

# Open Agenda



## Overview & Scrutiny Committee

Wednesday 13 October 2021  
7.00 pm

Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London  
SE1 2QH

## Supplemental Agenda No.2

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	To review progress against the Southwark Community Safety Partnership Plan, including discussion with the Police Borough Commander, Cabinet Member for Safer, Cleaner Borough, Cabinet Member for Health and Wellbeing and Assistant Director of Community Safety and Partnerships on current crime and disorder related issues impacting on the borough.	

### Contact

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Date: 12 October 2021

<b>Item No.</b> 5.	<b>Classification:</b> Open	<b>Date:</b> 13 October 2021	<b>Meeting Name:</b> Overview and Scrutiny Committee
<b>Report title:</b>		Crime and Disorder - Review of Southwark Community Safety Partnership Activity and Progress against the Plan	
<b>Ward(s) or groups affected:</b>		All	
<b>From:</b>		Stephen Douglass, Director of Communities, Southwark Council	

## RECOMMENDATION

1. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee note the review and progress made against the Southwark Community Safety Partnership Plan Activity 2017-2020.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, each local authority is required to have a Community Safety Partnership (CSP), which has a statutory responsibility to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour, fear of crime, and substance misuse in that area. In Southwark, the work of the CSP is directed by the Southwark Safeguarding Adults Board<sup>1</sup> (SSAB) through the Safer Communities Delivery Group. The Superintendent of Neighbourhoods from South Central, (Lambeth and Southwark) Police Borough Command Unit chairs the CSP.
3. Our vision is to make Southwark a safer and healthier place to live, work and visit. The CSP is committed to delivering this vision and working together with our statutory and voluntary partners and the community in order to make a difference. The Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017 – 2020 outlines the partnership crime and disorder priorities for the 3-year period, which were informed by annual strategic assessment and consultation with stakeholders. There were eight thematic areas, which support national and local priorities including the delivery of the Southwark Borough Plan. The key community safety priorities were:
  - Tackling Youth Violence
  - Tackling Violence Against Women & Girls
  - Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour
  - Reducing Reoffending

<sup>1</sup> See appendix 1

- Reducing Substance Misuse
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Hate Crime
- PREVENT

## **KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION**

4. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the life of residents and the communities within Southwark. Throughout this period we have seen a change, understandably, to both reported and recorded crime trends since March 2019; this was due to restrictions and measures being put in place, and again when subsequent measures were lifted. The CSP meets regularly to review its work programme and the priorities, and has routinely been monitoring the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on community safety in the borough.
5. Work is underway to refresh the local Community Safety Partnership Plan for the next three years, which will be underpinned by a new Community Safety Strategic Assessment. This will align with the timescales of the Mayor's new Police and Crime Plan for London and funding available to local CSPs to tackle crime and disorder.

### **Police Recorded Crime**

6. Published crime data, up to August 2021, shows overall total crime levels (TNOs - Total Notifiable Offences) are lower than they were 2 years ago (August 2019 – pre COVID). Looking at the last 3 years (since August 2018) for TNOs, between August 2018 and February 2020, the rolling 12 monthly crime figures saw a steady increase from 35,193 to 40,036.
7. From March 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and measures put in place, crime levels started to decrease, dropping to 30,461 in February 2021. In the last few months, with all COVID-19 measures now having been removed, overall crime levels have started to slowly increase, with the latest 12 month rolling figure for August 2021 being 31,418. To note, this is still lower than pre-pandemic offence levels. Other individual crime types, such as 'Robbery Personal Property', 'Theft Person', have also started to see increases over the last 6 months but remain at a lower level than 2019 pre-pandemic.
8. Over the last 3 years 'Non Domestic Abuse Violence With Injury' (non DA VWI) offences have seen a downward trend, with the rolling 12 month figure reducing from 2,377 in August 2018 to 1,903 in August 2021. The overall level of offences still remains lower than 2019 pre-pandemic.
9. It is a similar pattern for 'Knife Crime' offences that has also seen a downward trend over the last 3 years, from a rolling 12-month figure of 784 offences in August 2018 to 465 offences in August 2021. Unlike non DA VWI offences, overall offence numbers continue on a downward trajectory and remain lower than pre-pandemic levels.

