

Title: Community Safety Strategy Priority Reports

Report for: Haringey Community Safety Partnership

Item number: 8

Title: Quarterly Update on Community Safety Partnership priorities

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 Strategic Assessment (August 2026) and progress in relation to the four Haringey Community Safety Strategy Priorities.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the Partnership
- a) Note the overall assessment in relation to the agreed Community Safety Partnership Priorities
 - b) Ensure that matters of concern, barriers/risks to progress are subject to partnership discussion in order to identify solutions.
 - c) Endorse findings in additional proposals under the ASB and Serious Violence Highlight reports

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 An updated strategic assessment to be presented at the CSP provides a refreshed background of crime and disorder challenges for Haringey.
- 5.2 The update on progress in relation to CSP priorities 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 experienced by communities, and the agencies that serve those communities
- 5.3 The four local priorities reported upon are **ASB, Hate Crime, Serious Violence and Violence against women and Girls**
- 5.4 Each is subject to a Red-Amber-Green rating and commentary 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.

- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 The progress against these priorities should be seen against a backdrop of the local strategic assessment that is presented at the CSP separately.
- 5.7 Additional appendices / reports are also included within the highlight reports as follows.
 - ASB Report includes a Haringey ASB and **Street Scene Governance Briefing**
 - Serious Violence includes an assessment of activity against the **Violence Reduction Action Plan** and a presentation will be delivered at the CSP on the '**Knife Crime Awareness Week of Action**'

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

- 6.1 The priority areas reported upon, contribute to the statutory responsibilities of the Partnership, and individual agencies, including the councils Corporate Delivery Plan and ongoing commitment to safety.
- 6.2 This work contributes to the Mayor of London’s Policing and Crime Plan and the Haringey Community Safety Strategy. S

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 Strategic Assessment to be presented on day
- Appendix B Highlight report ASB
- Appendix B1 ASB and Street Scene proposal
- Appendix C Highlight report Hate Crime
- Appendix D Highlight report Serious Violence including VRAP assessment
- Appendix D1 VRAP assessment
- Appendix E VAWG - *awaits*

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 – Strategic Assessment – Presented on Day

Appendix B – ASB highlight report

Report to	Haringey CSP			
Report covering	ASB			
Date	Highlight Report October 2026			
Author	Adam Browne (ASB, CCTV and Enforcement Manager)			
RAG Assessment (Red(R), Amber(A), Green(G))	Oct-Dec 25	Jan – March 26	April-June 26	July-Sept 26
Summary of key areas.	- Strategic and Operational Integration in line with new ASB Strategy - Significant improvement in multi-agency working and effectiveness of both enforcement and safeguarding around High Harm addresses and locations: CHB, Partnership Problem Solving Group, Cuckooing and High Harm Panel - ASB Enforcement Team KPIs embedded and enhanced pending introduction of ASB Case Management system; including number and type of interventions - Agreement of HRA recharge and supporting KPIs. - Clear processes for Closure Order Consultation and Statutory ASB Case Reviews - Better alignment and tasking of related assets such as Neighbourhood Patrol and close alignment with CVS such as BUBIC			
Performance update Against KPIs	ASB case Reviews: 25/26: (25) v 26/27 (37 April to Sept) Closure Orders (police led) subject to Closure Consultation Panel (partner) 25/26: (23) v 26/27: 17 (April to Sept)			
Highlights – Matters of Note (Achievements)	In May 2025, an interim ASB plan/one year strategy had been developed. One year later, there has been significant progress, that includes: ASB Policy & procedures, Revised ASB case review protocol, introduction of cuckooing protocol and panel, introduction of victim satisfaction surveys (Council ASB), RSLs brought together within one forum. There remain significant challenges and to address these challenges the attached (Haringey ASB and Street Scene Briefing) seeks to evolve the approach to ASB further. Highlights			

	• Weekly CHB Operational meeting hugely effective in terms of tasking and feedback • Cuckooing Team now fully operational and quickly becoming highly commended as National Best Practice pilot: • More Closure Orders than ever being used in LBH (All Police led) but all with wrap around safeguarding report ensured by the LBH Closure Order Consultation Panel: • ASB Enforcement (council) in strong position to support Private Rented Sector/HMO Selective Licensing expansion should it be required SEE BELOW FOR CASE STUDY
Short term risks and Inhibitors	• No case management system means all KPIs are manual • Opportunity to improve/better manage member casework flow following May elections. • Court wait times for Evictions etc are up to 18 months • Resources stretched and demands abstract neighbourhood officers into wider demands • Information sharing: Eg, Tracking of CPW/N across partners regarding individuals of concern. • ASB/Mental Health referral cross over and lack of options when lacking capacity
Medium-long term emerging risks.	• Capacity across system to progress legal matters. • Statutory ASB Case Reviews huge increase nationally due to AI having huge impact on services • Cost of appointing external Counsel • Court waiting times 18-24 months in some cases meaning no 'quick wins'
Opportunities / Funding opportunities	• Opportunity to align Partnership Problem Solving Group with REAL CURRENT Problem identified via Met Police Precision Crime Fighters analytical product. See attached paper) • Crime and Disorder survey to better understand Haringey Community Voice • To better communicate intervention and success
Emerging Legislation/Matters of Policy	• Crime and Policing Bill, - Respect Orders, -Extended dispersal powers, - higher fines from £100 to £500, vehicle seizure

	powers, Cuckooing Offences. Many of which go live in October 26 but currently awaiting Home Office guidance docs for much of it.
Priority areas for next Quarter	• Implementation of actions arising from the Haringey ASB & Street Scene summary attached, that incorporates the Police

Case Study – September 2026

Anti-Social Behaviour and Community Safety Intervention: A Multi-Agency Success

Haringey Community Safety and the Metropolitan Police identified two neighbouring properties in XXXXXXXX that were suspected of being used for the storage and supply of drugs. The properties had also become associated with some of the borough's most vulnerable and high-risk individuals, including known sex workers and those involved in their exploitation and control.

Over a number of months, extensive evidence gathering and intelligence-led activity were undertaken, resulting in sufficient evidence being presented to the Court to secure **Full Closure Orders** for both premises. Full Closure Orders represent one of the most robust anti-social behaviour powers available, prohibiting access to all individuals, including owners and occupiers, and are therefore subject to significant judicial scrutiny.

Recognising that enforcement alone would not address the complex vulnerabilities present, Haringey's ASB Enforcement Team and Combating Drugs Partnership developed and coordinated a comprehensive multi-agency safeguarding operation to coincide with the implementation of the Closure Orders.

Alongside the Metropolitan Police, more than 20 professionals participated in the operation, representing:

- Haringey ASB Enforcement and Cuckooing Team
- Housing Needs and Homelessness Service
- Combating Drugs Partnership
- BUBIC
- NHS services
- Vulnerability specialists
- Luna

In advance of the operation, the Housing Needs Team and Combating Drugs Partnership secured accommodation pathways and arranged access to support services at **Osborne Grove** and **Mulberry Junction**, with transport provided through BUBIC's community minibus service.

The operation was subsequently expanded to include neighbouring garages at James Place, where concerns regarding criminality and anti-social behaviour had also been identified.

The coordinated intervention resulted in **30 individuals being identified and engaged**, many of whom had previously had limited contact with support services. Of these, **14 individuals accepted immediate support and were transported to accommodation and treatment services**, representing a significant safeguarding outcome. The operation also resulted in **two arrests**.

The Closure Orders will remain in force for an initial period of three months, with the option to seek a further extension should this be considered necessary and proportionate by the Court.

In addition, Housing colleagues have committed to securing the garages at James Place as an interim measure pending longer-term demolition and regeneration plans.

This operation represents a significant milestone for Haringey Community Safety. It is believed to be the first time such an intensive enforcement and safeguarding response has been delivered on this scale, combining decisive action against criminality with meaningful support for vulnerable individuals. The success of the operation has established a model of best practice that partners will seek to refine and replicate where appropriate, helping to create safer communities while ensuring those at risk are connected to the support they need.

