

Report for: Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel

Title: Community Safety Performance Update

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

Lead Officer: Joe Benmore Interim Head of Community Safety & Enforcement

Ward(s) affected: Key crime wards

Report for Key/

Non Key Decision: Non key-decision

1.1 This briefing note will provide an update on Community Safety's Performance. The briefing will also provide a response to queries raised at the previous Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel.

1.2 The briefing will also provide a response to queries raised at the previous Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel regarding:

- An update on the Metropolitan Police Gangs Matrix;
- The number of incidents of serious youth violence in Haringey since December 2018;
- Building community capacity space for young people;
- Funding streams to address serious youth violence.

2 Community Safety's Performance

2.1 The following shows Haringey's performance against the Mayor's (MOPAC) Police and Crime Plan (PCP) key priorities, including knife crime and firearms discharges.

2.2 Members of the panel should observe performance in relation to personal robbery, knife injury victims, firearms discharges and non-domestic violence with injury. Reported levels of several hate crime categories have also reduced over the past 12 months. The borough is, however, performing less well in recorded levels of sexual offences. Overall crime in Haringey has increased by 1.3% in the past year, which is less than the London-wide increase of 1.4%.

2.3 Overall recorded crime in Haringey has increased by 1.3% in the 12 months to January 2019, just below the London wide average increase of 1.4%. The main hotspots are located around Wood Green High Road and around the A10 corridor, from Bruce Grove to Seven Sisters.

2.4 There has been a London wide trend of increased reports of some hate crime categories over the past year, including Anti-Semitic, Homophobic and Transgender hate crimes. Haringey has experienced an increase of 12% in homophobic hate crime reports in the 12 months to January 2019. London as a whole has seen an increase of 14% in this same category. Reductions have been recorded in the volume of hate

- crime reports for several categories in Haringey, including Racist & Religious hate crime (-7%).
- 2.5 Reported Domestic Abuse violence with injury (VWI) in Haringey has decreased by 5.8% in the 12 months to January 2019, compared to a London wide offending pattern that has experienced a 0.6% reduction. Offending takes place primarily in residential locations, with hotspots in Turnpike Lane, Wood Green and Bruce Grove. Over two-thirds of all reported Domestic Abuse VWI occurs to the East of the borough.
- 2.6 Overall sexual offences in Haringey have increased by 17.8% in the 12 months to January 2019, compared to a London wide average increase of 2.3%. 45% of sexual offences in Haringey are categorised in the most serious category of rape, which is slightly above the London wide average of 40%. Offences are spread across entire borough, with more clustering towards the East.
- 2.7 Personal robbery has decreased Haringey, by 0.6%, however, almost 1,800 offences a year take place. London wide offending has slightly worsened, experiencing an increase of 2.2%. Mobile phones continue to be the most commonly stolen items during robberies, as well as cash and jewellery. Moped enabled robbery volumes have reduced since mid-2018. The highest volumes have taken place in Islington, Camden and Hackney.
- 2.8 The volume of overall knife injuries has reduced by 25.4% in Haringey, compared to a 10.6% London-wide reduction. Haringey has also experienced a reduction in young victims of knife injuries, reducing by -21%. However, serious incidents still occur, which often lead to serious and life-changing injuries. Key locations are Wood Green High Street, Turnpike Lane and Bruce Grove. Hotspots have continued to shift, following targeted partnership work in long standing high volume locations.
- 2.9 Lethal barrelled firearm discharges in Haringey have decreased year on year by 19.5%. London has increased by 12.3% over this same period. This is a notable improvement from mid-2018, during which significantly higher volumes of firearms discharges occurred. Firearm related incidents mostly occur to the East of the borough, and show some correlation with known gang linked areas. Offences also demonstrate some geographical clustering.
- 2.10 Non-domestic VWI offences have decreased in Haringey by 7%, which is larger than the London-wide decrease of 2%. A significant proportion of incidents occur in busy locations, such as shopping centres, transport hubs and key thoroughfares. Some incidents are also linked to retail/night time economy related issues, including when individuals have been refused entry to shops or bars/pubs and subsequently attacking staff/security.

3 Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) Gangs Matrix

- 3.1 The Matrix as it is commonly known was set up in the aftermath of the 2011 riots by the MPS to identify those at risk of committing, or being a victim of, gang-related violence in London. The Matrix has proved controversial due to issues in the way individuals are

added and, when they are removed, the way data is stored and securely and applied consistently. Concerns have also been raised (notably in the Amnesty International Report that was published in November 2018, that it leads to discrimination against certain communities, resulting in mistrust of the police and rising community tensions.