## **Tackling Youth Violence, including Knife Crime and Knife Carrying**

10. Serious Youth Violence, including Knife Crime, is a key priority for both the council and the CSP, and has been for several years. Southwark was one of the first London boroughs to adopt a local knife crime plan. This area and its work has been an ongoing focus for the CSP through the Community Harm & Exploitation Reduction Plan, (Southwark's Local Violence Reduction Plan). This plan is mandatory for every local CSP, and every London borough is required to submit annually to the London Violence Reduction Unit. The current plan was signed off by cabinet in 2020, based on a public health approach to violence. Key headlines on progress in this area include:
  - Cross Political Party Panel on Serious Youth Violence held in 2019 with key recommendations integrated into the local delivery plan;
  - External Extended Peer Learning Review on Violence and Vulnerability undertaken in 2019, which reviewed the local partnership work in this area, including areas of good practice and improvement;
  - Positive Futures Programme led by the council, co-designed by young people for young people, to fund prevention and diversion; this has now been integrated into the council's Youth Deal;
  - Development of a Community Harm and Exploitation Unit, building on the previous anti-violence team, which supports young people (16-25 years) with a wraparound offer for those wanting to address their offending. The programme supports young people to move away from a lifestyle influenced by violence and gangs, building self-esteem and independence, with a focus on long-term goals by exploring education, training and employment (ETE) opportunities. Many of the individuals taken onto the programme already have entrenched criminal behaviour and involvement from statutory criminal justice agencies such as the Youth Offending Service and National Probation Service;
  - Improved partnership information sharing on violence suppression, including daily, weekly, and monthly operational and tactical coordination meetings to improve local response;
  - Development of a post critical incident response to violence, including support package for local community.

## **Tackling Violence against Women and Girls, (VAWG)**

11. Tackling Violence against Women and Girls remains a key priority for Southwark. In 2019, the council and partnership agreed its 5-year VAWG strategy, which built upon the previous Domestic Abuse Strategy. Domestic abuse, unlike other crime types, saw a different pattern during the COVID-19 pandemic. Whereas the majority of crime types saw a decrease during this period, 'Domestic Abuse' offences saw an initial decrease, then a slight increase before remaining relatively level. Therefore, the 12-month rolling figure has not changed significantly since August 2018, with 3,225

offences recorded in the 12 months period up to August 2021 compared to the 3,408 offences for August 2018.

12. The Southwark Domestic Abuse Service contract began operation in 2014 delivered by Solace. It provides a comprehensive package of support and advocacy for survivors of domestic abuse alongside a perpetrator programme, child therapeutic interventions, the sanctuary scheme, counselling and group work programmes, and community training and awareness raising.
13. Referrals to the service for survivor support and advocacy have increased year on year, with 1324 recorded after the first year of operation, rising to 2372 by the end of 2019-20. During the pandemic, there was a further substantial increase in demand. For the period between April 2020 and March 2021, the service saw a 21% increase in referrals when compared to the same period during the previous year (2879 against 2373).
14. In addition to the volume increase, the period of the pandemic saw a marked increase in the risk level of cases referred to the domestic abuse service, with close to 50% of cases categorised as high risk during the 12 months from April 2020 to March 2021. This compares to an average of 35% prior to the pandemic. The increase in high-risk cases was reflected in the volume of cases heard by the MARAC (multi-agency risk assessment conference), which meets on a fortnightly basis to ensure a co-ordinated response to all high risk cases of domestic abuse in the borough. The MARAC heard 15% more cases during the period between April 2020 and March 2021 than in the previous 12 months. The MARAC is co-ordinated by officers from the council and chaired by the Metropolitan Police, with members attending from housing, social services, health services, criminal justice agencies and voluntary sector organisations.
15. Following the horrific murder of Sarah Everard on 3 March 2021, understandably, we saw a wave of public concern about the safety of women on the streets of London and across the nation. In Southwark, tackling Violence against Women and Girls has always been a high priority, evidenced by the publication of our 5-year VAWG strategy in 2019, and the excellent support provision for survivors of domestic abuse.
16. Key headlines on progress in the VAWG area include:
  - Increased resources to address the demand resulting from the pandemic through commissioning additional Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVAs);
  - Borough-wide communications campaigns delivered during the summer of 2020, plus three targeted communications campaigns to be delivered during Autumn / Winter 2021:
    - i. **Positive action** - targeted to men and boys with a focus on changing behaviours and attitudes to women;

