

Annual Performance Report 2005-2006

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Executive Summary

In 2005 the Safer Southwark partnership (SSP) - developed a three-year crime and drugs strategy for tackling crime, substance misuse and the fear of crime. The strategy covered:

- an overarching framework highlighting the key objectives
- the high level performance measures that will be used to check our progress and improvements
- key borough wide priorities with action plans and performance measures

Progress in 2005-2008

In 2005-2006, the level of total recorded crime fell by 5% and means that the downward trend over the last four years continues, from 45,960 recorded offences in 2002-03 to 41,432 in 2005-06.

However despite our progress, we still have some key areas of concern, particularly over increases in the levels of violent crime, especially actual bodily harm and personal robbery offences.

To effectively tackle the violent crimes that concerns people the most, such as robbery, rape and sexual assault and physical assaults, we have focused on disrupting gang activity, tackling drug and alcohol misuse, and reducing domestic violence. By tackling these drivers we will impact on a range of violent crime offences. We have also developed a number of initiatives to reduce young people's involvement in these types of crime and provided educational resources to support work in schools.

Performance against targets

We have made good progress on our PSA1 target, with British Crime Survey comparator crime down by -8% on 2004-2005. And we are on target to achieve our overall 20% reduction by 2007-2008 (from baseline of 2003-2004).

Within the ten crime indicators which form PSA1, there have been differences in performance:

We have performed very well on:

- domestic burglary: -9% reduction
- common assault: -23% reduction
- criminal damage: -28% reduction

We have not performed as well on:

- wounding (ABH and GBH): +10% increase
- personal robbery: +23% increase
- theft from motor vehicles: 9% increase
- theft from pedal cycles: +11% increase

What have we done differently?

We have strengthened how we use our resources in relation to tackling crime and anti-social behaviour through improved partnership work, co-ordinated through the partnership operation group (POG). The group was set up in July 2005 with a focus on violent crime.

In order to improve our analytical capacity, the SSP has established the community desk, a joint council/police team of analysts and researchers. The desk provides operational intelligence analysis to the partnership operations group as well as supporting strategic activity (for example, through crime audits, strategic assessments and informing problem solving)

Southwark has taken a proactive step in setting up a violent crime enforcement team, referred to as Operation Hamrow. This team is intelligence led and is starting to have a significant impact in tackling gun and gang related offenders.

We have developed our working arrangements to case manage our prolific and priority offenders (PPOs) more effectively. We have mainstreamed this area of activity with operational and strategic management integrated through the Drugs Intervention Programme (DIP). And we have taken a decision locally to separate the case management of youth and adult PPOs.

We were a pilot borough for restrictions on bail (ROB), which enables class A drug using offenders to access drug treatment as part of their bail conditions. Tough Choices, which was the national implementation of the Drugs Bill 2005, went live on 31st March 2006 and encompasses test on arrest, required assessment and ROB.

Changes to services

We have decommissioned and re-commissioned the arrest referral service for young people with cost and efficiency savings.

In recognition that we need to work differently with young victims of crime, we have decommissioned SkY-VoC, a targeted service for young victims of crime. In 2006-2007, will be developing a new approach to working with this group. For the interim Victim Support Southwark have increased their work with young victims of crime.

We have developed a programme of work targeted at vulnerable adults (19-30 year olds) through establishing a range of agencies (that are already working or could develop targeted work with this group) to widen their service provision to offer targeted work for 100 young vulnerable adults.

Responsiveness

Southwark faced a challenge in the early part of 2005-2006 with significant rises in violent crime, particularly actual bodily harm, wounding and grievous bodily harm. One of the strengths of the Safer Southwark Partnership has been the ability of its agencies to refocus and redirect resources swiftly to address the problem.

In the summer of 2005 the partnership developed a violent crime action plan, which was delivered by an agreed, co-ordinated approach, orchestrated by the partnership operations group. The result has been a continuous reduction of actual bodily harm (ABH) and grievous bodily harm (GBH) since July 2005 followed by reductions in robbery from the early part of 2006.

These reductions have continued into this financial year (2006-2007) with Southwark achieving above average reductions in ABH and GBH compared to other MPS borough command units.

Key challenges for 2006/07

Current challenges
<p>Violent crime Better understanding of prevention</p> <p>Review of service provision on domestic violence</p> <p>Setting up of domestic violence specialist court</p> <p>Continued emphasis on serious gang gun and knife related</p>
<p>Drugs and alcohol Improving retention rates into treatment so that people remain in treatment for longer than 12 weeks</p> <p>Meeting new DIP (drugs intervention programme) compact targets with the introduction of test on arrest</p> <p>Reduce effects of anti social behaviour linked to street drinking</p>
<p>Young People Develop greater awareness of risk and protective factors</p> <p>Developing new approach for young victims of crime</p> <p>Review safer schools partnership</p>
<p>Anti-social behaviour Delivery of effective communications programme on a local area basis, ensuring they are effective in capturing people through a variety of mediums</p> <p>No co-ordinated approach or method for recording enforcement actions</p> <p>Impact on crime and the fear of crime during regeneration programmes</p> <p>Concerns about young people hanging about, which need to be managed in relation to other strategies (eg play strategy, school travel plans) and through community engagement activities</p>
<p>Victims and Witnesses Deliver the requirements of the victims charter and the newly proposed witness charter ensuring a high standard of service to those who do not enter the criminal or civil justice system</p> <p>Increase knowledge of local services and referral pathways</p>
<p>Strengthening Communities Volunteering opportunities</p> <p>Improve public sector engagement and feedback mechanisms</p> <p>Encourage and support self help and community-led activities</p>

Strategy for 2005-2008

The SSP performance report covers the five objectives, set out in our crime and drugs strategy 2005-8. Each chapter of the report looks at our performance against our targets, what we have achieved and the challenges and recommendations for 2006-2007.

Objectives	Home Office Public Service Agreements (PSAs)	Priorities
increase safety by reducing the crimes that concern people the most including violent crime	<p>reduce crime by 20% in high crime areas by 2007/08 (PSA 1)</p> <p>reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the criminal justice system (PSA 4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
improve public confidence in agencies and reduce fear of crime	reassure the public, reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and build confidence in the criminal justice system without compromising fairness (PSA 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • behaviour • • accidental fires
enhance support for victims, witnesses and those most vulnerable to live without fear of victimisation and intimidation	improve the delivery of justice by increasing the number of crimes for which an offender is brought to justice to 1.25 million by 2007-2008 (PSA 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • witnesses •
make sure all young people stay safe and make a positive contribution to their community	<p>reduce crime by 20% in high crime areas by 2007/08 (PSA 1)</p> <p>reassure the public, reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and build confidence in the criminal justice system without compromising fairness (PSA 2)</p> <p>improve the delivery of justice by increasing the number of crimes for which an offender is brought to justice to 1.25 million by 2007-2008 (PSA 3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Active citizenship and confident communities	increase voluntary and community engagement especially amongst those at risk of social exclusion (PSA 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communities •

Introduction

In 2005, we developed a three-year crime and drugs strategy for tackling crime, substance misuse and the fear of crime. The strategy covered:

- an overarching framework highlighting the key objectives
- the high level performance measures that will be used to check our progress and improvements
- key borough wide priorities with action plans and performance measures

Progress in 2005/06

In 2005-06, the level of total recorded crime fell by 5% and means that the downward trend over the last four years continues, from 45,960 recorded offences in 2002-03 to 41,432 in 2005-06

However despite our progress, we still have some key areas of concern: violent crime, especially robbery and domestic violence, young people and gangs, alcohol and drugs. And this has been reflected in our priorities over the last year.

We are beginning to see some improvements in the levels of violent crime, with the annual rate of increase significantly reducing and in the last quarter of this year, levels falling below the same period in the previous year.

This performance report:

- reviews progress against our targets for the first year of the strategy
- sets out the key actions in 2005-2006
- identifies key challenges for the coming year

Strategy for 2005-2008

Objectives	Home Office Public Service Agreements (PSAs)	Priorities
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Active citizenship and confident communities	increase voluntary and community engagement especially amongst those at risk of social exclusion (PSA 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communities •

PSA1 to reduce British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator crime by 20% in high crime areas by 2007/08

Performance data

The BCS crime comparator is the suite of statistics which the police use to record the type of crimes most similar to those captured in the BCS. Our performance on our local basket of indicators is set out below.

PSA1

Category	2003-04 baseline	2004-05 actual	2005-06 target	2005-06 actual	% diff 05-06 & 04-05 actuals	% diff 05-06 actual and 05-06 target	2006-07 target reduction	% reduction to date on baseline	Overall target reduction in 2007-08
Theft of M/V	2,858	2,359	2,304	1,554	-34%	-33%	11.5%	-46%	-29%
Theft from M/V	4,066	3,605	3,084	3,918	9%	27%	0%	-4%	-34%
M/V interference & tampering	183	242	203	115	-52%	-43%	0%	-37%	2%*
Domestic Burglary	3,123	2,694	2,454	2,439	-9%	-1%	-2.5%	-22%	-28%
Theft of pedal cycles	1,052	1,070	1,078	1,191	11%	10%	0%	13%	-2%
Criminal Damage	5,998	5,375	5,609	3,847	-28%	-31%	-13.9%	-36%	-16%
Wounding (GBH and ABH)	2,255	3,770	3,200	4,159	10%	30%	0%	84%	33%*
Common Assault	4,051	2,902	2,481	2,234	-23%	-10%	-11.7%	-45%	-42%
Theft person – pick pocketing / snatch	1,905	1,689	1,738	1,688	0%	-3%	-14.6%	-11%	-15%
Robbery of personal property	2,085	2,277	2,026	2,791	23%	38%	0%	34%	-9%
Total	27,576	25,983	24,177	23,963	-8%	-1%	-5%	-13%	-20%

*set to show reduction from 2004-200505

2007-2008 individual targets to be set in line with 2006-2007 performance and policing plan

Other local indicators

Category	2004-05 actual	2005-06 target	2005-06 actual	% diff 05/6 actual and 04/05 actual	% diff 05/6 actual and 05/06 target	2006-07 target reduction	2007-2008 target reduction
BVPI 127a violent crime per 1000 pop	48.2	47.2	49.1	1.9%	4.0%		45.4
BV128 reduce robbery per 1000 pop	9.5	9.2	11.7	23.9%	27.2%		8.7
Reduce level of gun crime	259	233	280	8.1%	20.2%		222
Reduce level of commercial burglary	1,717	1,665	1,704	-0.7%	2%		1,580
Increase sanctioned detection rate	18%	27%	28.3%	10.3%	1.3%	30%	30%
Increase in number of successful prosecutions for domestic violence	n/a	n/a	160	n/a	n/a	168	176

Overall PSA 1

We have made good progress on our overall PSA1 target, with total BCS comparator crime down -8% on 2004-05, which represents 2,047 fewer crimes than the previous year.

Monthly totals for 2005-06 have been consistently below the corresponding month in the previous year.

We have performed well against our 2005-2006 target. The actual figure in 2005-2006 was 23,963 offences which was -1% below our target of 24,177 offences.

