

<b>Item No.</b> 15.	<b>Classification:</b> Open	<b>Date:</b> 10 December 2013	<b>Meeting Name:</b> Cabinet
<b>Report Title:</b>		Violent Crime Strategy Progress Report	
<b>Ward(s) or groups affected:</b>		All	
<b>Cabinet Member:</b>		Councillor Richard Livingstone, Finance, Resources and Community Safety	

## **FOREWORD - COUNCILLOR RICHARD LIVINGSTONE, CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE, RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY SAFETY**

The Council adopted the Southwark Violent Crime Strategy 2010-15 and this report forms the annual update on the progress since adoption 3 years ago.

We have made the development of a violent crime strategy a key priority for our council, not just because of our on going commitment to tackle the violence that so affects our communities, but because we need to make a shared commitment with our partners to ensure a long term commitment to deliver change in the areas and with the communities that are most impacted by violent behaviour.

That strategy has helped deliver a 25% reduction in violent crime since 2010 and a 40% reduction in most serious violence over the same period.

Violent crime in Southwark is estimated to cost public sector services over £70m. The impact on individuals, families and communities is immeasurable and as this strategy highlights, can have an impact across generations. Timely, partnership interventions are at the core of the recommendations of our strategy but we also recognise that enforcement and our criminal justice processes play a significant role in our community attitudes to how we address violent behaviour.

The budget pressures that face services over the next few years will have an impact on how we deliver interventions. Our strategy has taken this into careful consideration, looking at how we use our limited key services wisely, efficiently and with the maximum impact. We recognise that tackling domestic violence in particular is a long term challenge and our services are responsive to the changing social environment that can impact on domestic abuse.

The strategy we agreed in December 2010 paints a very real picture of the challenges we face, across all of our public, voluntary services and as a society as gives us a framework for making a real difference for everyone who lives works and travels through out the borough.

This is the third annual report on our violent crime strategy and it sets out our progress so far.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. That the cabinet notes the progress made in delivering the recommendations set out in the violent crime strategy 2010-15.
2. That the cabinet notes that violent crime has fallen by 25% (from 8007 to 5968 recorded offences) during the first three years of the Violent Crime Strategy.
3. That the cabinet notes the 40% reduction in most serious violence offences during the first three years of the Violent Crime Strategy, which equated to 292 fewer recorded crimes.
4. The cabinet notes that whilst the long term trends for reported incidents of domestic abuse are down by 22% between 2009/10 and 2012/13, there has been a rise in reported incidents between April and September 2013/14. The Cabinet requests that a review of this is carried out to ascertain if there are any specific underlying trends.
5. That the cabinet notes that the cost of violence in Southwark has reduced by £12m in 2012/13 compared to 2009/10 and a further £1.8m in the first six months of 2013/14 according to the Home Office economic cost of crime figures calculator.
6. That the cabinet requests that the cabinet member for finance, resources and community safety, continues to make the case with senior officials in the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, that Southwark receives the policing numbers and level of resources required to continue its progress in addressing violent crime in the borough.

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

7. Tackling violent crime has been a priority of the Safer Southwark Partnership (SSP) for the past decade.
8. The cabinet adopted a five year Southwark Violent Crime Strategy in December 2010. It was agreed that an annual report on the progress of the strategy would be presented to the cabinet.
9. The strategy sets out five priorities and key recommendations which are as follows:

### **Low level violence: key recommendation**

- Establish a multi agency programme, to increase the visible uniformed presence, focused over the summer period, in the north of the borough on Fridays and Saturdays and involving communities and businesses.

### **Robbery: key recommendation**

- Create "safe routes" for pupils between schools, the Elephant & Castle and neighbouring estates, involving local services and residents.

**Serious violence - including group and weapon violence: key recommendations**

- Develop a multi agency approach in a clearly defined area, focusing on the estates and the connected illegal economy.
- Ensure early intervention is targeted at those most at risk of committing serious violent crime. Ensure exit programmes enable people to make decisions to move away from violent lifestyles.
- Develop a single multi agency scaled approach to enforcement and support that utilises the range of resources within the borough.
- Base the scaled approach on a shared agreement around risk, intervention and intelligence sharing, to be targeted at those individuals who are posing a significant risk.