- ii. **Ending harassment** - to include messages around sexual harassment and racially aggravated harassment;
  - iii. **Keeping safe** - information for women and girls on how to stay safe in public spaces.
- Launched Southwark's Safe Space project in February 2021. In phase one of the project, 16 Children's and Family Centres, 14 Primary and Secondary Schools and 2 Primary Care Health Hubs joined the scheme, and have reported that domestic abuse survivors have been attending and using the safe space to make contact with domestic abuse services and get help;
  - Implementation of council's Domestic Abuse policy for all staff;
  - Building on existing accreditations achieved by our Housing Solutions Service, the council is currently working towards Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance Accreditation (DAHA) for all Housing Services, as well as White Ribbon accreditation for the organisation as a whole. Accreditations are expected in 2022;
  - Delivered 'Let's Talk about Women's Safety' Consultation<sup>2</sup>; a borough wide consultation to understand the experiences of women who live and work in Southwark;
  - A cross partnership / council project team has been set up to develop proposals to improve women's experiences of safety on Southwark's streets, and to respond to the concerns raised in the public consultation;
  - Secured Home Office 'Safer Streets 3' funding, with an award of £353,661 to support the local approach to making Southwark's streets safer. This is multi-layered, utilising a combination of interventions targeted to each area's specific requirements. This approach is designed to have both immediate and longer-term impact on the volume of recorded VAWG offences and feelings of safety by all women and girls living, working, studying and travelling through these areas;
  - Funding secured by the MPS to uplift policing resources to combat VAWG offences in the night time economy, deploying support to targeted areas which experience high levels of sexual offending;
  - Welfare and Vulnerability training (WAVE) – an enhanced rollout of the Women's Night Safety Charter, embedding the delivery of welfare and vulnerability training. Safer Sounds to deliver its successful WAVE programme, designed in partnership with the Met Police. The programme objectives are to: Explore what vulnerability is and learn how to identify it along with interventions to assist in reducing and preventing harm, (Awaiting funding bid outcome).

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<sup>2</sup> Further consultation activities and events are planned during the VAWG 16 days of activism from 25<sup>th</sup> November 2021 to ensure that we hear more from residents from Black, Asian and minority ethnic backgrounds as well as younger and older residents.

## Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour

17. Partnership working is embedded in the Southwark approach to dealing with anti-social behaviour, (ASB). In cases where the wider community are suffering from extreme ASB, which may include youth disorder, the council will adopt a multi-agency approach to resolution. In order to co-ordinate such an approach, cases are referred into the Partnership Tasking Group (PTG).
18. The PTG provides effective co-ordination of partnership resources to support the council's priorities, including ASB; focusing on short, medium and long term problem solving. The meeting is held on a monthly basis, with a core membership of council officers, including housing, the police from across all wards, licensing, SASBU, CCTV and Wardens, and any other interested parties who may be required to assist.
19. The PTG will often grip issues for a number of months, ensuring that senior officer scrutiny from both the police and the council is provided. Issues on the Aylesbury Estate, Rye Lane ,firework abuse in Rotherhithe, Burgess Park, Dickens Estate and the Crawford Estate are all areas where the partnership has come together to discuss tactical options to resolve serious ASB. Deployment of re-deployable CCTV cameras is also agreed and reviewed at the PTG.
20. The council has seen an increase in cases where the behaviour of the perpetrator or victim may be exacerbated by underlying vulnerabilities, with the pandemic generating anxiety. These may be mental health problems, drugs and alcohol use, or sometimes a dual diagnosis involving concurrent mental health and substance misuse issues. Southwark has established a Community MARAC attended by health practitioners, including mental health to look at the most high risk victims and/or perpetrators of ASB whose behaviour may be exacerbated by health issues and / or drug and alcohol concerns. Information is shared and joint action planning is put in place to manage risk. The meeting takes place every month and is now embedded into the problem solving process.
21. The incidents of unlicensed music events (UMEs) in Southwark were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and, in particular, the restrictions on licensed premises and other night time economy venues. Southwark's parks, open spaces, estates and other premises have been the venues for a number of unlicensed/unapproved events, which have had a significant impact on local residents and communities. Some events led to crime and disorder with the necessity for the police to provide substantial resources to return the area around the events back to order. A particular area of concern for UMEs in Southwark was Burgess Park and the surrounding area. A partnership operational plan was developed focusing on prevention and early intervention of UMEs, which has worked extremely well to prevent activity, and mitigate the risk of escalating violence that can, in some of these cases, occur.