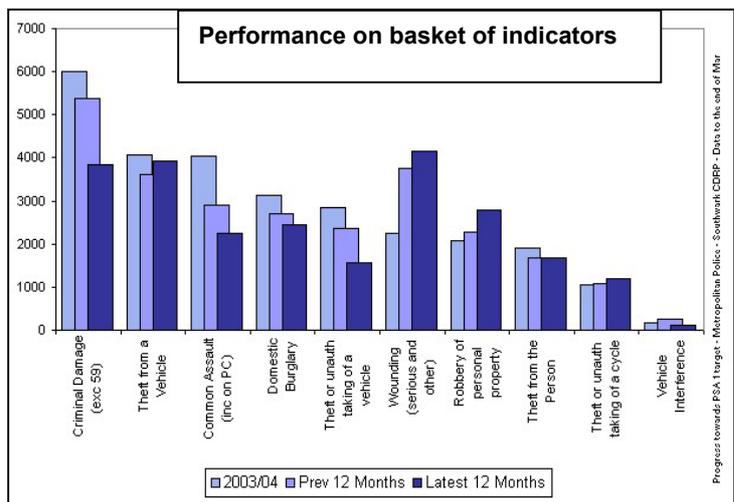
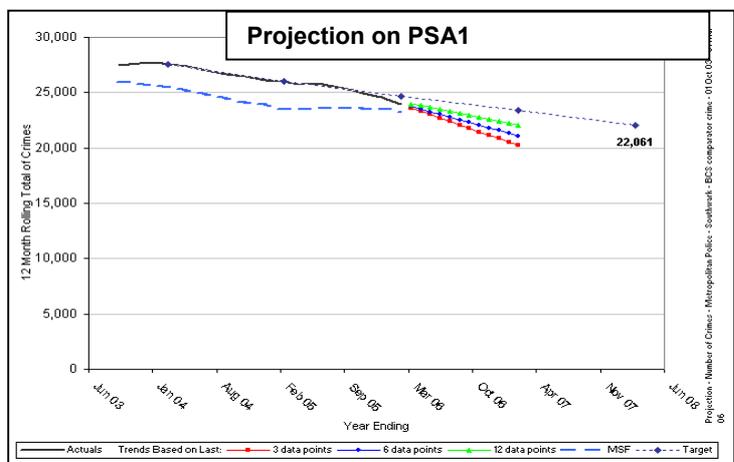
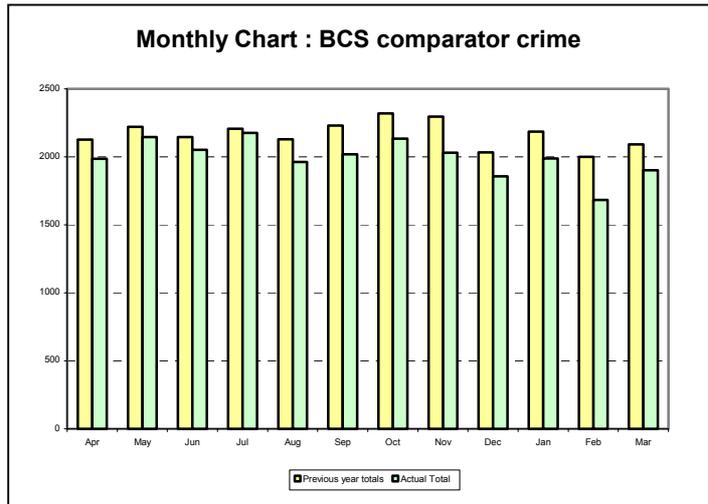
And we are currently well on target to achieve our overall 20% reduction by 2007-08.

Within 10 crime indicators which form PSA1 (basket of indicators table below) the most cause for concern has been the annual increases in robbery of personal property and wounding together with theft from motor vehicle and theft of pedal cycles.

We have performed better than expected on:

- domestic burglary (exceeded target by -1%)
- common assault (exceeded target by -10%)
- criminal damage (exceeded target by -31%)

We remain below the average in our crime and disorder reduction partnership most similar grouping (CDRP MSG)¹ average for burglary and criminal damage.



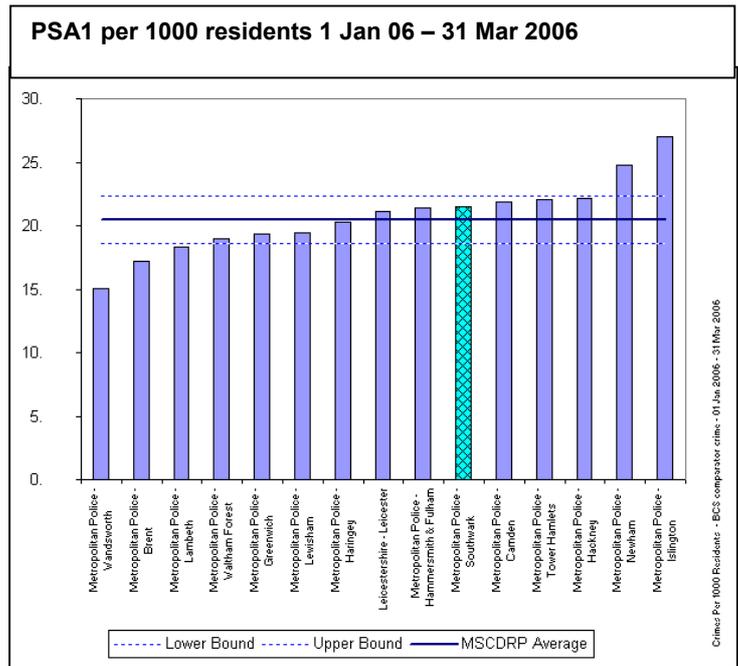
¹ The boroughs within our CDRP MSG are Brent, Camden, Greenwich, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Hackney, Haringey, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Wandsworth and Leicester

Comparative performance

For overall PSA1, within our CDRP most similar grouping, we remain just above the average with a rate of 21.5, compared to the group average of 20.5.

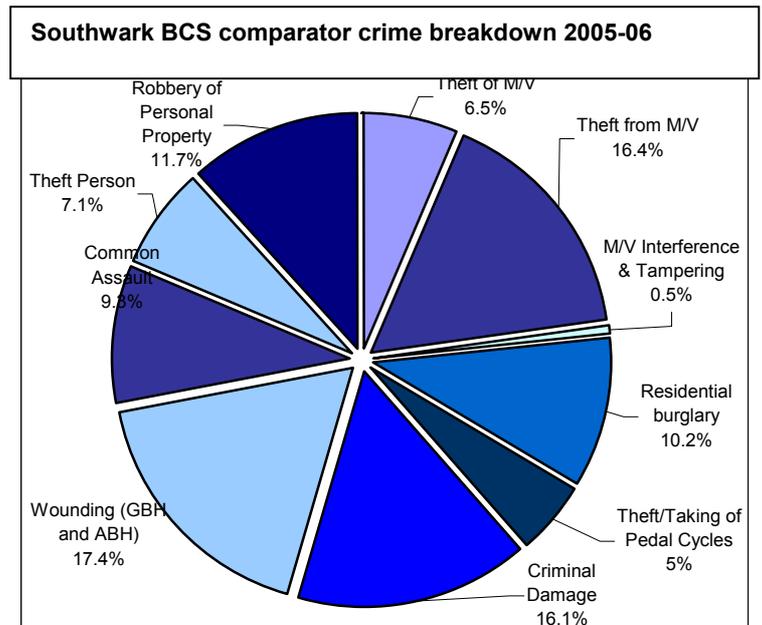
Traditionally, our position has been above the family average. However, we are narrowing the gap between our rate and that of the family average.

A breakdown of PSA1 for community council areas is contained at appendix 1.



BCS comparator breakdown by crime categories

Wounding, theft from motor vehicle and criminal damage make up over half of all BCS comparator crime



Violent crime

All violent crime

Violent crime comprises violence against the person offences, personal / business robbery and sexual offences (this represents 30% of all crime). 50% of violent crime is common assault and actual bodily harm. Domestic violence incidents account for 21% of violent crime. Alcohol is a factor in 17% of all violent crime.

Year on year, there has been a steady increase in violent crime:

- from 10,898 offences in 2002-03 to 12,503 offences in 2005-06.

However, we are now seeing improvements:

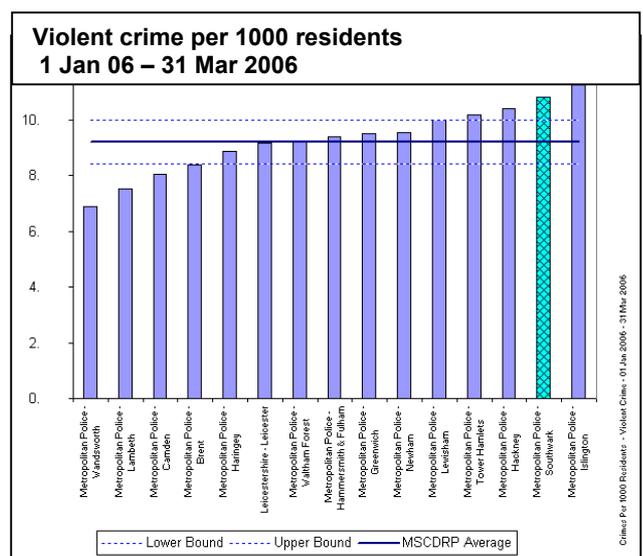
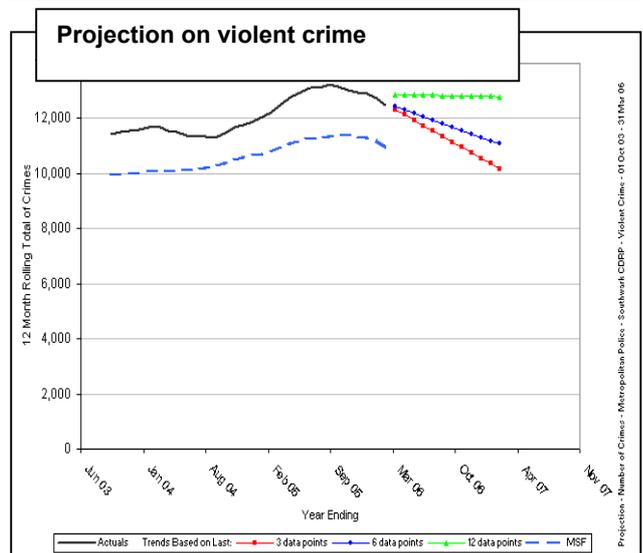
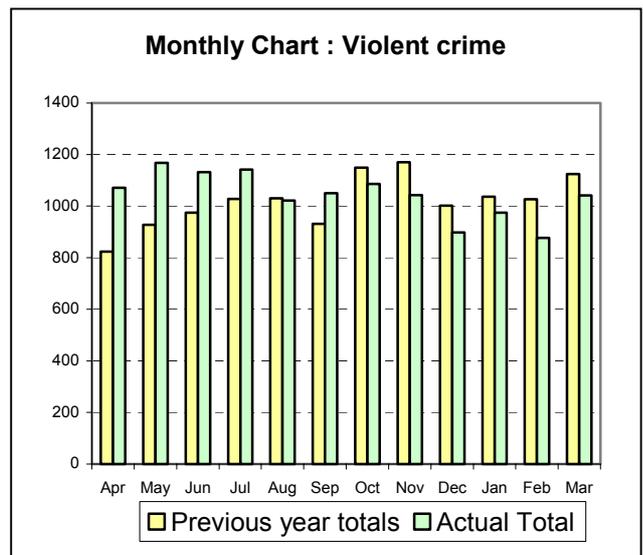
- a slowing down in the annual increase, an increase of just 2% in 2005-06 (from 12,503 offences to 12,222)
- since October, the monthly totals have been below the corresponding month in the previous year
- the increase over last year was largely due to higher levels at the beginning of the year

Our outturn for our BVPI violent crime indicator was 4% above target at a rate of 49.1 crimes per 1000 population, an improvement from a rate of 56.8 per 1000 at the start of the year.