- 3.2 In December 2018, the Mayor of London, published a wide-ranging review of the MPS Gangs Violence Matrix, and recommends a comprehensive overhaul of the database to restore trust in its use and ensure it is used both lawfully and proportionately.
- 3.3 The review, includes detailed analysis of more than 7,000 people who have been on the Matrix, together with surveys of frontline police officers, local authority staff and those communities directly affected by violence.
- 3.4 Notwithstanding that the average time spent on the Matrix is 28 months, the Review recognises the positive impact on reducing offending or being a victim of violence. When looking at a cohort of 7,000 individuals who had been on the Matrix for five years, the identified cohort presents an increasing proportion of 'sanctions' (offences for which the individual received a conviction, caution or warning) before being added to the Matrix, a sharp decline once on it and then a more gradual decline once removed.
- 3.5 The MPS are now implementing a number of measures to make sure that they can comply with the requirements of the ICO Enforcement Notice and the MOPAC review. This will include them providing comprehensive details about;
- **How the matrix works:** The gangs Matrix measures the harm 'gang nominals' pose by scoring them for any violence and weapons offences and any police intelligence relating to them having access to weapons and being involved in violence. MPS assert that this enables them to identify the most violent gang members. The GVM also identifies gang members who have been repeat victims of violence and need support to safeguard them from being further victims and to divert them away from gangs.
 - **How the names are added to the matrix:** The decision as to whether to add an individual to the Gangs Matrix is an MPS. When assessing whether someone should be included on the matrix the threshold is: 'Someone who has been identified as being a member of a gang and this is corroborated by reliable intelligence from more than one source (e.g. police, partner agencies or community intelligence).'
 - **How many individuals are on the matrix** MPS figures suggest there are currently approximately 3,000 individuals on the Gangs Matrix, and 180 gangs are believed to be currently active in London (as of January 2019).
 - **How an individual is removed from the matrix.** The MPS assert that individuals' names are removed on a regular basis, and have stated that over 4,000 have been removed from the GVM since its inception in 2012. This could for example be because there is evidence that they've left gang lifestyle. No intelligence to suggest that they are engaging in gang activity and haven't for a period of time.
 - **Who uses the matrix:** Although this is a MPS document information from the gang's matrix is shared with partners to make sure there's a multi-agency approach to tackling gangs: this is further enshrined under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.
- 3.6 The Review makes nine key recommendations, which must be completed by **December 2019**. This will include investigation into whether a disproportionate number

of young black men on the Matrix is legitimate; it call for a comprehensive overhaul of the Matrix processes and oversight, and also calls for the Matrix to be subject to annual reviews to ensure that it is operating effectively

- 3.7 As a result of the ongoing review the MPS recently ***stopped sharing personal data on the Gangs Matrix with third parties***. In a Haringey context, the ongoing embargo has impacted negatively upon our local information/intelligence sharing processes, as we are no longer receiving daily briefings from the Police, covering for example, arrests, intelligence, tensions monitoring etc. This has further impacted upon our ability to assess risk to staff who often meet young people at their home address, or in their locality.

4 Incidents of Serious Youth Violence December 2018 to Present

- **22/12/18:** Murder: Albert Place N17: Officers attended along with the London Ambulance Service and found a male with knife related injuries. He was taken to a hospital in East London, where he was pronounced dead.
- **28/12/18:** Shooting: Turnpke Lane N8: Police were called to the above location by the London Ambulance Service due to reports of a male having been shot in the head. Officers from the Firearms Command were deployed and it was established that shots had been fired and a bullet had smashed the cab window of a passing bus. The bus driver received an injury to his forehead from glass shards.
- **16/01/19:** Shooting Westerfield Road N15: Police were alerted by the Ambulance Service to a double stabbing. The two male victims were found conscious with multiple stab wounds to their legs.
- **21/01/19:** Turnpike Lane N8: Police were called by a member of public regarding a injured male seeking help in the street. The injured male was located by officers and related that shortly before he had been stabbed in the elbow by two males inside the New Capital Kebab Shop.
- **08/02/19:** Police were called to Salisbury Road N22 at approximately 2240 to a fight. Two males were found, both with multiple stab wounds. It is believed they were attacked by a number of suspects who made off prior to police arrival
- **21/02/19:** Jarrow Road N17: male stabbed. Police made way to Jarrow Road Junction with Ferry Lane N17 and found the victim being treated by paramedics. Injuries received were serious but superficial.
- **22/02/19:** Shooting and Stabbing: Vincent Road N22: Numerous calls were made to police just after 8pm stating that a shooting had occurred in Vincent Rd N22, knives were also seen. Local officers, Armed Response Units, London Ambulance Service and HEMS all attended. Both victims have been stabbed and shot, they were taken to hospital. 1 victim subsequently died of his injuries whilst the second victim remains in a critical condition.

