

## NOTICE OF MEETING

# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Wednesday, 11th December, 2019, 2.00 pm - River Park House, Level 9, The LAB room, Wood Green, N22

**Members:** Please see membership list set out below.

### 1. **FILMING AT MEETINGS**

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

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

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

### 2. **APOLOGIES**

To receive any apologies for absence.

### 3. **URGENT BUSINESS**

The Chair will consider the admission of any items of Urgent Business. (Late items of Urgent Business will be considered where they appear. New items of Urgent Business will be considered under Item 13 below).

### 4. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

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

**5. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 12)**

To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 9<sup>th</sup> October 2019 as a correct record.

**6. MEMBERSHIP AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (PAGES 13 - 20)**

**7. COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY 2019-2023 - ACTION PLAN REVIEW (PAGES 21 - 50)**

This report is for information and presents updates with regards to the Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan 2019- 2023.

**8. YPAR COMMUNICATIONS UPDATE**

Verbal update by Marc Isaacs (Senior Communications Officer).

**9. VULNERABILITY, VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION (VVE) IN HARINGEY (PAGES 51 - 60)**

Briefing on Vulnerability, Violence and Exploitation (VVE) in Haringey.

**10. DOMESTIC ABUSE HOUSING ALLIANCE (DAHA) (PAGES 61 - 64)**

This report is to inform the Partnership of the work that Homes for Haringey are undertaking in relation to domestic abuse and the intention to seek Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) accreditation.

**11. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS (VAWG) ANNUAL REVIEW 2018-2019 (PAGES 65 - 98)**

Verbal update by Manju Lukhman (Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Lead and Commissioner)

**12. CCTV CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PAGES 99 - 104)**

Briefing note about the CCTV capital investment programme.

**13. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

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

**14. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

To note the date of the future meeting set out below:

26<sup>th</sup> February 2020

**15. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

Item 16 is likely to be subject to a motion to exclude the press and public from the meeting as it contains exempt information as defined in Section 100a of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended by Section 12A of the Local Government Act 1985); paras 1 and 5.

**16. EXEMPT - SUMMARY REPORT ON THE DOMESTIC HOMICIDE REVIEW INTO 'JAYNE' (PAGES 105 - 178)**

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

Tuesday, 03 December 2019

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## **MINUTES OF MEETING COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 2019, 14:15 – 16:00**

### **PRESENT:**

Treena Fleming – Borough Commander, Haringey Metropolitan Police (Chair)  
Cllr Zena Brabazon – Cabinet Member for Children and Families  
Ann Graham – Director of Children’s Services  
Dr Will Maimaris – Interim Director Public Health  
Sean McLaughlin – Managing Director, Homes for Haringey  
Jessica Ralph – Victim Support  
Eubert Malcolm – Interim Assistant Director Stronger Communities  
Susan Oti – Assistant Director of Public Health  
Beverley Hendricks – Interim Assistant Director for Safeguarding & Social Care  
Fatmir Deda – Strategic Safeguarding Partnership Manager  
Eduardo Araujo – Senior Tottenham Community Safety Manager  
Karina Kaur – Commissioning Team  
Julia Terradot – Commissioning Team  
Sandeep Broca – Community Safety & Enforcement Team  
Baljit Badesha – Community Safety & Enforcement Team  
Joe Benmore – Community Safety & Enforcement Team  
Laura Wileman – Communications Team  
Deborah Williams – Bridge Renewal Trust  
Jill Dervish – National Probation Service  
Andy Maloney – London Fire Brigade  
Tim Miller – Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group  
Kausar Mukhtar – London Community Rehabilitation Company  
Ruth Partington – One Support  
Michelle Donkoh – One Support  
Christopher Houlding – Haringey Links

### **79. INTRODUCTIONS**

The Chair welcomed attendees and introductions took place.

The Chair updated the Partnership on the impact that the recent Extinction Rebellion activity had had on local police resources with the levels of central aid that was required.

### **80. FILMING AT MEETINGS**

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

### **81. APOLOGIES**

Apologies for absence were received from Rachel Lissauer (CCG), Geoffrey Ocen (Bridge Renewal Trust), Zina Etheridge (Haringey Council Chief Executive), Ian Thompson (London Fire Brigade), and Joanne McCartney (MPA London Assembly), Cllr Mark Blake and Beverley Tarka.

Tim Miller to substitute for Rachel Lissauer, Deborah Williams to substitute for Geoffrey Ocen, Andy Maloney to substitute for Ian Thompson.

**82. URGENT BUSINESS**

There were no items of urgent business.

***At this point in the meeting, Eubert Malcolm, AD for Stronger Communities, noted that the VRU update which was mentioned in the previous meeting of 5<sup>th</sup> June, would be circulated to the Partnership (Action: Eubert Malcolm).***

**83. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest.

**84. MINUTES**

**RESOLVED**

The Partnership agreed the minutes of the meeting held on 5th June 2019 as a correct record.

**85. MEMBERSHIP AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**RESOLVED**

That the membership and Terms of Reference were noted and agreed.

***At this point in the meeting, the Chair noted, at the request of officers, the variation of the agenda to consider agenda item 11 Children and Young People's Service – Developing a Repository for Young People' prior to agenda item 7 'North Area Violence Reduction Group Update.' The order of the minutes reflects the order that the business was taken, rather than the order on the published agenda.***

**86. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE - DEVELOPING A REPOSITORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE**

The Partnership received a verbal update from the AD for Safeguarding and Social Care, Beverley Hendricks, around developing a repository for young people to protect them from gangs and knife crime. The AD for Safeguarding and Social Care also presented a flyer to the Partnership, as set out in pages 57-60 of the agenda pack, which provides advice and guidance about gangs and knife crime. The Partnership

were informed that the community flyer was created in response to the loss of a 15-year-old from the Borough as a result of an incident and based on concerns and questions from parents on what needed to be done. It was noted that the community flyer was an opportunity to educate parents on the signs of gang involvement and who they might turn to for support. It was hoped that the information in the community flyer could be replicated to schools, and to move towards creating Community Safe Zones (CSZ), which would be a place young people could access support if they were unable to speak to professionals or their parents. It was further noted that there were ideas around developing an app for young people where they could click on their phone to trigger responses from MASH and other preferred providers to reduce the line between the incident and response. The AD for Safeguarding and Social Care sought the Partnership's agreement on the concepts put forward in order for future representatives to work it up to a better proposal to come back to the Partnership.

The Chair welcomed the ideas proposed by the AD for Safeguarding and Social Care.

The following was noted in response to the discussion of the update:

- a. The AD for Safer Communities mentioned that safe havens were being set up along businesses on Wood Green High Road and suggested that the proposed work also tap into the safe havens project to ensure that young people who sought safety were signposted to the relevant information. In response, the AD for Safeguarding and Social Care agreed to build on the safe haven work, but noted that the businesses would need to have training to ensure they understood their role and close the gap to make sure the community was involved with the Council's efforts around safeguarding.
- b. In response to a question on who would be involved in the training, the AD for Safeguarding and Social Care agreed that it needed to be multi-agency. The Partnership were informed that there was a small working group to help identify which portfolios would do the different parts of the training.
- c. In response to a request, the AD for Safeguarding and Social Care agreed to circulate the printed versions of community flyer to different partners **(Action: Beverley Hendricks)**.
- d. In response to a concern raised that the app on the young person's phone could be scrutinised by senior gang members and make the young person vulnerable, the AD for Safeguarding and Social Care explained that the Social Care service were launching a Mind Of My Own (MOMO) tool for young people to send messages to their social workers and early help workers. Although currently only 10 young people had access to the tool, those young people wanted to use the tool and haven't had anxiety about the risks. However, it was noted that this concern would be something for the team to think about. The Chair mentioned she believed that in domestic abuse cases, there was a way for the victim to send a text, which would then disappear from the phone to leave no audit trail. The Chair informed the Partnership that she would research this further to see whether there are ways in ensuring young people were not at risk through the use of an app/text system **(Action: Chair – Borough Commander)**.

- e. The AD for Safeguarding and Social Care noted that she was working on these proposals with the AD for Safer Communities, and she sought the Partnership's assistance with the work. A paper was sent around the meeting for individuals that wanted to assist with the work to record their name. The AD for Safeguarding and Social Care, and the AD for Safer Communities would agree timescales between themselves in regard to the proposed works (**Action: Eubert Malcolm & Beverley Hendricks**).
- f. In response to a question, the AD for Safeguarding and Social Care informed the Partnership that safeguarding training was on the Council's website.

## **RESOLVED**

That the update was noted.

### **87. NORTH AREA VIOLENCE REDUCTION GROUP UPDATE**

The Partnership received a report which provided updates on the joint police North Area (Haringey and Enfield) Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG) and on the project and performance trends as set out at pages 17-19 of the agenda pack. The Partnership also received a short presentation which provided an overview of the performance trends for violence in the North Area and London, key hotspots for violence across the North Area, and the socio-economic cost of violent crime in the North Area. The report and presentation were introduced by Sandeep Broca, Intelligence Analysis Manager- Community Safety & Enforcement Team. The following was noted in response to the discussion of the report:

- a. In response to a question around the reason behind the increase in robbery in Haringey such as mobile phone related robbery, the Chair explained that crime trend analysis suggested that many robbery suspects were between the ages of 14-18 years old, and the theft of mobile phones was quick access to cash for them. The Chair informed the Partnership that the police had a dedicated robbery team trying to identify and prosecute suspects, complimented by understanding the hotspots and visibly policing those hotspots. The Chair confirmed that areas around train stations, such as Turnpike Lane Station, were one of the hotspot areas for robbery. The Partnership were informed that the police were working on trying to enforce further the education of the public in protecting their mobile phone against theft.
- b. Regarding a question on whether there were statistics on the timings of criminal activity, the Chair confirmed that the police had that data and it formed the basis of their hotspot patrols, and when the police receive central aid such as the Violent Crime Task Force, that they would be tasked to patrol those robbery hotspot areas. It was found that there were spikes in areas between 4pm and midnight, and on occasion Tuesday nights tended to be busier than other nights. The Chair noted that there were massive spikes of criminal activity in August and July; however, the overall figures had dropped off slightly, which showed that the work the police were doing was making a difference.
- c. In response to a suggestion of making a business case around tracking and prevention work on the socio-economic costs of violent crime, the Chair



explained that there was a similar journey for domestic abuse and there were various intervention points, and a lot of lives and money could be saved if that could be looked into. The Chair agreed that this is a suggestion that could be looked into **(Action: Chair)**.

### RESOLVED

That the content of the report was noted.

### 88. PREVENT UPDATE

The Partnership received a report which provided an update on Prevent as set out at pages 21-23 of the agenda pack. The Partnership also received a short presentation which provided an overview of the key aims, work undertaken by the team, the local context and local trends. The report and presentation were introduced by Karina Kaur, Strategic Lead of Communities.

The Partnership undertook a workshop exercise and were allocated around 10 minutes to give some thought and provide feedback on the following questions:

1. What is your role in preventing extremism and radicalisation in the Borough?
2. What are your barriers to preventing extremism and radicalisation in the Borough?
3. How can the Prevent team support you to overcome these barriers?

The following key suggestions were noted in the workshop exercise

Regarding question 1 on role of individuals in preventing extremism and radicalisation:

- Training and awareness of frontline staff and services who come in contact with young people and vulnerable individuals:
  - to identify vulnerabilities, such as mental health and domestic abuse
  - to provide support on mechanisms to identify and raise concerns, such as a package around vulnerabilities
- Need a multi-agency approach, including other safeguarding issues and holding accountable in implementing what Prevent are doing

Regarding question 2 on the barriers to preventing extremism and radicalisation:

- Resourcing and capacity within organisations, for example there was a will to be part of the response, but it would be a challenge to attend all the relevant meetings due to capacity issues
- Knowing how to deal with identified concerns
- Balancing trust of clients with a duty of care
- Requiring knowledge of the referral pathway and resources available for identified subjects
- Uncertainty around Brexit and the links to far-right issues

- Difficulties in obtaining information, for example by police
- Engagement levels of subjects once they have been referred, for example individuals with Counter Terrorism risks
- Competing messages from different communities and agencies
- Socio-economic disparities

Regarding question 3 on how the Prevent team can support individuals to overcome the barriers:

- Working with the community and providing support when the political narrative changes locally and nationally
- Informing and educating hard to reach groups, to ensure engagement with those groups continued and not losing groups within the community
- Looking at how to manage the dark web as a lot of recruitment came from that space
- Ensuring there was enough intel on the radicalisation of people in prisons
- Knowledge on high risk locations and managing emerging risks, such as contingency plans
- Ensuring families and communities were not marginalised

In response to the marginalisation point, the Strategic Lead of Communities clarified that Prevent was a pre-criminal space, and she emphasised that Prevent was a supporting safeguarding panel.

Regarding the suggestions made by the Partnership, the Strategic Lead of Communities noted that a lot of the points made were myths around Prevent, and this could be resolved through further training. It was suggested that in-depth training could be provided, for example on how to manage risks and understanding the threshold of cases taken by Prevent. In terms of probation, it was noted that there were pathways in place for those in prisons, such as training in prisons, but this could be extended as it was found that there was a lot of vulnerability in prison spaces. The Strategic Lead of Communities advised the Partnership to contact her for any further discussions, questions or requests for training.

### **RESOLVED**

That the content of the report was noted.

## **89. NEW MULTI-AGENCY SAFEGUARDING ARRANGEMENTS**

The Partnership received a report from Fatmir Deda, Strategic Safeguarding Partnership Manager, which outlined the way in which Haringey Council, Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and the Metropolitan Police would work together with other partners to deliver the new multi-agency safeguarding arrangements in order to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people in Haringey and in accordance with the Working Together to Safeguard Children Guidance July 2018.

**RESOLVED**

That the content of the report was noted.

**90. COMMUNICATIONS PLAN UPDATE - PERFORMANCE REWARD GRANT FUNDING & YOUTH VIOLENCE**

The Partnership received a verbal update from Laura Wileman, Communications Team Media & Campaigns Manager, in relation to the Communications Plan regarding the Performance Reward Grant Funding and youth violence. The Partnership were advised that the Communications Team were working on three campaigns:

- Burglary campaign;
- Youth violence campaign aimed at young people; and
- Youth violence campaign aimed at parents and the community

Overall the campaigns were to showcase what the Community Safety Partnership were doing to rebuild trust within the community, to ensure residents felt safe, and to help reduce youth violence.

The Partnership were informed that the Burglary campaign had almost finished. It was noted that information had been published online which showed residents how to avoid being a victim of burglary. The online information would be circulated afterwards to the Partnership by the Communications Team (**Action: Laura Wileman**). A minimum of 100,000 people had viewed the information, and it could increase to 185,000 people by the end of the campaign. Although there had been some parts of the Borough that showed more interest in the campaign, it was noted that the interest in the campaign was roughly evenly spread across the Borough. It was mentioned that the Communication Team would have the full results of the campaign soon, which would then be circulated to the Partnership (**Action: Laura Wileman**).

The aim of the campaign for young people was to capture the attention of young people and for them to be directed to opportunities and services that were on offer in the Borough. The Communications Team got twenty young people from around the Borough who wanted to be involved in the campaign, such as being in the video or doing behind the scenes role with the production company. It was noted that the young people provided many ideas for the campaign, however the young people concluded that the campaign should be hard hitting and they wanted the opportunities offered to be realistic, for example would the directed business give the young people the same shot as everybody else. There were currently two production companies which the Communications Team would get to speak to the young people in the next couple of weeks to ensure everyone worked together. The Partnership were informed that the final part of the campaign was focused on talking to parents. This part of the campaign involved fact packs in schools that parents could pick up anonymously; graphics on social media, such as Facebook; and outdoor advertising. It was also noted that the Metropolitan Police had a number of campaigns and pilots in Haringey that the Communications Team were working on.

The following was noted in response to the discussion of this update:

- a. The Partnership were informed that the Community Safety Partnership logo had gone out to primary and secondary schools to design. The Communications Team would provide the Partnership an update on the Community Safety Partnership logo after the design deadline, which would be in a week and a half (**Action: Laura Wileman**).
- b. Responding to a question on monitoring the impact of the campaign, the Communications Team Media & Campaigns Manager mentioned that the Exodus project received national news coverage, and it was hoped that more people would be directed to the Council services on offer and to local provisions, such as the Haringey Community Gold project. It was further noted that the Team had an indication on the current level of youth confidence in police and they would follow that up after a year to measure youth confidence in police. Additionally, as a way in analysing impact of the campaign, the AD for Stronger Communities suggested taking a snapshot of burglary rates before the campaign and another snapshot of burglary rates after the campaign. The Partnership agreed on this form on analysis (**Action: Eubert Malcolm & Sandeep Broca**).

## **RESOLVED**

That the verbal update was noted.

## **91. SUICIDE AND YOUNG PEOPLE**

The Partnership received a written briefing note on Suicide and Young People. The report was introduced by Susan Oti, AD of Public Health, as set out in the agenda pack at pages 61-62. It was noted that the Office of National Statistics (ONS) data showed that between 2008 and 2018, 30 young people aged between 10 and 24 years of age died by suicide in Haringey. In relation to the rate of suicide, Haringey was currently below London.

The AD of Public Health stressed that it was important to place the total of 30 suicides of young people into context as the ONS data covered children and young people up to 24 years of age, whereas the query at the previous Partnership meeting was regarding children and young people up to the age of 18. In consideration of the query, the AD of Public Health mentioned that she chaired the Child Death Overview Panel in Haringey and the Panel had looked back at all the deaths in the Borough since 2008. It was found that since 2008, there had been a total of 3 suicides in Haringey for children under the age of 18.

It was further noted that Haringey had a multiagency suicide prevention group that covered all ages and chaired by Mind in Haringey. It was highlighted that the group were involved in a robust comprehensive action plan, which included looking at particular vulnerable groups of young people with an emphasis on prevention and early intervention. The group had carried out work in schools around improving young people's resilience around emotional health and well-being, and work on mental

health services to support parents of young children, particularly the voluntary organisation Open Door, which had carried out a lot of work with teenagers.

In discussion, it was mentioned by the Interim Director of Public Health, Dr Will Maimaris, that there was a good training pack about the London-wide campaign called 'Zero Suicide' which he would circulate to the Partnership (**Action: Dr Will Maimaris**).  
***Post meeting note – Zero Suicide online training link was circulated to the Partnership following the meeting.***

## **RESOLVED**

That the briefing was noted.

## **92. COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS UPDATE**

The Partnership received a report which provided an update on the community conversations initiative. The report was introduced by Eduardo Araujo, Senior Tottenham Community Safety Manager, as set out in the agenda pack at pages 63-64.

The Partnership was asked to form groups to discuss key themes that emerged from the community conversations and to put forward suggestions on solutions to address the concerns of the community. The suggestions would be fed back to the community (**Action: Eduardo Araujo**).

The Partnership undertook a workshop exercise and were allocated around 10 minutes to give some thought and provide feedback on the following questions:

1. Resource challenges were recognised across all participants. How can community groups be supported in strengthening their networks of collaboration and capacity, in order to provide the infrastructure and diverse activities and diverse activities for young people?
2. Transparency and lack of trust in institutions is more prevalent amongst BAME communities and young people. How can this be potentially addressed?
3. Exclusions from mainstream education can play a role in increasing the vulnerability on young people. How can the Community Safety Partnership work with educational establishments to ensure that young people and institutions are supported?