Key Outcomes

- ☒ Two Full Closure Orders secured
- ☒ Over 20 staff from multiple agencies deployed
- ☒ 30 vulnerable individuals identified and engaged
- ☒ 14 people accepted immediate support and accommodation pathways
- ☒ Two arrests made
- ☒ Additional enforcement activity undertaken at James Place garages
- ☒ New model of integrated enforcement and safeguarding established for future operations

This was an excellent example of partnership working at its best, demonstrating how robust enforcement, combined with proactive safeguarding and support, can disrupt criminal activity while improving outcomes for some of the borough's most vulnerable residents.

Appendix B1

Haringey ASB and Street Scene Governance Briefing Partnership governance and delivery model

Document purpose	Proposed decision
To establish a clear partnership assurance line over anti-social behaviour, high-harm cases, repeat locations, statutory ASB case reviews and the administration's street-scene priority.	Agree in principle a Strategic ASB and Street Scene Board reporting to the Community Safety Partnership, supported by explicit referral routes into the PPSG and Cuckooing and High Harm Panel.

Prepared for Haringey Community Safety Partnership and senior council and partner consideration

Date 17 September 2026

Status Discussion and development briefing

1 Executive summary

Haringey already has several mechanisms for tactical tasking, intelligence-led prioritisation and partnership problem solving. The principal gap is not necessarily another operational meeting. It is a clearer partnership governance and assurance arrangement that can see the whole ASB system, ensure that problems are directed to the right forum, identify drift or duplication, and demonstrate what has changed for victims, locations and communities.

It is proposed that Haringey establishes a Strategic ASB and Street Scene Board, reporting to the Community Safety Partnership. The Board would oversee the partnership response to ASB and street-scene harm while respecting the operational independence of police-chaired meetings. It would not direct the police Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group or the Precision Crime Fighting Forum. It would receive assurance, themes and exceptions from the wider system and hold partners collectively accountable for delivery within their respective responsibilities.

The proposed model would clarify that the Partnership Problem Solving Group is principally the delivery forum for problem locations, premises, neighbourhoods and street-scene concerns. The Cuckooing and High Harm Panel would principally address people, vulnerability, exploitation, repeat or high-harm ASB and cases requiring complex multi-agency risk management. The Precision Crime Fighting Forum would remain police chaired but would act as an important gateway, referring problematic places and premises to the PPSG and high-harm or complex individual cases to the Cuckooing and High Harm Panel.

The Board would also receive structured oversight of ASB case reviews. It should not rehear or interfere with individual statutory reviews. It should understand demand, timeliness, recommendations, recurring themes, repeat applications, victim experience and whether systemic learning is being implemented.

The legal context strengthens the case for this development. The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 provides a broad toolkit, including civil injunctions, Criminal Behaviour Orders, Community Protection Notices, Public Spaces Protection Orders, dispersal powers, closure powers and the ASB Case Review. The Crime and Policing Act 2026 adds or strengthens important measures, including Respect Orders, an extension of dispersal directions from 48 to 72 hours subject to review at 48 hours, and a higher maximum fixed penalty for breaches of PSPOs and CPNs. These powers are only effective when partners have shared intelligence, sound evidence, proportionate decision-making, clear ownership and follow-through. The proposed governance model provides that supporting infrastructure.

2 Recommendations

1. Agree in principle the creation of a Strategic ASB and Street Scene Board reporting to the Community Safety Partnership.
2. Agree that the Board will govern and assure partnership delivery, but will not direct or duplicate police operational tasking through TTCG or PCFF.
3. Commission a concise terms of reference, membership schedule, referral protocol and performance framework for approval within eight weeks.
4. Confirm PPSG as the principal forum for place, premises and neighbourhood problem solving, including integrated street-scene plans.
5. Develop the Cuckooing and High Harm Panel into the principal forum for person-focused vulnerability, exploitation, repeat harm and complex ASB risk management.
6. Require PCFF and other referral sources to use agreed thresholds and minimum information when signposting problems to PPSG or the Cuckooing and High Harm Panel.
7. Introduce quarterly strategic oversight of ASB case-review demand, timeliness, recommendations, victim experience and thematic learning, with serious drift or non-delivery escalated by exception.
8. Undertake a partnership ASB powers readiness review, including the implementation implications of the Crime and Policing Act 2026, staff authorisations, evidential standards, legal capacity, positive requirements, enforcement and monitoring.

9. Select a limited number of priority street-scene locations and apply a single multi-agency plan, named lead, milestones, resident feedback and evidence-based closure test to each.

3 The current delivery landscape

Mechanism	Current role	Chair and status	Development opportunity
TTCG	Police tactical tasking and coordination.	Police only and police chaired.	Retain operational independence. Relevant partnership themes may inform, or be informed by, other forums without creating a governance line over police tasking.
PCFF	Police and partners consider priority crime and are beginning to include ASB, repeat addresses and individuals.	Police chaired; multi-agency participation.	Formalise its gateway role: allocate police-led activity where appropriate and signpost place-based or complex partnership problems to the relevant delivery forum.
PPSG	Partnership problem solving for crime and ASB, with a strong council focus.	Council chaired.	Strengthen as the principal forum for locations, premises, neighbourhood problems and street-scene delivery plans.
Cuckooing and High Harm Panel	Cuckooing and some high-risk or complex ASB.	Public Health chaired.	Retain the cuckooing expertise and define a stronger high-harm function, thresholds, case ownership, review discipline and closure criteria.
ASB Case Review process	Statutory multi-agency review where the local threshold is met.	Administered through the agreed local process.	Add aggregate strategic oversight of demand, timeliness, outcomes, recommendations and recurring systemic issues without compromising individual review independence.

4 Problem statement

The existing arrangements contain many of the necessary components, but the system can still be experienced as a collection of meetings rather than a single delivery pathway. Five connected issues require attention.

4.1 No complete partnership view of ASB demand and harm

No single forum currently appears to hold the full picture of repeat and high-harm locations, problematic premises, repeat victims and perpetrators, complex cases, ASB case-review demand and street-scene concerns. This makes it harder to see cumulative harm, identify displacement, compare demand across neighbourhoods or determine whether partnership activity is reducing repeat reporting.

4.2 Referral routes and thresholds require clarification

PCFF is increasingly considering ASB, repeat addresses and individuals. This is helpful, but without explicit referral rules there is a risk that matters remain in a forum not designed to deliver the required multi-agency plan, or that they are discussed in more than one forum without a clearly identified lead.

4.3 High-harm case management needs further development

The existing Cuckooing and High Harm Panel provides a natural foundation, particularly where vulnerability and exploitation are present. Its wider high-harm remit now needs to be defined:

which cases qualify, who can refer, who leads, how risk is recorded, how often cases are reviewed, when senior barriers are escalated and what constitutes safe closure.

4.4 ASB case reviews are a source of demand and learning

Growing ASB case-review demand is not only an administrative issue. It may indicate repeat harm, fragmented responses, communication failure, unmet expectations, inconsistent thresholds or insufficient grip on cases. Strategic oversight should therefore treat review activity as a source of system intelligence as well as a statutory process.

4.5 Street scene crosses organisational boundaries

The new administration's focus on street scene is directly relevant to community safety. Residents experience drug dealing, drug taking, street drinking, intimidating congregation, litter, waste, noise, graffiti, poorly managed spaces and environmental deterioration as one combined problem. The response may involve policing, ASB, housing, environmental services, licensing, public health, substance-misuse services, outreach, highways, parks, businesses and landlords. Treating these matters as separate service requests risks addressing symptoms without changing the place.

5 Proposed governance model

5.1 Strategic ASB and Street Scene Board

The Board should report to the Community Safety Partnership and provide strategic governance and assurance over the partnership response to ASB and street-scene harm. Its purpose should be grip, accountability, escalation, learning and improvement. It should not become a forum for working through individual operational actions in detail.

