

Haringey Community Safety Strategy 2013 - 2017



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FOREWORD

The Community Safety Partnership is pleased to present this strategy which has been written during a time of reducing budgets for all public services and unprecedented change in the history of policing, probation and local government. However, we see change as opportunity and we welcome greater accountability and closer working with voluntary and community organisations.

The content of this strategy has been informed by a comprehensive and pragmatic strategic assessment and the views of residents. We have recently participated in a number of reviews and have accepted many of their recommendations. This includes scrutiny of our work around gangs, domestic violence and the effectiveness of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP). The Partnership has also re-ordered its priorities following the riots in August 2011 to reflect the importance of rebuilding and maintaining confidence; meeting the regeneration aspirations of Tottenham; raising the ambition of our young people and empowering residents to build resilience and contribute as partners.

We have achieved some excellent results over the past few years. We have seen consistent reductions in the overall volume of crime committed in Haringey which means fewer victims and more time spent on crime prevention and detection. We have achieved substantial reductions in property crimes despite the recession; more effective drug treatment; and more young people diverted from the criminal justice system. Recognition is due for all the hard and imaginative work that has occurred across the borough in partnership with colleagues and residents.

Crime and anti-social behaviour is not spread evenly across the borough or across age ranges. We know that there are specific challenges on transport routes; in commercial centres; in areas of deprivation and for those aged between 15 and 34 – many of whom face personal, emotional and health problems. We are also aware that there are many other vulnerable people residing in the borough and we will use all the powers and resources we have to reduce risk and prevent harm, taking joint responsibility for safeguarding young people, adults and families.

We know that preventing crime in the first place is key and, therefore, will be carrying out early intervention programmes in our schools and in the community to divert young people away from crime. We believe that residents should be active partners in reducing crime and the fear of crime and we will support and keep the community informed.

The strategy is focused and will be delivered by integrated teams. Our vision is: ‘To make Haringey one of the safest boroughs in London’.

Councillor Richard Watson
Cabinet Member for Communities
Chair of the Community Safety Partnership

Dr. Victor Olisa
Borough Commander
Haringey Metropolitan Police Service

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. When the Coalition Government came to power in England and Wales in May 2010, Ministers expressed their commitment to continuing the Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) which were established as an early, flagship policy by the Labour Government.
- 1.2. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and subsequent Acts require CSPs in all local authorities to do all they can to collectively prevent and reduce crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending in collaboration with statutory partners and key stakeholders.
- 1.3. The statutory partners are the local authority (including public health), police, fire service, the police authority and, since April 2010, the Probation Trust.
- 1.4. Haringey Council is preparing new priorities and 'Safety and Wellbeing for All' is proposed as one of four top priorities.

2. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE STRATEGY

- 2.1. Haringey Council has produced a comprehensive strategic assessment in collaboration with all principal partners. The key findings are summarised under section 4 below. The purpose of the assessment is to: understand the trends, patterns and drivers over time relating to offending and substance misuse; to set clear priorities; to develop intelligence-led activity, and deploy resources effectively.
- 2.2. The wider public and specific groups have contributed to the priority setting and have commented on the proposed actions. Consultation was offered online in relation to the chosen priorities and suggested actions. In addition, a stakeholder workshop was held to work through the delivery plan.
- 2.3. The strategy serves as a commitment by community safety partners to work together to maximise the impact on safety in the agreed areas of priority and to provide value for money for residents and businesses.
- 2.4. The priorities are geared towards the type of crime and offending behaviour which most affects residents, businesses and visitors to the area, and which local community safety partners are able to influence.
- 2.5. Partners have agreed that the most effective approach is through targeted community engagement; helping to strengthen community resilience; integrated teamwork and by co-ordinating preventative and frontline enforcement action.
- 2.6. Partners have undertaken to identify gaps and opportunities on an ongoing basis and to reduce duplication of effort, using their influence to tackle the drivers of crime and safeguard vulnerable residents.

- 2.7 There are many specialist teams and strategies which overlap with this agenda and an important part of the CSP's work is to remain aware of these and to co-ordinate activity. Examples include work around child protection, youth engagement, drugs and alcohol, housing management, mental health, Families First, employment and economic development.

