COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Wednesday, 24th February, 2021, 2.00 pm - MS Teams. Watch it Here

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.

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

2.   **APOLOGIES**

To receive any apologies for absence.

3.   **URGENT BUSINESS**

The Chair will consider the admission of any items of Urgent Business. (Late items of Urgent Business will be considered where they appear. New items of Urgent Business will be considered under Item 15 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 - 8)**

To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 16th December 2020 as a correct record.

6. MEMBERSHIP (PAGES 9 - 10)

7. RE-HOUSING HOUSEHOLDS IN URGENT CIRCUMSTANCES

Verbal update.

8. UPDATE ON THE COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE (CCR) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PILOT TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG) IN HARINGEY. (PAGES 11 - 16)

9. CRIME POST-LOCKDOWN PLANNING (PAGES 17 - 24)

10. UPDATE ON OPERATION ALLIANCE (PAGES 25 - 28)

11. COMMUNITY TENSIONS MONITORING (PAGES 29 - 40)

12. PROBATION RE-UNIFICATION 2021 (PAGES 41 - 48)

13. IOM RE-LAUNCH (PAGES 49 - 76)

14. NA BCU COMMUNITY MAPPING INITIATIVE & SAFETONET PROJECT

Verbal Update

15. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

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

16. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

To raise any items of AOB.

17. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

TBA

Philip Slawther, Principal Committee Co-ordinator
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John Jones
Monitoring Officer (Interim)
River Park House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, N22 8HQ

Tuesday, 16 February 2021

MINUTES OF MEETING Community Safety Partnership HELD ON Wednesday, 16th December, 2020, 2.00 pm

PRESENT:

Treena Fleming – Borough Commander for Haringey & Enfield, Metropolitan Police (Chair)
Cllr Mark Blake – Cabinet Member for Communities and Equalities
Cllr Kaushika Amin – Cabinet Member for Children and Families
Beverley Tarka – Director Adult & Health, Haringey Council
Ann Graham – Director of Children's Services
Chantelle Fatania –Public Health Consultant
Geoffrey Ocen – Chief Executive, Bridge Renewal Trust
Eubert Malcolm – Interim Assistant Director Stronger Communities
Joe Benmore – Community Safety & Enforcement Team
Karina Kaur - Strategic Lead of Communities
Hugh Smith – Policy & Equalities Officer
Tracey Downie – Executive Director of Housing Management, Homes for Haringey
Roger Hadwen – Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)
Ian Thompson – Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade
Keith Trotter - Tottenham Town Centre Growth Manager
Graham Philpot - Town Centre Regeneration Officer
Nadia Burrell – Modern Slavery Coordinator
James Lerpiniere, Counter Terrorism Security Advisor (Met. Police)

17. 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.

18. APOLOGIES

There were no apologies for absence received.

19. URGENT BUSINESS

Cllr Blake advised that there was one new item of Urgent Business. This was the Borough Commander to provide a short update on an incident that took place in West Green Road last week.

20. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

21. MINUTES

RESOLVED

Haringey
LONDON

That the minutes of the meeting held on 19th October were agreed as a correct record.

22. MEMBERSHIP

Noted.

23. MOPAC UPDATE

The Panel received a verbal update on the Mayor's Action Plan - Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing from Roger Hadwen, Programme Manager, Victims, Mayors Officer of Policing & Crime (MOPAC).

The Background to the action plan was the fact that the BLM movement had underlined continued concern and mistrust between Black Londoners and police. The Partnership were advised that Feedback from communities, staff and other stakeholders alongside the existing evidence base data highlighted the need for an urgent response. In response, the Mayor has been clear in his commitment to reducing inequality across the board and to a specific action plan to improve trust and confidence, transparency and accountability in policing.

The four key areas within the plan were identified as:

• Better use of police powers

• Working together to make Black communities safe

• A police service that better represents and understands Black communities

• Holding the police to account for what they do.

In terms of next steps, the Partnership was advised that:

• MOPAC would be doing more work with communities and local authority partners throughout implementation.
• MOPAC also welcomed support on engaging with LA partners and accessing their local communities for the development of the community engagement and scrutiny structures.
• MOPAC would be commissioning an external organisation to assist with this and would be in touch with partners as we progress that in early 2021.

The following was raised in discussion of this agenda item:
a. The AD for Stronger and Safer Communities advised that local discussions were taking place with the Borough Commander around the action plan and that the authority would be convening meetings in with partners locally in due course. A further update would come back to the Partnership at a later date. **(Action: Eubert Malcom).**
b. The Partnership welcomed the focus on Children and Young People and the use of Stop and Search powers. The Director Children's Services advised that she would be looking into the details of the action plan to see how it aligned to

the local plan being developed in conjunction with the Haringey Safeguarding Partnership.

c. The BRT welcomed the production of the action plan and sought clarification around how the voluntary and community sector could play its part – would funding and resources be delivered locally or would this be done centrally through the Mayor's Office? Roger Hadwen agreed to come back to the partnership with clarification on this. **(Action: Roger Hadwen).**

RESOLVED

That the verbal update on the Mayor's Action Plan was noted.

24. HARINGEY COMMUNITY SAFETY: MOPAC PRIORITY SETTING

The Partnership received a presentation and covering report which set out the Haringey Community Safety priority setting process for 2021/22. This was similar to the 2020/21 process, to be finalised by March 2021. It was noted that data showed that both violence (Robbery; Non-Domestic Violence with Injury) and burglary were trends on the rise and should be considered actively by boroughs when setting local priorities. MOPAC also ensured that anti-social behaviour remained a local borough priority across London. Alongside the local priorities were also London wide policing priorities on mandatory high-harm crimes: sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, weapon-based crime and hate crime. The presentation was introduced by Joe Benmore, the Interim Head of Community Safety & Enforcement as set out on pages 13-26 of the agenda pack.

The Borough Commander advised the Partnership that levels of crime were down overall which was really positive news. It was suggested that some of this was undoubtedly due to lockdown and lower footfall but that this was also due to some of the great multi-agency work that had been undertaken to target burglary hotspots. The examples of Operation Vertis and Operation Prosecco were noted. The Borough Commander also outlined Operation Alliance, which involved the embedding of outreach support workers within the Wood Green Custody suite to work with young people and create teachable moments.

The following was discussed in response to the presentation:

a. The Partnership welcomed the focus on young people and adopting a targeted approach. A recent project targeted at a school in Tottenham Hale was highlighted and it was commented that similar targeted schemes could be developed.

b. The Chair requested that a briefing on Operation Alliance come forward to the next meeting along with a report on what proactive work was being undertaken by the police and partners in talking to young people at risk and getting messages out to them to prevent them from being involved in robbery. The Borough Commander suggested that there were a range of violence reduction schemes that MOPAC had provided funding for and that this could also be incorporated into the discussion. The Borough Commander suggested that DCI Stuart Smiley should be invited to the next meeting. **(Action: Clerk).**

RESOLVED

That the Partnership noted that:

I. Haringey's agreed local priorities for 2020/21 are Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic) and Personal Robbery. Whilst some positive improvements have been noted in Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic) (-11%) and Personal Robbery (-30%), both of these remain significant challenges for the borough. The seriousness of such incidents continues to also remain high, with levels of injury sustained often being significant.

II. The volume of recorded crime has reduced significantly since March 2020, in Haringey and across London. Some crime types have experienced reductions in excess of 30% during this period.

III. As each phase lockdown easing was implemented, crime levels have generally increased once again, however, they remain below previous baseline levels in most cases.

IV. Nonetheless, Haringey experiences over 1,600 violent crimes per year and almost 1,700 robberies, equating to one of each of these offences approximately every 5 hours, throughout the year.

V. Due to these factors, it is recommended that Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic) and Personal Robbery remain key local priorities for Haringey, along with the basket of high harm crimes (sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, weapon-based crime and hate crime) and anti-social behaviour. These priorities would also support a number of ongoing workstreams in Haringey, including the Community Safety Strategy, the Young People at Risk strategy, the Borough Plan and the North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG).

25. MODERN SLAVERY PLAN

The Partnership received a copy of the Modern Slavery Plan as set out on pages 29-60 of the agenda pack along with an accompanying presentation. The item was introduced by Chantelle Fatania, Consultant in Public Health and Nadia Burrel, Modern Slavery Coordinator.

The Modern Slavery Plan was indentified as Haringey Council's two year strategy to prevent modern slavery and to identify and support its victims. It was noted that Modern Slavery was defined and internationally recognisd as; the expoloitation of people who have been forced, decieved or coerced into a life of labour and servitude. Availible data from 2019 showed that last year Haringey identified and referred 17 potential victims to the National Referral Mechanism and the Met Police reffered 150 potential victims. The Modern Slavery Plan covered the following key areas: Data & intelligence; awareness & training; reporing concerns; support for victims; disruption, prosecution and procurement; community response and Covid-19.

The following points were raised in discussion of this agenda item:

a. The Partnership thanked officers for their presentation and sought assurances about how the plan would link into the Youth at Risk Strategy Action Plan, given the clear synergies with child exploitation and County Lines operations. Partners highlighted the importance of preventative outcomes within this. In response, officers set out that there was work already underway with the child exploitation team as well as rescue and response to make sure that there was cooperation around County Lines. Currently officers were focusing on data collection in order to understand what was a very complex problem. Officers also gave additional assurances that they were collaborating with partners and working across different teams.

b. The Director of Children's Services acknowledged the very strong links with young people at risk and suggested that in some respects the two concepts were interwoven and had become synonymous with each other. The Director of Children's services also set out that that there was a paper being drafted around violence, vulnerable children and exploitation and that this would form an overarching strategy to this work.

c. Ian Thompson from the London Fire Brigade advised that his officers regularly came across some of the situations outlined in the plan and requested that the training be extended to LFB officers if possible. Officers agreed to provide this training and would contact Ian outside of the meeting to arrange this. **(Action: Nadia Burrell).**

RESOLVED

That the update on the Modern Slavery Plan was noted.

26. **TOTTENHAM BUSINESS CRIME REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP UPDATE**

The Partnership received a presentation and a report which provided an update on the setting up of a Safer Tottenham Business Crime Reduction Partnership (BCRP). The report was introduced by Keith Trotter, Tottenham Town Centre Growth Manager and Graham Philpot, Town Centre Regeneration Officer as set out in the agenda pack at pages 63 -70. BCRPs were identified as private membership schemes where businesses and their security staff come together, with the police, council and other interested stakeholders to tackle crime, violence and ASB that have negative impacts on profitability of businesses, and the 'look and feel' and appeal of town centre environments.

