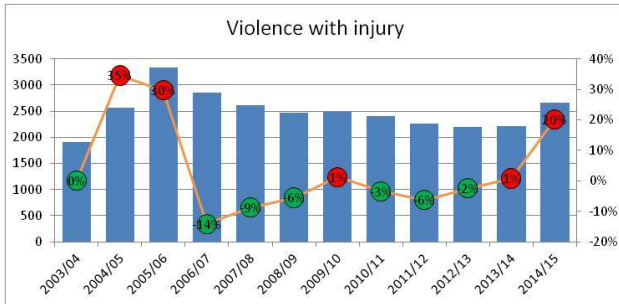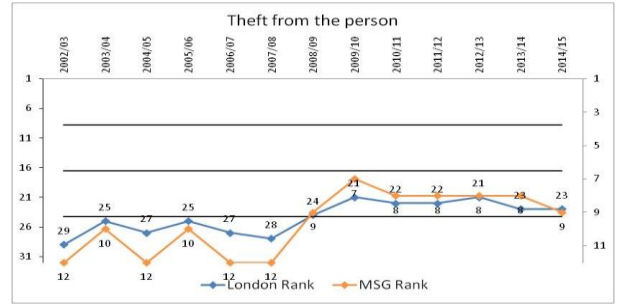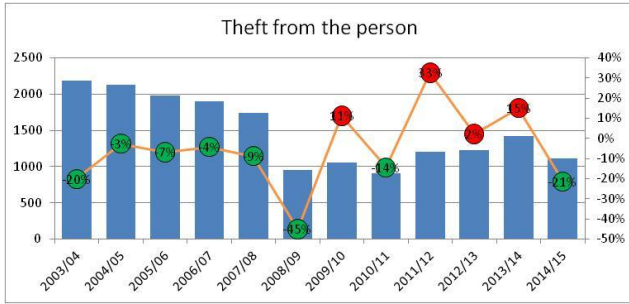
Short term (Recorded crime figures for the year ending October 2015)

Haringey's TNO rate of 93.32 per thousand populations is the 10th highest in London and the 5th highest in its most similar group (MSG).   This equates to a 7% increase for the year ending October 2015 just above the 5% increase in both London and our MSG for the same period.

Similar to both London and our MSG, the recent trend is upwards showing a 6.2% increase in the 3 months to Oct15 compared to 2014. London and our MSG both also recorded increases during these times but to a lesser extend showing 3.9% and 4.3% respectively.

Total Notifiable Offences by month: Rate(000) pop. Nov14 - Oct 15

Total Notifiable Offences by MSG: Rate (000) pop. Nov 14 - Oct 15
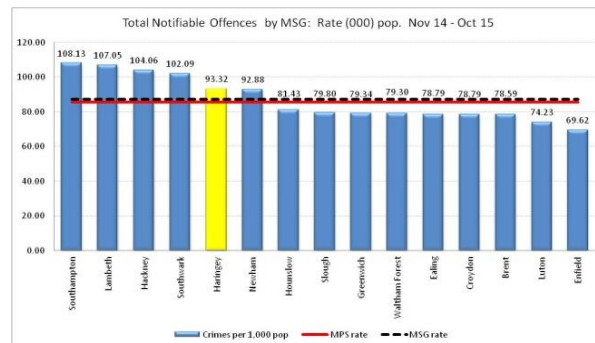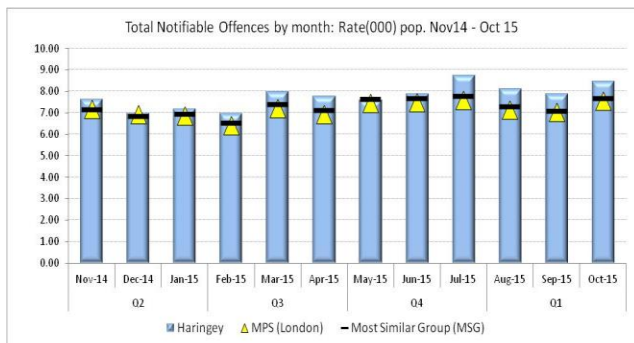
- Haringey has a residential burglary rate of 9.6 per thousand populations, the 2nd highest rate in London. This equates to a 15% drop compared to last year, attributable in part to the introduction of operation Omega, a Partnership approach targeting offenders causing harm around the MOPAC7 offences. The MetTrace project providing traceable liquid marking kits last year has also had a considerable effect in target areas

- Haringey's personal robbery rate of 4.3 per thousand populations is the second highest in London representing a 21% increase compared to last year, the 4th highest in London.

- There were 1,285 theft from shop offences in the year ending October 2015, over a quarter (27%, n=275) more than last year and the 3rd highest increase in London

- Recorded rape increased by 11% (n=20) and Haringey's rate of recorded rape of 0.8 per thousand population is the 9th highest in London. This increase is replicated across London and our MSG. Recorded rape offences also increased nationally by 39% in the year ending September 2015. This increase is linked to increased confidence in reporting due to high profile cases and improved recording practices by the police

- Domestic offences in Haringey increased by 18.5% (n=397) from 2148 to 2545, the 7th highest volume increase in London and greater than the 14.6% London increase. Domestic incidents have also risen but by a smaller rate of 4.9 %(n=258) in Haringey just above London's 2.1% increase. Domestic abuse (VWI) remained largely unchanged (nominal 1.4% increase, n=12) compared to a 4.8% rise in London

- Violence with injury increased by 3.8% from 2,635 to 2,735 in the year ending October 2015. This is less than the 10% and 11%increases in London and our MSG respectively for the same period and highlights VWIs reducing rate of increase compared to the year ending October 2014 when Haringey saw a 33.4% increase. This is the 5th lowest increase in London and equates to the 10th highest rate in London. This falling trend is due in part to the success of Operation Equinox; launched in October 2014 to reduce VWI (non DA), specifically in Noel Park, Northumberland Park and Tottenham Green wards.

- The number of victims of serious youth violence (SYV) victims in Haringey saw the highest increase in London, up 80 (32.9%) from 243 to 323 in the year ending October 2015. This equates to a rate of 1.21 offences per thousand population, the highest rate in London

- Hate crime increased modestly by 5% however its rate of 1.9 per thousand population is with the upper quartile for London (11th highest). Haringey's racially/religiously aggravated offence rate (1.3) is also within London's upper quartile (15th highest)

- Gang flagged offences and knife crime injuries in Haringey increased by 135% (from 69 to 162) and 50% (54 to 81) respectively and both crime types are within London's top quartile for both percentage increase and offence rate in the year ending October 2015. The MPS PAS shows a corresponding increase in the perception of gang and gun crime as a problem in Haringey

- The rate of victim based crime in Haringey is below average for London however the 10.4% increase in the year ending October 2015 is within London's top quartile (4th highest increase)

**Performance summary: November – October 2014/15**

Crime Type	Actuals 2013/14	Actuals 2014/15	Actual Change	Percentage Change	(%) Change London Rank	Rate	Rate London Rank
Burglary	**2,993**	**2,581**	**-412**	**-14%**	**26**	**9.6**	**7**
Burglary In A Dwelling	2,246	1,899	-347	-15%	22	7.1	2
Burglary In Other Buildings	747	682	-65	-9%	17	2.5	19
Criminal Damage	**2,138**	**2,128**	**-10**	**0%**	**31**	**8.0**	**15**
Criminal Damage To Dwelling	568	532	-36	-6%	26	2.0	7
Criminal Damage To Motor Vehicle	756	769	13	2%	21	2.9	20
Criminal Damage To Other Building	248	238	-10	-4%	23	0.9	9
Other Criminal Damage	566	589	23	4%	28	2.2	11
Drugs	**1,205**	**1,258**	**53**	**4%**	**4**	**4.7**	**17**
Drug Trafficking	136	162	26	19%	4	0.6	3
Other Drugs	4	4	0	0%	10	0.0	24
Possession Of Drugs	1,065	1,092	27	3%	8	4.1	17
Fraud & Forgery	**33**	**33**	**0**	**0%**	**14**	**0.1**	**9**
Other Fraud & Forgery	33	33	0	0%	14	0.1	9
Other Notifiable Offences	**365**	**455**	**90**	**25%**	**6**	**1.7**	**12**
Going Equipped	19	27	8	42%	5	0.1	4
Other Notifiable	346	428	82	24%	6	1.6	13
Robbery	**1,016**	**1,236**	**220**	**22%**	**3**	**4.6**	**2**
Business Property	60	77	17	28%	10	0.3	7
Personal Property	956	1,159	203	21%	4	4.3	2
Sexual Offences	**466**	**564**	**98**	**21%**	**7**	**2.1**	**9**
Other Sexual	284	362	78	27%	6	1.4	8
Rape	182	202	20	11%	14	0.8	9
Theft & Handling	**9,163**	**9,226**	**63**	**1%**	**12**	**34.5**	**12**
Handling Stolen Goods	50	43	-7	-14%	12	0.2	14
Motor Vehicle Interference & Tampering	272	278	6	2%	30	1.0	18
Other Theft	3,234	3,355	121	4%	9	12.5	12
Other Theft Person	1,153	1,202	49	4%	13	4.5	11
Theft From Motor Vehicle	2,268	1,792	-476	-21%	30	6.7	7
Theft From Shops	1,010	1,285	275	27%	3	4.8	14
Theft/Taking Of Motor Vehicle	756	768	12	2%	18	2.9	11
Theft/Taking Of Pedal Cycle	420	503	83	20%	5	1.9	13
Violence Against The Person	**6,063**	**7,323**	**1,260**	**21%**	**15**	**27.4**	**15**
Assault With Injury	1,741	1,781	40	2%	28	6.7	6
Common Assault	1,464	1,953	489	33%	6	7.3	18
Harassment	1,547	2,189	642	41%	8	8.2	16
Murder	4	5	1	25%	8	0.0	10
Offensive Weapon	122	151	29	24%	7	0.6	11
Other Violence	308	339	31	10%	26	1.3	7
Wounding/GBH	877	905	28	3%	26	3.4	10
MOPAC 7	**12,942**	**12,393**	**-549**	**-4%**	**23**	**46.3**	**8**
Serious Youth Violence	**243**	**323**	**80**	**33%**	**5**	**1.2**	**1**
Gun Discharges	**15**	**10**	**-5**	**-33%**	**25**	**0.0**	**14**
Knife Crime Injury	**54**	**81**	**27**	**50%**	**7**	**0.3**	**5**
Gang Flagged Offences	**69**	**162**	**93**	**135%**	**8**	**0.6**	**4**
Domestic Offences RY	**2,148**	**2,545**	**397**	**18%**	**12**	**9.5**	**10**
Hate Crime	**478**	**500**	**22**	**5%**	**30**	**1.9**	**11**
Racially / religiously agg. offences	**361**	**357**	**-4**	**-1%**	**29**	**1.3**	**15**
Victim Based Crime	**15,749**	**17,380**	**1,631**	**10%**	**4**	**65.0**	**22**
Total Notifiable Offences	**23,442**	**24,804**	**1,362**	**6%**	**12**	**92.7**	**11**

Crime proportions (Year ending October 2015)

Other Theft was the largest crime category in terms of the percentage of the total crime it represented. At 13.5%, this is practically unchanged from last year (13.8%), and comparable to the 14.9% for London.

Of the different violent crime types, harassment, and common assault offences had the two largest volumes ranking 2nd and 3rd with 8.8% and 7.9% respectively in Haringey.

Burglary in a dwelling is the 4th largest offences type and experienced a considerable reduction this year which is reflected in its crime proportion which fell by 1.9% compared to last year. Despite this it still represents a larger proportion in Haringey than London as a whole.
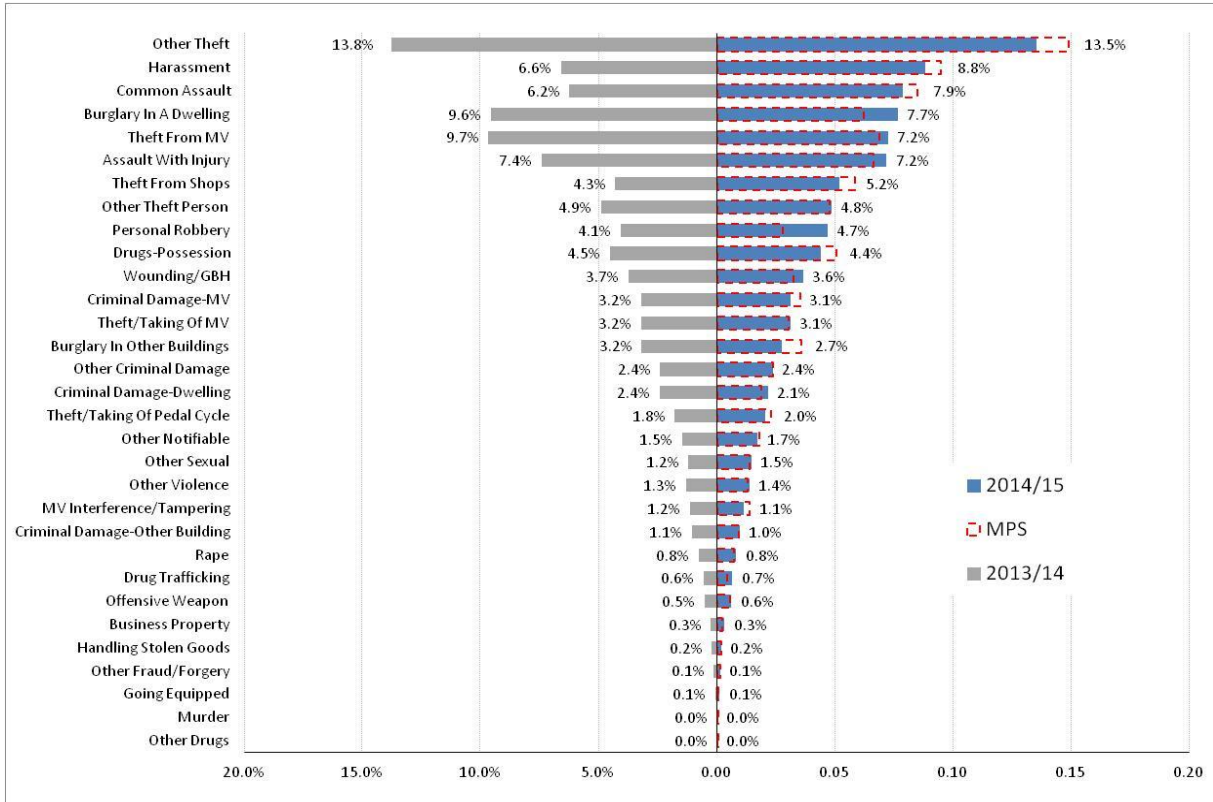
## MOPAC 7