The projection based on current performance shows a downward trend based on the last 3 and 6 data points and a levelling off based on the last 12 data points.

Comparative performance

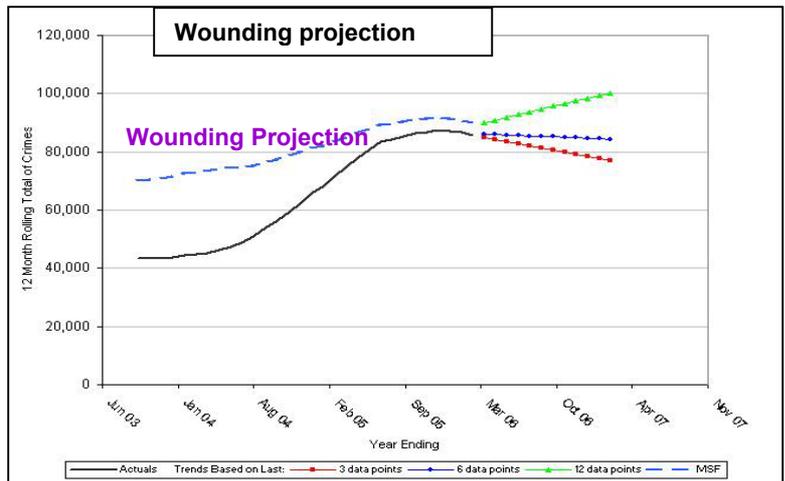
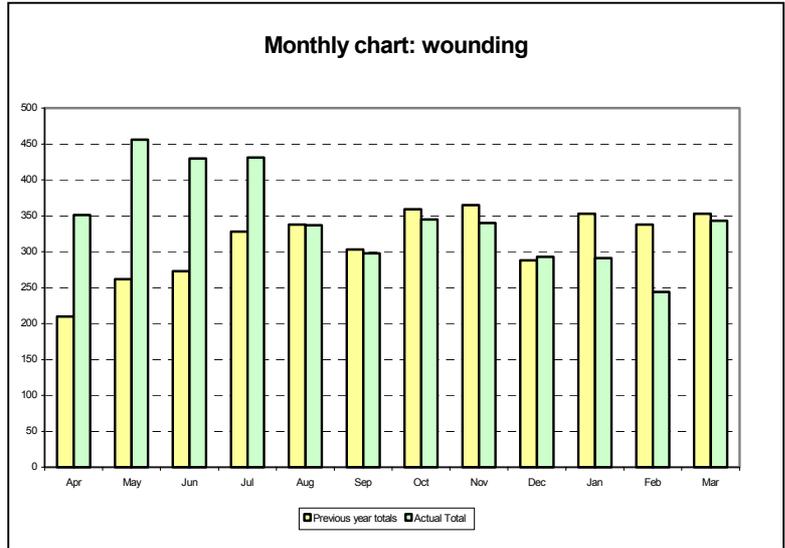
Within our CDRP most similar grouping, our rate per 1000 is 10.8 compared to the family average of 9.2. Our position has dropped from 3rd worse to 2nd worse for the 4th quarter of 2005-06, compared to the previous three months.



Violence against the person - wounding (ABH and GBH)

Our figure for 2005-2006 was 30% above target, with 4,159 recorded offences against a target of 3,770 offences. However, we are seeing significant improvements in performance:

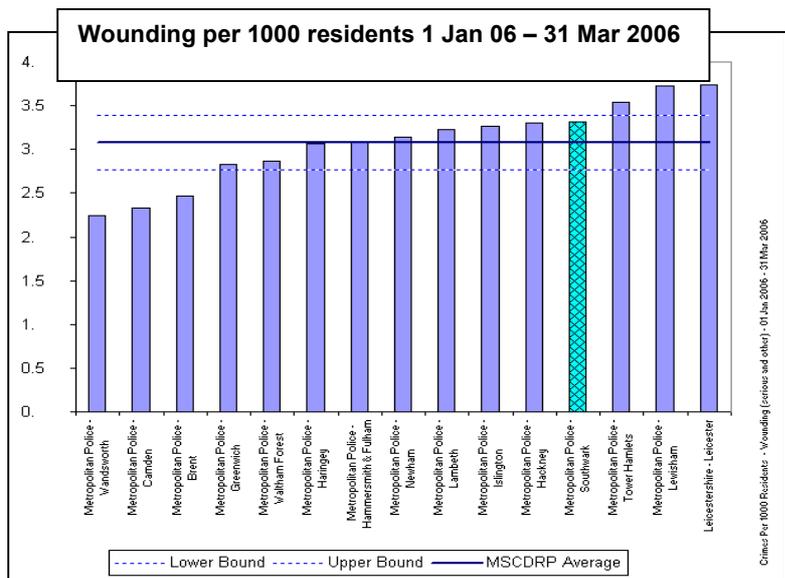
- annual rate of increase significantly reducing; a 10% increase in 2005-06 compared to a 67% rise in 2004-05
- levels down 29% in the last quarter of year compared to the first quarter, this represents 359 fewer crimes
- levels 16% lower than the fourth quarter of the previous year.
- since July, levels have been lower than the corresponding month in the previous year
- projection shows a levelling off based on the last 6 data points and downwards based on the last 3 points.



Comparative performance

Within our CDRP most similar grouping, we have slipped back to 4th worst performer in the fourth quarter 2005-06 (were 6th in the previous three month period) with an average of 3.3 per 1000 population compared to the family average of 3.0.

Performance within community council areas is shown at appendix 1



Violence against the person - robbery

2005-2006 saw a significant increase (+23%) in the levels of robbery of personal property, this represents an additional 514 crimes.

Our figure for 2005-2006 was 38% above target, with 2,277 offences against a target of 2,026 offences.

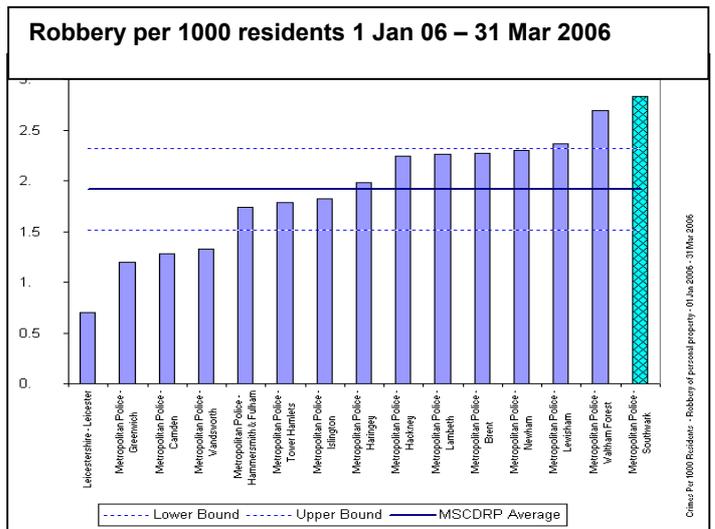
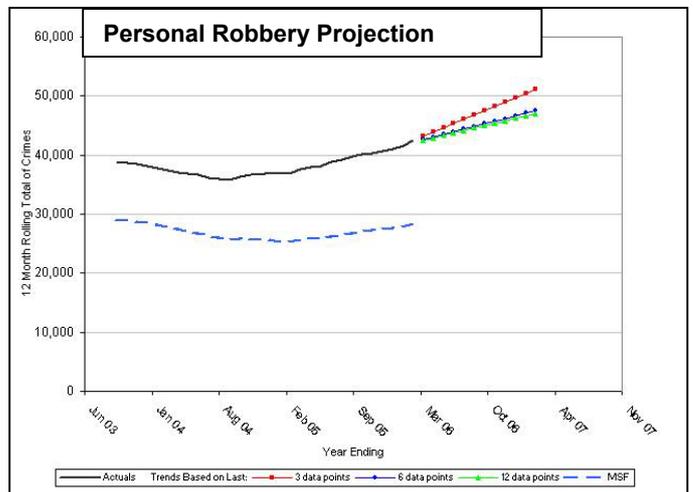
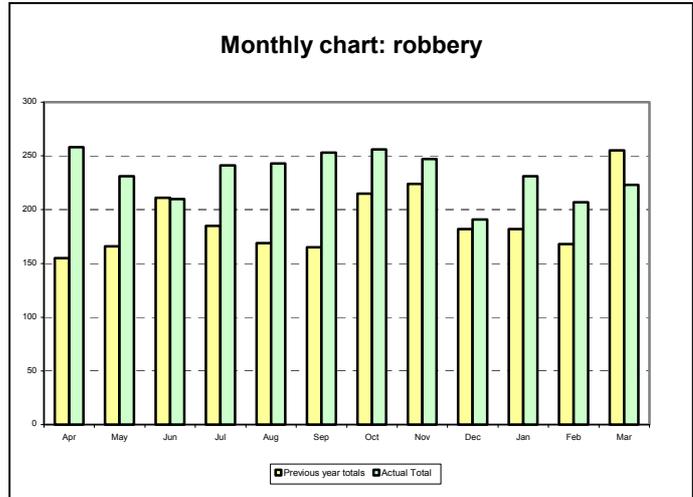
Quarter 4 saw a decrease of -4.8% compared to the previous quarter, but was still +9.3% higher than the same quarter of the previous year.

In March 2006, the monthly total fell below the corresponding month last year for the first time.

The projection continues to show an upward trend based on our current performance.

Comparative performance

Within our CDRP most similar grouping, we maintained our position as worst performer in the 4th quarter of 2005-06, with an average of 2.8 per 1000 population compared to the group average of 1.9.



Theft of pedal cycles

2005-2006 saw an increase of 11% on pedal cycle theft compared to the previous year.

Our outturn for 2005-2006 was +10% above target, with 1,191 offences against a target of 1,078 offences.