The Partnership were advised that the Town Centre team have appointed Safer Business Network (SBN) to deliver a BCRP for Tottenham for a 12 month pilot scheme to complement and link with the BCRP operated by Wood Green Business Improvement District (Future Wood Green BID). SBN is a not for profit organisation, which coordinates and administers BCRPs across some of London's most diverse and challenging boroughs.

The following was raised during the discussion of this report:
a. The Partnership sought clarification around whether there were any barriers to businesses joining and for the scheme to get off the ground. In response, officers advised that the current proposal was for a 12 month pilot scheme in Tottenham and that grant funding had been secured in order to pay the

membership fees for businesses to join. It was recognised that the BCRP would have to demonstrate results before businesses would be prepared to contribute towards the costs. It was hoped that once the scheme was established and that members could see the value of it, then the scheme would be rolled out on a more permanent basis.

b. The Partnership welcomed the scheme and saw it as a really positive initiative that would hopefully replicate the successes of the Wood Green scheme.

c. Partners welcomed the engagement with businesses and questioned how engagement with residents would take place. In response, officers set out that ward councillors had been engaged with as they were felt to be key sources for cultivating interest in the scheme. Officers acknowledged the issue around comms and suggested that they would pick this up at the next meeting of the steering group. It was also suggested that council channels of engagement could be used to promote the scheme, particularly Haringey People. The Bridge Renewal Trust advised that they were more than happy to help cascade messaging down through their community networks.

d. Some concerns were noted around the pilot scheme potentially reinforcing negative images of Tottenham. In response, officers acknowledged that there was a difference between actual levels of crime and a fear of crime and assured partners that the communications messaging was positive in nature and not based around Tottenham being or feeling unsafe.

RESOLVED

That the CSP noted the Safer Tottenham Business Crime Reduction Partnership (BCRP) update.

27. COUNTER TERRORISM POLICING WINTER VIGILANCE CAMPAIGN

The Partnership received an update on the Metropolitan Police's counter terrorism policing Winter Vigilance campaign along with a copy of the December edition of the counter terrorism policing national bulletin, which was included in the agenda pack at pages 61-63. The update was provided by James Lerpiniere, Counter Terrorism Security Advisor for the Met Police. The Partnership was advised that the current threat level had recently been increased from substantial to severe and that they key threats were around vehicles being used as weapons, improved explosive devices and attacks with bladed weapons.

Counter Terrorism officers were working with local authorities and TfL to provide advice on protective security for buildings and key locations such as transport hubs as well as providing advice and guidance on how people could be better prepared in case of an attack. It was noted that Covid-19 had resulted in a number of challenges as result of lockdowns and the changing look and feel of public locations.

In response to a question around links with the Borough Crime reduction Partnership, Mr Lerpiniere agreed to pick this up offline to see how best to link in with the BCRP. Officers advised that the safer business network had links into BCRPs all over London. Officers agreed to drop James an email and have further conversation outside of the meeting. **(Action: Keith Trotter & Graham Philpot).**

In response to a question around the links between counter terrorism and young people, the Partnership advised that this was covered as part of the Prevent work undertaken by the Police.

RESOLVED

Noted

28. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

The Borough Commander advised the partnership that an incident occurred on West Green Road on the Tuesday of the week prior to this meeting, which involved an interaction between MPS officers and a small group of 16 year old boys. A video had been circulated of the incident on social media and a there had been a significant amount of community concern about what took place in that video. The Borough Commander advised that the MPS had released a statement concerning this incident and that a voluntary referral had been made to the IOPC who would undertake an investigation. The Borough Commander advised that as this was an ongoing investigation she was unable to provide any further comments.

29. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

None.

30. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

24th February 2021

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair …………………………………..

Date …………………………………………

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Appendix E
Community Safety Partnership - Membership List 2020/21

	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE
Statutory partners/CSP members	**Cllr Mark Blake,** Cabinet Member for Communities (Co-chair) **Treena Fleming,** Borough Commander (Co-chair), Haringey Metropolitan Police **Cllr Julia Ogiehor** **Cllr Kaushika Amin,** Deputy Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Children Education and Families **Zina Etheridge,** Chief Executive, Haringey Council **Ian Thompson,** Borough Fire Commander, Haringey Fire Service **Rachel Lissauer,** Director of Commissioning, Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group **Mark Landy,** Community Forensic Services Manager, BEH Mental Health Trust **Geoffrey Ocen,** Chief Executive, Bridge Renewal Trust **Joanne McCartney,** MPA, London Assembly **Stephen McDonnell,** Director for Environment and Neighbourhoods **Dr. Will Maimaris**, Interim Director Public Health, Haringey Council **Ann Graham**, Director of Children Services, Haringey Council **Beverley Tarka,** Director Adult &Health, Haringey Council **Sean McLaughlin,** Managing Director, Homes for Haringey **Jessica Ralph,** Victim Support **Tony Hartney,** Safer Neighbourhood Board Chair
Supporting advisors	**Eubert Malcolm**, Assistant Director Stronger & Safer Communities. **Sarah Hart,** Commissioning Manager, Public Health Committee Secretariat

Agenda Item 8

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

Title of Report	Update on the Coordinated Community Response (CCR) Community Engagement Pilot to end Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) in Haringey
Report Author	Manju Lukhman - Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)Strategic lead and Commissioner
Date of Report	24th February 2021
Purpose of Report	**For Information** – To update the Community Safety Partnership Board on the changes to the CCR Community Engagement Pilot Model and Delivery Plan
Board	Community Safety Partnership Board

1. Background

1.1 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 2016-2026[1] 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.

1.2 Haringey's Coordinated Community Response (CCR) involves engaging all levels of the community, statutory, and non-statutory agencies to ensure they are working together holistically and effectively to support victim/survivors, hold perpetrators to account, and prevent Violence Against Women and Girls.

1.3 We know that working with the wide range of community organisations, community centres, libraries, faith communities, and informal support networks of mutual support in a coordinated way will mean the best outcomes for victim/survivors. To ensure that we are working with our communities in a coordinated and impactful way, Haringey's Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Team have developed a Community Engagement model as part of our Coordinated Community Response (CCR).

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[1] https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/vawg_strategy.pdf

1.4 The key elements of the CCR Community Engagement model include identifying and training Safe Spaces and Community Initiatives, recruiting and training VAWG Community Champions, and coproducing a Communications Campaign with key partners in the CCR.

1.5 The model was developed with the intention of being piloted in the following three areas of Haringey: Hornsey Ward, Northumberland Park/White Hart Lane Wards, and a model for young people that would be borough-wide.

1.6 The initial delivery plan for the CCR Community Engagement model aimed for the pilot to be rolled out in 2020, however, this work was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. COVID-19 Impact and Response

2.1 When the UK government announced the COVID-19 lockdown restrictions in March 2020, many community spaces and group work activities had to shut down or drastically change and reduce the ways in which they operated. Although some community spaces and initiatives were still able to function in some capacity, many were pulling all of their resources to focus on crisis response in the community.

2.2 As the CCR Community Engagement pilot is designed to operate in collaboration with community spaces and initiatives, it became clear that the work would not be able to be carried out as intended during this time. As a result, the VAWG Team made the decision to temporarily delay the delivery of the pilot and focus on adapting the CCR work to respond to the immediate crisis and meet the evolving needs of victim/survivors of VAWG as they emerged.

2.3 The VAWG Team identified access to support as a major concern during this time. There are a number of reasons and barriers to demonstrate why a victim/survivor may not seek support from the police or access a specialist VAWG support service directly. The new COVID-19 restrictions seriously exacerbated existing barriers, making access to support more difficult, and drastically increasing the risk of VAWG to victim/survivors.

2.4 Research and community consultations demonstrate that many victim/survivors might be much more likely to disclose or display signs of abuse to those closer to them in their communities such as faith leaders, colleagues, family, friends, teachers, and various other community members and volunteers. As a result, we feel it is paramount to ensure that all levels of the community are equipped with the knowledge and resources to know how to spot signs of abuse and know how to safely and appropriately respond and signpost victim/survivors to help.

2.5 To address this, the VAWG Team developed a free two-hour webinar session on How to Identify and Respond to Signs of Domestic Abuse in the Context of COVID-19.

2.6 This webinar has been delivered 12 times between May and December and has delivered to 172 people.

2.7 Among those trained includes staff or volunteers from Haringey Citizens Advice Bureau, Community Cook-Up, Haringey Children's Centres, Home Start Haringey, Mind in Haringey, Christians Against Poverty, Bridge Renewal Trust, Homes for Haringey, Reach and Connect, Connected Communities, BEH Mental Health Trust, Haringey Adult Social Services, Haringey Children and Young People's Services, Haringey Shed, Haringey Migrant Support Centre, Insightful Families Project Haringey, and Living Under One Sun, to name a few.

2.8 Slightly adapted sessions have been delivered to Haringey Adult Learning Service (HALS) Learners and one was delivered in December 2020 for Haringey Community Pharmacists.

2.9 This webinar is currently being delivered on a monthly basis as we resume focus on the pilot delivery plan.

2.10 Though the pilot has been on hold, the VAWG Team have also continued the work of partnership building during this time and have continued to build relationships within the community in order to engage partners for the project.

2.11 The VAWG Team have been regularly attending the Haringey Multi-Faith Forum since March to build up the profile of VAWG and have managed to secure two faith leaders from the forum to be representatives on the CCR Steering Group. The VAWG Team have also been regularly attending Community Enablement meetings and the Voluntary and Community Sector Forum meetings organised by the Bridge Renewal Trust.

3 Resuming Focus on the CCR Community Engagement Pilot

3.1 The VAWG Team originally made the decision to temporarily delay the delivery of the CCR Community Engagement Pilot with the intention of rolling out the pilot once all government restrictions were lifted and community work had returned to 'business as usual'. We did not expect it to last this long.

3.2 Despite the ongoing pandemic and government restrictions, the VAWG Team have assessed the situation and made the decision to resume the delivery of the Community Engagement pilot.

3.3 Though we have not returned to 'business as usual', many community spaces and initiatives have demonstrated phenomenal resilience and are adapting to new ways of working.

3.4 In order for the work of the CCR Community Engagement Pilot to be successful, it must be significantly adapted to reflect these new ways of working as well as the constraints and impacts of the current public health crisis.

4   Changes to the Coordinated Community Response (CCR) Community Engagement Pilot Model

4.1 The updated CCR Community Engagement Pilot Model is no longer limited to the three areas listed above. The pilot will be borough-wide though it will continue to incorporate an approach specific to young people across the borough.