Chart 1. MOPAC7 : Rolling 12 months to 9 November 2015

Description	Baseline	Outturn	Quarter 1 - Rolling 12 month to Jun-15			Quarter 2 - Rolling 12 month to Sep-15			Quarter 3 - Rolling 12 month to 9-Nov-15			Quarter 4 - Rolling 12 month to Mar-16			Current performance v Baseline	Comments
	2011/12	2013/14	MOPAC Target	Actual	Change %	MOPAC Target	Actual	Change %	MOPAC Target	Actual	Change %	MOPAC Target	Actual	Change %		
Burglary	3,649	2,908	2,919	2,769	-5.1	2,919	2,650	-9.2	2,919	2,578	-11.7	2,919			-29.4	Exceeding target
Criminal damage	2,748	1,905	2,198	2,057	-6.4	2,198	2,025	-7.9	2,198	2,135	-2.9	2,198			-22.3	Exceeding target
Robbery	1,497	933	1,198	1,116	-6.8	1,198	1,220	1.9	1,198	1,231	2.8	1,198			-17.8	On track
Theft from MV	3,040	2,651	2,432	1,834	-24.6	2,432	1,813	-25.5	2,432	1,816	-25.3	2,432			-40.3	Exceeding target
Theft/Taking of MV	1,284	806	1,027	787	-23.4	1,027	786	-23.5	1,027	759	-26.1	1,027			-40.9	Exceeding target
Theft from person	1,204	1,417	963	1,177	22.2	963	1,181	22.6	963	1,228	27.5	963			2.0	Missing target
Violence with Injury	2,264	2,220	1,811	2,677	47.8	1,811	2,719	50.1	1,811	2,706	49.4	1,811			19.5	Missing target
MOPAC 7 combined	15,686	12,840	12,549	12,417	-1.1	12,549	12,394	-1.2	12,549	12,453	-0.8	12,549			-20.6	Exceeding target

Note: Change shown under the "Quarter" headings compares the current rolling 12 month total to the actual MOPAC target (March 2016) Change shown under the "Current performance v Baseline" heading shows the current 12 month rolling total compared to the 2011/12 benchmark.

Overall MOPAC 7 offences continue to perform well, driven particularly by reductions in Burglary (-29% reduction), Criminal Damage (-23%) and Theft from a MV (-40%), collectively these three offences comprise over half (52%) of all MOPAC7 offences. Theft/Taking of a MV (-40%) is also comfortably exceeding target and Robbery (-18%) is on track to meet its target.

However, Violence with Injury (VWI) is; 20% above its 2011/12 baseline. Similarly, Theft from Person is 2% over its 2011/12 baseline.
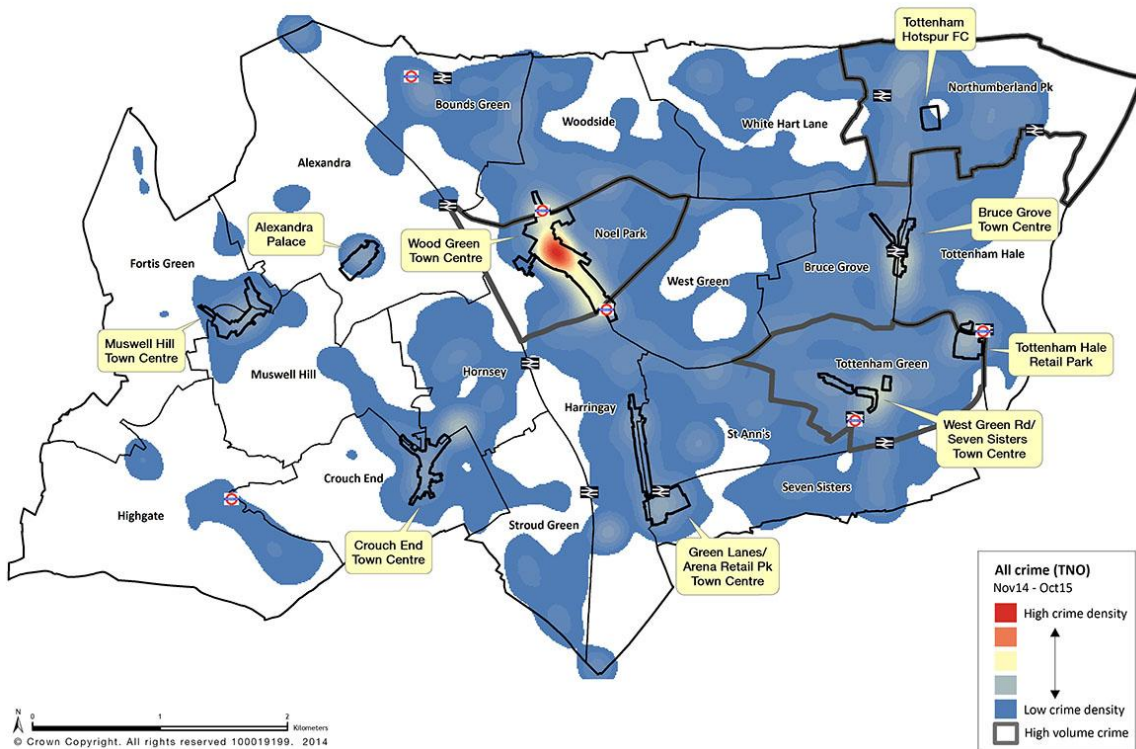
MOPAC 7 Crime Rates: Year ending October 2015
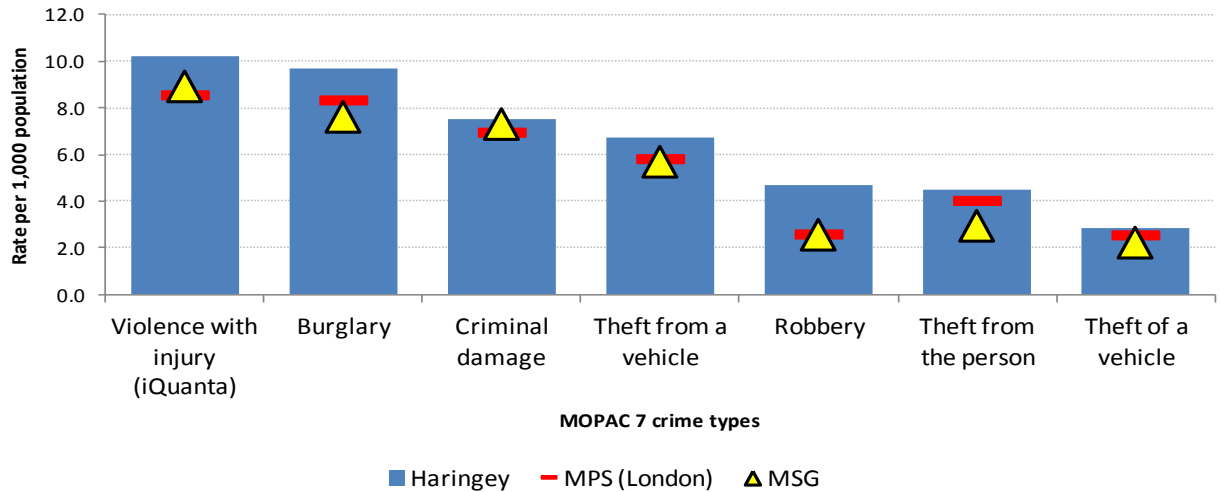
Latest Performance[1] (1st February 2016)

No real change has been made regarding the offence types that are missing their four year targets; theft person and violence with injury indicators continue to show rolling year increases and so remain set to miss their targets while robbery and total MOPAC7 offences remain on-track, no more than 2% of their respective targets.

Wood Green Town Centre


[1] Source is MPS MOPAC7 Dashboard

The map above shows hotspot locations for all crime (TNO) for the year ending October 2015 in Haringey. It highlights how crime is concentrated on town centre locations, primarily in Wood Green and transport hubs.

These town centres act as crime generators; "*... places to which large numbers of people are attracted for reasons unrelated to criminal motivation. Providing large numbers of opportunities for offenders and targets to come together in time and place produces crime or disorder. The large number of crime or disorder events is due principally to the large number of place users and targets.*"

In the year ending October 2015 there were around 2,082 recorded offences in the Wood Green Shopping Centre. The impact of crime committed in the WGSC is not insignificant, theft from shop offences within the WGSC comprise 40% of all shop theft in the borough.

Other notable offences account for 10% or more of their borough total including theft from person (21.3%), other theft (15.6%) and handling stolen goods (14.3%). It's likely that the impact on the borough crime picture due to offences linked to the WGSC is even greater as it is almost impossible to calculate exact numbers


Selected offence types in Wood Green Mall accounting for 10% or more of crime
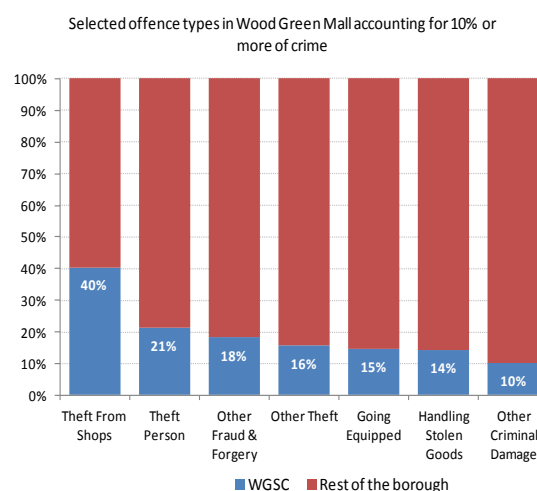
Youth Justice Service data[2]

First Time Entrants (FTE)

Actual numbers have fallen by over half since 2011 - from 255 (Jan11-Dec11) to 108 (Jan14-Dec14). As of June 2015 Haringey's current rate of 490 per 100,000 10-17 year olds is less than the family average of 510 but greater than the London average of 422.

The direction of travel for this indicator is currently up (Red RAG status)
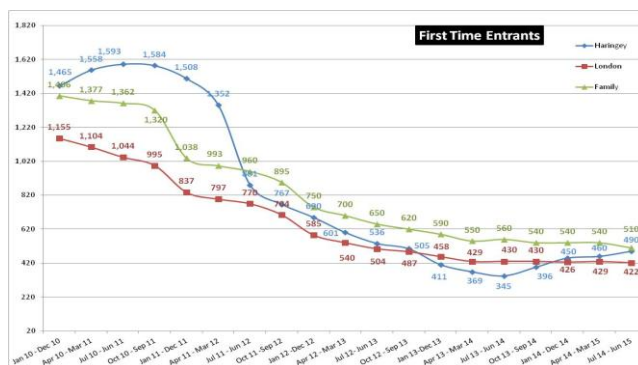
Use of Custody

Numbers of young people in custody have continued to reduce and as of September 2015 is at 21, Haringey's lowest ever number of recorded custodies. This corresponds with the number of serious offences committed by Haringey youths which is also reducing.

The current rate of 0.87 per 100,000 10-17 year olds is above both the family and London averages of 0.79 and 0.67 respectively. The direction of travel for this indicator is currently down (Green RAG status)
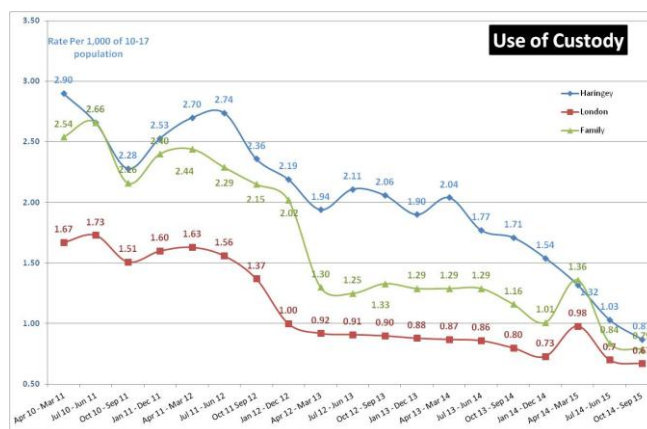
Reoffending

Haringey's re-offending rate has risen notably from the last quarter (Sep-13) when only 38.5% of the cohort was reoffending; lower than both the family (41.9%) and London (42.2%) averages and was more than 10% below its peak in September 2011 (49.5%).

