

London Borough of Haringey

Serious Violence Duty Strategy (January 2024)

(Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022)

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Introduction

This Strategy document has been produced as part of the requirements of the Serious Violence Duty, introduced by the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.

The duty places several requirements upon local areas, including agreeing a local partnership arrangement to lead on the duty, agreeing a definition of serious violence, having consistent data sharing, analytical processes to produce a Strategic Needs Assessment, and production of a Strategy to set out how the duty will be implemented locally.

The Duty requires specified authorities to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence, including identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur in the area, the causes of that violence, and to prepare and implement a strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence.

The responsible authorities (also known as 'duty holders') in the Serious Violence Duty will be:

- the police
- fire and rescue authorities
- justice organisations (youth offending teams and probation services)
- health bodies (Integrated Care Boards)
- local authorities

Educational institutions, prisons and youth custodial institutions will be under a separate duty to co-operate with duty holders, but they are not duty holders.

This strategy takes account of guidance issued by the government, as well as London guidance, developed by the London Violence Reduction Unit, in collaboration with London Councils, the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, the Metropolitan Police, NHS London and Probation Service.

The strategy sets out the agreed definition of Serious Violence for the borough, summarises the key aspects of the Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment, the partnership arrangements that have been agreed locally to lead on delivery of the duty, the areas of activity to prevent and reduce serious violence, and activity to engage with voluntary sector organisations, communities - including young people, as well as businesses.

Definition of Serious Violence

The Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 provides that, for the purposes of the Duty, serious violence includes domestic abuse, sexual offences, violence against property and threats of violence, but does not include terrorism.

In considering serious violence, specified authorities should encompass serious violence as defined for the purposes of the Government's Serious Violence Strategy and include a focus on issues such as public space youth violence. The Government's Serious Violence Strategy sets out specific types of crime of concern, including homicide, violence against the person which may include both knife crime and gun crime, and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is inherent, such as in county lines drug dealing. These crimes should be at the core of the serious violence duty for the purpose of its reduction and prevention.

Whilst the government guidance sets out types of violence that should be incorporated within the definition of serious violence, there is no definition provided and it allows each local area to define serious violence.

It is important that there is consistency across London, to ensure that analysis of violence and the Strategic Needs Assessment are comprehensive and comply with the duty. The London Violence Reduction Unit has therefore collaborated with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, London Councils, the Metropolitan Police Service, NHS London and Probation Service to develop London Guidance to support local areas in how they implement the duty.

Definition

The London Guidance advises that Serious Violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty in London, is defined as:

Any violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25, domestic abuse, and sexual violence. Within the context of these types of violence, it encompasses homicide, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, personal robbery, threats to kill and violence against property caused during the commission of one of these offences.

Domestic abuse is as defined in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.

Within the Domestic Abuse Act 2021:

- 1) This section defines "domestic abuse" for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Behaviour of a person ("A") towards another person ("B") is "domestic abuse" if— (a) A and B are each aged 16 or over and are "personally connected" to each other, and (b) the behaviour is abusive.
- (3) Behaviour is "abusive" if it consists of any of the following— (a) physical or sexual abuse; (b) violent or threatening behaviour; (c) controlling or coercive behaviour; (d) economic abuse (see subsection (4)); (e) psychological, emotional or other abuse; and it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct.

(4) “Economic abuse” means any behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on B’s ability to — (a) acquire, use or maintain money or other property, or (b) obtain goods or services.

(5) For the purposes of this Act, A’s behaviour may be behaviour “towards” B despite the fact that it consists of conduct directed at another person (for example, B’s child).