4.2 The lockdown restrictions have caused many services and community spaces to close or operate in much limited or different ways. In order for the CCR to be most effective, it must engage a range of partners from different sectors. It has become evident that in order to achieve this in the current situation, it is necessary to remove the ward boundaries. Additionally, as many services and initiatives are operating remotely, they are able to reach a wider range of residents from outside the immediate ward.

4.3 The updated CCR Community Engagement Pilot Model includes a specific approach to partnerships which takes into consideration the recommendations made from the VAWG and Black, Asian, Ethnic Minority, and Refugee (BAMER) Community forum held by the VAWG Team in May 2020 to better understand the needs of women and girls from BAMER communities, particularly those communities most disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

4.4 The training materials for the CCR Community Engagement Pilot Model will be adapted to be delivered online to adhere to government guidance on social distancing. The material will also be adapted to reflect the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown measures on VAWG. It will include additional guidance on how to safely support survivors of VAWG remotely.

4.5 The mapping process for the updated pilot model will largely target many of the same areas but it will also include engaging Safe Spaces and Community Initiatives which are operating remotely, online, and over telephone and will provide additional guidance around safety in these settings.

4.6 The CCR Community Engagement pilot model seeks to engage all areas of the community including:
- schools and education services
- children's centres
- libraries
- community centres/venues/hubs (such as Jackson's Lane, Alexandra Palace, Selby Centre, etc)
- community support services (Food banks, Job Centres, Insight Platform, HAGA, etc)
- community groups and initiatives (such as local coffee mornings, fitness groups, gardening clubs, etc)

- local women's groups
- faith groups and places of worship

4.7 Changes to spending and the budget are expected to be minimal as there will be some minor cost saving due to not needing to pay for a venue to deliver training as training will take place virtually. The pilot has a budget of £15,000 which will be spent on initial training delivery as well as future specialist VAWG training for partners to continue their knowledge and develop their skills, developing guidance and materials for partners, developing resources to be displayed in Safe Spaces, supporting victim/survivors to access community initiatives, developing targeted communications campaigns to support the work of the CCR and raise awareness around VAWG tailored to the community groups we are supporting.

5 Updated Delivery Plan

5.1 The Delivery Plan for the CCR Community Engagement Pilot has been updated to reflect the delay caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the time necessary to adapt the model, materials, and resources.

5.2 The pilot is currently at the stage of recruiting partners for all three areas: VAWG Community Champions, Safe Spaces, and Community Initiatives

5.3 Training for partners is expected to take place between February and April 2021 with the possibility of adding additional training dates if necessary.

5.4 Full programme roll out is expected by the 1st of May 2021 and the pilot will be completed by February 2022. Initial learning will be shared in March 2022 although monitoring will continue after the pilot's completion.

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Crime Post Lockdown

Joe Benmore - Interim Head of Community Safety and Enforcement.

Sandeep Broca - Community Safety Intelligence Analysis Manager

Introduction

- As more and more of the population begin to get vaccinated there is a lot of political pressure to restart the economy and get the UK back to some form of normality.

- Colleagues would have seen the Prime minister's announcement on 22nd February about how the government are planning to move us out of lockdown over the coming months.

- Alongside this within the Council there several aligned workstreams, Business and economy, Parks, Community Safety and policing, where some of this has already begun to take shape focusing on the planning, around how we can jointly mitigate some of the potential increases in crime and infection rates, as we begin to emerge from the pandemic.

- In relation to crime and ASB, we also raised this as an agenda item at the Partnership Problem Solving Group on 10/02/2021. Stakeholders were sent some questions and asked to feedback their initial thoughts about how their agencies will be contributing to this important piece of work. The same process is also taking place with stakeholders and colleagues from the North Area Violence Reduction Group which is attended by colleagues across various sectors, and organisations from both Haringey and Enfield.

- The purpose of today's presentation is to ask for your thoughts and ideas about how your services, organisations and networks can contribute to supporting this work, especially as we move towards spring, summer months.

- In order to understand the unprecedented impact that the Pandemic has had on criminality not only in Haringey and London but nationally, I am going to take you through a couple of slides which demonstrate this in stark detail

Crime Performance Summary

	Haringey		North Area BCU	London
	Offences Current R12	**Offences % Change**	**Offences % Change**	**Offences % Change**
Total Crime	28,325	-12%	-10%	-17%
Violence with Injury - Non Domestic Abuse	1,538	-15%	-12%	-18%
Robbery of Personal Property	1,285	-51%	-48%	-38%
Total Knife Crime	543	-49%	-43%	-31%
Knife Injury Victims (Under 25 Non Domestic)	49	-35%	-31%	-30%
Total Gun Crime	69	-48%	-40%	-26%
Lethal-Barrelled Firearm Discharges	25	-22%	-30%	+2%

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- As the previous table shows we have seen significant reductions in all crime types but more importantly in the two key crime priority offences of Violence with Injury- -15% and Robbery -51%. We have seen fewer victims of high harm offending such as knife injury victims, gun crime injury and lethal barrel discharge.

- Whilst these unprecedented reductions in crime are welcomed, and should be celebrated it is of note that there were still three murders that took place during the pandemic, one of which was as recently as January where a young man under 18 was stabbed to death and four young people under the age of 18 have now been charged with murder.

- We also continue to see ongoing tensions taking place between some of the established groups in Tottenham, Wood Green, and Enfield with the release of drill video's and tit for tat violence.

- It is also evident that whilst the Class A drug trade has been impacted by the Pandemic, there is an increasing use of Skunk Cannabis, both in terms of illegal grows, street dealing activities and associated violence.

- We are mindful of the potential under reporting of Domestic Abuse and there are already national concerns that we may begin to see a surge in reported offences and victims as we come out of lockdown.

- We also need to acknowledge the (once in a lifetime), impact that lockdown restrictions have had on opportunities to commit crime especially with more people, (including our young people), at home with less activity taking place in our streets and communities.

- Notwithstanding these reductions and by way of illustrating the point the next couple of slides do indicate based on previous years data that it is highly likely that as we begin to come out of lockdown during the spring and summer months of this year that we may begin to see criminality returning to base levels we were experiencing in 2019.
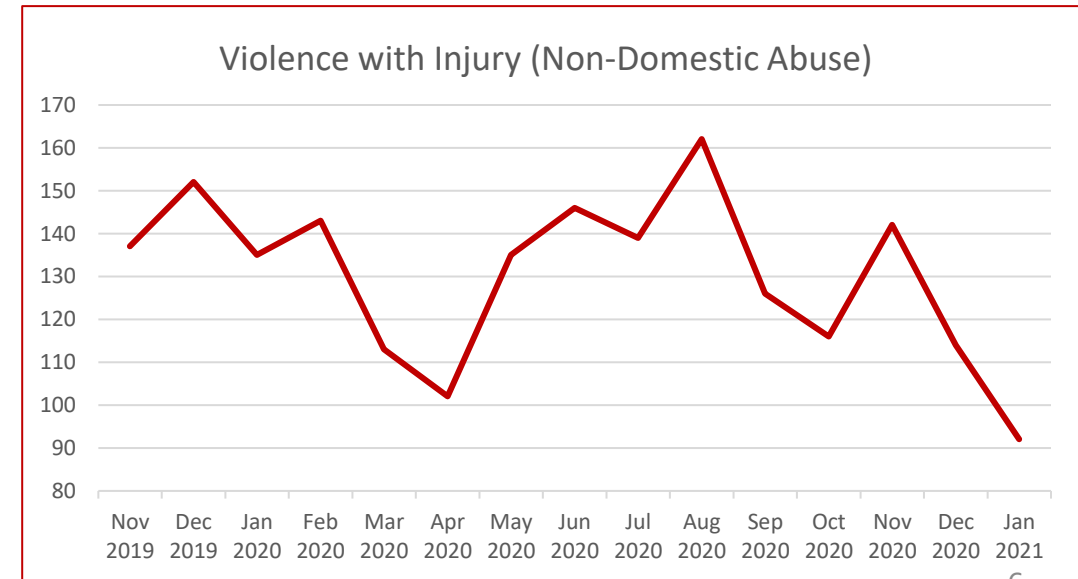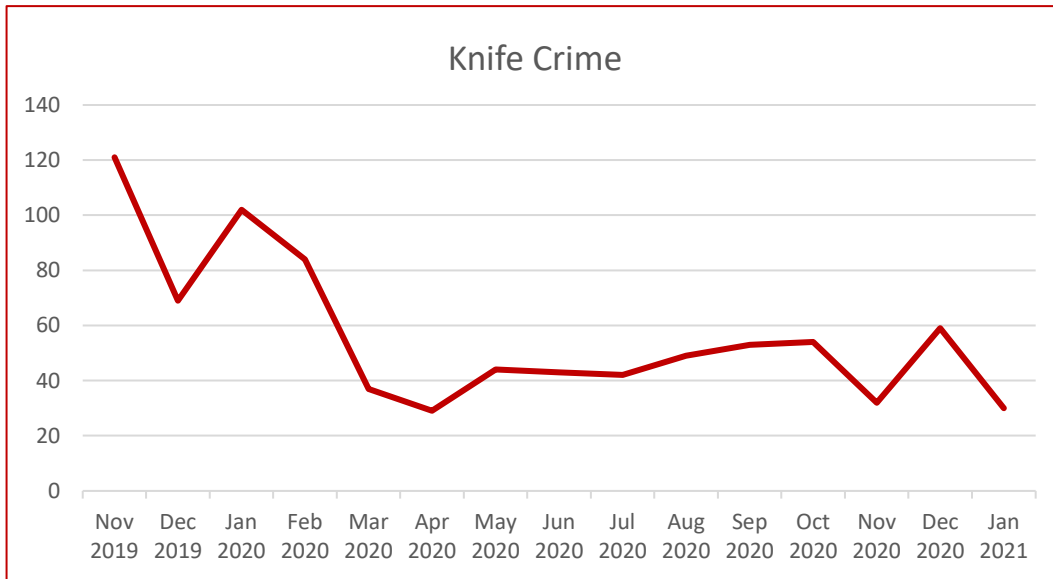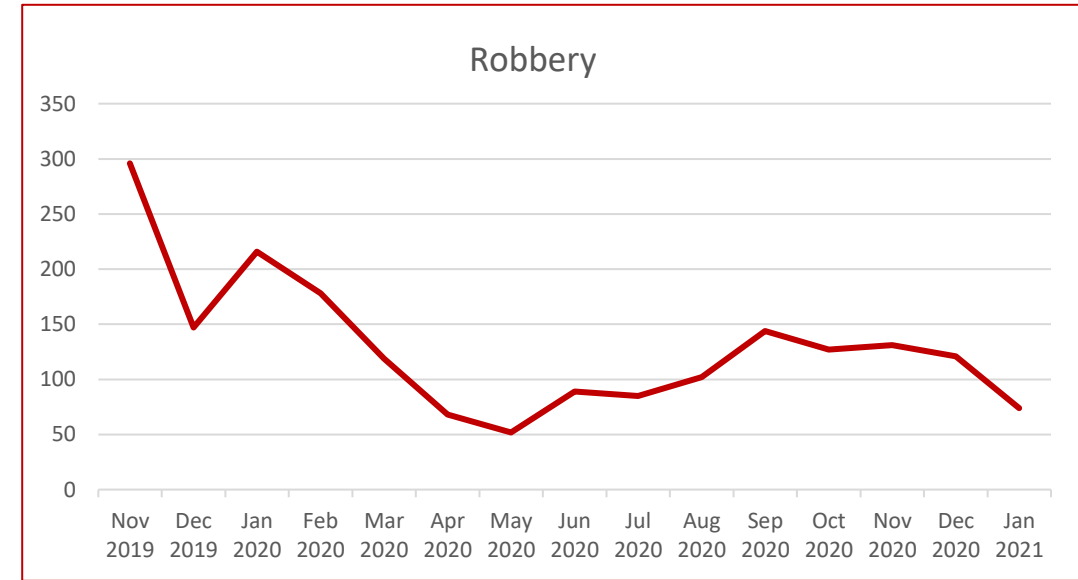
Questions:

Having set some of the context around the rationale for us to plan for crime post lockdown, we would be grateful if you could reflect on the following four questions. If time allows it would be good to get some feedback from you today and can I suggest we come back together in ten minutes for some quick feedback.

- *What changes to crime and disorder has your organisation/department noticed since March 2020 (beginning of lockdown)?*

- *Has your service offer changed as a result of COVID and/or the related restrictions, if so what plans are in place to return to business as usual?*

- *Are there any improved practices (as a result of COVID, e.g. use of technology) that you will maintain post lockdown?*

- *What steps will your organisation/department take to prevent crime/disorder rates rising to pre-lockdown levels once COVID restrictions are lifted?*

Next steps.

- All feedback from today, from PPSG and other colleagues will be collated and tabulated into a document covering each agencies responses.

- The intention is to incorporate crime post lockdown and police planning and align this to the business, schools re-opening and the work we will be doing with our parks and leisure colleagues

- I would be grateful if you could forward the questions to your networks and send your responses to myself and Sandeep by 5th March latest.

- All responses will then be incorporated into a formal partnership planning document which we can then review, jointly through the Community Safety Partnership Board, and adapt as things unfold over the next 10 months or so.

- Many thanks and stay well.

Serious Organised Crime – Community Coordinator for Haringey & Enfield

Operation Alliance

2nd Stage

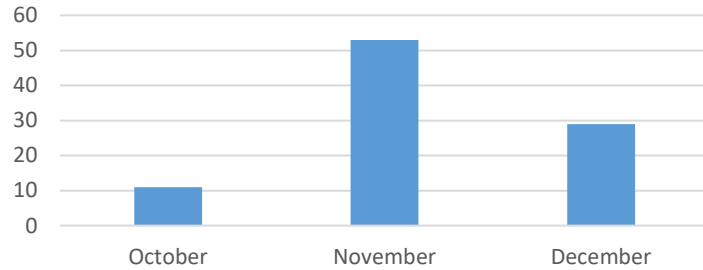|		
Young person Arrested	**Contact made with LA partners & 3rd sector to identify interventions opportunities**	**Follow up contact with Young person and family within 2 days of release – offer of support made**
Operation Harbinger – Intelligence checks completed to ID partner involvement & any ongoing risk.	**Rapport build leads to agreement for a 2nd meeting within 48 hours in the community.**	**Young person agrees to referral & introductions made**
Young Person is engaged in custody by Op Alliance Outreach worker	**The voice of the child provides insight into areas of interest & need.**	**Intervention captured, progress monitored & tracked.**

1st Stage

Interventions

3rd Sector & Local Authority partners provide diversionary pathways.

- **Op Alliance**
- Custody project aimed at diverting children from crime following arrest.
- Strategic partnership between, police, local authority & 3rd sector.
- **Funding**
- Successful application to the Mets dedicated violent crime budget in March 2020, resulted in the award of funding for a team of four youth outreach workers for Wood Green Custody at a cost of £115,000
- **Planning**
- Multi-agency planning with around 30 stakeholders from 8 organisation took place weekly over a 2 month period to bring all parties together for a meet & greet, briefing & development of an action plan through to project launch.
- **Benefits**
- Added police, community engagement
- Crime reduction & enhanced safeguarding
- More collaborative partnership working
- **Future**
- Project Evaluation by CJ Innovation to assess impact & cost v benefit
- £200,000 funding now required to take the project from April 21 – March 22
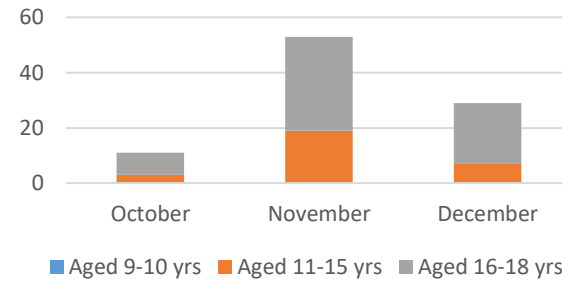
The Children's Society | Prince's Trust | Taking Positive Steps Because we care | STEEL WARRIORS | ENFIELD Council | Oasis Academy Hadley | You Vs You Ltd Hopeful | Focus | Successful | JOE MORRIS BOXING CLUB | bounce back. | Haringey LONDON

Total Children Engaged

	October	November	December	Total
Total Children Engaged	11	53	29	93

Age of Children Engaged

Age of Children Engaged	October	November	December	Total
Aged 9-10 yrs	0	0	0	0
Aged 11-15 yrs	3	19	7	29
Aged 16-18 yrs	8	34	22	64

Place of Residence
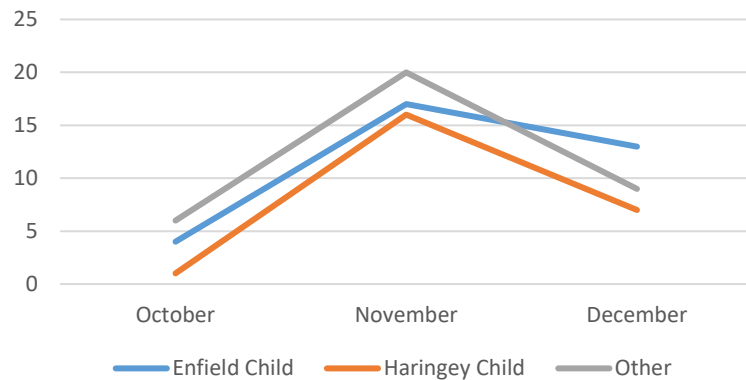
Place of Residence	October	November	December	Total
Enfield Child	4	17	13	34
Haringey Child	1	16	7	24
Other	6	20	9	35

Number of Children Known to YOS
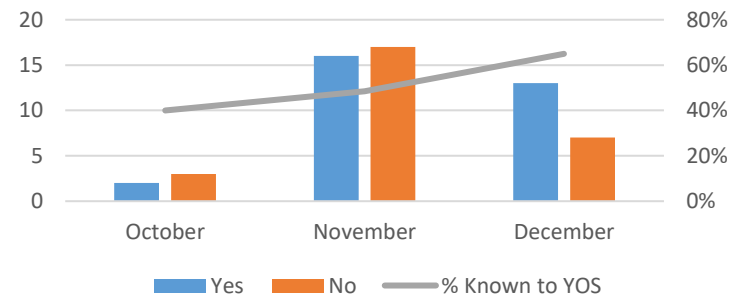
Known to YOS	October	November	December	Total
Yes	2	16	13	31
No	3	17	7	27
% Known to YOS	40%	48%	65%	53%

- **Overall Engagement**

- 93 Children Engaged between 19th Oct & 31st Dec 2020.

- 58 Children Engaged were resident in H&E.

- 34 Enfield Children
- 24 Haringey Children

- Most children were aged between 16-18 yrs. This is relevant when we look at what diversionary pathways are available, their capacity & where the greatest demand for resource is required.

- **YOS**

- YOS have reviewed children within the Alliance programme to assess whether previously known to their services.

- Of those checked, roughly half were known to YOS. Operation Harbinger Intelligence checks through the local MASH helps identify social worker, family support or YOS involvement. This allows for a partnership discussion to agree the most suitable package of support for those with more complex needs.
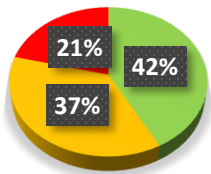
October
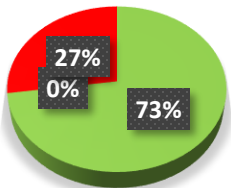
- Positively Engaged & Intervention Arranged — 73%
- Positively Engaged & Awaits Intervention — 0%
- Would not Engage — 27%

November

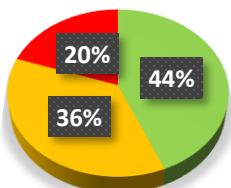- Positively Engaged & Intervention Arranged — 42%
- Positively Engaged & Awaits Intervention — 37%
- Would not Engage — 21%

December
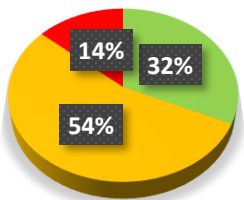
- Positively Engaged & Intervention Arranged — 32%
- Positively Engaged & Awaits Intervention — 54%
- Would not Engage — 14%

Overall Engagement

- % Engaged & Intervention Arranged — 44%
- % Positively Engaged & Awaiting Intervention — 36%
- % Would not Engage — 20%

Outcome	October	November	December	Total
Positively Engaged & Intervention Arranged	8	16	7	31
Positively Engaged & Awaits Intervention	0	14	12	26
Would not Engage	3	8	3	14
Out of area - MASH referral completed	0	15	7	22

