

NOTICE OF MEETING

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

**Wednesday, 25th July, 2018, 2.00 pm - Civic Centre, High Road,
Wood Green, N22 8LE**

Members: see attached list

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

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

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

2. APOLOGIES

To receive any apologies for absence.

3. CSP TERMS OF REFERENCE AND MEMBERSHIP (PAGES 1 - 10)

4. URGENT BUSINESS

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

5. 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.

6. MINUTES (PAGES 11 - 18)

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

7. INTRODUCTION OF NEW CHAIRS AND PRIORITIES

8. BOROUGH PLAN OVERVIEW

9. COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY DEVELOPMENTS (PAGES 19 - 22)

10. SERIOUS YOUTH VIOLENCE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENTS (PAGES 23 - 38)

11. STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT (PAGES 39 - 52)

12. DISCUSSION ON ABOVE

13. INFORMATION SHARING PROTOCOL (PAGES 53 - 92)

14. MOPAC COMMISSIONING

15. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any new items of Urgent Business admitted under Item 2 above.

16. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

To raise any items of AOB.

17. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

To note the dates of future meetings set out below:

19th of September 2pm

Ayshe Simsek
Acting Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager
Tel –0208 489 2929
Fax – 020 8881 5218
Email: ayshe.simsek@haringey.gov.uk

Bernie Ryan
Assistant Director – Corporate Governance and Monitoring Officer
River Park House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, N22 8HQ

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CSP Agenda 25th July 2018 (2 hours)**A. Standing Items (5 mins)**

- Apologies for Absence - Chair
- Notes of previous board - 5 minutes Chair

B. Main Items (1 hour 30 mins)

- Introduction of new Chairs & priorities (10 mins) Chair
- Borough Plan overview (10 mins) Becky /Hugh Smith
- Community Safety Strategy developments (10 mins) Ian Kershaw
- Serious Youth Violence Strategy developments (10 mins) Becky/Hugh
- Strategic Assessment (20 mins) followed by discussion

- Discussion on above (30 mins) Tables facilitated
 - Facts & figures
 - 5 things that resonated
 - Are the outcomes correct?
 - Is the vision correct?

C. Information Items (10 mins)

- Information Sharing protocol (5 mins) Joe B
- MOPAC Co-commissioning (5 mins) Joe B-

D. Any other Business (5 mins)

Chair

- **Forward Plan**

- Youth Independent advisory Group developments
- Knife Crime action plan developments

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Appendix E
Community Safety Partnership - Membership List 2018/19

	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE
Statutory partners/CSP members	<p>Cllr Mark Blake, Cabinet Member for Communities, Safety and Engagement (Co-chair)</p> <p>Helen Millichap, Borough Commander (Co-chair), Haringey Metropolitan Police</p> <p>Cllr Julia Ogiehor</p> <p>Cllr Elin Weston, Cabinet Member for Children Education and Families</p> <p>Zina Etheridge, Chief Executive, Haringey Council</p> <p>Andrew Blight, Assistant Chief Officer, National Probation Service - London for Haringey, Redbridge and Waltham Forest</p> <p>Douglas Charlton Assistant Chief Officer, London Community Rehabilitation Company, Enfield and Haringey</p> <p>Simon Amos, Borough Fire Commander, Haringey Fire Service</p> <p>Jill Shattock, Director of Commissioning, Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group</p> <p>Mark Landy, Community Forensic Services Manager, BEH Mental Health Trust</p> <p>Geoffrey Ocen, Chief Executive, Bridge Renewal Trust</p> <p>Joanne McCartney, MPA, London Assembly</p> <p>Stephen McDonnell, Interim Director for Environment and Neighbourhoods</p> <p>Dr. Jeanelle de Gruchy, Director Public Health, Haringey Council</p> <p>Ann Graham, Director of Children Services, Haringey Council</p> <p>Beverley Tarka, Director Adult & Health , Haringey Council</p> <p>Sean McLaughlin , Managing Director, Homes for Haringey</p> <p>Helen Twigg, Victim Support</p> <p>Tony Hartney, Safer Neighbourhood Board Chair</p>

Supporting advisors	<p>Nigel Brookes, Superintendent, Haringey Metropolitan Police</p> <p>Eubert Malcolm, Head of Community Safety & Regulatory Services</p> <p>Sarah Hart, Commissioning Manager, Public Health Committee Secretariat</p>

The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) – Previously amended Terms of Reference July 2015

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1. Purpose

The CSP is a statutory partnership which 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 become 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 will work 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

2. Principles

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

- Solve problems with long-term positive outcomes
- Balance risk and harm
- Seek long-term solutions to areas of multiple deprivation
- Maximise resources (co-locating, reducing duplication and pooling budgets where possible)
- Share information effectively as a default principle
- Build on proven interventions
- Facilitate effective community input and capacity
- Integrate approaches to enforcement/front-line services
- Monitor robustly, evaluating progress and applying good practice

3. Responsibilities and core business of the CSP

3.1 Strategic planning:

- 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.

- To ensure that the partnership is kept up to date so that it is able to respond effectively to changes in legislation, information and developments in relation to community safety.
- To identify, gain and manage funding as required to implement the Community Safety Strategy
- To review and update relevant information sharing protocols.

3.2 Monitoring outcomes:

- To agree a performance framework with regular monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against agreed milestones and targets.
- To monitor and review key performance indicators.
- To ensure equalities underpins the work of the partnership and all improvements deliver equality of access, outcome, participation and service experience.

3.3 Community engagement:

- To ensure the views of service users and residents are taken into consideration in planning and prioritising objectives.
- To remain flexible in order to respond to and help support individuals and communities that are affected by crime.

4. Priorities and Outcomes

- 4.1 The CSP is currently working on the following strategic outcomes in partnership with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and the Home Office:

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

*This has been renamed from the original 'Domestic and Gender-based violence'

5. Operational protocols

5.1 Membership

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

The list of current members and advisors is attached on page 5

5.2 Chairing arrangements

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

5.3 Deputies and representation

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.

5.4 Co-opting

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

5.5 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.

5.6 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.

5.7 Meetings

- Quarterly meetings will be held
- 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.
- Attendance by non-members is at the invitation of the Chairs.
- 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.

5.8 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.

5.9 Partner action

Representatives will be responsible for ensuring that all key issues are disseminated back to their organisations, ensuring compliance with any actions required and reporting back progress to the CSP.

5.10 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.

5.11 Absence

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.

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD HELD ON MONDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 2018, 2.00pm

Meeting in common with the Community Safety Partnership

PRESENT:

Cllr Claire Kober – Leader of Haringey Council[Chair]
Cllr Eugene Ayisi – Cabinet member for Communities, LB Haringey
Cllr Elin Weston, Cabinet Member for Children and Families, LB Haringey
John Rohan- Deputy Chair CCG
Sharon Grant, Chair, Healthwatch Haringey
Catherine Herman Lay CCG Member.
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
Simon Amos, Borough Fire Commander, Haringey Fire Service
Stephen McDonnell, AD Environmental Services and Community Safety
Eubert Malcolm, Head of Community Safety & Regulatory Services
Rachel Lissauer, Haringey CCG
Tamara Djuretic- Assistant Director for Public Health
Gill Gibson - Assistant Director for Early Help and Prevention
Charlotte Pomery – Assistant Director for Commissioning.
Des Fahy Detective Chief Superintendent attended
Jennifer Sergeant
Tim Miller

12. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Chair referred to the notice, at Item 1, about filming at meetings and attendees noted this information.

13. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

The Chair provided an overall introduction to the meeting, advising that it was the second meeting in common of the Haringey Health and Wellbeing board and Community Safety Partnership and a timely opportunity to continue discussions on the progress of actions to strengthen and co-ordinate local provision aimed at improving the emotional health and wellbeing of young people and their families in Haringey. This was the main agenda item of the meeting.

The meeting would also continue focus on mental health by jointly considering an overview of the mental health and wellbeing framework in which health and wellbeing board members welcomed Community Safety Partnership member's thoughts and comments.

In the final quarter of the meeting, Health and Wellbeing board members would particularly be asked to consider the pharmaceutical needs assessment and note the safeguarding Adults Board Annual report.

14. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from:

- Dr Jeanelle De Gruchy,
- Dr Christian,
- Cllr Arthur,
- Geraldine Gavin,
- Tony Hoolaghan,
- Geoffrey Ocen
- Borough Commander Helen Millichap [Des Fahy Detective Chief Superintendent attended]
- Shelly Shenker.

15. URGENT BUSINESS

There were no items of urgent business.

16. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

17. QUESTIONS, DEPUTATIONS, PETITIONS

There were no questions, deputations or petitions.

18. YOUNG PEOPLE IN HARINGEY - SAFETY, RESILIENCE AND WELLBEING

Before commencing consideration of this agenda item, the Chair reiterated the timely opportunity to continue discussions on the progress of actions to strengthen and co-ordinate local provision aimed at improving the emotional health and wellbeing of young people and their families in Haringey. This meeting provided the opportunity to build a consensus around a single integrated approach that was outcomes focussed multi-agency and shares collective responsibility for integrated decision making to prompt provision of services and avoid statutory intervention whenever possible.

Des Fahy Chief Superintendent expressed that the Community Safety Partnership continues its work on a variety of local plans including early help, stopping violence against women and Girls, youth justice and PREVENT. Work was also underway to co-produce, in London, a Knife crime action Plan and would seek to fill in any gaps in services and the community offer. Partnership working to improve the emotional

health and wellbeing of young people and their families would be critical to ensuring the outcomes of these plans are met.

Jennifer Sergeant provided an update of activities since the previous board meeting, which had focussed on the principles of intervening earlier and partners not duplicating their activities. Yvonne Lawson provided the meeting with an understanding of how the Godwin Lawson Foundation had begun and developed to become an important organisation representing and working in communities to tackle knife crime.

Yvonne Lawson spoke about her own personal devastating experience of knife and how difficult it had been to come to terms with the loss of her son.

Yvonne Lawson spoke about her son and other young people who had talent and ambition who had sadly passed away. These young people had felt that their talent and ambition was not enough and it was important for communities and agencies to help young people to realise their ambitions and provide support in their personal development as young people. The foundation found that there was also a lack of intermediaries to support them in this development.

Yvonne Lawson continued to talk about the important of extracurricular activities helping young people build life skills and deter them from becoming involved in gang activity. This was especially important for young people living in a gang related environment.

Yvonne Lawson was pleased with the focus on emotional development being taken forward by the partners.

She spoke about similar work, the foundation was taking forward, with young girls and helping them with decision making and providing them with the skills to deter involvement with groups affiliated with the gangs.

There was a discussion about the issue of stop and search for under 16s and the consequences for carrying a knife. The importance of safe environment was emphasized and ensuring that there was a safe place for young people to contribute to an action plan associated with tackling knife crime. This was also a very political subject for communities. Although, it was felt that stop and search had a role to play, this was about how it was carried out by Police officers and being particularly sensitive with young people and ensuring this is done in a supportive manner with BAME communities. Yvonne Lawson felt that most young people did not trust the Police and it was about overcoming the negativity of young people towards the Police.

The Head of Community Safety and enforcement presented the MOPAC priorities. It was noted that Robbery and Street Based Violence, (measured as Non Domestic VWI), would be the areas of priority for Haringey. Alongside this, it was also confirmed

that ASB and a list of high harm crimes would also be a priority for all boroughs. There continued to be discussion on meeting the challenges of the MOPAC priorities and it was noted the importance of embedding a community response all the way through the process including agencies, voluntary sectors, schools and communities working together.