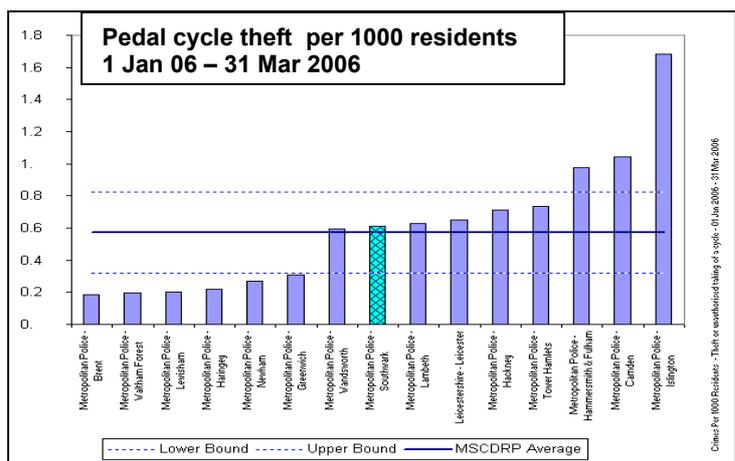
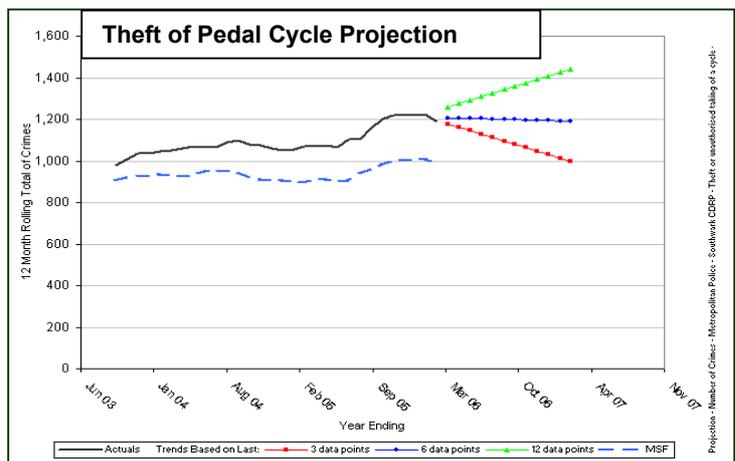
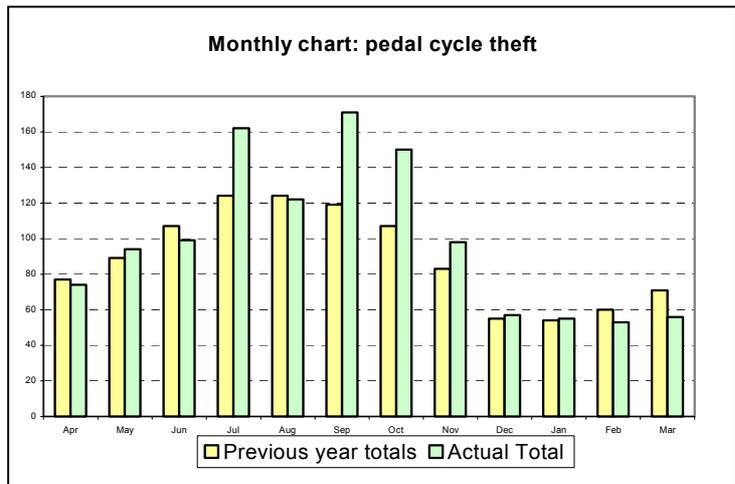
Quarter two and three saw the highest levels of pedal cycle theft, with +24% more offences than the same period of the previous year. This increase occurred around the period of the terrorist bombings in July when more people were using bikes.

However, quarter four has seen a significant drop in offences, 46.2% lower than the previous quarter and 11.4% lower than the same quarter of the previous year.

Future trends are downward based on performance of last three data points, levelling off based on six data points and upward based on last 12 data points.

Comparative performance

Within our CDRP (crime and disorder reduction partnership) most similar grouping we are 8th lowest out of 15, with an average rate of 0.6 per 1000 population compared to the group rate of 0.57



Theft from motor vehicles

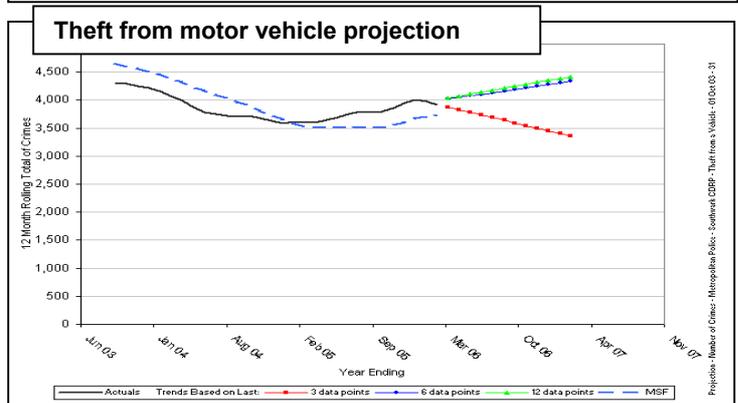
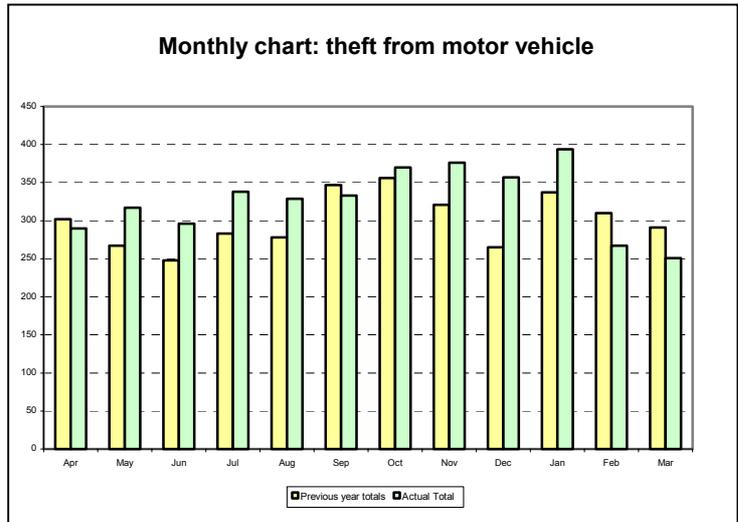
In 2005-2006, theft from motor vehicles rose by 9%. This reversed the downward trend since 2002-2003.

Our figure for 2005-2006 was 27% above target, with 3,198 offences against a target of 3,084 offences.

However, we have seen an improvement towards the end of the year, with a 17.3% reduction in quarter four compared to the previous quarter and a 2.8% reduction compared to the same period of the previous year.

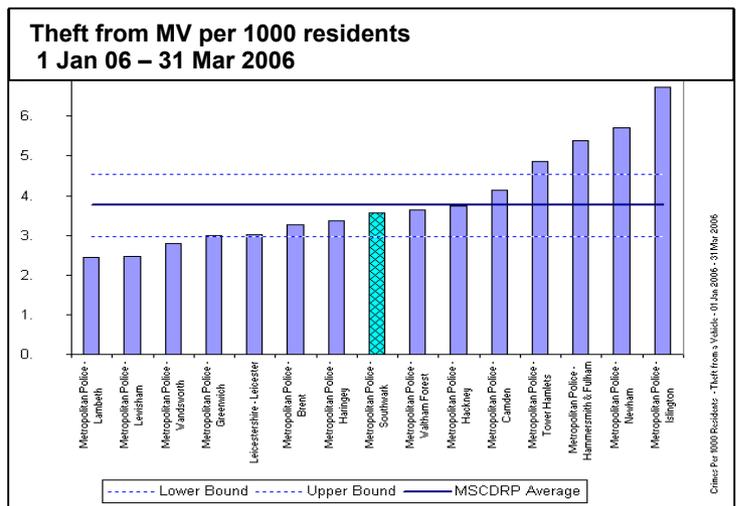
Monthly totals fell below the comparable month of the previous year in February and March 2006.

The future trend is downward based on our performance on the last three data points, but is upwards based on the last six and 12 data points.



Comparative performance

Within our CDRP most similar grouping, we have maintained our position at 8th lowest out of 15 and are just below the group average with a rate of 3.6 per 1000 population compared to the group average of 3.8.



Domestic violence

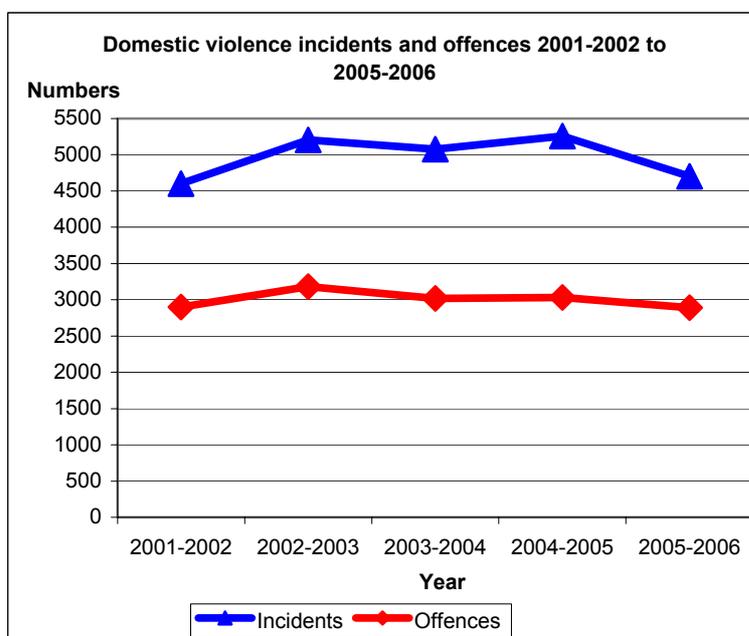
Performance

Overall downward trend in offences in 2005-2006, a 5% reduction on the last financial year.

Levels of reporting were lower in the second half of the year with an average of 228 per month, compared to an average of 254 in the first half of the year.

Domestic violence makes up 7% of all recorded crime and accounts for just over 1 in every 5 violent crimes. The sanctioned detection rate is 28.3 (target was 27%), which is an increase from 18% in 2004-2005.

Domestic violence affects all main ethnic groups. Most reports of domestic violence are made by younger women aged from 20 to 39 years.



Current data analysis of reported domestic violence is reliant on police statistics. Many factors will affect reporting of domestic violence, such as confidence in police, repeat victimisation or better early intervention and prevention services.

What have we achieved?

Key actions to tackle violent crime in 2005-2006

Overview

In the beginning of 2005-2006 Southwark experienced significant rises in violent crime and in particular serious violence such as actual bodily harm (ABH). Over the summer the partnership responded by refocusing its resources and funding to address these increases. The strength of the partnership during this period was to respond rapidly and effectively, in a multi agency way that joined up the work of departments, agencies and the voluntary sector.

The result has been a steady and sustained reduction of serious violent crime over the last part of 2005-2006. This reduction has continued into 2006-2007, with our performance being one of the best in London, acknowledged by Government Office of London (GOL) and the MPS.