**Violence against women and girls - including relationship violence: key recommendation**

- Provision for domestic violence and sexual offences is reconfigured in line with recommendations of the SSP and Children's and Families Trust review.

**Addressing violent offenders: key recommendations**

- To review and improve current arrangements for identifying and supporting young people and adults (risk management panel, multi agency public protection arrangements and priority and prolific offenders) to ensure offenders are managed by the most appropriate scheme locally.
- To agree a shared risk assessment framework to ensure we target our partnership resources at key individuals effectively and to maximise the resources at our disposal.

9. This report sets out the progress against these priorities and key recommendations.

**KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION**

10. Violence covers a wide range of offences from verbal harassment to assault with injury to murder. As such the strategy reflects the categories of violence that most impact on the community within Southwark.
11. Violent crime currently makes up 16% of all recorded crime within the borough. This has reduced from 2009/10 when violence made up 22% of all crime recorded in the borough.
12. Southwark has seen a 25% reduction in violent crime over the last three years. This equates to 2,039 fewer crimes.
13. Violence with injury has reduced by 27% over the last three years, which equates to 968 fewer offences.
14. Most serious violence (MSV) reduced by 40% in 2012/13 compared to 2009/10, which equated to 292 fewer offences.

15. When compared to our most similar group (MSG)<sup>1</sup> of community safety partnerships (CSPs), Southwark has improved our ranking for most serious violence to 6th as at 30 September 2013. This is an improvement of two places compared to 2012/13 and an improvement of six places compared to 2009/10, when we had the highest rate per thousand for most serious violent offences in our MSG.
16. Gun crime has reduced by 28% (from 227 to 164 recorded crimes) between 2009/10 and 2012/13.
17. Domestic abuse has reduced by 22% (from 2568 to 2000 recorded crimes) between 2009/10 and 2012/13.
18. Violence without injury (harassment and common assault) has reduced by 25% (from 4485 to 3365 recorded crimes) between 2009/10 and 2012/13.
19. The proportion of community members who feel that gangs are a problem in their area has reduced by over a quarter, from 48% in 2008/09 to 26% in 2012/13.
20. Performance in the first six months of the financial 2013/14, compared to the same period in 2012/13 has remained positive. Highlights include:
  - 6% reduction in violence
  - 8% reduction in violence with injury
  - 18% reduction in knife crime with injury
  - 31% reduction in serious youth violence
  - 27% reduction in youth violence
  - 20% reduction in gun crime
21. The following table highlights the progress in 2013/14 compared to boroughs in our MSG.

<b>Most Similar Group (MSG) comparison</b>				
<b>Ranking from 1st to 15th (1st is worst in group)</b>				
Based on rates per 1000 resident population				
	<b>01/04/10 to 31/03/11</b>	<b>01/04/11 to 31/03/12</b>	<b>01/09/12 to 30/09/13</b>	<b>Pro- gress</b>
<b>Most serious violence</b>	4th	4th	6th	↑
<b>Violence with injury</b>	3rd	5th	5th	↑
<b>Violence without injury</b>	4th	6th	7th	↑
<b>Personal robbery</b>	2nd	3rd	2nd	→

<sup>1</sup> Southwark's MSG comprises: Brent, Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Kensington & Chelsea, Lambeth, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Birmingham, Brighton & Hove, Liverpool and Wolverhampton. Sourced from iQuanta (Home Office website)

22. Despite these achievements Southwark still records high levels of violent crime with particular challenges in domestic violence, robbery, serious youth violence and knife crime.
23. Although knife injuries are reducing the underlying concern is that there remains as concern amongst agencies and youth organisations that some young people continue to carry a knife, despite the increase in risk that this poses. The youth offending service and User Voice are working together to identify the best approach to address this.
24. Personal robbery is still significantly high in Southwark, particularly of mobile phones and high value electrical items. There is still a considerable amount of work that needs to be undertaken to reduce the opportunities for robbery as well as targeting where and how electrical goods are disposed.
25. The recorded levels of domestic violence with injury in Southwark are still one of the highest in London. Further work is still required to reduce to volume of domestic calls whilst at the same time ensuring that any reduction does not relate to a loss of confidence in service.
26. Using the Home Office economic cost of crime calculator the cost of violent crime across the health, criminal justice system and associated services, has reduced by £12m for Southwark . Despite these savings the diversion of investment in cost effective early intervention programmes by central government has reduced and as such places a significant pressure on local services in maintaining effective provision.