The current performance of 45% for December 2013 has raised Haringey in line with the family and London averages of 42.9% and 43.4% respectively. The direction of travel for this indicator is currently up (Red RAG status)
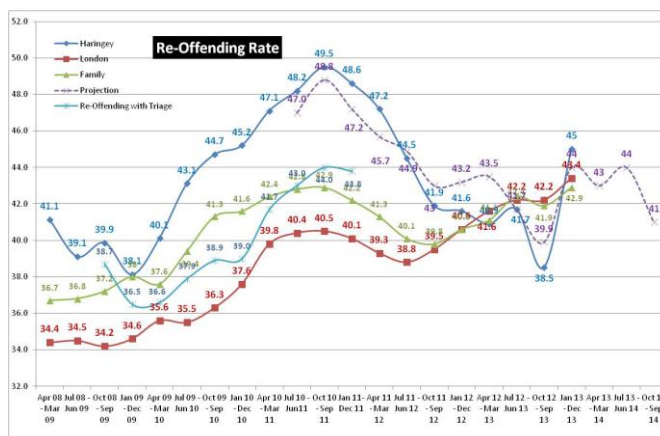
Victims (police victim crime records)

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[2] Data is taken from the latest Youth Justice Team Quarterly Return September 2015 report. This date reflects the submission or published date only. The dates used in the commentary for each of the three indicators covers the period that each indicator was actually measured, the latest data available is as follows; First time entrants is Jul1y 2014 – June 2015, Use of Custody is October 2014 – September 2015 and Reoffending is January 2013 – December 2013

Victim data for covering all crime types has not yet been received from the police. To date we are still waiting on a decision whether this data will be shared with the Haringey. In its absence victim data from the last 2014 Strategic Assessment is shown here.

- A third of all victims of recorded crime in Haringey are under 30
- Over half of recorded robbery victims are under 30 and 20% of robbery victims are teenagers
- Serious wounding is notably tilted to those aged 15-34 (55%)
- Young males aged 15-17 and 18-24 are over-represented as victims of gang crime
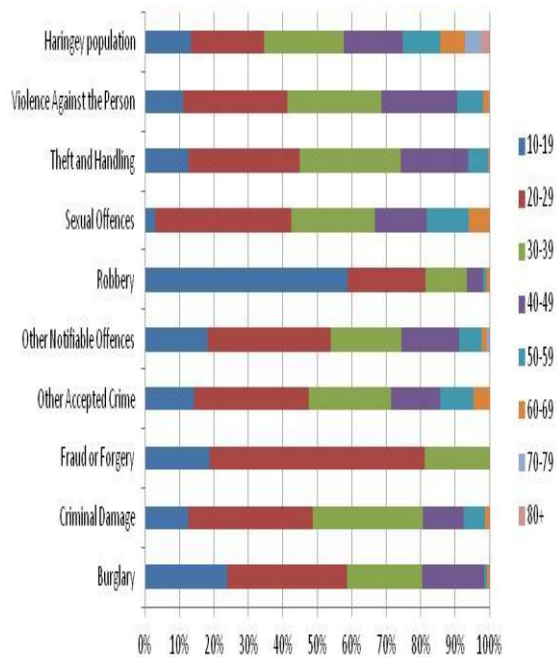- People from EU accession countries are disproportionately victimised in Haringey
- African-Caribbean's are the most victimised group making-up a quarter of the victim population

Chart categories (top to bottom): Haringey population, Violence Against the Person, Theft and Handling, Sexual Offences, Robbery, Other Notifiable Offences, Other Accepted Crime, Fraud or Forgery, Criminal Damage, Burglary. Legend: 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, 80+. Axis: 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
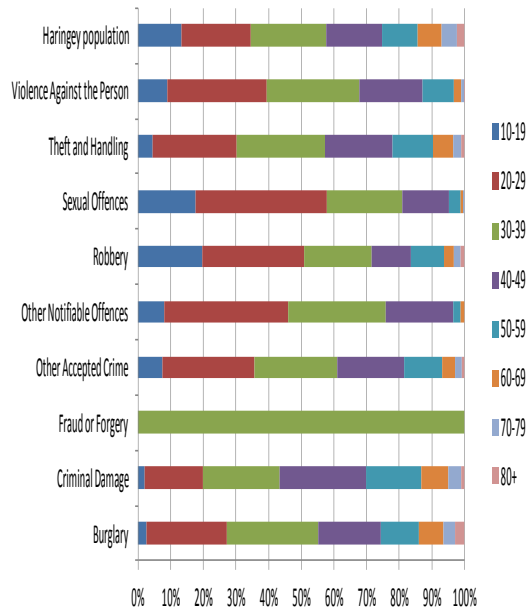
Offenders (police accused crime records)

- Thirty two percent of all accused are in their 20s
- Thirty per cent of those accused of violence in Haringey are in their 20s heavily over-represented
- Fifty nine percent of those accused of personal robbery are under 20
- Eight out of ten accused are male
- African Caribbean accused are over-represented (38%)
- Polish and Romanian nationals are over-represented as accused of non domestic abuse violence
- Young male aged 18-24 are significantly prominent as gang crime accused
- Eighty seven percent of Haringey gang nominal's are African Caribbean

Chart categories (top to bottom): Haringey population, Violence Against the Person, Theft and Handling, Sexual Offences, Robbery, Other Notifiable Offences, Other Accepted Crime, Fraud or Forgery, Criminal Damage, Burglary. Legend: 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, 80+. Axis: 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

**Probation data** (London Probation Area Assessments: Oct14 – Sep15)

This data is taken from record of Risk Assessments of Current Probation Clients. eOASys is a national risk assessment system used by Probation and Prisons offender managers. It measures the Risk of Harm that the offender poses, and also identifies the criminogenic needs of the offender.

As at the 24th September 2015, there were 344 individuals on the probation caseload. A breakdown by age shows that the 25-34 and the 35-49 age groups accounted for 35% and 34%of the probation caseload respectively. These are broadly similar to the London profile

The 18-24, and the 21-25 younger age groups collectively accounted for just 21% of the population

Looking specifically at the offence category of the individual, the largest category is for violence against the person. With 122 individuals having VAP as their offence category, this accounted for 35% of the total.

Probation records the factors linked to the individuals offending. The largest category was 'Thinking and behaviour' with over 91% of the caseload linking this factors to their offending, similar to the London profile. Nearly three quarters of the Haringey caseload identified 'Attitudes' as a causal link for offending, greater than the London proportion of 64%
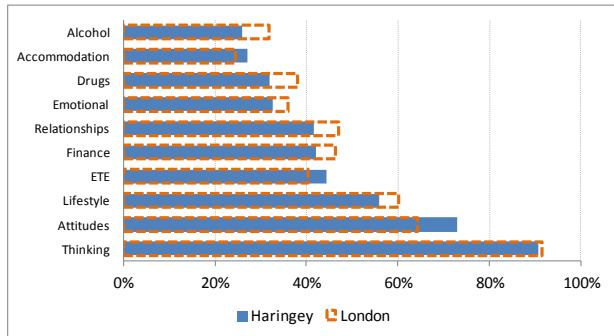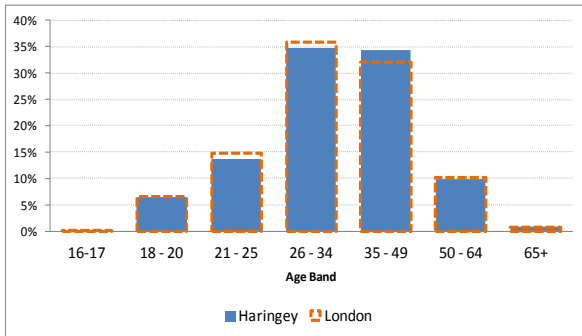

Strategic Priorities

Personal robbery (Data for year ending November 2015)
Key points

- Highest offence rate in MSG (000 pop.) and the 2nd highest rate in London
- 22% increase (+212), compared to a 6% and 7% decrease in London and MSG respectively.
- Sharp rising trend since Apr-14 contrary to the flat trend in London and MSG.
- In the 3 months to Oct-15 Haringey increased year-on-year considerably by 25% whereas London and MSG both decreased by 1% respectively.
- Personal robbery hotspots are focused in and around the boroughs six town centre/retail parks, major transport hubs and 'crime attractor' locations such has Alexandra Palace and Finsbury Park where major public events take place.
- Two Tottenham wards - Tottenham Green (147) & Northumberland Park (92) are ranked 1st and joint 3rd for volume of offences. Harringay is ranked 2nd with 97 offences.


Haringey MSG: Personal robbery (000) pop. Nov14 - Oct15
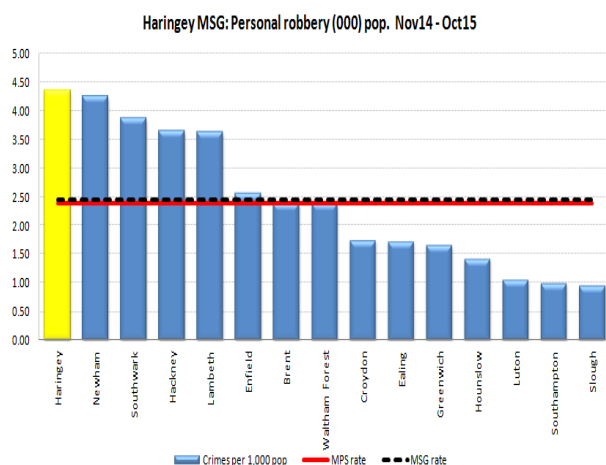
Personal robbery	Nov - Oct		Change		Rank	
Ward	2014/15	2013/14	+/-	+/- (%)	Vol	+/-
Alexandra	28	21	7	33.3	16	9
Bounds Green	25	26	-1	-3.8	17	16
Bruce Grove	77	61	16	26.2	6	12
Crouch End	32	19	13	68.4	14	3
Fortis Green	31	14	17	121.4	15	2
Harringay	97	64	33	51.6	2	4
Highgate	18	12	6	50.0	19	5
Hornsey	24	18	6	33.3	18	9
Muswell Hill	38	26	12	46.2	13	6
Noel Park	87	103	-16	-15.5	4	18
Northumberland Park	92	73	19	26.0	3	13
Seven Sisters	66	60	6	10.0	8	15
St Ann's	58	48	10	20.8	10	14
Stroud Green	49	11	38	345.5	11	1
Tottenham Green	147	115	32	27.8	1	11
Tottenham Hale	80	91	-11	-12.1	5	17
West Green	69	51	18	35.3	7	8
White Hart Lane	49	67	-18	-26.9	11	19
Woodside	62	43	19	44.2	9	7
Tottenham wards	638	566	72	12.7		
Haringey	1,164	957	207	21.6		
MPS (London)	20,148	21,697	-1,549	-7.1		

Theft from the person (Data for year ending November 2015)
Key points

- 11th highest offence rate in London and 5th highest in our MSG
- 4% increase (+51) compared to a 7% increase in London and a 1% reduction in our MSG
- The trend shows seasonal spikes often during the summer months due to major music festivals in Finsbury Park or at other times for concerts /events at Alexandra Palace.
- In the 3 months to Oct15 Haringey decreased annually by 8% compared to 9% and 6% increases in London and MSG for the same period.
- Tottenham Green (120) is ranked 3rd highest for number of offences. Noel Park (255) and Harringay (121) are ranked 1st and 2nd highest. Noel Park has more than twice as many offences as Tottenham Green, the 2nd ranked ward.

Haringey MSG: Theft from person (000) pop. Nov14 - Oct15
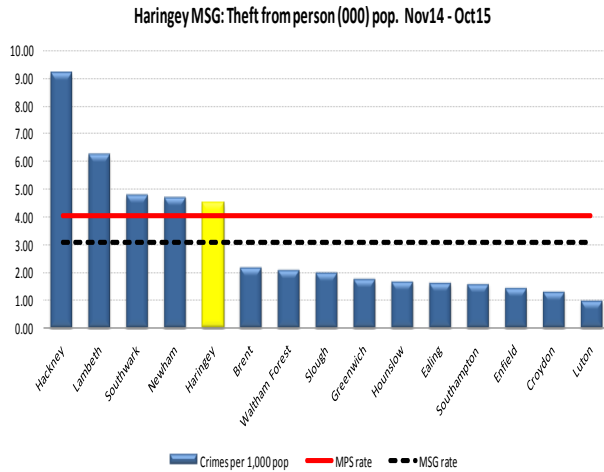
Theft from person	Nov - Oct		Change		Rank	
Ward	2014/15	2013/14	+/-	+/- (%)	Vol	+/-
Alexandra	52	83	-31	-37.3	7	19
Bounds Green	34	21	13	61.9	14	3
Bruce Grove	*33*	*41*	-8	-19.5	15	16
Crouch End	49	52	-3	-5.8	8	13
Fortis Green	27	15	12	80.0	16	2
Harringay	121	116	5	4.3	2	11
Highgate	36	27	9	33.3	12	5
Hornsey	21	18	3	16.7	19	8
Muswell Hill	67	34	33	97.1	6	1
Noel Park	255	277	-22	-7.9	1	14
Northumberland Park	*36*	*48*	-12	-25.0	12	17
Seven Sisters	70	49	21	42.9	5	4
St Ann's	*45*	*43*	2	4.7	9	10
Stroud Green	24	27	-3	-11.1	17	15
Tottenham Green	*120*	*98*	22	22.4	3	7
Tottenham Hale	*73*	*58*	15	25.9	4	6
West Green	*40*	*36*	4	11.1	11	9
White Hart Lane	*22*	*34*	-12	-35.3	18	18
Woodside	42	44	-2	-4.5	10	12
Tottenham wards	**439**	**407**	**32**	**7.9**		
Haringey	**1,204**	**1,154**	**50**	**4.3**		
MPS (London)	**34,546**	**32,129**	**2,417**	**7.5**		

Residential burglary (Data for year ending November 2015)
Key points

- Highest offence rate in MSG (000 pop.) and the 3rd highest rate in London
- 15% reduction (-343), similar to the 11% and 13% drops in London and MSG.
- Overall falling trend since peak in Jan14. Recent trend shows year-on-year reductions for the last two quarters.
- In the 3 months to Oct15 Haringey fell by a quarter (25%) compared to the same period last year whereas London and MSG fell by 10% and 13% respectively. Haringey has also seen reductions in the last six months compared to the previous six month period.
- Three Tottenham wards - Tottenham Green (151), Northumberland Pk (140) & White Hart Lane (127) are the three highest ranked wards for number of offences.