The Board should maintain strategic oversight of:

- the pattern, concentration and severity of ASB demand and harm;
- priority locations, premises, repeat victims, repeat perpetrators and high-harm cases;
- the performance and effectiveness of partnership problem-solving arrangements;
- the volume, timeliness, outcomes and themes from ASB case reviews;
- priority street-scene locations and delivery against integrated plans;
- use of ASB powers, including proportionality, consistency and effectiveness;
- delivery barriers, gaps in participation, capacity or legal support, and matters requiring escalation; and
- evidence of impact, public confidence and resident experience.

5.2 Relationship with police-chaired meetings

The governance distinction should be explicit. TTCG and PCFF remain police-led operational or tactical arrangements. The Strategic Board does not approve police deployments or direct police decision-making. It may, however, receive appropriate partnership-level information about demand, referral, progress and outcomes, and it may escalate partnership barriers through the CSP. Police representatives remain accountable through police command arrangements for police decisions and through the partnership for agreed collaborative commitments.

5.3 Core reporting line

Level	Primary function	Information flowing upward	Direction flowing downward
Community Safety Partnership	Sets strategic priorities and holds the partnership to account.	Impact, unresolved strategic risk, systemic barriers and decisions required.	Strategic priorities, risk appetite and senior mandate.

Level	Primary function	Information flowing upward	Direction flowing downward
Strategic ASB and Street Scene Board	Assurance, performance, learning, escalation and system improvement.	Exceptions, themes, delivery confidence, repeat demand and outcome evidence.	Priority locations, improvement actions, referral standards and accountability.
PCFF and referral routes	Identify, prioritise, task where appropriate and signpost to the correct partnership forum.	Demand, emerging threats, referrals and matters not resolved.	Agreed thresholds and referral expectations; no direction of police-only tasking.
PPSG and Cuckooing and High Harm Panel	Develop and deliver multi-agency plans for places, premises, people and complex harm.	Progress, barriers, risk change, outputs, outcomes and closure proposals.	Priorities, escalation decisions and assurance requirements.

6 Referral and allocation model

Issue identified	Principal route	Expected response
Crime series requiring police tactical action	TTCG or relevant police arrangement	Police tasking and operational response, with partnership support where required.
Priority crime or emerging ASB intelligence	PCFF	Initial prioritisation, coordination and decision on the correct delivery route.
Repeat ASB location, problematic premises or neighbourhood concern	PPSG	Named lead and evidence-led multi-agency problem-solving plan.
Street-scene hotspot	PPSG	Integrated place plan covering enforcement, prevention, treatment, environmental action and engagement.
Cuckooing or exploitation	Cuckooing and High Harm Panel	Person-centred safeguarding, disruption and risk-management plan.
Repeat person causing or experiencing serious harm	Cuckooing and High Harm Panel	Lead professional, risk assessment, coordinated interventions and escalation.
Complex or high-risk ASB requiring several agencies	Cuckooing and High Harm Panel	Multi-agency case ownership, review timetable and safe closure decision.
Statutory ASB Case Review	ASB Case Review process	Independent multi-agency review in accordance with the local procedure; thematic reporting to the Strategic Board.
Policy, resource, legal, data or accountability barrier	Strategic ASB and Street Scene Board	Resolve, commission improvement or escalate to the CSP.

6.1 Minimum referral information

A short standard referral form or digital record should prevent cases being repeatedly discussed without the information needed to act. It should include:

- the location, premises or people involved;
- nature, frequency and duration of the behaviour;
- known victims, vulnerabilities, equalities considerations and safeguarding issues;
- harm assessment and escalation factors;
- previous reports, actions and powers used;
- relevant intelligence and evidence, with an information-sharing basis;
- desired outcome and proposed lead agency; and
- reason for referral and urgency.

6.2 Dual-track cases

Some problems will properly require both a place-based and person-focused response. Cuckooing at a residential address is the clearest example. The High Harm Panel may lead the safeguarding, exploitation and perpetrator-disruption plan, while PPSG coordinates the wider location, landlord, neighbour and environmental response. One forum should be designated as lead, with a shared outcome and aligned actions, rather than two unrelated plans.

7 Street scene as a place-based community-safety priority

Street scene should be embedded in the same governance model, not established as a disconnected programme. The Strategic Board should agree a small number of priority locations using quantitative data and community intelligence. Selection should consider recorded crime and ASB, repeat calls, drug-market indicators, environmental reports, housing information, vulnerability, business and resident feedback, and confidence or feelings-of-safety information.

Each priority location should have one plan structured around four complementary components:

Component	Examples
Enforcement and disruption	Visible policing, targeted patrols, warrants, tenancy action, licensing, PSPO or CPN enforcement, dispersal, closure and offender management where lawful and proportionate.
Environmental improvement	Cleansing, waste, lighting, sightlines, repairs, graffiti removal, estate or public-realm design, management of communal spaces and rapid resolution of environmental defects.
Prevention and support	Youth provision, outreach, substance-misuse treatment, safeguarding, housing support, mental-health pathways, diversion and work with businesses or landlords.
Community confidence	Resident involvement in defining the problem, visible communication about action, reporting routes, feedback, reassurance and evidence that conditions have improved.

A location should not be closed solely because an action list has been completed. Closure should be based on a sustained reduction in harm or repeat demand, improved environmental conditions, an acceptable residual-risk plan and evidence from residents or service users where practical.

8 ASB case-review governance

The ASB Case Review, formerly known as the Community Trigger, is a statutory mechanism under the 2014 Act through which victims of persistent ASB can request a multi-agency review where the local threshold is met. It is a review of the agencies' response, not simply another investigation of the behaviour itself.

The Strategic Board should receive an aggregate dashboard, normally quarterly, covering:

- applications received, accepted, declined and withdrawn;
- reasons for decisions and threshold issues;
- time from application to decision and completion;
- types of ASB, locations, tenure and vulnerability;
- agencies involved and recurring coordination problems;
- recommendations, owners, due dates and implementation status;
- victim communication, accessibility, advocacy and satisfaction;
- repeat applications or cases returning to services; and
- themes requiring policy, training, commissioning or governance change.

The Board should not substitute its judgment for the review panel or become an appeal body unless the local procedure expressly gives it that role. Its purpose is to assure the quality and effectiveness of the system, identify recurring weakness and ensure that agreed improvements are delivered.

9 ASB powers and how governance adds value

The legal toolkit is deliberately flexible. The correct response may combine early intervention, support, environmental action, civil powers, criminal enforcement, housing action and safeguarding. Governance should therefore monitor not simply how often a power is used, but whether the chosen intervention was lawful, proportionate, evidence-led, enforced when breached and effective in reducing harm.

Power or mechanism	Principal purpose	Key governance consideration
Civil injunction under the 2014 Act	Prohibits specified conduct and may include positive requirements; available through the civil court framework.	Evidence, proportionality, legal capacity, suitability of requirements, monitoring and response to breach. The adult framework is affected by the introduction and piloting of Respect Orders.
Criminal Behaviour Order	Order following conviction to prevent further ASB; may include prohibitions and positive requirements.	Early identification of suitable cases, prosecution liaison, enforceable conditions and breach management.
Community Protection Notice	Addresses persistent or continuing conduct that is unreasonable and has a detrimental effect on quality of life.	Quality of warning and evidence, authorised officers, reasonable requirements, support for compliance and consistent enforcement.
Public Spaces Protection Order	Addresses activities in a public place that have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on local quality of life and meet the statutory tests.	Evidence, consultation, equality and proportionality, clear signage, authorised enforcement, data on warnings and penalties, and periodic review.
Dispersal power	Police power to direct people away from a specified area to prevent or reduce crime, disorder or ASB.	Authorisation, geographic and time limits, safeguarding, community impact, repeat use and whether longer-term problem solving follows short-term respite.
Closure power	Restricts access to premises associated with nuisance, disorder or criminality, initially through a notice and potentially a court order.	Joint evidence, legal thresholds, displacement, welfare of occupants, housing and safeguarding consequences, and a recovery plan for the location.
ASB Case Review	Requires relevant bodies to review the response to persistent ASB when the local threshold is met.	Accessibility, independence, timeliness, victim communication, recommendations and thematic learning.
Absolute ground for possession and other housing remedies	Enables social landlords to pursue possession or other tenancy enforcement where statutory conditions are met, alongside wider tenancy tools.	Proportionality, vulnerability, safeguarding, evidence, alternatives, legal oversight and coordination between landlords.
Complementary powers	Licensing, environmental protection, statutory nuisance, planning, highways, waste, safeguarding, housing and public-health interventions may be relevant.	A shared problem definition should determine the blend of powers rather than each service acting on its own symptom.