The following key suggestions were noted in the workshop exercise:

- a. Regarding question 1 on resource challenges:
  - Create or support self-organising groups
  - Building and understanding existing groups
    - mapping hard to reach groups
  - Consistent results and feedback. Need a consistent presence in the community
  - Risk averse to ideas
  - Empower groups, reduce bureaucracy and be action focused.

- b. Regarding question 2 on transparency and lack of trust in institutions:
- Institutions to visibly reflect community diversity at senior levels
  - Ensure long term commitment embedded
  - Listening, gaining trust, being responsive, and talking to communities
  - Language is very important to communities
  - Co-producing material with people concerned – develop solutions with communities
  - Ensure making a difference not just a promise
  - Challenging organisations to have diversity
  - Learning from community and good practices
  - Make sure partners share values
  - When there are disparities - need awareness, address the disparities and justify
  - Encourage transparency
- c. Regarding question 3 on exclusions from mainstream education:
- Early identification at cusp of exclusion
  - Supporting parents, such as supporting parents with children at risk of exclusion
  - What is available to help parents identify risk factors?
  - Training and experience of leaders can be a contributor
  - Shared cultural knowledge of teachers can be a supporting factor
  - Review or undertake a deep dive into exclusion factors
  - School targets may play a part
  - Off-rolling can be unhelpful
  - Trailblazer programme – building resilience, regulating emotions
  - A ‘zero exclusions’ approach

## **RESOLVED**

That the Board:

- i. Noted the contents of the report
- ii. Recommended how to attempt to address the main topics raised during the community conversations.

## **93. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

N/A

## **94. ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

The Managing Director of Homes for Haringey, Sean McLaughlin, noted there was an initiative called the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA). This was a national scheme to get housing organisations to a level of accreditation, which was a process Homes for Haringey were currently going through. As part of that process, it was suggested that it would be useful for Homes for Haringey to attend most of the statutory boards, such as the Community Safety Partnership, and it would be useful to have that discussion for future agendas. The AD for Stronger Communities noted that the Homes for Haringey Director for Housing Demand, Denise Gandy, had emailed him regarding this and this matter would be put on the agenda for the next meeting in December (**Action: Denise Gandy & Eubert Malcolm**).

In response to a question on whether there was a contingency plan for Brexit, the Chair explained that there was a multi-agency meeting a few weeks ago to consider different factors that might be influenced by Brexit. The Chair noted that she envisaged that there would be a lot of central aid. The contingency plan would be similar to what was currently happening, such as officers going onto 12 hour shifts, and depending on what was happening in parts of the UK, there may be mutual aid. It was re-iterated that there were certainly plans in place, but it was difficult to know what would happen due to the uncertainty of Brexit.

Joe Benmore, IOM Strategic Lead - Community Safety & Enforcement team, reminded the Partnership that the second episode of The Met: Policing programme would be on BBC1 on 10<sup>th</sup> October about the killings in Haringey in 2018. He asked that the Partnership provide feedback on the programme (**Action: Partnership**).

**95. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

Future meeting dates were noted as:

11th December 2019  
26th February 2020

**96. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

Noted.

**97. EXEMPT - NORTH AREA VIOLENCE REDUCTION GROUP UPDATE**

As per the content and recommendation noted in the North Area Violence Reduction Group Update item mentioned above.

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair .....

Date .....





**Appendix E**  
**Community Safety Partnership - Membership List 2019/20**

	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE
<b>Statutory partners/CSP members</b>	<p><b>Cllr Mark Blake</b>, Cabinet Member for Communities and Equalities (Co-chair)</p> <p><b>Treena Fleming</b>, Borough Commander (Co-chair), Haringey Metropolitan Police</p> <p><b>Cllr Julia Ogiehor</b></p> <p><b>Cllr Zena Brabazon</b>, Deputy Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Children Education and Families</p> <p><b>Zina Etheridge</b>, Chief Executive, Haringey Council</p> <p><b>Andrew Blight</b>, Assistant Chief Officer, National Probation Service - London for Haringey, Redbridge and Waltham Forest</p> <p><b>Ian Thompson</b>, Borough Fire Commander, Haringey Fire Service</p> <p><b>Rachel Lissauer</b>, Director of Commissioning, Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group</p> <p><b>Mark Landy</b>, Community Forensic Services Manager, BEH Mental Health Trust</p> <p><b>Geoffrey Ocen</b>, Chief Executive, Bridge Renewal Trust</p> <p><b>Joanne McCartney</b>, MPA, London Assembly</p> <p><b>Stephen McDonnell</b>, Interim Director for Environment and Neighbourhoods</p> <p><b>Dr. Will Maimaris</b>, Interim Director Public Health, Haringey Council</p> <p><b>Ann Graham</b>, Director of Children Services, Haringey Council</p> <p><b>Beverley Tarka</b>, Director Adult &amp; Health, Haringey Council</p> <p><b>Sean McLaughlin</b>, Managing Director, Homes for Haringey</p> <p><b>Jessica Ralph</b>, Victim Support</p> <p><b>Tony Hartney</b>, Safer Neighbourhood Board Chair</p>
<b>Supporting advisors</b>	<p><b>Nigel Brookes</b>, Superintendent, Haringey Metropolitan Police</p>

	<p><b>Eubert Malcolm</b>, Head of Community Safety &amp; Regulatory Services <b>Sarah Hart</b>, Commissioning Manager, Public Health Committee Secretariat</p>
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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 1<sup>st</sup> 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:

<b>Outcome One</b>	Rebuild and improve public confidence in policing and maintaining community safety
<b>Outcome Two</b>	Prevent and minimise gang-related activity and victimisation
<b>Outcome Three</b>	Respond to Violence against Women and Girls*
<b>Outcome Four</b>	Reduce re-offending (through an integrated multi-agency model)
<b>Outcome Five</b>	Prevent and reduce acquisitive crime and anti-social behaviour (to include residential burglary, personal robbery, vehicle crime, fraud and theft)
<b>Outcome Six</b>	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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**Report for:** Community Safety Partnership 11 December 2019

**Title:** Community Safety Strategy 2019-2023- Action Plan Review

**Report Authorised by:** Eubert Malcolm, Assistant Director for Stronger Communities

**Lead Officer:** Joe Benmore: Interim Head of Community Safety and Enforcement

**Ward(s) affected:** All Wards

**Report for Key/  
Non Key Decision.** Key Decision.

## 1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 This report is for information and presents updates with regards to the Community Safety Strategy 2019-2023, which together with the attached Action Plan details the key strategy outcomes across various strands, and has been designed to ensure oversight and appropriate challenge across the key outcomes outlined in the Strategy.
- 1.2 The Community Safety Strategy 2019-2023 which was approved by Cabinet and implemented in June 2019 outlines the Community Safety Partnership's approach, priorities, and outcomes that we will utilise to achieve a reduction in crime and anti-social behavior over the four year cycle of the Strategy.
- 1.3 The Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2023 are aligned to the **Borough Plan 2019-2023**, the **Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-2029** and the **Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-2026**.
- 1.4 The Strategy Action Plan 2019-2023 pulls together six key themed outcome areas to support the aim of reducing Crime and Anti-Social Behavior.
  - **Priority 1.** Violence-Reduce High Harm Crimes
  - **Priority 2.** All forms of Domestic Abuse and wider forms of violence against women and girls
  - **Priority 3.** Exploitation
  - **Priority 4.** Fear of Crime and Public Confidence
  - **Priority 5.** Victims
  - **Priority 6.** Reoffending

## 2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Community Safety Partnership Board continues to review and monitor the activities and outcomes outlined in the Action Plan 2019-2023 and further that:
  - the Board note the content of the report, which highlights progress against the stated priorities contained in the Community Safety Strategy Action Plan.

## 3. Community Safety Strategy 2019-2023-Action Plan Update

- 3.1 The Board will note from the attached Community Safety Strategy-Action Plan that progress against outcomes across all priorities has been excellent. Strong performance is attributed to the strategic alignment of the Community Safety Strategy to the Borough Plan and Youth at Risk Strategy Outcomes which is now benefitting from the effective multi-agency partnership buy in across our main strategic priorities.

3.2 The Board will also note some areas of challenge relating to **Priority 1: London Gang Exit Scheme** which is mainly due to Pan-London confidence in the scheme and delivery issues; and **Priority 2 VAWG outcomes**, which is partly due to the disruption following transitional arrangements between the previous and new VAWG Lead. However given that the Strategy and Action Plan have only recently been implemented I am not requesting any Board Support at this juncture.

## 4. Reason for Decision

4.1 The Community Safety Strategy represents a significant commitment by partners including the Council, Police, Fire, Probation, and Health authorities as well as local Community Voluntary Sector groups to develop whole system approaches by working together to improve the lives of Haringey Residents.

4.2 The Community Safety Partnership has a clear vision: to make Haringey one of the safest boroughs in London. We want Haringey to be a safe borough for everyone who lives and works here and to remain a safe and pleasant environment for all. The Community Safety Strategy provides the strategic partnership framework whilst the Action Plan sets out the six key outcomes that we will use to achieve the objective outlined above by ensuring that;

- Levels of crime and anti-social behavior are reduced
- Children, young people, families, vulnerable adults and residents feel safe in their homes and in public spaces,
- Those committing crime do not continue to reoffend,
- The public has confidence in all members of the Community Safety Partnership, particularly the Police and local authority.

4.3 The Community Safety Strategy represents a significant contribution to the collective effort across Haringey to achieve the visions of the People and Place Priorities in the Borough Plan 2019-2023:

- **Place:** Stronger, connected communities where together we improve our environment by making it safer, cleaner and greener.
- **People:** A Haringey where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential.

4.4 As well as the high profile issues around serious violence the Strategy and Action Plan also addresses crime, disorder and anti-social behavior that are often less reported but impact significantly on the lives of many people including all forms of violence against women and girls and issues of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, County Lines, extremism and hate crime.

## 5. Alternative Options Considered

5.1 The Community Safety Partnership Board may wish to consider whether it sets aside Board time to review the Action Plan every six months rather than annually.

## 6. Background Information

6.1 Addressing crime and anti-social behavior is one of the top priorities for Haringey residents.

6.2 The overarching objective of the Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan is to reduce and prevent crime and anti-social behavior in Haringey, thereby creating a safer borough for residents and businesses, increasing public confidence, and reducing the fear of crime.

6.3 The Strategy Action Plan 2019-2023 outlines how the Community Safety Partnership will work together to do this by seeking to address the issues relating to the six outcome areas noted in para 1.4. The nature and scale of the issues corresponding to those six areas is detailed in the Strategy document, drawing on the Strategic Assessment data from across the Community Safety Partnership as well as the results of engagement and consultation.

**7. Use of Appendices**

7.1 Haringey Community Safety Action Plan

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## Haringey Community Safety Action Plan

### Priority 1: Violence – Reduce High Harm Crimes

Performance Measures
<b>Number of violence with injury offences</b>
<b>Number of robbery offences</b>
<b>Number of gun crime offences</b>
<b>Number of lethal-barrelled firearm discharges</b>
<b>Number of knife crime offences</b>
<b>Number of knife injury victims</b>
<b>Number of victims of serious youth violence</b>

Action Plan				
Action	Lead Officer	Strategic Links	RAG Status	Comments
Continue to utilise the Integrated Gangs Unit to provide and co-ordinate the tactical approach to enforcement and early intervention, delivered in partnership with statutory agencies and the voluntary sector, with a focus on 8-25 year olds.	-Superintendent, Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) -Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19 -Borough Plan-2019-23		The IGU has been re-funded via the Local Crime Prevention Fund from 2019-2021 and continues to provide and co-ordinate interventions both to intervene in and prevent young people from becoming involved in criminality
Explore piloting place-based interventions with partners at specific times to more effectively deal with serious youth violence, beginning with outreach through Haringey Community Gold.	-Assistant Director for Stronger Communities, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan 2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		Haringey Community Gold has been very successful since its implementation in June 2019 and has engaged with over 1200 young people so far.
Identify the most effective locations for knife bins through analysis of crime patterns and install where appropriate	-Superintendent, MPS -Intelligence Analyst, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence		The key locations for the bins have been identified e.g. Broadwater Farm,

		Reduction Plan 2018/19		Northumberland Park agreed in principle. On track to implement another 4 to 6 bins by June 2020
Undertake weapon sweeps with communities in areas affected by knife crime, building on the success of previous sweeps in North Tottenham.	- Chief Inspector - Neighbourhoods, MPS -Head of Community Safety, Haringey Council - Community Safety Engagement Officer, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		Haringey Community Gold and local SNT Police Teams have already carried out several Weapon Sweeps in key locations during 2019 and these have increased community awareness as well as taking dangerous weapons off our streets.
Carry out targeted knife and corrosive substances test purchase operations and prosecute or review licences of businesses that sell knives and corrosive substances	-Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council -Food safety & Trading Standards Team Leader, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		Community Safety and Enforcement officers have undertaken several knife and corrosive substances test purchasing operations during 2019. Prosecutions and fines resulting from criminal offences have a significant impact on the offending trader. Publicity of successful prosecutions will aim to deter other traders and aid compliance. This can be seen by the 4 out of 4 refusals noted this financial year.
Deliver universal awareness programmes on topics including knife crime and exploitation, across all education establishments, mapped to avoid duplication	- Assistant Director of Schools and Learning, Haringey Council -Head of Early Help and Targeted	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan-2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		The PSHE gangs program is now being delivered for the second year at Lordship lane primary school having been successfully delivered last year

	Response, Haringey Council			to years 5 and 6. Noel Park primary have visited Lordship Lane to observe the delivery of the program with the intention of introducing into their school.
Deliver workshops on Knife Crime Awareness and Personal Safety, targeting vulnerable Year 6 pupils and supporting successful transfer to secondary school	-Assistant Director of Schools and Learning, Haringey Council -Head of Early Help and Targeted Response, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan-2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		Exodus to start programme in partnership with YOS in Tottenham for 5 ISS young people. Exodus continues sessions at The Octagon and Haringey 6th form which covers this metric. Parent's awareness programme being delivered at 639 High Road.
Enhance the YJS Weapons Awareness Program with the use of Street Doctors intervention.	-Head of Early Help and Targeted Response, Haringey Council	-North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19 -Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29		YJS has received funding from NHS England and this provision is going to be extended across YJS and Youth Service.
Share intelligence and data with partners to generate a consistent picture of criminal activity in the borough that drives strategy and operational delivery to target lawbreakers	-Intelligence Analyst, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		Intelligence and data sharing has been established throughout the Partnership and tensions monitoring and reviews are now being sent daily.
Pilot a street-based rapid response violence mediation service, beginning in neighbourhoods most affected by criminal activity.	-Assistant Director for Stronger Communities, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19 -Borough Plan-2019-23		This work is on track for Pilot to be in place by Summer 2020.
Continue to work with Project Future in	- Detective	-Haringey Young People at		We can already demonstrate

delivering trauma based interventions to at risk YP involved in or at risk of perpetrating or being victims of criminality and SYV	Superintendent, MPS - Assistant Director for Stronger Communities, Haringey Council	Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19 -Borough Plan-2019-23		the effectiveness of mediation based on the work that has been done by our serious violence outreach workers who will often intervene with young people where intelligence from Gang info meetings suggests that there may be a conflict.
Participate in operations with the North Area Metropolitan Police and local communities to tackle crime in known hotspots, building on the success of Operation Marlin in Northumberland Park	-Chief Inspector – Neighbourhoods, MPS –Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan-2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		The work of the PPSG has now evolved to meet reducing Partnership resource by developing key working groups to manage emerging/or re-emerging hotspot areas over 3 month periods as part of focussed activity. E.g Ducketts Common Working Group
Four new specialist detached and outreach youth workers will reach young people at risk in communities most affected by youth crime and anti-social behaviour, build strong relationships, link those young people into youth provision, and coordinate more specialist support.	-Assistant Director for Stronger Communities, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29		All outreach workers are now in place and are working across the borough in key SYV/Crime hotspots.
Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs will ensure all young victims of knife crime have referral to victim support services and/or CAMHS.	-Assistant Director, Safeguarding & Social Care, Haringey Council	Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29  North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		Embedded with the Safeguarding processes in the MASH & Assessment Team are the referrals at the point of contact and after an assessment has been



				completed. If the need is established a referral will be made to CAMHS.
Reduce the harm caused by gangs and serious violence in partnership by addressing vulnerability and by empowering gang members to exit gangs through London Gang Exit	-IGU Operational Manager -Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan-2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018-19		There have been ongoing issues with regards to confidence in the Pan-London Gang Exit Scheme. MOPAC are aware of these difficulties and will be reviewing the scheme in early 2020.
Work with colleagues in London Borough of Enfield to deliver place-based interventions to reduce high harm crimes through the North Area Violence Reduction Delivery Group.	-Assistant Director for Stronger Communities, Haringey Council	North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		The work of the North Area Violence Reduction Group has been critical in bringing together LBH and LBE as well as the wider partnerships across both boroughs with the objective of reducing high harm crimes across North Area Command Unit. A further review of the Action Plan is due to take place in early 2020
Deliver the Rescue and Response service to support young people affected by county lines	-Assistant Director, Safeguarding & Social Care -Safer London	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan-2019-23		The programme will run until March 2021. As of June 2019, 220 referrals of young people have been made to the project, of which 96 young people have engaged and have received or are receiving interventions from the specialist providers – St Giles Trust, Abianda and Safer London.
Undertake an annual Community Safety	-Intelligence Analyst,	-Community Safety Strategy		On track for completion in

Strategic Assessment, including serious youth violence, and weapon-enabled crime	Haringey Council	2019-23		Spring/Summer 2020
Develop a local drugs profile	-Assistant Director Public Health, Haringey Council -Intelligence Analyst, Haringey Council			Profile has been created and Haringey Stat to take place 28/11/19 to further provide key knowledge of issues.