Diversionary Pathways

October, November, December
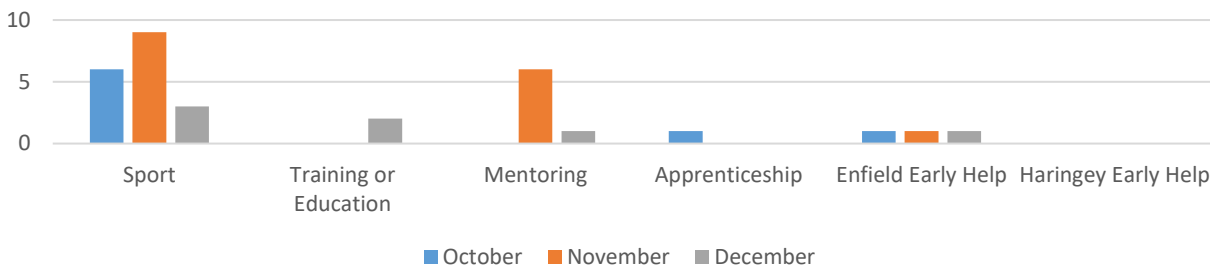
- **Green = Child has positively engaged & referred to a diversionary pathway** tailored to supporting that young person to turn their lives around.
- **Overall Engagement rate of 71 children between 19th Oct – 31st Dec 20 = 44%.**
- Amber = Cases where there is positive engagement, the child is keen for support however the outreach worker leads on their case until an appropriate diversionary pathway has been identified.
- Many young people being case managed, have expressed an interest in pursuing an apprenticeship. A barrier to achieving this has been access to these programmes. **Construction based apprenticeships were in highest demand.**
- **Red = Overall, 20% of those approached (14) refused to engage.**
- **Blue = Relates to children resident outside of H&E.** Engagement takes place & a referral is completed through local area MASH team.
- **Sport related interventions were in highest demand** with boxing the most sought after activity. These services provide mentoring support and a positive peer group through coaches. This also presents an opportunity for further work and referrals into other positive activities with longer term interventions.

- **Costs**
- 4 x Youth Outreach workers funded for 5.5 months = Project cost is £19,200 per month.
- 93 engagements = £206 per child
- 33 Positive Outcomes at a cost of £620 per child.

- **Future statistics will include comparative data linked to victim, offender, missing episodes before & after intervention to assess impact.**

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Title: **Community Tensions Monitoring**

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

Lead Officer: **Karina Kaur – Strategic Lead of Communities**

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

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

1.   Describe the issue under consideration

1.1   This briefing note details information about Haringey's commitment to record and monitor tensions that may arise within the community. Community tension is a state of community dynamics which may potentially lead to disorder, threaten the peace and stability of communities, or raise the levels of fear and anxiety in the whole, or a part of the local community. Strained relationships may build up within or between communities, or against particular institutions, based on real or perceived events or information or on fears, prejudices, circumstances or specific actions. They may develop over a long period and be inflamed by a 'spark' which leads to disorder and criminal activity.

1.2   The tension monitoring group applies a consistent approach to responding to all forms of community tensions including but not limited to;

- Legislation impacting communities
- Events causing community unrest
- Extremist groups within the borough
- Faith based tensions
- Illness/public health
- Community development
- Youth Tensions
- Significant crime affecting communities
- Graffiti
- Political protests
- Hate crime
- Environmental tensions
- Community Safety Concerns
- BREXIT
- Terrorist incident (UK or Abroad)
- Housing disputes/housing relating hate crime.
- Migration tensions

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1.3   In developing this approach to tension monitoring, the local authority seeks to understand local community dynamics and identify potential or actual tensions. The aim is to minimise the potential negative effects of tension, prevent escalation and reduce conflict. This approach is produced by Prevent, which forms part of the 'Stronger Communities' brief and is located within the Community Safety Unit.

2.   Recommendations

2.1.0   The work around community tension monitoring will be used to guide our approach to intervention; short, medium and long term. It will also be used to inform and support the management of critical incidents and to support and promote community cohesion overall.

2.2   Monitoring and reacting to community tensions can help to encourage equality, cohesion and maintain public order. This document's priority supports a number of ongoing workstreams in Haringey including the Community Safety Strategy, the Young People at Risk Strategy, and the Borough Plan.

2.3   It is also recommended that the board support the monitoring of community tensions; the approach will work best if all members and frontline professionals feedback tensions as they arise, so we are able to mitigate long-term impacts.

3. Contributing to Community Tensions

3.1   We have a weekly community tension report which will be sent to all partners in order to have a consistent approach to gathering and recording issues within the borough. The report will ask simple questions such as the type of tension being reported, the location of the tension, what mitigations actions have already been taken and what actions are yet to occur.

3.2   We will analyse the types of tensions that are being reported and support in mitigation tasks to ensure community cohesion is maintained at all times. We will also ask for partnership support where appropriate when dealing with tensions, so communities feel supported and safe.

3.3   There is a strategic oversight panel which meets quarterly to discuss trends, locations of concerns, mitigation strategies and offer a multi-agency response to diffusing tensions and working towards community cohesion. The quarterly panel seeks support from senior professionals who can influence change to ensure communities feel supported, harmonious, and safe within Haringey.

4. Launching the Community Tension Reporting Mechanism

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4.1 The Prevent team have already asked community safety and the street cleansing teams to routinely report tensions as they see them. The team will be reaching out to the wider council, as well as the voluntary sector, educational settings and faith institutions to feed in tensions as they see them. The aim is to have as many people as possible contribute in order to form a fuller picture of tensions which may be affecting Haringey communities.

4.2 More guidance and training will also be offered to voluntary sector organisations and partnerships. The training offer aims to guide organisations to contribute weekly or as concerns rise.

5. Contribution to strategic outcomes

5.1 This work contributes to the Contest Strategy (The United Kingdom's Strategy for Countering Terrorism), our Haringey Borough Plan priority 2, and the Haringey Community Safety Strategy.

5.2 Officers and partners work strategically across related work areas and boards.

6. Use of Appendices
n/a

7. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

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LONDON

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Community Tension Monitoring

Delivered by Karina Kaur

Strategic Lead of Communities

(Prevent Lead)

What are Community Tensions?

- Community tension is a state of community dynamics which may potentially lead to disorder, threaten the peace and stability of communities or raise the levels of fear and anxiety in the whole or part of the local community

- Strained relationships may build up within or between communities, or against particular institutions, based on real or perceived events or information or on fears, prejudices, circumstances or specific actions. This may develop over a long period of time or be inflamed by a 'spark' which leads to disorder or criminal activity.

Cont.

Community tension may also arise as a result of the _absence_ of those factors:

- There is a common vision and sense of belonging
- The diversity of people's backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and positively valued
- Those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities
- Strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds and circumstances in the workplace, in schools and within neighbourhoods.

What tensions are we monitoring?

Legislation impacting communities	Political Protests
Events causing community unrest	Hate Crime
Extremist groups within the borough	Environmental tensions
Faith Based tensions	Community Safety Concerns
Illness/public health	BREXIT
Community development	Terrorist incident (UK or Abroad)
Youth tensions	Housing disputes/housing related hate crime
Significant Crime affecting communities	Migration tensions
Graffiti	Other

haringey.gov.uk

Purpose of Tension Monitoring

- To understand local community dynamics and identify potential or actual tensions

- To minimise the potential negative affects of tension, prevent escalation and reduce conflict

- To consider and plan interventions – short, medium and long term

- To inform and support the management of critical incidents

- To support and promote community cohesion

Roles and Responsibilities of the Group

- Collect, share and co-ordinate information about community dynamics and tensions

- Analyse community information based on experienced, evidenced and potential tensions

- Produce Community Impact Assessments including risk assessments

- Devise interventions and support mechanisms where needed

- Have a consistent approach to tackling any tensions that arise

haringey.gov.uk

How can you support?

- Report any tensions using the following tool:

https://forms.monday.com/forms/58272115a26235b0281a582687d72a60

- **Consider joining the strategic panel**

haringey.gov.uk

QUESTIONS?

- My details: Karina Kaur

Email: <u>karina.kaur@haringey.gov.uk</u>

Probation Renationalisation
London CRC Update

08 July 2020

Background

- In 2014 'Transforming Rehabilitation', the Government led Probation reform programme, saw the creation of 21 Community Rehabilitation Companies across England and Wales. These CRC's would oversee the management of low and medium risk of harm Service Users alongside the National Probation Service, who would oversee those deemed to be high risk.

- In 2015, MTC commenced delivery of privatised probation services under the auspices of London and Thames Valley CRC and continue to do so today, managing approximately 35,000 Service Users across the two services

- Our work includes community management of Service Users, delivery of Community Payback, Accredited Programmes and Through The Gate services

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Announcements

- In May 2019, it was announced that the current CRC contracts throughout England and Wales would come to an end in the summer of 2021 with the Offender Management function of existing contracts being transferred over to the National Probation Service.

- Two subsequent models were to be open for bid over the course of the next two years to support the delivery of NPS's offender management:
  - Probation Delivery Partner who would deliver Accredited Programmes, Structured Interventions and Community Payback;
  - Dynamic Framework

- In June 2020, a further government announcement was made that bidding for the Probation Delivery Partner would now cease with the three core functions of that offer now to transfer to the NPS in June 2021

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Timeline

June 2014
- LPT ceases to exist
- LCRC and NPS created

January 2015
MTC begins the management of the London CRC contract

May 2019
Government announcement that CRC contracts would end in the Summer of 2021

Offender management function to be moved to NPS

June 2020
Government announcement that Community Payback, Accredited Programmes and Structured Interventions to move to NPS

June 2021
NPS to deliver all Probation services

Dynamic Framework to be launched

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Transition

- Bringing the delivery of Unpaid Work and behavioural change programmes under the remit of the NPS means our CRC employees will transfer to the NPS or the Dynamic Framework providers. It is anticipated that this, alongside the transfer of sentence management and Senior Attendance Centre services will take place in June 2021

- There is still limited information as to the mechanics of the transition of the CRC's various directorates to the NPS

- Over the next year, we will be working closely with the MoJ to make sure our people, systems and services transition to the NPS safely and with a firm focus on protecting the public

- To aid with this, we have a dedicated senior manager leading on the transition work from a London CRC perspective

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Dynamic Framework

- Ministry of Justice has confirmed that it remains committed to including the Dynamic Framework in its new Probation delivery model

- Under this framework, the NPS will be able to purchase specialist rehabilitative services from a range of prequalified suppliers

- These include services in relation to Accommodation, Employment, Training & Education, Personal Well-being and Family & Significant Others

- MTC remains committed to developing our proposition and bid for this framework in collaboration with specialist partner organisations in the community and voluntary sector

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MTC's Focus for the Future

- Whilst disappointed in the announcement, MTC remains committed to transforming lives and building safer communities

- Our immediate focus continues to be supporting our dedicated and highly skilled CRC employees to safely manage risk and deliver quality Probation services that reduce re-offending and protect the public

- Want to continue to build on the great work that we have been doing, which also made part of our now redundant PDP bid:
  - Community Payback – opportunities to work in partnership to communities whilst providing meaningful and purposeful projects

- Continue to operate within Rainsbrook Secure Training Centre
  - Ambitions to expand further into the UK custody sector

- Expansion of Interventions offer
  - Build on our expertise in delivering quality interventions and evidence-based outcomes, developing tailored interventions for individuals across, and beyond, the justice sector

Lives.Transformed.

