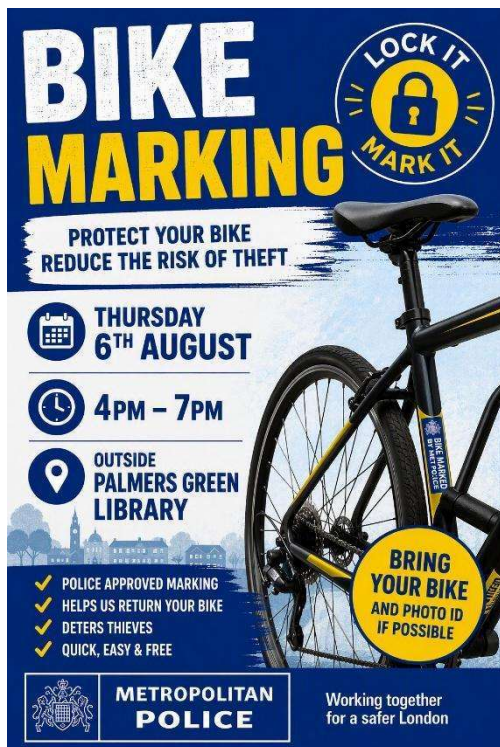


Supporting safer cycling in our borough

Bicycle theft remains a significant issue across England and Wales, with around 48,000 bike thefts reported to police in the last year alone. [crimetrends.co.uk]

To help tackle this problem, local officers will be on hand to provide practical crime prevention advice and support cyclists in taking simple steps to better protect their bikes. Whether you cycle daily or just occasionally, this is a great opportunity to improve your bike's security and help reduce the chances of it becoming a target for thieves.

Together, we can help make cycling safer for everyone in our community.



BIKE MARKING

PROTECT YOUR BIKE
REDUCE THE RISK OF THEFT

THURSDAY
6TH AUGUST

4PM - 7PM

OUTSIDE
PALMERS GREEN
LIBRARY

✓ POLICE APPROVED MARKING
✓ HELPS US RETURN YOUR BIKE
✓ DETERS THIEVES
✓ QUICK, EASY & FREE

METROPOLITAN POLICE

Working together
for a safer London



Free Bike Marking Event

Help protect your bike and reduce the risk of theft by joining us for a free bike marking event hosted by the Metropolitan Police.

Bike marking is a quick, easy, and effective way to deter thieves and increase the chances of your bicycle being returned if it is ever lost or stolen.



Thursday, 6 August



4:00 PM – 7:00 PM



Outside Palmers Green Library

Please bring your bike and, if possible, a photo ID.