Priority 2: All forms of Domestic Abuse and wider forms of Violence against Women and Girls

Performance Measures
Number of domestic abuse violence with injury offences
Number of sexual offences
Number and percentage of repeat victims
Number of professionals trained to recognise and respond to VAWG
Number of young people engaged in peer training
Number of women accessing support services

Action Plan				
Action	Lead Officer	Strategic Links	Rag Status	Comments
Develop training standards and programmes to assist all professionals across the statutory and voluntary services to recognise and respond to VAWG.	-Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Lead, Haringey Council	-Haringey Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-26 -Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan-2019-23		There is a VAWG training programme in place, but it is being revised to scope if a more centralised approach is beneficial? Over 800 professionals have been trained in 2018-2019.  To further support workforce development, a partnership working group was established to develop VAWG Training Standards and a Framework within which to facilitate training on VAWG. This has ensured that training is high-quality and consistent on messaging. We deliver Coordinated

				community response training, DVA, Harmful Practices, Ambassadors training. The training standards and framework have been drafted and are in progress; which will include a proposal for a 'train the trainer' programme. All TBC.
Develop a bystander campaign to support people to intervene where safe to do so.	Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Lead, Haringey Council	-Haringey Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-26 -Borough Plan-2019-23		This is to be explored and scope the potential uptake
Co-design tools and resources with local organisations to engage with business, sporting organisations, faith and community groups to promote action against violence	Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Lead, Haringey Council	-Haringey Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-26 -Borough Plan-2019-23		Ambassadors training has started this needs to be extended to a range of partners with a range of resources to be established
Provide leadership and peer training to young people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds to drive attitudinal change in their communities	Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Lead, Haringey Council	-Haringey Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-26 -Borough Plan-2019-23		This is to be explored on the potential uptake on this new initiative.
Develop a range of communications to local residents and businesses to support prevention and early intervention messages	Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Lead, Haringey Council	Haringey Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-26 -Borough Plan 2019-23		On going plans to develop the different options
Promote specialist support services that provide therapeutic,	Violence against Women and Girls	-Haringey Violence against Women and Girls Strategy		Work is in train to work with providers and

emotional and psychological support to young people across the borough	Strategic Lead, Haringey Council	2016-26 -Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan-2019-23		agencies to promote these services
Increase support to women who may face additional barriers to accessing support	Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Lead, Haringey Council	Haringey Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-26		A referral pathways and meeting has been set up for 12.12.19 with providers to establish how this works in Haringey.
Trial intensive, recovery-focused support programmes for women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds who have experienced violence	Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Lead, Haringey Council	Haringey Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-26		This will form part of the commissioning plan for the borough
Work with cross-borough partners to commission services for VAWG that work across the London and North Central London region	Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Lead, Haringey Council	Haringey Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-26		We are part of a range of contracts including; The refuges, The Wiser Project, The NCL Harmful Practices Sub group The North London Rape Crisis service  We are currently putting in a joint bid to MHCLG for extra funds for joint working. Closing date is 17 <sup>th</sup> January 2020.
Develop preventative programmes aimed at men	Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Lead, Haringey Council	Haringey Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-26		We have a perpetrator programme/service in place. All support for perps are currently in

				<p>discussions.  Work takes place in schools via the POW project that addresses prevention and impact of DA  The outcomes for POW are:  Young people can identify all eight types of violence against women and girls and are aware of situations where someone may be at risk of violence.  Young people are confident in safely challenging someone's abusive behaviour  Young people understand the legal implications of each type of violence  Young people are aware of suitable sources that offer support after abuse</p>
Develop service standards and working protocols for front line staff and between police and substance misuse to focus on evidence-based practice.	Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Lead, Haringey Council -Assistant Director Public Health -Superintendent Luke Marks	Haringey Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-26 -Borough Plan 2019-23		This is being scoped currently
Continue to commission RESPECT	Violence against	Haringey Violence against		The current programme is

accredited perpetrator programmes	Women and Girls Strategic Lead, Haringey Council	Women and Girls Strategy 2016-26		Respect accredited and has been extended to September 2020. Discussions have been had with the provider DVIP to tailor make and address the specific requirements needed for Haringey. Including the BME demographics.
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### Priority 3: Exploitation

Performance Measures
Number of referrals received by the Haringey Exploitation Panel
Number of Child Sexual Exploitation offences
CSE sanction detection rate
Number of Child Criminal Exploitation offences
Number of children and young people persistently missing
Number of Prevent referrals received by the Channel Panel
Number of professionals trained to raise their awareness of Prevent
Number and percentage of Prevent referrals who engage with the offer
Number and percentage of Prevent referrals who are at reduced risk of radicalisation after the intervention

Action Plan				
Action	Lead Officers	Strategic Links	Rag Status	Comments
Deliver the Rescue and Response service to support young people affected by county lines	-Detective Superintendent, MPS -Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council -Safer London	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan 2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		We would envisage based on the scope of the service alongside other key national provision such as the dedicated CCE Met team to see a reduction in the risk associated with young people groomed into County Lines activity as we become more sophisticated through whole systems approaches at identifying those at risk.
Deliver activities at Bruce Grove Youth Space that young people want	-Head of Targeted Response, Haringey	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29		On track. Recent updates include the provision of a



<p>in order to make this a safe, attractive space to young people in the evenings and school holidays</p>	<p>Council</p>	<p>-North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19 -Borough Plan 2019-23</p>		<p>trauma informed psychological resource embedded at the Project to work with trauma, ACE and Vulnerabilities, e.g. mental health issues</p>
<p>Deliver Team Around a School (TAAS), a multi-agency response to support schools reporting concerns about issues of gangs, substance misuse, and CSE.</p>	<p>-Assistant Director Schools and Learning, Haringey Council -Head of Early Help, Haringey Council -Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council</p>	<p>-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19 -Borough Plan 2019-23</p>		<p>Family Support Workers have now been place since early September. There have been some challenges i.e. wi fi / seating / noise etc. The plan is for the FSW to remain in the CC as co-location is seen as the best way to ensure effective EH delivery. An update on the impact of this will be completed by the end of January.</p>
<p>Expand the Exploitation Panel's scope to become a Contextual Safeguarding Panel with a remit across North London, working with colleagues from neighbouring London boroughs</p>	<p>-Head of Service SQIP, Safeguarding &amp; Social Care; Haringey Council</p>	<p>-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan 2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19</p>		<p>Awaiting implementation of the new model which should be in place by Summer 2020.</p>
<p>Establish a network of the providers of education programmes around gangs, exploitation, and criminal activity to prevent duplication and foster good practice.</p>	<p>Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council</p>	<p>-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan 2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19</p>		<p>Mapping is continuing to identify key providers who are already working in schools e.g. Met Police (Trident), IGU, St Giles, Exodus etc. Mapping should be completed by</p>

				Spring 2020
Develop multi-agency approaches to tackle and reduce Hate Crime based on a zero-tolerance approach	Strategic Lead for Communities, Haringey Council			We now have a hate crime delivery group which is attended by multi-agency partners dealing with all strands of hate crime to think about strategic ways to support hate crime victims, reduce hate crime, hotspot key vulnerable areas and so on.
Establish a multi-agency panel to scrutinise hate crime cases where there have been negative outcomes at criminal justice levels	Strategic Lead for Communities, Haringey Council			We now have a hate crime delivery group which meets quarterly to discuss cases where the police have stopped investigating hate crimes. The meetings help the police to develop more awareness of vulnerabilities and collaboration from all strands of hate crime
Deliver interventions which will increase the safety of hate crime victims and reduce their chances of repeat victimisation	Strategic Lead for Communities, Haringey Council			Supporting victims on a case by case basis, signposting to charities and within the council, holding strategic meetings and supporting their needs holistically.
Develop a Modern Slavery Strategy	Assistant Director for Strategy and			The Strategy is in the scoping and research

	Communications, Haringey Council			<p>phase, and internal conversations to inform the strategy will take place before the end of 2019. The Modern Slavery needs assessment has been completed and likely to go to cabinet in Summer 2020). A paper will be presented to the Peoples Priority Board on December 17<sup>th</sup>, which sets out recommendations and key actions moving forward</p>
Deliver Work to Raise Awareness of Prevent Training (WRAP) to staff in statutory partner and voluntary sector organisations	Strategic Lead for Communities, Haringey Council			<p>We hold monthly training session attended by all professionals within the council. This training is also offered out to the voluntary sector. There is a separate delivery offer to all schools in our borough.</p>
Deliver Hate Crime awareness training to staff in statutory partner and voluntary sector organisations	Strategic Lead for Communities, Haringey Council			<p>We are delivering training to professionals and the voluntary sector. We also held a hate crime conference during hate crime awareness week.</p>
Chair the Channel Panel and ensure	Strategic Lead for			<p>We hold channel</p>

that the panel puts in place multi-agency support for vulnerable adults who are referred to it	Prevent, Haringey Council			meetings monthly and discuss vulnerable people at risk of radicalisation. The panel is chaired by the AD of safer communities (Eubert Malcolm).
Develop a better understanding of the issues of online and far-right radicalisation and raise awareness among frontline professionals	Strategic Lead for Communities, Haringey Council			Our WRAP training covers far right issues and the Prevent Delivery Group have received a targeted briefing on far right matters. We have also commissioned 'small steps' an organisation which trains professionals and young people on far right issues. This is due to be delivered to young people in schools.

Priority 4: Fear of Crime and Public Confidence

Performance Measures
Percentage of residents who feel safe in their local area after dark
Percentage of residents who agree the police do a good job in the local area

Action Plan				
Action	Lead Officers	Strategic Links	Rag Status	Comments
The Council and the North Area Metropolitan Police will embed community engagement and multi-agency problem solving in neighbourhood policing, beginning with a professional development programme in Spring 2019, in order to foster good relationships between the police service and Haringey's communities	-Assistant Director for Stronger Communities, Haringey Council -Detective Superintendent, MPS	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan 2019-23		This is being achieved through the work of the PPSG. The Borough Commander has also committed to provide trauma informed approaches, and unconscious bias training to police officers to ensure a more person centred rather than enforcement centred approach to policing in the borough
Engage with school pupils through programmes designed to drive anti-violence messages and build trusting relationship between civic authorities and young people, delivered in partnership with specialist organisations	-Chief Inspector, MPS -Assistant Director Schools and Learning, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan 2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		Work is ongoing with transitional aged pupils across the schools estate. Further mapping will need to take place to ensure that there is appropriate co-ordination of providers to avoid duplication.
Establish place-based advisory groups of young people to build trust and ensure young people's views inform community safety	-Assistant Director for Stronger Communities, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		This is on track and is linked to the Youth IAG work that is ongoing and it is envisaged that this will be

practice				implemented in line with the Youth IAG in summer 2020
Support MPS colleagues to introduce Youth IAG to ensure voices of young people are clearly heard both to increase confidence in policing and to better understand causes of violent crime and potential solutions.	-Borough Commander North Area BCU, MPS -Assistant Director for Stronger Communities, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29		Preliminary meetings have been taking place during 2019. The Borough Commander is committed to introducing this and we are awaiting implementation of the Youth IAG which is on track to be in place by Summer 2020
Review and refresh Haringey's CCTV stock, investing in a new CCTV control room and increasing the number of cameras across the borough	-Client and Commissioning Manager, Haringey Council -Assistant Director for Stronger Communities	-Borough Plan 2019-23 -Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		On track. Likely implementation date is Jan 2020 and this will be staggered over 6-8 month period to ensure full implementation by the end of 2020
Facilitate the Haringey Multi-Faith Forum, supporting faith leaders to address and respond to key issues	-Assistant Director for Commissioning, Haringey Council	Haringey Community Strategy		The Multi-Faith Forums have been established and several meetings have already taken place during 2019.
Work swiftly to secure convictions against perpetrators of crime	-Borough Commander North Area BCU, MPS			The Met has clear processes in place to ensure offenders are brought to justice
Work with Wood Green Business Improvement District to improve safety and perceptions of safety in Wood Green, focusing on the retail	-Assistant Director for Stronger Communities, Haringey Council	-Borough Plan 2019-23 -Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence		We continue to work collaboratively with the Bid and have a seat on the Bid Board which helps to

area on and adjacent to Wood Green High Road	-Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council	Reduction Plan 2018/19 -Wood Green Bid		influence and address key emerging issues, e.g. Bury Road Car Park/Sky City estate.
Use enforcement powers and assets to target hotspot locations to prevent and reduce environmental crime and anti-social behaviour	-Assistant Director for Stronger Communities, Haringey Council -Head of Community Safety and Enforcement Haringey Council	-Borough Plan 2019-23 -Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		Op Hale and Marlin. There have been over 3218 interventions by Haringey Council in 5 Wards considered to be high for crime. Includes 105 Notices 228 food inspections 123 FPN's since April 19.
Embed secure by design principles in regeneration, planning, and new housing development	-Director of Housing, Regeneration, and Planning, Haringey Council	-Haringey Housing Strategy 2017-22 -Haringey Local Plan 2013-26		SBD principles are already embedded in planning policy and a condition that Secured By Design Principles are submitted for approval by the Met Police Secure by Design Unit is included on all major planning applications (more than 10 units or 1,000 sq.m of commercial).
Deliver communications about successes in community safety and enforcement, highlighting partnership work with communities and celebrating individuals and groups who help increase community safety	-Head of Communications, Haringey Council -Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council	-Borough Plan 2019-23 -Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		Working with the Communications team we have now implemented the "wall of shame" we also regularly publish good news stories and celebrate the success of individuals, community groups who assist us in promoting and

				increasing community safety in their wards.
Refresh and promote City Safe Havens scheme	Assistant Director for Stronger Communities, Haringey Council	-North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19 -Borough Plan 2019-23 -Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29		The first City Safe Haven is due to be implemented on Wood Green High Road in Early 2020. Two other locations have been identified, Muswell Hill and Tottenham High Road and these will be progressed during 2020



Priority 5: Victims

Performance Measures
Number of victims of all offences
Number of repeat victims
Percentage of all victims who are repeat victims
Number of ASB calls to Haringey Anti-Social Behaviour Team

Action Plan				
Action	Lead Officers	Strategic Links	Rag Status	Comments
Work in partnership with MOPAC and Victim Support to deliver the North London Victim Assessment and Referral Service	-Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council	- Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 - Borough Plan 2019-23 - North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		This is on track and is being delivered as part of the LCPF Victims Service Provision
Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs will ensure all young victims of knife crime have referral to victim support services and/or CAMHS.	-Assistant Director for Safeguarding and Social Care, Haringey Council -Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan 2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		Embedded with the Safeguarding processes in the MASH & Assessment Team are the referrals at the point of contact and after an assessment has been completed. If the need is established a referral will be made to CAMHS.
Provide direct support to victims of ASB, carrying out Vulnerability Risk Assessments to monitor and reduce victims' risk and co-developing support plans to enable their needs to be met.	-Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council -Victim Support Service	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan 2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		This is on track and is being delivered as part of the LCPF Victims Service Provision
Develop appropriate restorative justice approaches in the Youth	-Head of Targeted Response, Haringey	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29		On track and being delivered by the Youth

Justice Service to hold perpetrators to account and meet the needs of victims	Council	-Borough Plan 2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		Justice Service
Continue to work with OASIS Hadley victims outreach service based at North Middlesex A&E	-Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council	-North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19 -Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29		On track work has continued with OASIS Hadley during 2019/20. The Mayor of London has also recently announced further funding to support victim outreach services in other key A&E services across London

Priority 6: Reoffending

Performance Measures
Number of offenders
Number of first-time entrants into the criminal justice system
Percentage of offenders who are proven reoffenders
Number of reoffences that are violent offences
Number of reoffences that are acquisitive offences
Average number of proven reoffences among reoffenders

Action Plan				
Action	Lead Officers	Strategic Links	Rag Status	Comments
Implement clear offender management processes to minimise opportunities for offenders to re-offend.	-Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council -Area Manager London Community Rehabilitation Company -Assistant Chief Officer- National Probation Service	-Borough Plan -Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		This is on track and is being delivered as part of the Integrated Offender Management Project Provision
Deliver Advance Minerva, wraparound support for female offenders aged from 15 years old	Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan 2019-23		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 91% reporting enhanced parenting skills versus target of 70%</li> <li>• 89% reported an increase in health and wellbeing versus target of 70%</li> <li>• 91% reported increase in feeling safer from violence and abuse versus target of 70%</li> <li>• 84% reported reduction in substance misuse versus</li> </ul>

				target of 65% • 68% reported an improvement in housing issues as a result of Minerva support versus target of 65%
Deliver From the Inside Out, restorative and holistic resettlement for young people in custody	-Head of Targeted Response, Haringey Council -Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan 2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan-2018/19		Enhanced restorative interventions/ prison release services that are provided to young offenders through this provision will impact positively on both likelihood of reoffending and other key criminogenic needs
Deliver the Drug Intervention Programme, with rapid access into services for adult drug users in custody	Senior Public Health Commissioner, Haringey Council	Borough Plan 2019-23		This is on track and is being delivered as part of the Breaking the Cycle of Drug Misuse and Offending Project Provision
Work in partnership with What Works through Haringey Community Gold to deliver targeted employment and training support to 300 young offenders and re-offenders	-Assistant Director for Stronger Communities, Haringey Council -Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council -Head of Targeted Response, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan 2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		This is on track and is being delivered as part of the Haringey Community Gold Provision.
Build the capacity of young incarcerated parents to be able to fulfil their roles as parents upon release and work with the mothers	-Assistant Director for Stronger Communities, Haringey Council -Head of Community	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan 2019-23 -North Area Violence		This is on track and is being delivered in conjunction with the Pentonville Prison Through My Eyes

of young people in HMP Pentonville to reduce the risk of their children re-offending.	Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council -Head of Targeted Response, Haringey Council	Reduction Plan 2018/19		programme which is moving into Phase II delivery from January 2020
Tackle crime hotspots through effective place-based partnership tasking, building on the success of Operation Marlin in Northumberland Park	-Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council	-Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-29 -Borough Plan 2019-23 -North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19		On track and is managed through the monthly Partnership Problem Solving Group. Evaluation of effectiveness will be carried out by summer 2020
Tackle mental ill health amongst offenders through effective referral mechanisms to mental health services and support for Project Future	Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Haringey Council	-North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19 -Borough Plan 2019-23		On track. We continue to work closely with Project Future with regards to ongoing support to YP and referral mechanisms into mental health services for those who they are engaging with.
Deliver support, guidance and signposting to young people in the Youth Justice cohort to education, employment and training opportunities	-Head of Targeted Response, Haringey Council	-North Area Violence Reduction Plan 2018/19 -Borough Plan 2019-29 -Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy 2019-23		On track. Also being managed through IGU, Haringey Community Gold, Probation, Project Future, Youth Justice Services.

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## Working Together to tackle Vulnerability, Violence & Exploitation (VVE) in Haringey.

This briefing has been prepared by Children’s Social Care Exploitation Prevention Panel. The Panel work in partnership with a wide range of organisations, including the Police, Probation, Health and the third sector. The Panel aims to coordinate and support practitioners to protect and promote the welfare of all children and young people and some adults with care and support needs.

In recent months the Panel, along with the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Board, have been reviewing the delivery of services for a particularly vulnerable group of people involved and exposed to the risk from the context in which they live. The Panel in consultation with the Interim AD for Safeguarding consider the levels of vulnerability, violence and exploitation young people face.

### **What do we mean by Vulnerability, Violence and Exploitation (VVE)?**

Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (**VVE**) describes what happens when **County lines** drug dealers, who are **gangs** involved in **organised crime**, use children and other vulnerable people through **Criminal Exploitation, Sexual Exploitation** and **Cuckooing**. The children or vulnerable adults may be from the same area as the gang, or could be local, and may be exploited to carry out criminal acts to reduce the gang members risk of getting caught (especially ‘**clean skins**’ and ‘**tinys**’). They are often moved around locally or nationally for this purpose – a form of **Modern Slavery & Trafficking**. The risks to them are significant. **Serious violent crime** is a significant feature of county lines activity. People caught up in county lines may not see the risks of their involvement, or may feel trapped in the situation – scared of being seen as ‘**Going Ops**’ or threatened with being ‘**Banged**’ or experiencing ‘**DIY Injuries**’ if they try and back out, and they can go from uninvolved (and not seen as an at risk child) to being exploited very quickly and without apparent warning.

### **County Lines, ‘going country’ and criminal exploitation**

County Lines takes the form of urban gangs supplying drugs to suburban areas and market and coastal towns using dedicated mobile phone lines or “deal lines”. It involves criminal exploitation as gangs use children and vulnerable people to move drugs (primarily heroin and crack cocaine, although cannabis is also supplied by ‘runners’<sup>1</sup> as a secondary drug as an independent side-line to generate extra income) and money. It almost exclusively involves violence, intimidation and the offer of money or drugs. Gangs establish a base in the market location, typically by taking over the homes of local vulnerable adults by force or coercion in a practice referred to as ‘cuckooing’.

Areas/towns also have local groups, to whom young people or vulnerable adults both respect and at times fear. These groups will also use vulnerable adults and young people to both run drugs across their area and sell.