22. Although early intervention and problem solving is at the core of Southwark's approach to ASB, enforcement is also used as required to manage some of the highest risk situations. Figures detailed below cover the range of activity and prevalence from the local ASB Team.

#### **2019-20**

- 16 x Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, (ABCs)
- 28 x Notice Seeking Possession, (NoSPs)
- 23 x Injunctions
- 2 x Undertakings
- 9 x Possession orders
- 25 x Premises closures

#### **2020-21**

- 19 x ABCs
- 14 x (NoSPs)
- 21 x Injunctions
- 3 x Undertakings
- 31 x Premises closures

#### **2021 to date**

- 2 x ABCs
- 6 x NoSPs
- 4 x Injunctions
- 2 x Possession orders
- 15 x Premises closures
- 1 x CPN

### **Reducing Reoffending**

23. The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) programme has undergone significant changes in recent years arising from the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda. This introduced the requirement of an support offer for all offenders receiving a custodial sentence. The Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) were created to support medium to low risk offenders, with the National Probation Service (NPS) working with those identified as high risk. In June 2021, these two services were brought back together again to form one probation service.
24. The multi-agency IOM team manages a caseload of around 72 prolific and priority offenders at any one time. These are the individuals identified with the highest risk of re-offending, including violence offences, and often have complex needs, including entrenched substance misuse, mental and physical ill-health, and learning disabilities etc. Outcomes achieved for this complex client group in 2020-21 (up to Dec 2020) were:
- 28% of those referred to IOM education, training, employment (ETE) achieved an ETE outcome;
  - 40 individuals supported into accommodation;

- 61% did not re-offend within 6 months of being accepted on to the IOM Programme.

### **Reducing Substance Misuse**

25. The partnership approach to protecting residents from the negative impact and consequences of drug and / or alcohol use, misuse and dependence is undertaken by:
- Investing in high-quality, robust and safe drug and alcohol services for residents of all ages in order to:
    - i. reduce the number of people with problematic use or dependence in the borough, and associated harms, by increasing the number of people in treatment and increasing the number of people that successfully complete treatment;
    - ii. increase the number of people with drug and / or alcohol support needs a) known to the criminal justice system and b) identified as rough sleepers that effectively engage with local treatment services.
  - Identifying children and young people affected by the substance use of another person, and taking action to reduce adverse childhood experience and trauma through promoting positive emotional health, wellbeing and protective factors and building resilience;
  - Preventing the onset of risky and problematic use in children and young people through an early intervention approach, and seeking to de-escalate risky behaviours and reduce harm;
  - Working in partnership to reduce the severe health and social inequalities faced by people with drug and / or alcohol support needs and their families, and to improve a broad range of outcomes, including preventing and reducing drug related deaths and harms, and preventing and reducing the transmission of blood borne viruses;
  - Delivering a robust enforcement approach to reduce drug supply in the borough and associated violence, and to reduce the exploitation of vulnerable people.
26. Throughout the period of the plan, the council has continued to commission a range of evidence-based community and residential drug and alcohol treatment services for people with drug and / or alcohol support needs, and for those affected by the substance use of another person including families and children.
27. As well as preventing deaths from drug and alcohol misuse, treatment services contribute to a number of council and societal priorities; helping to reduce health inequalities and improve mental and physical ill-health, supporting the reduction of violence and crime, including that arising from

drug markets, youth violence and the exploitation of children and young people in county lines, as well as tackling domestic abuse; reducing unemployment, homelessness and rough sleeping; safeguarding children; and reducing the burden on both adults' and children's social care services.