Haringey MSG: Residential burglary (000) HHs: Nov14 - Oct15
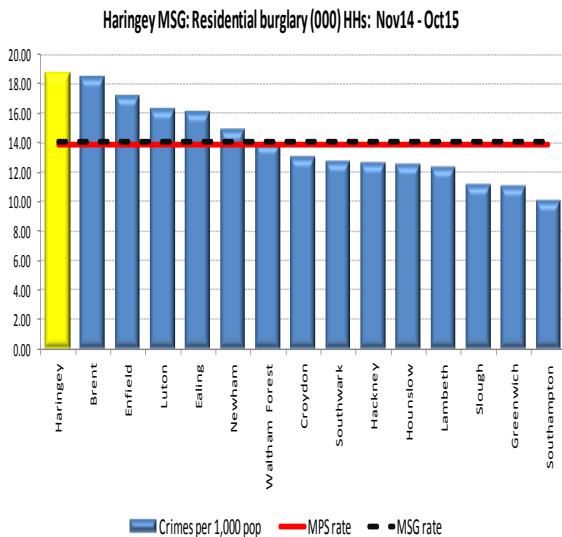
Residential burglary	Nov - Oct		Change		Rank	
Ward	2014/15	2013/14	+/-	+/- (%)	Vol	+/-
Alexandra	81	80	1	1.3	13	6
Bounds Green	74	108	-34	-31.5	14	15
Bruce Grove	*101*	*125*	-24	-19.2	10	12
Crouch End	101	70	31	44.3	10	1
Fortis Green	119	112	7	6.3	6	5
Harringay	120	196	-76	-38.8	4	17
Highgate	96	77	19	24.7	12	2
Hornsey	68	70	-2	-2.9	17	8
Muswell Hill	74	87	-13	-14.9	14	10
Noel Park	64	87	-23	-26.4	19	14
Northumberland Park	*140*	*209*	-69	-33.0	2	16
Seven Sisters	65	132	-67	-50.8	18	19
St Ann's	*120*	*150*	-30	-20.0	4	13
Stroud Green	106	107	-1	-0.9	9	7
Tottenham Green	*151*	*171*	-20	-11.7	1	9
Tottenham Hale	*112*	*134*	-22	-16.4	8	11
West Green	*114*	*100*	14	14.0	7	4
White Hart Lane	*127*	*105*	22	21.0	3	3
Woodside	70	123	-53	-43.1	16	18
Tottenham wards	**930**	**1,126**	**-196**	**-17.4**		
Haringey	**1,899**	**2,244**	**-345**	**-15.4**		
MPS (London)	**45,067**	**50,390**	**-5,323**	**-10.6**		

Violence with injury (VWI), Gang crime and serious youth violence (SYV)

Key points

**VWI** (Data for year ending November 2015)

- 5th highest offence rate in MSG (000 pop.) and the 8th highest rate in London
- 4% increase (+100) compared to a 10% and 11% increase in London and our MSG.
- VWI in Haringey has been rising consistently over the last three years; this trend has been followed by both London and our MSG. VWI in Haringey, London and MSG has seen year-on-year increases over the last two quarters: Haringey has also seen two consecutive quarter-on-quarter increases.
- In the 3 months to Oct15, Haringey and London increased by 5%and MSG increased nominally by 1% compared to the same period last year.
- Two Tottenham wards - Tottenham Green (289) and Northumberland Pk (286) are ranked 1st and joint 2nd for number of offences. Noel Park is ranked joint 2nd with 286 offences

Haringey MSG: Violence with injury (000) pop. Nov14 - Oct15
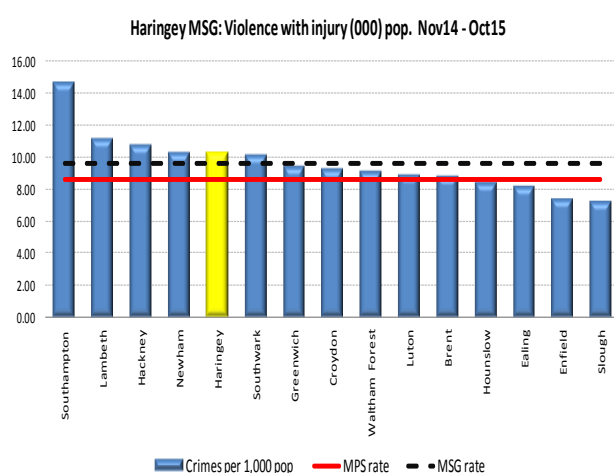
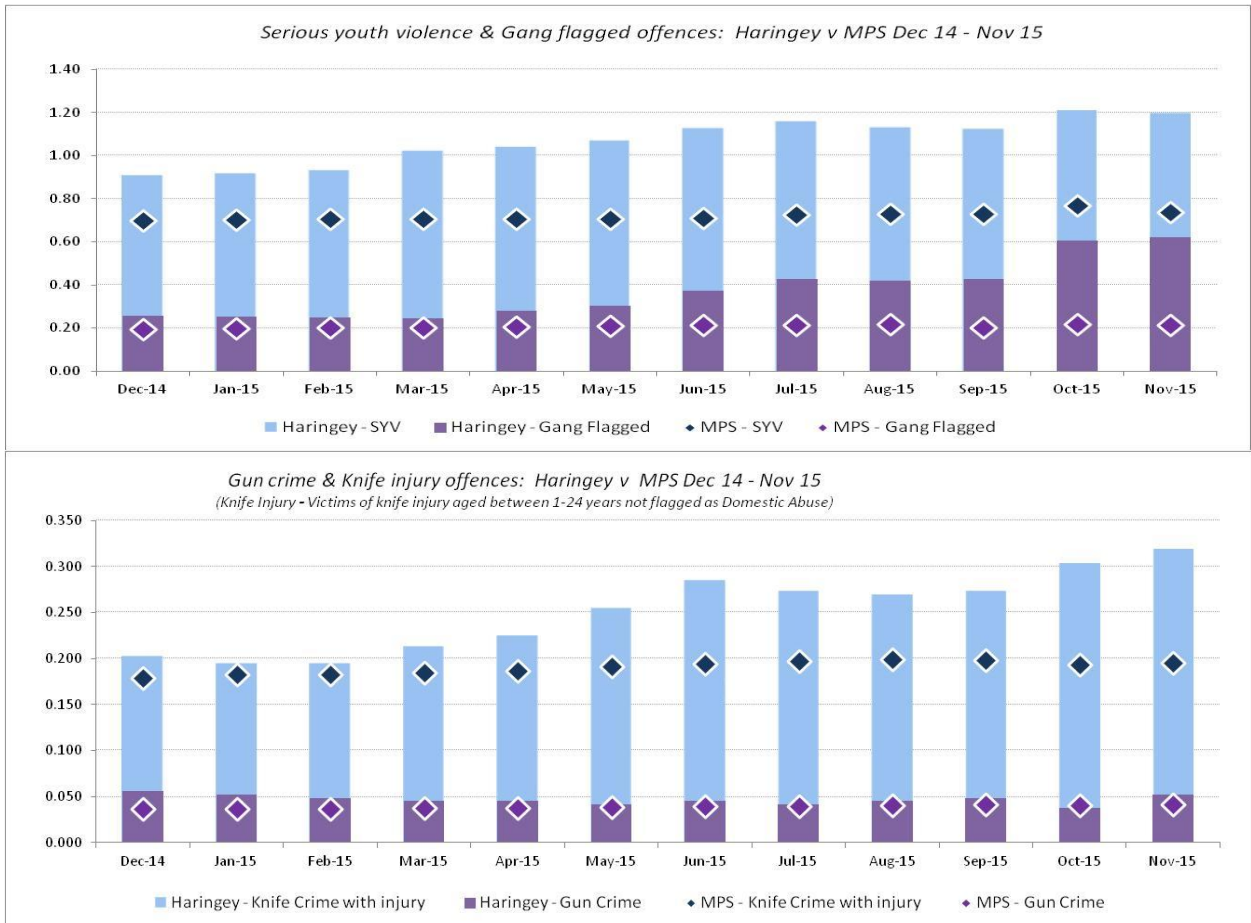| VWI Ward	Nov - Oct 2014/15	Nov - Oct 2013/14	Change +/-	Change +/- (%)	Rank Vol	Rank +/-
Alexandra	39	42	-3	-7.1	17	15
Bounds Green	124	127	-3	-2.4	11	12
Bruce Grove	178	210	-32	-15.2	6	17
Crouch End	49	47	2	4.3	15	10
Fortis Green	44	59	-15	-25.4	16	18
Harringay	143	125	18	14.4	8	4
Highgate	39	39	0	0.0	17	11
Hornsey	91	85	6	7.1	13	6
Muswell Hill	33	45	-12	-26.7	19	19
Noel Park	286	272	14	5.1	2	7
Northumberland Park	286	273	13	4.8	2	9
Seven Sisters	121	142	-21	-14.8	12	16
St Ann's	137	144	-7	-4.9	9	14
Stroud Green	61	53	8	15.1	14	3
Tottenham Green	289	275	14	5.1	1	8
Tottenham Hale	234	195	39	20.0	4	1
West Green	170	151	19	12.6	7	5
White Hart Lane	125	130	-5	-3.8	10	13
Woodside	202	172	30	17.4	5	2
Tottenham wards	1,540	1,520	20	1.3		
Haringey	2,677	2,620	57	2.2		
MPS (London)	71,564	66,175	5,389	8.1		

Gang crime and Serious Youth Offending

Gangs
- Gang flagged offences and knife crime injuries in Haringey increased by 135% (from 69 to 162) and 50% (54 to 81) respectively and both crime types are within London's top quartile for both percentage increase and offence rate in the year ending October 2015.
- The Metropolitan police service (MPS) Public Attitude Survey (PAS) shows a corresponding increase in the perception of gang and gun crime as a problem in Haringey (Q3 Report Dec 2015/16)

Serious Youth Violence
- The number of victims of serious youth violence (SYV) in Haringey saw the highest increase in London, up 80 (32.9%) from 243 to 323 in the year ending October 2015.
- This equates to a rate of 1.21 offences per thousand population, the highest rate in London

Serious youth violence & Gang flagged offences: Haringey v MPS Dec 14 - Nov 15

Gun crime & Knife injury offences: Haringey v MPS Dec 14 - Nov 15
(Knife Injury - Victims of knife injury aged between 1-24 years not flagged as Domestic Abuse)

Domestic abuse and sexual offences (Data for year ending December 2015)
Domestic abuse
Performance
- In the year ending December 2015 there were 2,631 offences, 404 additional offences compared to the previous year which equates to an 18.1% increase. This trend was replicated in London but to a lesser extent by 12.3%.
- The increase in domestic abuse involving violence with injury (VWI) was more in line with London, increasing nominal by 2.6% from 878 last year to 901;
- Domestic abuse (VWI) accounts for over a third (34.2%) of all notifiable domestic abuse offences in Haringey; this is only slightly above the London profile of 32.2%
- In the year ending December 2015, Haringey's domestic abuse incident rate of 21 per thousand populations is inside London's top quartile, ranked 6th highest.

Victims
- Across London in the year ending December 2015, just over three out of four (76%) victims of domestic abuse and violence were female.
- On average, in Haringey 21.3% of victims of domestic abuse in any given month are repeat victims of this type of abuse. This is equivalent to the London figure of 22%,
- In November there were 135 victims in Haringey who experienced domestic abuse in the preceding twelve months with each repeat victim averaging 2.8 incidents in the previous 12 months. This is equivalent to the London average

Latest research
New research[3] uncovers upward trend in violence against women coinciding with austerity-led cuts to domestic violence services. The analysis shows women are bearing the brunt of an invisible rise in violent crime showing domestic violence and violence against women have increased since 2009, pushing up overall levels of violent crime.

Sexual offences
Performance
- In the year ending December 2015 there were 580 recorded offences, an increase of almost a quarter (24.4%) compared to last year (106 additional offences).   This is significantly greater than the 14% increase in London for the same period.
- Haringey has also seen a 10.5% increase in recorded rape offences from 181 to 200, just above than the London increase of 8.8%. Recorded rape makes up over a third (34.5%) of all sexual offences in Haringey which is equivalent to the London profile.
- Haringey's rate of 0.75 is the 10th highest in London and 7th highest in our MSG.

Victims
- In the year ending December 2015, almost nine in ten (87%) victims of sexual offences across London were female
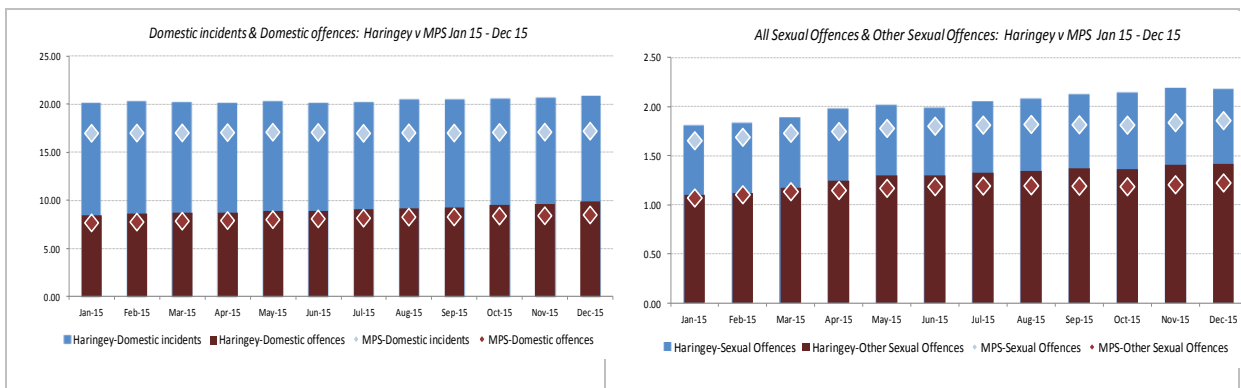
Bringing perpetrators to justice in Haringey[4]
Domestic abuse outcomes
- In the year to December 2015, 757 people were proceeded against by police for domestic abuse offending
- Just over half (59%) of offenders proceeded against were charged (449), just below the London performance of 62% for the same period

Sexual offence outcomes
- In the year to December 2015, 83 people were proceeded against by police for sexual violence offending
- Over 9 out of ten (94%) of offenders proceeded against were charged (78), greater than the London performance figure of 86% charged
-

Domestic incidents & Domestic offences: Haringey v MPS Jan 15 - Dec 15

All Sexual Offences & Other Sexual Offences: Haringey v MPS Jan 15 - Dec 15

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[3] A team led by Sylvia Walby, Unesco chair in gender research and a professor of sociology at Lancaster University, discovered the rise in violent crime after looking again at data collected by the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) between 1994 and 2014.