Partnership working

The partnership operations group was set up in July 2005, with a focus on violent crime. It has directed operational resources from the council and its partner agencies to where most needed, whilst ensuring an analysis led, coordinated approach to tackling crime and anti social behaviour issues.

During 2005-2006, we have increased our capacity to collect and analyse data and intelligence with the establishment of the community desk, a joint council/police resourced team of researchers and analysts. This also gives us additional capacity to monitor and evaluate a range of crime initiatives. During 2006-2007 the improved capacity should bring results in terms of analytical and operational activity.

Robbery

Following the identification of the Elephant and Castle area as a hotspot for violent crime and robbery, a detailed analysis of the area has been undertaken and a project officer appointed to carry out problem profiling and oversee a multi agency operational enforcement team.

We have mainstreamed the prolific and priority offenders (PPO) area of activity and operational and strategic management has been integrated through the Drugs Intervention Programme (DIP). In response to rising concern over violent offences, including robbery by young people, a decision has been taken locally to separate the case management of youth and adult PPOs.

A programme of crime prevention advice for students including safety packs and drama workshops with multi agency approach has been delivered. This has been followed up by a borough wide rollout of personal safety advice for young people through wardens and youth providers, such as Kickstart.

School beat officers and community wardens deployed in vicinity of key schools on week days. 3.00pm to 5.00pm.

Violent crime

In October 2005/6 the outline programme to tackle violent crime was established and this has been developed further for the next two years with the NRF funded violent crime programme. We have adopted a four tier approach to tackling violent crime, which focuses on:

early identification

- increased analytical capacity and risk assessment

early intervention/prevention

- 19-30 years intervention programme with vulnerable young adults
- increasing publicity to improve community reassurance, increasing intelligence relating to serious gun and knife crime in Southwark

medium term intervention

- gunshot and knife wounding referral programme
- intervention, prevention and enforcement campaign to tackling knife related violence
- underage sales programme

enforcement

- police enforcement team
- extension of PPO programme increasing numbers in the programme
- MPS violent crime directorate and risk assessment management process established in March 2006 to deal with violent offenders outside of PPO and multi- agency public protection (MAPPA) systems.

Gangs, guns and knife crime

Southwark has taken a proactive step in setting up a violent crime enforcement team, referred to as Operation Hamrow. This team is intelligence led and is starting to have a significant impact in tackling in gun and gang related offenders. They work closely with the police Operation Trident.

A guns gangs and weapons communities group has been set up as a community engagement mechanism. Agencies represented are already helping to share knowledge; shape our ideas; and, deliver aspects of the violent crime programme.

The YOT Risk Management Team has been increasing its focus on gang related activities. Specific interventions to disengage young adults from gangs include the newly commenced gangs intensive intervention programme in Peckham together with the gangs prevention programme delivered through schools.

The police have focused on improved school intelligence to anticipate and respond to inter-school conflicts.

Knife crime and crimes involving gangs remains a particular concern for our borough. Over the past 12 – 18 months a steady increase in activity has been directed to tackle knife crime. This has included:

- an expansion of our educational programme
- working with businesses and a responsible selling charter
- Operation Blunt (enforcement, education, media, test purchases)
- developing a wider programme to reduce the use of weapons not just knives

Key actions to tackle domestic violence

Early identification and prevention

Delivery of a whole school approach to domestic violence prevention in primary schools, using the Westminster Domestic Violence Pack. Developed our local innovative approach to working with secondary school children, through sessions designed and delivered by young people from Kickstart.

Publicity and training

Developed and promoted training programme to promote awareness of domestic violence, available to statutory, voluntary and community workers in the borough.

Successive publicity campaigns to promote awareness of domestic violence and where to go for support through a number of innovative mediums, including posters, postcards, pharmacy bags and beer mats.

Support for victims

Set up a multi-agency domestic violence case review team which meets on a monthly basis. The case review team is providing multi partnership intervention for complex cases of domestic violence and agreeing direct action

Work has progressed throughout the year to implement the housing domestic violence policy. This has resulted in 41 sanctuary schemes being installed by Victim Support Southwark, allowing victims of domestic violence to remain in their own homes. While not quite meeting the target of 50, this represents a considerable achievement for a scheme which was started from scratch in 2005-2006 and went live in June 2006.

Increased the number of refuge places for victims of domestic violence (Chamlong House). The additional bed spaces will mean that we meet the minimum ODPM supporting people programme requirements.

Improved agency responses for women with no recourse to public funds. Funding, through the Campaign Against Hate Crime to provide a safe and secure environment for eight women and children.

Additional funding was provided to Victim Support Southwark Centre and Bede House to support increased victimisation that occurs in Christmas/New Year period.

Making perpetrators accountable

Police activity on enforcement has included positive police arrest policies and an enforcement campaign pre and post Christmas/New Year.

The Domestic Violence Intervention Project (DVIP) increased the numbers of perpetrators referred to the programme.

Specialist domestic violence courts can greatly reduce the time a case lasts, significantly reduce number of cases discontinued as well as victim retraction. A domestic violence specialist court achieves this by clustering the cases, training court staff and providing advocacy for victims.

In Southwark work is beginning to:

- implement fast tracking of cases
- training of court professionals
- establish an independent advocacy service for victims and witnesses

Key actions to tackle pedal cycle theft in 2005-2006

Actions include: installation of additional locking points; promotion of the Immobilise database for free bike registration; distribution of crime prevention leaflets to shops, businesses and educational establishments; and a series of road shows will take place during 2006.

Key actions to tackle theft from motor vehicle in 2005-06

Following the recognition across London that theft of disabled badges (the blue badge scheme) was having an impact on vehicle crime and review by GOL in conjunction with the boroughs, Southwark has been one of the first boroughs to locally adapt their scheme. Following amendment of the scheme, we have seen a significant reduction in theft of disabled badges. This been supported by joint police/warden action to address other theft of property from motor vehicles through distribution of leaflets to hot spot areas, eg Surry Quays and targeted crime prevention advice to registered owners of vehicles with property left on display.

Challenges and recommendations to improve outcomes on violent crime

Current challenges	Recommendations to improve outcomes
<p>Overall violent crime</p> <p>Use of LAA to take forward activity on violent crime and linking across other thematic areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilise the LAA to bring together a range of agendas which interface with violent crime such as early identification and prevention, family support and health. • Develop and deliver an effective multi agency partnership aimed at addressing the underlying social causes of low level violence such as common assault. • Carry out specific targeted work to reduce alcohol related violence • Bringing together police enforcement action, PPO and YOT activity to ensure higher levels of integration and case management
<p>Domestic violence</p> <p>A better understanding of confidence in reporting and use of services</p> <p>Review of funding and service provision</p> <p>Setting up of domestic violence specialist court</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of new opportunities for reporting domestic violence and hate crime • Increase investment in the early identification and intervention particularly as domestic violence presents itself in the behaviour of young people • Increase intensive work for repeat victims particularly in terms of counselling support. • Scope and review an effective domestic violence family justice centre, led by young Southwark
<p>Gangs and weapons</p> <p>Continued emphasis on serious gang gun and knife related activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the intensive gang intervention programme and consider its future direction. • Expand the gangs enforcement team • Establish a Southwark gangs mediation programme, using models of good practice • Establish a cross borough strategic and operational group with Lambeth, Croydon, Lewisham and Greenwich to develop and deliver joint programmes to identify, prevent and take enforcement action to tackle gang related violence. • Develop and deliver a structured programme to tackle knife and weapon violence, involving businesses, schools, families and communities voluntary and statutory partners
<p>Sexual offences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and develop the research finding relating to young peoples (14-18 year olds) attitudes and experiences of domestic abuse relationship abuse and sexual violence. Review and develop the research findings relating to young people • Establish a sexual offence independent advocacy programme linked to the Havan Project. • Deliver programme in schools and youth clubs looking at inappropriate sexual behaviour linked with borough wide communications campaign

Drugs and alcohol

Performance data

National target:

Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the criminal justice system (PSA 4).

Local targets

Our local indicators are set out in the table below.

Target	2004-05 actual	2005-06 target	2005-06 Actual	% diff 05/6 actual and 04/05 actual	% diff 05/6 actual and 05/06 target	2007-2008 target reduction
reduce percentage of residents whom identify drugs/drug dealing as a 'bad thing' about their area	15% (2004 MORI poll)	n/a	17% (2005 MORI poll)	-13%	n/a	9%
increase in numbers of drug users accessing treatment	1246	1487	1832	47.0%	23.2%	
increase in number of those who test positive for class A drugs on charge for a trigger offence and receive a drug assessment interview	33%	70%	47%*	42.4%	-39.4%	
increase the proportion of prison referrals assessed as needing treatment who have agreed care plans and are case managed by the DIP	75%	90%	90%	15%	0%	

* Although below target, performance exceeds last year and is better than national average. Now abandoned by NTA (National Treatment Agency) as testing now takes place on arrest.

Key actions to tackle drugs and alcohol misuse in 2005-06

Under the framework of the national drugs strategy work falls into these main areas of activity:

- **Availabilities and Supply** - to disrupt local open and closed drug markets
- **Communities** - to increase numbers of drug using offenders into treatment through the DIP. To support the development of community responses to local drug related issues
- **Young People** - to reduce illicit drug use & alcohol & tobacco consumption amongst young people
- **Treatment & Care** - increasing numbers into treatment year on year and improving quality of treatment

Treatment

- We have exceeded our numbers into treatment target
- Commissioned targeted service for domestic violence victims
- Improved after care services
- Introduced closer monitoring and action planning around drug related deaths.

Communities

Jointly commissioned services with supporting people to ensure targeted services are provided for vulnerable adults and other groups not normally accessing services.

A pilot borough for restrictions on bail, (ROB), which enables class A drug using offenders to access drug treatment as part of their bail conditions. Tough Choices, which was the national implementation of the Drugs Act 2005, went live on 31st March 2006 and encompasses test on arrest, required assessment and ROB.

Special programmes (through the Drugs Intervention Programme (DIP)) provide fast track access to treatment and support services at all stages of the criminal justice system.

Increased training opportunities for communities and Southwark based professionals around recognising drug and alcohol related issues and how to report these appropriately.

Availabilities and Supply

Recruitment of supply reduction coordinator to:

- improve the flow of community based information to the police on drugs and better information to area based services and community forums
- monitor drug related litter and respond to complaints
- provide multi-agency training around crack house protocol

Set up a multi agency drugs supply strategy group, to improve information exchange, share good practice and trouble shoot problems between agencies.

Young people (see under young peoples section)

Alcohol

In response to Home Office request to develop an alcohol strategy, we have developed an alcohol framework which provides a plan for action across the partnership. The framework focuses on reducing the harm caused by alcohol on street drinking and anti-social behaviour, violent crime especially domestic violence, public health and young people.

We have carried out a public consultation on introducing a borough wide alcohol control area. Over 500 responses have been received displaying a variety of opinions. These responses will be analysed and a report presenting the findings of all the submissions will be presented to Council Assembly.