There was discussion on the social and health challenges facing young people and how schools and health and care providers were involved and responding to particular needs. An example of how this could be achieved was considering the health provision triangle in relation to supporting young girl's resilience and ensuring that young girl's needs were met at tier 1 and tier 2 services so they did not escalate to use at services at tier 3 and 4.

Noted the activity developed with MAC working in schools. However, there needed to be work at primary school levels with voluntary sector support to ensure earlier support, as offending was, in some cases, beginning at the end of primary school. A response was needed about young people who were carrying knives because they did not feel safe.

There was a need to take forward more activities between the Police and young people to build trust. These could be small-scale activities, which help promote trust in the police.

The interim director for Children's services spoke about the recent Ofsted inspection findings on Children's Services. The inspection considered an evaluation of the multi-agency 'front door' for child protection, when children at risk become known to local services and focused on children of all ages who are being or who have been neglected

There had been a 'deep dive' focus on children between 7 and 15 years old who have been neglected. This analysis had been shared with local safeguarding board, inviting a focus on the suite of services and the components of this activity. This was to help understand how to work as a meaningful partnership to deliver services at the appropriate time for children and young people to make the difference.

There was a discussion about the required capacity of partnership and how the effectiveness of the partnership could be measured. Noted that this will require partner's identifying gaps in light of the inspection and responding to the findings a partnership. Noted that the MASH [Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub] require considerable re-alignment and close working with the Police to generate the right direction of help. It was essential to have a multi agenda approach to early help and the partnership have a bigger stronger presence.

Noted that the next steps to meeting the requirements of the inspections findings would be considered by Cabinet.

19. MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING FRAMEWORK 2015 - 2018: OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND WHAT NEXT?

Continuing the theme, of collective partnership working to improve the mental health and wellbeing of Haringey's residents, the Health and Wellbeing Board and Community Safety Partnership board were asked to note the progress made over the last two and a half years in relation to the recommendations from the Joint Mental Health and Wellbeing Framework.

There had been joint consideration on ways of working together and across the partnership in order to strengthen delivery of an integrated crisis care pathway. This included a focus on prevention and an example was provided of the partnerships work on high-level needs which it felt had improved. The work on crisis and acute pathways, and the joined up approach to tier two services was further referenced and the need to improve on the rehabilitation offer.

Early intervention in mental health, which builds on partnership model, was referenced. There was further consideration of the partnership and boards support for the CAMHS plan and the direction of travel, which was hoped would secure specific commitments to the adoption of the SIM[Severity, Impact modelling] model and to collaborate in the development of the next commissioning plan which would be produced by the Autumn.

The following comments were made in discussion:

- In considering the presentation from the Godwin Lawson foundation and the references by the Council / Public Health to community services, it was interesting to note that the term 'community' had different interpretations and meaning. For early intervention to work this needed targeting in grass roots community groups and it was important to understand how to reach these groups.
- It was important to further understand the best approach for early intervention in the community and how this would work i.e. through the voluntary sector or through public information campaign.
- Yvonne Lawson spoke about the health care provision in the community, particularly in schools, and parents understanding whom they needed to speak to about this.
- In relation to the mental health support, the need to intervene earlier by working with children in primary schools. The Schools Green paper would provide extra funding for working with schools with young people to support health and wellbeing.

- Noted that through the exploration of data, it was found that young people in the youth justice system had a disproportionately high mental health need and there was a need to account of this, in the framework, going forward, and ensure that support was sufficiently targeted.
- It was also important to consider care leavers accessing CAMHS services and ensure that, after they reach the age of 18, they continue to access appropriate mental health care services.
- It was important for the framework to convey how it was meeting equalities duties. Noted that there was more information on how the equalities obligations are met in the JSNA.

RESOLVED

1. To note progress made over the last two and a half years in relation to the recommendations from the Joint Mental Health and Wellbeing Framework
2. To note the intention to develop a three year Haringey adult mental health commissioning plan, to succeed the current Framework
3. To approve the 2017 Refresh of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) Transformation Plan subject to the national assurance process.

20. PHARMACEUTICAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT (PNA)

The Assistant Director for Public Health introduced the report, which outlined that every Health and Wellbeing Board has a legal duty to publish an updated Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) every 3 years. Haringey published its first PNA in February 2015 and therefore needed to publish an updated PNA early in 2018. The Board considered the draft PNA that was currently out to consultation and further noted the proposed process for sign off.

RESOLVED

1. To note progress made to date with respect to developing the revised PNA, in particular, the consultation on the PNA (at appendix 1);
2. To approve the timetable and arrangement set out in Paragraph 4 of the Report for consulting on, approving and publishing the revised PNA; and
3. To delegate to the Director of Public Health in consultation with the Chair of the HWB the authority to approve for publication the final PNA following consultation.

21. SAFEGUARDING ADULTS BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2016-2017

The meeting noted that the Safeguarding Adults board were required to publish an annual report in relation to the preceding financial year, on the effectiveness of safeguarding in the local area. The Annual Report gave details of progress on priorities and Strategic Plan 2015-18; sets out how effective the HSAB has been over the 2016/17 year; provides detail on the SARs that it has commissioned, and

describes how its partners have contributed to the work of the Board to promote effective adult safeguarding.

The enclosed report also included progress on the Strategic Plan priorities for 2016-17.

RESOLVED

To note the report.

22. MINUTES

The minutes of the Health and Wellbeing Boards for the second of March 2018 and 19th of June 2018 were approved as a correct record.

23. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

None

24. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS AND DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

Des Fahy expressed his thanks to the outgoing Chair and Cabinet Member for Communities for their work in building a strong partnership.

CHAIR: Councillor Claire Kober

Signed by Chair

Date

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Meeting: Community Safety Partnership
Date: 25 July 2018
Report Title: Community Safety Strategy update
Report of: Ian Kershaw, Client and Commissioning Manager (Community Safety, Enforcement and Waste)

1. Purpose of the report

- 1.1 This report provides an update on the status of our Community Safety Strategy

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

- 2.1 Haringey's previous Corporate Plan included priorities around addressing the prevention and reduction of crime, the fear of crime, the harm caused by drugs and alcohol; anti-social behaviour and reducing re-offending. These remain top priorities for residents as evidenced by customer feedback from recent surveys. A new Borough Plan is being developed to replace the Corporate Plan. And it is expected that these issues will remain reasonably constant.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That Board members note that officers will align a refreshed Community Safety Strategy with the new Borough Plan, taking account of the latest Strategic Assessment.

4. Introduction / Background

- 4.1 This paper sets out the high level aims of the emerging Community Safety Strategy, areas to be developed and next steps. It explains arrangements to extend the current Community Safety Strategy and align the new Strategy with the emerging Borough Plan.

5. Background

- 5.1 Community Safety Partnerships are required under the Crime and Disorder Act to put in place an annual strategic assessment and strategy.
- 5.2 The current Community Safety Strategy was extended to 2018 to allow alignment with the new Borough Plan. We have worked with partners to refresh the strategy to cover 2018-2022. This work will be updated to take account of the new Borough plan and our latest annual strategic assessment.
- 5.3 There has always been an issue between the fit of single agency plans and partnership ones. The new Borough Plan will be a Partnership Plan and so presents an opportunity for stronger alignment with the Community Safety Strategy.

- 5.4 The existing and new strategies are under-pinned by action plans. These will also be partnership documents. There is a desire that these are co-produced and informed by residents. Nowhere is this more apparent than for the issue of serious violence and knife crime. Since the last meeting of the Partnership much effort and focus has been given to tackling serious violence across the borough and a report elsewhere on this agenda addresses that issue.

6. Strategy

- 6.1 The emerging Community Safety Strategy aims to improve the quality of life in the borough by addressing the following outcomes arising out of local and national and regional drivers:

Outcome One	Violence - Reduce high harm crimes
Outcome Two	Vulnerability - All forms of Violence Against Women and Girls
Outcome Three	Exploitation - Prevent (Tackling Radicalisation and Extremism)
Outcome Four	Increased Public Confidence
Outcome Five	Victims - Reduce the number of repeat victims
Outcome Six	Reduce reoffending

- 6.2 These refer back to and build on outcomes from the previous strategy to:

- Rebuild and improve public confidence in policing and maintaining community safety;
- Prevent and minimise gang-related activity and victimisation;
- Break the cycle of domestic and gender-based abuse by working in partnership to promote healthy and safe relationships;
- Reduce re-offending with a focus on 16 – 24 year olds;
- Prevent and reduce acquisitive crime and anti-social behaviour (to include residential burglary, personal robbery, vehicle crime, fraud and theft); and
- Deliver the PREVENT strategy in Haringey.

- 6.3 As might be expected there is strong continuity between the current strategy and the emerging strategy in terms of high level outcomes. The key issues in an authority area are relatively constant. There is scope to further refine these areas to ensure alignment with the emerging Borough Plan, regional Mayoral strategies and other local partnership plans.

- 6.4 Critically it is intended that each area is supported by a detailed action plan refreshed annually. These plans should address the areas in which a

partnership approach can deliver significant difference over and above the action of single agencies.

8. Timing

- 8.1 It had been intended that the new Community Safety Strategy be agreed in 2017 however given agreement over the new partnership approach to the Borough Plan, the Board agreed it would be preferable to continue with the current Community Safety Strategy into 2018.

10. Next Steps

- 10.1 As the borough Plan is finalised a draft Community Safety Strategy will also be drawn up and shared among partners for comment. Given the progress to date this work can be finalised through bilateral meetings and a new Strategy presented to the next meeting of this Board.

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Discussion Paper: Components of a Young People at Risk StrategySummary

The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of a proposed Young People at Risk Strategy and outline:

- The strategic and system-wide context
- The proposed components of the strategy
- An indicative timeline for the strategy's development
- The activity to be undertaken in the development, including engagement with partners
- The governance arrangements for the strategy's development
- The immediate next steps

The purpose of the Young People at Risk Strategy is to prevent serious youth violence and improve outcomes for young people at risk of becoming victims or perpetrators. Our ambition is for:

- Communities where all young people are safe, feel safe, can lead healthy and fulfilling lives, and reach their potential without having to fear or experience crime
- A borough where young people and their communities have confidence in civic institutions and where our partners and communities celebrate young people, work together to create a positive environment to prevent violent crime, and support enforcement where necessary.

We will achieve this by:

- Co-producing this strategy with our partners, communities and young people
- Focusing our efforts on prevention and early intervention, seeking to nurture the protective factors that help our young people to stay safe and on a positive path
- Safeguarding and reducing the vulnerabilities of young people who are in need of more targeted support
- Taking an inclusive system-wide partnership approach, recognising and making best use of the unique ways in which our partners interact with young people and families
- Ensuring that resources are invested in evidence-based interventions

We will measure our success against the outcomes relating to:

1. Young people are safe, and feel safe from violence at school, at home and in their community.
2. Young People have healthy relationships with their family, peers, and trusted adults.
3. Young people are happy and confident, enjoying their lives and with positive aspirations for the future.
 - i. Young people are engaged in education and have positive, clear, and achievable goals.
 - ii. Young people have opportunities to engage in the kinds of positive activities they want to outside of school.
4. Young people trust and have confidence in the Police and other civic institutions.
5. Young people and those around them know how to access help when they experience problems and are confident to do so.

Following co-production and engagement activities, the strategy will be live from Q1 2019.

1. Wider Context

A successful strategy to prevent serious youth violence and improve outcomes for young people at risk needs all the key parts of the system – the Council, education, health, police and CJS, community, families – and crucially, young people themselves – to have a shared vision and aim, and a clear approach. To succeed we need our partners to take ownership of the Strategy, and to lead its delivery with us. Therefore, it is vital that they are engaged from the start and work with us on its production. Young people, in particular, must co-produce the strategy, if it is to engage and support them effectively. We must also work closely with parents and the practitioners who work directly with them.