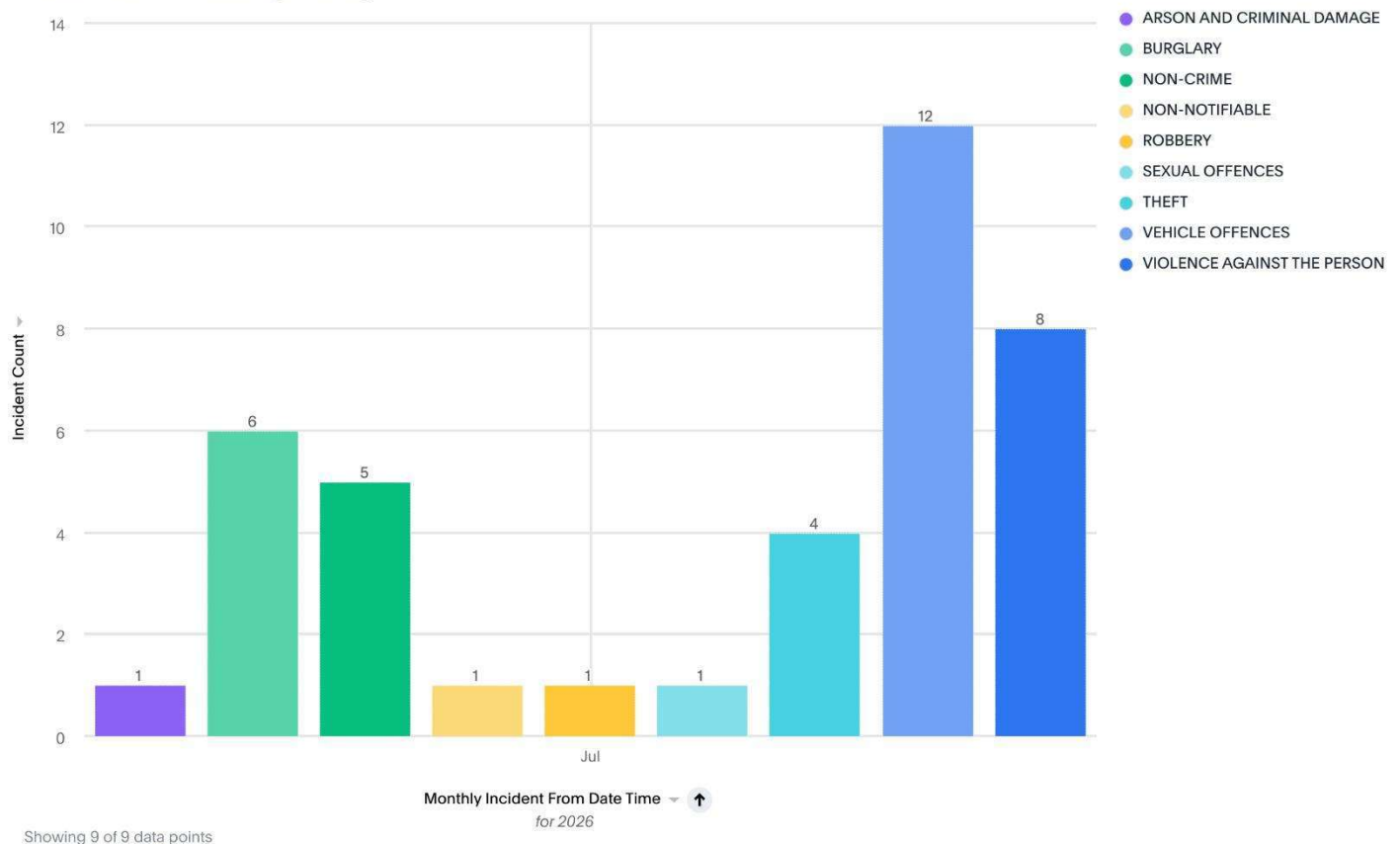
- ✓ Police-approved bike marking
- ✓ Helps identify and recover stolen bikes
- ✓ Acts as a deterrent to theft
- ✓ Free, quick, and easy service

Lock it. Mark it. Protect it.



Highfield Crime and Incident Report – July 2026

Classification Group - July



Crime levels in Highfield during July were largely driven by Vehicle Offences and Violence Against the Person, which together accounted for more than half of all recorded incidents. Burglary and theft also remained concerns, with 6 and 4 reports respectively. A small number of incidents were recorded across other categories, including robbery, sexual offences and criminal damage. Local activity will continue to focus on addressing the offences causing the greatest impact on residents.

UNDERSTANDING NON-NOTIFIABLE CRIME

Working together for safer communities



WHAT IS A NON-NOTIFIABLE CRIME?

A non-notifiable crime is an offence that is **not included in the Home Office's recorded crime statistics**.

These offences may still break the law and require police action, but they are recorded differently from notifiable offences such as burglary, robbery or assault.



DOES NON-NOTIFIABLE MEAN IT IS NOT SERIOUS?

No.

A non-notifiable offence may still:

- ✓ Require police attendance
- ✓ Result in enforcement action
- ✓ Lead to fixed penalty notices
- ✓ Result in prosecution through the courts

The term simply refers to how the offence is recorded for crime statistics.



EXAMPLES OF NON-NOTIFIABLE OFFENCES

-  Speeding offences
-  Seatbelt offences
-  Driving without insurance (depending on recording circumstances)
-  Certain licensing and regulatory offences
-  Some by-law offences
-  Some minor public order and anti-social behaviour incidents where no criminal offence is identified

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

If you witness:



Anti-social behaviour



Dangerous driving



Public disorder



Criminal damage

**Or any activity that affects community safety,
REPORT IT TO THE POLICE**
through the appropriate channels.

IN AN EMERGENCY

999

NON-EMERGENCIES

101

ONLINE REPORTING

Visit your local police force website



**WORKING TOGETHER
FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES**

PCSOs, Police Officers, partner agencies and the public all play an important role in identifying issues and keeping communities safe.