28. In Autumn 2020, the council submitted a successful bid to the Rough Sleeping Drug and Alcohol Treatment Grant, a £23m fund designed to provide extra support for people sleeping rough with drug and / or alcohol needs to help them to recover and to rebuild their lives, and was awarded funding for a drug and alcohol outreach service for rough sleepers to be hosted within the current adult service contract. Initially, the funding was awarded for fifteen months between 1 January 2021 and 31 March 2022 based on an annual cost of £281,469.08 (pro-rata), but the council has subsequently received confirmation that the funding will continue until 31 March 2023, with the potential for a further extension beyond this.
29. The aim of the outreach team is to develop a strong drug and alcohol treatment presence on the borough's streets and work with existing rough sleeper services to assertively reach out to people sleeping rough and provide them with opportunities for treatment, including residential care. Delivery started in quarter 2 2021-22.
30. Throughout the pandemic, community drug and alcohol treatment services in Southwark remained accessible and open to vulnerable residents, many of whom are at greater risk from COVID-19, both in relation to increased infection and transmission risk, and vulnerability to poor health outcomes, which may have worsened during the pandemic.
31. For adult services, the onset of the pandemic saw a rapid evolution from a traditional face to face service offer to a primary remote delivery model that had never previously been commonplace for drug and alcohol treatment delivery and the need to ensure that all service users, particularly those receiving prescriptions, were supported to transition to and continue to engage with this new model, including supply of digital devices to assist with this.
32. The closure of schools, and limitations on external agencies being allowed access to school premises, and other places where children and young people meet significantly affected the ability of the Healthy Young People (HYP) service to identify young people with substance use needs, engage with them, and foster relationships with key referral partners.
33. Opportunities for learning from service delivery during the pandemic have been taken, including seeking service user feedback, and where positive benefits from a different model of provision have been identified, these will be captured and embedded in the future model of provision, which is currently being planned. Additional detail can be provided on request.

## **Performance snapshot 2018-19 to 2019-20**

34. A snapshot of performance data between 2018-19 and 2019-20 demonstrates the following local picture:
- 3.87% decrease in the numbers of adults in treatment (1759 to 1691);
  - 22.23% increase in the numbers of adults successfully completing treatment (259 to 333);
  - 8% decrease in the numbers of adult unplanned exits (399 to 367).
  - 34.7% decrease in the numbers of young people (under 18) in structured treatment<sup>3</sup> (49 to 32);
  - 13.1% increase in the numbers of young people (under 18) successfully completing treatment (20 to 23);
  - 83.4% decrease in the number of unplanned exits for young people (6 to 1).
  - Southwark had the sixth highest rate of drug related deaths in London in 2020 with a total of 13 recorded. This represented a 27.8% decrease from 18 in 2019, and was the lowest level since 2016.
35. There is an ongoing intensive focus on reducing the demand for drugs and alcohol in the borough through investment in high-quality treatment services and increasing the numbers of young people and adults that are engaged with specialist services. This includes work with the HYP service to promote the reach and visibility of the service in places where young people meet.
36. In relation to drug related deaths, the council has a drug related death panel, which was set up in 2017 to review deaths of people due to drugs, and to underpin local system learning for services involved with the person prior to their death. The panel also considers prevention of drug related death, and reviews the borough's naloxone programme. The panel is chaired by the Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) manager.

## **Child Sexual Exploitation**

37. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), as a partnership priority, is overseen by the local Multi-Agency Child Exploitation Group in line with the Child Exploitation Pan London Operating Protocol. Tackling Child Exploitation is a complex task and is 'everyone's business'. Further information on this delivery areas can be provided on request.

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<sup>3</sup> Caveat: many young people receive a brief intervention from the HYP service and this is sufficient to address their needs in relation to drug and / or alcohol use; it should be noted that this is not reportable in the national data-set and is not reflected in these numbers.