New London IOM Framework: BCU launch briefings

In partnership with:

Please tell us you name, agency and finish the phrase "IOM works well when/if…….."

Outline of this session

Purpose:
- To provide an overview of information about the new framework for London IOM
- To introduce the major new elements, including new selection criteria and IT platform
- To encourage local partnerships to engage with the framework and integrate it in to local practice from now
- To hear your questions and suggestions so we can continue to develop London IOM

Structure:
- About 60-70 minutes of interactive briefing
- 10-15 minutes of smaller group discussion on questions, issues and opportunities
- 20 mins of Q&A at the end and next steps

What we won't cover today:
- Detailed process and role questions for all aspects of the framework – see document for this
- Complete blueprint for the full solution and all necessary resources for IOM in London – the framework provides a basis for future development and future decisions on resources
- Full details of the role of substance misuse, health, prison and DWP colleagues – To be included more in framework v2.0 coming in the spring

Welcome from Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime

Introductory video from Sophie Linden

Why is a specific approach to persistent offenders needed?

- The estimated economic and social cost of reoffending was £18.1 billion in the year 2016-17.

- The majority of this cost is incurred by adults with previous prison or court order sentences.

- In London persistent offending costs over £2.2 billion per year in criminal justice costs alone.

- In London 29% of convicted offenders are prolific offenders, who commit an increasing amount of violence.

- Persistent offenders commit over 75% of adult reoffences - Adult offenders with 11+ previous offences make up 38% of all adult offenders in the cohort, but committed over 75% of all adult proven reoffences.

London Police and Crime Plan – Commitment to "Continue to drive forward and test innovative and whole-systems approaches to tackling persistent offenders to support greater consistency and effectiveness across London."

- In London the IOM **cohort has been growing and there is an increase in violent offending** in this group:

Year	IOM cohort size	Proportion with a violent index offence
2013	4,271	10%
2015	5,911	16%
2017/18	6,988	29%
2019	5,958	40%

- **The current London IOM criteria takes no account of violence/harm or changes in risk** - Evidence from the Persistent Offender Programme and recent London IOM surveys shows that the current criteria includes too many shoplifters and low priority acquisitive offenders. This means that offenders who pose a high risk of violent reoffending are not prioritised in IOM. For these reasons the current criteria is not used consistently or reliably across London.
- **Unmanageable cohort size** - There has been a 39% increase in the size of the IOM eligible cohort in London between 2013 and 2019 during a period when partnership resources have remained static or reduced in some agencies;
- Of the 5,958 eligible offenders, only 2,229 are recorded as being active IOM cases. **The current system does not provide any accessible information about why the other 3,729 eligible offenders have not been included.**

London IOM
Managing Persistent, Violent Offenders

Take 30 seconds to put your ideas in the chat

Summary of results from the pan London IOM survey

Results from a survey completed by probation SPOs in 26 partnerships across 32 boroughs.

Who leads the IOM partnerships – Police (12), CRC (11), LA (5), NPS (2)

Good points – Police involvement (9), multi-agency work (8), substance misuse service involvement (3), extra ETE services (2)

Points that could improve – Lack of wider partner attendance (7), lack of housing provision (6), lack of Police time (6), lack of mental health support (4), unenforceable doorstep curfews (4), lack of ETE services (3)

What criteria are used (often more than one criteria per borough)
Standard OGRS criteria (13), Robbery prioritised (13), Burglary prioritised (14), domestic abuse (6), knife crime (4), "acquisitive crime" (4), "violence" (3), "drugs" (3), gangs (1), motor/pedal cycle theft (1)

Where do the new proposals come from?

In formulating the current proposals, evidence and learning have been taken from:

- Evaluations of the Persistent Offender Programme and previous pilots;
- A review of IOM good practice nationally and from around London;
- Discussions in Justice Matters in September 2018;
- Two pan-London surveys of current IOM arrangements taken in the past two years;
- The findings of the recent National HMIP Inspection of IOM which included Waltham Forest.
- Discussions with the MoJ team who have written the new national IOM strategy
- Consultation and agreement with senior stakeholders at the London Criminal Justice Board, Reducing Reoffending Boarding and London Heads of Community Safety meeting

The IOM Steering Group, which has developed the framework over 18 months, is made up of:

- National Probation Service (chair)
- MOPAC CJS team and Evidence and Insight
- London Councils
- Leads from NHS, Public Health England, DWP and prisons
- MPS – Central IOM team
- London CRC
- Representatives from 10 local authorities

London IOM
Managing Persistent, Violent Offenders

London IOM framework – Aims

The aims of the framework are to achieve the following goals, in line with the London Police and Crime Plan 2017-21:

- To reduce the disproportionately high level of reoffending committed by persistent, violent offenders and so reduce the victims of crime in London, the impact on London communities and the high financial and social costs of this reoffending;

- To promote a more consistent focus across London on persistent offenders, particularly those who also pose a significant risk of violent reoffending;

- To maintain a focus in priority acquisitive offences, particularly robbery and burglary;

- To demonstrate the impact and effectiveness of this work and generate an evidence base for what works in this area.

London IOM
Managing Persistent, Violent Offenders

London IOM framework – Executive Summary

- A new criteria for IOM selection – To reduce the overall number of eligible cases and focus on those persistent offenders, especially those committing serious acquisitive crime, who also pose at least a medium risk of violent reoffending.

- A streamlined process for identifying and locally assessing all eligible cases

- A framework for local partnerships to include other priority cases alongside the core cohort based on local discretion and joint assessments

- More consistency in the roles and responsibilities for the key agencies involved in IOM work – See Annexes A-C of the framework

- Recognition of best practice in IOM work with aims for how this can be included more consistently across London.

- A regular and reliable way of measuring the impact of local IOM partnerships on reoffending and costs of crime

- Building an integrated IT platform to track case progress and share information

London IOM

Managing Persistent, Violent Offenders

Draft Operating Framework - Structure

1. Glossary
2. Executive Summary – 1 page
3. Purpose and origins of this document
4. Why is a specific approach to persistent offenders needed?
5. Why is a change needed to the current IOM arrangements?
6. The new framework – Cohort eligibility criteria
7. The new framework – Identification of the "core cohort"
8. The new framework – Local decision making and discretion to reflect local needs
9. The new framework – Best practice for local implementation
10. The new framework – How will this relate to other multi-agency offender management?
11. The new framework – Measuring impact and effectiveness
12. The new framework – Building an evidence-based approach to persistent offenders
13. The new framework – Governance arrangements page 12

Annex A – Roles and responsibilities of Police staff in the new framework
Annex B – Roles and responsibilities of Probation staff in the new framework
Annex C – Roles and responsibilities of Local Co-Ordinators in the new framework
Annex D – Timeline for implementation of the new framework
Annex E - Summary of IOM arrangements across London at the time this new model introduced
Annex F - Summary of previous arrangements for persistent offenders and key learning from previous pilots
Annex G – Data Sharing Agreement template for local IOM partnerships
Annex H – Shared Equality Impact Assessment

London IOM
Managing Persistent, Violent Offenders

What are the new "core cohort" selection criteria?

An OASys Violence Predictor (OVP) score will be added to determine IOM eligibility – This reduces the number of eligible cases and means that all cases will pose at least a medium risk of violence, as well as being persistent.

On this basis the new criteria will identify eligible offenders as those who have both:

- **An OGRS two year score of 75%+ or 50%+ with a Robbery or Burglary offence in the past 2 years that they were in the community** (This two year period should not include time spent in prison)

AND

- **An OVP two year score of 30%+**

Benefits of the new criteria:

- It will provide a clear and evidenced based method for identifying a cohort who pose both an increased risk of general reoffending and an increased risk of violence.
- This will be a time efficient and consistent as a way of identifying and tracking individuals.
- The reduced number of eligible cases will allow more focus on reducing the harm caused by persistent, violent offending in London within available resources.
- Local panels will still have discretion to add cases to the cohort based on local needs and reject eligible cases if this is for a valid reason.
- Aligned with the new national IOM strategy
- https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/integrated-offender-management-strategy

Key data about the new core IOM cohort

	Current cohort	New framework
Number of eligible cases	5,958	4,178
Current active IOMs on IDIOM	1,932	?
Cases with violent index offence	40%	47%
Top offence types	Theft Burglary Robbery	Violence against Person Burglary Robbery
Number of gang cases according to MPS matrix	-	269 (6%)
Number of DA flagged perps	-	1,289 cases (31%)

Robbery and Burglary

Active Probation cases sorted by index offence types	All offenders with this conviction	Persistent offenders – would be included in the current IOM cohort	Persistent, violent offenders – included in the new IOM cohort
Burglary offenders	1,552	1,060	594 (44% reduction)
Robbery offenders	2,113	926	729 (21% reduction)
Total Robbery and Burglary	3,665	1,986	1,323 (33% reduction)