Children and young people are also expected to support the recruitment of other young people into the gang/group. These individuals are at serious risk of criminalisation, sexual exploitation and exposure to violence. Criminal exploitation, like other forms of abuse and exploitation, is a safeguarding concern and constitutes abuse even if the person appears to have readily become involved.

<sup>1</sup> Someone that illegally transports drugs around

## Gangs / Groups

Groups of children often gather together in public places to socialise, and peer association is an essential feature of most children's transition to adulthood. Groups of children can be disorderly and/or anti-social without engaging in criminal activity.

Professionals are advised to avoid applying definitions of a gang too rigorously; if a child or others think s/he is involved with or affected by 'a gang', then professionals should act accordingly.

Children rarely use the term 'gang', instead they used terms such as 'family', 'breddrin', 'crews', 'cuz' (cousins), 'my boys' or 'the people I grew up with'.

The **statutory definition** of a gang is:

“A relatively durable, predominantly street-based group of young people who:

- See themselves (and are seen by others) as a discernible group, and
- Engage in a range of criminal activity and violence

They may also have any or all of the following factors:

- Identify with or lay claim over territory
- Have some form of identifying structural feature
- Are in conflict with other similar gangs”

*HM Government: Ending Gang & Youth Violence Report 2012*

## Organised Crime

An organised criminal group is a group of individuals normally led by adults for whom involvement in crime is for personal gain (financial or otherwise). This involves serious and organised criminality by a core of violent gang members who exploit vulnerable young people and adults.

## Sexual Exploitation

Sexual exploitation is a type of sexual abuse. People in exploitative situations and relationships receive something such as gifts, money or affection as a result of performing sexual activities or others performing sexual activities on them.

People may be tricked into believing they're in a loving, consensual relationship. They might be invited to parties and given drugs and alcohol. They may also be groomed and exploited online.

People can be sexually exploited in many ways. Examples include:

- Rape (which can include rape by a partner)
- Sexual assault
- Being tricked or manipulated into having sex or performing a sexual act
- Being trafficked into, out of, or around the UK for the purpose of sexual exploitation (i.e. prostitution)
- Being forced to take part in or watch pornography
- Being victim to revenge porn (when a previously taken video or photograph, which was taken with or without consent, is shared online)

Girls and women who are exploited along County Lines are particularly at increased risk of sexual exploitation and trafficking.

## Cuckooing

This is the process whereby criminal gangs target the homes of vulnerable people to deal drugs from their premises. Many of the victims are particularly vulnerable and may be drug users themselves. They are often approached by dealers offering them free drugs in exchange for use of their home from which to deal drugs, or are sometimes forced by threats and intimidation to deal on their behalf.



Cuckooing means the criminals can operate from a property rather than on the street, making them less easy to identify, and often they move between different properties to cover their activities. The person being cuckooed may be reluctant to raise concerns for fear of repercussions or violence, making the practice even harder to bring to light.

County Lines groups also make use of serviced apartments, holiday lets, budget hotels and caravan parks. County Lines groups prefer to pay cash where possible and often use network associates to arrange these facilities, as a means of distancing themselves from the criminality.

### **Clean skins’/ ‘tinys’**

These are young people, usually from middle class backgrounds, who do not have an existing criminal record or have not attracted the attention of police or security forces, but are vulnerable due to bereavement, domestic discord, etc. These young people are groomed with free drugs, then threatened for money and recruited to gangs to repay this ‘debt’.

- To transport and sell drugs (children as young as 7 years old who have pedal-bikes)
- To launder money through personal bank accounts
- To be trafficked for sexual exploitation

Children may often be at the periphery of involvement for some time before they become active gang members. Children may also follow older siblings into gang involvement. This may provide opportunities for preventative work to be undertaken with children. 15-16 years is the most common age range.

### **Modern Slavery & Trafficking**

As well as sexual exploitation county lines cuts across a range of threats, including modern slavery and human trafficking. People are being exploited using the county lines model to transport and sell more than drugs. Weapons, sex and money are also being traded in this way. They are victims of trafficking and professional should report concerns to the [National Referral Mechanism \(NRM\)](#) to ensure victims receive the appropriate support.

### **Serious Violence**

Violence is a way for gang/group members to gain recognition and respect by asserting their power and authority. Violence, serious or otherwise, may be a function of gang/group activity.

Police Forces across England and Wales have reported a significant increase in violent crime connected to county lines. The violence includes; murder, rape, stabbings and kidnapping. It is likely that violence is underreported.

Knives, baseball bats, ammonia/corrosives and other weapons are used to enforce threats. There is also notable evidence of firearms being seen or used to threaten in connection to county lines activity.

### **‘Going Ops’, ‘Banged’ & ‘DIY injuries’**

Due to the fact drug runners are exploited to be both consumer and runner, young people and vulnerable adults may begin to consume the drugs they are asked to run, which they must either pay back by ‘working’ or else accumulate debt. The more debt the more control the gang/group has. If the young person/ vulnerable adult appears to be ‘going ops’ (going oppositional to the gang/group) then they are made to evidence that they will correct their behaviour quickly e.g. spend more time with the

gang or not attend school. If the gang/group become concerned that young person / vulnerable adult appears to be 'going ops', then there is an explicit threat of being 'banged'. This can vary from threats to be beaten or in more extreme cases stabbed. There can also be indirect threats to harm family members too.

Knife wounds to the buttocks and 'accidental' puncture wounds with screw-drivers 'DIY Injuries' are becoming recognisable signs of drug debt enforcer retribution. These incidents are more likely to be reported to A&E but not to police due to intimidation and fear.

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## Scope and Scale

The true scale of County Lines activity is difficult to determine with accuracy as its nature is fluid and the intelligence surrounding the threat is not always clear, nor is it recorded consistently. It is estimated that:

- Over 90 individuals from Haringey have been involved in county lines activity across 20 police force areas.
- Over half (54%) of individuals from Haringey identified as involved in County Lines activity are aged 15-18 and three-quarters (75%) are males

The county police force areas which feature the most number of individuals frequenting are:

- Sussex (15)
- Hampshire (11)
- Norfolk (9)
- Essex (8)
- Kent (8)
- Somerset (8)
- Devon and Cornwall (8)

Of the young people known to the Exploitation Panel, 20 are known to have been involved in County Lines activity

Young people in some schools and living in our community are being slowly introduced to the gang lifestyle by being offered access to **presents/ gifts/ status/ alcohol/ drugs** and **excitement**. There are examples of young girls, over a period of months, becoming transitioned into this lifestyle and slowly becoming isolated from old friends, family and professionals.

## What are the risks?

People affected by County Lines activity are at risk of criminal and or sexual exploitation, serious violence as well as risk of significant harm through physical, sexual and emotional abuse.

The specific risks for males and females may be quite different. In some areas and settings, there is a higher risk of sexual abuse for females and they are more likely to have been coerced into involvement with a gang through peer pressure than their male counterparts.

There is national evidence of a high incidence of rape of girls who are involved with gangs. Some senior gang members pass their girlfriends around to lower ranking members and sometimes to the whole group at the same time. Very few rapes by gang members are reported.

Gangs are highly organised and professional; they send members to university to study marketing (as well as to establish new supply lines for drug-trafficking). They also recruit professional producers to make marketing videos for YouTube to attract young recruits.

Practitioners in Haringey have considered the perceived positives of engaging in criminal activity. They suggest that being part of a gang can bring money, status and a sense of safety.

- Some forms of criminal activity can offer a way out of poverty and exclusion by providing opportunities to quickly earn **money**
- It can offer a **collective identity**, expressed through group, gang or brand identity (within the context of exploitation, and alongside belonging, the construction of identity may be a mechanism that can be manipulated as part of a grooming process)
- It may offer a **sense of security** for those young people who feel let down by adults in their life.

## Who is vulnerable to exploitation?

Exploitation can:

- Affect any child or young person under the age of 18 years
- Involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and is often accompanied by violence or threats of violence
- Affect any vulnerable adult over the age of 18 years
- Be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and young people or adults and is
- Still be exploitation even if the activity typified by some form of power imbalance appears a consensual favour of those perpetrating the exploitation.

One of the key factors found in most cases of county lines exploitation is the presence of some form of exchange (e.g. carrying drugs in return for something). Where it is the victim who is offered, promised or given something they need or want, the exchange can include both tangible (such as money, drugs or clothes) and intangible rewards (such as status, protection or perceived friendship or affection). The fact that the victim is in receipt of something does not make them any less of a victim.

Certain vulnerabilities may increase the chance that a person will be exploited by others. Whilst these factors do not mean that a person will be exploited it is important to recognise the increased vulnerability that some people face.

**An individual's vulnerability may be exacerbated by the following factors:**

- Violence in the family
- Involvement of family members or friends in gang related activity
- Poor educational attainment
- Mental health problems
- Dependent drug users
- Having a physical or learning disability
- Homelessness or insecure accommodation
- Social isolation or social difficulties
- The cuckooing of vulnerable adults brings increased risk of exploitation to young people. Young people becoming involved in county lines may be related to adults who had been cuckooed.

**The factors which influence a propensity to initiate violence include:**

- Parenting, which is uncaring, non-nurturing and neglectful
- Parenting which includes harsh disciplining
- Maltreatment, such as physical or sexual abuse in childhood (abuse by adults and peers within and outside of the family); and/or
- Trauma such as domestic violence or involvement in or witnessing conflict violence

**Additional vulnerabilities to exploitation include:**



**Looked after children** Looked after children are particularly vulnerable to being affected by gangs and serious youth violence as they may have low self-esteem, low resilience, attachment issues as well as the fact they are often isolated from family and friends. Young people who have been placed in local authority care out of area are particularly vulnerable.



**Girls and young women** Girls may be groomed at school using drugs and alcohol, which act as disinhibitors and create dependency, and encourage / coerce them to recruit other girls through school / social networks.



**Locations – schools, pupil referral units and residential children's care homes** There is national evidence that residential children's care homes and pupil referral units are targeted. There also known cases where gang members have been waiting outside schools to meet children. The gang members take the child away to participate in criminal activities and return them in time to avoid them being reported missing or raising suspicion.

### What signs / indicators should I be looking out for?

- Person seems to **withdraw** from family life;
- Sudden **loss of interest in school** or change in behaviour. Decline in attendance or academic achievement (although it should be noted that some young people will maintain a good attendance record to avoid coming to notice);
- Being **emotionally 'switched off'**, but also containing frustration / rage;
- Starting to use **new or unknown slang** words;
- Holding **unexplained money or possessions**;
- Staying out unusually late** without reason, or breaking parental rules consistently;
- Sudden **change in appearance** – dressing in a particular style or 'uniform' similar to that of other young people they hang around with, including a particular colour;
- Dropping out** of positive activities;
- New nickname**;
- Unexplained physical injuries**, and/or refusal to seek / receive medical treatment for injuries;
- Graffiti style **'tags'** on possessions, school books, walls;
- Constantly talking about another person who seems to have a lot of **influence over them**;
- Breaking off with old friends and hanging around with **one group** of people;
- Associating with known or suspected **gang members**, closeness to siblings or adults in the family who are gang members;
- Starting to adopt certain **codes of group behaviour** e.g. ways of talking and hand signs;
- Going missing** and being found many **miles from home** with no explanation;
- Expressing **aggressive or intimidating views towards other groups** of young people, some of whom may have been friends in the past;
- Being **scared** when entering certain areas;
- Concerned by the presence of **unknown youths** in their neighbourhoods
- Repeat **sexually-transmitted infections**, pregnancy and terminations
- Disclosures made then withdrawn**

- **Self-harm** or thoughts of/or attempts at suicide

## Cuckooing Signs

- It usually takes place in a multi-occupancy or social housing property
- There may be an increase in the number of comings and goings, including people you haven't seen before, throughout the day and night, often visiting for only short periods of time
- There might be new vehicles outside the property, including taxis or hire cars
- There may be bags of clothing or bedding around the property
- There may be a possible increase in crime and anti-social behaviour in and around the property reported to services, including the accumulation and storage of stolen pedal cycles
- There may be evidence of drug use such as deal bags, discarded syringes, weighing scales, foil and cling film, in and around the property.

Victims of cuckooing may disengage with support services and be unwilling to discuss what is happening at their property when the subject is raised with them.

## Advice from Children's Exploitation Prevention Panel

Young people wish to have a respectful professional who can listen to them and understand their perspective - it is not about bad choices. The key to building a relationship may therefore be about supporting the young person by listening and going through options together, rather than be another adult who is perceived to reflect similar power dynamics of the gang or their own parents whom tell them what to do.

## Some practice tips:

<b>Some practice tips:</b>	
Focus upon supporting families of children and young people to provide a sense of belonging	Practitioners may prioritise signposting young people who are NEET towards education, training and employment opportunities
Target families with no father or male present	Recognise that not all employment opportunities offer young people sufficient money, status or sense of belonging – some young people in employment may therefore benefit from signposting to alternative opportunities to gain these benefits
Target families of children and young people who go missing	Acknowledge that young people possess agency – the capacity to make choices and act according to self interest
Provide interventions to families where there is domestic violence	Acknowledge that young people who become involved in exploitation may be seeking friendships, belonging, approval, excitement, money and status, but find legitimate

	opportunities to achieve these things more limited than others
Provide support to parents of adolescents to prevent family breakdown	Practitioners may prioritise signposting young people who are NEET towards education, training and employment opportunities
Provide opportunities for young people involved / at risk of exploitation to participate in group activities	Recognise that not all employment opportunities offer young people sufficient money, status or sense of belonging – some young people in employment may therefore benefit from signposting to alternative opportunities to gain these benefits
Prioritise and make use of existing youth and community development organisations and initiatives alongside individual and family focussed interventions	Acknowledge that young people possess agency – the capacity to make choices and act according to self interest

## 1. What you should do if you are concerned?

If you are worried that someone is at immediate risk of harm contact 999.

If you are worried about a **child** contact MASH

Monday to Thursday 8.45am to 5pm  
and  
Friday 8.45am to 4.45pm - Tel: **020 8489 4470**

Out of office hours, including weekends –  
**the Emergency Duty Team**  
Tel: **020 8489 0000**

If you are worried about an **adult** contact:

The First Response Team (**adult social services**):  
Telephone: 020 8489 1400  
Email:  
[firstresponseteam@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:firstresponseteam@haringey.gov.uk)

You should also refer any young person you suspect of being a potential victim of **trafficking** to the [National Referral Mechanism \(NRM\)](#). In the case of children their consent is not required. Adults must sign the permission form (capacity allowing). To download an adult or child referral form go to the [gov.uk website](#).

If you believe a crime is being committed, or planned, or are aware of any **terrorist activity**, you should contact the Police Prevent team without delay on 101 or email the [police Prevent officer](#). Referrals to **Channel** can be made using this [form](#). If you want advice from the Prevent team regarding concerns about an individual please email [?????](#)



## 2. What we will do over the next 12 months

The Exploitation Prevention Panel and senior leaders within Social Care have engaged 2 Missing and Exploitation Co-ordinators. Supported by the multi- agency these officers will work with the Community Safety Partnership to co-ordinate:

- Greater involvement with a range of professionals working with children and young people with Special Needs and to identify those young people who are most vulnerable to exploitation.
- Workshops for parents across schools in Haringey to build the resilience and capability of the community to recognise the levels of vulnerability, violence and exploitation that children and young people may face in the environments that they live and create further opportunities to co design community solutions.
- Develop better working relationships with Adults Social Care
- Structured work with the Police, Community Safety Partnership and the Adults and Children's Safeguarding Board to deliver whole borough learning to:
  - ✓ Semi-independent units and other care homes
  - ✓ Hotels and B&B
  - ✓ Chicken Shops and other food and restaurant venues
  - ✓ Taxi services

Bev Hendricks



**Report for:** Community Safety Partnership – 11 December 2019

**Item number:**

**Title:** Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) accreditation

**Report authorised by :** n/a

**Lead Officer:** Denise Gandy, Director of Housing Demand, Homes for Haringey  
0208 489 4404 [denise.gandy@homesforharingey.org](mailto:denise.gandy@homesforharingey.org)

**Ward(s) affected:** n/a

**Report for Key/  
Non Key Decision:** Information only.

**1. Describe the issue under consideration**

To inform the Partnership of the work that Homes for Haringey are undertaking in relation to domestic abuse and the intention to seek Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) accreditation.

**2. Recommendations**

That the Partnership note the contents of the report and identify any opportunities that this offers for further partnership working to address domestic abuse and violence against women and girls.

**3. Background information**

3.1 The Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance's (DAHA) mission is to improve the housing sector's response to domestic abuse through the introduction and adoption of an established set of standards and an accreditation process.

3.2 The accreditation standards have 8 priority areas:

- policy and procedure
- case management
- risk management
- partnership working
- perpetrator management
- equality and diversity
- staff training
- publicity and awareness.

- 3.3 In order to build on the excellent work of Hearthstone, our dedicated domestic abuse service, Homes for Haringey have decided to seek DAHA accreditation for the whole organisation.
- 3.4 As a provider of housing services we are well placed to recognise the signs of domestic abuse due to our level of day to day contact with residents (over 13,000 general needs tenants, 1,330 sheltered housing tenants, 4,900 leaseholders and almost 3,000 households in temporary accommodation).
- 3.5 One in four women and one in six men will experience domestic abuse at some point in their lifetime. Domestic abuse can happen to anyone and given the prevalence many of our residents and staff will be experiencing abuse currently or have done so in the past. As an organisation we consider the work we do to tackle domestic abuse to be some of our most important work and we are committed to offering support and assistance to both our residents and staff.
- 3.6 Research shows that on average victims will experience 50 incidents of abuse before getting effective support. 85% of victims seek help from five professionals before they receive the help they need. The reaction that someone receives when they first decide to disclose that they are experiencing abuse is key to what happens next - if they develop the courage to seek help after many incidents of abuse and then feel they are not believed or taken seriously then it may mean they just return to the abuse and do not seek further help. We want to ensure that if the professional they approach is anyone from Homes for Haringey they will receive a supportive response and either receive the help they need or be directed to a service that can help.
- 3.7 Right across Homes for Haringey our staff already work hard to support people who have experienced domestic abuse, whether it's through our responsive repairs, tenancy and estate services, housing demand or our specialist service at Hearthstone. However, in order to strengthen our offer and help us to secure accreditations we have:
- Adopted a Domestic Abuse and VAWG Policy, which details how we will assist and support all Homes for Haringey residents and household members, including our residents in all forms of temporary accommodation.
  - Adopted a Domestic Abuse and VAWG HR Policy, based on the Haringey Council staff policy, to strengthen the support we offer to staff.
  - Committed to a programme of training across the organisation to raise awareness of domestic abuse and the support that can be offered. This ranges from risk assessment training for casework officers to 'tool box talks' for our repairs operatives.
  - Carried out a programme of awareness raising during the 16 days of Action on VAWG, including dedicating a room to our work on domestic abuse at our staff conference on 5 December.

- Committed to recruiting 'Champions' from across the organisation – we are looking for volunteers, who are you passionate about tackling domestic abuse and want to make a stand, to help us deliver the best response we can and make a real difference to people's lives.
- Committed to strengthen our approach to perpetrators, including potentially consulting on a change to our tenancy conditions.