## Hate Crime

38. Southwark is a unique, vibrant borough and our greatest asset is our residents and communities. Our vision is for united, connected communities across the whole borough and everything we do aims to ensure that the opportunities Southwark has to offer are accessible and open to all. We know that inequality, injustice and discrimination are still huge challenges and we are committed to breaking down inequality and creating a fairer, more just society. Hate Crime has long been a priority for both the council and CSP and this area of work, through the lens of the progressive programme of Southwark Stands Together (SST), has provided the platform to develop this area of work further over the last 12 months.
39. Hate crime is significantly unreported. In order to better understand the experience and impact of hate crime on both individuals and our communities, and as part of the development of a local action plan, we started an engagement approach, which included asking for practical feedback and the opportunity to reflect on personal experience. This involved over 600 individuals and groups.
40. We continue to undertake significant partnership work, particularly with the police, including during National Hate Crime week. Other areas of partnership delivery have included:
  - i. ensuring that more than 1,400 young people, across more than 30 primary and secondary schools, have been engaged through positive workshops promoting diversity, tolerance, and equalities, and the dangers of prejudice.
  - ii. providing interactive Hate Crime awareness-raising workshops across 10 local primary schools, reaching 813 primary-age young people in total.
  - iii. negotiating membership to The Social Book Club (including access to an Anti-Hate + Acceptance video workshop) for all Southwark primary schools.
41. There is still much to do particularly in relation to gaining more insight into individuals' experiences of hate crime and how we can better support and challenge these crimes. This will be progressed carefully through learning to date, and through the remodelling of how we engage with our communities.
42. A key element of this will be through the roll out of hate crime training delivered by the Centre of Hate Studies at the University of Leicester. As part of our engagement work with our communities, we want to work together to create appropriate, impactful and meaningful messages to support building trust and confidence.

## **PREVENT**

43. Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015) placed a statutory duty on wide range of public bodies to have “*due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism*” – including the police, local-authorities, schools and other education settings, prisons and probation services, and the NHS. The Prevent Duty, originally published by the government in 2011, is part of the CONTEST counter-terrorism strategy, and aims to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism through work to:
  - i. respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
  - ii. prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support
  - iii. work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.
44. Under Sections 36 and 38 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act, the local-authority is also responsible for administering the borough's partnership *Channel* and case-management functions, to provide appropriate support and interventions for individuals who are assessed to be vulnerable to radicalisation into terrorism.
45. The borough launched a wide-ranging new Prevent partnership programme in March 2017, to discharge its statutory functions and to develop effective local work to counter the threats from radicalisation and violent-extremism to vulnerable individuals and communities.
46. Primary coordination of the Prevent programme within Southwark sits within the communities division of the council, reporting to the cabinet member for Safer, Cleaner Borough.
47. To align the Southwark Prevent programme with other comparable areas of community-safety and safeguarding, partnership oversight and governance is discharged under the auspices of the Southwark Safeguarding Boards.
48. A full review of the local delivery plan takes place every year, to consider progress and outcomes across the partnership, and to align priorities and timescales in light of the latest risk and threat landscape, as well as local resources and other priorities.
49. Since the inception of Southwark's local programme, the work has been underpinned by three strategic themes, namely:

**SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES** - *Engagement with communities and voluntary/faith institutions to support a cohesive, resilient borough and*

*produce grassroots responses to the risks around extremism and radicalisation.*

**SUPPORTING PARTNERS & PRACTITIONERS** - *Tailored training, support, and resources for statutory partners and frontline professionals, to build understanding of the duty and confidence in their role in safeguarding vulnerable people from the risks around extremism and radicalisation.*

**SUPPORTING VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS** - *Bespoke multi-agency safeguarding support and interventions to protect vulnerable people from the risks around extremism and radicalisation.*

50. With work to maintain the confidence of local partners and communities at its heart, the local programme has so far successfully delivered:
  - 17,022 Southwark residents or professionals directly engaged by the programme through either training, local projects, or events;
  - 298 positive project or event sessions, across more than eighty local education, community, and faith venues;
  - 161 training and briefing sessions delivered, reaching more than 5,300 frontline local-authority and partnership professionals – achieving 90%+ ‘good/excellent’ feedback rating across all cohorts.