[4] These statistics do not show the same individuals tracked through the entire journey from offence to sanction. They are intended to show the volume at each stage rather than an offender chronological journey. Charges, Cautions and Other Sanctions are subsets of the Total people proceeded against. It is not possible to directly compare the number of offences vs. the number of individuals proceeded against

Domestic abuse (VWI) Haringey v MPS Jan 15 - Dec 15

Reported Rape Haringey v MPS Jan 15 - Dec 15
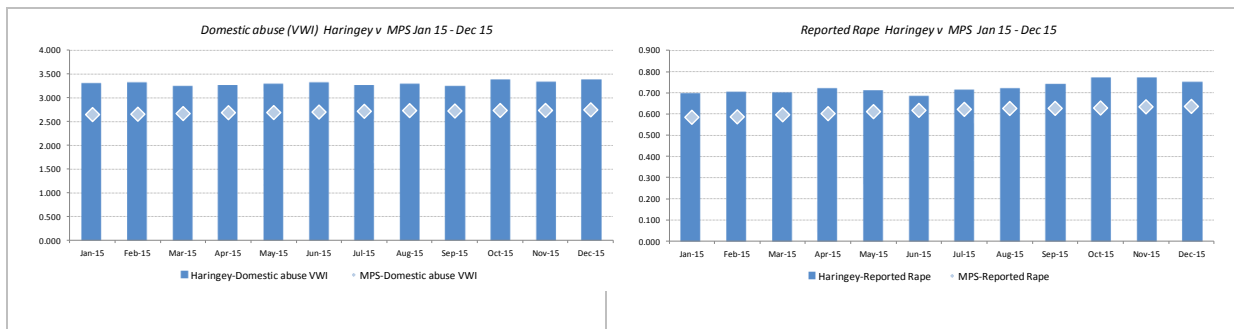
Business Crime[5] (Data for year ending June 2015)

- Business crime accounts for 16% of all crime (TNO) in Haringey, equivalent to the London proportion (15%)
- Haringey is in London's top quartile for offences per 1,000 business premises (389.8), ranked 7th highest, considerably above the London rate of 271
- In the year ending June 2015, Haringey had a higher crime rate than London for each of the six crime types that comprise business crime (theft from shops, all other theft, criminal damage, making off without payment, burglary and robbery)
- Haringey also has the lowest sanction detection rate for business crime types (18.9%) in London

Hate crime (Police flagged hate crime offences year ending November 2015)

There were 445 recorded hate crime offences in the year ending November 2015 a 9% increase (n=36) on the previous year. Violence against the person were the dominant offence type (410 offences) accounting for 92% of offences and up 8% (n=31) from last year.

Racial incidents comprise the majority of offences (78%). Homophobic offences make up the second largest proportion (10%) and have doubled in number from 22 to 44, the highest increase of any hate crime strand.
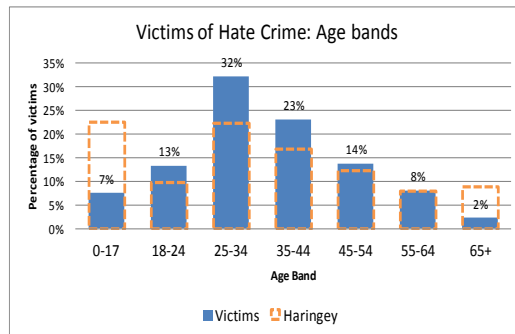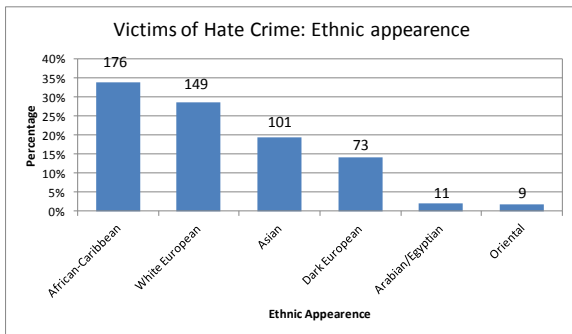

Hate Crime offences: Crime type
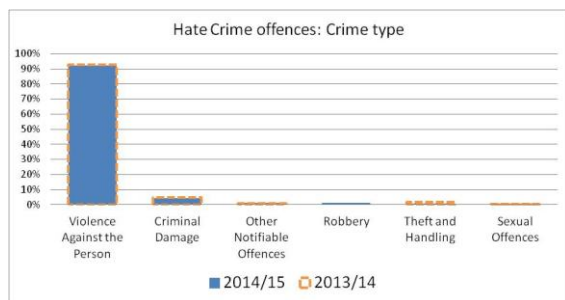
Flagged description	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	Change
Racial Incident	346	345	85%	78%	0%
Homophobic Incidents	22	44	5%	10%	100%
Anti-Semitic Racial Incident	19	21	5%	5%	11%
Disability related hate crime	2	10	0%	2%	400%
Islamaphobic Hate Crime	8	9	2%	2%	13%
Transgender Hate Crime	4	6	1%	1%	50%
Faith Hate crime	2	4	0%	1%	100%
Racial Inc.- Resolved	3	4	1%	1%	33%
A/Semitic Racial Inc. Resolve	1	1	0%	0%	0%
Racial incident - withdrawn	1	1	0%	0%	0%
Hate crime self reporting	1		0%	0%	-100%
Grand Total	409	445	100%	100%	9%

Victims
- There was a total of 552 victims of hate crime proceeded against for hate crime offences up 6% from last year (33 more victims)
- Two thirds (65%,n=356) of hate crime victims are male
- Those aged 25-34 and 35-44 are the most overrepresented

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[5] All figures shown are for a rolling 12 month period to end of date shown, and do not inclue fraud/online crime
-Rate of offending is calculated as total number of business crimes per 1,000 business premises on the borough
-MPS rate of offending is calculated as total number of business crimes per 1,000 business premises in London
-A sanction detection is where the police have charged, cautioned, reprimanded etc someone for an offence. The sanction detection rate is calculated as number of detections per 100 offences

- Those described as 'African-Caribbean' (police identification code system) are the most victimised (34%) followed by those described as 'White European' (29%)

Offenders

- There was a total of 94 individuals proceeded against for hate crime offences a 37% drop from last year (55 fewer offenders)
- 82% (,n=77) of hate crime offenders are male
- Those aged 25-34 and 45-54 are the most overrepresented
- Those described as 'White European' (police identification code system) are the most common offenders (38%) followed by those described as 'African-Caribbean' (34%).
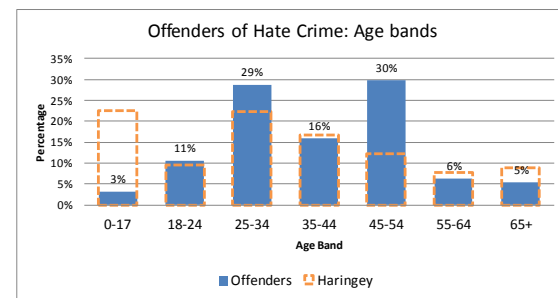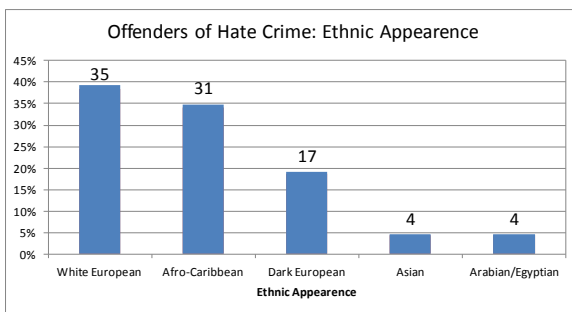
Reoffending Score

The Risk of Re-Offending score is a percentage that records the percentage probability of re-offending. Haringey's median re-offending score of 22 means there is a 22% likelihood of re-offending; this is equivalent to that for London (23%). Haringey's highest score was 28% and the lowest was 3%, again similar to the London profile.

PESTEL analysis

Issues for inclusion in the matrix

- Segregation/Extremism, Parliamentary enquiry into Transgender Equality & Immigration
  - Impacts on hate crime & racist /religiously aggravated offences
- Spotlight on VAWG - Impact on domestic abuse & FGM
- The European (Football) Championships – impact on ASB, street drinking & domestic violence
- Introduction of Night Tube service – Impacts on NTE crime & ASB, especially around busier tube stations (Seven Sisters, Tottenham Hale, Wood Green & Turnpike La)
- West Anglia line upgrade - Impact on crime/ASB in and around Tottenham Hale & Northumberland Park as it passes through these stations

Public consultation (Rolling year to Sep Q2 2015/16)

Confidence in Haringey has risen nominally by 1% in Q2 (Oct14-Sep15) – a similar increase was seen in London - however this follows a significant 9% drop in Haringey for Q1 (Jul14-Jun15) to 56% from 65% in Q4 (Apr14-Mar15). Despite the 1% increase, Haringey is still has the lowest ranked borough in London this quarter. Comparatively, confidence in the MPS fell only slightly by 1% from 67% for the same period.

Overall Confidence in Policing
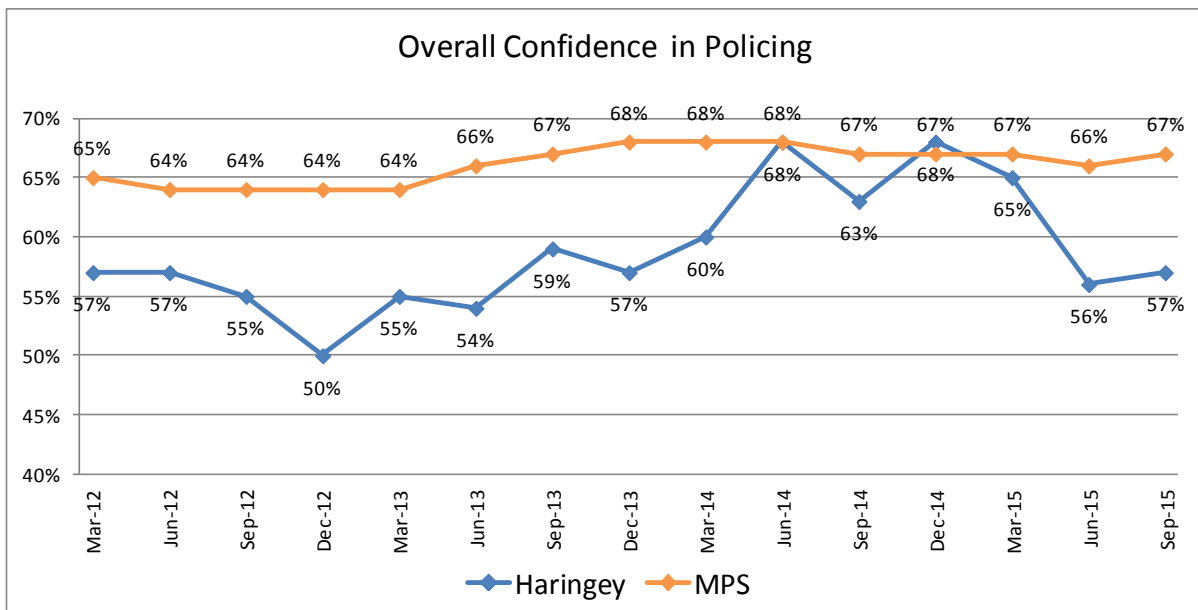
While Haringey-North and Haringey-East neighbourhoods have levels broadly equivalent to the borough for Q4 March 2015 i.e. 65% and 62% respectively; Haringey-West had a comparatively lower level of 59%. This is the lowest ranked score in its most similar group (MSG)[6] of neighbourhoods and ranked[7] 91st out of the 108 neighbourhoods in London (the bottom/worst quartile). This suggests the 9% reduction in confidence in Haringey compared to the previous quarter was driven in-part by Haringey-West neighbourhood.

Drivers of public confidence

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[6] The Greater London Authority (GLA) and Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) have analysed the characteristics of the 108 neighbourhoods and assigned them to most similar groups.
[7] In this report, the position that each neighbourhood occupies across all neighbourhoods is shown in brackets (lower the rank = higher the confidence score)

Comparing Haringey-West with other similar London boroughs as well as across the MPS highlighted below average responses in three areas concerning Fair Treatment, Policing Visibility and Information provided by the police

Latest data (Rolling year to Dec Q3 2015/16)

Haringey's confidence in policing has fallen by 3% to 54% from the previous quarter and remains the Lowest in London, 14% down on Q3 2014/15. Confidence in London remained unchanged at 67%

Resident's perception of gang and gun crime in Haringey has also deteriorated in the last year

Gangs: To what extent do you think that gangs are a problem in the area?

Haringey: 26% positive response, down 1% from the previous quarter (27%) and up 4% from the same quarter last year (22%).

London**:** 17% positive response, down 1% from the previous quarter (18%) and down 4% from the same quarter last year (21%).

Guns: To what extent do you think that gun crime is a problem in the area?

Haringey: 19% positive response, no change from the previous quarter (19%) and up 7% from the same quarter last year (12%).