### **Progress in 2012 – 2013**

27. A number of key policy changes within central government have impacted on our partnership approach to address violence.
28. In November 2011, the Home Office published The Ending Gang and Youth Violence (EGYV) Report. The report sets out an intervention based approach to addressing the harm caused by gang and youth violence. This marked a significant change in direction from the previous enforcement led approach.
29. In addition, the Home Office national EGYV team carried out a programme of peer reviews of the 29 areas across the country; 18 of the areas are in London. The peer reviews aim to provide expertise and advice on how local partnerships can improve and sustain their approach in addressing gang and youth violence. The reviews focus on seven principles as set out in the 2011 Home Office publication and provide a written report on the partnerships strengths and areas of improvement. The EGYV peer review for Southwark was carried out in June 2012. The report highlighted a wide range of strengths and included recommendations that the SSP are taking forward through the Reducing Harm Board. The full report is published on the council website. This can be viewed by visiting the following web address: [www.southwark.gov.uk/info/200030/community\\_safety\\_and\\_enforcement/2400/serious\\_violence](http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/200030/community_safety_and_enforcement/2400/serious_violence).
30. In May 2012 the SSP established the Southwark Anti Violence Unit (SAVU) which is a multi agency team working together to support individuals and families affected by gang and serious youth violence.

31. SAVU works on a case by case basis, receiving referrals from a range of agencies and community based organisations. A fortnightly case management meeting uses current data and intelligence on gang activity, as well as assessing the progress on each client. A quality assurance framework has been established by checking the case progress and direct contact with the clients in terms of the level of support and welfare needs and quarterly service review meetings.
32. All of the SAVU clients have previously been arrested or convicted for offences in the 12 months prior to referral to the service. Since the commencement of SAVU, 66% (53 clients) have not been convicted for any offences.
33. Of the 112 clients, who have been taken on to the SAVU programme:  
69 clients have positively engaged with SAVU, of which
  - 36 (52%) are currently in some form of employment, training or education
  - 45% have not been convicted, arrested or have cases pending (for offences committed since being on SAVU) since being on SAVU.
  - 75% have not been convicted of any offences since they have been on SAVU.
  - 52% have not been arrested for any offences since they have been on SAVU.
34. There has been a 25% reduction in knife related injuries (from 227 to 170) for 16-24 year old males presenting to Kings College and Guys and St. Thomas' A&E in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12. In the first six months of 2013/14, there has been a further 6% reduction.
35. The Government announced the Troubled Families programme in late 2011. As a result, the Council has been working with key partners to define and shape the approach to this agenda. SAVU is working closely with other council services to ensure that the work being undertaken is both consistent and integrated into the overall Troubled Families approach. This will include the establishment of a quality assurance framework which will be applied to clients being supported through the Troubled Families programme.
36. In February 2013, The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) launched the London Crime Prevention Fund, which amalgamated the various funding streams previously allocated through the Home Office. The SSP was successful in its bid for two specific programmes related to the violent crime agenda:
  - £116,000 for specific projects related to Violence against Women and Girls including delivering relationship violence programmes in schools.
  - £290,000 to retain the positive work of the multi agency SAVU team and incorporate specific provision including health practitioner support and a women's support programme for young women affected by gang association.
37. The SSP was also successful in securing £250,00 from MOPAC to retain the positive work of the Integrated Offender Management team RADAR (Reducing and Deterring Adult Reoffending) working with short sentenced high volume crime offenders and Prolific and Priority offenders, which supports the violent crime agenda.
38. MOPAC published the draft London Anti Gangs Strategy in 2013. The Council will continue to work with the Home Office and MOPAC to ensure that a focus on

meaningful and sustainable interventions is delivered in a consistent way across London.