### Background documents

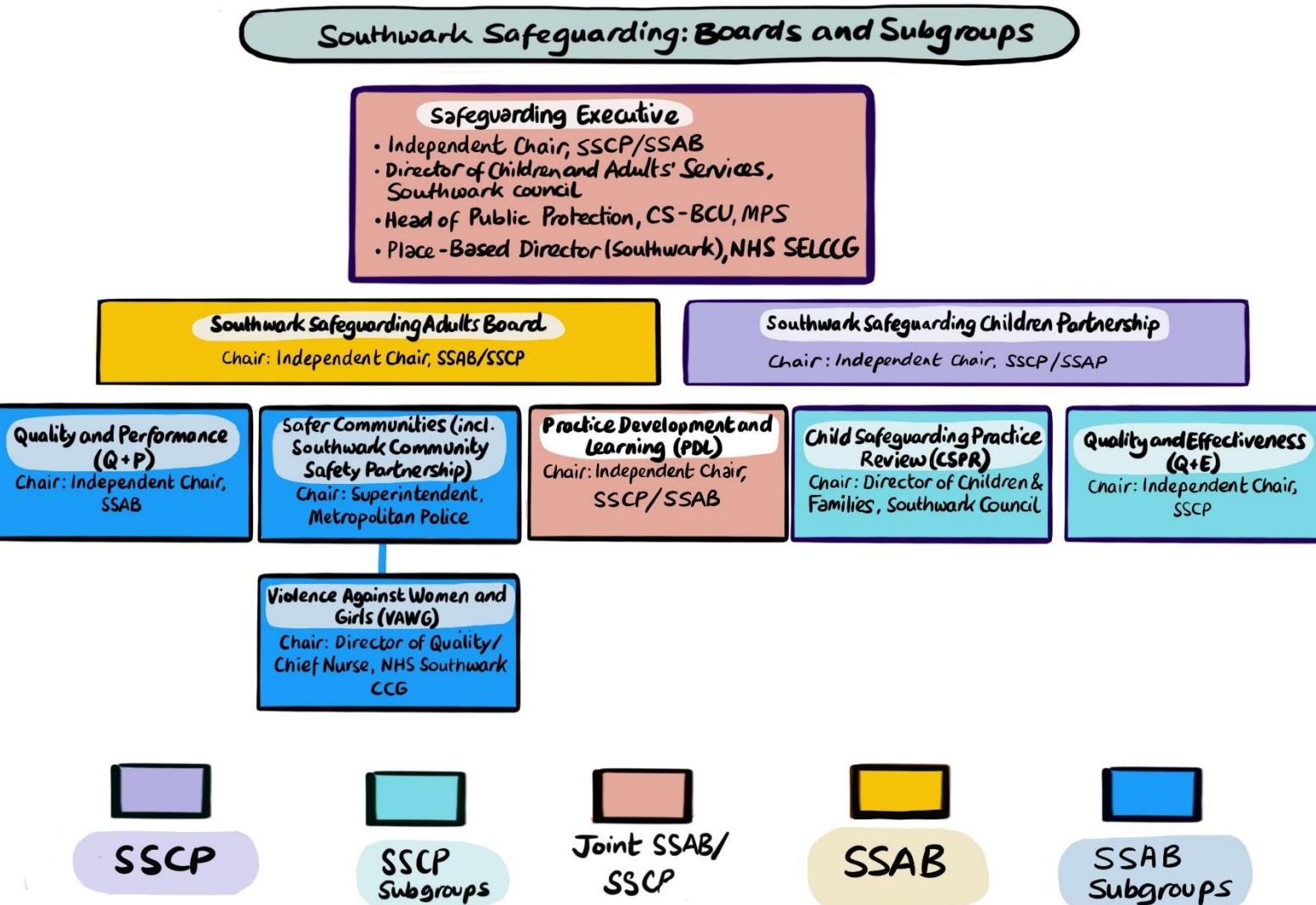
Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-2020	Community Safety & Partnerships, Communities Division, Environment & Leisure Department.	Caroline Thwaites <a href="mailto:caroline.thwaites@southwark.gov.uk">caroline.thwaites@southwark.gov.uk</a>

### APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	Community Safety Partnership Governance Structure

**AUDIT TRAIL**

<b>Lead Officer</b>	Stephen Douglass, Director of Communities	
<b>Report Author</b>	Caroline Thwaites, Assistant Director of Community Safety	
<b>Version</b>	Final	
<b>Dated</b>	11 October 2021	
<b>Key Decision?</b>	No	
<b>CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER</b>		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments Included
Director of Law and Governance	No	No
Strategic Director of Finance and Governance	No	No
<b>Cabinet Member</b>	No	No
<b>Date final report sent to Constitutional Team / Scrutiny Team</b>	11 October 20201	



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### **MUNICIPAL YEAR 21-22**

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