

Title: Community Safety Statutory Responsibility Reports

Report for: Haringey Community Safety Partnership

Item number: 9

Title: Quarterly Update on Community Safety Partnership Statutory Responsibilities

Report authorised by : n/a

Lead Officer: Mark Wolski

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/
Non Key Decision: None key decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This provides an updated on statutory responsibilities.

2. Recommendations

2.1 That the Partnership

- a) Note the overall assessment in relation to the statutory responsibilities
- b) Ensure that matters of concern, barriers/risks to progress are subject to partnership discussion in order to identify solutions.

3. Reasons for decision

3.1 Local authorities, working through their **Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs)**, have a statutory responsibility under the **Crime and Disorder Act 1998** to work with key partners, including the police, health, fire and rescue services and probation, to develop and implement strategies to tackle crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. This responsibility is supported by the **Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007**, which require partnerships to undertake a strategic assessment of local community safety issues and develop a partnership plan setting out their priorities and approach. [\[gov.uk\]](http://gov.uk), [\[legislation.gov.uk\]](http://legislation.gov.uk). The priorities under consideration result from the current Community Safety Strategy.

4. Alternative options considered
n/a

5. Background information

- 5.1 The update on progress in relation to statutory responsibilities enables partnership discussion, to ensure visibility of progress and the identification of barriers/risks. This enables solution identification that takes into account the complex nature of challenges.
- 5.2 The statutory responsibilities reported on this quarter to the CSP include; - Reduction of Re-offending, - Prevent and a recently introduced partnership delivery group in respect of Protect & Prepare.
- 5.3 Reduction of Re-Offending on this occasion is subject to a written report in relation to Integrated Offender Management, followed by a presentation at the partnership from the probation service
- 5.4 Prevent and the NEW Protect and Prepare work is subject to a Red-Amber-Green rated highlight report. Commentary is made in respect of highlights, risks/inhibitors and plans for the next quarter.

❖ **Red – High Risk / Critical Concern**

- Definition: Immediate action required. The issue is severe and may impact objectives, safety, or compliance.

❖ **Amber – Medium Risk / Caution**

- Definition: Some progress. Monitoring or mitigation is needed to prevent escalation.

❖ **Green – Low Risk / On Track**

- Definition: Good/satisfactory progress.

- 5.4 This approach of assessment has been in place for 1 year only and seeks to ensure that all priorities are subject to effective partnership assurance and governance.
- 5.5 The progress against these priorities should be seen against a backdrop of the local strategic assessment that is presented at the CSP separately.
- 5.6 Additional appendices / reports are also included within the highlight reports as follows.
- Integrated Offender Management
 - Prevent
 - Protect and Prepare

6. Contribution to the Corporate Delivery Plan 2022-2024 High level Strategic outcomes’?

- 6.1 The statutory areas reported upon, contribute to the statutory responsibilities of the Partnership, including the councils Corporate Delivery Plan and ongoing commitment to safety.

7. Statutory Officers comments (Director of Finance (procurement), Head of Legal and Governance, Equalities)

7.1 Finance and Procurement

n/a

7.2 Legal

n/a

7.3 Equality

7.3.1 The development of plans and strategies are required to take into account the protected characteristics of our communities, as well as the intersection of other factors such as social deprivation and health that risk marginalisation and disproportionate impact. These matters are subject to continued assessment and at the point of strategy formulation.

8. Use of Appendices

- Appendix A Integrated Offender Management
- Appendix B Prevent
- Appendix C Protect and Prepare

9. Background papers

It is noted that all relevant papers will be presented and or summarised via PowerPoint.

Key decisions and action points will be highlighted on the presentation at CSP

Appendix A

INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT Performance Dashboard Report

Haringey | 2026 Q2 (April to June)

1. Introduction

This report summarises the Haringey Integrated Offender Management (IOM) dashboard for 2026 Q2-(see Appendix 1). The dashboard reports a cohort of **45 nominals**, representing a 2.3% increase compared with the previous quarter.

The phase analysis indicates lower annualised offending and estimated crime cost after the IOM period than before it.