39. The SSP uses a combination of data analysis, intelligence and case studies to identify who, when and where it targets its resources. This intelligence led approach is reviewed operationally on a fortnightly basis through a series of multi agency meetings and half yearly through the SSP Strategic Assessment and Rolling Plan.
40. The following table sets out the achievements against the key recommendations set out in the Southwark Violent Crime Strategy 2010-15:

RECOMMENDATION	TARGET	PERFORMANCE
<b>Low level violence</b>		
Establish a multi agency programme, including increasing the visible uniformed presence, focused over the summer period, in the north of the borough on Fridays and Saturdays and involving communities and businesses.	Reduction in alcohol related violence by 2% in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13	Night time economy team established and operating Friday and Saturday nights 20:00-06:00  19% reduction in alcohol related violence and 1% increase in theft other in Cathedrals wards for April- September 2013, compared with same period in 2012
<b>Robbery</b>		
Realign partnership resources to concentrate on after school hours and late evenings, the two peak periods for personal robbery.	MPS Southwark safer neighbourhood teams, British Transport Police and wardens resources realigned to after school and evenings	26% decrease in robbery in Southwark in the time period 14.00 to 19:00, April-September 2013 compared with the same period in 2012
Create "safe routes" for pupils between schools and the Elephant and Castle/ neighbouring estates, involving local services and residents.	Wardens and police patrols providing safe routes from Walworth Academy, Aylesbury and Globe Academy in place.	26% decrease in robbery in Southwark in the time period 14.00 to 19:00, April-September 2013 compared with the same period in 2012  Decrease in personal robbery in East Walworth by 27% and 16% in Faraday ward in April-September 2013 compared with the same period in 2012.
<b>Serious violence- including group and weapon violence</b>		

RECOMMENDATION	TARGET	PERFORMANCE
<p>Develop multi agency approach on a clearly defined area focusing on the estates and connected illegal economy.</p>	<p>2% reduction in violence, particularly most serious violence, in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13</p>	<p>40% reduction in MSV in 2012/13 compared to 2009/10 against a target reduction of 8%.</p> <p>6% reduction in violence in first six months of 2013/14 compared to same period 2012/13</p> <p>8% reduction in violence with injury in the first six months of 2013/14 compared to same period 2012/13</p> <p>In the first six months of 2013/14, maintained our improvement to 5th place in our MSG for violence with injury, compared to 2nd (worst) in 2009/10</p> <p>48% reduction in violence with injury amongst 16-24 year olds in 2012/13 compared to 2009/10</p>
<p>Ensure early intervention is targeted at those most at risk of committing serious violent crime and that exit programmes enable people to make decisions to move away from serious violence lifestyles.</p>	<p>2% reduction in violence, particularly most serious violence, in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13</p>	<p>Approximately 40 multi agency home visits carried out between 2010 and 2013.</p> <p>SAVU has worked with 112 young people since its inception in May 2012 (see figures above).</p> <p>The YOS ensured that 156 young people were provided with a triage service at police stations in 2012/13. Data analysis indicates that 84% of those receiving early interventions continued to be diverted from offending after a year.</p>
<p>A single multi agency scaled approach to enforcement and support that utilises the range of resources within the borough.</p>	<p>2% reduction in violence, particularly most serious violence, in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13</p>	<p>As above</p> <p>Establishment of SAV-U case management panel which plans and co-ordinates interventions with gangs associates and their families</p> <p>Identify families who meet the Southwark's Troubled Families criteria in order to provide key multi agency interventions to support positive change and to help reduce the risk of involvement in violent crime.</p>



RECOMMENDATION	TARGET	PERFORMANCE
		<p>Established a multi-agency safeguarding hub to enable effective and timely information sharing between agencies to identify those most at risk of committing violent crime and providing early help.</p> <p>The Specialist Family Focus Team (SFFT) is a specialist and targeted Parenting and Family Intervention and Outreach Support Service which provides specific evidenced based models of intervention in the community from a developing multi-disciplinary site. The practitioners work in a holistic way with the whole family and working closely with a range of other agencies through a Team around the Family approach. The SFFT is also the operational hub for the Southwark Troubled Families programme,. The Outreach, Challenge and Support and Parenting Teams that make up the service, have worked with approximately 200 children, young people and/their families from April, 2012 to March, 2013.</p>
<p>Base the scaled approach model on a shared agreement around risk, intervention and intelligence. Resources to be shared and targeted at those individuals who are agreed as posing a significant risk.</p>	<p>2% reduction in violence, particularly most serious violence, in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13</p>	<p>As above</p>
<p><b>Violence against women and girls, including relationship violence</b></p>		