(6) References in this Act to being abusive towards another person are to be read in accordance with this section. (7) For the meaning of “personally connected”,

It should be noted that in Chapter 3 of the Statutory Guidance of the act, it recognises that domestic abuse can encompass a range of behaviours, including abuse that is physical, violent or threatening behaviour, sexual abuse, controlling & coercive behaviour, harassment or stalking, economic abuse, emotional or psychological abuse, verbal abuse, technology-facilitated based, abuse relating to faith, ‘honour’-based abuse, forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

B

With regards to *‘violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25,’* this encompasses those aged under 25 who are victims of offences; suspects/offenders for offences; or both. (aligned to home office Home Office “definition” of serious violence in their 2018 strategy)

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Serious violence includes (but does not require) any of the defined offences where a knife, section one firearm or corrosive substance is used, threatened or intimidated.

In the London Borough of Haringey we have agreed to adopt this definition of serious violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty.

Local Partnership Arrangements

Within the Duty it is for the specified authorities to come together to decide on the appropriate lead and structure of collaboration for their area. The government guidance references the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP), or other partnerships such as the multi-agency safeguarding arrangements, Criminal Justice boards or Health and Wellbeing boards. It also suggests it may also be the case that collaboration via several different partnership structures is preferred depending on the local context.

Of the statutory partnership arrangements, only the Community Safety Partnership has all the “duty holders” within its membership, and it is not restricted by the age criteria for children and adult safeguarding partnerships.

The London Guidance recommends that the Community Safety Partnership be the local partnership to lead on the borough’s implementation and compliance with the duty and the below box provides the option for each local area to decide on the lead partnership.

In the London borough of Haringey, we confirm that we are following the London guidance and the Community Safety Partnership will be the lead partnership for implementation and ensuring compliance with the duty.

Haringey Community Safety Partnership (CSP)

The Haringey Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is a multi-agency partnership in Haringey that aims to:

- reduce antisocial behaviour and crime
- increase public confidence

Haringey CSP meets regularly and takes a co-ordinated approach to tackling antisocial behaviour and crime.

Further information about the Haringey CSP can be found on the Haringey Council website: <https://new.haringey.gov.uk/community-safety-antisocial-behaviour/community-safety/our-community-safety-work/haringey-community-safety-partnership>

The CSP uses data to decide where to focus resources to reduce:

- violence
- vulnerability
- exploitation

Membership of the Haringey CSP

Haringey Council co-chair the Haringey CSP with the police. Membership of the group consists of core members, who attend regularly, and flexible members, who attend when appropriate.

Core membership

- Haringey Community Safety
- Metropolitan Police
- Safer transport team
- Haringey enforcement services
- Haringey CCTV and parking enforcement
- Haringey housing improvement team
- LBH Housing
- Neighbourhood Watch

Flexible membership

- London Fire Service
- National Probation Service
- Haringey communications team
- Haringey direct services (parks/open spaces)
- Haringey children services/youth offending service
- Haringey safeguarding adults
- Haringey victim support service
- Haringey public health teams
- Haringey regeneration
- Registered social landlords and housing providers
- Haringey Mental Health Trust
- British Transport Police/Transport for London
- Bridge Renewal Trust
- Traders/Retailer forums

Purpose and function

The CSP will

- share information to help identify current and emerging problems and priorities
- use resources on problem-solving solutions
- oversee days or weeks of action, including seasonal action, to impact crime in Haringey
- operate alongside the current Met Police Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group
- link to other groups, particularly where issues concern victims or those committing crimes

Summary of the Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) of Violence

The strategic needs assessment is intended to enable partners to identify current and long-term issues relating to serious violence and those most vulnerable to involvement in the local area. This provides a greater understanding of established and emerging serious violence trends, priority locations or other high-risk issues.

The strategic needs assessment has been developed following an evidence-based analysis of data relating to violence, as well as broader datasets including those in relation to deprivation and health.

The strategic needs assessment has looked at the critical areas of violence and vulnerability within the definition of serious violence, including violence affecting those under the age of 25, domestic abuse and sexual violence.