However, the most recent charge indicators shown on the dashboard identify continued reoffending within the cohort, and the dashboard itself notes that charge-based change data is deliberately lagged to allow offences time to progress to charge.

2. Key Dashboard Position

Measure	Position
Reporting period	2026 Q2 (April to June)
Total IOM nominals	45 (up 2.3%)
Male nominals	86.0%
Average days on IOM	1,167 days (down 24.0 days)
Charge reference quarter	2025 Q4 (October to December)
Charged offences	26 (up 73.3%)
Offenders charged	8 (no change)
Offenders charged in cohort	57 up 1.8%)

3 Cohort and Charge Profile

The dashboard records 45 nominals in Haringey for 2026 Q2. Men account for 86.0% of the cohort. In the charge profile visible on the dashboard, drugs account for 5 charged offences (35.7%), followed by a category recorded as “Non-compliance” with 3 (21.4%), and criminal damage and arson with 2 (14.3%). The source image is partially degraded for some category labels and values, so this report only reproduces figures that can be read with reasonable confidence.

3. Phase of Cohort Analysis

- a) The dashboard compares annualised offending across three phases: before, during and after IOM. The figures suggest a progressive reduction

in both offences per case and the estimated annual cost of crime across the three phases.

Measure	Before	During	After
Offences per year per case	4.9	3.6	2.1
Offences per year	1,372	1,005	474
Estimated cost of crime per year	£4,208,455	£3,197,149	£1,767,761
Estimated cost per year per IOM case	£15,138	£11,501	£7,686
Cost of crime per offence	£3,065	£3,181	£3,733

- b) On the dashboard figures, offences per year per case fall from 4.9 before IOM to 3.6 during IOM and 2.1 after IOM. Annualised offences fall from 1,372 to 1,005 and then 474.
- c) Estimated annual crime cost similarly reduces from approximately £4.21 million before IOM to £3.20 million during IOM and £1.77 million after IOM.
- d) These are descriptive dashboard comparisons and should not, on their own, be interpreted as proof that IOM caused the reductions.

4. Reoffending and Charges

The reoffending section relates to charges in 2025 Q4 (October to December). It records 26 charged offences, shown as a 73.3% increase, involving 8 offenders charged. Seven offenders are recorded as having been charged during the cohort period, a reduction of 12.5% on the comparator shown. These indicators point to continued offending risk among a smaller subset of the cohort and support continued case-level scrutiny of repeat or escalating offending.

5. Interpretation and Strategic Considerations

- a) The phase analysis presents a positive overall direction, with lower annualised offending after IOM than before or during the intervention period.
- b) The charge indicators show that reoffending remains a live issue within the cohort. Aggregate improvement should therefore be considered alongside the behaviour and risk profile of individual nominals.
- c) The rise in charged offences shown for the charge reference quarter warrants further examination to identify whether the increase is concentrated among a small number of individuals, offence types or locations.

- d) The long average time on IOM, reported as 1,167 days, may merit review alongside local exit criteria, case progression and the balance between intensive management and transition to mainstream arrangements.

6. Recommended Next Steps

- Review the nominals responsible for the 26 charged offences in the 2025 Q4 charge period and identify repeat, high-harm or escalating cases requiring partnership action.
- Examine the drivers behind the increase in charged offences, including offence type, concentration by individual and any recurring locations or victimisation patterns.
- Review cases with extended time on IOM to confirm that continued inclusion remains appropriate and that exit or step-down plans are in place where risk can be managed through other arrangements.
- Continue to triangulate dashboard data with operational intelligence, probation and police case information, safeguarding considerations and local performance measures before drawing conclusions about impact.
- Present future quarterly updates with a short narrative explaining significant movements and the actions taken in response.

7. Data Notes and Limitations

The dashboard states that Metropolitan Police Service data is sent quarterly and downloaded on 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October. It uses calendar quarters. Where change data is provided, the dashboard states that it is at least six months old to allow offences a defensible and reasonable period to progress to charge. Comparisons are made with the previous quarter. Because the supplied PDF is a dashboard image and some small text is not fully legible in extraction, figures in this report have been limited to values that can be read with reasonable confidence.