London**:** 9% positive response, no change from the previous quarter (9%) and down 3% from the same quarter last year (12%).

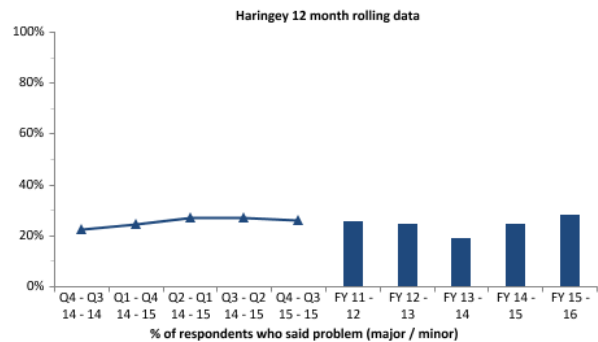**To what extent do you think that gun crime is a problem in the area?**

Base: All respondents, excludes don't know

To what extent do you think that gangs are a problem in the area?
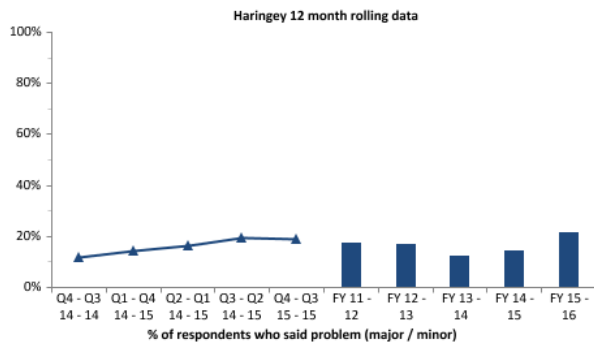
Base: All respondents, excludes don't know

Anti-Social Behaviour

Police - ASB related emergency calls[8]

The police record ASB incidents in accordance with the National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR). A review by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) in 2012 found significant variation in the recording of ASB incidents across police forces

Furthermore, data on ASB incidents before and after the year ending March 2012 are not directly comparable, owing to a change in the classification used for ASB incidents. From April 2012, ASB incidents also include data from the British Transport Police, so direct comparisons can only be made from year ending March 2013 onwards

Fig #: Volume ASB calls by financial year
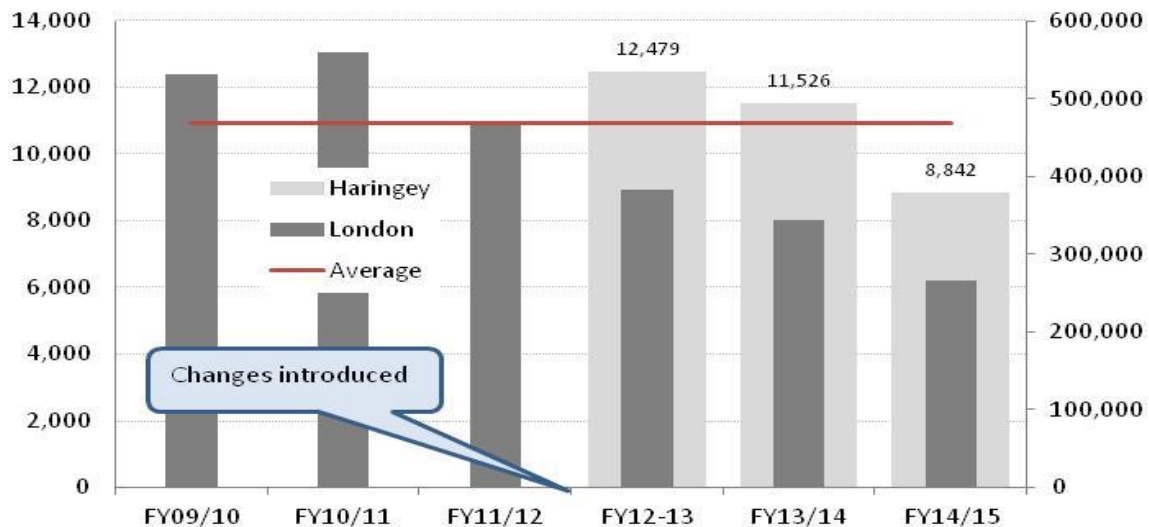
Performance

The number of ASB incidents recorded by the police nationally in the year ending September 2015 decreased by 9% compared with the previous year, continuing a downward trend. Since, the changes there have been a significant drop in all calls received centrally across London and in the year ending September 2014 all London boroughs recorded reductions.

There were 7,862 ASB related emergency calls to the police in the year ending September 2015 representing a 23% annual reduction compared to a 16% fall in London. Haringey's ranking of 12th highest incident rate has improved three places from 9th highest in September 2014.

The number of incidents has fallen consistently quarter-on-quarter since March 2014 (11,526); this has been reflected across London with all boroughs continuing to record reductions during this period. The MPS is currently looking into o this performance and so the trend shown below may not reflect the true trend

ASB Action Team (ASBAT)

The volume of calls to the ASBAT has fluctuated at around 1,000 per year for the last six years. Incidents fell for two years consecutively to a six year low in 2012/13 (804) however

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[8] The police record ASB incidents in accordance with the National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR). A review by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) in 2012 found significant variation in the recording of ASB incidents across police forces. Furthermore, data on ASB incidents before and after the year ending March 2012 are not directly comparable, owing to a change in the classification used for ASB incidents. From April 2012, ASB incidents also include data from the British Transport Police, so direct comparisons can only be made from year ending March 2013 onwards

since then incidents have risen back to above average levels in 2014/15 (1,065). Overall incidents have increased by 17.5% from 906 in since 2009/10 to 1,065 in 2014/15.
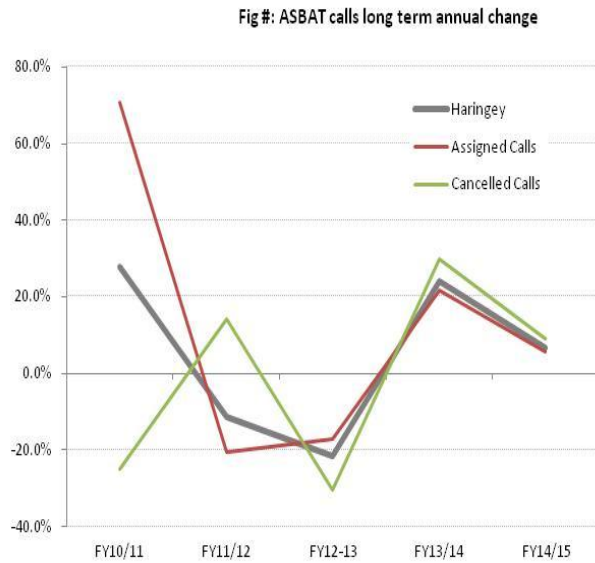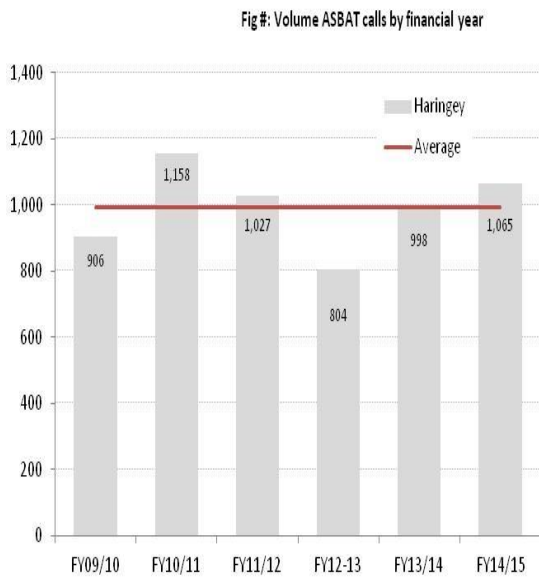
In the year ending October 2015 calls have remained largely unchanged recording 16 additional incidents, up nominally from 1054 incidents last year (1.5% increase). Following the 17% increase last year, ASB incidents reported to ASBAT appear to have reached a plateau.

Most incidents reported to ASBAT saw reductions this year. With the exception of noise, significant percentage reductions were linked to changes from a low base:

- Litter/rubbish/fly-tipping, the fourth most commonly reported incident, increased by half (50%) from 30 to 45

- The second most commonly reported incident type, misuse of public space and loitering increased by a third, an additional 49 incidents from 151 to 200.

Both of these incident types also increased last year by 21% and 28% respectively

Provisional data sources for the Strategic Assessment 2015

Data set	Data	Data source
Police recorded crime data	MOPAC plus Sexual offences, Shop theft, Fraud/Forgery & All crime (TNO) Public Attitude Survey (PAS)	MPS Data tables http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm & GLA MOPAC dashboard
Flagged offences & additional police data	Domestic abuse (DA), Hate crime, Gang/Gun/Knife crime, and Serious Youth Violence (SYV)	GLA DA, Gang/Gun/Knife, SYV and Neighbourhood Confidence dashboards
Youth offending data	First time entrants to YJS (FTE), Use of custody and Reoffending	Youth Justic Board YOS data & Steve Milne - YOS Data Analyst (LBH)
Anti-Social Behaviour Team (ASBAT) data (Council)	Serious ASB reported to the council	Alison Pibworth - ASB Team Leader (LBH)
National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR) - ASB data (Police)	ASB related emergency calls (999) to the police	Chris Weston-Moore - Neighbourhood Policing Support & ASB (MPS)
Transport for London (TfL), British Transport Police (BTP), London Fire Brigade (LFB) & London ambulance service (LAS)	Offences (BTP), Bus driver incidents (TfL), Deliberate fires (LFB) & Violent assaults(LAS)	SafeStats for London https://lass.london.gov.uk/InformationExchange/IES_Live_20121024SS/Home-Partnership.aspx
Environmental data from Neighbourhood Action Teams (NAT) & Veolia (Council)	Complaints/noise (NAT), Litter & Graffiti (Veolia)	Chantel Tate-Manning - M3 System Administrator, Environmental Services & Veolia
Probation data	Risk Assessments of Probation Clients including criminogenic needs	SafeStats for London https://lass.london.gov.uk/InformationExchange/IES_Live_20121024SS/Home-Partnership.aspx
Drug & Alcohol misuse data	Alcohol related calls (LAS), Drug Test (Police) & Problematic Drug Users (PDU) data (Glasgow estimates) & Drug offences (Police)	Public Health & LAS, MPS Data tables http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm
Hospitals Admissions data		Public Health

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DRAFT Community Safety Delivery Plan 2016/17 – Outcome One

Area of delivery	Actions and outcome	Due date	Lead	Principal Strategic Links	Comments RAG status
1. Improve public confidence in policing and community safety **(links to the four drivers of confidence: Fair treatment, Effectiveness, Engagement and Perceptions of Anti-social Behaviour)**	*Key targets:* ▪ Increase in community confidence in policing to 65% (= 10% of a 55% baseline) ▪ Increase in percentage believing that public services are improving safety (baseline is 65% source: Veolia survey; target TBA) ▪ Increase in percentage feeling safe at night in the 7 priority wards (baseline TBA source: Veolia Survey) N.B. Noel Park is the longest standing high crime area				
1.1 Improve the coverage of positive community safety messages and outcomes	1.1.1 Quarterly successes and crime prevention messages to be visible in areas of high footfall (e.g. Wood Green High Road)	Quarterly	Community Safety Team, Haringey with Communication Team	Corporate Plan Priority 3 MPS Confidence Plan	
	1.1.2 Co-ordinate partnership crime prevention and alert messages to local areas via digital communications	Q1 – Q4	Community Safety Team, Superintendent with Head of corporate Communications	Corporate Plan (Prevention and early help; Customer focus)	

Area of delivery	Actions and outcome	Due date	Lead	Principal Strategic Links	Comments RAG status
	1.1.3 Create a new and effective Enforcement Website, reporting outcomes and encouraging feedback ('You Said, We Did' model)	Q1	Head of Community Safety and Reg Services.	Corporate Plan Priority 3 MPS confidence plan	
1.2 Improve engagement and positive involvement in key locations and among specific community groups	1.2.1 Increase reported crime and engagement with police in South Tottenham as a pilot area: - Jewish community focus underway with a review in April 2016 - Polish community focus from the Summer 2016 - - Turkish Community Focus from Summer 2016 (agreed focus from Borough Police)	March 2017	Haringey police in partnership with the council (success to be measured through local feedback and local increases in reported crime and specifically hate crime)	Corporate Plan (Customer focus)	
	1.2.2 With the Council's strategic partner, to map and review current engage-ment activity of the Council and partners to deliver key outcomes and priorities for both communities and partners	TBA	Strategic Lead for Communities, LBH	Corporate Plan Mayoral future strategy Borough Policing Plan MPS Confidence Plan	

Area of delivery	Actions and outcome	Due date	Lead	Principal Strategic Links	Comments RAG status
	1.2.2 Strengthen the partnership presence in areas of low confidence as measured by the Public Attitude Survey using police dedicated ward officers and local authority agencies	Review quarterly	Det Supt Haringey Police + Head of Regulatory Services and Community Safety	MPS confidence plan Corporate Plan (Community engagement; Customer focus)	
	1.2.3 Co-ordinate targeted youth engagement to increase the take up of supported activity through regional partners and establishments 1.2.4 Work with Haringey Community Engagement Team and MOPAC to bring best practice to the borough.	Baselines to be agreed (focus on 10 – 18) Ongoing to March 2017	Service Manager – Youth Lead, CYPS with police and regeneration Community Safety Team, LBH	Youth Strategy MPS Confidence Plan Tottenham Regeneration Corporate plan Future Mayoral Strategy	Broader outlook and input required. Wording to be discussed with police and youth service colleagues
	1.2.5 Fire crews will undertake 1,920 home fire safety visits per year with a min of 80% targeted at priority individuals in the community to include partner referrals, where required	March 2017	London Fire Brigade (LFB)	Borough Fire Commander	

3

Area of delivery	Actions and outcome	Due date	Lead	Principal Strategic Links	Comments RAG status
1.3 Strengthen joint enforcement and joint emergency responses to align across the partnership	1.3.1 Re-shape the council's enforcement and community safety services to strengthen work in the 7 priority wards	November 2016 – March 2017	AD Environmental Services and Community Safety	Corporate Plan MPS Borough Plan	

Green

Amber Green

Current performance just above target trajectory (or by less than 5%) – GREEN/AMBER

Amber RED

Current performance just below trajectory (or by less than 5%) – AMBER/RED

Red

Current performance below trajectory (or by more than or equal to 5%) - RED

Note: This plan is more focused than 2015-16 and aims to improve the key gap around consistent and positive public messages. The work links to the delivery plan for Outcome 5 and ward specific engagement. A focus on youth will need to be implicit across all actions.