RECOMMENDATION	TARGET	PERFORMANCE
<p>Provision for domestic violence and sexual offences is reconfigured in line with recommendations of the SSP and Children's and Families Trust review</p>	<p>Year on year reduction in recorded domestic violence offences</p>	<p>22% reduction in recorded domestic violence offences in 2012/13 compared with 2009/10</p> <p>16% increase in domestic violence offences in April - September 2013 compared with same period 2012. Initial indications are that this relates to an increased awareness of the new domestic violence services in Southwark which have been publicised in this financial year.</p> <p>Recommissioned domestic violence services to deliver a new improved system response for victims of domestic abuse</p> <p>The multi agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) – the service response for high risk domestic abuse victims. 161 cases were referred to MARAC in 2012/13; 153 victims have been referred in the first six months of 2013/14.</p> <p>Southwark Advocacy and Support Service (SASS) includes support for females over 16 who have suffered or are at risk of female genital mutilation (FGM). In 2013-14 there have been four disclosed FGM related issues. In three of those cases FGM was a secondary issue disclosed by clients who had been referred to the service because they were also victims of domestic abuse. In these three cases the clients disclosed that it was their children who were at risk and a referral was made by Solace to children services. In one case the client did go to SASS because she feared that her family would take her abroad by force and perform the procedure and she was supported around this.</p>
<p><b>Addressing violent offenders</b></p>		

RECOMMENDATION	TARGET	PERFORMANCE
<p>To review and improve current arrangements for identifying and supporting young people and adults (Risk Management Panel, multi agency public protection arrangements and priority and prolific offenders) to ensure offenders are managed by the most appropriate scheme locally. To include transitional arrangements for those moving from young person to adult services.</p>	<p>2% reduction in violence, particularly most serious violence, in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13</p>	<p>3% reduction in violence in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12 against a 2% reduction target</p> <p>Violence has reduced by 6% in the first six months of 2013/14 compared with the same period 2012</p> <p>Southwark has commissioned a specific domestic violence perpetrators programme which includes self referral as well as through statutory provision.</p> <p>Joint work with specific prisons to identify and work with violent offenders prior and post release. Support programmes provided through statutory and voluntary agency providers</p> <p>Arrangements are in place and are regularly reviewed to ensure that offenders are managed by the most appropriate scheme and that there is no duplication of effort. The transitional arrangements are in place for those moving from Risk Management Panel (YPPO) and adult PPO (RADAR).</p>
<p>To agree a shared risk assessment framework to ensure we target our partnership resources at key individuals effectively and to maximise the resources at our disposal</p>	<p>2% reduction in violence particularly most serious violence in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13.</p>	<p>3% reduction in violence in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12 against a 2% reduction target. Violence has reduced by 6% in the first six months of 2013/14 compared with the same period 2012/13.</p> <p>Common matrix form (which includes risk assessment) in place for RADAR/ PPO / YPPO offenders.</p> <p>Establishment of the Southwark Multi agency safeguarding Hub which enables a range of agencies to assess and prioritise risk more swiftly.</p>

41. The SSP carried out extensive consultation to help define the priorities for the Violent Crime Strategy. This included:

- Web based survey - an online survey where residents can indicate how violent crime is affecting them and the priorities to address violent crime.
- Questionnaires - made available through the eight community councils for local people to express their views.
- Focus groups - we have run a wide range of focus groups on specific priority themes and specifically with those who have been affected by violence, including young people.
- Meetings with key services, voluntary and community representatives who have been actively involved in delivering programmes to address violent behaviour.

42. The feedback from the consultation was incorporated into the strategy and helped shape the intervention programmes.

### **Governance**

43. The overall governance arrangements for the SSP are currently under review. We are working towards a more streamlined governance arrangement with a reduction of boards and subgroups to reduce duplication and make better use of our partnership commissioning arrangements.