10 Crime and Policing Act 2026

The correct title is the Crime and Policing Act 2026. It received Royal Assent on 29 April 2026. During its passage it was, of course, the Crime and Policing Bill. The Act amends and supplements the existing framework, but commencement dates and implementation arrangements differ between provisions. Haringey should therefore maintain a commencement and readiness tracker rather than assume that every measure is immediately available.

10.1 Key ASB changes

Change	Practical effect	Implication for Haringey
Respect Orders	A new civil behavioural order for adult ASB. Courts may impose prohibitions and positive requirements. Breach is a criminal offence,	Agree referral and legal pathways; identify suitable cases; commission or map services capable of delivering positive requirements; define monitoring and breach arrangements; train relevant officers.

Change	Practical effect	Implication for Haringey
	allowing rapid police enforcement. National rollout follows piloting.	
Longer dispersal directions	Maximum exclusion period increases from 48 to 72 hours, with a mandatory review at 48 hours.	Update authorisation and recording processes; plan the 48-hour review; link extended respite to PPSG problem solving so displacement or recurrence is addressed.
Higher fixed penalties	Maximum fixed penalty for breach of a PSPO or CPN increases from £100 to £500.	Review local penalty levels and decision-making; ensure proportionality, equality analysis, communication, collection arrangements and enforcement policy; avoid measuring success solely through notices issued.
ASB Case Review amendments	The Act amends the statutory review framework. Detailed local procedure must reflect commenced provisions and updated statutory guidance.	Complete a legal and procedural check of thresholds, responsible bodies, publication, victim communication, data capture and governance reporting.

10.2 Strategic significance

The Act increases the range and potential force of the partnership response, but it also increases the need for disciplined governance. Respect Orders will require credible positive requirements, service capacity and monitoring. Stronger penalties require consistent and proportionate policy. Extended dispersal powers can provide respite but will not solve an entrenched location without follow-on problem solving. ASB case-review reform reinforces the need for visible assurance and learning.

The Strategic Board should therefore oversee readiness rather than direct individual legal decisions. A six-month readiness programme should cover the legal framework, commencement, policy, delegated authority, workforce training, evidence standards, information sharing, equality impact, communications, service capacity for positive requirements, enforcement and performance reporting.

11 Suggested terms of reference

Element	Proposed position
Purpose	Provide strategic governance, assurance and improvement of Haringey's partnership response to ASB and street-scene harm.
Accountability	Report to the Community Safety Partnership; escalate material risks, unresolved barriers and decisions requiring CSP authority.
Scope	ASB demand and harm; repeat locations, premises and people; high-harm and complex cases; street scene; ASB case-review assurance; powers readiness and effectiveness.
Exclusions	No direction of police operational tasking; no routine rehearing of individual cases; no duplication of PPSG or High Harm Panel action management.
Chair	Senior council officer with authority across community safety and relevant services, supported by a named vice-chair from a principal partner.
Core membership	Community Safety, Police, Housing, Public Health, Environmental Services, Legal, Adult and Children's Safeguarding, Licensing, substance-misuse services and relevant housing providers. Others attend according to agenda.
Frequency	Initially every six weeks while the model is established, moving to quarterly once referral routes, reporting and delivery discipline are embedded.
Decision rights	Set partnership assurance requirements; agree priority locations; commission improvement activity; resolve ownership; escalate barriers; require recovery plans within partners' lawful responsibilities.

Element	Proposed position
Information	Concise performance dashboard plus exception reports. Personal data only where necessary, lawful and proportionate to the Board's function.

12 Performance framework

The Board should use a limited set of measures that connect activity with change. Measures should be disaggregated by location, tenure and relevant equality or vulnerability characteristics where lawful and meaningful.

Outputs showing delivery	Outcomes showing change
Priority locations and high-harm cases with named leads and agreed plans.	Reduction in repeat ASB reports, crime or calls at priority locations.
Referrals accepted, redirected or returned within the agreed standard.	Reduced harm and improved safety for repeat or vulnerable victims.
Multi-agency plans agreed and reviewed within timescale.	Reduced repeat victimisation and perpetration.
Actions completed, overdue or escalated.	Fewer repeat ASB case-review applications and fewer cases returning after closure.
ASB case reviews completed and recommendations implemented.	Improved victim satisfaction and confidence in agency response.
Powers used, complied with, breached and enforced.	Improved environmental conditions and resident feelings of safety.
Cases and locations closed against an agreed closure test.	Reduced avoidable demand across police, council, housing and partners.

The central assurance question should be: What has changed for the victim, location and community? Completion of activity is necessary, but it is not itself evidence of impact.

13 Implementation plan

Timing	Action	Lead or participants
First 60 days	Confirm sponsor and chair; map all meetings and reporting; agree interim definitions for place, premises, high harm and complex case; establish baseline ASB case-review demand.	Community Safety with Police, Public Health, Housing and relevant council services.
Days 61-90	Draft terms of reference and referral protocol; agree panel thresholds; design dashboard; identify two or three pilot street-scene locations; map ASB powers and authorisations.	Task and finish group reporting to the proposed Board.
Months 4 to 6	Launch Board; begin exception reporting; implement standard referrals; commence pilot location plans; agree High Harm Panel development plan; start Crime and Policing Act readiness tracker.	Board members and operational forum chairs.
Months 4 to 6	Review duplication and throughput; audit a sample of referrals and closures; report ASB case-review themes; assess early location outcomes; address capacity or legal barriers.	Strategic Board, with assurance to CSP.
	Provide CSP with an evaluation and recommendations on permanent frequency, membership, thresholds, performance measures and resources.	Board chair and Community Safety lead.

14 Risks and safeguards

Risk	Safeguard
The Board becomes another operational meeting.	Use exception reporting; prohibit routine line-by-line case discussion; require operational matters to remain with the appropriate delivery forum.
Perceived governance over police activity.	State explicitly that police tasking remains within police command; focus partnership assurance on agreed collaborative outcomes and referrals.
Duplicate ownership between PPSG and High Harm Panel.	Assign one lead forum, one accountable lead and one shared outcome for dual-track cases.
Overuse or inconsistent use of enforcement powers.	Require lawful thresholds, proportionality, equality consideration, legal advice where appropriate and outcome review.
Street-scene activity focuses only on visible enforcement.	Require each plan to consider enforcement, environment, prevention and support, and community confidence.
Personal information is shared too widely.	Define lawful purpose, minimum necessary information, membership and secure reporting arrangements.
Increasing ASB case-review demand overwhelms the process.	Monitor capacity, timeliness and recurring causes; use thematic learning to reduce repeat system failure.
Success is measured by activity alone.	Pair every output measure with an outcome measure and require evidence-based closure.