**EVERY REPORT MATTERS—
EVEN IF THE INCIDENT IS NOT
CLASSIFIED AS A NOTIFIABLE CRIME.**



YOUR LOCAL NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING TEAM IS HERE TO HELP.
Speak to your local PCSO or Police Officer for advice and support.



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON BREAKDOWN

Violence against the person (VAP) offences involve the use or threat of force against another person. Here's a breakdown of the main offence types.



COMMON ASSAULT (S39 OFFENCES ACT 1861)



Intentional or reckless application of force to another person without causing actual bodily harm.

EXAMPLES:

- Pushing, shoving
- Slapping
- Grabbing
- Spitting



Summary only offence
Max penalty: 6 months imprisonment and/or fine

BATTERY (S47 OFFENCES ACT 1861)



Intentional and unlawful application of force to another person which causes actual bodily harm.

EXAMPLES:

- Punching
- Kicking
- Hitting with an object
- Any deliberate physical attack causing injury



Either way offence
Max penalty: 5 years imprisonment

ACTUAL BODILY HARM (ABH) (S47 OFFENCES ACT 1861)



Where the assault or battery results in actual bodily harm, more than transient or trifling injury.

EXAMPLES:

- Cuts, bruising, swelling
- Fractures
- Black eyes
- Loss of teeth



Either way offence
Max penalty: 5 years imprisonment

GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM (GBH) (S18 OFFENCES ACT 1861)



Really serious bodily injury or injury endangering life, causing serious long-term harm or permanent disfigurement.

EXAMPLES:

- Fractures (serious or multiple)
- Stabbing
- Head injuries
- Serious burns
- Injuries causing loss of sight, hearing or limb



Either way offence
Max penalty: Life imprisonment

WOUNDING / CAUSING (GBH) (S20 OFFENCES ACT 1861)



The unlawful and malicious wounding or inflicting GBH on another person.

EXAMPLES:

- Stabbing
- Cutting
- Shooting
- Causing serious internal injury



Either way offence
Max penalty: Life imprisonment

INTENT TO CAUSE (GBH) (S18A OFFENCES ACT 1861)



Intending to cause GBH to another person, even if no injury is caused.

EXAMPLES:

- Threatening with a weapon
- Serious premeditated attack
- Attempts to cause serious harm



Either way offence
Max penalty: Life imprisonment



KEY POINTS

- ✓ The level of offence depends on the intent and the level of injury caused.
- ✓ All these offences are taken seriously by police.
- ✓ Victims will be safeguarded and supported.
- ✓ Always report violence – you can make a difference.

REPORT IT

In an emergency
always dial
999



For non-emergencies
dial
101



Or report online via
your local police
website



Working together for safer communities

If you or someone you know has been affected by violence, support is available. Speak to police or visit your local support services.

**SEE IT.
REPORT IT.
STOP IT.**

THEFT vs ROBBERY

Know the Difference. Know the Law.

THEFT

Theft is taking someone else's property without their permission and without using force or threat.



EXAMPLE:

Picking a wallet from a pocket, stealing a phone from a table, or shoplifting from a store.

ROBBERY

Robbery is taking someone else's property by using **force, violence, or threat of force.**



EXAMPLE:

Using a weapon, threatening someone, or using force to take money, a phone, or any property.

KEY DIFFERENCES



USE OF FORCE

No force or threat is used.

VS

USE OF FORCE

Force, violence, or threat of force is used.



VICTIM'S AWARENESS

Victim is usually unaware during the act.

VS

VICTIM'S AWARENESS

Victim is aware and often confronted.



NATURE OF THE ACT

Usually done in secret and without confrontation.

VS

NATURE OF THE ACT

Usually done openly and may involve confrontation.



LEGAL CONSEQUENCE

Generally a less severe offense.

VS

LEGAL CONSEQUENCE

Generally a more serious offense with harsher punishments.



**RESPECT OTHER PEOPLE'S PROPERTY.
BOTH THEFT AND ROBBERY ARE CRIMES.**

If you witness a crime,
report it to the police.