3.8 Partnerships in relation to addressing domestic abuse and VAWG are well established in the borough. Homes for Haringey already work well with a range of partners but we wanted to highlight this work to the Community Safety Partnership in particular so we can explore any additional opportunities that this may offer to further strengthen partnerships. Partnership working is one of the key accreditation strands and is key we are committed to build on existing arrangements.

**4. Contribution to strategic outcomes**

- Borough Plan – People Priority d) Levels of violence against women and girls significantly reduced.
- Haringey's Violence against Women and Girls Strategy

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

n/a

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# **Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) Annual Review 2018-2019**



**END VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN  
AND GIRLS**

*Together we can stop it*

**List of Acronyms**

ASB	Anti-social Behaviour
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CAADA	Coordinated Action against Domestic Abuse (Now Safelives)
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CCR	Coordinated Community Response
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DCLG (now MHCLG)	Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government
DFID	Department for International Development
DHR	Domestic Homicide Review
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FM	Forced Marriage
HBV	So-called 'honour' based violence
HWB	Health and Wellbeing Board
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Adviser
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MASE	Multi-agency Sexual Exploitation Meeting
MASH	Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub
MDI	Multiple Deprivation Indices
MOPAC	Mayor of London's Office for Policing and Crime
NRPF	No Recourse to Public Funds
PSHE	Personal Social Health and Economic Education
SCR	Serious Case Review
SDVC	Specialist Domestic Violence Court
SRE (now RSE)	Sex and Relationships Education (now Relationships and Sex Education)
UKROL	UK Refugees Online
UN	United Nations
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls

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## Introduction

This report provides an end of year review of the work of Haringey Council and our partners to reduce Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) between April 2018- March 2019. It provides an overview of the national and London context, evidence of the impact that services are making and the progress of Haringey's VAWG Strategy 2016-2026, including service user feedback.

This has been an exciting year for VAWG work in Haringey with very positive partnership working and achievements across a number of key areas including the launch of training standards, the development of the Coordinated Community Response (CCR) approach, the VAWG small grants scheme and the review of the MARAC process.

The intention is that the information in this report and the themes highlighted will be used to inform commissioning priorities, including preventative services, services for victims/survivors of VAWG and their families, and services to hold more perpetrators to account. The aim of the report is to celebrate the collaborative approach of the VAWG partnership and to highlight key areas of focus for the next year.

The report is structured around our four strategic objectives as well as the structural objective of improving responses from professionals across the partnership and has been mapped to the [VAWG Action Plan](#).

## Background

### National Violence against Women and Girls Strategy

The Government published its 4 year 'Ending Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-2020' on the 8<sup>th</sup> March 2016.<sup>1</sup> The strategy re-focuses on the original four key areas from the 2010 strategy: prevention, provision of services, partnership working and pursuing perpetrators but also sets new outcomes of reduction of prevalence, match by increased reporting, prosecutions and convictions. Their vision is also one of earlier intervention and prevention as well as support for victim/survivors.

A Strategy Refresh<sup>2</sup> was published on 7th March 2019 and outlines that *"Violence against women and girls (VAWG) can shatter the lives of victims, their families and those closest to them, and protecting individuals from violence, and supporting victims and survivors, remains a key priority for this government. Violence and abuse can affect anyone and is still far too prevalent. ...VAWG is both a cause and consequence of wider gender inequality, and so our response must be framed as such."*

### Regional Strategic Context

In March 2018, the Mayor of London published a new strategy to end violence against women and girls. The Mayoral Strategy, 'A Safer City for Women and Girls'<sup>3</sup> continues the momentum from the previous strategy across the three strategic areas of Prevention; Tackling Perpetrators and Protecting and Supporting Victims of VAWG.

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<sup>1</sup> HM Government, (2016) *Ending Violence Against Women and Girls: Strategy 2016-2020*, London: Home Office

<sup>2</sup> HM Government, (2019) *Ending Violence Against Women and Girls 2016-2020: Strategy Refresh*, London: Home Office

<sup>3</sup> GLA (2018) *A Safer City for Women and Girls: The London Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2018-2021*, London: Greater London Authority



## Local Strategic Context

VAWG in Haringey sits in Public Health but the VAWG Team works across all Council Directorates and with statutory and voluntary sector partners, as well as local residents and victim/survivors to drive forward work on ending VAWG in Haringey.

Addressing violence against women and girls (VAWG) forms part of our local partnership approach to improving health, safety and wellbeing in the borough. In November 2016, we launched a 10-year [VAWG Strategy](#) that was developed in consultation with survivors and with local residents as well as a wide range of professionals across the borough. The vision of the strategy is *'to improve the safety, health and wellbeing of women and girls in the borough so they can live to their full potential and for Haringey to become a borough in which no form of abuse is tolerated.'* The strategy has 4 key strategic priorities to achieve the vision:



Violence against women and girls is a serious issue for this borough. Haringey has one of the highest rates of reported domestic abuse across London. In the rolling year to March 2019, there were 5,204 domestic incidents with 3,304 domestic abuse offences reported to the police. Haringey currently has the sixth highest incident rate per 1000 population (18.9 per 1000); Barking and Dagenham has the highest with 22.8 per 1000. In the same period, 776 sexual offences (with 346 of those rape) were recorded which represents a nearly 10% increase in sexual offences from the previous 12-month period. It is estimated that nearly 3,500 women and girls are affected by Female Genital Mutilation in Haringey with 110 new cases reported between April 2017 and March 2018. We also know that there are high, but hidden levels of forced marriage and crimes committed in the name of 'honour', with 37 cases identified during the audit in 2018 (see below).

Violence against women and girls is estimated to cost the borough £27.6 million a year, which does not include the human and emotional costs of £47.6 million. Physical and mental health care are estimated to cost £8.3 million; Social Services £1.4 million, refuges and housing at £0.9 million and lost economic output as £9.2 million. Research conducted by the Home Office<sup>4</sup> this year has shown that domestic abuse has even higher costs – with £34,015 per victim/survivor of VAWG meaning that in Haringey the costs of domestic

<sup>4</sup> Oliver, R., Alexander, B., Roe, S. and Wlasny, M. (2019) *The economic and social costs of domestic abuse*, London: Home Office, Research Report 107.

abuse is actually likely to be in excess of £140 million. This figure does not include the costs of domestic abuse involving children. Improving our response to addressing violence against women and girls through a strategic approach will improve women and girls lives and also reduce costs to Haringey.

## Overview – The Year in Numbers



## Highlights – Summary

Since the VAWG strategy was launched in November 2016, we have developed a co-produced action plan, which is mapped to the 4 strategic priorities. A summary of the key highlights from this year are outlined below (with more detail outlined in the report):

- Holding a photo exhibition, 'Celebrating Survivors, Celebrating Services' in December, with photographs of local specialist VAWG services taken by a professional photographer and survivors' voices represented by case studies.
- Achieving the White Ribbon Town Award (in 2017) for our work in engaging men in ending VAWG and continuing to engage with and support men to become agents for change including by recruiting 10 male ambassadors from organisations and residents across the borough.
- Successfully bidding for, and implementing, a service for women experiencing multiple disadvantage (the combination of VAWG, homelessness, problematic substance use, no recourse to public funds, offending behaviours and mental health). The service runs across Haringey, Enfield, Islington, Camden, Hackney and Waltham Forest as a joint project.

- Continuing to fund a prevention programme in schools. The Protect Our Women (POW) project, run by Solace Women's Aid, is in its 5<sup>th</sup> year and continues to grow from strength to strength.
- Haringey and Enfield successfully bid to become the original London pathfinder site (now there are 2 others) for a national project aimed at improving responses to domestic violence in health settings.
- Developed a 'road map' and pilot models for our coordinated community response (CCR) approach and worked with young people to see how best to approach the development of a CCR for young people in the borough.
- Commissioned a perpetrator programme to support adult men choosing to address their behaviour as well as a programme for young people exhibiting concerning behaviour either in their own intimate relationships or towards parents or siblings.
- Develop a journey model to highlight the complexities that victim/survivors face in accessing services as well as having to approach multiple services before getting the correct support. The journey mapping is supporting the development of a coordinated commissioning plan across the partnership, which will increase support and reduce costs to Haringey services.
- Develop a partnership VAWG Training Standards and Framework with is mapped to all the Safeguarding levels and will support professionals at all levels to enhance their knowledge and practice on VAWG.
- Delivered a whole programme of events, with a very successful exhibition in December 2018 (see below)
- We have also successfully bid for £317,000 in 2018/2019 (for Haringey alone – overall successful bids across 6 boroughs of £1.44m).

## VAWG Performance

### 1. Structural

#### *Training*

Despite extreme capacity constraints, the VAWG team delivered or facilitated training to over 800 professionals during the year. To further support workforce development, a partnership working group was established to develop [VAWG Training Standards and a Framework](#) within which to facilitate training on VAWG. This has ensured that training is high-quality and consistent on messaging.

- The VAWG team delivered four 'Group 2' full-day training sessions to over 60 staff.
- VAWG Coordinator delivered mandatory domestic violence training for new Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust staff, reaching approximately 160 staff members. VAWG Coordinator worked with Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust to improve the training materials to include key topics of power and control, disproportionality of VAWG and routine enquiry.
- External training delivered by our VAWG specialist partners to over 100 professionals to improve their knowledge, understanding and response to VAWG. Topics included FGM, forced marriage, crimes committed in the name of 'honour', supporting survivors with multiple needs, supporting survivors with complex and multiple disadvantage.

- The VAWG Coordinator worked with partners Latin American Women's Rights Service (LAWRS) and the North Area Command Unit to deliver four separate training sessions about harmful practices for Haringey and Enfield Police, reaching over 30 officers.
- The VAWG Coordinator delivered White Ribbon Male Ambassador Training as part of 16 Days of Action events. White Ribbon UK sets a target of four ambassadors trained per Local Authority; Haringey has trained over 10 ambassadors as part of our male engagement work.
- The VAWG lead delivered a session to Corporate Management Group on supporting staff living with abuse with 6 follow-up advice sessions to individual managers and training to 20 managers across Haringey Council.
- The VAWG lead delivered 6 sessions across the country (including 1 in Leeds) focussing on commissioning VAWG services to over 300 participants.
- The VAWG lead supported a session run by the Safeguarding Adult Board focussing on economic abuse in the context of VAWG to over 90 professionals and local residents.
- The VAWG lead delivered training to 19 councillors during the '16 Days of Action' on VAWG.



**White Ribbon  
Ambassador  
Training,  
December 2018**

Sean McLaughlin, Managing Director for Homes for Haringey, wrote a blog for the Homes for Haringey intranet after attending and White Ribbon Ambassador training:

*“Violence against women and girls is a huge international challenge, and the scale of suffering is immense. It affects people in all communities, rich and poor, old and young, all religions and every ethnic group.*

*Earlier this year Homes for Haringey signed up to the Institute of Housing’s pledge to Make a Stand against domestic abuse. We introduced a new domestic abuse policy for staff, based on recent good work done by the Council’s HR team and Fiona Dwyer, Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Lead at Haringey Council.*

*At the end of November, I became a White Ribbon Ambassador, following some excellent training provided by the Council’s Violence Against Women and Girls Coordinator, Bridie Blower. White Ribbon UK is an initiative that mobilises boys and men to take a stand against violence against women and girls. Ambassadors pledge not to commit, condone, or remain silent about abuse.”*

### **VAWG Directory and Webpages**

- Haringey’s VAWG [website pages](#) have been updated to improve access for residents needing information and guidance on VAWG which has seen a 19% increase of unique page views from 2017 to 2018. All text has been updated across all VAWG pages to ensure the most important information is prominent and content has been reordered into two paths: content for residents and content for professionals, to increase accessibility and ensure language and navigation is more user friendly.
- The VAWG [services directory](#) for professionals lists service information, contact details and referral process for local, regional and national VAWG services and is updated every quarter.
- The VAWG [newsletter](#) is disseminated every quarter to over 100 professionals to ensure local practitioners are informed about services, training opportunities, events, VAWG news and key publications. The October newsletter had a 40% open rate, which is nearly twice the industry average, and a 15% click rate, which is over four times the industry average. The distribution list has continued to grow despite professionals having to ‘opt-in’ to ensure compliance with GDPR.

### **VAWG Communications**



**END VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN  
AND GIRLS**

*Together we can stop it*

A new VAWG logo and communications campaign was developed with Haringey’s communication team and through extensive consultation with partners and survivors. The campaign focuses on two strands: myth busting to challenge negative attitudes around VAWG and highlighting local support available for victim/survivors.

- The logo states: **End Violence Against Women and Girls: Together we can stop it.**
- The tagline for the poster campaign is: **It's not just physical violence. Tell someone. Call it out.** (See Appendices 1 and 2)

The campaign launch was postponed due to purdah and will now launch in autumn 2019 to link up with the launch of the Coordinated Community Response pilot.

### ***Learning from Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR)***

Sadly, Haringey has two current Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) that are ongoing (and has had six in total). The four completed reviews are available permanently on our dedicated DHR [webpage](#). One of the DHRs is almost completed and will be sent to the Home Office in May 2019. The other is nearing completion and we will then submit that for quality assurance. An [annual report](#) on DHRs is presented at the Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) and learning is incorporated into all VAWG training.



To address some of the key themes that have emerged from Haringey's DHRs we have implemented a number of positive changes and new projects:

- A DV/VAWG HR Policy for all staff (this has been mirrored by Homes for Haringey) together with training for managers on how to support their staff.
- Developed the training standards (see above)
- Successfully bid to be one of 8 national pathfinder sites (with Enfield as a partner) to improve responses across health.

We also launched a death review into four cases where women who had been referred to MARAC had died since 2016 to look at lessons learned and improve practice and responses to VAWG. This report will be available in July 2019 (but will not be published publicly).

### ***Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) & Safeguarding Adults' Board (SAB)***

The VAWG team continued to support the two Safeguarding Boards in 2018/2019. Domestic abuse (as well as wider forms of VAWG) are priorities for both Boards and we continue to support development of training, monitoring and quality assurance across all partners.

## **VAWG Practitioners' Forum**

The VAWG Practitioners' Forum is a themed forum for front-line professionals to learn about best practice across a range of topics related to VAWG. It provides a learning space and an opportunity for professionals to network and learn from each other. Three VAWG Practitioners' forums were held, bringing together 115 local practitioners to learn about Welfare reform, Universal Credit and VAWG; Housing, Homelessness and VAWG and VAWG and Young People.

After each forum, a report is produced to disseminate information and to respond to front-line professionals and support them to improve their practice around each topic. Evaluation also forms a key part of the learning for the VAWG Team about which areas to focus on for front-line professionals.

Feedback at the forums has consistently been excellent. At the most recent forum, 100% of attendees who completed feedback forms said the forum met their expectations. 100% of the attendees who completed feedback forms also agreed or strongly agreed that the speakers were engaging, the discussion was useful, and the forum provided them with new information which they'll be able to take back to their organisations.

## **16 Days of Action against Gender-based Violence**

The 16 Days of Action against Gender-based Violence is an international campaign that runs from 25<sup>th</sup> November (the UN International Day of Elimination of Violence against Women), to 10<sup>th</sup> December (Human Rights Day) each year. The campaign spans these 16 Days in order to highlight the link between violence against women and human rights. Each year, Haringey delivers a calendar of events with our partners to mark each day of the 16 Days of Action. The 16 Days events engaged at least 150 people in 2018. For more information see the [calendar of events](#) to mark 16 Days of Action, 2018.

## **Harmful Practices Working Group (HPWG)**

The Harmful Practices Working Group (HPWG) seeks to support a coordinated, multi-agency, approach to tackle strands of VAWG, which are often grouped together under the term *Harmful Practices*. Harmful Practices are considered together in a separate sub-group of the VAWG Strategic Group as they are all linked to cultural notions of 'honour'.

The HPWG works towards an integrated action plan to identify and address Harmful Practices within the borough (which includes, but is not limited to, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, crimes committed in the name of 'honour', also known as so-called 'honour' based violence and breast flattening as well as witchcraft or faith based abuse) and is mapped to Haringey's four strategic priorities for ending VAWG.

In April 2018, the VAWG Coordinator led Haringey's first ever scoping exercise to understand the prevalence of harmful practices in Haringey. A form was circulated to Haringey's VAWG partner organisations in April/May 2018 requesting anonymous data on the number of cases of harmful practices they had encountered over the past year (Q1 to Q4). This research found that:

- A total of 37 cases of women experiencing forms of harmful practices were reported to the 7 partner organisations in 2017/18.
- Over 85% of these women had experienced some form of crime committed in the name of 'honour' (also known as so-called 'honour'-based violence).
- Just over half of the women experienced more than one form of harmful practice.



This research has been used to inform Haringey's VAWG data and equalities profile. The scoping exercise has been repeated for 2018 and results will be disseminated in late July 2019.

## 2. Coordinated Community Response

Developing a coordinated community response (CCR), where agencies and the community work together has been recognised within Haringey's 10-year Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy as the only effective and sustainable way to end all violence against women and girls. It is one of the Strategy's four key priorities. Working together with communities is a key element of the Borough Plan as well as all Governmental (national and London level) VAWG strategies.

Haringey's CCR community engagement model has been developed and will be piloted in the following three areas in Haringey between September 2019 and January 2021:

- Hornsey ward
- Northumberland Park/White Hart Lane wards
- A model for young people that will be borough-wide

Each different pilot area will incorporate the different strands of the model: safe spaces, peer support, community initiatives and communications campaigns. This approach will be evaluated after the pilot is completed, and the pilot areas compared, to design an approach that will be scaled-up and rolled out across the borough.

See Appendix 3 for the CCR Pilot Model or read more about the approach [here](#).

### ***CCR with Young People Project***

Between January and April 2018, a graduate trainee conducted a research scoping exercise into the feasibility of a young people's CCR model. After semi-structured interviews with professionals from a range of services within the borough, two sets of workshops with groups of young people and a survey sent to many young people, a broad and in-depth understanding of how a CCR model could be developed was achieved.

The recommendations were deliberately non-prescriptive to enable young people to use them as a foundation to build ideas upon. It is vital to the VAWG team that young people from a range of backgrounds and demographics are not only consulted, but take the lead, on designing the CCR model in order for the approach to be relevant to the cohort we are trying to target so that we can end Violence against Women and Girls in Haringey.

The responses from the professionals' consultation highlighted six key themes:

1. Young people ambassadors should be recruited and supported to co-design any CCR model for young people. We need to view young people as 'experts by experience' as well as work with a wide reach of young people including those who do not traditionally engage.
2. In addition to the POW project, work in schools on VAWG should be mainstreamed into every school to better support both young people but also to embed the culture and ethos of respect across the whole school.



3. Strengthen relationships with other organisations, particularly those that work closely with young people already and those that work with parents and carers.
4. Young people need to feel empowered to create change for any model to be fully comprehensive and work for all young people. Currently, they feel disempowered to be agents for change within their own communities.
5. The professionals felt that the professional, specialist support for young people is missing in Haringey and for a model to work successfully young people need to be able to receive professional support.
6. The professionals highlighted that young people don't want to be seen by their peers to access information, so they advised that services need to be discreet when communicating with young people. One approach suggested was to raise awareness in a generic way, making sure everyone gets the same information and to not target specific groups of people.

### *Young People Consultation*

The purpose of meeting with young people was to generate discussion around the subject of VAWG and gain a deeper understanding of the barriers they face in terms of learning and raising awareness about the issue. Due to time constraints, the consultation with young people involved attending pre-existing groups at Bruce Grove Youth Centre and Solace Women's Aid. These two groups were selected to provide responses from a broad range of ages, genders and backgrounds.