### **Performance framework**

44. The Southwark Council Plan 2011-12 was adopted in July 2011. The plan sets out 10 promises for the borough including:

*“Work with residents and the police to make the borough safer for all by cracking down on antisocial behaviour and implementing our new violent crime strategy.”*

45. The Council Plan sets out a number of targets related to violent crime. These include:

- Reduce violent crime particularly serious violence by 2% in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13. Violence has reduced by 6% in the first six months of 2012/13 compared to the same period in 2011/12.
- Value for money through effective partnership working in reducing violence, to achieve a 2% reduction in the cost of violent crime in 2013/14 compared with 2012/13 using the financial information provided by the Home Office economic cost of crime survey. Using these Home Office figures, the cost of violent offences (violence with injury and common assault) has reduced from £25.6m to £23.8 from April - September 2013 compared to the same period in 2012; a reduction of £1.8m (-7%).
- Maintain the percentage of people who feel safe walking alone after dark in 2013/14 at 72%, using the Police Public Attitude Survey. In the first quarter of 2013/14, perception has remained at 72%

46. It is our intention to use the MPS Public Attitude Survey (PPAS) to measure the perception of violent crime across our communities as well as local surveys where we are undertaking specific partnership interventions. The PPAS meas-

ures a number of satisfaction indicators that are relevant to the violent crime strategy. Examples include:

- Tackling gun crime and levels of concern about carrying guns and knives (concern about gun crime down to 15% in the first quarter of 2013/14 compared to 17% in 2012/13)
- To what extent are gangs a problem in local areas (down 1% in the first quarter of 2013/14 from 24% in 2012/13)

47. By using the PPAS we will also be in a position to benchmark ourselves against our neighbouring boroughs and also the rest of London.

### Risks to delivery

48. The following table sets out the key risks to delivering the Southwark Violent Crime Strategy.

Risk	Issue	Action
Financial and physical resources	A number of the existing violent crime programmes are grant funded and are due to end in March 2014. This includes MOPAC grant funding which has only been allocated on a one year basis. This includes funding for domestic violence services and SAVU. In addition key partnership agencies both in the public and voluntary sector are subject to financial reductions which will result in loss of staffing.	The recommendations of the strategy are made with a view to reductions in resourcing. The recommendations highlight actions which will focus reduced resources on interventions, in locations and with the cohort of individuals or families which will have maximum impact. The recommendations also aim to be preventative, which will result in savings. However significant reductions in grant funding from MOPAC may result in services being stopped.
Changing crime patterns	Violent crime patterns could change over the period of the strategy and place increased demands on resources for a wider range of people or locations.	The SSP will continue to monitor crime patterns, locally and regionally through the tactical tasking and coordination group and the Reducing Harm sub group. Keeping pace with emerging issues is a focus of the Reducing Harm sub group.
Economic and welfare reform impacts	The financial pressure due to the current economic environment and the impact of welfare reform which impacts on our most deprived neighbourhoods may result in a rise in violent crime in the home and on the streets, as well as an increase in the illegal economy.	The regular operational meetings and review of trends through the Reducing Harm sub group will enable us to assess these changing patterns should they emerge.
Significant changes for	Each of the four key partner agencies that have a direct role in addressing	To continue to work with our key partners at a local level

Risk	Issue	Action
key community safety partner.	<p>violent crime are undergoing significant changes to their organisations.</p> <p>The MPS are looking to find savings of £500m which will see a loss of police stations, the move to the local policing model and transfer of local analytical capacity to sub regional centres.</p> <p>The Fire Service will see the loss of two tenders and 50 fire fighters in Southwark.</p> <p>The Probation Service will undergo substantial change under the Transforming Rehabilitation programme and the health service is undergoing change through public health.</p>	to identify ways of realigning services to provide innovative multi agency responses to prevent violent crime.

## Conclusion

49. There has been good progress across all of the 5 priorities and key recommendations set out in the Southwark Violent Crime Strategy.
50. There has been excellent progress in tackling serious violence and Southwark has significantly improved against other London boroughs. Southwark is recognised as national best practice in its approach to addressing gang violence. However, the council recognises that there is still a lot to do and there remains a number of opportunities to make further strides to reduce violence in the borough.
51. The SSP will be focusing on serious youth violence and knife enabled robbery which has increased. The Youth Offending Service are piloting the use of multi-agency review case meetings to ensure that effective plans are in place to monitor young people and address the factors which lead to offending behaviour.
52. The council will continue to assess the overall impact of the multi agency Southwark Anti Violence Unit with a view to continuing those elements which are having the greatest impact in 2013-4.