We should recognise that this is a complex issue that requires a long term fix, but that we can also take action that will have impact in the short term.

The Young People at Risk Strategy will have links with a range of current and forthcoming strategies, including but not limited to the Borough Plan, Community Safety Strategy, MOPAC Knife Crime Strategy, Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy, Young People's Strategy, Early Help Strategy, Communities Strategy, and Local Plan. The Strategy will align with and support these strategies and plans, as set out in Appendix 1.

2. Vision

The following vision statement is proposed:

Communities which celebrate and nurture their young people; supporting them to fulfil their potential and to grow up safe from harm.

3. Outcomes

In order to reduce serious youth violence over the short, medium and long term, it is proposed that the strategy focuses on the following outcomes, which protect young people:

1. Young people are safe, and feel safe from violence at school, at home and in their community.
2. Young People have good mental health and have healthy, supportive relationships with their family, peers, and trusted adults.
3. Young people are engaged in and enjoy their lives, and have positive aspirations for the future.
 - i. Young people are engaged in education and have positive, clear, and achievable goals.
 - ii. Young people are engaged in positive activities outside of school.
4. Young people trust and have confidence in the Police and other civic institutions and are valued within the community
5. A community-wide approach to supporting young people at risk, with clear pathways into support.
 - i. Young people, parents, guardians, and the wider community know how to access help when they experience or perceive problems and are confident to do so.
 - ii. Practitioners are empowered and equipped to prevent serious youth violence and to intervene as early as possible in order to improve the life chances of young people at risk.

Serious youth violence can affect any young person, but both victims and perpetrators are more likely to have particular characteristics and life experiences. In particular, boys from BAME

communities, with SEND and /or mental health conditions, and in the central and East neighbourhoods are most likely to be affected. Reducing inequalities within outcomes 1-4, between those with different characteristics, is likely to be a key aim of this strategy.

4. Principles

It is proposed that the Council and the system-wide partnership adopt the following principles at the outset of the development of the strategy, noting that these are subject to the outputs of the workstreams set out in Section 9:

- Co-producing strategy and delivery with young people, families, and partners
- Delivering the right support at the right time
- Focus on prevention and early intervention
- Investing to save
- Ensuring evidence-based and intelligence-led support in order to ensure efficient use of limited resources, maximise impact, and achieve the best outcome from investment.
- Celebrating diversity and avoiding a 'one size fits all' approach to supporting young people
- Promoting equalities by combatting discrimination, harassment, and victimisation; promoting equality of opportunity; and fostering good relations between communities; recognising that BAME young people are overrepresented among those most at risk, while BAME communities are disproportionately impacted by serious violent crime
- Creating an environment that promotes young people's wellbeing and builds their resilience
- Encouraging opportunities for our young people
- Safeguarding and reducing the vulnerabilities of those young people who are most at risk
- Targeting support to the cohorts of young people who need it most
- Seeking to prevent the criminalisation of young people and recognising that young people who are exploited are victims rather than perpetrators
- Holding perpetrators of crime and those who exploit young people responsible for their behaviour
- Building stronger, more resilient, and more cohesive communities, where people are able to help themselves and support each other
- Working in partnership within a coordinated system

5. Strategic Approach

5.1. Moving to a more preventative approach

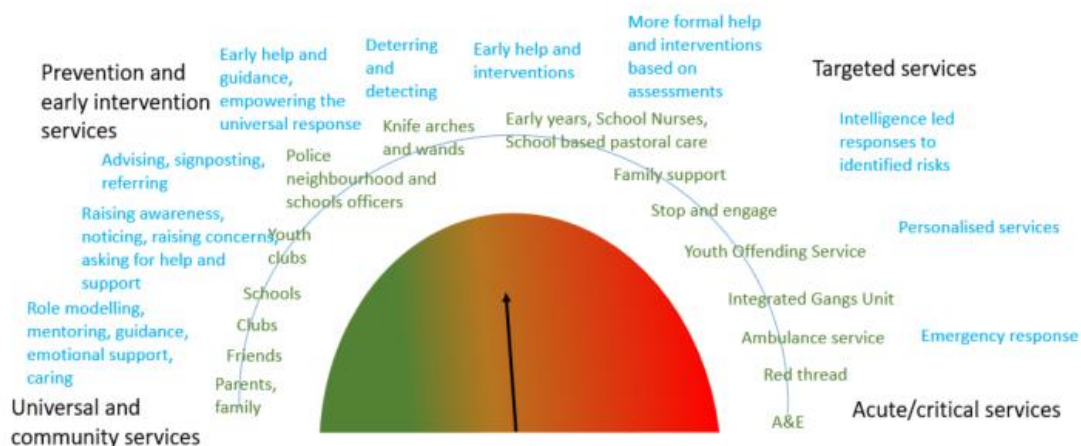
In order to achieve the outcomes above, we propose a strengths-based approach which offers support across the life course and at all levels of risk. The strategy would be rooted in the strong evidence that vulnerability is the root of youth violence and seeks to nurture the protective factors that help our young people to stay safe and on a positive path. In particular, there is a need to bolster the prevention and early intervention component of our current approach.

- **Prevention:** The Council and its partners will take a preventative approach to serious youth violence, starting from the early years, to nurture confident, happy young people who are supported by positive, stable relationships and have a wide range of opportunities to excel at schools and in communities in which they are and feel safe.
- **Early intervention:** The Council will either directly intervene or enable partners to intervene as early as possible in a young person's life if there is reason to believe that they are at risk

of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violent crime. This includes providing clear, accessible and trusted routes into targeted support at the earliest opportunity. Families, communities and schools are at the heart of this approach and support should be provided with the tools and support they need to help young people back on to a positive path, with confidence.

- **Targeted support:** Targeted support should be intelligence-led, and directed at the cohort of young people who are most vulnerable to becoming, or who have previously been, victims or perpetrators of violent crime. Targeted support should work to address the vulnerabilities of those young people who are most at risk, and their peers, through interventions to build positive relationships, tackle mental health issues and trauma, and address risky behaviours quickly and appropriately. A needs analysis will be undertaken to identify this cohort, but we are aware that young men from BAME communities are overrepresented among those who experience risk factors such as school exclusions and trauma, and are therefore likely to comprise a significant proportion of the young people most at risk.
- **Intensive support and crisis intervention:** Appropriate intensive support should be offered to young people already engaged in or on the periphery of gangs and violence. The emphasis should be on support, and not enforcement, wherever possible. This should include resource to mediate and resolve conflicts in the community.
- **Reintegration:** The strategy should also make provision for how the Council will work with the community and statutory partners to reintegrate ex-gang members and offenders and give them the opportunities to take a more positive path.

Whilst this is an approach rooted in the achievement of positive outcomes, we also recognise that there are times when enforcement is needed and we will also fully support the Police with this



where appropriate.

5.2. A system-wide approach

Youth violence is not an issue that the Council can tackle on its own. A system-wide, partnership approach is needed. Our key partners are: the families, friends and wider communities of our young people; the Police; schools; the voluntary and community sector; and health services. Each of these partners has a crucial part to play.

5.2.1. The Council

The strategy should recognise that the Council has a specific role to play as system leader, both in setting the strategy and in its delivery:

Strategy

- Set out a clear vision, including the strongest commitment to the safety and success of all of our young people and a celebration of their contribution to our Borough.
- Take an evidence-based approach to identifying what works.
- Set out the components of a system-wide approach, which identifies young people's vulnerabilities early and responds with appropriate support at the right time. Recognising that support is needed, not just for young people, but for their families and communities too.
- Work with our partners to define the role that each should play in this system-wide approach to reducing serious youth violence; identify the support that they need to play this role effectively; and seek to ensure that partners work together.
- Set out a clear, achievable delivery plan for implementing the strategy over the next 4 years.
- Coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy across the partnership, and support and challenge all partners to respond to emerging evidence and issues.

Delivery

The Council will use a range of levers to deliver the strategy:

- **Direct delivery:** The Council directly delivers key aspects of the strategy including youth provision at Bruce Grove; creating safer neighbourhoods / ASB reduction; youth offending service; parenting support; creating employment opportunities for vulnerable young people.
- The new administration wants the Council to play a larger role in the direct delivery of youth provision, including detached youth workers and safe spaces across the Borough. Developing this will be a key focus of the strategy and delivery plan.
- **Commissioning:** the Council commissions a range of services that support the outcomes above. We should review the services currently commissioned, based on the available evidence, and consider whether this is the most effective package of interventions and whether they are being delivered in the most effective and efficient way.
- **Partnering:** The Council should seek to influence its partners to play their full part in delivering the strategy. This includes working with health services, the Police, housing providers, as well as families and communities. The Council should work also with its partners outside of the Borough (including MOPAC, the GLA and other Local Authorities) to maximise available resource and opportunities.
- **Capacity building and coordination:** the Council should play a coordination and capacity building role, particularly within the VCS (through Bridge Renewal Trust), but also in schools (through the HEP), health services and the wider community. We should share evidence of what works, map and identify gaps in provision, support funding bids, facilitate partnerships, and support professional development.
- **System pathways:** the Council has a key role to play in facilitating a joined-up system of support. This includes putting in place and promoting simple, accessible referral pathways; exploring new models of funding for tailored support; and developing information sharing

protocols and integrated working approaches such as joint assessment and lead professionals, as appropriate.

- **Lobbying and influencing:** the Council should lobby national and regional government for greater support and policy change, where appropriate.

5.2.2. Family

The strategy should recognise that resilient families are the best bulwark against young people becoming involved in violence. Some families find it more difficult to provide a stable, nurturing home for their children. This is a key risk factor for youth violence later in life as well as entry into the care system. There should also be better, earlier, and more targeted support, including from the wider community. These families need access to preventative and earlier interventions in order to reduce the need for intensive targeted support for parents and children later on. This will not only help to improve outcomes for children and young people but also help to prevent costly entries into the care system.

The teenage years can be challenging for parents. Parents of young people at risk report that they don't know where to turn for support when they sense that their children are beginning to get into trouble. The strategy should look at how to support parents to build their skills and confidence, and to provide them with clear and trusted pathways to support when they need it.

5.2.3. Communities

We need local communities to celebrate and support young people, to take ownership of local areas so that they are safe places to grow up, and to demonstrate that violent crime will not be tolerated. Community members need to feel confident to tackle emerging issues with young people in their community. Additional support might include:

- Cultural change within the community that establishes anti-violence norms
- Community-based mentoring
- Community response to incidences of violent crime

5.2.4. VCS

Community and voluntary sector organisations provide young people with opportunities to engage in meaningful activities that can enhance their life chances and provide routes out of offending behaviour. They provide opportunities to develop positive relationships with trusted adults, work through problems and safe spaces to enjoy time with their peers out of school.

We need strong VCS-led coordination of the local offer to young people.

- Bridge Renewal should continue to build capacity in the VCS to ensure that community-led activities are coordinated, evidence-based, intelligence-led, meet young people's needs, are delivered by skilled practitioners, are able to leverage external funding, and are able to demonstrate impact
- Encourage provision of safe places outside of the home and school where young people can spend time and engage in meaningful activities.

5.2.5. Schools

Schools are a key partner in delivering and facilitating preventative interventions and teachers are uniquely placed to interrupt the pathway to youth offending through a process of early identification and timely intervention.