DIAL 999

Theft and robbery both involve taking someone else's property, but there is an important difference. **Theft** occurs without the use of force or threats, while **robbery** involves force, violence, or the threat of force against a victim.

Knowing the difference helps ensure offences are accurately identified, recorded, and investigated.

Remember: If you witness a crime in progress or believe someone is at immediate risk, call 999. For non-emergencies, report incidents via 101 or your local police reporting channels.



Highfield Crime Snapshot - July 2026

Keeping Our Community Safe

July saw a range of reported offences across the ward, including burglary, vehicle crime, theft, robbery, and violence against the person. While many incidents involved property crime, residents are encouraged to remain vigilant and continue reporting suspicious activity.



Burglary Update

5 Residential Burglaries | 1 Attempted Burglary

Burglary remained one of the most reported crime types during July. Offenders gained entry through forced doors and windows, targeted a property undergoing renovation, and in one case took advantage of an unsecured front door.



Several offenders were disturbed by occupants or members of the public, preventing further loss and helping police enquiries.

Prevention Advice

- Lock doors and windows, even when at home.
- Never leave doors open while working in the front or rear garden.
- Consider CCTV, video doorbells, and security lighting.
- Keep valuables out of sight.



Vehicle Crime

Theft from Vehicles

- Registration plates stolen from three vehicles.
- Tools and materials stolen from a van after forced entry.

Theft of Vehicles

- 6 reported offences.
- Included keyless thefts and vehicles taken from residential driveways.

Vehicle Interference

- 2 attempts to steal vehicles causing damage.

Prevention Advice

- Store vehicle keys away from doors and windows.
- Use steering wheel locks and tracking devices where possible.
- Remove valuables from vehicles.
- Consider signal-blocking pouches for keyless car keys.



Robbery

Hazelwood Lane - 27 July

A victim was approached from behind by a suspect riding an e-bike. The suspect snatched the victim's mobile phone and pushed the victim to the ground before making off.



Other Theft Offences

Reported incidents included:

- Parcel theft
- Theft of pets
- Shoplifting
- Theft of a bicycle from a residential garden



Criminal Damage

One incident of criminal damage was reported involving damage to a garden fence during a domestic-related dispute.



Violence Against the Person

Offence Type	July Reports
Domestic Abuse	3
Common Assault	4
Actual Bodily Harm (ABH)	1
Harassment Without Violence	1

Total Recorded VAP Offences: 9



Crime Prevention Tips

Protect Your Home

 Lock doors and windows, even when you're at home.

Protect Your Vehicle

 Use additional security devices and keep keys secure.

Protect Your Property

 Track deliveries and avoid leaving valuables visible.

Report Suspicious Activity

 Dial **999** in an emergency or **101** for non-emergency matters.



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

YOUR LOCAL POLICE

Here for our community



USEFUL CONTACTS



Edmonton Police Station

462 Fore Street,
Edmonton N9 0PW



999 – URGENT attendance
required – Response time
of under 15mins.



101 - Police required but not as
an emergency response and also
to report crime, you can also
report crime online at
www.met.police.uk by clicking
the Report button.



If anyone would like a crime
prevention survey please email us at
highfield@met.police.uk



Metropolitan Police Crime Prevention Advice:

<https://www.met.police.uk/crimeprevention>
Access practical advice on protecting your
home, vehicle, business, and personal
property, along with the latest crime
prevention guidance from
the Metropolitan Police.



**MORE
TRUST**



**LESS
CRIME**



**HIGH
STANDARDS**



TEAM MEMBERS

Based at Edmonton Police Station your
Dedicated Ward Officers (DWOs) on
Highfield ward are:



PS Ozal Mehmet
Police Sergeant



PC Andrew Palmer
Police Constable



PC Husam Ahmed
Police Constable



PCSO Apollonia Tanner
Police Community
Support Officer



PCSO Victoria Calaby
Police Community
Support Officer



PCSO Jolanta Kurzynska
Police Community
Support Officer



**MET
ENGAGE**

Community voice
shaping our service

We are also on
MET ENGAGE

Stay informed, have your say and
get involved in what matters in your area.



www.metengage.co.uk



In an emergency always dial 999

For non-emergencies dial **101**
or visit www.met.police.uk

*Working together
for a safer London*