3. THE CONTEXT

National

- 3.1 In 2011, the Home Office published 'A New Approach to Fighting Crime' with a strong focus on informing and engaging citizens including the publication of street level crime data and the encouragement of accountability and action through a 'community trigger'. The latter is being piloted in other boroughs.
- 3.2 The most significant change was the introduction of accountability through elected Police and Crime Commissioners with effect from 2012. In London, the post defaults to the Mayor and an appointed Deputy.
- 3.3 The White Paper 'Putting Victims First' marked a distinct policy shift towards a focus on harm, vulnerability and victimisation. This has informed wider changes to the criminal justice landscape and work to turn around the lives of the most troubled families.
- 3.4 Significant changes are afoot for the delivery of probation services. The service is due to concentrate on high risk offenders only with lower level offenders and those on short sentences becoming clients of the voluntary and business sectors, working within a future payment by results model. This will bring a host of new providers with whom the CSP will have to establish working relations around reducing reoffending.

London Region

- 3.4 The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) is now well established as the responsible body and funder for CSPs. We will be working closely with them in the capacity of joint deliverers and as critical friends. Delivery is supported by the London Crime Reduction Board (LCRB) made up of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime and the Leaders of Haringey, Westminster and Hackney Councils. The Met Commissioner acts as an advisor to the group.
- 3.5 MOPAC has developed a new Police and Crime Plan 2013 – 2017 with a threefold mission:
- To be the safest major city in the world
 - To have a police force that is the UK's most effective, most efficient, most respected and most loved

- To be a capital City where all public services work together with communities to prevent crime, seek justice for victims and reduce re-offending
- 3.6 The Mayor has set six challenging targets of 20% over four years to be met by criminal justice agencies and partners. These are: a reduction in overall crime; an improvement in public confidence in the police; a reduction in costs; a reduction in court delays; an increase in compliance with community orders and a reduction in re-offending by young people leaving custody.
 - 3.7 There will be greater visibility of frontline police officers to tackle neighbourhood crimes. Offences which residents are concerned about and which have a high impact on victims will take priority. These are known to include antisocial behaviour, hate crime, domestic violence and other sexual offences; property crimes; vandalism; violence with injury and personal theft.
 - 3.8 There will be a regional focus on maintaining public order; tackling organised and business crime as well as confronting gangs. Particular attention will be given to dealing with antisocial behaviour, positive engagement with communities and fair treatment for all.
 - 3.9 A renewed emphasis on crime prevention and reducing re-offending is a key feature of the new Plan. The police and partners will focus jointly on public participation and targeting hot spots. They will also collaborate across London on underlying drivers such as gangs, alcohol, drugs and mental health.
 - 3.10 MOPAC will appoint a Director of Offender Management to drive up performance and work with boroughs on payment by results' models.
 - 3.11 MOPAC has introduced a new Crime Reduction Fund for the coming four year period and has invited bids from boroughs that demonstrate demand and impact. This fund is being approached as value added investment and not as a grant. Haringey submitted a successful bid with matched resources and a focus on integrated offender management.

Local Context

- 3.12 Haringey's Corporate Plan 'One Borough, One Future' proposes 'Safety and Wellbeing for All' as one of four uppermost priorities alongside opportunities for all residents to succeed through education, regeneration, environmental management and health and wellbeing. The safety priority also encompasses safeguarding and a cleaner, safer environment.
- 3.13 Haringey aims to achieve the Corporate Plan objectives through a set of principles. These are: high quality service provision to all residents; investment in early

intervention to improve outcomes and save costs; empowering residents to do more for themselves and to achieve more through partnership.