15 Conclusion

Haringey has the foundations of an effective delivery system. The opportunity is to connect them more deliberately. A Strategic ASB and Street Scene Board would create a clear line from CSP priorities to partnership delivery, without displacing police operational leadership. Clear referral routes would allow PCFF to direct problematic locations and premises to PPSG and high-harm or complex individual cases to the Cuckooing and High Harm Panel. Aggregate oversight of ASB case reviews would convert growing demand into organisational learning. Embedding street scene in the same model would align enforcement, environmental improvement, prevention, support and community confidence around the places residents experience as unsafe.

The test of the model should not be whether more meetings take place or more actions are recorded. It should be whether repeat harm reduces, places improve, victims receive a more coordinated response and communities can see and feel the difference.

Sources and legislative references

Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/contents>

Crime and Policing Act 2026: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/20/contents>

Home Office Crime and Policing Bill antisocial behaviour factsheet updated 5 June 2026:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/crime-and-policing-bill-2025-factsheets/crime-and-policing-bill-antisocial-behaviour-asb-factsheet>

Home Office Circular 004 2026 Crime and Policing Act 2026 commencement information:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/circular-0042026-crime-and-policing-act-2026>

Home Office statutory guidance for frontline professionals on ASB powers:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-social-behaviour-crime-and-policing-bill-anti-social-behaviour>

Haringey Council borough-wide Public Spaces Protection Order:

<https://haringey.gov.uk/community/community-safety-anti-social-behaviour/public-spaces-protection-orders>

Legislative position checked on 17 September 2026. Operational use must follow the provisions in force at the relevant time, current statutory guidance and local legal advice.

Appendix C – Hate Crime Highlight report

Report to	e.g. Haringey CSP			
Report covering	Hate Crime			
Date	September 2026			
Author	Elvan Asutay			
RAG Assessment (Red(R), Amber(A), Green(G))	April – June	July – Sept	Oct-Nov	Dec-Jan
Summary of key areas.	In accordance with 'No Place for Hate' Haringey's strategy for tackling hate crime 2024-2027 1) Raise awareness, 2) Consult and build understanding, 3)Increase reports, 4) Improve support for victims and witnesses, 5) Multi agency approach			
Performance update Against KPIs	1. Consult with residents and community groups to build our understanding of hate crime: Continued engagement with residents, community organisations and faith groups across the borough to better understand their experiences of hate crime and hate incidents, including barriers to reporting. 2. Increase reporting of hate incidents: A six-week borough-wide communications campaign ran during August and early September to address underreporting. Using the image of a missing puzzle piece, the campaign explained how unreported incidents leave gaps in our understanding of hate crime across Haringey. In response to increased graffiti, a targeted poster and information for park users set out how to report hateful graffiti. Community partners were also briefed through Multi-Faith Forum meetings on reporting routes and why every report matters. 3. Improve support for victims and witnesses of hate crime to enhance trust and confidence in the process: Continued engagement with Jewish and Muslim communities in response to reported antisemitic and Islamophobic incidents. Worked with the police and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) teams on neighbourhood disputes involving hate incidents, with a focus on identifying appropriate support for those affected. 4. Adopt a multi-agency approach with community safety partners: Worked with Community Safety and council teams, including Waste, Parks, Communications, ASB and Prevent, to coordinate responses to hateful graffiti and other hate incidents and help manage community tensions.			

Highlights – Matters of Note (Achievements or noteworthy requiring action)	-The increase in antisemitic graffiti in Markfield Park prompted a coordinated response from council and community safety partners. The campaign encouraging residents to report hateful graffiti has been welcomed by park users. -A six-week communications campaign ran over the summer to encourage reporting and reinforce Haringey's zero-tolerance approach to hate crime. Contributions from the Leader of the Council, Cllr Blake, and the lead member for communities, Cllr Aksit, helped give the campaign visibility and demonstrate a proactive approach to communicating with residents. -Planning began in May 2026 for lunchtime awareness sessions on anti-Muslim hostility and antisemitism for council staff during Hate Crime Awareness Week. The sessions have been promoted internally to support staff understanding of these forms of hate crime.
Short term risks and Inhibitors	-Low confidence in reporting processes among some affected communities may discourage people from reporting hate crimes and incidents, limiting our understanding of their scale and impact. -Ongoing tensions in the Middle East may heighten anxiety among residents with personal or family connections to the region and contribute to community tensions in Haringey. Monitoring concerns, engaging with communities and coordinating responses with partners require sustained officer time and attention.
Medium-long term emerging risks.	-Underreporting may continue to obscure the scale of hate crime in Haringey. -Low trust in public institutions may reduce engagement from affected communities. -Growing intolerance online and locally may normalise hate incidents. -Conflict in the Middle East may continue to cause distress locally and increase the risk of antisemitic and anti-Muslim hate incidents/graffiti.
Funding opportunities	
Priority areas for next Quarter	Hate Crime Awareness Week 2026 -12 October: An online lunchtime session for Haringey Council staff on understanding antisemitism and being an ally delivered by the Community Security Trust. -13 October: An online lunchtime session for council staff on anti-Muslim hostility, delivered by the British Muslim Trust.

	-Throughout the week: School assemblies and resources on different forms of hate crime. Faith leaders from the Haringey Multi Faith Forum will visit schools to introduce themselves and discuss inclusion and community cohesion. -14 October: A Groundswell Project workshop on countering hate at a voluntary and community sector network meeting. -15 October: The Three Boroughs, One Message community engagement event with Haringey council, Islington council and Hackney council outside Finsbury Park Station. The event will promote hate crime reporting and raise awareness of LGBTQI+ and disability hate crime. -16 October: A Follow Your Art community art session at Hornsey Library focusing on online hate. -Throughout the week: Communications will reinforce hate crime awareness, reporting routes and the importance of reporting every incident.
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HATE CRIME AWARENESS WEEK OUR PLAN

Building safer, stronger and more united communities in Haringey.

Haringey
COUNCIL

Challenge hate.
Build together.

Understanding Anti-Muslim Hostility

All Haringey Council staff

13th October
12pm – 1pm
Teams

Lunchtime training session conducted by the British Muslim Trust for all staff at Haringey Council.

BRITISH MUSLIM TRUST

Understanding Antisemitism: Awareness and Allyship for All Haringey Council Staff

12th October
12pm – 1pm
Teams

Lunchtime awareness raising session conducted by Community Safety Trust for all staff at Haringey Council.

COMMUNITY SAFETY TRUST

Schools / Education (All week)

- Assemblies and resources for students and staff in schools on all forms of hate crime.
- Faith leaders from Haringey Multi Faith Forum will visit schools to introduce themselves and highlight the importance of inclusion and community cohesion.

Follow Your Art – Hornsey Library Session

16th October
3pm – 5pm
Hornsey Library

An interactive community art session with local artists that will focus on Online Hate throughout the art session with members of the community.

HORNSEY LIBRARY

Groundswell Project – VCS Network Countering Hate Session

14th October
12pm – 2pm
VCS Network Meeting

Communities countering hate workshop at a Voluntary Community Sector meeting.

Groundswell Project

THREE BOROUGH, ONE MESSAGE EVENT

Haringey, Islington and Hackney Council Community Engagement Event

15th October
3pm – 6pm
Outside Finsbury Park Station

A collaborative event bringing our three boroughs together to stand against hate, promote reporting of hate crime and raise awareness of LGBTQI+ and Disability hate crime.

Haringey COUNCIL | **ISLINGTON** | **Hackney**

FINSBURY PARK

ALL WEEK: SCHOOLS OFFER

- Assemblies for students
- Resources for students & staff
- Covering all forms of hate crime

COMMUNICATIONS & AWARENESS

- General comms from mid August that will tackle underreporting of hate crimes.
- During the awareness week we will have:
 - General hate crime awareness comms
 - Comms that will target residents and housing areas

Help us understand the bigger picture.