## Policy implications

53. Although violent crime has reduced between 2005/6- 2012/13, Southwark still records high levels of violence compared to other boroughs in the capital. Tackling violent crime therefore remains a priority for the council and its partners.
54. There is no statutory requirement to provide a specific violent crime strategy. However there is legislation which imposes a duty on named partner agencies to work together to review crime and anti social behaviour in their area and to work together to address Community Safety priorities, such as violent crime. This is set out in Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1988, as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006.

## Community impact statement

55. All areas of the borough are affected by crime and fear of crime. However analysis of crime types indicates that violent crime is not spread evenly across the borough; the town centres and neighbouring estates are the main hotspots areas. This indicates that a targeted approach is required.
56. Our crime analysis indicates that some types of violent crime disproportionately impacts on young people, both as victims and perpetrators. The focus on young people as one of the key priorities, supported by the youth justice plan, is aimed at addressing this.
57. Analysis of violent crime victims and offenders has been undertaken by the partnership analytical team. This information has been used to identify a number of the interventions and preventative measures set out in the strategy.
58. The approach adopted to tackle and reduce violent crime has been through a combination of enforcement, prevention, and wider community action to engage communities in crime prevention and community safety.
59. An equalities impact assessment has been carried out on the Violent Crime Strategy, with an action plan which has been integrated into the rolling plan. The findings of the equalities impact assessment will be published alongside the strategy.

### Resource implications

60. The Southwark Violent Crime Strategy 2010/15 is resourced fully for 2013/14. Therefore, there are no financial implications as a result of accepting the recommendations set out in this report.
61. The total funding for the tackling violent crime programme for Southwark for 2013/14 is approximately £1.4m.
62. The current funding streams enabling the SSP to deliver services are as follows:

Income	Funding stream	Amount	Comments
General Fund	Base Budget	£453,449	SAVU and domestic abuse services
General Fund	Health Safety Licensing & Environmental Protection Unit	£117,000	Night time economy team
MOPAC - Gang and Serious Youth Violence Work	London Crime Prevention Fund	£290,000	4 year funding agreement with MOPAC. Figures given are for 2013/14. Provisional figures for future years subject to achieving outcomes.
MOPAC - Expanding Violence against Women and Girls Service Provision	London Crime Prevention Fund	£116,000	

Income	Funding stream	Amount	Comments
MARAC coordination	Home Office	£15,000	Ring fenced to domestic abuse services.
IDVA services	Children's services	£88,000	Ring fenced to domestic abuse services
Prevention Inclusion Supported Housing (PISH)	Supported Housing Services	£75,000	Ring fenced to domestic abuse services
Housing Strategy	Housing Strategy and Partnerships	£80,000	Ring fenced to domestic abuse services
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>£1,351,449</b>	

63. The council is part of the Ministry of Justice's, Justice Reinvestment pilot which was established in 2012. The pilot awards participating boroughs for its reductions in offending. In 2012 Southwark Council were awarded approximately £500,000. This money is a one off payment, it is not guaranteed and the monies must be used to fund specific activity related to offender management, such as the costs associated with Southwark's RADAR service, which includes a police analyst.
64. Much of our partnership activity in relation to violence has been mainstreamed. The Violent Crime Strategy recommendations and actions have directed the decisions of the commissioning process and commissioning plan which has been adopted by the SSP board. We are working with service providers to explore options moving forward, including:
- Ensuring that the services we deliver provide value for money, value for council tax payers and contribute towards delivering the vision of creating a fairer future for all in Southwark.
  - The SSP will explore alternative ways of providing a service prior to proposing any cut or reduction. This will include talking to partner organisations, the voluntary sector, the business community and other local authorities.
  - The SSP will conduct an equalities impact assessment as part of the commissioning plan.

## Consultation

65. As part of our approach in setting our priorities for the Southwark Violent Crime Strategy, the SSP carried out extensive consultation with our communities, those directly affected by violent crime and key voluntary and service agencies who are involved in delivering intervention to address violent behaviour.