In assessing each of the critical areas, the analysis has looked at locations that have a higher risk of violence and temporal factors, such as the times of greater and lesser offending, including the times of day, days of the week and seasonal trends through the year. The analysis has also looked at the profile of victims and offenders of violence, in order to understand the risks and opportunities for prevention.

Key headlines from the SNA include:

- Violent crime rates for most categories are above the London average.
- Short term trends for violence in Haringey are similar to the London trend, however, some crime types have noted improved performance in the long term.
- High concentrations of violence are noted towards the centre and east of the borough, with wards such as Noel Park, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Central and South Tottenham featuring a number of key violence hotspots.
- Under 25-year olds feature as both the largest victim and perpetrator group for most violence categories.
- Peak volumes of violence are noted during the afternoon to early evening period, with some correlation noted around the 3pm to 5pm after school period.

Further details and analysis can be found in the full SNA document on the Haringey Serious Violence Duty webpage: <https://new.haringey.gov.uk/community-safety-antisocial-behaviour/community-safety>

Action and Priorities to Prevent and Reduce Serious Violence

The actions and priorities have been guided by the findings of the Strategic Needs Assessment and the responses to the consultation process.

Our goal for Haringey is to become one of the safest boroughs in London. To realise this vision, we are committed to working collaboratively with our communities and key local partners towards the following objectives:

1. Decreasing overall crime, violence, and antisocial behaviour.
2. Creating a sense of safety and security for residents in their homes, and in public spaces with a focus on safeguarding vulnerable individuals.
3. Breaking the cycle of reoffending to support sustained recidivism amongst those who commit crimes.
4. Cultivating public trust in all members of the Community Safety Partnership, particularly the Police and local authority.
5. Working with our communities by listening to their concerns and co-producing solutions.

Our approach will be anchored in the following core principles:

1. Effective risk management.
2. Transparent and timely sharing of data and information.
3. Early intervention and prevention strategies.
4. Ensuring the safety of both adults and children.
5. Promoting crime reduction through social and physical place-shaping.
6. Collaborative project co-commissioning with other authorities to enhance outcomes for Haringey residents.
7. Achieving Value for Money through whole system approaches effective deployment of resources and reduced duplication.
8. Maintaining a high standard of data analysis and evaluation processes.

Priorities, Outcomes and Activity

The identified strategic priorities we are seeking to address are as follows:

1. Violence and high harm crimes
2. Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
3. Exploitation of adults and young people
4. Increase in trust and confidence
5. Reducing reoffending
6. Reducing victims of crime and ASB

Crime and the causes of it are complex due mainly to the socio-economic issues linked to criminality. It is inevitable that there will be considerable overlap between each of the six

outcomes due to the nature of the issues and the types of crime that the strategy is seeking to address. Where particular issues or types of crime may be considered to cross over more than one outcome, they are restricted to one in this strategy for clarity.

- *All forms of exploitation are dealt with under Outcome 3. However, work under Outcomes 1 and 2 will also help to tackle CSE.*
- *Domestic and sexual violence will be addressed primarily under Outcome 2 but work to tackle high harm crimes under Outcome 1 will also overlap with the work to prevent these types of crime.*
- *Victims of crime and exploitation are considered under Outcome 6 and Outcome 3, though meeting the needs of victims is an underlying principle that the partnership will embed in all its work across the six outcomes.*
- *Reoffending will be considered exclusively under Outcome 5, though there are overlaps with Outcomes 1, 2, and 3.*

Outcome One: Violence – Reduce Violence and High Harm Crimes

Why this is a priority: Given the recent post pandemic increase in violence in Haringey, particularly amongst our young people and communities in areas facing socio-economic challenges, Outcome 1 focuses on reducing high-harm crimes.

What we plan to do: Our aim is to deliver year-on-year reductions in the number of homicides, serious assaults, and knife crimes. We will target various high-harm crimes, including serious youth violence, gang-related offences, weapon-enabled crime, robbery, and non-domestic violence with injury.