In an emergency always dial **999**.
For non-emergencies dial **101** or report online at report-it.org.uk

Appendix D – Serious Violence Highlight report

Report to	Haringey Community Safety Partnership			
Report covering	Serious Violence			
Date	Highlight Report October 2026			
Author				
RAG	Oct-Dec 25	Jan – March 26	April-June 26	July-Sept 26
Assessment Red(R), Amber(A), Green(G)				
Summary of key areas	At the start of the financial year, a comprehensive review was undertaken of the Violence Reduction Action Plan. (VRAP) The Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan 2025/26 demonstrates a broad and increasingly mature whole-system approach to violence reduction. It contains significant activity across governance, enforcement, education, safeguarding, neighbourhoods, vulnerability, diversion and Violence Against Women and Girls. A particular strength is that the plan extends well beyond a narrow focus on knife crime or enforcement. It recognises the relationship between violence and educational exclusion, trauma, exploitation, inequality, housing instability, online harms, neighbourhood conditions and access to protective relationships and opportunities. There is particularly strong activity relating to children and young people, including school inclusion, transition, persistent absence, contextual safeguarding, disproportionality, adultification, care experience, online harms and the risk of young people becoming NEET. The increasing use of trusted adults, mentoring, youth work, community organisations and place-based interventions also provides a strong foundation for prevention. The principal opportunity is not about creating additional activity but bringing the existing activity together into a clearer violence-reduction framework, strengthening accountability and demonstrating impact. See Appendix for Full report on VRAP that has a series of recommendations A presentation on some of the work in relation to the Young People at Risk Strategy links to this highlight report			

Performance update Against KPIs	Data from MPS Tableau¹. <table><tr><td></td><td>Robbery</td><td>Violence Against Person</td><td>Sexual Offences</td><td>Possession of Weapons</td></tr><tr><td>Haringey</td><td>-11.6%</td><td>+7.8%</td><td>+2%</td><td>+2%</td></tr><tr><td>Enfield</td><td>-6.2%</td><td>+9.8%</td><td>+15.9%</td><td>+15.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Barnet</td><td>+ 27.6%</td><td>+13.7%</td><td>+6.9%</td><td>+21%</td></tr><tr><td>Hackney</td><td>-8.8%</td><td>+2.3%</td><td>+2%</td><td>+1.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Islington</td><td>+1.7%</td><td>+12.4%</td><td>+14.7%</td><td>+14.7%</td></tr></table>		Robbery	Violence Against Person	Sexual Offences	Possession of Weapons	Haringey	-11.6%	+7.8%	+2%	+2%	Enfield	-6.2%	+9.8%	+15.9%	+15.9%	Barnet	+ 27.6%	+13.7%	+6.9%	+21%	Hackney	-8.8%	+2.3%	+2%	+1.5%	Islington	+1.7%	+12.4%	+14.7%	+14.7%
	Robbery	Violence Against Person	Sexual Offences	Possession of Weapons																											
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Barnet	+ 27.6%	+13.7%	+6.9%	+21%																											
Hackney	-8.8%	+2.3%	+2%	+1.5%																											
Islington	+1.7%	+12.4%	+14.7%	+14.7%																											
Highlights: Matters of Note (Achievements)	Funding - LBH has successfully bid for several funding streams that are designed specifically in relation to serious violence. - LAST F/YEAR : Additioal CCTV + enviro improvements in Seven Sisters delivered <u>before the end of the f/year. (was very challenging to achieve - £160)</u> - NEW: Op Poros (Knife Crime Reduction for Wood Green £71k (Outreach and enviro improvements), Seven Sisters £170k (Outreach and enviro improvements) & Finsbury Park £100k – enviro improvements) - NEW: Robbery (£71k) (Outreach + Patrols) – Wood Green + Seven sisters - LCPF (£552k) – Gangs Team, VAWG, Substance Misuse - VRU funding (£200k) – ASB Cuckooing, Outreach - My Ends Funding Links to Exploitation - The partnership recognises the links between exploitation, vulnerability and risk. A new strategic MACE has been introduced that is already yielding results in respect of joint working																														
Short term risks and Inhibitors	- Opportunity to ensure focus on repeat offenders, and ensure vulnerable cohort transitioning from childhood to adulthood progresses - Staff changes has moved through career development. Recruitment underway for replacement.																														
Medium-long term emerging risks.	Complexity of need! The system is seeing greater levels of complexity in respect of those at risk of/perpetrating violence. This is a feature of the overall community safety landscape.																														

¹ Source: [Monthly Crime Data New Cats | Tableau Public](#)

Funding opportunities	• New round of MyEnds fundings • Mayors fund regarding Youth provision
Priority areas for next Quarter	• Progressing recommendations from the VRAP assessment and integrate with the work regarding the new Community Safety Strategy

APPENDIX D1

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP BRIEFING

Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan 2025/26

Review, Emerging Findings and Opportunities for Development

October 2026

1. Executive Summary

The Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan 2025/26 demonstrates a broad and increasingly mature whole-system approach to violence reduction. It contains significant activity across governance, enforcement, education, safeguarding, neighbourhoods, vulnerability, diversion and Violence Against Women and Girls.

A particular strength is that the plan extends well beyond a narrow focus on knife crime or enforcement. It recognises the relationship between violence and educational exclusion, trauma, exploitation, inequality, housing instability, online harms, neighbourhood conditions and access to protective relationships and opportunities.

There is particularly strong activity relating to children and young people, including school inclusion, transition, persistent absence, contextual safeguarding, disproportionality, adultification, care experience, online harms and the risk of young people becoming NEET. The increasing use of trusted adults, mentoring, youth work, community organisations and place-based interventions also provides a strong foundation for prevention.

The principal opportunity is not about creating additional activity but bringing the existing activity together into a clearer violence-reduction framework, strengthening accountability and demonstrating impact.

The existing programme can usefully be understood through a prevention continuum:

Universal Prevention → Secondary/Targeted Prevention → Tertiary/Intensive Intervention

(See Appendix A)

This would help the Partnership demonstrate that violence reduction is not a collection of individual projects, but an integrated system designed to: - prevent vulnerability, identify emerging risk, intervene early, protect victims, disrupt those causing harm and reduce repeat violence.

The CSP is invited to endorse a small number of practical actions to strengthen this approach during 2026/27.

Recommendations

1. **Note** the breadth and strength of the existing Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan.
2. **Endorse** the use of a Universal–Secondary–Tertiary prevention framework to provide greater clarity to the Partnership's overall violence-reduction approach.
3. **Agree** that the next iteration of the plan should place greater emphasis on outcomes and impact, alongside delivery activity.
4. **Request** the development of a small suite of strategic outcome indicators for consideration by the CSP.
5. **Support** greater focus on repeat perpetrators, repeat victimisation and those individuals generating the greatest harm.
6. **Support** the further development of Housing and Registered Social Landlords as partners within the violence-reduction system.
7. **Endorse** continued development of place-based prevention, including MyEnds and targeted neighbourhood approaches, with particular emphasis on community capacity and long-term change.
8. **Agree** that future reporting should increasingly identify what should be **continued, strengthened, expanded or stopped**, based upon available evidence of impact.

2. Purpose

This briefing provides the Community Safety Partnership with an assessment of the Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan (VRAP)

- an overview of the principal strengths of the current Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan;
- an assessment of the emerging prevention model;
- consideration of how impact might be better demonstrated;
- areas where the current approach could be strengthened; and
- a series of achievable actions for consideration by the Partnership.

3. Overall Assessment

The current plan represents a **substantial and comprehensive partnership response** to violence and vulnerability.

27 actions across eight broad areas:	Recognition that serious violence does not occur in isolation.
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	Vulnerability can develop through a combination of:
1. Governance 2. Analysis and Enforcement 3. Reducing Access to Weapons 4. Safeguarding and Educating Children and Young People 5. Communities and Neighbourhoods 6. Victims and Vulnerability 7. Positive Diversion 8. Violence Against Women and Girls	• disengagement from education; • persistent absence and exclusion; • poverty and inequality; • trauma; • exploitation; • exposure to domestic abuse and other violence; • unstable housing; • lack of trusted relationships; • online harms; • involvement in offending peer groups; and • limited access to employment, training and positive opportunities.