Specific targeted operations have been undertaken to tackle the illegal use of alcohol sales and at key licensed premises where violence is predominantly occurring. Two pre Christmas and one post Christmas operation have taken place and further operations are planned. A safe drinking campaign was conducted over the Christmas and new year period.

Challenges and recommendations to improve outcomes on drug and alcohol and misuse

Current challenges	Recommendations to improve outcomes
<p>Treatment</p> <p>Improving retention rates into treatment so that people remain in treatment for longer than 12 weeks.</p>	<p>Data audit to improve data quality</p> <p>Qualitative review of treatment effectiveness</p>
<p>Supply</p> <p>Fragmentation and change of local drug markets</p> <p>Potential emergence of crystal meth and crystal meth production</p>	<p>Closer work with supported accommodation providers around issues of crack house closure and working with vulnerable drug using tenants</p> <p>Raise awareness with specialist service and non-specialist services, notably housing providers</p> <p>Continued dialogue and monitoring with our partnership agencies</p>
<p>Communities</p> <p>Reduce number of drug related deaths</p> <p>Drug related litter, which appears to be on increase and impacts on PSA 2</p>	<p>Roll out use of naloxone by outreach teams and supported accommodation</p> <p>Measure and monitor incidents of drug related litter and improve response to reporting by community.</p>
<p>Young people</p> <p>(See under young people below)</p>	
<p>Alcohol</p> <p>Reduce effects of anti social behaviour linked to street drinking</p>	<p>Establish and evaluate designated public place order (DPPO)</p> <p>Targeted activity of off-licences linked to street drinking activity</p>

Anti- social behaviour and reassurance

Performance data

National target

Reassure the public, reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and build confidence in the criminal justice system without compromising fairness (PSA 2)

Local targets

Our local targets and performance are set out in the table below:

Category	2004-05 actual	2005-06 target	2005-06 Actual	% diff 05/6 actual and 04/05 actual	% diff 05/6 actual and 05/06 target	2006-2007 target	2007-2008 target reduction
Percentage of residents feeling "safe" and "very safe"							
day time	89%	n/a	88%	-1%	n/a	85%	90%
night time	54% (MORI 04)	n/a	45% (MORI 05)	-17%	n/a	27%	36% (MORI 08)
Reduce concern with anti social behaviour (2nd generation PSA)	n/a	n/a	baseline in summer 06				6% reduction on baseline
Reduce breaches of ASBOs by 6% in 2007/08 (2nd generation PSA)	33%	31%	42%	9%	11%	29%	27%
Reduce breaches of ABCs by 12% in 2007/08 (2nd generation PSA)	47%	43%	0%	-47%	-43%	39%	35%
Reduce criminal damage offences (2nd generation PSA)	5,414	5,609	3,892	-28%	-31%	3,336	3,672
Reduce number of non-accidental fires (arson)	1,280	1,088	1,040	-19%	-4%	958	832
Reduce numbers of accidental fires in homes by 5% year on year	337	320	304	-10%	-5%	289	275

SASBU enforcement action

	2004-2005	2005-2006
ABCs	36	60
ASBOs	20	64
Injunctions due to ASB	18	26
Dispersal orders	1	1
Number of crack house closure orders	12	13

Key actions to tackle anti social behaviour in 2005-2006

The community wardens service expanded its programme to provide complete borough coverage. By March 2006 there was a dedicated wardens presence in each of the eight community councils areas. The teams, at full complement, comprise 12 wardens and one supervisor, working 7 days a week from 08.30am - 10.30pm. By the late spring of 2006 the service will have 140 wardens across the borough.

In addition the safer neighbourhood teams (SNTs) have expanded to provide dedicated ring fenced officers to each ward of the borough. Both the wardens and SNTs work closely together and their combined presence offers the community reassurance and direct access to trained and professional personnel.

The wardens resource centre has expanded and been given the responsibility for the development and delivery of accredited warden training for the whole of London and the south east region. The service is also moving towards MPS accreditation which will enable wardens to adopt additional powers.

Southwark's makes full use of environmental enforcement powers and has developed and demonstrated national good practice. In 2005-2006, 1,645 fixed penalty notices were issued for dog fouling and littering, with a target payment rate of 85% and in most months the payment rate was over 90%. In addition to this, 688 successful enforcement actions were achieved, including 60 successful prosecutions to date (with many more awaiting court dates).

Southwark carries out enforcement by using a combination of methods appropriate to the different offences. These include vehicle stops to check for illegal waste carriers, illegal street trading seizure operations, nuisance vehicle operations and blitzes tackling litter and dog fouling. These operations usually involve partnership work with many different organisations including the police, DVLA, VOSA, the Environment Agency, Customs and Excise and other council departments.

In 2005 a specific joint operation to address prolific perpetrators of environmental nuisance was established between the council and police. Titled, Operation Atlas, police and council officers targeted identified traders and specific locations over a six-week period, using covert and overt surveillance. Since Operation Atlas started fly tipping has reduced by 75% (this is the larger fly tips we used to suffer with on a daily basis) and graffiti reduced by 34%.

Established a range of preventative interventions and successful media strategies to address environmental anti social activities, such as "Stalking Litter", Stubbies, "Mingin or Blingin". It has also been highly successful in taking direct prosecution against persistent offenders. The team have a covert and overt surveillance capability. The team includes a dedicated police officer and in 2005 funded a police vehicle as part of its service improvement to tackle environmental anti social behaviour swiftly.

The three day 'Clean Up' (March) highlighting over 15 activities across the borough for tackling anti-social behaviour involving enforcement, communities, prevention and enviro-crime clean ups.

The Southwark Anti Social Behaviour Unit (SASBU) has played a significant part in preventing and reducing anti social activity. The team have a professional approach to addressing individual cases of nuisance and harassment as well as trained expertise in dealing with complex area based anti social behaviour affecting a community.

Dedicated anti social behaviour reporting telephone line set up (It's your call'). This activity has raised levels of reporting (over 550 calls September 2005 to March 2006) resulting in increased action taken through the partnership operations group and SASBU to target perpetrators of anti-social behaviour together with intensive work on long-term anti-social behaviour hotspots. Further investment to improve the direct service through the council's customer service centre is being undertaken

We have developed Together Action Zones (TAZ) to bring together key personnel and partner agencies to facilitate community safety problem solving and find local solutions. Pilot together action zones (TAZs) each with their own action plan were established with a borough wide roll out from May 2006.

Southwark Housing have established eight area based anti social behaviour case management panels to discuss anti social behaviour cases, give advice on case management and promote good practice. Referral processes are in place for victims of anti social behaviour to be offered lock fitting or mediation services.

Respect Action Plan - our local priorities drawn from the Respect action plan will be delivered through the key thematic partnerships:

- improving community sport and cultural activities through the existing community games infrastructure and channelling funding appropriately
- expanding the existing peer mentoring schemes in secondary schools and for looked after children as well as expanding the sports champions mentoring programme
- improving parenting provision with the roll out of children's centres and extended schools
- improving Southwark's delivery of parenting provision including designating a 'parents champion' across all agencies and services

Arson

Southwark arson and deliberate fire-setting strategy 2005-2008 sets targets and an integrated method of operation across agencies. Hotspot areas of the borough were identified and work undertaken with London fire brigade to establish a multi-agency approach. Six out of the eight community councils have seen a fall in deliberately started fires across all fire types in 2005-2006.

Deliberately started fires (arson): breakdown by community council area

Community council	2004-2005	2005-2006	% difference
Borough & Bankside	108	92	- 15%
Bermondsey	368	270	- 27%
Rotherhithe	248	182	- 27%
Walworth	201	158	- 21%
Peckham	76	80	+5%
Camberwell	112	116	+4%
Nunhead & Peckham Rye	101	99	- 2%
Dulwich	66	43	-35%

Challenges and recommendations to improve outcomes for anti social behaviour and reassurance

Current challenges	Recommendations to improve outcomes
<p>Data and intelligence and systems</p> <p>Inconsistent quality of briefings and intelligence sharing across police SNTs (safer n and wardens)</p> <p>Speed of information gathering for ASB could be improved</p> <p>Lack of agreed performance indicators at neighbourhood and strategic level around tackling anti social behaviour</p> <p>No co-ordinated approach or method for recording enforcement actions</p> <p>Increase of warden powers</p>	<p>Appoint intelligence researcher to collate and assess intelligence reports</p> <p>Fully functioning community desk from May 2006</p> <p>Strategic profiles of all community councils to be completed by September 2006, which will inform development of local targets</p> <p>Implement new system for recording enforcement</p> <p>Establishment in a joint wardens and SNT weekly briefing and intelligence system</p> <p>Further investment in the Police and YOT involvement in SASBU for gathering and assessing information</p>
<p>Communications</p> <p>To deliver an effective communications programme on a local area basis and to ensure that our communications is effective in capturing people through a variety of mediums, such a publications and information effective use of community forums and panels and face to face interaction</p> <p>Establish an effective communications policy on ASBO's and the reporting of breaches by the community.</p> <p>Branding area based activity</p>	<p>Review best practice and work with region and national bodies to use the most effective methods of engagement.</p> <p>Maximise the benefits of the Mori Survey questions relating to crime and the fear of crime</p> <p>Improve support and monitoring of ABCs and ASBOs: Establish process to improve the flow of intelligence from the police to SASBU.</p> <p>Keep lines of communication open with victims and witnesses who have given information that has informed an ABC so that breaches are dealt with in a timely manner.</p>

Challenges and recommendations to improve outcomes for anti social behaviour and reassurance (cont)

Current challenges	Recommendations to improve outcomes
<p>Victims and witnesses</p> <p>Safety issues when contacting victims and witnesses</p>	<p>Develop risk assessment procedure Better witness support leading up to and past trial period</p>
<p>Area based working</p> <p>Area accountability - the localised scrutiny functions for CDRPs; but also the increasing focus on cross border and regional borough working</p> <p>Impact on crime and the fear of crime during the regeneration programme in Elephant and Castle and Aylesbury area</p> <p>The respect Agenda indicates a cross departmental change in emphasis in addressing anti social behaviour and greater involvement of preventative and family based intervention</p>	<p>Assess and review local priorities and share local services. Opportunity to share resources with neighbouring boroughs and address cross boarder operational and policy decision</p> <p>Opportunity to influence the regeneration programme to reduce the level of crime and decant during the regeneration period</p> <p>Increase use of enforcement powers by wardens in key areas Increase the enforcement element of SASBU with greater use of powers other than ASBO's</p> <p>In conjunction with Children's Services, to develop and deliver cross agency programmes around intensive family support, mentoring and restorative justice</p>
<p>Young people</p> <p>Concerns about young people hanging about, which need to be managed in relation to other strategies (eg play strategy, school travel plans) and through community engagement activities.</p>	<p>Safe dispersal of children/young people from activities and school journey</p>
<p>Reparation</p> <p>Working with probation to expanding the existing 'community payback' scheme and developing additional opportunities for projects to ensure that the 'punishment fits the crime' for those offenders</p>	<p>Co-ordinate expansion of reparation projects through employment of reparation co-ordinator through Home Office action area funding</p> <p>Extend range of reparation projects through community groups and agencies proposing local projects.</p> <p>Working with companies that have corporate social responsibility to increase volunteer participation in reparation projects</p>

Victims and Witnesses

Performance data

National target: Improve the delivery of justice by increasing the number of crimes for which an offender is brought to justice to 1.25m by 2007/08 (PSA3)

Strategic target: Reduce ineffective trials in magistrates courts as a percentage of all trials listed. Baseline 2004/05 29%. Target 24%

Local targets: These still need to be established.