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The new "core cohort" does not add any new cases that are not included in the current criteria. It does not include any new violent cases. It does exclude persistent offenders who pose a low risk of violence, although these can be re-included under local discretion if there is capacity.
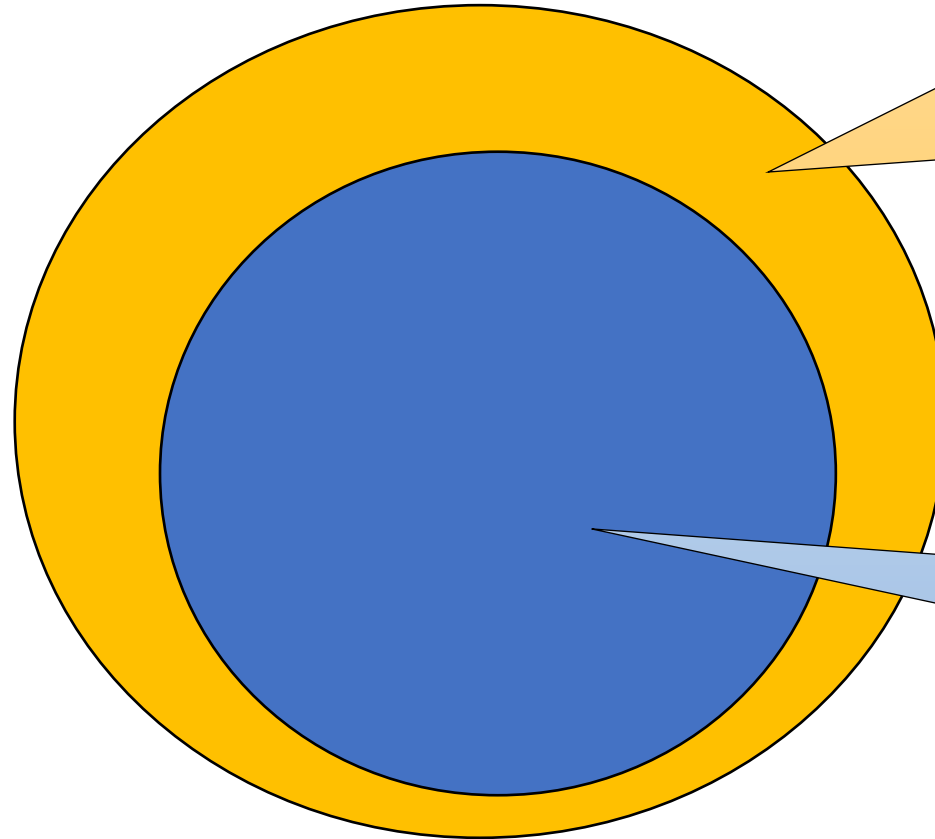
Current IOM cohort
5,958 cases
- OGRS 75%+ or
- OGRS 50%-75% for Rob and Burg
- Any OVP

New "core cohort"
4,178 cases
- OGRS 75%+ or
- OGRS 50%-75% for Rob and Burg
- AND OVP 30%+

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Borough comparison between proposed new cohort and current ID-IOM recorded cohort

Borough	BCU	New cohort	Current IDIOM
Barking and Dagenham	EA	98.5	61
Redbridge	EA	90	37
Havering	EA	98	75
Bromley	SN	98	46
Sutton	SN	60	47
Croydon	SN	286	59
Haringey	NA	148	65
Enfield	NA	139	122
Hackney	CE	143	81
Tower Hamlets	CE	198	88
Lewisham	SE	213	52
Bexley	SE	105	26
Greenwich	SE	120	44
Wandsworth	SW	114	99
Kingston	SW	41.5	21
Merton	SW	62	13
Richmond	SW	41.5	20

Borough	BCU	New cohort	Current IDIOM
Barnet	NW	123	85
Brent	NW	155	100
Harrow	NW	41	56
Waltham Forest	NE	113	72
Newham	NE	193	90
Westminster	AW	52	109
Hammersmith and Fulham	AW	153	104
Kensington and Chelsea	AW	102	63
Camden	CN	164	127
Islington	CN	165	114
Ealing	WA	150	49
Hillingdon	WA	99	41
Hounslow	WA	147	36
Southwark	AS	164	136
Lambeth	AS	211	126
Total		**4,171**	**2,224 (53%)**

Please note these are projections of eligible cases based on a data sample from 2019, so are only indicative of the number of 2020 cases that will be sent out to be considered for selection

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Managing Persistent, Violent Offenders

Draft Governance proposals
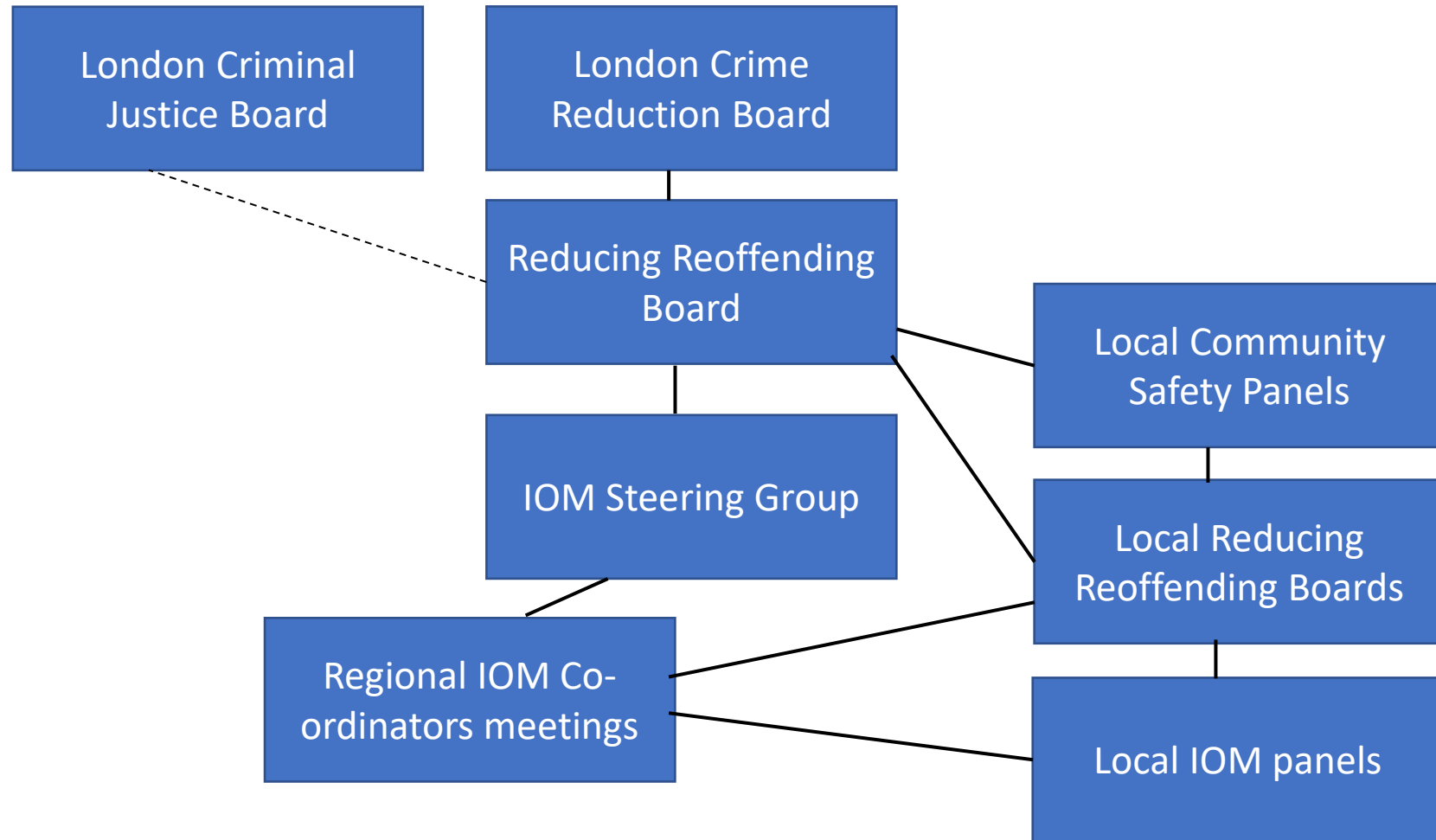
London IOM framework – Best practice recommendations

- The importance of local IOM Co-ordinators

- Co-location and use of video meetings

- Engaging all relevant partners with panel meetings – more details to follow in next version of the framework

- End-to-end management and pre-release work

- YOS transitions in to adult IOM

- Practitioner training and communication

- Overlaps and clashes between other multi-agency panels – DA/MARAC, MAPPA, gangs, knife crime, community MARACs.

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IOM Practitioners Training Plan

Training need	Substance of training	Delivered by?
Peer Learning case discussion	Going through an existing IOM case and discussing best practice for joint risk management,	SPO, NPS IOM leads
Wider MPS training	What do the Police team do in the BCU from an IOM perspective	IOM Sergeant
Performance feedback	- Who will be doing this - What should be recorded and how	MOPAC or IOM Coordinator
Panel Chairing	- Create consistent and action-led panels	Central Team
Information Sharing	Understanding of DSAs, when consent is required	MPS Central team?
Licences and Judicial Tools	- Choice of conditions, enforcement, CBOs, civil injunctions	Probation, Police and LAs
Multi-agency offender management	What works and what doesn't, desistance theory	Academics, HMPPS lead, MOPAC Evidence and Insight
MAPPA/MARAC/Gangs/ Extremism/Mental Health	Learn about the different facets of these schemes	Specialists from each team or agency
Domestic Abuse awareness	How to recognise signs and risk factors for DA, good practice and risk management	Specialist VAWG provider
Trauma and the causes of violence	How people are affected by trauma, how to recognise this and how to work with it to allow c	NPS IOM Team
Motivational interviewing	How to work with resistance and engage people on desistance theory	NPS IOM Team? External provider?

London IOM
Managing Persistent, Violent Offenders

Why do we need a pan London IT platform for IOM?

The benefits of this system, which will be provided by E-CINS are intended to be:

- Improved ability to share and record information between agencies and boroughs without emails, spreadsheets, duplication or information security concerns.
- Allowing boroughs a bespoke tool to develop to suit the needs of their local partnership, including advanced functionality if needed i.e. geo-coding, links to other cohorts
- Open and transparent mechanism for referrals, case tracking and recording key decisions so that all cases can be assessed for intervention.
- More efficient and transparent way to involve partners such as health, housing, prisons and substance misuse providers to improve info sharing, tasking and engagement with IOM.
- Reducing data entry via central "core cohort" uploads of case data and using E-CINS in meetings to record key decisions and changes

For policy makers and funders:

- Providing a pan-London overview of who is on IOM, the risks they poses, the needs they have and the interventions and outcomes from this work. This is all evidence to use for future development of IOM based on reliable evidence.
- Relaible basis for impact evaluation i.e. how many offences and victims reduced by IOM?