Young people identified a number of key themes and issues to addressing VAWG, including:

- Lack of VAWG work in schools was identified by the majority of young people (with the exception of the young people who go to schools where POW has been running)
- Young people felt embarrassed to talk about VAWG and would not go to professionals but to peers if they were experiencing it, highlighting the need for more peer support work.
- Messaging needs to come from people that young people respect – musicians, sports professionals etc.
- Young people felt that domestic abuse only happens to older people. They were also less likely to identify other forms of VAWG such as sexual exploitation or sexual violence.
- Young people were all clear that creating a social movement of young people was the only effective way to mobilise young people to make change in their own communities.
- Young people wouldn't want to look for information on VAWG in case others felt they were themselves victims. The issue of stigma was a key issue that came out during all the consultation events.

*"The most important message to get across to young people is that abuse is happening all around you all the time and it's not 'uncommon' – it's normal – that doesn't make it right but it is normal – young men shouldn't feel ashamed if they are being abused by their girlfriend or boyfriend"*

*"To reach the 'hard to reach' young people you need to create a movement with all the other engaged young people. Need to get it 'trending' that everyone is talking about and then they will notice"*

*"A lot of boys think that the sex people have in porn is normal, that's the expectation boys have of sex and then they have sex for the first time and it's never what they thought it would be like and realise porn isn't realistic"*

### 3. Prevention

#### ***'Protect Our Women' (POW) Prevention Programme***

Research conducted both in international studies and in the UK have highlighted that failure to resolve trauma experienced by children and young people leads to increased problems as well as greater costs in adulthood.<sup>5</sup> Investing in prevention and recovery programmes decreases the costs to the whole system from adolescence to adulthood. The Early Intervention Foundation has estimated that the cost of not intervening early in Haringey costs the system £91 million or an equivalent cost of £334 per person across the whole population.

The 'Protect Our Women' (POW) project has been running in Haringey for 5 years and is funded by Public Health. POW is an interactive educational training programme on healthy relationships and violence against women and girls that has worked with over 2000 young people in Haringey. The project has also delivered assemblies and bespoke sessions with an additional 1200 young people, including 400 young people from Fortismere in one quarter last year alone. The programme has also recruited peer trainers to co-facilitate a range of the sessions. This year, bespoke projects were delivered to 5 primary schools for the first time, covering a total of 189 Year 6 students and developmental work includes further work with younger years.

The outcomes for POW are:

- Young people can identify all eight types of violence against women and girls and are aware of situations where someone may be at risk of violence.
- Young people are confident in safely challenging someone's abusive behaviour

<sup>5</sup> See for example: Chowdry, H. and Fitzsimons, P. (2016) *The Cost of late intervention: EIF analysis 2016*, Early Intervention Foundation, available at: <https://www.eif.org.uk/report/the-cost-of-late-intervention-eif-analysis-2016> (last accessed 08.02.19); Kezelman, C., Hossack, N., Stavropoulos, P., Burley, P. (2015) *The Cost of Unresolved Childhood Trauma and Abuse in Adults in Australia*, Sydney: Adults Surviving Child Abuse and Pegasus Economics

- Young people understand the legal implications of each type of violence
- Young people are aware of suitable sources that offer support after abuse

**Full POW:** The POW Project is usually delivered over 10 weeks – 8 topics lasting one hour, including an introductory session at the beginning and a test and evaluation at the end. The number of workshops per week is down to the organisation/school. The length of the workshop can also be flexible depending on where and when it is carried out. Sessions in school time will usually be an hour (although sometimes it may be less than an hour like 45 or 50 mins). Anything outside of school time can be flexible e.g. 1hr 30mins – all dependent on what is requested.

**Bespoke POW:** Bespoke POW projects can be delivered based on what the organisation wants. Some may not want all 8 topics - in which case they choose their desired topics from the list, for example, Positive Role Models identified that their young people would benefit more from learning about Domestic Abuse, Sexual Violence, VAWG & Media. So, POW Project was delivered in five sessions including an introduction and test session.

**POW Primary:** This was developed for year 6 groups (10-11yrs). Up to now, it has been delivered at Belmont Junior, Mulberry, Seven Sisters, Lancasterian and Campsbourne Primary School. Based on the demand of the schools, the project covered: Domestic Abuse, Sexual Violence, Cyber Abuse, Online Safety/Pornography, Gender Stereotypes, Forced Marriage/'Honour'-based Violence.

There is also a Training for Trainers (T4T) aspect where young people and professionals who have completed the aforementioned training programme can then be trained to become a trainer themselves. They will then be the champion for their organisation and will be responsible for delivering future POW projects and thus keep POW sustained and peer led. The project also offers young people the opportunity to gain an AQA Entry Level Certificate in Basic Domestic Abuse Awareness or a Level One Certificate in Understanding the Different Strands of Violence against Women and Girls.

The project is for young people aged between 11-25 years and adult professionals and volunteers who work directly with young people. Consideration is also given to work with young people below 11 years of age on a case by case (or form, class, group level).

One of the key benefits of the programme is that for young people they constantly receive clear messaging about equality rather than just VAWG – the programme uses language and media to support the lessons. The term 'VAWG' is passive and so young people, particularly young men, were not previously seeing it as their responsibility to change the status quo but feel empowered to do so after undergoing the POW project. The benefit of POW is that it is a sister programme for a Big Lottery (now Communities for Change) project – Hear2Change which runs across Haringey and Islington with the aim of empowering young women as agents for change within their communities. The Hear2Change programme links closely with the development of the CCR model for young people.

## 4. Provision

### Commissioned Services

#### ***Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVA)***

Nia is commissioned to provide an advocacy service for high-risk domestic abuse cases in Haringey and there are 3 IDVAs who provide this support. The service is commissioned to receive 260 referrals per annum but in the last year they received 399 referrals, meaning they received just under 153%. Referrals have increased by over 25% when compared to the previous reporting year 2017-18 (n=319). There were also 52 calls to the helpline that nia runs for Haringey victim/survivors.

74% of referrals to the service were received from Haringey MARAC, followed by almost 20% from CSU. Additional referrals were received from 9 other agencies.

In terms of types of VAWG experienced by the victim/survivors in the service, unsurprisingly, domestic abuse accounted for the highest number of referrals to the IDVA service (85%). Stalking and harassment is the second highest type of abuse reported (17%). Rape and sexual assault was experienced by 17% of victim/survivors – 8.5% for each type of sexual violence. Nearly half of women, 45%, report that they have experienced threats to kill with 34% of women who have reported experiencing attempted strangulation/suffocation to date.

Almost 28% of women referred to the service who engaged reported having at least one type of disability. Of those who reported a disability, 50% reported a mental health condition.

At least 45% of women who engaged with IDVA service made use of the criminal justice system/civil interventions and achieved an outcome. In 89% of cases, women perceived their own safety levels to have either significantly or somewhat improved, compared to when they first entered the service. For two women where there is 'no change', both remained in relationships with the perpetrator and so declined to engage in further support. Both women were provided with contact details, should they wish to self-refer in the future.

#### ***Identification and Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS)***

Haringey also commissions nia (as part of the same contract) to provide an advocacy and capacity building service within GP practices. The IRIS service is commissioned to train and support 25 GP practices (over a 3-year period). Training is provided to clinical staff, reception staff and to practice management. At the end of the year, 20 practices have been fully trained; 5 are currently being trained and 31 surgeries in total have been engaged in the programme.

62 referrals were received by the service over the 12-month period and 53 of those patients engaged with the service (3 declined the service, 1 was ASB and 2 women were already being supported by domestic abuse services).

98% of women were experiencing domestic abuse with 12% also experiencing stalking and harassment. 34% of women who were referred had originally presented with physical complaints including: anorexia; fractures; loss of appetite; stomach complaints and skin conditions. 66% of women had originally presented with

mental health complaints including: low mood; depression; self-harm or suicidal ideation; poor sleep and stress.

“The support that I got I did not expect. The support has been tremendous and overwhelming. I wouldn’t have been able to summon courage to be able to move forward without the help I received. I feel better day by day.”

“[This support] is the best thing that ever happened to me. You [advocates] are the only ones who believed me. Although they didn’t say so, I felt everyone else looked at me as if I make up things and have mental health problems. You listened to me.”

“She [advocate] was so supportive. She really understood my situation. I did not have to justify to her why I needed help. She just got it, so refreshing. The support I received was incredibly helpful... Now he [perpetrator] is out the picture. My life has been transformed. I’m not afraid anymore.”

### ***Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)***

SafeLives consider that the Haringey MARAC should hear 410 cases per year (40 cases per 10,000 of the adult female population). In the last 12 months (April 2018 – March 2019) the Haringey MARAC has heard 459 cases (111.9% of the expected volume). SafeLives consider good practice for a local area to see between 80-100% of its expected volume, therefore the Haringey MARAC is performing above best practice in terms of volume of referrals. The Haringey MARAC repeat victimisation rate over the 12-month period until end of March 2019 was 28.1% (129 cases) which within SafeLives’ recommended level of repeat referrals (between 28-40%).

Although referrals are still predominantly made by the police and children’s social care, around 33% and 20% respectively, Haringey’s MARAC operates above SafeLives best practice for the number of agencies who refer as we have 11 different agencies referring in.

During the year, the VAWG Lead also conducted a MARAC review to ensure that the Haringey MARAC was running to best practice standards. As part of this, she observed the MARAC meetings of our neighbouring boroughs as well as Waltham Forest’s Daily Risk Management Panel (DRM). She also compared data with statistical neighbours and liaised with specialist services that work pan-London to identify the efficacy and efficiency of MARAC. Haringey’s MARAC is operating to an excellent standard. The Representatives from different agencies are engaged, and knowledgeable about VAWG. Haringey consistently has a good range of professionals representing different agencies at each meeting.

### **Refuge and Floating Support**

Haringey commissions Solace Women's Aid to run our domestic abuse refuges, with space for 15 women and their children as well as a floating support service that supports up to 60 women at any one time.

*"My keyworker was a very good listener besides her intense ability of problem solving, and I always felt [sic] that she supported me emotionally" "Knowing that I'm not alone and being able to reach to the organisation and people that I can't reach by my own" "thank you for all your support. I don't even want to think that I spend this time without your support!" "It really gives me hope about this world to know that there are people like you"*

*"You are very kind, flexible and smart " "thank you I have access to benefits" I really appreciate you coming to my appointment" " thank you for listening" "I am now divorced thanks to you" "me and children are safe at last" "my husband made me believe I was trapped with him, now I have hope."*

We also applied in 2018/2019 to GLA for funding for a new refuge site in Haringey and the GLA has committed to supporting us with up to £1.6 million. A site, Burgoyne Road, has been identified and we continue to work with the Capital Programme leads to drive this forward. Currently, the 15 spaces for the generic refuge are split over 3 buildings – 2 in the west of the borough, which belong to Haringey and 1 in Wood Green which belongs to a housing association. Building a new refuge will provide greater provision, including 3 for disabled women as well as releasing two houses in the West of the borough for re-purposing. Moving the provision to one building also provides more support for the women and children living in the refuge as the staff spend a lot of time travelling between sites.

### **Projects**

#### **Women in Safe Engagement and Recovery (WiSER)**

WiSER is a project for women aged 16 plus who live with severe and multiple disadvantage, which was funded by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG, now MHCLG) to work across four boroughs (Haringey, Camden, Islington and Enfield) and has been re-funded by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) to now run across six boroughs – the four original plus Hackney and Waltham Forest. The project is run by a consortium of specialist organisations (Nia, FLIC, Hopscotch, Imece and Solace Women's Aid. Women at the Well provides training and consultation; AVA provides training and is also evaluating the programme).

WiSER works with women who find that mainstream services are not sympathetic to their needs; in practice, they are excluded. WiSER targets women who have not engaged with support services for an extended period and/or who have repeatedly come to notice of statutory services at the point of crisis, at high cost to the public purse. We know that their experience of VAWG intersects with severe disadvantage, increasing their vulnerability and risk posing additional barriers to their recovery.

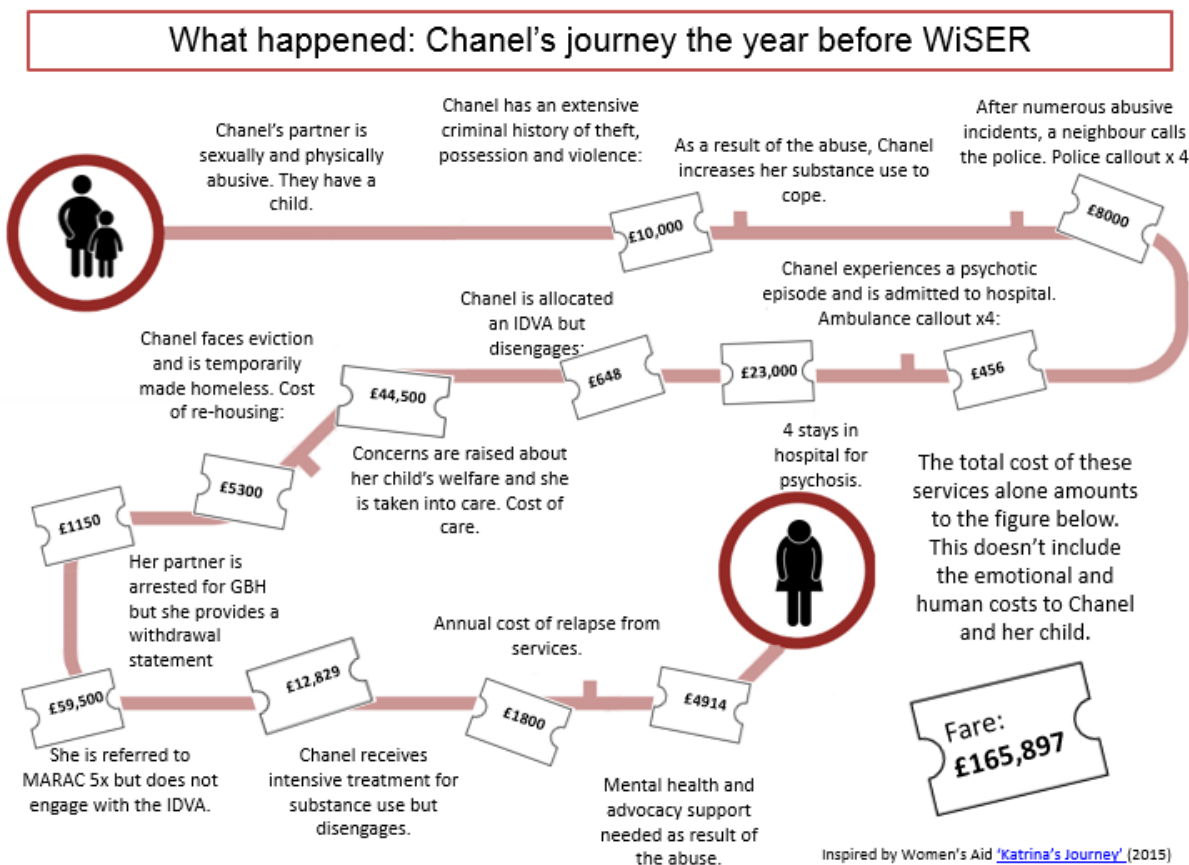
The WiSER model is predicated on assertive outreach, a trauma-informed approach, flexible 1-1, group support helps women and girls receive the support they need. The service works with women to

- Access safe housing & Benefits
- Stay safe and improve health

- Engage in other support services
- Build self-esteem and confidence
- Access work, education and training
- Become financially independent

**Multiple Disadvantage – Women in Safe Engagement & Recovery (WiSER) Project Case Study**

The case of Chanel is based on the year before engaging with WiSER and does not include the costs incurred by the system for Chanel as a child (£267,000 in care costs alone) nor her offending behaviour and substance misuse, together with her mental health condition.



Since engaging with the WiSER project, there has been a complete change in Chanel's life. She has not experienced any further psychotic episodes and has sustained her mental health and substance misuse treatment. She no longer uses cocaine. She has been supported to move and the project has been able to support her physically and financially with moving costs through the client engagement fund. She has rediscovered her personal resilience and strengths, has been empowered to be a carer for her child after school, and is working with children's services to get residency of her child back. She has successfully applied for benefits and has obtained a grant for dental treatment. Given that the overall cost of the project is £398,000 for all costs, the costs to the system have been dramatically reduced due to the holistic support provided by the WiSER project.

## **Pathfinder**

Pathfinder is a pilot project run by a consortium of five expert partners with the aim of establishing comprehensive health practice in relation to domestic abuse and wider issues related to Violence Against Women & Girls in acute hospital trusts, mental health trusts and community-based IRIS programmes in GP practices. The project is being evaluated by Cardiff University.

Haringey, together with Enfield Council, Haringey and Enfield CCGs and the wider health sector partners successfully bid to be one of three original pathfinder sites (with Blackpool and Exeter and North Devon). The project has now been expanded to five additional sites across the country.

The pathfinder has four key aims:

1. To improve the response to domestic abuse across the health economy in the UK
2. To understand what it takes to implement best practice responses to domestic abuse in health settings
3. To develop a model of best practice that can be easily adopted by any NHS health trust and create a toolkit to support the process
4. To disseminate best practice and learning from this whole system approach

In Haringey, we have received funding (from Pathfinder and match-funding) to have two advocates (one for 16 plus and one for young people aged between 13 and 25) at North Middlesex University Hospital (NMUH) for two years from December 2018 to November 2020. We have also received additional funding to support older women through counselling and improving responses of professionals through forum theatre productions for NMUH and for Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust (BEHMHT).

## **Haringey's VAWG Small Grants Programme**

Feedback from the consultation as part of the development of Haringey's VAWG strategy told us that there was not enough support available locally for survivors who are now in a safe place, to rebuild their networks and resources, to help them on their journey to recovery.

*"The key to sustainable, long-term improvement in a victim/survivor's life is to build up the 'resources' (social, networks and skills) that they can draw upon to live independently."*

In 2018, a new programme was developed to meet the long-term needs of survivors of VAWG in Haringey. The VAWG Small Grants Programme has been developed to meet this need. Local VAWG and community services were able to bid for small grants of up to £5,000 to run support groups and activities of survivors of VAWG. The grant programme was launched in January 2019 and three services have been successfully awarded funding for projects the start in September 2019. These projects are:

- **Imece Women's Centre:** Imece is a VAWG organisation that empowers Black, Minority Ethnic and Refugee (BMER) women, particularly Turkish, Kurdish and Turkish Cypriot women. They will deliver weekly themed survivor support group, with a focus on therapeutic group work. Each session will be delivered by a BACP accredited counselling professional with a strong background of trauma, groupwork, VAWG and psychoeducation.



- **Wise Thoughts:** Wise Thoughts creates dynamic initiatives and deliver services that help address social justice issues for the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex (LGBTQI+) and Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities. They will deliver weekly peer-support 'drop ins' and arts workshops in jewellery making and active drama for BAME and LGBTQI survivors of VAWG.
- **Solace Women's Aid:** Solace Women's Aid is a VAWG organisation that works to prevent violence and abuse as well as providing services to meet the needs of survivors. They will deliver fortnightly support groups for women currently living in Solace Haringey refuges and practical and creative skills workshops at the Selby Centre, Tottenham, for survivors of VAWG.