We have commissioned consultation in order to establish a baseline for measuring our outcomes. This includes qualitative work with domestic violence victims and an opinion poll with all other victims.

Key actions in 2005-06 to support victims and witnesses

Victims and witnesses is a new priority within the 2005-2008 crime and drugs strategy. The overarching outcome is to put victims/witnesses back in control of their lives and provide appropriate support at the earliest time.

We have identified the following key issues and agreed an action plan for delivery.

- Deliver the "Rebuilding Lives" agenda and in particular developing our local vision of a joint voluntary/statutory victim care unit
- Improve successful court outcomes contributing to delivery of the 'Justice for All' agenda in conjunction with the LCJB (local criminal justice board)
- Increase and improve avenues of support for young victims of crime

The key action in the last year has been to work with all partners to agree a multi-agency survey to help us understand victims' current satisfaction with services. This survey will also help us establish measures for service improvements.

Providing good support for victims and witnesses is a key point of overlap with the local criminal justice board (LCJB). During 2005/6 the LCJB Victims sub group has been chaired by Victim Support Southwark, thereby improving our lines of communication.

The implementation of the victims' charter (April 2006) has proved a challenge to local statutory agencies and further service improvements will be required for the witness charter planned for 2007.

Hate Crime (domestic violence considered under violent crime)

Performance data

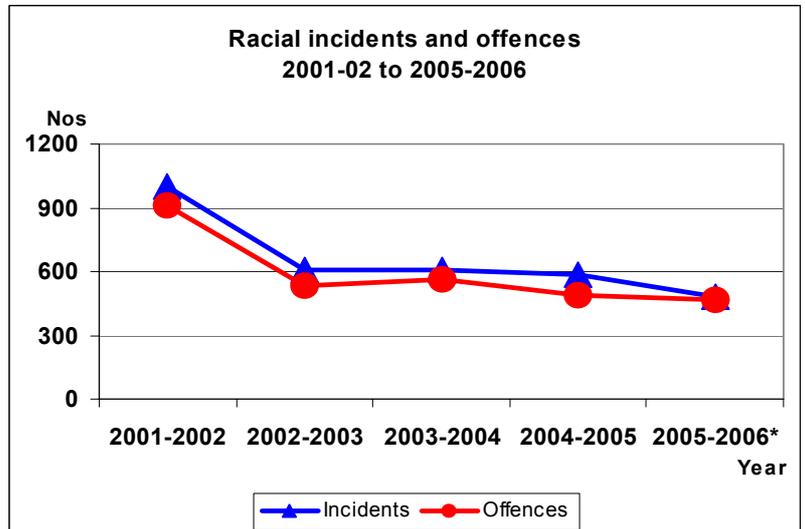
Race crime

Slight downward trend in reported racial incidents in 2005-2006 (6%).

Significant decrease in 2002-2003 following targeted police initiative.

Race crime makes up 1.1% of all recorded crime

Almost equal numbers of men and women were victims of race crime, with majority aged between 26 and 45.



45% of victims of race crime were black, and 17% Asian (in 2003/04, 50% Black and 20% Asian).

How do we compare to other boroughs?

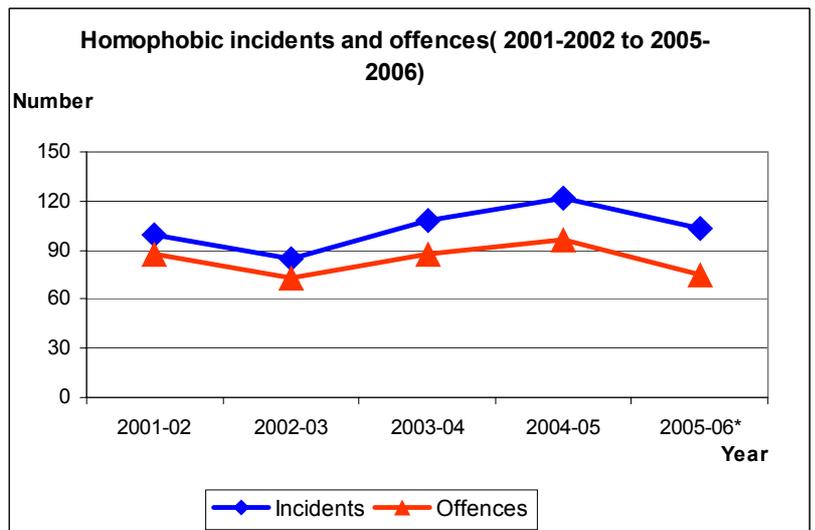
In 2004-2005, Southwark ranked 8th lowest (out of 14) within its CDRP most similar grouping for racially motivated offences. The position for the final quarter of 2005-2006 ranks Southwark as 11th lowest.

Homophobic crime

Downward trend in reported homophobic incidents, -22% in 2005-06.

Homophobic crime makes up 0.2% of all recorded crime.

63% of victims of homophobic incidents are male and 46% were white. Next highest ethnic group is Black (6%).



Key actions to tackle hate crime

Leadership and involvement

The hate crime and domestic violence strategic group brings together all the stakeholders in the borough including community representation from Southwark's anti-homophobic forum and racial incidents forum.

Senior council officer nominated to taking forward the hate crime agenda.

Widened the network of voluntary and community agencies engaged in tackling discrimination and community cohesion.

The SSP supported the anti-homophobic forum's 10th anniversary at a special community meeting to celebrate past achievements and identify emerging issues.

For the second year in a row, Southwark Council worked in partnership with the Southwark LGBT Network to have a float in the LGBT Pride on July 2nd 2005. Once again, Southwark was the only council to have a float on the parade.

Support for victims

SRB funded Campaign Against Hate Crime (CACH) programme continued to support community and voluntary agencies that are providing services to victims and perpetrators of hate crime. In the aftermath of July 7th, referrals to the Victim Support Southwark racial incident project doubled, and the project was able to respond to this increase and support all clients referred.

Improved partnership working, through Victim Support Southwark attending Southwark Anti-Social Behaviour Unit's (SASBU) multi-agency case conferences (with clients' permission) in order to progress/resolve major issues of concern

Supporting People service delivered by Victim Support Southwark / Bede House and Southwark Mediation Centre to support victims of hate crime in the home. Due to the success of this programme, Victim Support Southwark will continue to deliver this service in 2006-2007.

The Hate Crimes Project at Southwark Mediation Centre has remained successful in supporting victims of hate crime and tackling perpetrators of hate crime. 70% of all referrals made to the Hate Crimes Project are successfully resolved using mediation. This project has also been highlighted as best practice project:

A dedicated full-time LGBT police liaison officer appointed by the Southwark police to improve public confidence in police response to reports of homophobic incidents.

Consultation

CAHC has funded the SREC Racial Incidents Forum to conduct eight consultation meetings on race crime with different communities across the borough. This will provide in depth information on communities views on the

Enhance support for victims and witnesses and those most vulnerable to live without fear of victimisation and intimidation

issues and reporting and service provision meetings taking place May - September 2006. This information will influence overall policy and in particular the race crime training planned for later in 2006.

Publicity and training

A central element of the SRB funded Campaign Against Hate Crime (CACH) programme has been to improve the reporting and monitoring of hate crime incidents across the borough.

The publicity campaign has continued to use the distinctive 'hate hurts' brand and its hard-hitting message that hate crime is not acceptable. A range of publicity has been produced to raise awareness generally across Southwark's communities as well as to encourage more access to local services (including victim support services and enforcement agencies). Publicity promoting local services has also been targeted in areas of concern.

Developed and promoted training programme to promote awareness of hate crime, including homophobic crime, for all statutory, community and voluntary groups. Programme is being reviewed to include race crime in 2006-2007.

Challenges and recommendations to improve outcomes for victims and witnesses, including hate crime

Current challenges*	Recommendations to improve performance
<p>Victim and witness services</p> <p>Increase our joint work with the LCJ to improve outcomes at court and wider confidence in the criminal justice system</p> <p>Increase knowledge of local services and referral pathways</p>	<p>Undertake some joint communications activity particularly in relation to public events and community events.</p> <p>Establish borough wide basic induction programme for all staff involved with victim and witnesses</p>
<p>Performance frameworks</p> <p>Whole systems approach on performance across statutory and voluntary sector in relation to service provision prior to entering the justice system.</p>	<p>Clear statement of standards to be developed as a local victim and witness charter to be implemented across all agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • referral arrangements between agencies • improved information for victims • improved access arrangements eg language/location • information sharing training
<p>Communications</p> <p>Access to services needs to be developed in the wider context of CSC, 101 emergency number, police non emergency number</p>	<p>Dissemination of information on local services and profile of local services becomes more important and will require higher level of communications strategy</p>
<p>Services for all victims and witnesses</p> <p>Deliver the requirements of the victims charter and the newly proposed witness charter ensuring a high standard of service to those who do not enter the criminal or civil justice system</p>	<p>Continue to develop our early intervention and prevention models for services. As well as developing a risk assessment and risk management framework to assist with early identification and intervention as well as give support and protection at critical stages of case management.</p>

Make sure all young people stay safe and make a positive contribution to their community

Young people

Performance data

National targets: Reduce crime by 20% in high crime areas by 2007/08 (PSA 1).

Reassure the public, reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and build confidence in the criminal justice system without compromising fairness (PSA 2).

Improve the delivery of justice by increasing the number of crimes for which an offender is brought to justice to 1.25 million by 2007-2008 (PSA 3).

Local targets:

Category	2004-05 actual	2005-06 target	2005-06 Actual	% diff 05-06 actual & 04-05 actual	% diff 05-06 actual and 05-006 target	2006-07 target	2007-08 target reduction
Reduce young victims (10-17 year olds) of robbery	647	604	739	14%	22%	562	520
Increase the clear up rate for offences against young people	23.4%	26%	23.5%	0.4%	-10%	28%	30%
Reduce violence against the person by young people aged between 10 and 17 years old ABH, GBH, sexual offences)	218	204	234	7%	15%	196	190
Reduce re-offending	39.6 (2002 cohort)	- 5%	43.8 (2004 cohort)	+10.6%	+9.2%	-5%	-10%
Ensure that 75% of young offenders take part in restorative justice	70%	75%	88.5%	26%	18%	75%	75%
Ensure that all young people arrested are screened for substance misuse	100%	100%	98%	-3%	-3%	100%	100%
Ensure that all young people with identified needs receive appropriate specialist assessment within 5 days	56.5%	100%	39%	-31%	-61%	100%	100%
Increase numbers of young people taking part in diversionary activities	560	660	853	52%	29%	770	820

Key actions in 2005-06

Preventing offending and reducing re-offending

Evidence shows that the range of programmes available to address the risk factors of young offenders involved in the criminal justice system is improving the rate of re-offending. These include:

- parenting intervention programmes
- YOT gangs disruption team
- motivation and enhanced cognitive skills group work programme.