The plan therefore increasingly reflects a **public-health approach to violence reduction**, addressing both the immediate manifestations of violence and the conditions which increase the likelihood of violence occurring.

4. Prevention Continuum

Although not presently expressed consistently in these terms, much of the existing activity can be organised within a **Universal – Secondary – Tertiary prevention framework**.

Adopting this approach would provide a clearer strategic narrative and make it easier for the CSP to identify both duplication and gaps.

Much of the existing activity can be organised within a Universal – Secondary – Tertiary prevention framework.

UNIVERSAL PREVENTION <i>Preventing vulnerability</i>	SECONDARY PREVENTION <i>Responding to emerging risk</i>	TERTIARY PREVENTION <i>Reducing harm and recurrence</i>
Strengthen protective factors before vulnerability or violence emerges.	Act when risk is becoming more apparent for people, families, groups or places.	Respond when significant violence, victimisation or offending has already occurred.
CORE ACTIVITY • Healthy relationships and safer attitudes • Inclusion, attendance and safeguarding • Online safety and public awareness • Youth, community and neighbourhood activity	CORE ACTIVITY • Absence, exclusion, SEND and risk of NEET • Vulnerable transitions and care experience • Contextual safeguarding and exploitation • Domestic abuse, trusted adults and mentoring	CORE ACTIVITY • Diversion and intensive safeguarding • Support after serious violence or exploitation • Relocation and intensive youth support • Repeat victims and repeat violent offenders • High-harm perpetrators and offender management

• Belonging, opportunity and feelings of safety	• Targeted neighbourhood, youth and family support	
RESILIENCE • BELONGING • KNOWLEDGE • OPPORTUNITY	EARLIER IDENTIFICATION • EARLIER INTERVENTION	REDUCE HARM • DISRUPT RISK • PREVENT RECURRENCE
WHOLE POPULATION / LARGE GROUPS	IDENTIFIED PEOPLE • FAMILIES • PLACES	SIGNIFICANT OR REPEATED HARM

PROGRESSION OF NEED → increasing focus, intensity and coordination

I

IMPACT ACROSS EVERY TIER: safer communities • reduced vulnerability • less serious and repeated harm • improved confidence

4.1 Universal Prevention – Preventing Vulnerability

Universal activity seeks to strengthen protective factors across the whole population or large population groups before vulnerability or violence emerges.

The central aim is to increase resilience, belonging, knowledge, opportunity and protective relationships, while reducing the conditions within which violence can develop.

4.2 Secondary Prevention – Identifying and Responding to Emerging Risk

Secondary prevention concentrates on individuals, families, groups and places where risk is becoming more apparent.

This is one of the strongest components of the existing plan.

The key principle is **earlier identification and earlier intervention**, before vulnerability develops into serious or repeated harm.

4.3 Tertiary Prevention – Reducing Harm and Preventing Recurrence

Tertiary interventions are required when significant violence, victimisation or offending has already occurred.

See Appendix for full list of Universal, Secondary and Tertiary interventions

5. Strengths of the Current Approach

5.1 Children and Young People

The plan demonstrates particularly strong recognition of the relationship between education and vulnerability to violence. A particular strength is the Young people at Risk Strategy.

There is attention to:

- exclusion;
- persistent absence;
- lost learning;
- transitions between schools;
- reintegration;
- alternative provision;
- elective home education;
- SEND;
- care experience; and
- progression into education, employment or training.

This represents a significant shift from responding only once violence occurs towards tackling some of the conditions associated with later vulnerability.

5.2 Disproportionality and Equalities

The plan appropriately recognises that violence and vulnerability do not affect all communities equally.

The focus on:

- Black and Global Majority young people;
- adultification;
- girls and young women;
- care-experienced children;
- SEND; and
- communities experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage

provides an important foundation for ensuring that intervention is both proportionate and equitable.

5.3 Place-Based Prevention

The plan recognises that serious violence is often highly geographically concentrated. Activity including MyEnds, targeted neighbourhood interventions, hotspot responses and Northumberland Park-related work provides an opportunity to align:

- enforcement;
- youth provision;
- environmental improvements;
- community-led action;

- trusted adults;
- schools;
- housing;
- health; and
- local voluntary organisations.

The longer-term opportunity is to move from addressing incidents in particular locations to **changing the conditions which sustain violence within those places**.

5.4 Protective Factors

The plan increasingly recognises that violence reduction requires more than identifying risks.

Protective factors include:

- trusted adults;
- strong family relationships;
- attachment to education;
- stable housing;
- meaningful activities;
- employment and training;
- positive peer networks;
- community belonging; and
- access to timely support.

This is a particularly important feature of a credible public-health approach.

6. Demonstrating Impact

The plan contains significant activity, but the next stage should place greater emphasis on demonstrating:

What changed as a result?

There is currently a risk that performance is predominantly described through activity, for example:

- meetings held;
- programmes delivered;
- young people engaged;
- staff trained;
- referrals made; or
- initiatives established.

These remain important **outputs**, but they do not by themselves demonstrate whether violence or vulnerability has reduced. A stronger performance framework should therefore distinguish between:

Inputs	Resources, funding, staff and partnerships.
Activities	Interventions, programmes, enforcement and engagement.

Outputs	Numbers engaged, referrals completed, sessions delivered and interventions undertaken.
Outcomes	Changes in behaviour, vulnerability, offending, victimisation, education, employment, safety or engagement.
Impact	Reduction in serious violence, repeat victimisation, repeat offending and inequalities.

For example:

Trusted Adult Intervention

Trusted adults and youth workers

- targeted engagement
- young people completing interventions
- stronger engagement with education/support and reduced risk
- reduced repeat involvement in violence.

Similarly:

Educational Inclusion

Improved attendance and inclusion activity

- earlier intervention with young people at risk
- fewer lost-learning days and exclusions
- greater engagement with education
- reduced vulnerability to exploitation and violence.

The Partnership does **not need to create large numbers** of new measures. A **small number of meaningful outcome indicators** would provide considerably stronger assurance than a large number of activity measures.

7. Areas for Further Development

7.1 Repeat and High-Harm Perpetrators

Greater visibility should be given to individuals who repeatedly cause significant harm.

This should include consideration of:

- repeat violent offenders;
- probation and licence cases;
- domestic abuse perpetrators;
- individuals associated with repeated exploitation;
- repeat weapon possession; and
- people repeatedly discussed across partnership forums.

The question should increasingly become:

Who is causing the greatest harm, and what is the collective partnership response?

7.2 Repeat Victimisation

The same principle applies to victims.

Repeated victimisation should trigger consideration of:

- cumulative risk;
- previous incidents;
- safeguarding;

- housing;
- exploitation;
- domestic abuse;
- trauma;
- mental health;
- substance misuse; and
- protective relationships.

7.3 Housing

Housing has a potentially significant role within the violence-reduction system.

This could include:

- identifying vulnerability;
- cuckooing and exploitation;
- safer relocation;
- neighbourhood intelligence;
- ASB;
- supporting repeat victims;
- identifying emerging hotspots; and
- engagement with young people and families.

There is an opportunity to strengthen engagement not only with Council Housing, but also with **Registered Social Landlords and other major housing providers operating across the borough.**

7.4 Community Capacity

Programmes such as MyEnds provide an opportunity to build sustainable community capability rather than simply commission short-term interventions.

Future activity should continue to support:

- community and youth co-design;
- grassroots organisations;
- trusted community leaders;
- local intelligence;
- capacity building; and
- stronger relationships between statutory agencies and communities.

7.5 Governance

The plan references a considerable number of boards, panels and partnership arrangements.

The CSP should ensure that the overall system remains clear:

Who owns the problem?

Where is performance considered?

Where is risk escalated?

Who is accountable for delivery?