### **Partnerships**

The VAWG team works in partnership with a wide range of partners across the statutory and voluntary sectors to improve responses to victim/survivors of VAWG and build capacity within their workforce to support particularly those who are most vulnerable. Our approach recognises that no one agency can make the necessary changes alone. A small selection of partnership working is outlined below.

#### ***Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)***

The VAWG team works in partnership with the DWP in the run up to the introduction of Universal Credit in Haringey to ensure that vulnerable victim/survivors can access support. In 2019, we are going to apply for a community budget project with the DWP to support victim/survivors in partnership with Hearthstone and Solace Women's Aid.

#### ***Homelessness & Housing***

Housing is one of the key issues for women living with VAWG and as a barrier to recovery. The VAWG team works closely with Homes for Haringey and the Homelessness and Vulnerable Adults' Team to support women experiencing VAWG. We are part of a number of projects aimed at improving responses to homeless people in Haringey, including the Making Every Adult Matter (MEAM) project as well as supporting the development of Mulberry Junction hub. We also worked closely with Homes for Haringey on the development of the approach leading up to the introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA).

#### ***Modern Slavery & Trafficking***

The VAWG team works closely with partners and specialist agencies across London to improve responses to modern slavery and trafficking. We have worked with the Human Trafficking Foundation (as well as inviting them to speak at Haringey events) on the development of the London Public Sector meetings on modern slavery as well as with the women's sector partners on the Pan-London Women's Outreach Network (PWLON). We have also supported partners in Haringey on four specific trafficking and modern slavery cases. A new sub-group is also under development to support women who have been exploited into prostitution as well as across modern slavery strands. The VAWG team is also supporting the development of Haringey's strategy on modern slavery and the Strategic Lead is Haringey's SPOC for trafficking across London.

#### ***Violence Reduction Unit***

The Strategic Lead sat on an advisory group leading to the development of MOPAC's Violence Reduction Unit (VRU). This group looked at the design, implementation and commissioning intentions of the VRU.

### ***London Councils***

The VAWG team has supported London Councils in particular around the development of work for women with no recourse to public funds (NRPF) and exploration of a Pan-London refuge provision.

## **5. Holding perpetrators to account**

### ***Perpetrator Programme***

Haringey commissions the Domestic Violence Intervention Project (DVIP), now part of Richmond Fellowship, to provide perpetrator support services to adult men and to young people exhibiting abuse in their own relationships. There is also consultation support for social workers as the service is co-located within CYPS.

The service is commissioned to accept 28 referrals per annum – in 2018/2019, the service received 64 referrals. The majority of referrals came from CYPS, but they also received a number of self-referrals. Around half of the referrals proceed to 1-1 sessions or having suitability assessments for the group programmes (the men need to acknowledge their behaviour or show some insight, or they are not accepted). All the female partners or ex-partners are offered parallel support when the men are on group programmes.

Some of the key issues raised include: There continues to be a high proportion of referrals for men whose first language is not English (an estimated 60% of all DVIP perpetrator referrals in Haringey), but with no additional provision for DVIP to work with them on a 1-2-1 basis. Many of these referrals also identify alcohol misuse. Work required to be undertaken with non-English speaking men on a 1-2-1 basis cannot be done realistically within the timeframe of the Child Protection process. English speakers can access treatment within 5 to 6 weeks at most whereas those whose first language is not English may remain on a waiting list for between 6 to 12 months. This is leading to a clear disadvantage for families where English is not the father's first language.

### ***Highbury Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Steering Group***

The VAWG team attends this bi-monthly steering group at the Magistrates' court together with representatives from witness care, justice, CPS and police, together with the IDVA services and borough representatives from the boroughs that it serves (Islington, Camden and Enfield). The aim of the court meeting is to improve responses in domestic abuse cases heard by the court. Part of the work during the year was participating in two deep dive exercises – one as a London deep dive and another a national deep dive with Highbury as the London example.

Data on convictions, pleas and acquittals is discussed as well as how to better support witnesses in domestic abuse cases to attend court and to engage with specialist support services and the police. The aim is to improve responses but also to ensure that perpetrators are held to account.

### ***Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS) Meetings***

The DVDS meetings are partnership meetings coordinated by the police to make a decision whether to disclose information about a partner's history of domestic or sexual violence. The scheme, also known as 'Clare's Law', discloses under 'Right to Ask', where a partner themselves requests the information or 'Right to Know' where the police and partners feel that it would support people's safety to know the information. The majority of Haringey's cases are 'Right to Know' cases from the MARAC. The group meets every 3 weeks

after MARAC. Haringey's DVDS has been held up as an example of good practice across London as we have the highest number of disclosures. **[Insert Disclosure figures from Lucy, when available]**

## Highlights of the Year - Events

### 'Celebrating Survivors, Celebrating Services' Event

The 'Celebrating Survivors, Celebrating Services' event and exhibition was an opportunity to celebrate our survivors and the services who support them, to recognise what has been achieved by the women's movement locally and reflect on how services and support can be improved in the future. The event was created to be uplifting and not triggering and focused on what has been achieved locally to support survivors on their journey to recovery.

The event, held in December, involved 16 partners and included a photo exhibition of 12 local VAWG services (taken by professional photographer, [Gabriel Larmour](#)). Survivor voice was represented via case studies. The event also incorporated self-care sessions, food, activities and speeches by leaders of our local women's movement. 50 guests attended from statutory and voluntary sectors as well as survivors of VAWG. The feedback was excellent, and the event was replicated at Alexandra Palace in March 2019 as part of Women's History Month.

*"I just wanted to say a big thank you for yesterday's event ... I can't fault anything. It was a real celebration, bringing people together and learning from each other. What is more, my client who was there with me, left the centre so happy and uplifted. She is planning to research free activities in the area, especially Tai Chi. On our way she was reflecting on the people she met, stories we read. So, this is our thanks to your hard work to make such event happen."*



**Deniz Ügur,  
Director of  
IMECE.**

**Photo from the  
exhibition of  
local specialist  
services.**



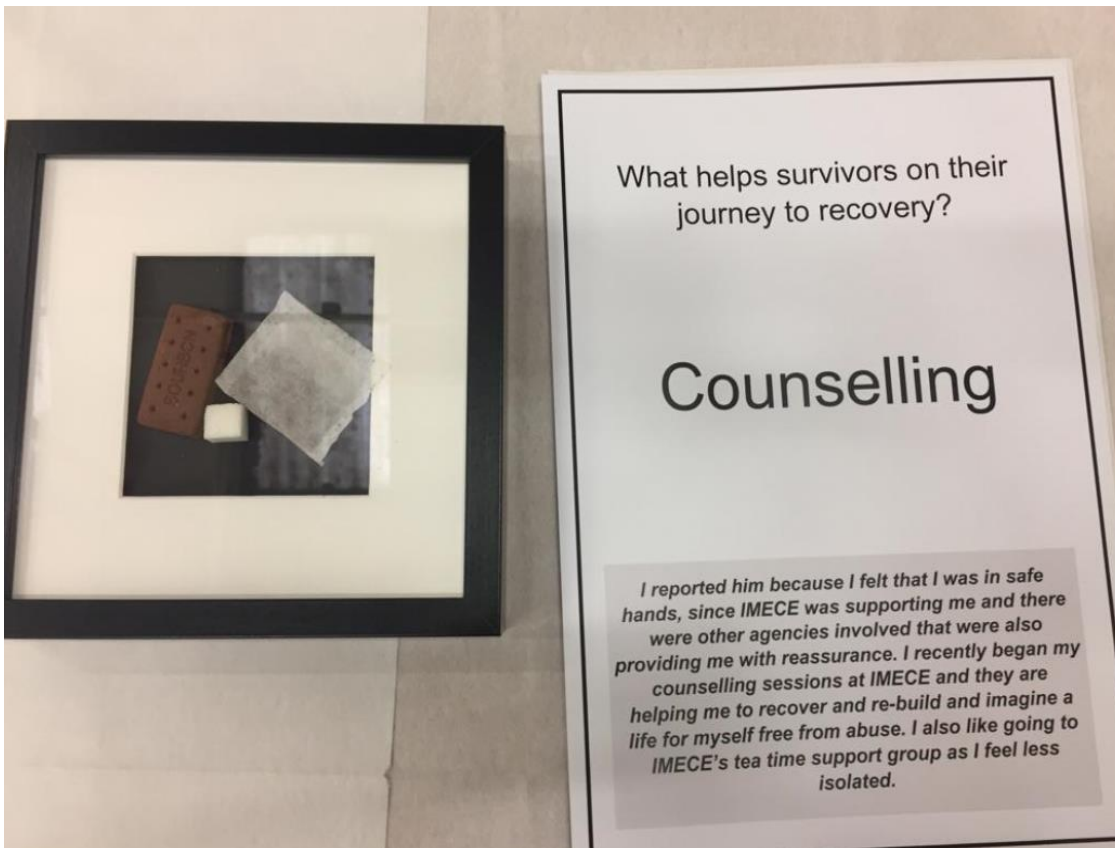
**Jusna, one of 2 Coordinators at Women with a Voice.**

**Photo from the exhibition of local specialist services.**

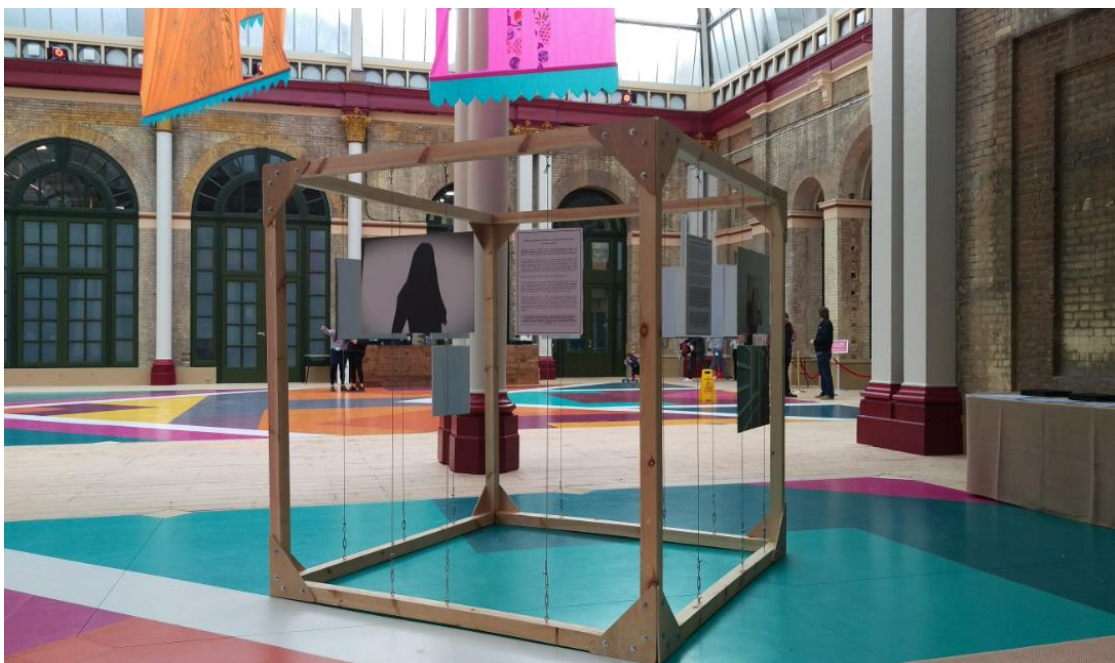


**The exhibition at Chestnuts Community Centre.**

**The exhibition of services was arranged in chronological order from when they started working in Haringey.**



Survivors' voices were represented through case studies summarising what survivors need to support them on their journey to recovery.



Exhibition at the East Court of Alexandra Palace during Women's History Month.

### Service User Engagement and Feedback

All of our commissioned services regularly collate feedback from the victim/survivors they support as well as directly conducting service user engagement. In some of the projects, particularly for the WISER project, women who are experts by experience play a key role in the steering groups for the project.



Service user engagement is fundamental to the development of the work that the VAWG team takes forward; we utilise the skills, knowledge and experience of the victim/survivors we work with to inform and develop our work.

## **Case Example: Developing our Communication Campaign**

In October and November, we held three consultation events with 25 survivors to inform our communications' campaign and to ensure that all of our materials and campaigning messaging would have a real impact and relevance for survivors. The consultation events supported the development of our VAWG prevention poster campaign (see Appendix 1) and also ensured survivors' voices were visible at our 'Celebrating Survivors, Celebrating Services' events.

## **Horizon Scanning**

No annual report would be complete without a focus on key areas of work that are emerging for the next year. A large focus of the VAWG team is on internal and external areas of work that will have an impact on victim/survivors in our borough.

### **Internal**

#### ***VAWG Business Case***

The VAWG Strategic Lead has developed a comprehensive 'invest to save' [business case](#) to improve Haringey's responses across all the key strategic objectives. The business case outlines the cost benefit analysis of investing in VAWG as a conservative estimate means that £2 are saved for every £1 invested.

#### ***Youth at Risk and Community Safety Strategies***

The VAWG team supports the development of linked strategies and has ensured that VAWG is included within both the Youth at Risk Strategy and the Community Safety Strategy. We work closely with partners and will continue to support the development of the action plans around these two key areas.

#### ***Referral Pathways and Gaps***

In February 2014, Haringey commissioned an audit by two independent consultants into domestic violence services. "*The Domestic and Gender Based Violence Mapping Audit of Haringey's Statutory Services*" identified gaps in the specialist provision for violence against women and girls. Since 2014 there have been advances and transformation in the services commissioned, however there are still gaps and challenges in the provision of support for all victim/survivors and in particular for children and young people and those with wider needs.

- Therapeutic service for children and young people (including working in parallel with the non-abusive parent to repair child-parent relationships) affected by domestic violence

- On-going, long-term i.e. post crisis / case work and services supporting the recovering of violence against women and girl survivors, assisting them with rebuilding their lives (e.g. group work/workshops, drop-in)
- Specialist services for wider forms of violence against women and girls
- Service provision for victims, perpetrators and children whose first language is not English or who have no recourse to public funds (NRPF)
- Join-up between directorates – for example presenting identified need is CSE but the young person is also experiencing domestic abuse, forced marriage etc.
- The IDVA service is over-capacity in terms of referrals. SafeLives suggests we should have 4.5 IDVAs to meet the needs of high-risk cases in Haringey.
- Time limited support for women living with multiple disadvantage as well as support through health
- Core funding is limited for the specialist services, meaning that there is a reliance on external funding which can be piecemeal as well as time limited.

The journey models developed in 2017/2018 highlighted that a focus on risk has had negative consequences for victim/survivors including a short-term focus rather than a long-term recovery model. Short-term interventions are more costly and often lead to victim blaming, especially when survivors do not feel able to pursue criminal justice interventions. Cases that continue to be re-referred to the multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) are deemed 'intractable' or 'unresolvable', leading to a revolving door of support for some victim/survivors.

### *Current Pathways*

The current pathway continues to be a domestic abuse model. The pathway is a mixture of the model proposed in 2015 and amendments made from reductions in funding to some services and the recommissioning of the London Councils' funded VAWG services. The model is very risk focussed, with services supporting high, medium and standard risk as identified by the SafeLives' DASH Risk Identification Checklist. The current pathways does not link to externally commissioned services as well as it could do to ensure a choice of support services for victim/survivors.

### *Future Pathways*

The future VAWG pathways will be based on identification of need rather than risk level. The focus will be on ensuring that all services are trauma-informed, which will reduce duplicate interventions as well as ensuring that survivors have a choice of access.<sup>6</sup> The focus will be on improving services across all needs - universal, targeted, high needs or multiple disadvantage.

The aim of the revised model will be on ensuring greater join-up and synergy across all adults' and children's services with a more focussed approach on ensuring support across families or households (with caveats about forms of VAWG where family members are perpetrators).

The model will be flexible to allow for self-referral at any point within the pathway and ensure that victim/survivors can choose which service to support a decrease in disengaging with services

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<sup>6</sup> Wilson, J.M., Fauci, J.E. & Goodman, L.A. (2015) 'Bringing trauma-informed Practice to Domestic Violence Programs: A Qualitative Analysis of Current Approaches', *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 85(6)

## ***Perpetrators***

The time between the key abusive incident taking place and any meaningful work being able to be done with the father is lengthy. This appears to be due to Social Workers not approaching DVIP for a consultation at the early stages of a case but waiting until much further into a Child Protection process or even at Public Law Order (PLO) stage. On a number of occasions, the abusive father is remaining in the family home throughout that time before DVIP get involved. As outlined above, there continues to be a number of key issues in supporting perpetrators to change their behaviour:

- The number of referrals for men whose first language is not English and the challenges this brings in terms of timeframes for child protection as well as no additional provision for 1-2-1 work.
- The high number of referrals for men with alcohol and substance misuse.
- The high number of perpetrators to MARAC where they do not live in Haringey.

## ***No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF)***

Having NRPF is a huge issue for victim/survivors of VAWG across all boroughs in the UK. It impacts hugely on women's abilities to leave abusive relationships – for single women this is even more challenging. We are currently working with the wider VAWG Strategic Group partners to identify how Haringey is able to support single women (women with children are supported). We are also working closely with our partners across the VAWG sector to lobby for greater inclusion of support for migrant women in the Domestic Abuse Bill (see below).

## **External**

### ***Domestic Violence Bill***

The draft Domestic Violence Bill was published in January 2019 and the final Bill is expected to be released in December 2019. Key measures in this legislation include:

- A statutory definition of domestic abuse, with the inclusion of economic abuse and coercive control.
- Strengthened responses to perpetrators through the introduction of new civil orders: Domestic Abuse Protection Notice (DAPN) and Domestic Abuse Protection Order (DAPO). The DAPO will possess criminal sanctions for breach.
- Commitments to improve survivors' experience of the court system. The Bill will specifically prohibit direct cross examination by an abuser in the family courts.
- Establishment of a Domestic Abuse Commissioner in law.

The VAWG team is continuing to work with VAWG sectors partners to ensure that the Domestic Abuse Bill includes greater support for all victim/survivors of VAWG. We submitted a comprehensive [consultation](#) response before the publication of the bill, setting out what we think that the Bill should include.



### **Funding for Refuges**

The Government is currently consulting on a new delivery model for accommodation-based support for survivors of domestic abuse, which is open until 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2019. This would have huge implications for local authorities. For example, the proposals include the introduction of a statutory duty on local authorities to provide support that meets the diverse needs of victim/survivors and their children. The proposals would also place a statutory duty on local authorities to convene a Local Partnership Board for domestic abuse accommodation support services. As the consultation documents state “The Board would be required to assess need for domestic abuse services, develop and publish domestic abuse strategies, decide what support services are required and commission these accordingly and report progress back to MHCLG.”

More information about this consultation can be accessed [here](#). The VAWG team will be responding to this consultation, in conjunction with our partners.

### **‘Think Family’**

The recent Joint Targeted Area Inspections (JTAI)<sup>7</sup> and learning from the DfE Children’s Social Care Innovation Fund projects have highlighted that there are areas of support where adult and children’s services (statutory and non-statutory) do not work together as closely as they could do to support a whole family approach.

The inspectors identified that there is a disconnect between mental health, substance misuse and adults’ and children’s services.