66. The consultation included:
- Questionnaire available on the Southwark Council website
  - Questionnaires made available at all 8 community council meetings in the autumn
  - Focus groups with young people, victims, offenders and other interested parties
  - Specific workshops with services and service providers
67. The key issues were incorporated into the recommendations under each priority.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS**

### **Director of Legal Services (DA/11/13)**

68. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended, established Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, now known as Community Safety Partnerships (“CSPs”), in order to facilitate a multi-agency approach to the reduction of crime, substance abuse, anti-social behaviour and re-offending.
69. The 1998 Act imposes statutory duties on local authorities, police authorities, fire and rescue authorities, Primary Care Trusts, and the Probation Service, known as “responsible authorities”, to form CSPs and work together to review crime and disorder in their area and implement a strategy to tackle priority problems. In Southwark the CSP is called the Safer Southwark Partnership (“SSP”).
70. The Police and Justice Act 2006 amended the partnership provisions of the 1998 Act to make CSPs a more effective resource, and imposed obligations on CSPs to implement strategies to tackle, amongst other things, anti-social behaviour. The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 make provision as to the formulation and implementation of such strategies.
71. Under the requirements of the 1998 and the 2007 Regulations the SSP has prepared a strategy to address violent crime in Southwark, which the Council has adopted. In accordance with the co-operative duties of the 1998 Act the Council must therefore approve and implement strategies prepared by the SSP.
72. As a member of the SSP the Council has a duty to work with other responsible authorities to implement the violent crime strategy.
73. Under Part 3 of the Council’s Constitution, the violent crime strategy is the responsibility of the Cabinet, as the strategy may impact on a number of portfolios.
74. Positive equalities obligations are placed on local authorities, sometimes described as equalities duties, with regard to race, disability and gender. Race equality duties were introduced by the Race Relations Amendment Act 2000 which amended the Race Relations Act 1976. Gender equalities duties were introduced by the Equality Act 2006, which amended the Sex Discrimination Act 1975. Disability equality duties were introduced by the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 which amended the Disability Act 1995.

75. Equality impact assessments are an essential tool to assist councils to comply with our equalities duties and to make decisions fairly and equalities and human rights impact assessments that are carried out should be mindful of the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010.

**Strategic Director of Finance and Corporate Services (FC13/078)**

76. This report asks Cabinet to note the progress made in delivering the recommendations set out in the violent crime strategy 2010-15. In particular it notes a reduction in violent offences and the cost of tackling violence.
77. The strategic director of finance and corporate services notes there are no new financial implications arising from this report. The current funding streams that support the strategy are set out within the resource implications section (paragraphs 60 to 64). This shows that a significant proportion of this funding comes from the Council’s own budget which is has been subject to considerable pressure over recent years, a trend which is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.
78. The report also notes that as the strategy is taken forward, should the funding environment change, the SSP would explore the possibility of securing alternative sources of funding prior to putting forward any proposals to cut or reduce activities undertaken to tackle the problems identified.

**BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

<b>Background papers</b>	<b>Held At</b>	<b>Contact</b>
SSP Violent Crime Strategy 2010-15. This document is available to view online – link below:	Community Safety Environment and Leisure Dept. 160 Tooley St, London SE1 2QH	Jonathon Toy, Head of Community Safety & Enforcement 020 7525 1479
<b>Link</b> <a href="http://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=302&amp;MId=4553&amp;Ver=4">http://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=302&amp;MId=4553&amp;Ver=4</a>		
Violent Crime Strategy EqIA report. This document is available to view online – link below:	As above	As above
<b>Link</b> <a href="http://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=302&amp;MId=4553&amp;Ver=4">http://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=302&amp;MId=4553&amp;Ver=4</a>		

## APPENDICES

None	

## AUDIT TRAIL

<b>Cabinet Member</b>	Councillor Richard Livingstone, Finance, Resources and Community Safety	
<b>Lead Officer</b>	Deborah Collins, Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	
<b>Report Author</b>	Jonathon Toy, Head of Community Safety and Enforcement, Environment and Leisure	
<b>Version</b>	Final	
<b>Dated</b>	28 November 2013	
<b>Key decision ?</b>	No	
<b>CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER</b>		
<b>Officer title</b>	<b>Comments Sought</b>	<b>Comments Included</b>
Director of Legal Services	Yes	Yes
Strategic Director of Finance and Corporate Services	Yes	Yes
YOS Service Manager	Yes	Yes
Assistant Director Strategy and Support Children'	Yes	Yes
Supt Partnerships – MPS Southwark	Yes	Yes
<b>Cabinet Member</b>	Yes	Yes
<b>Date final report sent to Constitutional Team</b>		28 November 2013