We will do this by:

- Working collaboratively with our partners stakeholders and communities.
- Utilising data and intelligence models to target and deploy key resources to high harm locations;
- Monitoring key strategies and associated outcome measures, such as the New Met for London, Haringey Corporate Delivery Plan, Young People at Risk, Combatting Drugs, Serious Violence duty and other key local and Pan London strategies.
- Measuring our performance through analysis of Police recorded crime data, hospital admissions data, victim satisfaction surveys and annual community safety audits

Outcome Two: Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

Why this is a priority: Aligned with the Haringey Borough Plan, Outcome 2 aims to significantly reduce violence against women and girls. Haringey faces higher rates of domestic abuse with injury compared to the London average.

What we plan to do: Working with the Health and Wellbeing Board, the focus will be on a reduction in the prevalence and impact of violence against women and girls, including sexual

violence, domestic abuse, stalking, harassment, female genital mutilation, forced marriage and honour-based violence.

We will do this by:

- Measuring the Community Safety Partnership performance against the outcomes in the VAWG Action Plan, Young People at Risk Action Plan and other key strategies.
- Measuring our performance through analysis of police recorded crime data, referrals to specialist support services, victim satisfaction surveys and annual community safety audits.

Outcome Three: Exploitation

Why this is a priority: Acknowledging the local and cross-border nature of exploitation issues, Outcome 3 addresses various forms of exploitation, including child sexual exploitation, County Lines, trafficking, extremism, and modern slavery.

What we plan to do: We aim to increase awareness and enhance intelligence sharing on exploitation issues. We aim to reduce the number and vulnerability of adults and young people who are exploited by criminal gangs, organised crime groups, human traffickers, modern slavery perpetrators or radicalisers.

We will do this by:

- Utilising mechanisms such as the Haringey Exploitation Panel, Channel Panel, and pan-London services.
- Engaging with young people, parents, businesses and stakeholders and utilising training, media campaigns aimed at increasing awareness of exploitation, especially for council staff, stakeholders and communities.
- Working with the police and other specialist organisations, as well as contributing to the Pan London Modern Slavery Board.
- Measuring our performance through analysis of police recorded crime data, referrals to specialist support services, victim satisfaction surveys and annual community safety audits.

Outcome Four: Trust and Public Confidence

Why this is a priority: Addressing low confidence levels in local authorities is a key priority for the Community Safety Partnership. More than ever on all levels of the Councils work, we need to work alongside and with our communities to co-produce solutions and reduce the impact of crime and anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhoods. Outcome 4 aims to enhance community resilience and confidence, and to improve trust and confidence in the council particularly in the North and East of the borough.

What we plan to do: By holding the police to account on the delivery of their New Met for London Plan we aim to increase the level of trust and confidence that the public have in policing. However, alongside this we also recognise that the Community Safety Partnership also needs to ensure that increasing the trust and confidence of our communities and stakeholders is key to working together to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.

We will do this by:

- Regularly measuring trust and confidence through public perception surveys,
- Improving communication and how we feedback outcomes to our communities.
- Reviewing complaints data and outcomes
- Undertaking regular visible engagement events, such as Weeks of Action, community forums and panels across the borough where communities can engage directly with council staff.
- Working with partners across sectors, listening to and co-designing solutions with local communities

Outcome Five: Reducing Reoffending

Why this is a priority: To reduce overall crime levels and support offenders in our communities to break the cycle of reoffending, Outcome 5 will focus on the work we do across systems such as, prisons, probation, housing, employment, substance misuse and public health using best practice interventions designed to support offenders and prevent and stop reoffending.

What we plan to do: we will work collaboratively with key statutory and non-statutory partners to achieve a reduction in the rate and frequency of reoffending by adults and young people who have been involved in the criminal justice system, either as offenders or as people at risk of reoffending.