Make sure all young people stay safe and make a positive contribution to their community

Performance data shows:

- The rate of re-offending has risen slightly in 2005-06 but remains lower than the national average.
- Post-custody access to ETE (employment, education, training) continues to improve with 62.5% engaged full-time at the conclusion of their order. Young offenders of school age not engaged in education is minimal, and is supported by a joint YOT/education protocol agreed in early 2005.
- Prevent and deter strategy implemented 2005 as part of the priority and prolific offenders scheme (PPOs); youth risk management panel coordinates multi-agency interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending; between 40 and 50 PPOs are subject to panel oversight at any one time.

Staying safe

Anti bullying and anti-violence programmes delivered to secondary and primary schools as part of the PSHE curriculum co-ordinated by Agencies Supporting Schools Programme (ASSP). Support to schools has included:

- theatre in education programmes delivering messages on gangs, gun and knife crime and hate crimes provided for secondary schools and pupil referral centres
- a multi agency programme on offer to all schools on road safety and safe travel.
- training provided to schools on the take up of a domestic violence awareness programme

Pilot programmes being developed with the YOT (freedom programme) and the voluntary sector to work directly with young people affected by domestic violence.

Reducing anti-social behaviour

Preventative action in relation to anti social behaviour is through early identification to the youth inclusion and support panels (YISP)(north and south) and referral into youth inclusion programmes (YIPs) now being extended from two to five, covering all of the main central areas of the borough. The YISP age range has been extended from 13 to 16 years in line with complaints of anti social behaviour.

In 2005 SASBU sought and achieved seven youth ASBOs, and agreed 17 ABCs; these are supported by YOT interventions through an officer seconded to SASBU.

YOT early intervention team engaged with 127 referrals (April - December 2005); 86% of young people completing interventions do not come to further police notice after one year, and 92% are in full-time education at the conclusion of a typical six month intervention

Make sure all young people stay safe and make a positive contribution to their community

Reducing drug and alcohol misuse

Developed commissioning strategy for young people's treatment services and are working towards integration with the Every Child Matters agenda.

Decommissioned and re-commissioned arrest referral service for young people with cost and efficiency savings.

Recruitment of the CAMHS substance misuse worker (tier 3) to

- improve the link between the A&E department, where young people are presenting with substance misuse, overdose and self harm issues, and the Belgrave unit
- to coordinate the training and development of A&E staff in the identification of substance misuse amongst young people and referral onto the Belgrave unit.

Recruitment of family resource worker to target work with families where parents are substance misusers or young people are substance misusers (tier 2).

D:side offering curriculum based drug education sessions to all primary schools within Southwark and helping schools achieve National Healthy Schools Level 3 accreditation.

Completed need analysis for young people and substance misuse.

Challenges and recommendations to improve outcomes for young people

Current challenges*	Recommendations to improve performance
<p>Drug and alcohol misuse</p> <p>Increasing numbers of young people into treatment</p> <p>Targeted support for truants</p> <p>Improving YOT substance misuse target of “young people who are screened and need specialist treatment within 5 days of assessment”</p>	<p>Increase capacity within YOT Commission tier 3 provider within the voluntary sector</p> <p>Development of a strategy/action plan to work in partnership with schools and education welfare officers in the identification of those young people who may be at risk of substance misuse. The target will be all persistent truants.</p> <p>Increase capacity within YOT by recruiting one senior manager, two drug workers and one admin post.</p>
<p>Early intervention</p> <p>Develop a greater awareness of risk and protective factors within the wider schools/youth provision and the range of specialist agency support which is available via the YOT</p>	<p>Increase the provision within YIP programmes with a focus on extending other agencies as part of wider youth programmes.</p> <p>Closely align the work of YISP programmes to the Southwark Community Games to create a positive educational and vocational pathway for young people at the risk of offending</p> <p>Evaluate and develop the support programmes developed by the YOT with young offenders in custody.</p> <p>Increase referrals from SASBU to YOT</p>
<p>Developing new approach for young victims of crime</p>	<p>Increase protective factors for young people and ensuring young people make a positive contribution through working with a wide range of agencies.</p> <p>Promoting specialist agencies who can provide support as and when required.</p>
<p>Review of safer schools partnership</p>	<p>Protocols in place with each school to improve partnership working</p> <p>Provide each secondary school with own school beat officer</p> <p>Primary schools supported by safer neighbourhood teams</p>

Active citizenship and confident communities

Active citizenship and confident communities

National target: Increase voluntary and community engagement especially amongst those at risk of social exclusion (PSA 6).

Local targets: Our local targets are set out in the table below.

Local target	2004-05 actual	2005-06 target	2005-06 Actual	% diff 05/6 and 04/05 actual	% diff 05/6 actual and 05/06 target	2006-07 target	2007-08 target reduction
Increase percentage of residents "very satisfied" or "fairly satisfied" with their area as a place to live	71% (MORI 2004)	n/a	74% (MORI 2005)	4%	n/a	75% (MORI 2006)	80% (MORI 2008)
Increase number of residents who have taken up volunteering opportunities in the past 12 months	797 (adults)	840 (adults)	852 (adults)	6.9% (Adults)	1.4% (Adults)	855 (Adults)	940 (Adults)
	590 (young people)	620 (young people)	535 (young people)	-9.3% (young people)	-13.7% (young people)	651 (young people)	684 (young people)
Reduce number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions	199	175	117	-41%	-33%	158	145
Reduce the number of children (aged under 16 years) killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions	16	14	15	-6%	7%	13	12

Key achievements in 2005/06

Reassurance

Effective partnership working in the wake of the July 2005 terrorist attacks enabled the rapid deployment of our community wardens and the setting up of a community reassurance group. This group initially focused on faith groups and in particular Muslim faith and community groups and was meeting on a weekly basis to enable the council and police to hear community views on any local impacts arising from increased community tension and race attacks. Good networks have been established and the group now meets bi-monthly and would be convened should a future emergency occur.

Re-assurance group with Bengali and Somali communities set up on Rockingham estate

Established health bus to deliver harm minimisation/preventative service at different locations across the borough.

Communication

Delivered seminar series to begin engagement thematic discussions, for example on arson and violent crime, with statutory agencies the voluntary sector and

Active citizenship and confident communities

community and targeted events to different sections of the community, eg LGBT and business community.

Co-ordinated presence at summer and other borough events

Training

Delivered drugs awareness training by CDEP (Community Drug Education Project) to local communities with eight sessions in different parts of the borough

Active citizens

Our main service providers Victim Support Southwark and Southwark Mediation have increased opportunities and support for volunteers. The street leader scheme has expanded and developed a junior street leader scheme.

Road traffic safety

Continuation of programme of installation of traffic calming measures in key areas of the borough.

Work with local primary schools to develop school travel plans, which include safe routes to school. Twenty five schools now have a school travel plan completed or in development.

Safe travel

Established a monthly community safety forum, which includes transport providers. Operational plans put in place late January 2006 following data analysis. Joint partnership improvements to stations and their environs.

Co-ordination between wardens and police on bus routes has taken place through the partnership operations group in terms of taskings, geography and times. Further work in terms of service alignment and integration continues.

Challenges and recommendation to improve outcomes for strengthening communities

Current challenges	Recommendations to improve outcomes
Strategic direction to interlink with Southwark Alliance plan for encouraging informed, active and responsible citizens	This will be achieved by the identification of priorities and forward plans through the sector frameworks and sharpening of focus on community engagement and deliverable outcomes
Volunteering opportunities	<p>Identify new opportunities for volunteering eg police special constables and work with the Active Citizens Hub at Southwark Volunteers Centre to overcome barriers.</p> <p>Develop accreditation scheme for volunteers</p> <p>Deliver the community payback scheme with high quality information and feedback to local communities.</p>
Encourage and support self help and community-led activities	<p>Identify and organise the training and support needed for these opportunities</p> <p>Link safer neighbour teams engagement and other neighbourhood based groups to actions which support community safety objectives.</p>
<p>Engagement and feedback</p> <p>Improve public sector engagement and feedback mechanisms and citizen-led neighbourhood community forums integrating our local aspirations with the Respect and review of crime and disorder act.</p>	<p>Target our engagement work to specific groups and deliver area based activity through the existing forums.</p> <p>Develop a more co-ordinated approach to summer events programme.</p>
<p>Identifying key priorities for delivery in 2006/7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • targeted communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled – establish targeted services/signposting/information • South American community • Somali • Bengali • African • targeted geographic areas to be identified within the sector frameworks <p>Continue to work with students on community safety</p>	To be done as part of the above

Community Councils PSA1 comparison per 1000 population (October 2005 – March 2006)

Community council area	*Residential burglary	Criminal damage	Common assault	Pickpockets / snatches	Personal robbery	Theft from MV	Theft of MV	MV interference	Theft of cycle	Wounding
Bermondsey	13.3	10.2	4.9	3.9	4.3	8.1	4.2	0.3	2.8	4.5
Borough & Bankside	11.8	7.9	4.1	7.3	6.6	6.6	2.9	0.2	4.5	5.5
Camberwell	12.5	7.1	5.2	4.6	6.0	6.6	3.5	0.2	1.2	5.2
Dulwich	13.4	6.4	3.3	1.1	4.2	6.0	1.9	0.3	1.3	2.4
Peckham	8.9	6.7	3.7	3.0	3.6	4.5	2.6	0.0	0.7	5.9
Nunhead and Peckham Rye	12.2	8.5	5.9	3.2	3.5	6.1	3.4	0.2	0.9	5.0
Rotherhithe	4.6	8.0	2.8	2.0	2.9	6.4	3.9	0.2	2.2	3.5
Walworth	15.2	9.4	6.0	6.5	6.6	7.0	3.6	0.2	1.3	5.5
Southwark Average	11.5	8.0	4.5	4.0	4.7	6.4	3.2	0.2	1.9	4.7

*Rate per 1000 households

Active citizenship and confident communities

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Bermondsey	13.3	10.2	4.9	3.9	4.3	8.1	4.2	0.3	2.8	4.5
Borough & Bankside	11.8	7.9	4.1	7.3	6.6	6.6	2.9	0.2	4.5	5.5
Camberwell	12.5	7.1	5.2	4.6	6.0	6.6	3.5	0.2	1.2	5.2
Dulwich	13.4	6.4	3.3	1.1	4.2	6.0	1.9	0.3	1.3	2.4
Peckham	8.9	6.7	3.7	3.0	3.6	4.5	2.6	0.0	0.7	5.9
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Walworth	15.2	9.4	6.0	6.5	6.6	7.0	3.6	0.2	1.3	5.5
Southwark Average	11.5	8.0	4.5	4.0	4.7	6.4	3.2	0.2	1.9	4.7