Outcome 2: Community Safety Delivery Plan 2016 – 2017 Outcome 2

Actions/Interventions	Milestones	Due date	Lead	Strategic links	Comments RAG status
Outcome 2: Prevent and minimise gang related activity and victimisation	• To reduce re-offending by gang exit cohort by 20% over 4 years • Contribute to the reduction of serious youth violence by 20% over 4 years • Improve engagement in education, employment or work experience by engaging 60% of the gang affected caseload over four years • Increase access to settled accommodation: at least 60% of the gang affected caseload in settled accommodation. • Develop the partnership response to reducing reoffending through an integrated approach				
2.1. Publish a 10 year Gangs Strategy for the borough	Present the draft strategy to the CSP	Q1	IOM Strategic Lead IGU Op's Manager	LCRB Strategic Ambitions	
	Present agreed strategy to Cabinet	Q2	IOM Strategic Lead IGU Op's Manager	MOPAC Offender Management Strategy	
	Publicise the strategy across the partnership	Q2	IOM Strategic Lead IGU Op's Manager		
2.2. Develop the Communities Against Violence Group Violence Intervention model to provide a sustainable programme of intervention.	Continue to work with the existing Community members to develop the Haringey GVI model with a view to providing a sustainable community led model.	Q1-4	Head of Community Safety and Regulatory Services IOM Strategic Lead	Youth Justice Plan MOPAC Policing & Crime Plan	
	Identify Community Leaders / Influencers representative of all of Haringey's Communities with a view to rolling out the process Borough wide.	Q2	Head of Community Safety and Regulatory Services IOM Strategic Lead	Early Help Strategy Housing Strategy	
	Develop the Exit Offer to support the intervention programme including the capacity of community based intervention and mentoring programmes.	Q2	IOM Strategic Lead IGU Op's Manager	Corporate Plan	
2.3. Improve outcomes for vulnerable young people affected by gangs	Maintain a programme of Girls and Gangs Forum meetings on a 3 weekly cycle and expand the membership and strengthen the Strategic links with the MASE, MARAC etc.	Q1-4	IOM Strategic Lead IGU Op's Manager YOS Police DC Gang worker	Mental Health & Wellbeing Framework Regeneration Strategy	
	Develop and ratify the Vulnerable Young Persons Intelligence database mapping connections between young women gang members	Q2	IGU Manager Strategic Lead for VAWG		
	Work with partners in the Department for Work & Pensions and the Voluntary Sector to improve job readiness and access to apprenticeships and work for the IGU cohort	Q1-4	IOM Strategic Lead IGU Operational Manager Gang Workers	Early Help Strategy Policing Plan	
	Increase access to available early intervention and family support programmes for gang involved individuals and strengthen the safeguarding processes.	Q1-4	IOM Strategic Lead IGU Op's Manager Families First	Housing Strategy Crime and Disorder Information Sharing Protocol	
	Investigate the potential to undertake targeted enforcement and intervention work to tackle the exploitation of young people involved in the County Lines and similar activities.	Q2	IOM Strategic Lead Police Gangs DCI Lead IGU Op' Lead		
2.4. Improve data quality and intelligence to enhance knowledge and understanding of the drivers of gang related activity and enable an intelligence led approach to intervention, including CSE and exploitation of young people.	Produce an updated gang problem profile combining Police and partnership data. This will focus on key developments: county lines and exploitation of vulnerable young people / women	Q2	O M Intelligence Analyst IGU Op's Manager MPS Intel Hub	Corporate Plan Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy	
	Undertake a programme of cross border liaison meetings with Enfield to ensure exchange of intelligence and co-ordination of joint activity	Q1-4	Head of Community Safety and Regulatory Services IOM Strategic Lead IGU Op's Manager	VAWG/CSE Strategy CYPS/Early Help Strategy	

1

		Undertake mapping of key risk areas including missing, CSE, LAC and gangs profile including on a cross border basis with Enfield.	Q2	IOM Strategic Lead OM Intelligence Analyst IGU Ops Manager	LCRB Strategic Ambitions	
2.5	Implement victim support programmes to support victims of gang associated violence.	Implement MOPAC Restorative Justice funded Local Independent Victim Support Project targeted at victims of serious youth and gang related violence at North Middlesex Hospital through Oasis Hadley. Look to secure future funding.	Q2	Community Safety Strategic Manager IOM Strategic Lead IOM Strategic Lead Pentonville IOM Offender Manager	MOPAC Offender Management Strategy	
		Implement the MOPAC funded Restorative Justice project to ensure that Post Conviction Restorative Justice is offered to all offenders and victims as standard practice across IOM/Gangs partnership	Q1-4	Victim Support IOM Strategic Lead IGU Op's Manager	Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy CYPS/Early Help Strategy	
		Maintain close liaison with the Victim Support serious youth violence and young persons serious exploitation workers to ensure appropriate referral and intelligence exchange.	Q1-4	Head of Community Safety and Regulatory Services IOM Strategic Lead		
2.5.	Support the delivery of the Integrate Haringey Project in partnership with MAC-UK and Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust	Work with the Integrate Management Steering Group to maintain the Governance and performance management through a programme of Board meetings.	JQ1-4	IOM Strategic Lead IGU Operational Manager	Corporate Plan Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy	
		Work with the Integrate Operational Management Group to identify the target cohort to benefit from the project and development of the operational delivery.	Q1-4	IOM Strategic Lead Integrate Project Lead	LCRB Strategic Ambitions	
		Support the Integrate Haringey team to complete stakeholder mapping and facilitate engagement with key individuals.	Q1-4	IOM Strategic Lead Integrate Project Lead	Regeneration Strategy	
		Develop information sharing protocols to ensure exchange of information with MacUk with regard to individuals attending the venue within the agreed confidentiality agreement.	Q1	IOM Strategic Lead Integrate Project Lead		

Background note

The priorities proposed are informed by the 15/16 Strategic Assessment Highlight Report and emerging national and regional strategic priorities which have provided a significant shift in priorities to broaden the strategic view away from a puree focus on gang and serious youth violence to include exploitation of vulnerable young people and adults including sexual exploitation. This matches the shift in the local strategic view and clearly identified key priorities relating to protecting vulnerable people from harm and child sexual exploitation together with the related safeguarding processes. The key issues concern the impact of gang related offending and offending on key priority crime and specifically violence, serious youth violence and drug supply and a change in focus with regard to gang intervention in terms of intervention and prevention, exploitation including sexual exploitation and the development of targeted intervention to meet the needs of gang related offenders and development of multi agency end to end offender management and intervention.

2

Violence Against Women and Girls 2016-2017 Delivery Plan

The violence against women and girls action plan is structured by 7 key work areas:

1. ***Governance and leadership arrangements for VAWG***
    Strengthen links to safeguarding boards, and Priority Board 3, formalise the Harmful Practices Working Group. Agree annual updates to CSP. Coordinator and strategic lead to be appointed and inducted.

2. ***Domestic Homicide Reviews***
    Ensuring that Domestic Homicide Reviews are robust, expedited and are conducted in accordance with the multi agency statutory revised guidance for the conduct of domestic homicide reviews (2013), and that action plans are completed in a timely fashion. 2 reviews are currently in progress.

3. ***Improve data***
    Develop and implement the violence against women and girls data product and produce a violence against women and girls strategic assessment.

4. ***Commissioning***
    Mobilise the new IDVA and IRIS service. Commission DV perpetrator service. Ensure commissioning arrangements for all services are formalised. Look at commissioning issues for all strands of violence against women and girls.

5. ***Response to men and boys***
    Commission and mobilise the DV perpetrator service. Develop the champions programme. Target men and boys as part of the Solace Women's Aid POW project.

6. ***Develop an integrated response to all forms of Violence Against Women and Girls***
    Produce the violence against women and girls 10 year strategy.

7. ***Publicity and communications***
    Develop a partnership violence against women and girls brand and launch a publicity campaign highlighting the new DV referral care pathway and IDVA service.

    Monitoring progress of the delivery plan
    The delivery plan will be updated every three months. The Violence Against Women and Girls Strategic Group will have oversight of exceptions reporting.

Actions and outcome	Due date	Lead	Strategic Links	Comments RAG status
Key targets: ▪ *IDVA - % of closed cases where there was an increase in the victim's safety level* ▪ *IDVA – % of victim-survivors involved in criminal justice process do not withdraw* ▪ *Increase in referrals to the MARAC to 410 by end March 2017* ▪ *50% uptake of accredited perpetrator programmes* ▪ *Audited MARAC cases (10 cases every 6 months) to meet at least two of agreed outcomes* ▪ *Increase in the MARAC repeat victimisation rate (see separate briefing sheet).*				
1. Develop and produce a 10 year violence against women and girls strategy and action plan	Q4	Strategy Group Strategy working group	CSP LSCB SAB Policy	Structure agreed. Project plan initially drafted, consultation programme timetable now to be agreed
2. Develop an effective mechanism through which the views and experiences of those with lived experiences of violence against women and girls will be incorporated into strategic plans and development of services		Strategic Lead Advisory Group	Outcome 1 (communication and engagement)	To be developed as part of the strategy
3. Develop, secure agreement and implementation of 'minimum standard' for organisational responses to violence against women and girls, (including the NICE public health guideline @Domestic violence and abuse: how services can respond effectively' PH50)		Strategy Group CCG Public Health Advisory Group		Discussion at Strategy Group May 2014; draft to be finalised and consulted on

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Actions and outcome	Due date	Lead	Strategic Links	Comments RAG status
4. Develop a partnership VAWG data set/product – performance monitoring and outcome measures		Strategy Group Advisory Group	Corporate Plan Strategic Needs Assessment	Outline data product discussed Dec 2015
5. Commissioning and resources: ➢ Contracts for commissioned services are in place and up to date ➢ Plan for MOPAC post 2017 funding arrangements in place ➢ Strategic Lead involved in contract monitoring of all VAWG related services ➢ Gaps and opportunities identified, including exploring joint commissioning, pooled budgets, within shared commissioning priorities / outcomes		Strategic Lead Commissioning Group AD Commissioning	Corporate Plan	MARAC coordination procurement completed – awaiting sign off of award report
6. Commission and mobilise the new IDVA/IRIS service	Q1	VAWG Commissioning Group Strategy Lead	CCG Procurement	Extension of contract needed. IDVA procurement in progress – Cabinet March 2016 sign off
7. Complete violence against women and girls needs/strategic assessments – looking at data alongside significant involvement of both specialist providers and relevant communities		Strategy & Advisory Groups Strategic	CSP Public Health (JSNA)	Data product to be confirmed and system in place to gather and analyse data for

Actions and outcome	Due date	Lead	Strategic Links	Comments RAG status
		Assessment Commissioning Group	Business Support	presentation to group and CSP. Once available it will be used to inform the strategic assessment and refresh of the JSNA chapter
8. Secure white ribbon accreditation in 2016	Q3	Strategic Lead Strategic Group Advisory Group	Priority Board 3	Project plan has now been drafted. 7000 white ribbon pins purchased for distribution across 34 sites for 2016. Meeting held with THFC. Discussed with White Ribbon support they can provide. Discussions ongoing
9. Publicity and communications: ➤ Borough partnership VAWG publicity campaign to specifically reference what support is available to male victims ➤ Design, plan and launch a partnership VAWG publicity campaign	Q1	Strategic Group Advisory Group Communications	Communications CSP	Partnership borough VAWG publicity campaign to be agreed Raised with corporate

Actions and outcome	Due date	Lead	Strategic Links	Comments RAG status
➢ Plan a calendar programme of VAWG publicity and communication events with partnership support				communications in Nov 2014, to be progressed in 2015/6 when referral pathway redesigned agreed

Bid to PRG for communications budget. Partnership budget to be discussed |
| 10. Development of an employee violence against women HR staff policy | Q4 | Strategic Lead

LBH HR | DHR | This was a recommendation of the internal review into the death of DM now a DHR. It is likely this will be a recommendation of the DM DHR and also the NT DHR. Work load capacity of the strategic leads this will not be possible to complete by the end of 2015/16 as work has not yet started of this |

Actions and outcome	Due date	Lead	Strategic Links	Comments RAG status
				project
11. Commission and mobilise DV perpetrator service and programme: ➤ Secure funding for additional referral routes from GP, drug/alcohol services and police custody	QI	Commissioning Group DV Perp Prog commissioning working group	Procurement CYPS	Specification, method statements drafted and agreed. Awaiting timetable from procurement for market engagement event
12. Conduct an equalities impact assessment on the Haringey MARAC to develop a plan to address diversity target	Q3	MARAC steering Group	CSP	
13. Recruit, appoint and induct the violence against women and girls coordinator	Q1	Strategic Lead		Job description agreed
14. DVDS arrangements: ➤ Ensure integration and leadership by the police ➤ Public and professionals communications plan ➤ Integration of IOM arrangements	Q2	Police DI CSU with strategic lead	MARAC	
15. Develop 3rd party reporting scheme ask me/champions programme			Commissioning Prevent	