We will do this by:

- Utilising partnership intelligence which focuses on reducing acquisitive and violent reoffending.
- Working with key partners such as the Police, Probation His Majesty's Prison Service (HMPS), and Youth Justice Service (YJS) all of whom are aligned to Integrated Offender Management approaches.
- Measuring our performance through analysis of police recorded crime data, referrals to specialist support services, victim satisfaction surveys and annual community safety audits.

Outcome Six: Victims of Crime and ASB

Why this is a priority: Haringey has a high volume of crime and ASB victims as well as repeat victims, Outcome 6 focuses on fully supporting victims of crime and ASB, addressing vulnerabilities, and implementing restorative justice approaches.

What we plan to do: Reduce the number and severity of crimes and anti-social behaviour incidents that affect our communities, especially the most vulnerable and repeat victims.

We will do this by:

- Supporting victims of crime and ASB, addressing vulnerabilities, and developing restorative justice approaches while building the capacity of organisations supporting victims and survivors.
- Utilising key delivery mechanisms including ASB casework outcomes data, VAWG Action plan, Young People at Risk Action plan, Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CMARAC) case reviews.
- Measuring our performance through analysis of police recorded crime data, referrals to specialist support services, victim satisfaction surveys and annual community safety audits.

The partnership has agreed a range of activity to reduce the risks of violence and vulnerability, in support of the strategic objectives. These are set out within a Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan. This plan contains information for which disclosure would or would be likely to prejudice the prevention or detection of crime or the apprehension or prosecution of offenders.

The plan template contains seven different themes each with a set of mandatory actions as well as a menu of optional actions. The themes within the local plan are:

1. **Governance**- this provides an oversight of the leadership and governance of violence reduction locally, detailing the senior leadership structure as well as interoperability between Community Safety Partnership, Safeguarding Children Partnership, Adults Safeguarding Board and the Health and Wellbeing Board, to support a public health approach to reduce violence
2. **Analysis and Enforcement**- understanding of how analysis and local enforcement tactics are used to disrupt violence locally, including the Strategic Needs Assessment, monthly tasking meetings and using wider public health data
3. **Reducing Access to Weapons**- how partners are working jointly to minimise access including using Trading Standard initiatives and weapons sweeps
4. **Safeguarding and Educating Young people**- contains actions that include focussing on reducing exclusions, contextual safeguarding, support for children in care and care

leavers, working with parents and carers and ensuring schools are safe and inclusive spaces

5. **Working with Communities and Neighbourhoods to Reduce Violence**- ensuring that local delivery works closely with communities to reduce violence including the Voluntary and Community Sector and in particular young people, who are most adversely affected by violence
6. **Supporting Victims of Violence and Vulnerability**- ensuring co-ordinated referral and support to victims and those who are most vulnerable to being exploited
7. **Positive Diversion from Violence**- recognising that children and young people should be offered interventions which help them before or to move away from criminality

As the serious violence definition includes domestic abuse and sexual violence, activity is also being undertaken in support of this through a range of actions, this has included modifying existing actions to encompass this as well as including a new section of actions listed below.

In Haringey, we recognise that these are clear forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG). The Haringey 10 year Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy outlines our approach to tackling this, and focuses on the following 4 priorities:

- Developing a Coordinated Community Response
- Prevention
- Support for victim/survivors
- Holding perpetrators accountable

The VAWG strategy enables:

- all partners to be clear about our agreed priorities for the next 10 years and embed these within their own organisations and strategic plans, including joint plans
- all residents to understand and feel able to contribute towards making Haringey a safer and healthier place for all
- victims/survivors to feel supported to seek help and empowered to lead safe lives, free from abuse
- perpetrators to know that their behaviour will not be tolerated and where they can seek support for abusive behaviour

Additionally, the domestic abuse and sexual violence specific actions within the Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan are:

- *To ensure strong referral pathways from statutory services into local and pan-London specialist support services, including 'by and for' provision for all victims of domestic abuse and sexual offences.*