12 month pilot of shared London IT platform

E-CINS allows the creation of offender records that can be shared between agencies and extra information can be added along with tasking. We want E-CINS to become to primary tool forco-ordinated, multi-agency offender management within boroughs. For the pan-London system it is proposed information collected will include:

- Identifiers and demographic data
- Contact details of offender and allocated probation and police workers
- Index offence, sentence type and dates.
- Risk of serious harm, OGRS and OVP scores.
- Markers – DA, MAPPA, gangs
- Tick boxes for criminogenic needs/pathways
- Drop down menus for interventions used and status of interventions
- Current status – custody, pre-release, engaging with sentence, in breach or wanted, non-stat
- RAG rating – Red, amber, green
- Motivation and Engagement - No attendance or engagement, Some engagement and motivation to change, Active engagement and change, Maintaining positive change
- Exit status – Success (risk can be managed without IOM), Moved out of London, Death, Given new long custodial sentence.

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Referral on to E-CINS

Referral routes
- Monthly upload of probation data – flagging new and expired cases
- Core partners – Co-ordinators, police and probation can input new cases
- Web based pan-London referral form – Any agency can refer in

What should be included on the referral form:
- Name (full)
- Address and postcode
- DOB
- PNC, CRN, NOMS number – if known
- Current status – custody, licence, community order, in breach/wanted
- Date of referral
- Name, email and phone number of referrer
- Why referred to IOM?

What will E-CINS NOT do?
- Replace or duplicate existing case management and risk assessment systems,
- Required re-recording or sharing of volume or sensitive data unless this is agreed locally
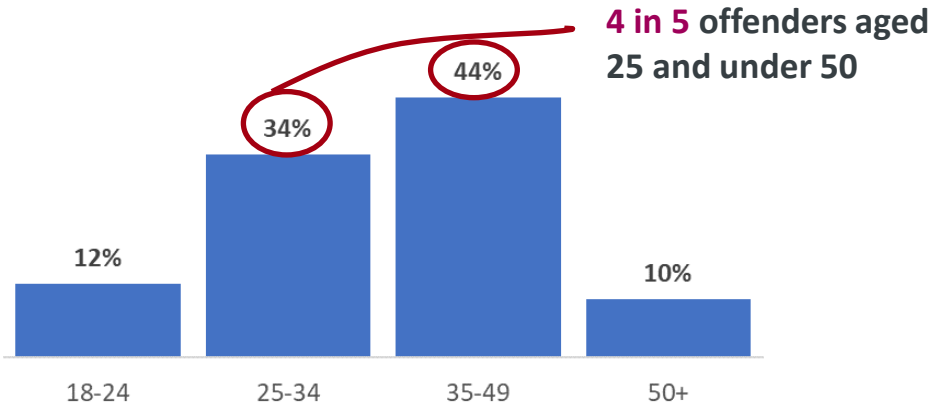- Increase your workload (hopefully)

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Pan London Demographics

Breakdown of offenders by gender

There were **2,044** IOM Managed Offenders of which **93%** are Male

Breakdown of known age of offender

4 in 5 offenders aged 25 and under 50

44%

34%

12%

10%

18-24   25-34   35-49   50+

Offenders 50 and over account for **10%** of the cohort, with those aged between 35 and 49 account for the highest proportion (**44%**). Under 25 only account for **12%** of the cohort.

Breakdown of known offender ethnicity

Other 1%
Asian 6%
Black 32%
White 61%
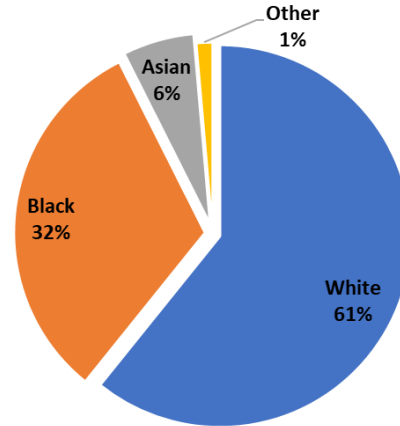
White Offenders account for **3 in 5** offenders in this cohort; while Black offenders accounts for just **under a third**.

Breakdown of offenders by age and ethnicity

	Asian	Black	Other	White
18-24	1%	5%	0%	6%
25-34	2%	11%	0%	21%
35-49	3%	12%	1%	28%
50+	0%	5%	0%	5%

About **half** of offenders were White aged 25 to 49

- White Offenders aged between 25 and 49 account for almost half of the cohort. While Black Offenders of the same age account for more than **1 in 5** of the cohort (**22%**).

- Male and Female Offenders follow a similar pattern.

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Nominals charged if arrested in Q1 2020/21

32% of the cohort were charged if arrested in Q1 2020/21
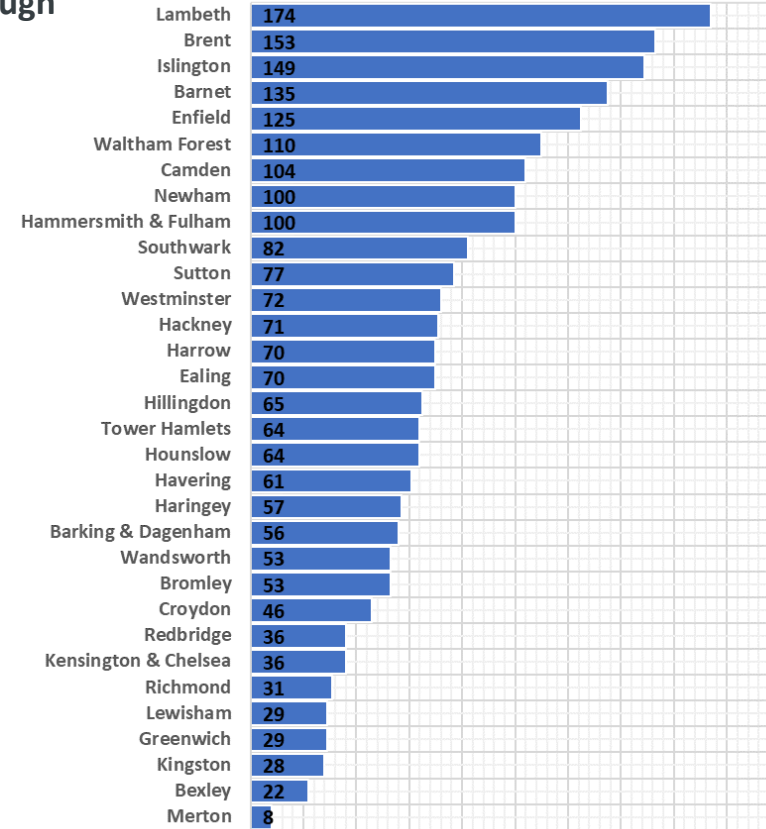
20% of offences charged in this period were committed by 33 offenders who all committed at least 10 offences.

Offences by type charged if arrested by the cohort in 2020/21 Q2

Offence Type	Offences	Percentage of Total
Burglary	346	14.8%
Theft	306	13.1%
Drugs	285	12.2%
Violence	284	12.2%
Unknown	169	7.3%
Motor Vehicle	165	7.1%
Going Equipped & Handling	128	5.5%
Criminal Damage & Arson	105	4.5%
Traffic	99	4.2%
Weapons	96	4.1%
Non-compliance	92	3.9%
Public Order	89	3.8%
Robbery	43	1.8%
Stalking & Harassment	36	1.5%
Other	35	1.5%
Fraud	23	1.0%
Firearms	16	0.7%
Sexual	12	0.5%
Prisons	1	0.0%
Total	2,330	

More than half the offences arrested for in this period are for either Burglary, Theft, Drugs or Violence.

Offences charged if arrested by the cohort in 2020/21 Q2 by borough

Borough	Offences
Lambeth	174
Brent	153
Islington	149
Barnet	135
Enfield	125
Waltham Forest	110
Camden	104
Newham	100
Hammersmith & Fulham	100
Southwark	82
Sutton	77
Westminster	72
Hackney	71
Harrow	70
Ealing	70
Hillingdon	65
Tower Hamlets	64
Hounslow	64
Havering	61
Haringey	57
Barking & Dagenham	56
Wandsworth	53
Bromley	53
Croydon	46
Redbridge	36
Kensington & Chelsea	36
Richmond	31
Lewisham	29
Greenwich	29
Kingston	28
Bexley	22
Merton	8

The top 3 boroughs with the highest offences account for **20%** of offences committed in 2020/21 Q2, these are Lambeth (**174**), Brent (**153**) and Islington (**149**).

Of all the offences committed across all boroughs by type, Burglary offences in Islington was the highest with Theft in Barnet the second highest offence charged for.

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In breakout groups please discuss..

- What are your questions/concerns about the new framework?
- What gaps, new services and developments should be included as we develop the framework?
- How could IOM be prioritised by partner agencies that would make difference?

Please make notes on your discussions and be ready to feedback after 10 minutes

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Managing Persistent, Violent Offenders

Summary – What will be different about my role?

In general – Roles will stay the same, see Annexes A-C of the framework for more guidance, but they should be more consistency across London and with more pan-London support for delivery.

- **For Police** – Greater priority for IOM. A greater variety of cases, inc. violence which will require clear prioritisation and de-confliction with other interested areas.
- **For NPS Probation** – More focus on NPS IOM cases, central NPS support for IOM, move towards IOM specialists ready for June.
- **For CRC Probation** – Reduction in low risk of serious harm IOMs, more structured approach for probation work, staff training and move towards IOM specialists ready for June.
- **For local IOM Co-ordinators** – LCPF funding will continue for the year 2021/22, a consistent framework and IT platform to use across London, more local resources to support offenders, pan-London support with best practice and training. Flexibility for boroughs to continue to decide how to meet Co-ordinator capacity.

Key partners (Substance misuse agencies, mental health services, local charities and providers, DWP, prison teams) – A more consistent and joined up approach across London, a more co-ordinated focus on a smaller number of persistent, violent offenders

All agencies – A central London IOM Implementation team, funded and managed by the NPS but with seconded staff from MPS, mental health and probation staff to support delivery and evaluation.

Reminder of next steps and look ahead

- January 2021 – New "core cohort" data starts to be sent monthly to all boroughs via Probation SPOs
- January to June – Local partnerships to consider and include all "core cohort" cases except where valid reasons are recorded to complete transition to the new cohort
- February to March – New pan-London IOM It platform is available for all boroughs
- From February 2021 – NPS resources for IOM implementation and extra interventions are available
- March – April 2021 – Next version of the framework will be produced, with more process details and how other partners will integrate with the model.
- From March 2021 – London IOM practitioner training will start, including E-CINS, DA and mental health awareness. Increased central support and learning hubs for local practitioners
- From June 2021 – Key partners to review resource allocation for IOM in light of the new cohort and probation unification.
- From July 2021 – The new Police and Crime plan, supported by IOM data from the IT platform and framework, will consider how IT can be supported by all partners in the upcoming years

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