- **24/02/19:** Stabbing in JD Sports, Tottenham Hale Retail Park: Victim found with multiple stab wounds remains critical but stable condition. Two suspects arrested and subsequently released pending further enquiries.
- **27/02/19:** Multiple youths on pedal cycles riding towards Northumberland Park with weapons (Haringey) This incident involved police intercepting a group (approximately 20) travelling towards Northumberland Park

5 Building community capacity space for young people

- 5.1 There have been in discussions with various venues, regarding the potential to run youth projects from their premises. A number of sites have been identified where suitable community organisations are currently being linked together.
- 5.2 The organisations being linked as part of phase one, are from the Haringey Community Gold consortium. To avoid any potential post code issues, it is envisaged that further suitable locations will be identified from across the borough.

6 Funding streams to address serious youth violence

- 6.1 Haringey Council invests substantial sums of money in core activity to prevent and reduce serious youth violence. Children's Services, Commissioning, Community Safety and Enforcement, and Housing Services encompass ongoing activity, funded within the budget and the MTFs, which works towards the outcomes set out in Haringey's emerging Young People at Risk Strategy.
- 6.2 Haringey Council also receives funding from MOPAC under the London Crime Prevention Fund, and partners have been successful in a number of bids to external funding streams e.g. The Young Londoners Fund, that support delivery of the outcomes of the strategy. (See appendix 1)

Appendix 1: Haringey Council Funding: Serious Youth Violence

Young People at Risk Strategy Outcome	Funder and Funding Stream	Funding	Lifespan of Funding	Summary of Funded Project/Programme
Safe communities with positive things for young people to do, where there are strong role models and trust in institutions	Greater London Authority, Young Londoners Fund	£1.5m	3 years (March 2019 to April 2022)	Haringey Community Gold A network of detached and outreach youth work and community programmes will help young people at risk of exclusion fulfil their potential and avoid getting caught up in crime. The projects include employment support, a future leaders programme, mental health support, and a BAME careers service
Supportive and positive family environments, with low levels of family stress, good parenting; and young people able to develop strong, healthy relationships with peers and trusted adults	MHCLG, Supporting Families against Youth Crime	£388,353	1 year (March 2019 to April 2020)	Community Parenting Support A network of voluntary sector-led parenting projects offering a specialist support for parents whose children are most at risk of crime, supplemented by Council-led trauma-informed and restorative justice training across the partnership and direct delivery of parenting support in schools
	Public Health England, Innovation Fund (Children of Alcohol Dependent Parents)	£633,161	3 years (January 2019 to March 2021)	Supporting children of alcohol dependent parents Delivery of training to drive better identification and support of children in families affected by alcohol, with intensive work in 'community hubs' within three high-risk areas
Young people are confident, happy and resilient; and able to cope with negative experiences, setbacks, and stress	DWP and DHSC, CAMHS Trailblazer Pilot	£1m	2.5 years (October 2018 to April 2021)	CAMHS Trailblazer Haringey Council, the NHS, and the voluntary sector will establish two multidisciplinary mental health support teams that will provide targeted mental health and emotional wellbeing support to pupils from years 6, 7, and 8 in Tottenham schools.
Young people thrive in school, with positive aspirations for the future and access to employment and training opportunities to get there	DWP, Community Budget	£52,500	1 year, 10 months (December 2018 to September 2020)	Employment support for disabled young people The programme will support young people aged 17-25 who have, or have previously had, an EHC Plan and who are not in employment through a trainee programme to move into paid work, employment-related training or a long-term volunteering role.
Young people are protected from exploitation and from experience of serious youth violence.	MOPAC, Local Crime Prevention Fund	£1.1m	2 years (April 2019 to April 2021)	Community Safety Strategic community safety projects and programmes to achieve the following outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reducing the vulnerability, victimisation and exploitation of children and young people 2. Tackling violence against women and girls 3. Reducing volume offending and re-offending 4. Improving victims services and outcomes 5. Improving employment and housing outcomes for offenders
Total		£4.67m		