- *To ensure all victims and perpetrators can access the support they need- including information on how they can access this support and where they can find more information. This might include the consideration of cross-borough reciprocal agreements.*
- *Co-ordinate an appropriate local awareness training offer for key professionals coming in to contact with survivors and/or perpetrators- such as health, education, social care and justice- which is refreshed annually.*
- *Local Authority departments such as children's social care, housing, adults social care and community safety, to ensure policies are in place regarding working with perpetrators of domestic abuse and sexual offences when safeguarding children and the non-abusive parent.*

Engagement with the voluntary and community sectors, young people and local business

Local communities, the voluntary and community sector (VCS), local businesses and young people have an important role to play, in violence reduction. Our local violence and vulnerability action plan contains a range of activity that involves communities and neighbourhoods in reducing violence and the action within these should support the strategy.

Consultation Process

In February 2023, Cabinet approved a request for formal consultation to take place to engage with and obtain feedback on the Community Safety strategy, Serious Violence Duty and Hate Crime strategy. The Community Safety team then undertook a 12-week consultation and engagement process which began on Tuesday 30th May and concluded on Tuesday August 22, 2023. The consultation has been a resounding success, eliciting a total of 1,045 responses over the 12-week period obtained via a multifaceted approach which encouraged inclusivity. This included, capturing views via an online survey and conducting face to face workshops and briefings.

Co-production was the guiding principle, ensuring that each strategy not only authentically represented the experiences and voices of our communities but also resulted in strategies that genuinely align with the needs and desires of our residents.

The consultation survey consisted of a range of questions which included quantitative short answer, multiple choice, yes/no questions, and qualitative questions that allowed for free text to express personal thoughts, opinions and lived experience. The survey was divided into two parts, part A concerning Community Safety and violence and part B related to Hate Crime. Part A was subdivided into six parts corresponding to the 6 key priorities of the community safety strategy, including violence and high harm crimes, violence against women and girls, exploitation, increase in trust and confidence, reducing reoffending, reducing victims of crime and anti-social behaviour. Part B which addressed hate crime was subdivided into five parts, which again, reflected the five objectives for tackling hate crime which are, raising awareness of all forms of hate crime, improve support for victims and witnesses of hate crime, to increase the reporting of hate crime, engaging and listening to our communities to better understand the nature of hate crime, take a multi-agency approach working alongside the police, CCTV, and ASB team to tackle hate crime.

Out of the 1,045 responses received, 216 were collected through an online survey, which provided a convenient and accessible means for individuals to voice their opinions. The remaining 829 responses were the result of in-person engagements conducted through a diverse array of methods. These in-person engagements included standalone workshops, where participants had the opportunity to engage in detailed discussions and workshops tailored to their interests, protected characteristic and concerns. In addition to the stand-alone workshops, we reached out to a diverse range of colleagues, partners and community groups to attend their partnership meetings and regular forums. During these sessions, community members were invited to express their thoughts and ideas directly. Presentations

to community groups served as yet another avenue through which valuable feedback was obtained, allowing for deeper insights into the specific needs and perspectives of different communities. In addition to public engagement, Haringey council staff were also invited to participate in the survey.

For a comprehensive overview of the various groups engaged with during the public engagement process, please refer to Table A, which lists each group along with the number of participants.

A core focus of our outreach efforts throughout this initiative was to ensure representation from a wide spectrum of demographics, with a particular emphasis on amplifying the voices of seldom-heard groups. These groups included individuals from different faith backgrounds, representing the rich tapestry of religious beliefs within our community. Additionally, we made concerted efforts to engage with the BAME (Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic) community, recognising the importance of their perspectives in shaping our decisions. Furthermore, we actively sought the input of older individuals, valuing their wisdom and experience in helping us chart a course that is considerate of the needs and aspirations of different age groups.