8. Conclusion

The 2026 Q2 Haringey IOM dashboard indicates a cohort of 45 nominals and an overall pattern of lower annualised offending and crime cost across the before, during and after phases. At the same time, the charge data highlights continuing reoffending among part of the cohort, including an increase in charged offences in the reference period. The operational priority should therefore be to sustain the apparent longer-term reduction while focusing partnership attention on individuals and patterns driving current offending.

Joe Benmore

Appendix 1. MOPAC IOM Dashboard



APPENDIX B

PREVENT HIGHLIGHT REPORT

Report to	Haringey Community Safety Partnership			
Report covering	July-Sept 2026			
Date	18/09/2026			
Author	Ele Girling (Strategic Lead for Communities)			
RAG Assessment (Red(R), Amber(A), Green(G))	October-December 2025	January – March 2026	April – June 2026	July-Sept 2026
Summary of key areas	1. Participate in the yearly and quarterly performance review with the Home Office - completed for 2025/26 and feedback received 2. Capture and report on all Prevent related activity 3. Intervene early to support people susceptible to radicalisation 4. Enable people who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate			
Performance update Against KPIs	1) We are now exceeding in all areas for Benchmarking – this will need to be maintained over the coming year with lower resource than the year 2025/26 2) Community tensions reduced compared to the previous quarter, which had required increase responses following the North London Arson Attacks, and Golders Green Terrorist Attacks was the primary outreach response required to support communities. 3) A Channel Panel runs monthly with representation from all statutory partners. Projects are being run with a variety of stakeholders for 2026/27, with projects focused on engaging young people, parents, professionals and communities. Topics will focus on Mental Health Nuance, Adult Social Care awareness, Fascination with Violence, Online Radicalisation and Risk, Ideological Narratives, and Conflict Resolution Skills. 4) Community engagement was targeted towards communities experiencing increased vulnerability and concern arising from national incidents and divisive narratives. Prevent works alongside other safeguarding initiatives to move people away from radicalisation or terrorism if they have engaged, including MAPPA and other safeguarding mechanisms.			

	5) Channel has been subject to Home Office inspection. Best practice has been noted and opportunities for development will be progressed.
Highlights – Matters of Note (Achievements)	- New Chair for Prevent Delivery Group – Director for Schools and Learning - New Protect and Prepare Board held 3 initial meetings to identify area's of risk and to develop the Council's resilience around the Protection of Premises (Martyn's Law) due to come in 2027. - Increased concern of terrorism risk, with the terrorism threat level increasing to Severe following arson attacks on a variety of North London settings, including Synagogues, and Persian news outlets. Communications sent to faith settings, internal staff and engagement planned with VCS around youth risk and the increase in risk over the summer. - Our Growing Hope Event with the Multi-Faith Forum in Haringey engaged over 60 individuals on the day, community leaders, councillors, faith groups and other local residents to stand against hate and extremism, to remember the Battle of Wood Green and reflect on the increase in targeted attacks up and down the UK. This was in response to the Terrorist Attack in Golders Green, to show that our communities stand together, but also was a space for all communities to be heard, and represented. - Community tensions remain heightened and continue to require significant officer time and partnership coordination.
Short term risks and Inhibitors	- Training is showing as a potential strategic risk. Prevent training is not mandatory across all sectors and services, resulting in inconsistent levels of awareness, confidence and referral capability. Whilst uptake is positive where training is offered, coverage remains dependent on local leadership priorities rather than a mandate. - Reduced team capacity continues to create delivery risk. Available resources are focused on statutory responsibilities