- 3.14 The 2011 mid-year figures estimate an increase in the local population of 18% since 2001. Almost three quarters of local residents are from an ethnic minority background. Haringey has a higher working age population than London as a whole and high numbers of residents in the age brackets 25 – 29 and 30 – 34 years. Just below 3,000 households are living in temporary accommodation – among the highest in the country and the forthcoming welfare reform is expected to present a significant challenge to the borough.
- 3.15 Historically, property crime has contributed significantly to overall crime figures. It has also been a top concern of residents. The property crime portfolio includes; robbery, burglary and vehicle crime. Reductions in each of these crime types have been recorded during this financial year compared with the previous year. There has been a continued reduction in the number of thefts of motor vehicles which currently stands at a 38% reduction – second best in the MPS area. Last year saw 1,042 victims of personal robbery and this year 748, a reduction of 28.2%. Haringey was 6th best for personal robbery reduction in the MPS (among 32) compared with 2011.
- 3.16 The Partnership achieved a considerable improvement in residential burglary performance in the financial year 2012/13. Between 1st April 2012 to 10th March 2013 this reduced by 15.5% against a London average reduction of 4.3%. However, the strategic assessment has highlighted disproportionate issues relating to some locations, housing tenures and transience. There are a number of persistent locations for burglaries and there is, therefore, more targeted work to be done.
- 3.17 Violence with injury offences has presented a long standing challenge for Haringey and remained high over the past two years. Although missing the borough target of -5%, Haringey is currently standing at a reduction of 0.3% year to date (a reduction from 1,644 offences last year versus 1,639 now). Haringey ranks at present 21st across the MET but this reduction marks an essential success compared with previous years.
- 3.18 The youth reoffending rate is a significant challenge in Haringey. It is currently 47.1% compared to the London average of 39.1%. The re-offending rate has increased in London and nationally due to many lower level offenders (Reprimand/Triage) having been removed from the cohort and those remaining having more serious and complex offending patterns.
- 3.19 Following the riots in 2011, a series of recommendations was made reinforcing the need for us to strengthen efforts to seek investment in economic growth, jobs, high quality housing and improved engagement with the communities affected.

3.20 Public consultation was undertaken on the chosen priorities and proposed actions. All statutory partners, Council directorates and the NHS were consulted on the final draft.

4. CRIME IN HARINGEY

- 4.1 The strategic assessment brings together a broad range of information about crime and disorder in the borough. It provides an opportunity for the partnership to enrich its understanding of the key issues, the connections between these and the underlying causes. The aim is to enable the partnership to target its activities effectively.
- 4.2 The strategic assessment only scratches the surface. To fully understand crime and disorder, analysis should be ongoing with effective information sharing between partners.
- 4.3 Crime in Haringey has consistently reduced for several years and continues to do so, with the overall rate now close to the London average. There have been some notable successes in the last year, for example in tackling personal robbery and residential burglary. This document also highlights a range of effective partnership initiatives.
- 4.4 The data below shows that co-ordinated work is required to reduce the significant levels of crime and disorder in town centres.
- 4.5 Although Haringey is one of the 19 London boroughs identified by the Home Office as a Priority Area (at risk and threat of extremism), this was not highlighted as significant when the strategic assessment was undertaken. However, following recent situational research on local attitudes towards Prevent, and extremist-related crimes in London during 2013 (e.g. Woolwich and the Bravanese Community Centre), this will be an area of focus for the partnership.
- 4.6 The strategic assessment is updated annually and emerging issues will be picked up on an ongoing basis.

Key points arising from the Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2012/13

Younger offenders (aged 25 and below)

- Two in five offenders are aged 18-24. A high proportion of serious violent and acquisitive crimes are committed by younger offenders
- The majority of those accused of knife and gun crime are aged between 15 and 24. Fifty-eight per cent of those accused of offences linked to gangs are between 15 and 17
- Forty-five per cent of young offenders (aged 10-17) reoffend within a year, with over

two thirds reoffending in the first six months

Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

- Tackling ASB remains important to residents
- ASB is relatively high compared to other London boroughs. Prevailing types are inconsiderate behaviour, intimidation, harassment, misuse of public space and dumps of litter and waste
- ASB tends to be in densely populated areas or where there are high concentrations of licensed premises

Acquisitive Crime

- Acquisitive crime is falling but it remains high compared to other London boroughs
- Personal robbery occurs mainly around town centres, transport hubs and major events at Alexandra Palace, whereas residential burglary is more widely dispersed across the borough
- Younger men commit the majority of serious acquisitive crime

Violent Crime

- The overall violent crime rate is below the London average. The more serious types of violent crime account for 47% of violent crime in Haringey (compared to 40% in London)
- Key hotspots for assault with injury and serious wounding are in areas with vibrant night-time economies and major transport hubs
- Young people are more likely to be both victims and perpetrators of violent crime

Domestic violence

- Domestic violence accounts for over a third of all violent crime. Reported domestic violence offences increased by 20% compared to the previous year

Mental health

- Almost a third of offenders are identified as having mental ill health
- Mental ill health is prevalent, especially among domestic and other violent offenders

Substance misuse

- Haringey has higher rates of problematic drug use than London. Drug misuse is particularly associated with acquisitive crime
- 30% of offenders have alcohol misuse linked to their offending. Alcohol misuse is

particularly associated with violent offending

Locations / hotspots

- 41% of all crime is committed in just five wards: Noel Park, Tottenham Green
- Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and Bruce Grove
- Hotspots for personal robbery, serious violent crime and some types of anti-social behaviour are around major transport hubs (Wood Green, Turnpike Lane, Bruce Grove and Seven Sisters stations) and areas with high concentrations of licensed premises
- Hotspots for residential ASB, dumping, noise complaints and reported domestic violence are in areas with high density housing, particularly large housing estates

Communities

- Members of some of Haringey's communities are more likely to be involved in crime and disorder, both as perpetrators and as victims

Summary recommendations from the Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2012/13

Evidence from this strategic assessment points to the following areas for attention by the partnership:

Dealing with reoffending, particularly reoffending by young people and young adults (aged 25 and below), especially in the light of high rates of reoffending and increasing trend in youth reoffending nationally. Focusing on prolific reoffenders at particular stages within the reoffending cycle is likely to improve the effectiveness of support and intervention.

Working with young people to minimize the risk of them becoming involved in gangs or becoming either offenders or victims of violent or acquisitive crime.

Tackling anti-social behaviour by:

- Identifying and supporting repeat victims of ASB
- Dealing with rowdy behaviour associated with drunkenness and the night time economy in Wood Green and Tottenham High Roads, particularly on Friday and Saturday nights
- Dealing with noise complaints in specific residential areas including the Campsbourne Estate in Hornsey, and identified residential areas in Bruce Grove and Northumberland Park

- Tackling dumping of waste, particularly small domestic dumps, in identified pockets of the borough (Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and Harringay clusters)

Continuing to reduce acquisitive crime by:

- Working with young people to minimize the risk of them becoming either offenders or victims of acquisitive crime
- Intensifying partnership efforts around hotspots for particular acquisitive crime types
- Working with neighbouring authorities to tackle cross-border offending

Continuing to reduce violent crime by:

- Working with young people to minimize the risk of them becoming either offenders or victims of violent crime
- Working with particular communities to tackle high levels of violent offending and victimisation among those communities
- Intensifying partnership efforts around hotspots for assault with injury and serious wounding, particularly areas with vibrant night-time economies and major transport hubs

Focusing on domestic and gender based violence and understanding:

- Why levels of reported domestic violence have increased
- Why levels of reported domestic violence are higher in particular parts of the borough and whether focused activity in those geographical areas is needed
- Whether communities with high prevalence of domestic violence incidents should be further investigated and supported
- How to coordinate and join up an approach to dealing with perpetrators with substance misuse issues and mental ill health

Working together to tackle the issues/drivers that contribute to crime such as mental ill health and substance misuse.

Intensifying partnership efforts around crime and disorder hotspots, particularly areas with vibrant night-time economies and major transport hubs and areas with high density housing and large housing estates.

5. VISION

The vision and priorities have been guided by the findings of the strategic assessment 2013 and by a workshop of key partners held in February of the same year.

Community Safety Partnership Vision: To make Haringey one of the safest boroughs in London

We will approach this by ensuring that:

- levels of crime and anti-social behaviour are low;
- people feel safe in their homes and public spaces and vulnerable individuals are protected
- those committing crime do not continue to reoffend
- the public has confidence in all members of the Community Safety Partnership, particularly the police and local authority.

The partners will be guided by the following principles:

- Robust risk management
- Open and timely sharing of data and information
- An approach of early intervention and prevention
- Attention to long-term solutions
- Working with and listening to local communities
- Provision of value for money (inc. integrated services, co-location, reducing duplication and maximising all resources)
- High quality evaluation

6. PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND ACTIVITY

The CSP will work with professionals in relevant services and partner agencies to better understand and respond to a range of underlying factors as outlined under linked and cross-cutting priorities below. In the meantime, the overarching outcomes are proposed as:

Outcome One	Rebuild and improve public confidence in policing and maintaining community safety
Outcome Two	Prevent and minimise gang-related activity and victimisation
Outcome Three	Break the cycle of domestic and gender-based abuse by working in partnership to promote healthy and safe relationships
Outcome Four	Reduce re-offending with a focus on 16 – 24 year olds

Outcome Five	Prevent and reduce acquisitive crime and anti-social behaviour (to include residential burglary, personal robbery, vehicle crime, fraud and theft)
Outcome Six	Deliver the PREVENT strategy in Haringey

Linked and cross cutting priorities:

The CSP will work closely with health and safeguarding partners to address alcohol, drugs and mental disabilities as critical drivers of offending, disorder and ill health across all crime types. The Health and Wellbeing Strategy can be found at:

http://harinet.haringey.gov.uk/index/social_care_and_health/health/hwbstrategy.htm

The issue of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities and their often disproportionate involvement in offending and as victims has been highlighted across crime types. This is likely to match the experience and data of other partners and health services. The CSP will ensure that this is fully addressed in the equalities impact assessment.

We will commission projects that help to prevent crime in the first place, by working closely with Childrens' Services, Public Health, other departments and agencies to evaluate **crime prevention** programmes. The Partnership will identify and co-ordinate prevention work across all services including schools and families via the Families First Initiative. We recognise that prevention is wider than young people and will continue to explore interventions such as target hardening. We will put in place a prevention plan.

A detailed action plan will be produced to deliver the six outcomes and updated on an annual basis.

Outcome One: Rebuild and improve public confidence in policing and maintaining community safety

Why this is a priority:

- The residents survey carried out in 2010/11 had crime as the top personal concern at 46% that is +11 higher than the previous year and is +8 higher than the rest of London
- Resident satisfaction with police performance in 2012/13 was 50% (and 45% for London as a whole - (ref. MPS 12/13 Public Attitude Survey)

What we know about Haringey:

- Public confidence in policing is low in key locations and among certain groups
- Crime affects some BME communities disproportionately
- Residents have repeatedly requested regular and timely feedback on performance
- Some communities are more vulnerable than others to the effects of extremist radicalisation

What we plan to do:

- Deliver the Haringey MPS confidence plan, including high visibility policing
- Deliver a partnership plan for engagement with those BME and other communities most affected
- Establish representative and effective consultative groups
- Coordinated communications approach, e.g. re publication of successful case outcomes and 'you said/we did', including sending messages of successful operations and activities regularly and using all media available from written reports to digital methods.
- Commission crime prevention and confidence projects for young people with trained Young Commissioners

The outcomes will include:

- Increase community confidence from 58% to 78% over four years
- Reduce residents' concern about crime
- Deliver training to all relevant frontline staff on preventing extremism

Outcome Two: Prevent and minimise gang-related activity and victimisation

Why this is a priority:

- There are 168 known individuals engaging in gang related activity in Haringey
- The most vulnerable victims for both assault with injury and serious violence tend to be young people between the ages of 17 and 22
- This ranked amongst the top three problems in the Strategic Assessment

What we know about Haringey

- The majority of those accused of knife and gun enabled crimes are aged between 15 and 24
- All those accused of offences linked to gangs are below the age of 24, with the majority (58%) aged between 15 and 17
- Black Caribbeans are significantly more likely than any other group to commit violent and gang-related offences
- The most common issues linked to all violent offending are mental health concerns and alcohol misuse

Intelligence gaps:

- A&E data in relation to wounding that may not have been reported to the police
- Understanding the scale of gang

What we plan to do:

- Establish an Integrated Gangs Unit to provide a tactical approach to enforcement and intervention with a focus on 15 – 24 year olds
- Provide effective and targeted support to relevant victims and witnesses of gang-related crimes
- Continue the work of the Gang Action Group (a three weekly multi-agency panel)
- Develop the quality of information provided by North Middlesex University Hospital A&E department
- Commission a mapping of violent and sexual trends of gang members
- Assess viability of the Integrate Project – an innovative approach to delivering mental health services to gang members
- Continue to work with the Children and Young People's Service to deliver and commission projects designed to prevent young people from becoming involved in gangs

The outcomes will include:

- Reduce re-offending by gang affected individuals by 60% over four years
- Reduce serious youth violence by 20% over four years
- Improve engagement in education, employment or work experience by engaging 60% of the gang affected caseload over four years
- Increase access to settled accommodation; at least 60% of the gang

related sexual exploitation and the impact of gang activity on women and girls

affected caseload in settled accommodation

- An understanding of the scale of gang related sexual exploitation and violence in Haringey by the end of year one

Outcome Three:

Break the cycle of domestic and gender based violence (DGBV) by working in partnership to promote healthy and safe relationships

Why this is a priority

- Domestic Violence accounts for 35% of violent crime in Haringey
- Domestic and gender-based violence (DGBV) is seven times higher in the deprived parts of Haringey
- In the 12 month period to September 2012 there was a rise of 20% in DGBV (need to explain what this stands for) cases recorded by the police

What we know about Haringey

- 75% of child protection plans cite DGBV as the presenting need
- On average a victim will suffer 35 assaults before calling the police
- 55% of Hearthstone clients report emotional or so called honor based violence

What we plan to do:

- Establish a single, strategic commissioning lead for DV
- Improve data collection and agree a robust and meaningful set of performance indicators
- Improve awareness raising in the community and in schools
- Roll out the IRIS (identification and referral) process to GP surgeries
- Increase the provision of safety planning support for high risk victims
- Increase the uptake of accredited perpetrator programmes
- Develop an understanding of - and measurements for - wider gender-based offences (e.g. female genital mutilation, forced marriage, sexual crimes)

The outcomes will include:

- 75% of victims will experience a reduction in their risk levels through the IDVA and MARAC approaches over four years
- A reduction in the number of repeat referrals to the MARAC from 7% to 2% over four years
- Improved performance management

Outcome Four: Reduce re-offending (including a focus on 16 – 24 year olds)

Why this is a priority

- The youth reoffending rate is currently 47.1% in Haringey and above the London average
- The latest adult reoffending data (based on 2009/10 cohort) is 33% in Haringey and is in line with the London average
- 61% of probation clients have a medium to high risk of reoffending, measured by probation's official matrix

What we know about Haringey

- Current offender management is disparate although underlying factors are similar
- The transitional age group between youths and adults is a priority
- Co-ordinated partnership work with Prolific and Priority Offenders has seen a 30% reduction in their offending
- Due to successful drug intervention among the DIP cohort, Haringey has less reoffending than London as a whole
- Around a quarter of probation clients have alcohol and/or drug

What we Plan to do:

- Establish a co-located and Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team to reduce reoffending
- Increase the cohort of offenders worked with from 70 to 310 over a four year period
- Commission forensic services to meet the mental health needs of the cohort
- Commission drug intervention to cover alcohol, cannabis and "club drugs"
- Align youth reoffending work and practices with the new offender management model
- Reduce the number of females entering the criminal justice system
- Address equalities issues through an impact assessment
- Work with partners in economic development and the voluntary sector to improve job readiness and access to apprenticeships and work

The outcomes will include:

- Increase the number of offenders in the IOM project from 70 to 310 over four years
- Reduce re-offending rate for the IOM cohort by 40% over four years
- Reduce the number of females entering custody by 10% over four years

misuse problems; one third have mental health problems

- 2 in every 5 adult offenders are aged between 18 and 24
- Unemployment levels are high at around 57% for adults (time period)
- Haringey has the second highest number of female offenders in London
- White Roma youths are reoffending at a rate of 50%
- Black Caribbean, Black UK and Black African youths high reoffending rates of 44%-53%
- Theft is the most common offence committed followed by robbery
- Lowest youth reoffending is among the Triage cohort