Simplification and alignment of governance should therefore remain an ongoing consideration.

8. Proposed CSP Actions

The following actions are deliberately intended to be **practical and achievable**, rather than creating another major programme of work.

Action	Recommendation	Key Detail / Outcome	Timescale
Action 1 - Adopt a Prevention Framework	Reframe the Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Plan using a prevention model.	Structure the plan around Universal Prevention, Secondary/Targeted Prevention, and Tertiary/Intensive Intervention . This should provide an overarching framework showing where current activity sits and identify gaps, without requiring a full rewrite of the existing plan.	2027/28 plan refresh
Action 2 - Identify a Small Violence Reduction Outcome Set	Agree a concise set of strategic outcome measures.	Integrate approximately 5-8 high-level indicators to measure impact. Examples include: • Serious violence involving young people • Weapon-enabled violence • Repeat violent offending • Repeat victimisation • Exclusions and persistent absence among identified high-risk cohorts • NEET outcomes • Victim outcomes • Perceptions of safety in priority neighbourhoods Where possible, analyse by age, sex, ethnicity and geography to identify disproportionality.	Ongoing
Action 3 - Strengthen the Focus on Repeat Harm	Review existing arrangements for managing repeat harm.	Examine whether current partnership arrangements sufficiently identify and manage: • Repeat perpetrators • Repeat victims • Individuals repeatedly appearing across multiple partnership systems Build upon existing arrangements rather than automatically creating a new panel.	Ongoing
Action 4 - Strengthen Housing's Role in Violence Reduction	Bring together Council Housing and Registered Social Landlords (RSLs).	Develop a coordinated approach to housing's role in: • Vulnerability identification • Exploitation and cuckooing • Serious violence • Anti-social behaviour (ASB) • Relocation and safeguarding • Neighbourhood intelligence	Ongoing
Action 5 - Connect Place-Based Activity	Develop an integrated neighbourhood violence reduction model.	Use MyEnds and other neighbourhood initiatives to demonstrate how: Enforcement + Prevention + Community Development + Youth Provision + Environmental Improvement can operate as a single place-based model. Northumberland Park could provide an opportunity to demonstrate this approach.	Ongoing
Action 6 - Introduce	Undertake an annual CSP impact review	Review annually: • What did we do?	Annual CSP Review

Action	Recommendation	Key Detail / Outcome	Timescale
an Annual Impact Review	focused on outcomes and learning.	• Who did we reach? • What changed? • What appears to be working? • Where is violence or vulnerability increasing? • What should we stop, continue, expand or change? This will support a more evidence-led commissioning and delivery approach.	

9. Recommendations to the Community Safety Partnership

The CSP is asked to:

- ✚ **Note** the breadth and strength of the existing Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan.
- ✚ **Endorse** the use of a Universal–Secondary–Tertiary prevention framework to provide greater clarity to the Partnership's overall violence-reduction approach.
- ✚ **Agree** that the next iteration of the plan should place greater emphasis on outcomes and impact, alongside delivery activity.
- ✚ **Request** the development of a small suite of strategic outcome indicators for consideration by the CSP.
- ✚ **Support** greater focus on repeat perpetrators, repeat victimisation and those individuals generating the greatest harm.
- ✚ **Support** the further development of Housing and Registered Social Landlords as partners within the violence-reduction system.
- ✚ **Endorse** continued development of place-based prevention, including MyEnds and targeted neighbourhood approaches, with particular emphasis on community capacity and long-term change.
- ✚ **Agree** that future reporting should increasingly identify what should be **continued, strengthened, expanded or stopped**, based upon available evidence of impact.

10. Conclusion

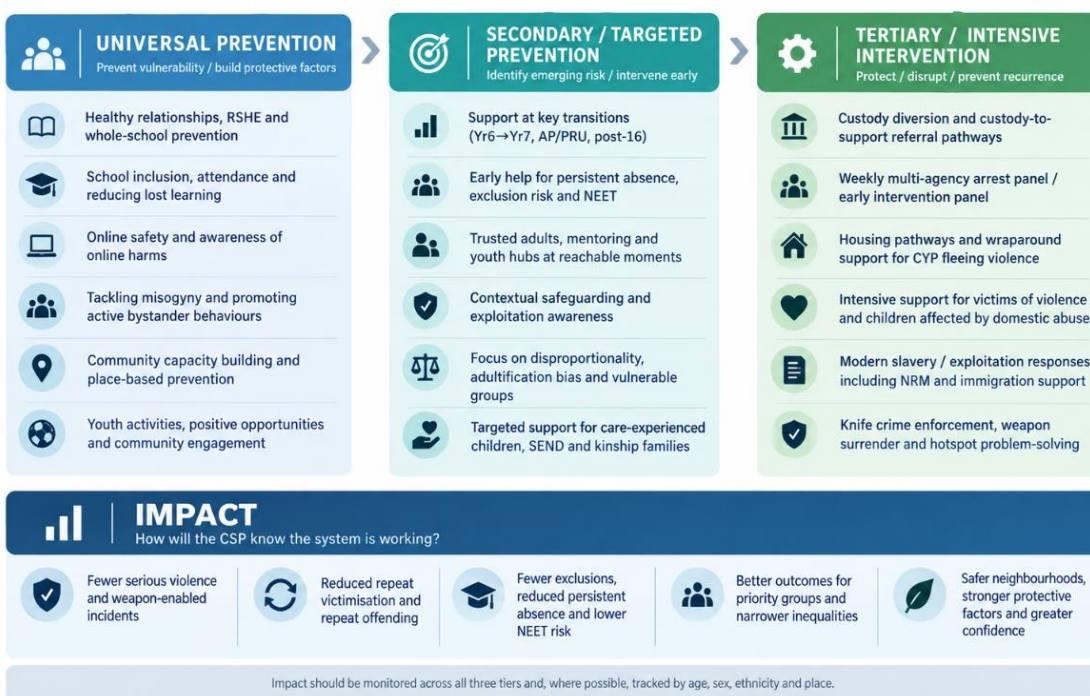
The current Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan provides a strong platform from which to develop the next phase of Haringey's violence-reduction approach.

The principal opportunity is not necessarily to do more. It is to connect what is already being done, strengthen accountability, fill identifiable gaps and demonstrate whether interventions are changing outcomes.

Appendix

Appendix: Haringey Violence Reduction Framework

Illustrative interventions drawn from the 2025/26 Violence & Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan



Appendix B

Appendix Full Mapping of activity

The examples below retain the complete activity set and distinguish current tertiary provision from areas where the plan could be strengthened.

Prevention tier	Activity examples 1	Activity examples 2	Activity examples 3
Universal prevention	- Healthy relationships and RSHE education - Online safety and awareness - Community engagement - Work to improve feelings of safety	- School inclusion and attendance work - Work to address misogyny and harmful attitudes - Youth activities - Public awareness and education	- Whole-school approaches to safeguarding - Bystander interventions - Neighbourhood-based prevention
Secondary prevention	- Persistent absence and lost learning - Young people at risk of becoming NEET - Contextual safeguarding - Trusted-adult and mentoring programmes - Young people displaying early indicators of offending or victimisation	- School exclusion and alternative provision - Vulnerable school transitions - Exploitation - MyEnds and other targeted neighbourhood activity - Targeted youth and family support	- Children with SEND - Care-experienced children and young people - Children experiencing domestic abuse - Hotspot locations
Tertiary prevention current activity	Custody diversion	Intensive exploitation interventions	- Safeguarding responses - Relocation from violence

	• Support for victims of serious violence • Intensive youth support	• Modern slavery interventions • Interventions following arrest or serious incidents	• Work with those already involved in violence
Tertiary prevention opportunities to strengthen	• Repeat violent offenders • Repeat victims • Testing whether interventions have actually reduced recurrence	• High-harm perpetrators • Serious violence associated with domestic abuse	• Probation and offender management • Individuals repeatedly appearing across partnership systems