	and highest-risk activity, reducing capacity for broader engagement, communications and workforce development. - Staff / resource challenges: (a) Schools will move to a 'self-serve' model from December 2026. A plan is being put into place to prepare schools for the reduced capacity, with a focus on Projects delivering support and workshops, and referral support being streamlined through the main Prevent inbox. (b) Home Officer funding ends 31st March, and borough awaits details of 26/27 funding grant - Increase in case work nationally has raised concerns about delayed decision making and information sharing and feedback between partners.
Funding opportunities	- Increase Prevent training coverage across the partnership teams to future proof the service and safeguarding functions. - Mitigate the impact of reduced team capacity through prioritisation and partnership-led delivery models. (e.g. self-serve for schools and prioritising risk) - Collaborative regional bids have been developed with North London partners to maximise impact and achieve economies of scale.
Priority areas for next Quarter	- Resource plan to address next 3 months, and following f/year continuity owing to likely further reductions in funding - Community and VCS engagement around Prevent, Extremism, Online Safety and Radicalisation, and Venue Hire processes. - Engagement around Supplementary Schools and safeguarding practices. · - Work alongside joint agencies to ensure school support, community engagement and wider preventative work is able to be continued with changes in funding.

APPENDIX C

Report to	Haringey Community Safety Partnership			
Report covering	Protect and Prepare – Martyn's Law/Protection of Premises Act Q2 2026-2027			
Date	Sept 2026			
Author	Ele Girling (Strategic Lead for Communities – Prevent Lead)			
RAG Assessment (Red(R), Amber(A), Green(G))	April – June	July – Sept	Oct-Nov	Dec-Jan
	Not Tested			
Summary of key areas	- Recently established the Protect and Prepare board, with regular Board meetings and an agreed action plan focusing on Council Premises, Council Processes, and External and Public Realm Premises - Completed initial mapping of council premises, with further assessment against Martyn's Law requirements required. - Identified Haringey's priority public realm and crowded places with partners in attendance at the board. - Beginning the development of a communications and awareness strategy focused on businesses, schools, faith groups, event organisers and council staff. - Strengthened engagement with Counter Terrorism Policing and established links to protective security networks, training opportunities and emerging national guidance.			
Performance update Against KPIs	- Monthly Protect and Prepare Boards are driving activity and continuing to keep this on the agenda of relevant teams - Martyn's Law implementation period is until April 2027. Our action plan is currently in progress. More is required to feel ready for this implementation timescale. - Strong partnerships and relationships with our NATSCO colleagues and CT colleagues allows for intelligence and threat and risk update to be shared. - There is no resource for trainings or delivery around this, however we will be signposting to other organisations (e.g. CST) who deliver Martyn's Law awareness.			
Highlights – Matters of Note (Achievements)	- Protect and Prepare maturity has improved with clear governance and delivery structures now in place. On target for satisfactory progress against targets - Council premises review completed ahead of legislation implementation, providing a clear understanding of potentially qualifying sites. - Comprehensive mapping exercise undertaken to identify Haringey's highest-risk and highest-footfall locations. - Strong partnership established with Counter Terrorism Security Advisers and Protect Officers. - Active consideration of wider Protect and Prepare risks beyond Martyn's Law compliance, including public realm vulnerabilities and transport hubs.			

Short term risks and Inhibitors	• Limited clarity from the Security Industry Authority regarding future regulatory, inspection and enforcement arrangements. • No dedicated Protect and Prepare resource or officer capacity currently allocated to coordinate delivery. • Significant communications and engagement challenge due to the volume of businesses, venues, faith settings and event organisers requiring awareness raising. • Ongoing uncertainty regarding future workload implications for Licensing, Enforcement, Community Safety and operational services. • Inconsistent availability of national templates, risk assessment tools and implementation guidance.
Funding opportunities	
Priority areas for next Quarter	• Complete detailed assessment and reporting on qualifying council premises. • Develop risk assessment and prioritisation framework for the Board's identified top locations. • Launch communications and awareness programme for businesses, faith groups, schools, event organisers and community organisations. • Deliver member briefings and increase political awareness of Martyn's Law implications. • Deliver an ACT Operational tabletop exercise involving council services and partners. • Embed Protect and Prepare requirements into SAG arrangements, event planning and relevant assurance processes. • Strengthen collaboration with neighbouring boroughs and share emerging practice on Protect and Prepare governance. • Establish a public-facing webpage and self-service information hub to support borough-wide preparedness.