Outcome Five:

Prevent and reduce acquisitive crime and anti-social behavior (to include residential burglary, personal robbery, vehicle crime, and theft)

Why this is a priority

- Incidents of antisocial behaviour (ASB) are the 6th highest in London per 1,000 of the local population and are becoming more complex
- Acquisitive crime features regularly as an issue in the police ward panel priorities
- There are significant crime and safety concerns relating to houses in multiple occupation (HMO) and other vulnerable properties
- Dumping of waste (commercial and residential) is an ongoing concern for residents, reported to police and the Council

What we know about Haringey

- The prevailing types of ASB are rowdy and inconsiderate behavior, verbal abuse, intimidation and noise
- There was a rise in hate crime of 76% (117 offences) in the 11/12 strategic assessment period relative to the year before with the majority relating to racially motivated incidents
- Serious acquisitive crime is mainly committed by young men aged 15

What we plan to do:

- Establish an integrated ASB service to include council staff and the police
- Identify and support repeat and vulnerable victims of ASB and hate crime through a multi-agency case panel
- Integrate enforcement and strengthen joint partnership tasking (link to Town Centre Strategy and Tottenham Plan)
- Co-ordinate crime prevention and target hardening activity
- Deliver a seasonal programme of ASB reduction
- Increase cross-borough working in neighbouring areas around ASB and acquisitive offending

Outcomes will include:

- Reduce ASB by 20% over four years
- Achieve fewer than 10 repeat burglaries per year across 400 secured homes
- Reduce acquisitive crime by 5% per year over four years
- Publish success stories relating to dumping and waste enforcement
- Deliver at least 4 partnership 'Weeks of Action' per year
- Resolve at least 60% of cases per year referred to the ASB Partnership Action Group for repeat and vulnerable victims

– 24 at peak times and locations

- Misuse of drugs is the most common driver of acquisitive crime
- Unemployment is strongly correlated with acquisitive crime
- Just under half of residential burglaries are committed by offenders in neighbouring boroughs

Outcome Six: Deliver the Prevent Strategy

- To respond to the **ideological challenge** of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it;
- To **prevent people from being drawn into terrorism** and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support; and
- To work with **sectors and institutions** where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address

Why this is a priority

- Following a Home Office analysis of UK local authority areas 25 authorities including Haringey were identified as Prevent priority areas

What we know about Haringey

- Recently commissioned stakeholder research, supported by local intelligence, has identified a series of findings and recommendations that will enable the development and delivery of programmes and activities to address local and national Prevent priorities.

What we plan to do:

- Develop an annual Prevent Delivery Plan with key stakeholders
- Develop and deliver Prevent related projects aimed at addressing both local and national Prevent related priorities
- Ensure that key staff and relevant statutory and 3rd sector frontline staff receive Working to Raise Awareness of Prevent Training (WRAP)
- Establish mechanisms to provide individuals with the appropriate (long or short term) advice and support that prevents them being drawn into terrorism

Outcomes will include:

- Agreed annual programme of activity, monitored at agreed intervals by key stakeholders e.g. members of the local Prevent Delivery Group and Community Safety Partnership Board

- Successful delivery of Prevent related projects that aim to achieve the following outcomes
- Improved awareness and critical thinking of communities in challenging extremist narratives
- Communities are more aware of the facts behind extremist narratives.
- Communities know how to raise grievances through legitimate and democratic channels
- Strengthened relationships between religious and community based institutions enabling greater collective action to tackle extremism
- A more resilient borough where key community members challenge extremism in all its forms

7. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

- 7.1 The delivery plan will be monitored annually and all relevant indicators will be overseen quarterly by a Performance Monitoring Group, reporting to the CSP.

8. EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EQiA)

- 8.1** An EQiA has been carried out and the main issues are all of a cross-cutting nature. This includes vulnerable victims, communities disproportionately affected by crime, mental ill health and substance misusing offenders. These problems come to a head in particular areas of the borough. Further work and responses will be identified in collaboration between the Community Safety and Health & Wellbeing Partnerships.