Actions and outcome	Due date	Lead	Strategic Links	Comments RAG status
			Community Safety	
16. Examine governance links with other strategic boards - SAB, LSCB (annual reporting), CSP (quarterly updates) and links to Priority Board 3	Q1	Strategic Group	LSCB SAB CSP Priority Board 3	

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Community Safety 2013-17 Delivery Plan - 2016/17 Outcome 4

Actions/Interventions	Milestones	Due date	Lead	Strategic links	Comments RAG status
Outcome 4: Reduce re-offending through an Integrated Offender Management approach (inc. transitional age group)					
Key Targets: • Increase the number of cases in the IOM cohort from 70 to 310 over four years (by March 2017) • Reduce re-offending rate for the IOM cohort by 40% over four years • Reduce the number of females re- entering custody by 20% over four years • Reduce offending by 41% of DIP Clients in the IOM cohort (based on number of arrests and convictions of those engaging with CJIT after positive drug test)					
4.1 Develop delivery process for the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team to reduce reoffending	Maintain an annual program of Offender Management Board meetings to provide Strategic Governance and enhanced performance monitoring	Q1 – Q4	IOM Strategic Lead IOM Operational Manager	Policing Plan Priorities MOPAC Offender Management Strategy Youth Offending Strategy Adult and Youth Treatment Plans and DAAT Commissioning Community Safety Strategy	
	Maintain an annual program of multi agency IOM Operational Management Meetings to provide Operational Governance and pro-active case management	Q1			
	Develop the Offender Management process to ensure the new Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRC) cohort model is mainstreamed into the IOM delivery process including Penrose provision.	Q3	IOM Strategic Lead IOM Operational Manager		
	Ensure full engagement with the MOPAC funded Gripping the Offender North London Pilot to deliver end to end offender management with a focus on ensuring delivery of the enhanced service to the Women and Young Adult Male priority cohorts.	Q2	IOM Strategic Lead IOM Operational Manager		
	Develop improved evaluation and monitoring for Offender Management Interventions including the use and development of the ID-IOM system.	Q1	IOM Strategic Lead IOM Operational Manager		
	Implement the new Offender Rehabilitation Act requirements for offenders including development of the offender management process and targeted licence conditions.	Q2	IOM Operational Manager		
4.2 Delivery of Core MOPAC Local Crime Reduction Fund Targets	Extend the number of female offenders on the IOM cohort to reduce the number of females re-entering the criminal justice system by 20% by 2017	Q4	IOM Strategic Lead	Policing Plan Priorities Community Safety Strategy	
	Increase number of statutory and non statutory offender cohort to 310 cases by April 2017.	April 16	IOM Operational Manager IOM Police Officer		
4.3 Publish an Offender Management Strategy	Present the draft strategy to the OM Board/CSP	Q3	All Partners	Corporate Plan Community Safety Strategy Policing Plan priorities Youth Offending Strategy	
	Present agreed strategy to Cabinet	Q3	All Partners		
	Publicise the strategy across the partnership	Q4	IOM Strategic Lead IOM Operational Manager		
	Refresh Operating procedures and processes and publish as updateable appendices to the framework	Q2	IOM Strategic Lead IOM Operational Manager		

1

Actions/Interventions	Milestones	Due date	Lead	Strategic links	Comments RAG status
4.4 To embed the Adult and Youth Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services and implement custodial processes to maximise drug treatment and interventions	Develop a co-ordinated front-end of DIP service by ensuring testing on arrest rates are increased and target IOM and GTO Offenders	Q2	Sarah Hart IOM Strategic Lead	Community Safety Strategy Youth offending Strategy Adult and Youth Treatment Plans and DAAT Commissioning Policing Plan priorities	
	Increase the number of DRR orders and successful completions	Q4	IOM Strategic Lead IOM Operational Manager		
	Ensure DIP meets targets for reducing drug related re-offending	Q4	Sarah Hart		
	Embed alcohol treatment provision to ensure greater emphasis on recovery model and early help in particular to increase delivery of alcohol screening in police custody suites	Q4	Sarah Hart		
4.5 Implement a Restorative Justice Provision for IOM and priority Offenders	Develop the process and procedures for full implementation of the Restorative Justice offer in Pentonville Prison.	Q1	IOM Strategic Lead Pentonville Offender Management	Community Safety Strategy	
	RJ offered to all offenders and victims as standard practice across IOM/Gangs partnership. Evaluate and seek continuation funding	Q2 – Q3	IOM Strategic Lead Pentonville Offender Management		
4.6 Implement a Training and Awareness Programme	Deliver a programme of internal inter agency training and awareness for the agencies involved in the Offender Management Programme	Q4	IOM Strategic Lead IOM Operational Manager	Community Safety Strategy	
4.7 Develop a holistic family approach with the OM cohort	Develop links and information sharing with CYPS and Families First to ensure a joint approach to wider family and early intervetion.	Q1 – Q2	IOM Strategic Lead IOM Operational Manager	Links to Corporate Plan Links to Children and Young People Strategy	
4.8 Develop the links with Community Based mental Health Services.	Develop liaison and information sharing protocols with mental health services in the community to ensure appropriate case management of offenders	Sept 14	IOM Strategic Lead BEH Forensic Mental Health Lead	Community Safety Strategy Links to mental health Strategy	
	Develop standardised referral process with community based mental health services	March 15	AD Public Health BEH Lead	Links to Public Health Strategy	

Background note

The priorities proposed are informed by the 15/16 Strategic Assessment Highlight Report and emerging national and regional strategic priorities, changes to the structure function and operational delivery of key partner agencies involved in Offender Management and the work of the IOM forums and operational management groups. The key issues concern the impact of re-offending on priority crime and specifically acquisitive crime, a change in focus with regard to offender management in terms of managing offenders within cohorts with specific needs and vulnerabilities enabling the development of targeted intervention to meet those needs and development of multi agency end to end offender management through Gripping the Offender and similar initiatives.

2

Community Safety Delivery Plan (CSDP) – 2016/2017   Key: Green - complete: Amber – working towards target: Red – missing target

Outcome Specifics	Action	Milestones	Due date	Lead	Strategic links	RAG Status
Outcome 5: Prevent and reduce acquisitive crime and anti-social behaviour (to include residential burglary, personal robbery, vehicle crime and theft)		**Key targets:** - Reduce acquisitive crime by 20% four years - Reduce ASB by 20% over four years (based on reports to police/CAD) - Resolve 60% of vulnerable or repeat cases referred to the ASB Group				
1. Strengthen enforcement through Partnership joint tasking	Mini-review of Partnership Tasking function to ascertain opportunities for further strengthening and improvement Establish a partnership approach to Top 20 premises of concern Develop a strategic approach to tackling area based issues, e.g. open drug markets, which combines enforcement with necessary support services	Measured reductions in crime and ASB in areas where taskings are undertaken	End of Q1 Q2 Q3	Council Council Police	Corporate Plan Priority 3	Area based examples identified
2. Co-ordinate crime prevention & target hardening activity	Establish a 6 Wards partnership engagement plan to address low public confidence; under development based on key identified areas and to be supported by MOPAC grant funding (tbc)	Measurable improved public confidence	Q3	Council	Corporate Plan Priority 3	
	Business Crime: Identify and engage with businesses impacted by crime & disorder issues, both as victims and generators. Focus on the top identified premises (5-10). E.g. offer of relevant training for security staff	Measured reductions in crime and ASB in identified areas, e.g. Wood Green	Q3	Police	Corporate Plan Priority 3	
	Build on established Business Forum – Wood Green – strengthen community safety outcomes and enabling business community. E.g. via increased reporting by businesses to demonstrate confidence that police and partners can resolve issues Combine with residents focused Noel Park Steering Group	Business community enabled/mobilised to have an input into partnership efforts to address community safety concerns	Q4	Council	Corporate Plan Priority 3	

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Outcome Specifics	Action	Milestones	Due date	Lead	Strategic links	RAG Status
	work. 2016/17 to provide reporting baseline					
3. Cross-Borough working	In run up to next London Mayoral Plan/Crime Prevention fund projects, scope opportunities for increased cross-borough working in neighbouring areas re ASB and acquisitive offending (e.g. Hackney, Enfield and Islington)	Measured reductions in crime & ASB	Q2	Council	Corporate Plan Priority 3	

Background note

The priorities proposed are informed by the 2016/17 outcome 5 action plan and a number of sources/strategic documents, e.g. STRATAS 2015, perception survey feedback and work of Partnership Tasking and ASB Action Group forums. The key issues concern violent crime (specifically non-DV & gang related), personal robbery, theft person, burglary and ASB. Whilst long term analysis 'themes' captured within the STRATAS, include drugs & alcohol, town centres, youths and public confidence. Re the latter, despite overall long term reduction in crime in Haringey, work is needed to better understand the 'gaps' between the Partnership performance and residents perceptions.

RAG Key: The plan activities are monitored via RAG ratings, these being:

Green	On track to be delivered on time/ minimal impact – no action
Amber/Green	Slightly off track, moderate impact – need to monitor
Amber/Red	Predicted to be off track, serious impact – intervention needed
Red	Critical impact, urgent intervention required

Agenda Item 11

Report for:	Community Safety Partnership 17th March 2016

Title:	Change in Membership of the Community Safety Partnership

Report Authorised by:	Assistant Director for Commissioning

Lead Officer:	Ayshe Simsek, Principal Committee Co-ordinator

1. Describe the issue under consideration

To appoint the Bridge Renewal Trust and Moracle Foundation to the membership of the Community Safety Partnership as the Council's voluntary sector strategic partner. This follows Cabinet's decision in December 2015 to appoint the Bridge Renewal Trust and Moracle Foundation as the Council's voluntary sector partner.

2. Cabinet Member introduction

2.1   This is not applicable (N/A)

3. Recommendation

3.1   It is recommended that:

a) The Bridge Renewal and Trust Moracle Foundation are appointed to the Community Safety Partnership, to replace HAVCO as the statutory partner for the voluntary sector, with immediate effect. .

4. Alternative options considered

N/A

5. Background information

The CSP is a statutory partnership and is responsible for delivering the outcomes in the Community Safety Strategy 2013 - 2017 that relate to the prevention and reduction of crime, fear of crime, anti-social behaviour, harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse and re-offending. The prevention of violent extremism will became a further statutory duty from

1st July 2015. The CSP has strong links to the work of the Early Help Partnership and the Health & Wellbeing Board especially in respect of mental disorder and violence prevention.

The Partnership works towards its vision by:

- Having strategic oversight of issues relating to all aspects of community safety
- Overseeing production of rolling crime/needs assessments
- Using evidence from crime audits, needs assessment and other data sources to plan value for money services and interventions
- Closely monitoring changes and trends in performance
- Making decisions in an inclusive and transparent way

The membership of the CSP will:
- reflect statutory duties
- be related to the agreed purpose of the partnership
- be responsible for disseminating decisions and actions back to their own organisations and ensuring compliance
- be reviewed annually

Change in Voluntary Sector Partner

Following an open tender process for the award of a contract to be the Council's Strategic Partner for the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS), The Bridge Renewal Trust and Moracle Foundation were the preferred bidder and had demonstrated it had the right values, skills and experience to be the Council's Strategic Partner.

This tender was a reflection both of the Borough's commitment to enabling and working alongside a vibrant, inclusive and self sufficient VCS and of its changing relationship with the sector in Haringey.

It is expected that the VCS will play an even more important role in helping those who live, work and visit Haringey to access the best possible services and support to help them achieve their potential. Developing a role for a Strategic Partner will help ensure we have a strong and prosperous VCS, and a solid relationship between the council and organisations in the community that deliver such important services to our residents.

The Strategic Partner will be supporting established voluntary and community-based organisations already in Haringey, and begin to encourage new and emerging organisations to develop and thrive. This will not only maximise their reach to people in Haringey, but also to increase capacity within the sector to secure external funding and to share good practice.

Given the agreed partnership role of the Bridge Renewal Trust and Moracle Foundation in developing the Voluntary Sector in Haringey and increasing the capacity of the sector, it was appropriate for them to be invited to participate in the Community Safety Partnership as a statutory Partner representative. In tandem, HAVCO will cease to be a member of the CSP.

6. Comments of the Chief Finance Officer and financial implications

N/A

7. Comments of the Assistant Director of Corporate Governance and legal implications

The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is a statutory body established pursuant to sections 5 -7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The CSP fulfils the duty placed on local authorities to address community safety in partnership with the Police and other partners.

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

N/A

9. Head of Procurement Comments

N/A

10. Policy Implication

N/A

11. Reasons for Decision

This is dealt with above.

12. Use of Appendices

Revised Membership of the Partnership - Appendix 1

13. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Cabinet report on the appointment of members to Partnership bodies.

Community Safety Partnership - Membership List 2015/16

	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE
Statutory partners/CSP members	**Cllr Bernice Vanier,** Cabinet Member for Communities (Co-chair) **Dr Victor Olisa,** Borough Commander (Co-chair), Haringey Metropolitan Police **Cllr Martin Newton**, Opposition representative **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 **Craig Carter,** 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 **Geoffrey Ocen, Chief Executive, Bridge Renewal Trust** **Joanne McCartney,** MPA, London Assembly **Stephen McDonnell,** AD Environmental Services and Community Safety **Dr. Jeanelle de Gruchy**, Director Public Health, Haringey Council **Jon Abbey**, Director of Children Services, Haringey Council **Beverley Tarka,** Director Adult & Community Services, Haringey Council **Andrew Billany,** Managing Director, Homes for Haringey **Tony Hartney,** Safer Neighbourhood Board Chair
Supporting advisors	**Amanda Dellar,** Superintendent, Haringey Metropolitan Police **Eubert Malcolm**, Interim Head Community Safety **Claire Kowalska,** Community Safety Strategic Manager (+ Theme Leads) **Caroline Birkett**, Divisional Manager, Victim Support **Sarah Hart,** Commissioning Manager, Public Health **Maria Fletcher** Committee Secretariat