We need schools to engage all young people in education, provide extra support to those most at risk and develop alternatives to exclusion. Schools should support young people to develop healthy relationships, including how to resolve conflicts peacefully. As such we will:

- Work with schools to build capacity to identify children and young people at risk early and build their confidence to intervene
- Foster cultural change across public service workforces in Haringey that raises our expectations and aspirations for young people as well as their own aspirations

5.2.6. Health

The strategy should recognise domestic violence and poor mental health as factors that can increase young people's risk of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violent crime, and as likely consequences of victimisation or exposure to violent crime. Children's and Adolescent Mental Health Services will therefore be a key partner in a system-wide effort to reduce the risk of violence to young people.

Healthcare settings also provide opportunities to identify families whose children may already be or later become at risk and deliver preventative and early interventions. Acute settings can also be an opportune place to provide victim support and deescalate conflict following an incident. As such, Haringey CCG, local NHS trusts, and individual hospitals will be important partners.

5.2.7. Police

The Metropolitan Police have a unique position and authority to tackle crime and are crucial to any reduction in youth violence. We need the police to foster confidence and build trust with young people, to respond proportionately to incidents, and to avoid criminalising or alienating young people. As such, we will:

- Foster cultural change across public service workforces in Haringey that raises our expectations and aspirations for young people as well as their own aspirations
- Develop pathways for referral that recognise multiple risk factors

6. Timescale

The following timescale is proposed for the Young People at Risk strategy:

Activity	Output	Target Date for Completion
Needs analysis	Identification of cohort(s) most at risk	July 2018
Evidence Review	Analysis of what works well in other localities	August 2018
Practice Review	Analysis of what works well locally	September 2018
Individual partner engagement	Feedback and partner buy-in	September 2018
Partner engagement event	Agreed partnership roles, responsibilities, and system-wide approach	September 2018
Corporate Board	Initial feedback on draft strategy	December 2018
Cabinet Advisory Board	Feedback on draft strategy	December 2018
Cabinet	Approval of strategy	January 2019

7. Workstreams

7.1. Needs Analysis

Officers will undertake a needs analysis to identify the cohort of young people most at risk and obtain a baseline assessment of the issues specific to young people in Haringey in order to inform effective targeting of interventions.

- Method: Initial workshops with the service leads will be followed by desktop analysis. Business Intelligence will compile the needs analysis and host a wrap-up workshop to secure agreement from the service leads. This will look at London wide needs analysis, as well as what is specific to the Haringey context.
- Output: A single document that identifies the cohort most at risk; sets out the prevalence and severity of the issues that they and their families face. This will form the basis for discussions with partners during engagement exercises and be a central item in the partner engagement event, as detailed below
- Deadline: Friday 27th July

7.2. Practice Approach

Officers will map existing services across Council, partner, and VCS provision that seek to address the issues highlighted by the needs analysis. Officers will then collate a single practice approach that captures the ways in which the partnership will work with young people at risk, their families, and their communities.

- Method: This will include a review of the different approaches currently used including Attachment Theory, Trauma-based approaches and others.
- Output: A document that sets out the partnership's single practice approach
- Deadline: Friday 3rd August

7.3. Evidence Review

Officers will undertake an exercise to build on the needs analysis and the practice review (below) by identifying what works well locally, in comparable London boroughs, and in other localities, to reduce the risk faced by young people. This will incorporate findings from the Godwin Lawson Foundation report on Youth at Risk, the YOS audit of the 20 most prolific offenders, and the scrutiny report on BAME disproportionality, as well as other relevant studies and reports.

- Method: Primarily desktop research in consultation with officers from the identified service areas, colleagues in other London boroughs, colleagues in comparable local authorities, local stakeholders, and academics in the policy area.
- Output: An evidence pack on young people at risk that underpins the strategy and its recommendations and which sets out the evidence base for programmes and projects that meet local needs, are suitable, are sustainable, and have a high likelihood of achieving the strategy's objectives

- Deadline: Friday 10th August

7.4. Practice Review

Officers will undertake a review of the current system-wide approach to addressing the needs of young people at risk across all partners with a view to identifying:

- Whether the current range of approaches and interventions are best practice
- Whether partners have the right skills and resources
- Whether appropriate referral systems and joint-working practices are in place
- What works well within the current approaches and what does not work well
- Opportunities to improve
- Risks to current service provision

Officers will engage with partners with a view to capturing learning, identifying opportunities, and aligning strategic approaches to the issues affecting young people at risk across the partnership. This engagement will also include young people and parents, with specific groups and opportunities to be identified through conversations with partners. The output of the review process will be a report for the Strategic Group and the Cabinet Member for Communities that includes a set of recommendations. Key partners to engage include the following:

Partner	Lead Contact(s)
Greater London Authority	Sophie Linden
Metropolitan Police	Helen Millichap
Secondary Heads Forum	Patrick Cozier
Primary Heads Forum	Maria Kokotsis
Haringey School Heads	Tony Hartney
Russ Lawrence	Haringey Sixth Form Centre
Andy Forbes	CONEL
BAME Head Teachers Group	Jane Blakey
Haringey Education Partnership	James Page
Frederick Guobadia	Haringey Involve Parent Participation Forum
Youth Offending Service	Jennifer Sergeant
Bruce Grove Youth Space	Alison Hackshaw
Youth Council	Meeta Mahtani
CAMHS	Fidelis Chibwe
Haringey CCG	Dr Peter Christian
North Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust	Janet Saldiray
Whittington Health NHS Trust	Steve Hitchins
Bridge Renewal Trust	Geoffrey Ocen
Selby Trust	Sona Mahtani
Mind In Haringey	Lynette Charles
Godwin Lawson Foundation	Yvonne Lawson
NLPC Ltd	John Egbo
Project Future	Fatima Bibi
Victim Support	Karolina Bober
Young People	Appropriate forums and opportunities for engagement will be identified through consultation with the Cabinet Member for
Families	
Community	

	Communities, the above partners, and officers
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- **Methods:**
 - The Policy and Strategy team will facilitate workshops with service leads within the Council to identify current good practice, risks, and opportunities within existing provision.
 - The Policy and Strategy team will draw up an engagement framework that sets out the key questions and issues for discussion with each partner and subsequently arrange and facilitate engagement sessions and workshops with the identified partner contacts, to be attended by relevant service leads.
 - Through partner engagement, officers will seek to scope potential sub-groups to take forward delivery on identified priorities and embed a holistic and joined-up multi-agency approach. These sub-groups will be empowered to do investigate issues, make recommendations to partners, monitor partners' performance, and hold partners to account. These may include an Exclusions Task Force, informed by Haringey Corporate Delivery Unit's forthcoming report on school exclusions, and a Habitual Knife Carriers Panel
- **Outputs:**
 - A report to the strategic group which sets out what works well and what doesn't work well, and which makes a series of recommendations for interventions to be continued, those to be scaled up, and issues to be addressed across the partnership.
 - Defined sub-groups
- **Deadline:** Friday 28th September

7.5. Partner Engagement Event

Officers will arrange a forum for the above partners to come together and workshop the issues, the proposed strategic approach, and the outline of the strategy.

- **Output:** Agreement among partners of a single view of the issues as well as the proposed strategic approach.
- **Deadline:** Friday 28th September

7.6. Draft Strategy

Officers will draft the strategy, incorporating the views of partners, the Cabinet Member for Communities, and the Leader; the evidence base; the results of the needs analysis and the practice review; and the single practice approach.

- **Output:** The draft strategy and papers for Corporate Board, CAB, and Cabinet.
- **Deadline:** Friday 26th October

8. Delivery Planning

Delivery plans will be developed that set out how the strategy will be delivered as well as timescales, responsibilities, and performance measures for delivery. These will be co-produced with partners in order to ensure strategic alignment, prevent duplication, and maximise opportunities to achieve the strategy's proposed outcomes. Recognising the need for clarity in the delivery plans, the Council will approach the delivery planning process with an open mind and an intention to secure a joined-up system-wide set of plans.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Delivery plans will include targets against defined objectives. Progress towards achievement of these targets will be monitored on an ongoing basis and evaluated periodically in order to identify and address any delivery issues. Partners will be encouraged to share performance data in order to enable a system-wide view of the partnership's performance. Performance data will also be open to young people and families involved in the design of the strategy so that the community's voice can shape its delivery on an ongoing basis.

10. Governance

A Young People at Risk Strategic Group will oversee the development of the strategy. The Strategic Group's roles and responsibilities will include:

- Ensuring that the workstream leads deliver their outputs
- Defining the strategy's vision, principles, outcomes, and objectives

The Chief Executive will chair the Strategic Group, with the Policy & Strategy Team acting as the secretariat. The membership of the Strategic Group will be as follows:

- Chief Executive
- Director of Children's Services
- Director of Environment and Neighbourhoods
- Assistant Director for Early Help and Prevention
- Assistant Director for Strategy and Communications
- Assistant Director for Commissioning
- Head of Community Safety and Enforcement
- Head of Targeted Response and Youth Justice
- Head of Policy & Cabinet Support
- Consultant in Public Health
- Policy & Equalities Officer
- Metropolitan Police Representative
- Haringey Schools Representative

The Strategic Group may co-opt additional members by agreement and may invite additional officers and other stakeholders to attend on an ex-officio basis to advise and guide on specific issues.

Meetings of the Strategic Group will be held on a monthly basis until the Young People at Risk Strategy is approved by Cabinet. The Strategic Group may decide to continue to meet after the strategy is approved by Cabinet, at which point its purpose and membership will be reviewed.

The Strategic Group will report to the Cabinet Member for Communities in the Cabinet Member's Strategic 1:1 meetings and to the Cabinet sub-group on Young People at Risk in order to update the Cabinet Member on the progression of the strategy development and ensure that political priorities are incorporated into the workstreams and the content of the strategy as appropriate.

The Strategic Group will coordinate engagement with relevant partnership bodies and forums, including but not limited to the Community Safety Partnership, the Early Help Partnership Board, and the BAME Network.

11. Resourcing

There is no additional money for this. We are operating in a financial context where funding cuts by central government have seen a real terms reduction of 40 per cent in council funding since 2010. More than £160million has already been saved, and further savings need to be found. Therefore, we need to **be relentlessly strategic and evidence-based to ensure money goes as far as possible, through:**

- **re-prioritising existing resources**, removing duplication and focussing on what works; including being prepared to stop activity that is not going to deliver clearly against the strategy.
- **Securing additional funding through grants**, such as the Young Londoners Fund and wider opportunities such as MOPAC joint funding applications.
- **Being entrepreneurial**; taking the opportunities that may be available to bring resources in to support the strategy (eg partnerships with the private sector, Haringey Giving)

However, it is important to recognise that this strategy will help the Council and the wider partnership of public sector bodies to meet medium- and long-term financial objectives. Keeping young people safe, preventing them from entering the criminal justice system, fostering resilient social networks, and working to improve young people's mental health and increase their aspirations while reducing inequalities will have a long-term positive financial impact through:

- Fewer entries into the care system
- Reduced demand for acute healthcare
- Reduced need for criminal justice interventions
- Reduced need for alternative educational provision
- Improved educational outcomes and employment prospects

Within this strategic approach, we must also ensure that we are creating space for innovation, particularly through community-led grassroots approaches.

12. Next Steps

- **Agreement of timeline and responsibilities:** It should be recognised that delivering the type of approach outlined above is going to be a long-term process, but that there are actions that can be taken quickly which will have impact.
 - The strategy will take around six months to produce.
 - There are opportunities to secure grant funding for new activity and to sharpen our focus in the shorter term.

Appendix 1: Strategic Context

Borough Plan (2018-22)

The Young People at Risk Strategy will sit under the 'People' and 'Place' themes of the Borough Plan. It will support the 'People' vision of "A Haringey where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential" and the associated outcome for "All children and young people across the borough, [to] be healthy and happy as they grow up, feeling safe and secure in their family and in our community." It will support the 'Place' vision of "A place with stronger connected communities where together we improve our environment by making it safer, cleaner and greener whilst enabling people to lead more active and healthier lives" and the associated outcome of "A safer place."

Fairness Commission (2018-19)

Without pre-judging the conclusions of the Fairness Commission, the Young People at Risk Strategy will align with its strategic goal of reducing inequalities, most notably for young people from BAME communities.

Community Safety Strategy (2018-22)

The Young People at Risk Strategy will sit under the Community Safety Strategy and be aligned to its vision and certain relevant outcomes. It will support the Community Safety Partnership's collective effort "to make Haringey one of the safest boroughs in London" by enabling greater safety among young people. It will enable achievement of certain outcomes by focusing on young people. Specifically, it will help reduce the number of high harm crimes committed by and against young people, and increase young people's confidence in the police and local authority.

Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy (2016-26)

The Young People at Risk strategy will support the VAWG strategy's vision for Haringey "to become one of the safest boroughs in London for women and girls in which no form of abuse is tolerated." Its approach will align with the VAWG strategy's priorities to develop a coordinated community response to VAWG, prevent VAWG, support victims/survivors, and hold perpetrators accountable. It will support the delivery of the strategy's outcomes:

1. Community groups play a key role in building the resources of victims/survivors to help deliver lasting improvement in their lives.
2. Community groups and champions provide safe spaces for disclosure and know how to respond appropriately.
3. Views that condone or support violence against women and girls are challenged and changed.
4. Education and community initiatives promote positive attitudes.
5. All services are trained and supported to take active steps to identify signs of abuse.
6. All services are equipped to support victim/survivors in a way that delivers lasting improvement in their lives.
7. Perpetrators of abuse are held accountable for their actions and supported to change their behaviour.
8. Perpetrator programmes support the safety and recovery of victims.

Young People's Strategy (2015-18)

The Young People at Risk strategy will support the Young People's Strategy's vision for the Council to "will work with local communities and partners to enable young people to thrive and flourish: to be safe, sociable and successful." It will align with the strategy's principles to:

1. Recognise that young people need to be engaged and remain in employment, education or training in order to gain the relevant skills for future employment which enable them to thrive and achieve;
2. Work with young people to design and deliver support and services and encourage their participation in decisions that affect them;
3. Ensure young needs are met at the earliest opportunity;
4. Build strong partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders to invest in young people;
5. Align funding sources, and resources, with partners to increase opportunities and avoid unnecessary duplication of activities

The Young People at Risk strategy will support delivery of the Young People's Strategy's strategic priorities of ensuring that young people in Haringey are valued for the positive contribution they make to communities and the economy; establishing clear pathways into an attractive and relevant range of employment, learning and enterprise opportunities; enabling good quality health and wellbeing outcomes; and engaging to reach vulnerable young people and intervening to ensure their safety and wellbeing.

The Young People at Risk strategy will build on commitments in the Young People's Strategy to:

- Provide quality pathways and skills to develop and support aspiration in order to help all young people to take up learning, employment and enterprise opportunities
- Ensure early identification and intervention of health and wellbeing needs
- Adopt strengths-based focus on the vulnerable child within a holistic family context to intervene effectively with the most vulnerable young people and effect change
- Develop a multi-agency assertive outreach approach to engage with young people on the edge of offending, exclusion, gangs, and at risk of child sexual exploitation
- Provide holistic family support for young offenders to prevent re-offending and promote access to skills and life opportunities
- Raise awareness of risk factors across all partners to better identify and address unmet need earlier
- Challenge ourselves, and partners, to shape activities to enable more young people to feel safe
- Encourage more effective reporting from young people
- Consider how we can adapt the built environment so that the threat of crime is reduced
- Challenge the police, and other partners, to be more visible to young people
- Continue to build confidence
- Reduce the number of women and girls experiencing forms of violence

Early Help Strategy (2015-18)

The Young People at Risk strategy will support the Early Help Strategy's vision to "work together with families to ensure that every child in Haringey has the very best start in life, including through world class education." Its approach will align with the strategy's priorities to deliver prevention and early intervention to reduce escalation of need; enhance access to and co-ordination of integrated services; sustain resilience for children, young people and families; and increase equity of access to

quality provision for all children, young people and families. It will also align conceptually with the Early Help Strategy's principles of promoting equalities, empowering communities, working in partnership, taking a customer focus, and achieving value for money.

Communities Strategy (2015)

The Young People at Risk strategy will be informed by the Communities Strategy's vision to "work with communities to achieve their ambitions, by making best use of the strengths of the borough and ensuring that we build capacity and foster independence and self-reliance." It will align conceptually with and support the delivery of the strategy's objectives to "increase community participation, deliver open and customer-led services that enable residents to participate in the design and delivery, increase independence and self-reliance within communities, facilitate positive community conversations enabling residents to make socially responsible and sustainable choices." It will also make use of the strategy's 'Toolkit for Engagement' in order to ensure that it is co-produced with the community and with young people.

Local Plan (2017-27)

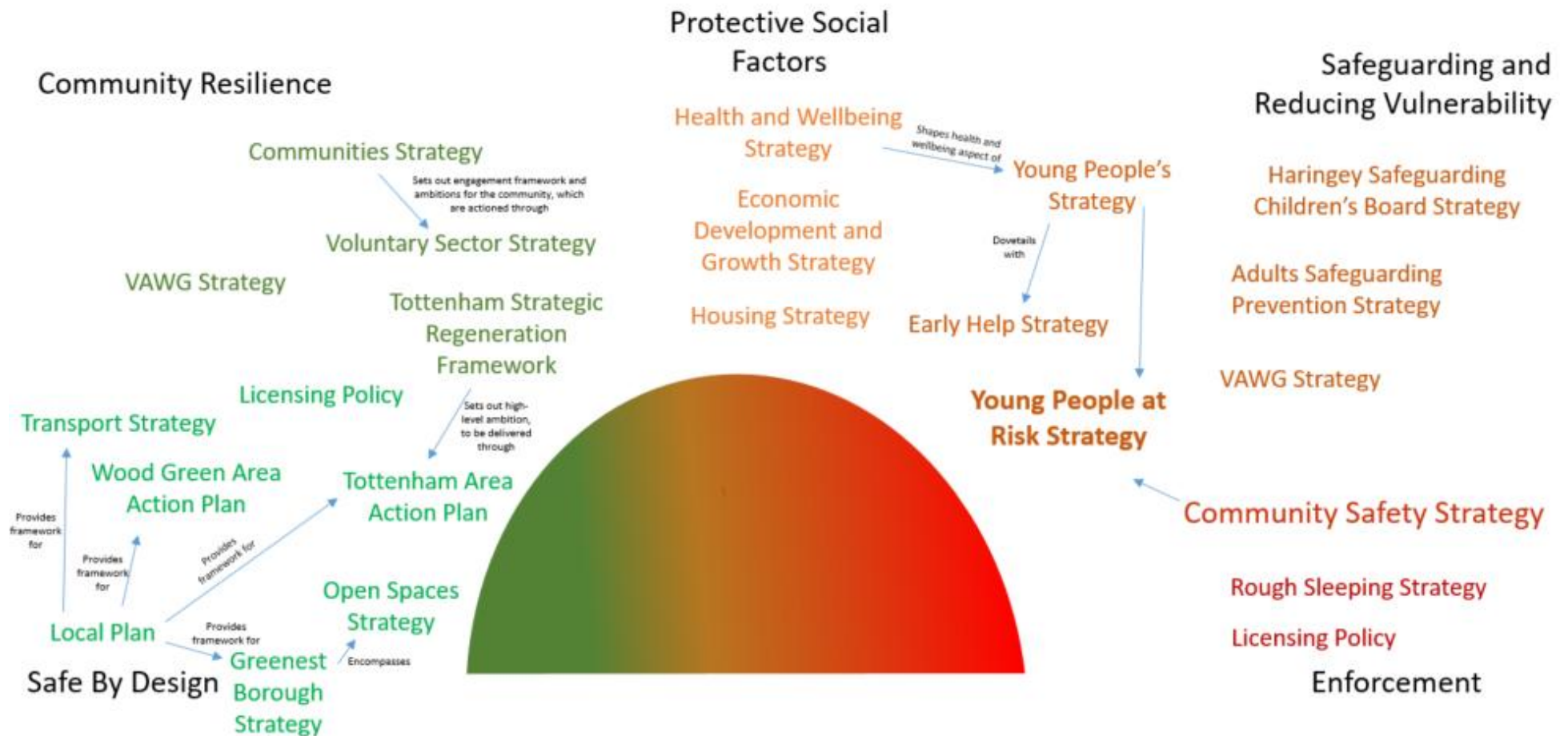
The Young People at Risk strategy will support and align with the Local Plan's vision statement for Haringey in 2026:

"Haringey is a safe borough where people feel secure and confident and can enjoy all the wonderful spaces and places the borough has to offer. Crime and the fear of crime have reduced. Haringey has high quality buildings and public realm guided by international and national best practice. The borough's open spaces are of high quality, accessible for all residents which are safe and secure, and provide appropriate facilities [...] Haringey has a healthy population. All residents have access to health and education facilities and social and community services, and enjoy a healthy lifestyle and improved quality of life and well-being which is measurable across the borough."

The Young People at Risk strategy will accordingly align with three of the Local Plan's strategic policies:

- Safer for all by reducing both crime and fear of crime through good design and improvements to the public realm and by creating safer, cleaner streets
- Healthier people with a better quality of life by providing better housing, meeting health and community needs and encouraging lifetime wellbeing at home, work, play and learning
- People and Customer Focused by providing high quality, accessible services that give value for money, respond to people's need and meet their aspirations. Put greater emphasis on community engagement and tackle social exclusion

The Young People at Risk Strategy will sit under the broader Young People and Community Safety strategies, forming a key component of both.



Report for: Community Safety Partnership Board July 2018

Item number:

Title: CSP Strategic Assessment

Report authorised by : Stephen McDonnell, Director, Environment & Neighbourhoods

Lead Officer: Eubert Malcolm, Head of Community Safety & Enforcement

Ward(s) affected: All wards

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 This report should be read in conjunction with the presentation attached as Appendix A. The presentation summarises the 2017-18 Haringey Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment. This includes performance against the Mayor's (MOPAC) Police and Crime Plan (PCP) key priorities, as well as measures of confidence and satisfaction in policing. Long term trends and comparisons to other London boroughs are also included.
- 1.2 The presentation outlines areas of concern and/or where performance is out of kilter with the London average. Other areas covered are critical locations and emerging problems. The Strategic Assessment will be used to form the basis of the Community Safety Strategy and the key areas of focus.
- 1.3 Key findings from the Strategic Assessment:
 - **Violence Reduction** should be the key focus for Haringey, including knife crime, firearms and gang related activity.
 - The current MOPAC Police and Crime Plan priorities (**Robbery and Non-DA VWI**) continue to be high-volume and high risk.
 - Challenges include:
 - Responding to Robbery and Weapon Enabled Crime (including knives and firearms)
 - Continuing to tackle vulnerability, including Domestic Abuse and Youth Violence
 - Improving Confidence and Satisfaction levels

2. Recommendations

- 3.1 That the CSP Board note the contents of the Strategic Assessment and that the key findings are used to inform the Community Safety Strategy.

3. Reasons for decision

n/a

4. Alternative options considered

n/a

5. Background information

- 6.1 Haringey has a signed agreement with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime to contribute to tackling the Mayor's priority crimes. The agreement is accompanied by a grant of £518K for 2018/19 which is allocated across five areas: Drug treatment intervention to reduce reoffending; Integrated Offender Management; an integrated Gang Exit Programme; Advocacy and support to victims of domestic violence; Cross-borough support to ASB victims and witnesses (Haringey and Enfield).
- 6.2 MOPAC reduced the funding envelope by 33% from 2018/19, to £518K for Haringey. This funding reduction has been spread evenly over each of the five areas. There are opportunities to access some of the remaining funding via MOPAC's co-commissioned projects. Haringey will be accessing a number of these projects: Out-There Response and Rescue (tackling exploitation of young people by organised criminals), and Advance Minerva (wrap around support services for female offenders). Further information on future funding arrangements is expected from MOPAC by Autumn 2018.
- 6.3 Quarterly returns are required which give considerable detail about our expenditure and performance to date. Haringey has an excellent reputation for compliance on both fronts.
- 6.4 Performance monitoring occurs in between Community Safety Partnership board meetings and attendance includes the holders of KPIs, the budget holders and statutory partners such as the police.

6. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 7.1 This work contributes to the Mayor of London's Policing and Crime Strategy; Haringey's Corporate Plan priority 3 and the Haringey Community Safety Strategy. It will also help to shape Haringey's forthcoming new Borough Plan, as well as the Violent Crime Action Plan and the refreshed Community Safety Strategy.
- 7.2 Officers and partners work strategically across related work areas and boards such as Youth Offending, Safeguarding Children and Adults, Health and Wellbeing, Tottenham Regeneration, Early Help and the Community Strategy.

7. **Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)**
n/a

Finance and Procurement

The reduction in MOPAC funding has led to re-aligning of resources, however, this can be mitigated to some extent through the co-commissioning projects, of which Haringey will be involved in at least 2 projects and by realigning resources across the system to build capacity.

Legal

n/a

Equality

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

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

8. **Use of Appendices**
1x Appendix A - CSP Strategic Assessment Overview pack
9. **Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

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Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment

Sandeep Broca

July 2018

Data Range:

All data covers the period February 2017 to February 2018, except where otherwise stated

Sources:

Multi-agency data, as detailed throughout Strategic Assessment document

Strategic Assessment Process

- The Strategic Assessment is an **annual statutory requirement** of all Community Safety Partnerships in England and Wales, which is authored between **September and March**.
- The purpose is to help decision makers set the **strategic priorities** for the future. It should also be used to support future commissioning processes and to gain a better understanding of crime, fear of crime, anti-social behaviour and offenders.
- This assessment includes a comprehensive analysis of the level and patterns of crime, disorder and offending in the London Borough of Haringey.
- It utilises a wide range of multi-agency data from appropriate sources as detailed through the document.
- Analysis included a range of techniques such as hotspot and thematic mapping, creation of indices, which highlight disproportionality.
- Along with temporal analysis, the assessment is structured around the Problem Analysis Triangle elements of:
 - - **Victim/vulnerable people/vulnerable groups/targets**
 - - **Offenders**
 - - **Places/priority communities**



Summary of Mayors Priority Areas: Priorities Based on Harm

- Commit to tackling violence against women and girls
- Work closely with public and voluntary organisations on developing better support for victims of sexual and domestic violence
- Helping to prevent and detect crime - Identify the spread of extremism
- Tough knife crime strategy that focuses resources on the city's gangs
- Work closely with local authorities, schools and youth services to develop anti-gang strategies
- Working with community organisations to further youth engagement
- Tougher community payback for those caught with knives
- Improve the experiences of victims of crime
- Zero tolerance approach to hate crime

Local Context

Local Priorities:

- Robbery
- Non-Domestic Violence with Injury (VWI)

Mandatory High Harm Crimes:

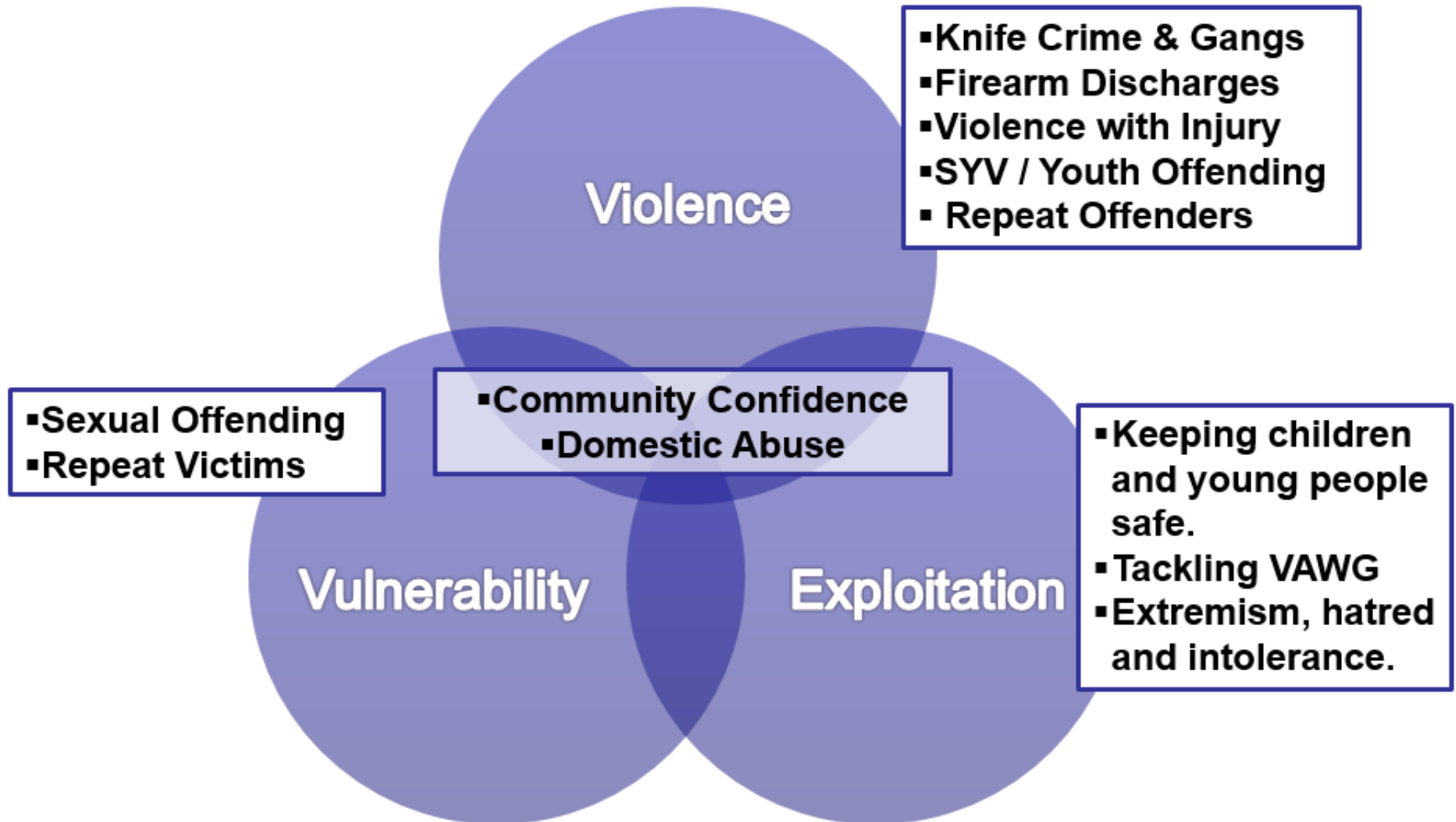
- Sexual Violence
- Domestic Abuse
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Weapon-Based Crime
- Hate Crime

Mandatory Volume Crime:

- Anti-Social Behaviour

■Key focus on Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation, whilst balancing response to volume crime

Themes and Cross-Over



Strategic Assessment Key Findings

- **Violence Reduction** should be the key focus for Haringey, including knife crime, firearms and gang related activity.
- The current MOPAC Police and Crime Plan priorities (**Robbery and Non-DA VWI**) continue to be high-volume and high risk.
- Challenges include:
 - Responding to Robbery and Weapon Enabled Crime (including knives and firearms)
 - Continuing to tackle vulnerability, including Domestic Abuse and Youth Violence
 - Improving Confidence and Satisfaction levels
- Whilst overall recorded crime in Haringey has increased **(+7%)**, Haringey has experienced a smaller increase than the London average (+8%).
- Wood Green High Road contributes to **10%** of all crime in Haringey, despite being less than 1% of the total borough area.

Strategic Assessment Key Findings

- There were an average of **1.1** victims per crime in Haringey between 2017-18, with most crimes having only a single victim. **83%** of all crime suspects (where known) were male.
- Haringey has experienced an increase of **+3.5%** in hate crime reports in the 12 months to December 2017. London as a whole has seen an increase of +3%
- An average of **25** ASB calls per day were made to police in Haringey. Haringey's ASB rate ranked **9th highest** of 32 London boroughs between 2017-18.
- Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury (VWI) in Haringey has increased by **6%** (56 extra offences) in the 12 months to February 2018, compared to a London wide average increase of +1.8%.
- Overall sexual offences in Haringey have increased by **1%** (6 extra offences) in the 12 months to Feb 18, compared to a London wide average increase of 12%.
- Personal robbery has increased significantly in Haringey, by **41%**, an additional **520** offences per year. London wide offending has also worsened, experiencing an increase of 41%.

Strategic Assessment Key Findings

- Haringey has experienced a reduction in young victims of knife injuries, reducing by **-8%** in the 12 months to February 2018. During this period, London overall has increased by 8%.
- There have been **335** victims of Serious Youth Violence (SYV) in Haringey in the 12 months to December 2017. This represents an increase of **4%** compared to the previous 12 months. (**14 extra offences**). London during this same period has experienced an increase of 18%.
- Girls with gang links continues to be an emerging, but hidden issue with hidden harms.
- National Crime Agency (NCA) information suggests that London gangs and criminal groups (including from Haringey) continue to supply drugs in county areas. A number of Haringey young people have been arrested in Suffolk, Aberdeen and other parts of Scotland, believed to be linked to county lines activity.

Strategic Assessment Key Findings

- Lethal barrelled firearm discharges in Haringey have increased significantly, from 17 up to 44 year on year, a **160%** increase. London has increased by 12% over this same period. Haringey accounts for **1 in 8** of all lethal barrelled firearm discharges in London.
- Non-domestic VWI offences have increased in Haringey by **8%**, which is larger than the London-wide increase of 4%.
- **629** crimes have occurred in parks over the previous 12 months, representing a small **2%** reduction as compared to the previous year.
- Haringey is currently ranked **23rd** out of 32 London boroughs for satisfaction with the overall service provided by the police, an improvement of 6 places compared to previous reporting periods.

Next Steps

- Findings will be used to inform the Community Safety Strategy.
- Will assist in setting strategic priorities and focussing resources.
- Assessment can also be utilised to support future commissioning processes.
- Further intelligence products will follow as required, to continue to update our understanding of crime, community confidence, anti-social behaviour and offending patterns.

Report for: Community Safety Partnership Board 25th July 2018

Item number: C

Title: Information Sharing Protocol & General Data Protection Rules Update.

Report authorised by : Stephen McDonnell, Director, Environment & Neighbourhoods

Lead Officer: Joe Benmore, Integrated Offender Management-Strategic Lead

Ward(s) affected: All wards

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 This report details updated information about the MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund, (LCPF), and Co-Commissioning fund, outlining the current progress of the fund(s) to date and next steps.

2. Recommendations

- 3.1 That the CSP Board note the contents of the MOPAC LCPF and Co-Commissioning Fund Update.

3. Reasons for decision
n/a

4. Alternative options considered
n/a

5. Background information

- 5.1 The London Crime Prevention Fund was established in 2013, bringing together a number of funding streams that existed before MOPAC was set up. The Fund ran from 2013/14 to 2016/17 in line with the previous Police and Crime Plan. These arrangements subsequently ended on 31st March 2017.
- 5.2 In November 2016 the Mayor committed to continuing the LCPF budget over the next four years, (2017-2021) to prevent crime in London, maintaining recent levels of investment despite significant pressures on the policing budget.
- 5.3 A new approach to the LCPF has been introduced that safeguards and protects local community safety and preventative services while also enabling innovation

through co-commissioning to collectively achieve more than would have otherwise been possible under the previous funding formula.

5.4 The new approach to the LCPF involves:

- Continuing the LCPF budget over the next four years, (2017/18 to 2020/21);
- Committing direct borough funding for two 2 year periods to afford boroughs greater flexibility in spending that funding;
- Uplifting funding for those boroughs which were previously allocated less than their share of LCPF in 2017/18 (according to an assessment of need and demand) then redistributing funding based entirely on a need and demand formula for the remaining three years of the fund (2018/19 to 2020/21);
- Apportioning the use of the LCPF budget between direct borough funding (70%) and funding for co-commissioning services (30%) over the course of 2018/19 to 2020/21.

6. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 6.1 This work contributes to the Mayor of London's Policing and Crime Strategy; Haringey's Corporate Plan priority 3 and the Haringey Community Safety Strategy. It will also help to shape Haringey's forthcoming new Borough Plan, as well as the Violent Crime Action Plan and the refreshed Community Safety Strategy.

7. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)
n/a

Finance and Procurement

The reduction in MOPAC funding has led to re-aligning of resources, however, this can be mitigated to some extent through the co-commissioning projects, of which Haringey will be involved in at least 2 projects and by realigning resources across the system to build capacity.

Legal

n/a

Equality

n/a

8. Use of Appendices

n/a

9. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Co-Commissioning Fund Update

- The Co-Commissioning Fund had a total value of £14.5m.
- The total value has already increased with additional investment by NHS England (£285K) in Tranche 1, with potential opportunities to increase the value of Tranche 2.
- The fund is being released in two tranches:
 - **Tranche 1** (2018/19 – 2020/21) - £10.2m was eligible for proposals focused on four priorities: Child Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Violence, Female Offending and Youth Offending.
 - **Tranche 2** (2019/20 – 2020/21) - A min of £4.5m

Tranche 1

Following a competitive process for Tranche 1 of the Fund, funding has been awarded to the following five projects:

Taith (Journey) London – £1,857,863 to deliver a specialist service across nine London Boroughs targeted at perpetrators of harmful sexual behaviour, including peer-on-peer abuse. The project is led by Barnardos.

Out There Response and Rescue – £3,036,916 to deliver a pan-London project to improve the identification and response to the exploitation of young people by organised criminals. The project is led by the London Boroughs of Brent and Lewisham.

Whole System Approach to Female Offending South London Alliance – £1,606,173 to deliver a female offender service across six boroughs. The project is led by the London Borough of Lambeth.

Wrap Around Support services for female offenders Advance Minerva – £2,996,940 to deliver a female offender service across 15 boroughs. The project is led by Advance Minerva.

Specialist support to LGBT and male survivors of sexual violence Galop – £799,950 to deliver a pan-London service providing specialist support to LGBT and male survivors of sexual violence.

Every borough in London benefits from between 2-4 of these projects.

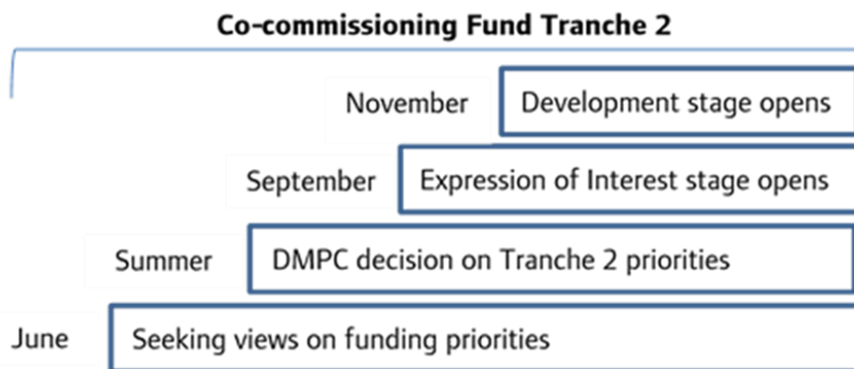
Tranche 2

The LCPF working group proposed the following prioritisation for Tranche 2:

- **Persistent Offending** – focused on projects for perpetrators of domestic violence, young adult offenders (18 to 25-year-olds) who commit violent crime involving weapons and linked to the drugs market. These should be overlaid with a focus on offenders who are parents to mitigate inter-generational damage.
- **Sexual Violence** – This should be eligible for projects for young people tackling the sexualisation of young people and peer-to-peer sexual violence and those focused on education programmes in schools.

Decisions on the priorities take into account the Young Londoners Fund and knife crime seed funding. The priorities would also need to include hate crime, should there be Home Office funding for Prevent.

An indicative timeline for Tranche 2 is below:



The priorities and timescales were shared at an informal consultation meeting for senior elected members- facilitated by London Councils on the 15th June. A further meeting has been arranged for 18th July .

Direct Borough Funding Update:

In November 2016, the Deputy Mayor committed to:

- The continuation of the LCPF budget at £72m over four years (2017/18 – 2020/21);
- Apportioning direct borough funding in 2 two year periods (2017/18-18/19 and 2019/20-20/21), allowing boroughs the flexibility to apportion spend over each 2 year period;
- The introduction of a need/demand funding formula;
- The creation of the Co-Commissioning Fund.

The direct borough funding formula was introduced in 2017/18 but funding was maintained or increased for the first year, to assist boroughs with managing the change. There was also a commitment made to review and refresh the formulae for the final two years of the fund.

Reviewing the formula

At the informal consultation meeting on 15th June MOPAC shared options for reviewing the funding formula, and the impact these changes would have on boroughs' share of the LCPF direct funding.

The group were keen to explore two specific options:

1. **Update the data** – Use the most recent data under the same indicators, to ensure that the funding allocations are based on current need and demand.

Updating the data alone makes a significant difference to the funding allocations. These changes are largely driven by updating the Child Protection Plan and GCSE indicators.

2. **Update the data and indicators** – The current indicators can be altered slightly to align more closely with the Police and Crime Plan commitments and priorities.

Indicators remaining the same	Indicators suggested for removal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of the working-age population who claim out-of-work benefits (%) • Population density (per hectare) – Modelled Household median income estimates • Achievement of 5 or more A*- C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths, • ASB • Non DA Knife Crime (U25s) • Domestic Abuse Offences • Sexual Offences • Prolific Offenders • Hate Crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gang Flagged Offences • Number of youth reoffenders • Children who were the subject of a Child Protection Plan -Rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years • Number of adult reoffenders • Victim Based Crime
	Indicators suggested for inclusion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Sexual Exploitation • Repeat Victims • Volume Crimes (Theft (from MV, shops, person), Non DA VWI, Common Assault, Harassment, Burglary dwelling, Criminal Damage, Robbery person) • Gun Crime

The proposed new indicators are more specific and aligned to the Police and Crime plan. They also remove some issues of double-counting and ineffective indicators, such as gang flagged offences.

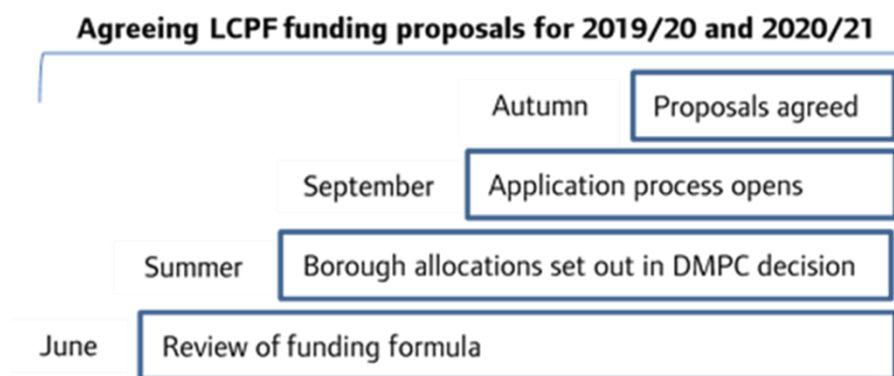
The changes seen to allocations under the new indicators are mostly driven by the introduction of the CSE and Gun Crime indicators.

Next Steps

A further informal consultation meeting with boroughs is being arranged towards the end of July in which the two proposed options will be discussed in further detail.

The final decision on the approach taken to review the formula will sit with the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime.

An indicative timeline for the direct borough funding allocations is below. This aligns with the co-commissioning timeline so that boroughs can consider their direct funding and co-commissioning opportunities together:





HARINGEY CRIME AND DISORDER INFORMATION SHARING PROTOCOL

Amended 2016

Document control

Author	Claire Kowalska, Community Safety Team, Haringey Council
Contributors	Metropolitan police, Haringey Council, London Fire Service
Version	2
Date of production	September 2016
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Responsibility for review	Haringey Council
Primary circulation list	Corporate Services; Statutory Officers Group, Leads for responsible authorities, Community Safety Partnership
Sign off	2017

Document history

Date	Version	Comments
April 2016	1	Presented to the CSP board with prior comment from police, LFB, and legal and audit services.
September 2016	2	Redraft informed by the UK National Institute of Excellence for Information Sharing.
November 2016	2	Presented to the CSP board with prior comment from police, LFB, and legal and audit services. Board members requested further information and case studies

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1. Purpose of the protocol

1.1 This document provides the basis for an agreement between the responsible agencies (local authority, police and fire services; probation services, Clinical Commissioning Group) and other organisations engaged in preventing and reducing crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, extremism/radicalisation and re-offending. The list of initial signatories is contained in Appendix A. There is a simple form available for new signatories.

The protocol aims to facilitate and govern the effective and secure sharing of required and good quality information. It sets out:

- The general purposes for information sharing (section 2)
- The principles underpinning information sharing (section 8)
- The responsibilities and commitments of partners to this agreement (section 9)
- The arrangements for monitoring and review (section 11)

1.2 This protocol complies with the information sharing principles defined in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and subsequent amendments to the Act. It aligns with other protocols to which agencies may already be signatories and does not in any way supersede those existing agreements. In particular, this protocol should be read in conjunction with Appendix H 'HM Government's Guidance on Information Sharing for Practitioners'.

1.3 It is not intended that this document be definitive or exhaustive, it is recognised that as policy develops and implementation arrangements mature, this protocol will need to be reviewed and amended in light of new information sharing requirements to ensure that it is 'fit for purpose'.

1.4 It should be noted that the absence of a protocol should not prevent information from being shared. If information needs to be shared outside the terms of this protocol, or with organisations not party to the agreement, then the guidance at Appendix D should be followed, 'Haringey's Simple Guide to Information Sharing'.

The guiding rule for all remains:

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

2. Policy context

2.1 The efficient and timely sharing of information is essential to the delivery of high quality services. It is also critical in many cases to the safeguarding of vulnerable individuals and the safety of wider society. In order for this to be effective, signatories to the protocol must be empowered and

committed to sharing good quality and relevant information in a secure way. In Haringey, we encourage a culture in which information is shared with confidence as part of routine service delivery.

- 2.2 Among Haringey's corporate ambitions for the future is to build stronger partnerships with residents, businesses and key partners. It is also a top priority within the Corporate Plan to increase feelings of safety for all.
- 2.3 Community Safety partners in Haringey collaborate closely and effectively with central government. Priorities set by the Mayor of London and the Home Office inform local delivery. However, this is a two-way process whereby local knowledge also informs central thinking and policy making. The Haringey Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has performed well in presenting evidenced priorities and delivering all commitments under the London Crime Prevention Fund. We are seen as robust and reliable partners.
- 2.4 At the local level, community safety priorities and partnership plans are reviewed every few years, informed by rolling strategic assessments, and agreed by the CSP.

3. Legislative context

- 3.1 It is essential that all information shared under the terms of this protocol be done in compliance with the following legislation. For information on children and parental consent, refer to Appendix G.
- 3.2 **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.
- 3.3 **The Data Protection Act 1998** places obligations on the owners of personal data to manage that data in accordance with the principles. The Act requires that the use of personal data, including information sharing, is fair, lawful and for specified purposes.
- 3.4 **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.
- 3.5 **The Common Law Duty of Confidence** applies to information provided to public authorities under an assumption or expectation of confidence.

3.6 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.

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, 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.

- 4.9 Signatories to the protocol (hereafter referred to as 'Partner Agencies') 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 Agencies.
- 4.10 Information shared between Partner Agencies 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.
- 4.11 Partner Agencies 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 Agencies are also aware that it may be possible for an individual's identity to be revealed by comparing several sets of depersonalised data.
- 4.12 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 C. This is not an exhaustive list.

Non-personal information

- 4.13 Partner Agencies 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.

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 circumstances in which information shared under this protocol might be prejudiced if Partner Agencies 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 Agencies 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 Agencies 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.

6.6 It is the responsibility of the individual agency/organisation to ensure that their data sharing transactions undertaken are done so legally and fairly and that they comply with their own legal powers and the legislation detailed above.

7. Key principles

In signing up to this protocol the signatories agree and commit to the following principles that:

- a. The sharing of information remains the default position for the maintenance of safety and prevention of harm
- b. This agreement is to be entered into alongside any existing protocols, procedures, policies and guidance to which partners already adhere and does not supersede them
- c. This protocol will be underpinned by individual data sharing agreements that will govern specific data sharing transactions between partners
- d. Information will only be used for the purposes stated in this protocol, and as detailed in individual information sharing agreements
- e. Partner agencies comply with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 and in particular the data protection principles
- f. Where it is agreed that it is necessary to share personal information it will be shared only on a 'need to know' basis and this will be detailed in the individual information sharing agreements. All other information will be statistical and aggregated

- g. Personal and sensitive Information will be shared under this agreement where there is a statutory power to do so, and the conditions for processing can be met, as determined in the Data Protection Act 1998
- h. Agencies agree to ensure that data sharing takes place in accordance with their legal, statutory and common law duties and that responsibility for ensuring that they have adequate notifications, policies, procedures and guidance to do so remains with them
- i. Signatories agree to the roles and responsibilities set out in section 8
- j. All information will be supplied in line with the relevant standards for information quality, audit, security and retention – see paragraph 9 below.

8. Roles and Accountability

8.1 As signatories to this protocol, we will ensure that:

- The key principles and standards expected in this protocol are upheld
- Accurate, timely and secure sharing of information - for the purposes stated in this protocol - is proactively supported and promoted
- A named role + a deputy role is allocated as a Single Point of Contact (SPOC) within each partner agency to provide guidance and support to ensure adherence to this protocol
- Specified information is disclosed in a timely manner to statutory agencies for the purposes of:
 - : Carrying out regular strategic assessments
 - : Formulating and implementing agreed partnership plans
 - : Producing reports, inc. Annual Reports, to the community
 - : Allocating joint resources including via formal partnership tasking
- There is compatibility between this protocol and the information governance arrangements within partner agencies
- Breaches of practice are swiftly and effectively dealt with, and any more serious barriers to smooth information exchange are brought to the CSP board
- Regular reviews are undertaken and amendments made as required. This responsibility will fall to the council's Community Safety Team or agreed Lead Officer.

9. Audit, Security and Retention

Staff Requesting Information

9.1 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.

9.2 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.

9.3 An officer requesting information from another Partner Agency must submit the inquiry in writing and on the 'Request/Disclosure Form' attached to this protocol at Appendix B in order to secure an audit trail.

9.4 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.

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

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

Disclosing Information under this protocol

9.7 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.

9.8 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.

9.9 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

9.10 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

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

10. Governance, monitoring and review

The review and amendment of the protocol will be undertaken by the council's Community Safety staff or agreed Lead Officer. Formal review will be undertaken annually unless legislation or policy changes dictate otherwise.

Regarding the monitoring of its effective use, Haringey's Statutory Officers Group (SOG) delegated this responsibility to Directors or Assistant Directors of the council with a single point of contact (SPOC) in key partner agencies at their meeting on 23rd August 2016. This group will also be overseeing the implementation of the recommendations, working with the AD for Transformation and Resources, who reports to the Chief Operating Officer.

Barriers to proper information sharing within an organisation should be resolved by that organisation. Barriers to information sharing or the release of data between organisations, for the purposes specified in this protocol, should in the first instance be resolved by the relevant Director or Assistant Director with their partner counterpart where relevant. Should this not be successful, the issue should be reported to the Statutory Officers' Group and, ultimately, to the full CSP.

New parties to this agreement may be included at any time, the formal arrangements for which will be managed by the council's Community Safety Team or agreed Lead Officer on the endorsement of the Head of Service.

All minor amendments to the protocol will be reported to and signed off by the Head of Service. All substantial amendments should be part of an annual review, signed off by the CSP.

The AD Transformation and Resources in Haringey Council will be responsible for ensuring compatibility between ISPs.

Appendices - A to H follow below

Appendix A – Parties to the Protocol

PRINCIPAL SIGNATORIES


Chief Executive, London Borough of Haringey

 Zina Etheridge

Borough Commander, Haringey Borough, Metropolitan Police Service

 CHIEF Supt HELEN MILLICHAP

Borough Fire Commander, Haringey Borough, London Fire Brigade

 SIMON AMOS

Chief Executive, Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group – Tony Hoolaghan

 Tony Hoolaghan

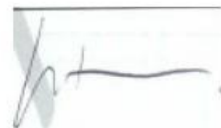
Chief Probation Officer, National Probation Service - Andrew Blight



~~Area Manager~~
~~Assistant Chief Officer, London Community Rehabilitation Company~~

- Aveen
Gardiner


Caldicott Guardian, Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust
- Mark Lester



Managing Director, Homes for Haringey - Chris Liffen



Director, Bridge Renewal Trust – Geoffrey Ocen



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 CO¹, 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	S17 – Crime Reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>
	S1 – ASB	<input type="checkbox"/>	S2 – Sex Offender Orders	<input type="checkbox"/>
	S8 – Parenting Order	<input type="checkbox"/>	S11 – Child Safety	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ Victim, Informant, Witness or Convicted Offender

			Order	
	S15 – Local Curfew Orders	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ss28-33 – Racially Aggravated Crimes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing Act	S84 – application for possession order			<input type="checkbox"/>
Homelessness Act	S10 – application for re-housing			<input type="checkbox"/>
Anti-social Behaviour Crime & Policing Act				<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please state)				<input type="checkbox"/>

Signature of requesting officer:		Date:			
----------------------------------	--	-------	--	--	--

PART B - INFORMATION DISCLOSED – (for disclosing officer)

Date request received:	
Disclosure Agreed:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for declining request (if applicable):	
Information attached to this form	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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 <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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 <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
--	------------------------------	-----------------------------

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 (ddmmyyy):				

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

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 Rules² 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.

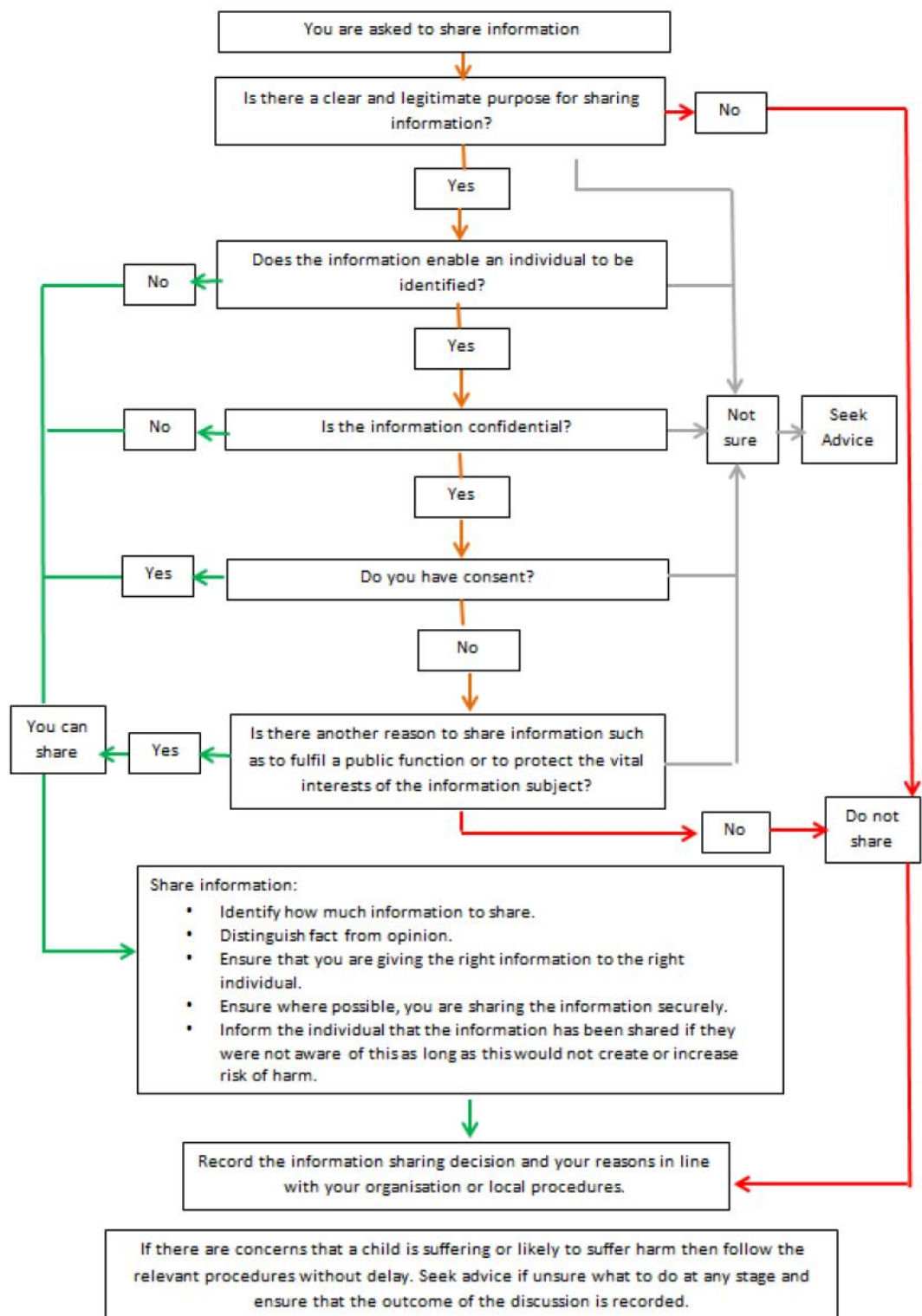
² The Golden Rules have been copied from "Information Sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers" published by the Department for Children, Schools and Families, and Communities and Local Government.

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



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.

APPENDIX F

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 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)