Proposals to support:<sup>8</sup>

- Direct, flexible and therapeutic work according to each family’s and individual’s context, with a solid understanding and knowledge of the types and causes of abuse and the ability to challenge system silos.
- Data sharing within and between teams, including qualitative recording of families’ experiences of working with professionals.
- Co-located specialists focusing on young people and families in a way that ‘goes to them’ and offers multiple opportunities to build relationships.
- Multiple channels of engagement to challenge family members to identify, understand and change behaviour. This includes shared responsibility for engaging and challenging perpetrators so that this does not sit solely within the criminal justice system.

Research has highlighted that intervening early and providing services ‘upstream’ to help with recovery and support the mental wellbeing of survivors, both child and adult survivors.<sup>9</sup> The ‘Think Family’ approach

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<sup>7</sup> The Joint Targeted Area Inspections of services for vulnerable children and young people (JTAI) are joint inspections of statutory services by inspectorates Ofsted, Care Quality Commission (CQC), Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) and Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Probation (HMIP). The aim is to jointly assess how local authorities, the police, health, probation and youth offending services are working together in an area to identify, support and protect vulnerable children and young people.

<sup>8</sup> Spring Consortium (2017) *Learning Summary #1 Whole Family Approaches To Tackling Domestic Abuse*, available at: [https://springconsortium.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/2.22\\_Domestic-Violence-1.pdf](https://springconsortium.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/2.22_Domestic-Violence-1.pdf) (last accessed 16.02.18)

<sup>9</sup> See for example: Drotar, D., Flannery, D., Day, E., Friedman, S., Creeden, R., Gartland, H., McDavid, L., Tame, C. and McTaggart, M. (2003) ‘Identifying and Responding to the Mental Service Needs of Children who have experienced violence: A Community Based Approach’, *Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 8(2); Spinnazola, J., Ford, J., Zucker, M., Van der Kolk, B., Silva, S., Smith, S. and Blaustein, M. (2005) ‘Survey Evaluates: Complex Trauma Exposure, Outcome and Intervention Among Children and Adolescents’, *Psychiatric Annals*, 35(5); Moulding, N. (2016) *Gendered Violence, Abuse and Mental Health in Everyday Lives: Beyond Trauma*, Oxford and New York: Routledge

provides an opportunity for the VAWG Team to support the wider agenda around families – prevention, provision of services and support for perpetrators.

### ***Brexit***

The UK is due to leave the European Union at the end of October 2019. The evidence, as well as the Government's own assessments have shown that the negative impacts of Brexit will be felt most by women and by vulnerable women in particular. We will continue to monitor the impacts of Brexit on victim/survivors in Haringey.

Many VAWG and women's services also receive European Commission funding. For example, the £364 million 'Rights, Equality, and Citizenship Fund' supports 140 projects, with just over one third having a UK lead or partner. Haringey's VAWG partnership should be aware of the potential implications of Brexit on VAWG and women's services and work closely with partners to support them through the transition. For more information, the Fawcett Society have produced a [briefing](#):

Appendix 1: Haringey VAWG Prevention Campaign Poster



 **END VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN  
AND GIRLS**  
*Together we can stop it*

 My parents were forcing me to marry a man I had never met. I didn't realise I had a choice.  
**I got help.**  
**Now I am safe.** 

**It's not just  
physical  
violence.**

**TELL SOMEONE**

**CALL IT OUT**

 **0300 012 0213**

**Haringey**  
LONDON



## Appendix 2: Article in 'In Haringey' magazine, December 18/ January 19



**Violence Against Women and Girls**



**END VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN  
AND GIRLS**  
*Together we can stop it*

## Ending Violence Against Women and Girls

This year, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women highlighted the silence and stigma surrounding gender-based violence, which the United Nations has described as having reached "pandemic proportions."

**Around 1 in 3 women are believed to have experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime and this dedicated day – as well as the 16 days of activism that follow – are designed to galvanise action to end violence against women and girls around the world.**

In Haringey, we have launched our End Violence Against Women and Girls campaign, calling on people across the borough to join us in putting an end to this issue.

The first stage of the campaign focuses on raising awareness of common myths about violence against women and girls, such as domestic violence is only physical violence, and highlighting that support is available.

**Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is defined as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women and includes:**

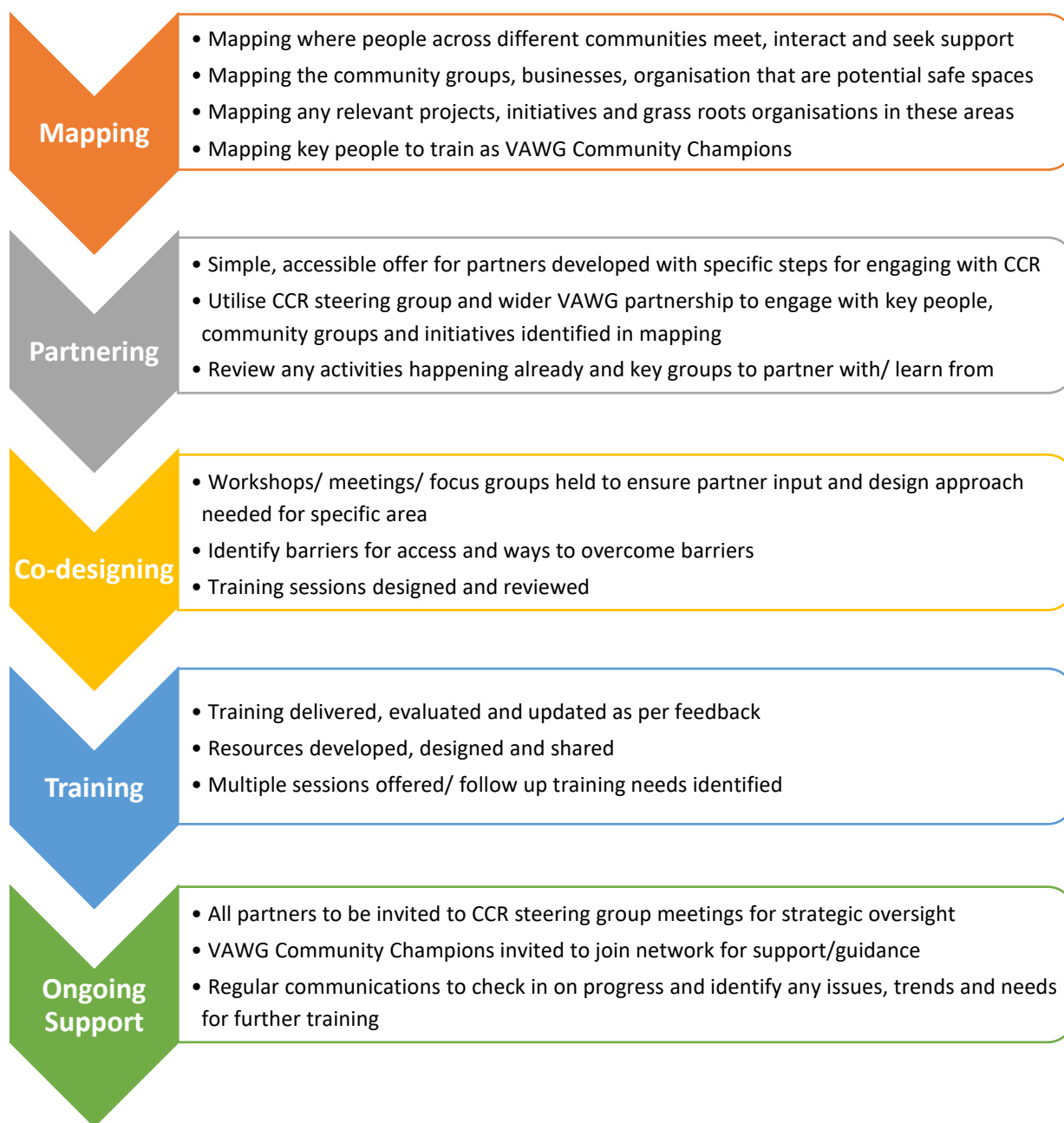
- Sexual violence, abuse and exploitation
- Sexual harassment and bullying
- Stalking
- Trafficking and modern slavery
- Domestic violence and abuse
- Coercive and Controlling behaviour
- Female genital mutilation
- Forced marriage
- Crimes committed in the name of 'honour' (so called 'honour' based violence).

Anyone in Haringey affected by any of these issues can call: **0300 012 0213** for help and support.

Haringey also marked each day of the 16 Days of Activism with a series of workshops, training and events aimed at both professionals and members of the public, to raise awareness of VAWG and celebrate the great work that's happening locally to end VAWG.

Haringey People | December 2018 - January 2019 | 19

### Appendix 3: Haringey's CCR Pilot Model



**For more information, please contact:**

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## Briefing Note

**Report for:** Community Safety Partnership – 11 December 2019

**Item number:**

**Title:** CCTV Capital Investment Programme

**Report**

**authorised by:** Eubert Malcolm, Assistant Director of Stronger Communities

**Lead Officer:** Ian Kershaw, Client & Commissioning Manager, Community Safety, Waste and Enforcement 020 8489 1578  
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**Ward(s) affected:** All

### Report for information

#### 1. Introduction / Background

1.1 This paper provides an update on our CCTV capital investment programme. The paper recaps how and why we use CCTV, the scope of our capital project and provides an update on procurement and delivery.

#### 2. Recommendations

2.1 The Board is asked to note progress against the programme and make any comments.

#### 3. Purpose of CCTV provision

3.1 CCTV provision in the borough directly supports the Borough Plan Priority 3, Outcome 12; A clean, well maintained and safe borough where people are proud to live and work. This includes objectives to improve community confidence and reduce the fear of crime. Specifically, we will upgrade and refresh the council's CCTV infrastructure, significantly increase the current number of cameras in Haringey (increasing from 75 to estimated 150) in order to improve public confidence, detect and deter criminality.

3.2 This also supports the Borough Plan Outcome 10: A Cleaner, Accessible, Attractive space through the Parking Transformation Programme which includes expansion of CCTV enforcement for moving traffic.

2.3 CCTV provision is not a crime prevention panacea but can be a significant contributor as part of a range of tactics to tackle crime and ASB. We aim to use CCTV to deter, detect and disrupt rather than displace crime and ASB. A 24/7 staffed and monitored, modern CCTV control room can assist in detecting and preventing incidents of crime and disorder. CCTV is also an important tool for managing our traffic network.

#### 3 Aims of the CCTV Project

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3.1 The need to re-provide a CCTV Control Room followed the decision to decant from Ashley Road depot where the current Control Room is based. The Ashley Road site is ear-marked for housing in the relevant neighbourhood plans. Capital provision of £2.1m was made available for the CCTV decant. Having reviewed both the need and opportunities for CCTV provision in Haringey, the Council increased the capital allocation to £4.1m in February 2019.

3.2 The overall capital allocation is to procure new servers, cameras and control room below:

- Digital infrastructure upgrade – servers at River Park House £700K
  - Cameras refresh, upgrade and extension (this contract) £2.1M
  - Construction - Core and shelling of 48 Station Road £700K
  - Fit out of the new Control Room at 48 Station Road £600K
- Total £4.1M**

This is a significant investment to increase how safe and confident people who live work and play in Haringey feel.

### 4 Update on procurement and delivery

4.1 Contracts to replace servers and increase capacity have been awarded. The contract award for replacement, refresh and extension of CCTV camera network in the borough was agreed at Cabinet on 12 November. Procurement for the fit out of the Control Room at 48 Station Road (monitored jointly with Homes for Haringey and Metropolitan Police) is being finalised.

4.2 At the end of the delivery programme, there will be an expanded, modern CCTV capacity jointly provided with partners, and able to provide a seamless response to incidents of crime and disorder in the borough. This will help deliver on Haringey Borough Plan commitments to create a safer borough and improve public confidence, deter and detect criminality.

4.3 We are working in partnership with colleagues across the Council, Homes for Haringey and the Metropolitan Police colleagues to identify camera locations and prioritise a programme of works across the borough.

4.4 Decisions on locations of individual cameras are based on identified issues and needs as well as technical assessment of the locations and camera function to address the identified problems. Cameras locations and proposals must also be compliant with the Information Commissioner's requirements and Surveillance Code of Practice. Simply put Council and Police officers are scouting locations and checking if a camera(s) can help tackle problems we are dealing with in those areas. A map showing the potential camera locations suggested to date is at the appendix. Existing community safety cameras are shown as red dots, potential new community safety cameras as blue dots and



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existing unattended traffic enforcement cameras as green dots. We have also asked ward Members to identify their three priority locations for each ward.

- 4.5 As we work through the various camera locations we are developing a programme of work to replace and add to our current camera network. For efficiency of roll out we will tackle this in clusters. Generally, we will design clusters of cameras in a neighbourhood to transmit back to one point and then by fibre optics from that point back to our control room. This is often called a “daisy chain”. Individual cameras are like a petal on a daisy. Each “daisy” is connected to the fibre optic circuit and control room making the “daisy chain”. These clusters will be packaged as mini-projects for the contractor and programming of the projects will take account of and work with planned engineering works and regeneration schemes. For example, if we need to lay fibre optics we will take advantage of when other projects are doing similar works to avoid duplication of more expensive civil engineering elements of the work.
- 4.6 Roll out of this new and extended fixed camera network is a complex capital project and the programming and we anticipate the programme taking two years to complete.
- 4.7 As well as extending our fixed camera network we also plan to increase the number of re-deployable cameras we have across the borough. These cameras can be delivered more quickly (though there is still some order and build lead in time). The functionality and availability of CCTV products has increased significantly over the past five years, however, public space CCTV is necessarily a more robust and specialist product that is built when ordered. As a general indicator we would expect to use fixed cameras in areas of heavy footfall, and where we encourage people to dwell such as town and district centres and transport hubs. These are also the areas where we would expect crime and ASB to be higher – because there are more people. We tend to use re-deployable cameras as a tool (among a range of tools) to tackle specific problems of crime and ASB. Once resolved we would then move the camera on. Examples might be ASB around a particular park or open space, a drug dealing or fly-tipping hotspot.

## 5 Next Steps

- 5.1 We will continue to develop a programme of camera clusters for roll out by the new contractor. This will ensure that locations align with crime and ASB hotspots in the borough.
- 5.2 The Board is asked to note that the potential sites shown in the appendix have been identified through input from council enforcement and regeneration officer, Homes for Haringey and neighbourhood and strategic Police leads.

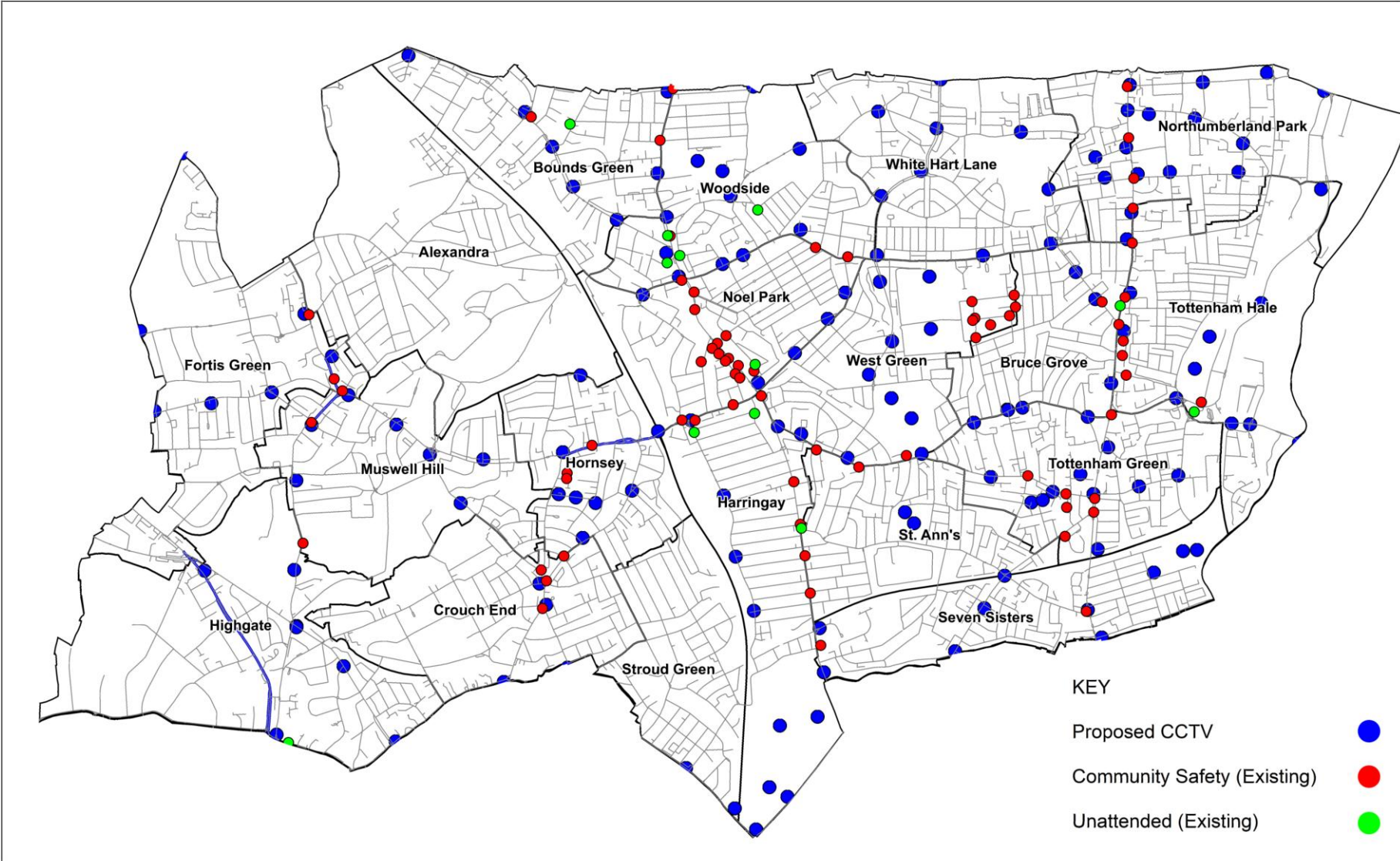
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- 5.3 As well as increasing the number of cameras we will take advantage of latest technology, providing high quality evidential footage to support any necessary enforcement and quality real time coverage to manage incidents dynamically. We will also increase coverage to enable us to better manage the road traffic network.
- 5.4 We will increase our pool of re-deployable cameras to increase the tools available to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) hotspots. This will increase flexibility and capacity, and having solved an issue in one location we can then lift and shift our capability to other areas.
- 5.5 This will be followed by the fit out of a modern new control room, operated jointly with Homes for Haringey and the Metropolitan Police. The new control room will bring together all the key agencies in the borough able to provide a joined up seamless response to crime and ASB as it occurs.

Programming	
When	What
December	Complete site surveys for camera clusters Confirm planned network and regeneration civil engineering works Order initial stock of re-deployable cameras
January	Finalise sequencing of camera cluster works and agree programme of fixed cameras refresh Issue and use new re-deployable cameras
February	Deliver cluster 1 and a further cluster per month thereafter subject to confirmation of the overall programme Server room modification complete
March	Procure core and shell and installation of new control room
May	Align maintenance of all existing and new assets under one contract Confirm operating procedures for new control room
September	Complete installation of new control room

- 5.6 At the end of the programme we will have an expanded, modern CCTV capability joined up with partners, that enables us to provide a flexible and seamless response to incidents and issues in the borough. This will help deliver our Borough Plan commitments to create a safer borough and improving public confidence and deterring and detecting criminality.





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