In summary, our commitment to fostering a truly inclusive and diverse coproduction engagement process has yielded a wealth of insights and feedback from a wide range of voices, ensuring that the decisions made in the aftermath of this consultation impacting the strategies, are not only well-informed but also reflective of the varied interests and concerns of our community as a whole.

Table A)

Name	numbers	Date	type
NRC womens network	10	22.5.23	workshop
priory park -abide careers group	20	1.6.23	workshop
Lawry House	10	4.6.23	workshop
WOA SAINSBURYS	40	12.6.23	Community stall
WOA NP RAIL	20	13.6.23	Community stall
WOA Tottenham HR	20	14.6.23	Community stall
WOA Tottenham HR	20	15.6.23	Community stall
WOA Tottenham High road	20	16.6.23	Community stall
Commerce road	15	15.6.23	workshop
LUOS	10	15.6.23	meeting
Library network meeting	30	20.6.23	meeting
SNT 200 LEAFLETS GIVEN		3.7.23	police
Connected communities meeting	30	21.6.23	meeting
Coombes croft lib	15	22.6.23	Library drop in
St Anns	15	22.6.23	Library drop in
HCDG	30	27.6.23	meeting
Marcus Garvey	60	29.6.23	Library drop in
Commerce road- surveying easy read	10	29.6.23	meeting
Wood Green Library	50	4.7.23	Library drop in
community tensions group	15	5.7.23	meeting
Leadership network	35	6.7.23	workshop
Stroud Green library	15	6.7.23	Library drop in
All Cllrs briefing	15	6.7.23	workshop
RISE in Green Youth workshop	20	7.7.23	workshop
Harmony Hall workshop	15	12.7.23	workshop
Multi Faith Forum	5	13.7.23	workshop
Bruce grove YP workshop	20	14.7.23	workshop
Older peoples ref group	15	17.7.23	meeting
A new Met for London event - hate crime table	15	18.7.23	meeting
Physical disabilities	15	19.7.23	meeting
Borough wide NHW	40	19.7.23	workshop
Antwerp Arms - Nick	1	25.7.23	Community stall
SCALD	15	25.7.23	meeting
WOA TPL	20	24.7.23	Community stall
WOA	20	25.7.24	Community stall
WOA	20	26.7.25	Community stall
WOA	20	27.7.26	Community stall
Antwerp arms community session	20	1.8.23	Community stall
HC Awareness training	20	4.8.23	training
Cllr briefing	1	4.8.23	workshop
west green road traders	5	9.8.23	workshop
well being walk	10	10.8.23	Community stall
Wood Green Library	15	10.8.23	Library drop in
Dunns bakery	1	10.8.23	meeting
Alex Park lib	10	15.8.23	Library drop in
Muswell Hill SNB	1	16.8.23	meeting
hornsey library	20	17.7.23	Library drop in

Identified funding streams and resources that can be used by the partnership for prevention and reduction activities

Name and source of fund	Amount per annum	Description of activity
London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) 2023-24	£552,983.00	A range of Community Safety Projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drug Intervention Project ▪ Integrated Gangs Unit ▪ Targeting Victims of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) ▪ Integrated Offender Management (IOM) ▪ Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) ▪ Hate Crime Co-ordinator
Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) London Crime Prevention (LCPF) Funding 2023-24	£200,000.00	Community Safety Projects including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Haringey Community Gold ▪ Hate Crime Lead
Serious Violence Duty (SVD) Funding 2023-24	£39,728.86	Serious Violence Duty workstreams including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Labour costs - Staff costs for carrying out needs assessment and developing strategy ▪ Non-labour costs - Targeted Interventions supporting victims affected by serious violence and positive interventions

Publishing of the Strategy

The Strategy document is required to be published on the Haringey Council website by 31st January 2024.

Date for review/annual review mechanism

This Strategy document will be reviewed annually, with the next review due by January 2025.

Progress of this strategy, the objectives set out within it and the local action plan, will be reviewed at least quarterly through the Community Safety Partnership meeting and the North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG).