

Executive

Tuesday July 21 2009
7.00 pm
Town Hall, Peckham Road, London SE5 8UB

Membership

Councillor Nick Stanton
Councillor Kim Humphreys
Councillor Paul Kyriacou
Councillor Tim McNally
Councillor Adele Morris
Councillor David Noakes
Councillor Paul Noblet
Councillor Lisa Rajan
Councillor Lewis Robinson
Councillor Linda Manchester

Portfolio

Leader of the Council
Deputy Leader and Housing
Environment
Resources
Citizenship, Equalities and Communities
Executive Member for Health and Adult Care
Regeneration
Children's Services
Culture, Leisure and Sport
Community Safety

INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Access to information

You have the right to request to inspect copies of minutes and reports on this agenda as well as the background documents used in the preparation of these reports.

Babysitting/Carers allowances

If you are a resident of the borough and have paid someone to look after your children, an elderly dependant or a dependant with disabilities so that you could attend this meeting, you may claim an allowance from the council. Please collect a claim form at the meeting.

Access

The council is committed to making its meetings accessible. Further details on building access, translation, provision of signers etc for this meeting are on the council's web site: www.southwark.gov.uk or please contact the person below.

Contact

Paula Thornton on 020 7525 7221 or 020 7525 4395 or email:
everton.roberts@southwark.gov.uk; paula.thornton@southwark.gov.uk
Webpage: <http://www.southwark.gov.uk>

Members of the committee are summoned to attend this meeting

Councillor Nick Stanton

Leader of the Council
Date: July 13 2009



Executive

Tuesday July 21 2009
7.00 pm
Town Hall, Peckham Road, London SE5 8UB

Order of Business

Item No.	Title	Page No.
	PART A - OPEN BUSINESS	
	MOBILE PHONES	
	Mobile phones should be turned off or put on silent during the course of the meeting.	
1.	APOLOGIES	
	To receive any apologies for absence.	
2.	NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT	
	In special circumstances, an item of business may be added to an agenda within five clear working days of the meeting.	
3.	DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS	
	Members to declare any personal interests and dispensation in respect of any item of business to be considered at this meeting.	
4.	PUBLIC QUESTION TIME (15 MINUTES)	
	To receive questions from members of the public which have been submitted in advance of the meeting in accordance with the executive procedure rules.	
5.	MINUTES	1 - 9
	To approve as a correct record the minutes of the open section of the meeting held on June 23 2009.	

Item No.	Title	Page No.
6.	DEPUTATION REQUESTS	10 - 12
	To consider whether or not to hear a deputation request from a group of tenants in respect of the review of the resident involvement service.	
7.	SAFER SOUTHWARK PARTNERSHIP - REVISED ROLLING PLAN	13 - 87
	To note the achievements of the Safer Southwark Partnership crime and drugs strategy 2008-09, approve the revised three year rolling plan (2009-12) and to note the key findings of the full Strategic Assessment.	
8.	COMMUNITY PROJECT BANK GUIDANCE AND PRIORITISATION	88 - 130
	To agree a number of recommendations in relation to the community project bank guidance and prioritisation.	
9.	YOUNG SOUTHWARK - STATUTORY CHANGES TO CHILDREN'S TRUST BOARD	131 - 139
	To note the system wide implications arising from changes to statutory guidance on Children's Trusts, the Children and Young People Plan and the roles of Lead Member and Director of Children's Services.	
10.	RESPONSE TO 'A NEW PLAN FOR LONDON:' PROPOSALS FOR THE MAYOR'S LONDON PLAN	140 - 157
	To agree the council's formal response to "A new plan for London Proposals for the Mayor's London Plan" as set out in appendix A of the report.	
11.	RESPONSE TO THE MAYOR'S TRANSPORT STRATEGY - STATEMENT OF INTENT	158 - 164
	To agree the council's formal response to 'Mayor's Transport Strategy, statement of intent' as set out in appendix A.	
12.	GATEWAY 2: - CONTRACT AWARD APPROVAL - ARBORICULTURAL MAINTENANCE CONTRACT	165 - 178
	To approve the award of a contract for the provision of Arboricultural Services.	
	DISCUSSION OF ANY OTHER OPEN ITEMS AS NOTIFIED AT THE START OF THE MEETING.	
	OTHER REPORTS	

Item No.

Title

Page No.

The following items are also scheduled to be considered at this meeting:

- Elephant and Castle – Update on negotiations with Lend Lease
- Gateway 2 – Contract Award Approval: Leisure Investment and Management Programme: Appointment of Leisure and Facilities Management Services

EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

The following items are included on the closed section of the agenda. The Proper Officer has decided that the papers should not be circulated to the press and public since they reveal confidential or exempt information as specified in paragraphs 1 – 7, Access to Information Procedure Rules of the Constitution. The specific paragraph is indicated in the case of exempt information.

The following motion should be moved, seconded and approved if the executive wishes to exclude the press and public to deal with reports revealing exempt information:

“That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs 1 – 7, Access to Information Procedure Rules of the Constitution.”

Date: July 13 2009



EXECUTIVE

MINUTES of the Executive held on Tuesday June 23 2009 at 7.00 pm at Town Hall, Peckham Road, London SE5 8UB

PRESENT: Councillor Kim Humphreys
Councillor Paul Kyriacou
Councillor Tim McNally
Councillor Lisa Rajan
Councillor Lewis Robinson
Councillor Linda Manchester

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Adele Morris, David Noakes, Paul Noblet and Nick Stanton.

2. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

No late items were identified.

3. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

Councillor Lisa Rajan reported (for the purposes of item 8 on the main agenda, Autistic Spectrum Conditions Strategy – Outcome of the Statutory Consultation) that she had previously declared a personal prejudicial interest at the December 2008 executive meeting in respect of the Autistic Spectrum Conditions Strategy. She advised that it had since been established that she in fact did not have a personal prejudicial interest in this issue.

4. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME (15 MINUTES)

Two public questions had been submitted, however the questioners were not present at the meeting to ask the questions. It was agreed that the questioners be provided with written answers to the questions.

5. MINUTES

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the meeting held on May 19 2009 be agreed as a

correct record and signed by the chair.

6. DEPUTATION REQUESTS

Deputation Request – Sceaux Gardens Tenants Association

The executive received a deputation from residents of 1 – 30 Voltaire, Sceaux Gardens Estate in respect to a request for door entry system in Voltaire House. The deputation spokesperson Mr Samson Adeboye informed the executive of the incidents and types of anti social behaviour that had been taking place on the stairs and in the lift at Voltaire.

It was explained to the deputation that before their request could be acted on, the council would need to carry out a ballot with the residents on whether they wanted the door entry system and also whether the residents are willing to pay for it. If it was established that the residents were in favour of the installation of a door entry system, the council would look at it's capital programme.

It was also explained to the deputation that the Council would also need to establish whether there were any public rights of way.

RESOLVED:

1. That the chief executive instructs the Camberwell Area Office to carry out a ballot.
2. That officers investigate the opportunities for JSI funding.
3. That officers establish whether there are any public rights of way issues and obtain crime statistics from the police.

Deputation Request – Review of the Resident Involvement Service

Consideration of the deputation request relating to the Resident Involvement Service was deferred at the request of the deputation.

7. SOUTHWARK YOUTH COUNCIL - TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR NEW PARTICIPATION MODEL

RESOLVED:

1. That the terms of reference for the relaunched Southwark Youth Council and the new participation model be noted.
2. That the terms of reference for a new participation model be agreed.
3. That the cross council implementation of the participation model be supported.

8. AUTISTIC SPECTRUM CONDITIONS STRATEGY - OUTCOME OF THE STATUTORY CONSULTATION

RESOLVED:

1. That autism resource bases be established at Brunswick Park (25 places), Redriff (20 places), Rye Oak (20 places) and Snowsfields (14 places) primary schools from August 31 2009.
2. That Spa secondary special school size be increased from 80 to 100 places from August 31 2011.
3. That Haymerle primary special school be designated as a special school with 72 places for children with autism from August 31 2010.

9. APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES 2009-10

RESOLVED:

That the nominations to the outside bodies for 2009-10 as set out below be agreed:

Age Concern London

Councillor Lorraine Zuleta

Better Bankside Board

Councillor Adele Morris

Browning Estate Mangement Board

Councillor Jane Salmon
Councillor Martin Seaton

Canada Water Consultative Forum

Councillor Paul Noblet
Councillor Jeff Hook
Councillor Wilma Nelson
Councillor Columba Blango

Central London Forward (CLF)

Councillor Nick Stanton

Centre for Literacy in Primary Education

Councillor Nick Stanton

Cycling England (Member Champion for Cycling)

Councillor James Barber

Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals CILIP) – formerly known as the Library Association

Councillor Lewis Robinson

Cross River Board

Councillor Paul Noblet

Crystal Palace Community Development Trust

Councillor Lewis Robinson

East London line Group (and Steering Group)

Councillor Paul Noblet

Greater London Enterprise Limited

Councillor Lorraine Zuleta

Green Chain Joint Committee

Councillor Paul Kyriacou
Councillor Lewis Robinson

Groundwork Borough Steering Group

Councillor Paul Kyriacou
Councillor Robin Crookshank Hilton
Councillor Mark Glover

Groundwork South London Sub-Regional Committee

Councillor Paul Kyriacou

John Harvard Library Project Management Board (Lottery Fund Project)

Councillor Lorraine Zulata
Councillor Adele Morris

Lambeth & Southwark Housing Association Limited

Councillor Caroline Pidgeon

London Accident Prevention Council (LAPC)

Councillor Jeff Hook
Councillor John Friary

London Bridge Bid Company

Councillor Nick Stanton

LGA Urban Commission

Councillor Paul Noblet
Councillor Toby Eckersley

London Youth Games Ltd

Councillor Richard Livingstone
Councillor Lisa Rajan (Reserve)

North Southwark Environment Trust

Jon Phillips

South Bank Partnership

Councillor Paul Noblet
Councillor Adele Morris
Councillor David Noakes
Councillor Danny McCarthy

South Bank and Bankside Cultural Quarter Directors Board

Councillor Lewis Robinson

SOWF (Some Other Way Forward) Project Board

Councillor Lorraine Zuleta

South Bermondsey Partnership Board

Councillor Paul Kyriacou
Councillor Richard Livingstone

Southwark Alliance (Local Strategic Partnership)

Councillor Nick Stanton
Councillor Peter John

Southwark Cathedral Education Centre

Councillor Bob Skelly

Southwark Community Leisure Ltd. (Fusion) Management Board

Councillor Lorraine Zuleta
Councillor Althea Smith
Councillor Nick Vineall

South London Gallery Trust Limited

Councillor Lorraine Zuleta
 Councillor Alison McGovern
 Councillor Robin Crookshank Hilton

South London and Maudsley (SLAM) NHS Trust Members Council

Councillor Jonathan Mitchell

Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee (SLAEC)

Councillor Bob Skelly
 Councillor Helen Jardine Brown (reserve)

Waterloo Quarter Business Alliance – Southwark (Business Improvement District)

Councillor Adele Morris

10. NOMINATIONS TO PANELS, BOARDS AND FORUMS 2009-10

RESOLVED:

That the allocation of places to panel, boards and forums for the 2009-10 municipal year as set out in appendix A of the report and the named nominations below be agreed:

Adoption Panel

Councillor Wilma Nelson
 Councillor Althea Smith

Admissions Forum

Councillor Nick Stanton
 Councillor Veronica Ward
 Councillor Toby Eckersley

Anti-Homophobic Forum

Councillor Linda Manchester
 Councillor Ola Oyewunmi
 Councillor Robin Crookshank Hilton

Fostering Panel

Councillor Bob Skelly

Joint Partnership Panel (Trade Union Consultation)

Councillor Nick Stanton
Councillor Tim McNally

Leaseholders Arbitration Panel

Councillor Eliza Mann
Councillor David Hubber
Councillor Mackie Sheik
Councillor Jelil Ladipo
Councillor Ade Lasaki
Councillor Wilma Nelseon
Councillor Bob Skelly
Councillor Anood Al-Samerai
Councillor Veronica Ward
Councillor Sandra Rhule
Councillor Gordon Nardell
Councillor Barrie Hargrove
Councillor Aubyn Graham
Councillor Althea Smith
Councillor Tayo Situ

Pensions Advisory Panel

Councillor Tim McNally (Chair)
Councillor Fiona Colley
Councillor Toby Eckersley

Secure Accommodation Panel

Councillor Bob Skelly
Councillor Ade Lasaki (reserve)
Councillor Veronica Ward
Councillor Paul Bates (reserve)

Southwark Police and Community Consultative Group

Councillor David Hubber
Councillor Paul Kyriacou
Councillor Linda Manchester
Councillor Adele Morris
Councillor Jonathan Mitchell
Councillor Althea Smith
Councillor John Friary
Councillor Sandra Rhule
Councillor Lorraine Lauder
Councillor Robin Crookshank-Hilton

Standing Advisory Council on Religious Education

Councillor Bob Skelly

Councillor Helen Jardine-Brown
Councillor Sandra Rhule
Councillor Ola Oyewunmi

Tenancy Agreement Arbitration Panel

Councillor Eliza Mann
Councillor David Hubber
Councillor Mackie Sheik
Councillor Jelil Ladipo
Councillor Ade Lasaki
Councillor Wilma Nelson
Councillor Bob Skelly
Councillor Anood Al-Samerai
Councillor Sandra Rhule
Councillor Veronica Ward
Councillor Althea Smith
Councillor Lorraine Lauder
Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle
Councillor John Friary
Councillor Paul Bates
Councillor Ola Oyewunmi

Tenant Management Organisation Liaison Committee

Councillor Kim Humphreys, Deputy Leader and Executive Member for
Housing
Councillor Paul Bates
Councillor Ade Lasaki
Councillor Tim McNally
Councillor Ian Wingfield

EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

It was moved, seconded and

RESOLVED:

That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in category 3 and of paragraph 10.4 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules of the Southwark Constitution.

The following is a summary of the decisions taken in the closed section of the meeting.

MINUTES

The minutes of the closed section of the meeting held on May 19 2009 were approved as a correct record and signed by the chair.

The meeting ended at 7.40pm

CHAIR:

DATED:

DEADLINE FOR NOTIFICATION OF CALL-IN UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PROCEDURE RULES IS MIDNIGHT, [THURSDAY JULY 2 2009].

THE ABOVE DECISIONS WILL NOT BE IMPLEMENTABLE UNTIL AFTER THAT DATE. SHOULD A DECISION OF THE EXECUTIVE BE CALLED-IN FOR SCRUTINY, THEN THE RELEVANT DECISION WILL BE HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING THE OUTCOME OF SCRUTINY CONSIDERATION.

Item No.	Classification: Open	Date: July 21 2007	Meeting Name: Executive
Report title:		Deputation requests	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
From:		Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance	

RECOMMENDATION

1. That executive consider whether or not to hear a deputation from a group of tenants in respect of the review of the resident involvement service.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. When considering whether to hear a deputation request, executive can decide to
 - Receive the deputation at this meeting or a future meeting; *or*
 - That the deputation not be received; *or*
 - Refer the deputation to the most appropriate committee/sub-committee.
4. A deputation shall consist of no more than six people, including its spokesperson. Only one member of the deputation shall be allowed to address the meeting for no longer than 5 minutes. After this time members may ask questions of the deputation for up to 5 minutes.
5. Any relevant resource or community impact issues will be contained in the comments of the strategic director.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Deputation request from a group of Tenants in respect of the Review of the Resident Involvement Service

6. A deputation request has been received from a group of tenants in respect of the review of the resident involvement service.
7. The tenants wish the council to establish a joint working party consisting of tenants and leaseholders, council officers and elected members to consider all the issues relating to the resident involvement review afresh.
8. Along with the request, the deputation submitted the officer report [on the resident involvement review] to tenants council dated 20 April 2009, the tenants council decision and the Tenant Involvement Working Party, best value final vision from 2004.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Comments from the Strategic Director of Environment and Housing – Review of the Resident Involvement Service

9. The resident's involvement (RI) service moved back to the housing management division in January 2009. The restructure that is being implemented, officers believe, will deliver a RI service that is clearly aligned to the delivery of housing services, and that can act as an effective bridge between housing delivery and residents. The housing management service was substantially restructured in 2007 to create a more specialist property management wing, and a more resident focussed area management service.
10. No secret has been made of the need to make sure that the RI structure reflected the changes made to the housing management division, however in order to deliver this, changes needed to be made to the internal structure. The Council's re-organisation procedure was followed and the RI review was published to staff and trade unions on 30th March 2009 in line with this procedure. The Chair of Tenants Council was informed on the same day, and a commitment made to take a full consultation report to the next meeting of the tenants council, scheduled for 20 April 2009.
11. This internal management review does not equate to a change of policy. Rather the review is driven by internal management considerations which are the need to:
 - eliminate duplication between RI and the new resident focussed area management service
 - deliver on the HRA savings commitments agreed as part of the 2009/2010 budget setting
 - improve performance given low levels of satisfaction and unclear deliverables in the RI service
15. The strategic director of environment and housing has made clear that the objectives and targets for the team will be developed with tenants. The offer to support a working party that looked at the future direction of the RI service was put forward formally at tenants council on 20th April. The offer extended to involving tenants in an evaluation against those agreed objectives after a full year of operation. It has been made clear, however, that the re-structuring itself cannot be subject to tenants involvement. This is because we are bound to follow a clear management procedure, and because we cannot discuss the future of individual members of staff or staff groups outside of these procedure.
16. The head of housing management has formally confirmed this offer to the Chair of Tenants Council.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Deputation Request File	Town Hall, Peckham Road, London SE5 8UB	Everton Roberts 020 7525 7221 / Paula Thornton 020 7525 4395

Audit Trail

Lead Officer	Ian Millichap, Constitutional Team Manager	
Report Author	Constitutional Officer	
Version	Final	
Dated	July 6 2009	
Key Decision?	No	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments included
Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance	No	No
Finance Director	No	No
Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team		July 6 2009

Item No.	Classification: Open	Date: 21 July 2009	Meeting Name: Executive
Report title:		Safer Southwark Partnership Revised Rolling Plan	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
From:		Strategic Director of Environment and Housing	

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Executive note the achievements of the Safer Southwark Partnership (SSP) crime and drugs strategy 2008-09, in particular the positive progress that the SSP is making in reducing recorded crime. We have achieved a 15% reduction in serious acquisitive crime, 14% reduction in knife crime, 26% reduction in gun crime, 9% reduction in serious youth crime and a 15% reduction in personal robbery. We have performed at or better than the London average, doing particularly well on residential burglary (-25% reduction compared to London wide reduction of -1%) and overall serious acquisitive crime (-14% compared to London reduction of -8%). In comparison to our family group of crime and disorder partnerships, we have improved our position from 6th to 9th (out of 15) and to above the group average. The full performance framework is set out in Appendix 1 of the Rolling Plan.
2. That the Executive approve the revised three year rolling plan 2009-12 (Appendix 1) covering the following priorities:
 - Serious violent crime.
 - Preventing youth crime.
 - Anti social behaviour.
 - Drugs and alcohol.
 - Reducing re-offending.
 - Communities and communications.
3. That the Executive note the key findings from the SSP Strategic Assessment and areas identified for further investigation (paragraph 24 below) and instruct officers to report back to the Executive member on the findings and recommendations.
4. That the Executive note that the full Strategic Assessment and Rolling Plan will be published on the SSP and Council's website.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) statutory framework

5. The SSP is the CDRP for Southwark. The Council and the Police remain as the joint responsible bodies for the SSP under the new legislation.

6. The legal framework for CDRPs has been revised under the Police and Justice Act 2006. CDRPs are now no longer required to produce annual reports to the Home Secretary. Instead CDRPs are required to:
 - Produce an annual Strategic Assessment
 - Produce a three year rolling plan setting out the partnership priorities and actions to deliver through priorities
 - Meet the minimum standards
7. The Home Office has provided guidance on both the Strategic Assessment and minimum standards.
8. Whilst there is no statutory requirement to produce a stand alone violent crime strategy it should be noted that this plan incorporates the key recommendations for Southwark of the Home Office “Saving lives. Reducing Harm. Protecting the Public. An Action Plan for Tackling Violence 2008-11” (February 2008).

Governance

9. CDRPs were required to have the Three Year Rolling Plans in place by April 2008. The Rolling Plan, Strategic Assessment and End of Year Performance Report are taken to the Executive, SSP board and the Young Southwark Executive on an annual basis.
10. This will have the advantage of providing a full picture on performance thereby ensuring there is opportunity for scrutiny of performance as well as the Strategic Assessment and Rolling Plan.

CDRP policy framework

11. The national policy framework has been laid out in a number of key inter-linking documents, as detailed in this section.
12. The Home Office’s Strategic Overview “Cutting Crime, A New Partnership 2008-11” sets out the broad picture of priorities. The key points are:
 - To focus on serious violent crime including domestic violence.
 - To tackle anti social behaviour and provide better information for local communities on what is being done to address crime and anti social behaviour in their area.
 - Reduce crime and the impact of crime on young people.
 - A new national approach to designing out crime.
 - A focus on reducing re-offending.
 - Enhancing the sense of national and local partnership, especially in relation to the voluntary sector.
13. The government’s National Community Safety Plan 2008 – 11 sets out:
 - The government’s community safety objectives and links to the public service agreements.
 - Implications for partnerships and government.

14. The government's 'Working Together to Cut Crime and Criminal Justice Strategic Plan 2008-11' sets out the crime reduction and community safety priorities for delivery by the local criminal justice boards. These include:
- Engaging the public and inspiring confidence.
 - Focusing on victims needs.
 - Improved and effective processes.
15. The key element of the new National Drugs and Alcohol Strategy is to reduce harm including harm to the community caused by crime, harm to health and harm to young people and families.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Priorities agreed by the SSP board

16. The Three Year Rolling Plan will be the key document that sets out shared priorities for the SSP and will hold the partner agencies to account in improving community safety, reducing crime, anti social behaviour and fear of crime.
17. In March 2009 the SSP considered the findings of the 2009 Strategic Assessment and reviewed the Rolling Plan. The priorities are as follows.
18. **Violent crime:** Reducing violent crime in Southwark, especially serious violent crime.
19. **Tackling youth crime:** Reducing crime by and against young people.
20. **Tackling anti social behaviour:** Reducing anti social behaviour in Southwark and improving public confidence in how key agencies are working together to tackle the anti social behaviour that affect them most in their local area.
21. **Drugs and alcohol:** Reducing the harm caused to individuals and the community by drugs and alcohol.
22. **Reducing re-offending and protecting the community:** Managing offenders to ensure the community is protected and enabling individuals to exit the cycle of crime.
23. **Communities and Communications:** Ensuring cohesive and resilient communities, including our business communities, increasing public perceptions of safety and encouraging confidence in the criminal justice process.. A critical part of our work is to support vulnerable adults for whom crime and anti social behaviour impact on their daily lives.
24. There are two key themes that run through the SSP 3 year rolling plan.
25. Working in partnership to reduce risk:- a partnership we are committed to placing proper measures in place to assess and address the risk that may increase individuals, communities or businesses becoming repeat victims and also to reduce reoffending. The partnership has established a multi agency risk management approach which is embedded across its priorities and links directly with other strategic boards such as Young Southwark and Healthy Southwark and the Stronger Communities Partnership.

26. Reducing vulnerability:- The SSP has a key role in working in partnership to reduce the impact on crime on our vulnerable communities. Working directly through the Southwark Safeguarding Children's Board and Adult Safeguarding Board, our plan includes specific measures to improve safety amongst our vulnerable residents and help signpost them into local services or networks that can offer support.
27. The Partnership reviewed key performance indicators as part of the exercise. It was noted that a revised target had been requested for Local Area Agreement (LAA) National Indicator 40 (number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment) due to changes in calculation the baseline indicator.
28. The board recommended that the Rolling Plan should continue to run up to period 2012 to take account of the Olympics and the impact they will have upon Southwark.
29. Risk to delivery were investigated and its finding ongoing in Appendix 2.

Strategic Assessment

30. The Strategic Assessment is an annual review of partnership information that identifies the crime and anti social behaviour trends for the borough and makes resourcing recommendations accordingly. The key findings of the Strategic Assessment are set out in the attached summary document (Appendix 2).
31. Consultation and engagement with local communities forms a key part of the Strategic Assessment. This includes the resident's survey, pupil voice, community safety focus groups, place survey and other small-scale consultations.
32. The Strategic Assessment and subsequent partnership away days identified further areas where additional data and analysis is required. This analysis will take place as part of the six month review of the Strategic Assessment. It will include:
 33. An analysis of victims and suspects linked to violent crimes between 1500 and 1800hrs. This will be done in conjunction with children's services.
 34. A domestic violence profile to determine whether or not the rise in domestic violence reporting reflects increased awareness or increased incidences of domestic violence, or both.
 35. Continuation of the analysis looking at the family and where young people have been involved in or witnessed some form of domestic abuse.
 36. A profile comparing Accident and Emergency (A&E) admission for gun and knife crime with recorded Police crime data along with further analysis into weapon enabled crimes.
 37. An analysis of the impact of the economic down turn on crime in Southwark.
 38. A profile exploring the different drug markets and also the difference in drug usage between adults, young adults and young people.
 39. Part of the role of the SSP is to look at how community safety issues may change in the future and start planning for those changes now. The following have been

identified as some of the issues that will have a major influence on the community safety agenda:

- Economic migration
- Economic climate

Rolling Plan

40. The plan sets out a range of key outcomes to be achieved by 2012 and the partnership activities that need to be carried out in 2009-10 to meet those outcomes.
41. The thematic areas of activity are set out in the following paragraphs.
42. **Serious violent crime:** This continues the current programme to tackle and prevent violent crime and sets out the drivers of serious violent crime. Violent crime has reduced but fear of crime remains high. We will continue with the enforcement activity through Operation Hamrow, the early intervention with schools on gangs and extend the work with adults and young adults to better divert from gangs and support offenders at the end of their sentences. We have enhanced services to support victims of violent crime with Victim Support Southwark, which has proved successful with the 19 - 30 age groups. We have worked with the Home Office in the development of the national "Saving Lives. Reducing Harm. Protecting the Public. An action plan for tackling violence 2008-11. The key recommendations from the plan have been incorporated into the rolling plan. The violent crime priorities include:
43. To roll out and develop advocacy and support services for offenders who want to exit violent and gang related lifestyles.
44. To set up the pathways scheme in the borough, a multi-agency programme of 'focused deterrence' that supports those who wish to exit their gang lifestyle while using robust enforcement techniques against those who continue to engage in serious violence.
45. To expand the domestic violence advocacy service and focus on repeat victims in conjunction with children's services.
46. Expand our face to face and community roadshow programme to develop a direct dialogue with local communities and partners to reassure, and encourage people to play their role in reducing violent crime.
47. To embed evaluation processes into our service development and move to outcomes based commissioning model.
48. **Preventing youth crime:** The focus for the youth crime agenda remains the delivery of the criminal justice activity of the Youth Offending Service (YOS) and the targeted youth support and diversionary agendas. The Youth Justice Board (YJB) continues to support the YOS to focus more on serious offending. This will mean that YOS will be required to provide appropriate interventions for those individuals who have higher risks of offending. Furthermore partnership activity and provision around youth crime will need to ensure it meets the new requirements of the Scaled Approach and the Youth Rehabilitation Order. Key priorities within our Rolling Plan include:

49. Ensuring that Young Southwark and SSP work have clear governance arrangements and work is underpinned by joint strategic planning through the CYPP and other key plans, delivered through the Youth Crime Strategic Group incorporating YJB, SSP and Police plans.
50. Delivering against actions arising from recent inspections.
51. Providing local leadership, engagement and communications around gangs and knife crime to young people and families.
52. Ensuring that those involved and at risk of gang and knife related crime are identified early, receive good quality based assessments and evidence based support to reduce the risk of harm to themselves and others.
53. Undertaking further, more in-depth analysis around crime types, times and cohorts to see if more efficient use can be made of our resources with greater impact.
54. Following the restructuring of youth support and prevention services we will work towards delivery of integrated pathways and joined up targeted youth support provision to support the reduction of first time entrants to the youth justice system (National Indicator - NI 111).
55. **Anti social behaviour:** We have well-established services in place including the Southwark Anti Social Behaviour Unit (SASBU) and Southwark Mediation Service. Our goal is to take effective enforcement action when necessary and to provide early intervention as routine. Southwark also has in place a wide range of diversion activities for young people provided by a range of agencies. Ensuring these agencies work together and effectively target those young people most at risk will be a key focus next year. Our priorities include:
56. Develop the new challenge and support youth task force workstream to fit the local model.
57. Implement the new requirements of the Housing Regeneration Act (family intervention tenancies) and establish a local protocol.
58. Focus on areas where there is low reporting and harder to reach groups using the Respect Day model.
59. Through Children's Services develop joint working with schools and education services to tackle asb in schools and on school journeys and ensure coordinated intervention with young people.
60. Provide better information and direct contact with local communities on what is being done to tackle the anti social behaviour that is affecting them most.
61. **Drugs and alcohol:** Key outcomes will include delivery against "Drugs: Protecting families and communities", the government's new 10 year strategy. Over the next four years our priority will be to increase the number of problematic drug users entering and remaining in effective treatment by:
62. Developing an expanded and innovative assertive outreach service to work with people misusing drugs and alcohol who have previously been hard to engage in treatment services.

63. Identify and develop appropriate community-based premises for the Drug Intervention programme to enable increased treatment capacity and significantly improve outcomes for both service users and the wider community.

Our other priorities include:

64. Commissioning a comprehensive new specialist substance misuse education and treatment service for young people in Southwark, linked to targeted youth support and in line with strategic priorities of the Children's Trust.
65. To further reduce street drinking, dealing and begging by multi agency management of hotspots.
66. To manage public binge drinking and associated powder cocaine use in night time economy hotspots by targeted multi agency management.
67. **Reducing re-offending and protecting the community:** The SSP will work with the criminal justice agencies to deliver specific criminal justice programmes such as the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) and the Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPO) scheme. The SSP is working more closely with the Local Criminal Justice Board and will establish further joint consultation and engagement programmes to deliver against the government's 'working together to cut crime and criminal justice strategic plan 2008-11'. New activity will be developed to provide better support to offenders. Our priorities include:
68. Develop and resource a partnership "reducing reoffending" action plan in 09/10, to include a clear outcomes based commissioning framework.
69. Map current service provision for offenders to identify gaps and synergies.
70. Establish effective governance for the strategy.
71. Improve the effectiveness of the PPO scheme.
72. Evaluate and develop reparation activity in the borough.
73. Work with other boroughs and partners to consider cross commissioning for offenders.
74. Resource, implement and monitor the London Diamond Initiative to ensure that it meets its agreed outcomes.

Communities and Communications

75. This is a revised priority which reflects the SSP relationship with the other partnership boards and our shared workstreams. The priority is to strengthen our communities and work together to improve community cohesion and resilience. The priority also reflects the new government agenda around improving community confidence in the criminal justice system and combating fear of crime in our communities. Our priorities include:
76. Exploring third party reporting and supported reporting of crime to encourage reporting of crime in communities that traditionally have low expectations or cultural barriers to reporting crime.

- 77. The SSP needs to find a local way of increasing confidence in the criminal justice system and encouraging local people to use it.
- 78. There will to be a community/localities focus to the communications effort around fear of crime with an emphasis on direct dialogue.
- 79. Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) work will focus on young people and strengthen its work around specific initiatives to challenge extremist ideology particularly in further education establishments.

Performance Framework

- 80. The SSP performance management framework is included with the Rolling Plan (Appendix 1). This shows the good progress we are making, particularly against our crime targets.
- 81. The framework is based on the new national performance indicators and includes the LAA indicators for which the SSP is responsible.
- 82. The national performance framework includes new perception indicators, based on the New Place bi-annual survey.
- 83. Some additional local performance indicators are included to effectively manage areas of priority where there is no suitable national indicator.

CONCLUSION

- 84. The Rolling Plan 2009-12 sets out an ambitious programme of aspirations. The actions for 2009-10 have been developed with partnership input during four away days at the beginning of February, and are built upon existing programmes of activity.
- 85. The Rolling Plan will be reviewed annually. The intention is that it is the action plan element which is regularly updated and reviewed. The strategic boards are the drivers for delivery and they will have responsibility for updating the plan to enable response to new and emerging needs.
- 86. The Rolling Plan should be considered as a live document as further revisions may be necessary within the year to respond to changing local priorities and comments from the Government Office for London (GoL) on targets and performance indicators.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- 87. An increasing government emphasis is emerging on alcohol and we are required by the Police and Justice Act 2006 to produce an alcohol strategy. Executive approved Southwark's alcohol strategy in 2006, however this is currently being reviewed and revised in light of the government guidelines; safe, sensible, social; the next steps in the national alcohol strategy.

88. It is proposed to build on existing work with offenders which currently take place through national targeted programmes and local targeted programmes. It is anticipated that providing better services for this group will impact on a range of crime targets and social exclusion Public Service Agreements (PSAs). A Reducing Reoffending Action Plan is currently being developed by the partnership.
89. There is an increasing emphasis placed on the importance of community engagement and involvement. The partnership has radically changed communication and engagement from high profile media campaigns to face to face, interactive dialogues. Our approach is delivering a message of community and personal responsibility; connecting families and individuals with services that provide tailored support. The whole approach is based on a community leadership model. One mechanism of delivery for this has been our roadshows. These roadshows have been evaluated as best practice and our local leadership approach was shortlisted in the LGC awards 2009. They provide opportunities for communities to challenge engage and give their ideas. The information from the roadshows is captured and fed into our consultation and feedback mechanisms and service commissioning and design processes.
90. The Rolling Plan has been drawn up and developed in conjunction with the Children's Trust and is in accordance with Children's Trust planning and governance procedures.
91. During 2008-9 the Council's Licensing Committee has continued to monitor the cumulative impact of alcohol and entertainment licensed premises on the local Southwark community in terms of late night alcohol related Violence Against a Person (VAP) and disorder and rowdiness associated with licensed premises. Through analysis of data and hot spot information provided by the partnership analyst the Committee has identified particular local areas of concern and undertaken local public consultations in those stress areas. As a result of this, saturation policies aimed at controlling the unrestricted growth of licensed premises have been introduced in both Camberwell and Peckham and further consultation is currently taking place on a potential zone for the Borough and Bankside area.

COMMUNITY IMPACT STATEMENT

92. All areas of the borough are affected by crime and fear of crime. However analysis of crime types indicates that crime is not spread evenly across the borough; the town centres are the main hotspots areas. This indicates that a targeted approach is required.
93. Our crime analysis indicates that crime disproportionately impacts on young people, both as victims and perpetrators. The focus on young people as one of the key priorities, supported by the youth justice plan, is aimed at addressing this.
94. The residents' survey shows that although fear of crime has reduced, it varies across the community Council areas and impacts most on vulnerable groups such as the elderly, ethnic minorities groups and single women. This is taken into account in our communications strategy and increased focus on face to face activity.

95. Analysis of crime victims and perpetrators is undertaken by the community desk (joint Council/Police analytical team) and this information is used to target intervention and preventative measures, for example the Tackling violent crime programme funded via the Working Neighbourhood Fund and the Pathways project.
96. The approach adopted to tackle and reduce crime has been through a combination of enforcement, prevention, and wider community action to engage communities in crime prevention and community safety.
97. An equalities impact assessment has been carried out on community safety and partnership activity with an action plan which has been integrated into the Rolling Plan.

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

98. Funding will be required over the next three years to meet the priorities set out in the current plan and Strategic Assessment. However the majority of funding will be met from existing resources and external grant funding. For 2009/10 financial year, any additional funding requirements not met from external funding can be contained within the existing resources of the community safety division as set out in Appendix 4 below.
99. The Area Based Grant is reduced from 08/09 allocation of over 3.4%. Community Safety core budget is reduced by 5% on last years allocation. These savings have been made by reducing allocated funds to large scale projects (efficiency savings without significant reduction in service provision) and back room functions. The grant funding confirmed to date has also reduced significantly, despite an increase on last years commissioning allocation of over £121,000 on the DCSF (Youth Task Force). It should be noted that these figures are correct as of 28/05/09 and that successful bids for additional funding may be made in year, and thus not tabled here.
100. The partnership has been successful in attracting external funding and there are no additional resource implications to the council arising from the proposals for 2009/10 financial year. However, the allocation of external granting for future years is uncertain at present and there is a risk that sufficient funds may not be available to deliver the programme. Because of this grant and contractual arrangements with external bodies are made for one year only (2009/10).
101. There is a legislative requirement to set out the strategic priorities of the SSP over the next three years, in the rolling plan. The partnership is also required by legislation to conduct a community safety strategic assessment each year and revise the SSP rolling plan accordingly. Each year the revised rolling plan will need to be approved by the Executive.
102. The resources will be committed to these priorities on an annual basis. The resources are a combination of council, police, probation, fire service and MPA mainstream funding and year on year grant allocation. This report does not seek to commit any grant beyond one year. The priorities and performance will be regularly reviewed and these priorities will be reassessed and compared with funding available to propose what can be funded for future years. The next such analysis will be carried out by the end of the 2009/10 financial year.

CONSULTATION

103. The Council carried out extensive consultation with a range of partner agencies, voluntary and community groups as part of the preparation of the Four Year Rolling Plan and Strategic Assessment in 2008.
104. A wide range of qualitative and quantitative consultation undertaken across the Council and other agencies has been utilised to ensure that residents' perceptions and views have been included. Consultation feedback has been included in the Strategic Assessment and highlighted in the rolling plan in relation to each thematic area.
105. Consultation across the partnership has taken place through two away days well attended by partners. A number of issues were identified for further partnership away days and this will be undertaken during the next six months.
106. It is the intention of the SSP to present the revised rolling plan to each of the eight community Council areas during 2009. The living document can be adapted in light of the comments received through the community Council process.
107. The Strategic Assessment and rolling plan are intended to be living documents with additional analysis and consultation work incorporated in an on-going manner.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Finance Director (FMS/PB/260509)

108. For this three year rolling plan and strategic assessment, funding is required from community safety core budget and grant funding. The delivery of the priorities and the rolling plan as outlined in this report, are dependent on these funding resources being available. Therefore careful monitoring is required to ensure that priorities are contained within existing community safety and grant funding resources. It is also essential that the rolling plan ensures the delivery of outcomes as agreed through the local area agreement (LAA).
109. As outlined under resource implications, prioritisation of this plan should occur depending on what resources are available and reassessed if funding changes occur. Any financial issues arising for future years should be addressed as part of the annual policy and resources strategy in line with corporate timelines.

Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance

110. Section 5 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 gave responsible authorities, collectively known as CDRPs, statutory functions relating to the reduction of crime and disorder and the combating of substance misuse in their communities. The Act required local authorities and the Police to work together to review the pattern and extent of crime and disorder in their area and to implement a strategy for tackling these issues.

111. A review of these partnership provisions was carried out between November 2004 and January 2005. The Police & Justice Act 2006 contained the legislative changes needed to deliver the review's proposals. In particular the 2006 Act amended the partnership provisions of the 1998 Act to make CDRPs a more effective resource for tackling crime, anti-social behaviour, other behaviour adversely affecting the environment and substance misuse. The review also identified the need to replace the requirement for three yearly audits and strategies with a requirement for annual rolling three year community safety plans.
112. Section 6 of the 1998 Act has been amended by Schedule 9 of the 2006 Act to impose obligations on CDRPs to implement a strategy to achieve these outcomes. Regulations* made under the 2006 Act make provision as to the formulation and implementation of the strategy. The Regulations provide that CDRPs shall have a strategy group whose role is to prepare a Strategic Assessment in accordance with Regulations 5 to 7 and a partnership plan in accordance with Regulations 10 & 11.
113. The Strategic Assessment is an analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse in the borough and the priorities the CDRP should adopt to address these issues. The partnership plan sets out a strategy for meeting these priorities and how that strategy should be implemented by the CDRP.
114. The Regulations (The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007. SI 2007 No. 1830) provide for the strategy group to prepare a Strategic Assessment during each year and a partnership plan to be revised before the start of each year (beginning on 1st April). Subject to these requirements, the strategy group should meet throughout the year as it considers appropriate.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
SSP 2005-8 strategy SSP 2008 Strategic Assessment SSP 2008 Rolling plan	Community Safety Environment and Housing 160 Tooley Street London Bridge SE1 2TZ	Kate Sinar 0202 7525 7320

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	Revised SSP Rolling Plan 2009 - 12 (including performance framework)
Appendix 2	Risk to delivery
Appendix 3	SSP Strategic Assessment Summary Key Data Findings
Appendix 4	Table 1, SSP Budgets 2008/9 – 09/10

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Gill Davies, Strategic Director of Environment and Housing	
Report Author	Jonathon Toy, Head of Community Safety and Enforcement	
Version	Final	
Date	July 10 2009	
Key Decision?	Yes	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / EXECUTIVE MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments included
Comments from the Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance	Yes	Yes
Finance Director	Yes	Yes
Director of Children's Services	Yes	Yes
Executive Member	Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional/Community Council/Scrutiny Team	July 10 2009	

Safer Southwark Partnership Revised Rolling Plan
Appendix 2
Risks to delivery

Risk	Comments
Resources	Grant funding is reduced this year and likely to further reduce over the next 3 years. SSP priorities have been identified with this in mind and the activities identified in the rolling plan can be delivered from existing resources. There is also a wider regional and national resource implication for victims of crime who have no recourse to public funds. Southwark is seeing an increase in immigration clients through the its services and in the criminal justice system who are subject to immigration decisions and with limited or no access to financial of public sector support.
Changing crime patterns	The SSP will continue to monitor crime patterns through POG and the BCTG. Keeping pace with emerging issues is a focus of the Violent Crime Strategic group who will plan partnership responses with partners. The rolling plan is refreshed annually to incorporate these issues.
Terrorism/major incidents	The north of the borough is now a community security zone and receives additional funding to improve resilience against terrorist threats. The Emergency Planning team has reviewed business continuity plans for the Council to ensure that they are robust enough for the continuation of identified critical functions.
Economic downturn	The economic climate is expected to impact on crime and disorder in the borough. Research indicates economic recessions impact on all crime but particularly domestic violence, violent crime and acquisitive crime. The ongoing Strategic Assessment will monitor these issues and our performance against them.

Safer Southwark Partnership Revised Rolling Plan
Appendix 3
Table 1:

Safer Southwark Partnership budgets 2008-09 & 2009-10		
	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>
Area Based Grant	£2,818,968	£2,722,468
Other Grants	£1,003,000	£799,335
Community Safety	£534,475	£508,752
TOTAL	4,356,443	4,030,555

**Safer Southwark Partnership
Rolling plan 2008 to 2012
Revised 2009
Appendix 1**

Contents

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Our vision for Southwark**
- 3. Our progress so far**
- 4. Our approach to delivery**
- 5. Our priorities**
- 6. Emerging issues**
- 6. The rolling plan**
 - Violent crime
 - Preventing youth crime
 - Anti social behaviour
 - Drugs and alcohol
 - Reducing re-offending and protecting the community
 - Safer communities and communications

Appendices

- 1. SSP performance framework**
- 2. SSP structure chart (current)**
- 3. Partnership review March 2009**

Introduction

Background

The Safer Southwark Partnership (SSP) is Southwark's combined crime and disorder reduction partnership (CDRP) and drug and alcohol action team (DAAT) with responsibility for reducing crime, fear of crime, enviro-crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse in the borough.

The SSP brings together a range of statutory and voluntary sector services to jointly agree how they can work together to make improvements to reduce crime and substance misuse. The overall decision making body of the partnership is the SSP board.

Southwark is recognised as one of the most effective crime reduction partnerships in London. In 2004/5, the SSP received the beacon award for crime and disorder reduction partnership work, awarded for the wide range of agencies involved in the partnership and the innovative programmes to reduce crime and the fear of crime. In 2009 our preventing violent extremism (PVE) work was awarded beacon status as part of the boroughs cohesive communities programme. In addition to this we have been shortlisted for prestigious awards such as the local leadership LGC awards and the municipal journal award for our work with partners and the community on tackling gun gang and weapon crime.

The three year rolling plan

Since the introduction of the Police and Justice Act 2006 all CRRP's must:-

- Produce an annual strategic assessment (a strategic assessment is a document which analyses a range of partnership data, looks at the impact of a variety of social, economic, political or other influencing factors, which may impact on crime and nuisance and provides a number of recommendations for the crime and disorder reduction partnership to consider)
- Produce a three year rolling plan setting out the partnership priorities and actions to deliver those priorities
- Meet the minimum standards for a CDRP as set out in the Home Office guidance

The information in the strategic assessment has an important role in identifying and making recommendations related to the priorities for the SSP. The strategic assessment should be read in conjunction with the rolling plan.

The Safer Southwark Partnership produced its first three year rolling plan in the spring 2008. This document is the first revision of that plan and was developed following a two day partnership review which considered the work of the partnership over 2008-9 and the information provided in the 2009 strategic assessment.

Our vision for Southwark

The Safer Southwark Partnership is committed to play a lead role to meet the sustainable community strategy vision contained in "Southwark 2016."

"To make Southwark a world class quarter of a world city"

This is the strategy agreed between the council and its partners in consultation with the community that set out the vision and aims for Southwark over the next eight years

This plan sits below the strategy and provides a detailed outline of how the Safer Southwark Partnership will work towards achieving the community safety priorities of that vision over the next three years. Our partnership vision for Southwark is

"To make Southwark a safe place to live, work and visit"

Our role is to jointly provide a net of partnership services that will capture and address the issues of crime and anti social behaviour that affect people the most. To achieve this we will:

- Provide opportunities and interventions for individuals that will reduce the impact of crime and substance misuse on people's daily lives.
- Work in partnership with our communities to deliver local solutions for neighbourhoods.
- Make the most effective use of our joint service provision for the benefit of Southwark

This document sets out the partnership priorities to achieve that vision and is aligned with the Councils corporate plan and our partner's priorities, as well as our Local Area Agreement and Public Service Agreement 23

Our progress so far

The strategic assessment gives information about the performance of the partnership over the last year. It shows that residents now find Southwark a safer place to live and that we have made good progress against crime targets and PSA 23.

As a partnership we have considered the progress and development of our work against the priorities that we set a year ago. (This information can be seen in the table in appendix 3) and concluded that good progress had been made against targets in the action plans. The review noted that the economic and social environment that we operate in had moved on in terms of the impact of the recession and changing government agendas. In the light of this it was agreed to review and update the priorities.

In Southwark, The British Survey comparator crime has fallen by 29% since 2003/04. In comparison to our most similar group of crime and disorder partnerships, we have improved our position from 6th to 9th (out of 15) and to slightly above the group average. Appendix 1 shows our performance against other boroughs in detail.

Our approach

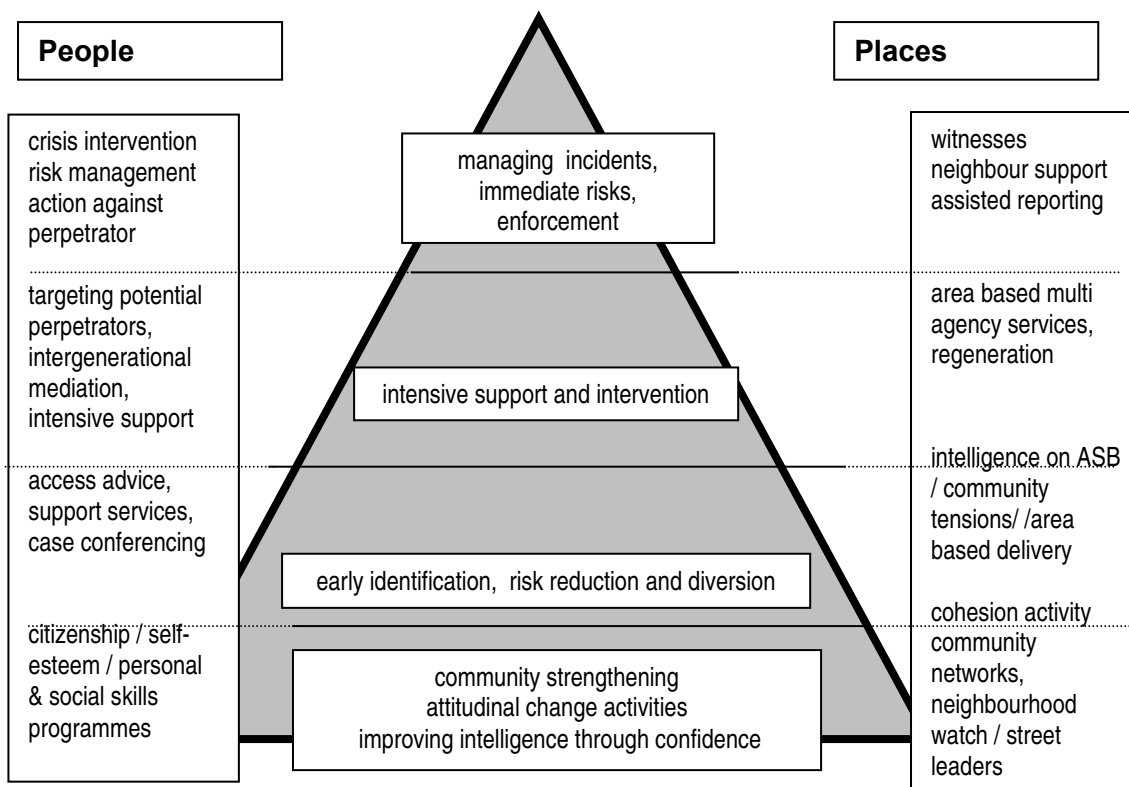
Southwark whole systems approach

Southwark has developed a whole systems approach to tackle crime and anti social behaviour. The approach is based on our learning over the past 10 years. The diagram below illustrates the four tiers of intervention which we refer to as the "Safer Southwark Partnership triangle of intervention". Our experience has told us that investing in one type of intervention alone does not resolve the problem. For example enforcement can only be effective if it is supported by local communities and other activity is taking place to change behaviour.

We apply our four tiered approach when we are looking at any type of crime or anti social behaviour issue that requires the engagement of a range of services, voluntary and community groups, to find long term solutions.

We also recognise that our communities, and their community safety issues, exist across local authority borders and that in many cases our response must be a cross border one. We work increasingly on joint initiatives and action plans with our colleagues in Lambeth and Lewisham to offer a co ordinated response to community issues, examples of this are our joint work in tackling street populations and their associated crime and disorder in the north of the borough along the river and in the Camberwell area.

Safer Southwark Partnership Triangle of Intervention



Our priorities

SSP priorities for 2008–2012 were

- Violent crime
- Preventing youth crime
- Tackling anti social behaviour
- Drugs and alcohol
- Reducing re-offending and protecting the community
- Safer communities
- Physical and social regeneration

The priorities align with the national public service agreements, the Home office priorities and our local area agreement priorities (see appendix 1 for SSP performance framework).

These priorities were reviewed as the part of annual partnership review of the rolling plan.

The partnership expressed the view that although far reaching the plan had been very ambitious. The partnership wanted the revised plan to be simpler, focusing on the key tasks that need to be achieved over the next year.

It was also agreed that we would look to simplify our strategic groups and where possible, to share strategic groups with other thematic partnerships. For example it has been agreed that Youth Crime Management Board will be accountable to Young Southwark Executive and well as the SSP Board.

In addition our partners have agreed that in 2009/10 we will focus on key performance outcomes, both for our communities and those individuals most affected by crime and anti social behaviour.

The revised priorities for 2009 – 12 are:

- **Violent crime**
Reducing violent crime in Southwark, especially serious violent crime
- **Tackling youth crime**
Reducing the number of young people who become involved with crime, and empowering young people to exit the cycle of crime
- **Tackling anti social behaviour**
Reducing anti social behaviour in Southwark and improving public perceptions about the environment
- **Drugs and alcohol**
Reducing the harm caused to individuals and the community by drugs and alcohol

- **Reducing re-offending**

Managing offenders to ensure the community is protected and enabling individuals to exit the cycle of crime

- **Communities and Communications**

Ensuring cohesive and resilient communities, increasing public perceptions of safety and encouraging confidence in the criminal justice process.

These priorities should always be considered in the context of the social and physical regeneration under way in the borough and the effects of the economic downturn on community safety in the borough.

In 2009/10 the partnership will review the sub groups to reflect the new priorities and simplify our structures to reduce cost and duplication.

Emerging issues

Policy changes

A number of new and emerging policy implications have informed and shaped the revised rolling plan:

The Police and Crime Reduction Bill will make probation a statutory partner of the Safer Southwark Partnership and reducing reoffending will be a statutory duty of the partnership.

The Safer Southwark partnership is working closely with the Home Office and London Criminal Justice Board to tackle reoffending. We are aware that Southwark has a cohort of offenders that are released from custody without supervision from statutory agencies (either post sentence or following a period on remand). Working with regional and central government we are looking to expand existing services in the community to assist these offenders to turn their back on crime . This means providing help as a partnership to individuals who wish to exit a criminal lifestyle by offering choices and pathways away from criminal behaviour. Southwark is involved in both the **Pathways Programme** and the **London Diamond Initiative**.

The SSP has always recognised the value of regular and open dialogue with our communities to help shape and deliver crime prevention programmes. The government white paper "**Real people Real communities**" places an increasing emphasis on the importance of community engagement and an intention to move toward more face to face communication. We have already started this approach with our community roadshows and public events, particularly on the subject of serious violent crime. This will impact on our communication and consultation strategies.

The **Sustainable Communities Act 2007** offers the partnerships more freedom in the way that we work together to perform our statutory duties. This means we can work out the best way to do things locally rather than being bound by prescriptive legislation and regulations.

Locally the change in local authority funding regimes means that in Southwark funding is increasingly geared to local priorities and Reducing Worklessness is an important local priority. The partnership needs to consider all its grant funded programmes against this priority which supports our largest single grant programme.

Finally partners involved in the SSP will be subject to closer scrutiny of what it delivers and its priorities which are set out under new Home Office proposals

What's coming on the horizon?

Part of the role of the SSP is to look at how community safety issues may change in the future and start planning for those changes now. This section provides a brief outline of some of the issues that we believe will have a major influence on the community safety agenda. These issues and their possible impact on community safety in Southwark are further considered in the strategic assessment.

International Economic climate

Since last year we have entered into a global economic downturn which is impacting on the national and local economy. Our strategic assessment considers the effect of the downturn on community safety in the borough and highlights the particular crimes that we think the anticipated recession will impact on most severely.

Over the next year the partnership will have to consider how we function in the context of reduced resources and what activities should be prioritised. Although we have been able to maintain our level of services for 09/10 this will not be possible in future years.

We have already seen increasing pressures on accommodation, particularly private sector housing where we are increasingly finding overcrowded and poor standard accommodation. We are seeing increasing in domestic violence of 15% and an increase in people registered as unemployed, The jobseekers allowance claimant count in Southwark has gone up from 3.3 to 4.6 since May 08.

Economic migration

We have seen dramatic changes over the past 50 years in the make up of our community. The migration of families and individuals from the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Middle East and South America have added a richness and vibrancy to the make up of Southwark's communities.

With the expansion of the European Union we are seeing an increase in people from eastern European countries. This is primarily driven through economic migration which is often difficult to quantify and manage. The challenge facing the SSP is three fold:

- Ensure that these new communities have access to the support they need to keep safe, including health advice and support
- To minimise the exploitation of these new communities through housing, pay or other conditions. In particular the partnership will address the issues of unauthorised occupation of housing and the multiple letting of rooms to migrant workers
- Ensure that we identify and address organised criminality which can take advantage of increased migration

2012 Olympics

The 2012 Olympics offers London major opportunity for prosperity and growth, particularly in some of its most deprived communities. For the residents of Southwark it offers increased employment opportunities, access to world class sporting and recreational facilities, increased tourism and greater opportunities for sports education and training for our young people.

As part of our involvement in the planning for the 2012 Olympics, the SSP will be working closely with other boroughs to ensure that we minimise the risk of increased criminality and the threat of terrorism. We will start this work through the London Emergency Planning and Resilience Forum and the Government Office of London (GOL). We will use our expertise to ensure there is a co-ordinated London approach to reducing the impact of crime and the threat of terrorism before during and immediately after the Olympic and Para Olympic Games.

Counterfeiting and intellectual property issues are widely expected to be issues for 2012. Such activities adversely affect legitimate business. The council has new powers in relation to fraud and money laundering and will work with partners on enforcement and prevention.

Transport infrastructure

London is embarking on an ambitious programme of investment that will see real changes in its transport infrastructure. The cross river rail project and underground extensions are all vital improvements that will connect Southwark communities with other parts of the capital.

The issue of safety and providing safe journeys will be increasingly important. In addition, community safety will need to take a central role in the development of the new transport infrastructure to ensure that they are not used as gateways to crime and in particular drugs markets.

The partnership review concluded that issues around transport and safe journeys should be considered in the context of all our priorities, particularly around preventing youth crime.

Delivery of the rolling plan

Our Progress so far

Last year we made good percentage reductions against all of our crime indicators. We have performed at or better than the London average, doing particularly well on residential burglary (-25% reduction compared to London wide reduction of -1%) and overall serious acquisitive crime (-14% compared to London reduction of -8%).

Cost of Crime

Using Home Office data that estimates these costs of crime we have calculated, the approximate costs of some of our main offence types (murder, wounding, criminal damage, motor vehicle crime, domestic burglary and personal robbery) in Southwark since 2003-4. The cost of these crimes in 2008-09 was estimated to be just over £79million. In 2003-4 the estimated cost of these crimes was £90.6m. This means that the cost of crime has reduced by approximately £11.6m since 2003-04.

Governance and action plans

Southwark has a strong tradition of partnership work, bringing agencies together to work together as one team. The rolling plan sets out the common objectives across the partnership indicating clear links to national plans, public service agreements, Southwark community strategy and local plans.

Our rolling plan sets out the key information to provide an overview across each of the themes which will form the main blocks of activity for 2009 -20010. Over the next quarter, work will take place across all of the thematic groups to review their current action plans. These detailed working action plans will identify lead agencies to co-ordinate and monitor delivery.

On an annual basis, the thematic groups review their chair, terms of reference and membership to enable delivery of the action plan. The thematic groups are the engines of the partnership. and are accountable to the wider partnership for delivery of the plan. The thematic groups will also take ownership of the relevant national indicators, which form our Local Area Agreement (LAA). This will involve developing and managing the LAA improvement plans and reporting back to the Southwark Alliance on progress against those plans.

Our changes in the governance of the partnership will ensure that all partners are engaged in the breath of work across the partnership and ensure that the partnership is well linked in with the work of other local partnerships and the local strategic alliance.

Skills and training

The SSP has an e-learning programme to provide basic introduction to community safety and partnership priorities for all staff. The SSP also provides a multi agency training programme with more detailed modules for front line staff. Our training programme is based upon operational staff delivering the training to provide real

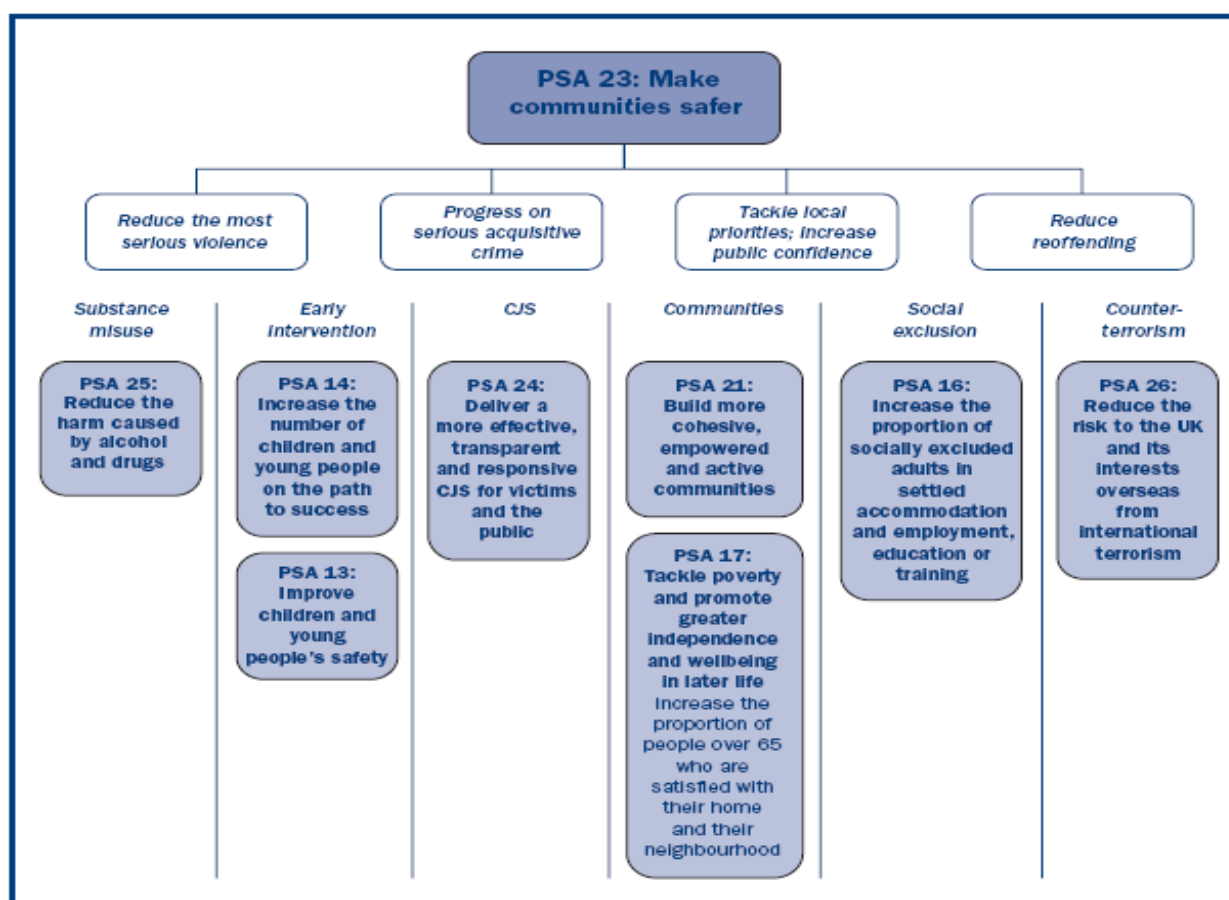
insight into how we work together in Southwark and problem solve together in a multi agency environment. Our trainers now have training qualifications as well as invaluable operational experience and many of our courses are now accredited. In 2009/10 we will use our highly acclaimed London Resource Centre to expand the availability of our training to external agencies and partners, to improve local understanding of preventing, deterring and tackling crime and anti social behaviour.

Performance

Safer Southwark Partnership performance is measured through the national Public Service Agreement (PSA) 23, which links to a number of other PSAs. This is illustrated in the table below.

PSA performance is measured through national indicators. Some of the national indicators have been adopted by Southwark Council to become part of the local area agreement. Detailed information on this and information on SSP performance can be found in the strategic assessment.

Our performance will be monitored through reports to the SSP Board every eight weeks. Our thematic boards will each be responsible for the performance in their areas of activity and will be accountable for delivery to the SSP Board.



Performance framework

The draft performance framework is included with the rolling plan. The current focus has been to establish a framework from the national performance indicators. As the indicators are relatively new, some of the baselines have yet to be established but over the life of the rolling plan will mature.

The national performance framework includes new perception indicators. The new place survey will take place every two years and will be used as the basis for the new perception indicators. The first survey was in September 2009. The results are included in the strategic assessment.

The performance framework is included in **Appendix 1**. The current focus has been to establish a framework from the national performance indicators. As the indicators are relatively new some of the baselines have yet to be established but over the life of the rolling plan will mature.

Risks and contingencies

Our plan contains a wide range of actions. We are aware that risks and contingency planning needs to be an active management process. To support our risk management we will utilise the council risk management arrangements. Each thematic group will be required to produce and manage a risk assessment of their workplans and the partnership executive will review the risk register every six months.

Tackling violent crime

Reducing violent crime and the impact of the threat of violence

on our communities remains a key priority for the SSP. Violent crime makes up 27% of our total crime in the borough.

Violent crime and in particular the portrayal of gun, knife and gang violence is having a serious impact on how some communities view where they live, where they go and who they associate with. Our work on the regional and national stage illustrates that Southwark is not alone in facing this issue.

To continue to tackle and reduce all types of violence, the SSP will be addressing the issues raised by these specific types of violent crime:

- Serious violent crime (grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, gun, gang and knife enabled crime)
- Robbery
- Domestic violence
- Sexual offences

Expectations have also been established through the national sexual violence plan and the

introduction of local alcohol strategies. Southwark has been closely involved in the development of the national violent crime action plan **2008-11, titled "Saving Lives, Reducing harm, protecting the Public"**. The key recommendations from this action plan form part of the priorities of our rolling plan.

Over the past three years

Southwark has developed a range of programmes that address violent crime through:

- Early identification
- Intervention
- Intensive prevention
- Enforcement

This has provided an effective framework and contributed to our violent crime reduction.

To deliver a co-ordinated approach, we have established a fortnightly gang intelligence meeting involving Probation, Youth Offending Service, Southwark police, Trident and Community Safety and Enforcement. This vital meeting identifies emerging players and key individuals who will

be targeted for disruption and enforcement action

The Southwark gangs community forum, established in May 2005, brings together the community and voluntary organisations to identify local solutions and deliver a range of community based programmes at a local level.

We need to work with our communities and other boroughs:

we will not be able to reduce violent crime alone. To do this we have taken a lead role in establishing the five borough alliance to tackle cross border violence. We have established a close working relationship with our colleagues in Lambeth, improving how we share partnership intelligence at an operational level and are in the process of agreeing a joint cross border programme.

Our focus will be on the individuals who are involved in violent crime, to identify the issues that lead to violence and what are the factors that protect or prevent it. We believe there are key interventions and key points of intervention that offer exit

routes for the individual from the cycle of violent crime.

However in 2009/10 we also embarked on an ambitious communications programme with the aims of influencing central and regional government policy and providing more direct face to face communication with our community and staff as the realities, causes and consequences of gang and weapon violence. We have held a series of road shows across the borough, provided training for over 500 council and partnership staff and are expanding this programme for residents. Our Gangs disruption team and Southwark Anti Social Behaviour officers have carried out over 30 home visits to young people and their families who we are aware are becoming involved in gang violence. By linking these individuals with local advocates and diversionary programmes we are making positive inroads to prevent their behaviour escalating.

Support for victims of violent crime is crucial to break this cycle. Often perpetrator and victim are not strangers and can play either role at different times.

In some types of violence the "victim" does not even recognise themselves as being "victimised". This is particularly noticeable in relationship violence amongst young people, sexual violence and domestic violence. Our priority is to provide a co-ordinated approach to tackling sexual violence and domestic violence.

The challenges are to raise awareness of healthy sexual relationships, encourage confidence to challenge inappropriate sexual behaviour and support people through the reporting process.

Our success will be dependant on our ability to reduce the negative factors and increase the positive factors; giving people involved in violence positive life choices and skills which will enable them to break the cycle of violence. There is an emerging trend that links gang violence and some types of sexual violence.

Southwark has dedicated support for victims of sexual violence through the Haven project at Kings College Hospital, the police sapphire unit which focuses on investigating cases of sexual violence (with specially trained police officers) and our first

independent sexual violence advocate at Victim Support Southwark.

Domestic violence accounts for 20% of our overall violent crime. The impact of domestic violence affects families and communities. There are clear connections between violent behaviour and early experiences of domestic abuse. It is a precursor for low educational achievement, bullying and future violent behaviour.

Independent domestic violence advocates (IDVAs) work with victims across a range of issues and enable the victim to be supported to make decisions. As with other types of violent crime, domestic violence has a clear pattern which is hard to break and reappears in further relationships.

IDVA services are provided through our voluntary sector services, tackling repeat victimisation and providing direct support for BAME groups. Expanding this provision is a top priority as is extending this model to sexual violence.

What drives violent crime?

The SSP has developed an approach which looks at what the motivators,

or drivers, in committing violent crime are. We have published a report in 2009 "Die Another Day" which sets the influencing factors for involvement and the motivational factors for change, making clear recommendations to regional and central government.

All of our work tells us that in order to address violence we have to focus on the individual and identify what are the issues that drive them to commit violence and what are the factors that protect, or prevent them from doing so. The success of our work is dependant on the ability to assess and reduce negative influences, whilst at the same time, replacing them with positive factors. The SSP will continue to give people

involved in violence positive life choices and skills which will enable them to break the cycle of violence.

What is the cycle of violence?

Locally, we believe that a cycle of violence can be described as a process where violent behaviour can become an increasingly dominant part of a person's life. The cause of violence will vary from person to person. The diagram below illustrates the influences that may have a positive or negative impact on an individual.

Research indicates that a person's propensity to commit violence may be developed in the first few months of a person's life (Wave Trust 2005). For others it may be caused by

coercion, or be about power and control, status, money or glamour.

It is also clear from our work that describing a person as a victim or perpetrator of violence can confuse the underlying issues and create artificial barriers.

We also know that wherever an individual is in the cycle of violence there are key opportunities for intervention that will make the most amount of difference.

Our three year rolling plan will work towards providing programmes that focus on key points of intervention with the aim of providing the life choices and skills to break that cycle.

Tackling violent crime

Our consultation with local people tells us:	Our strategic assessment and partnership review identifies these issues	Our progress so far
<p>Knives are perceived as a more real and ever present problem than guns.</p> <p>Gun crime causes most fear although there is recognition that the number of incidents is very small.</p> <p>Most concern about random violence; being in the wrong place at the wrong time.</p> <p>People at our roadshows voice concerns about young people and knives. The public now perceive this a real danger to our young people</p> <p>Our latest Mori poll identifies “young people hanging around” as its greatest concern</p> <p>There is a fear of violence amongst some parts of our community when they move outside of the area they know.</p> <p>The wide variation between levels of prosperity across the borough also impacts on crime and fear of crime.</p> <p>Unregulated internet sites and music are glamorising gang, gun and knife crime to young people.</p> <p>The drivers of youth on youth robbery are status, fear, respect and power</p>	<p>Young people are over-represented as both victims and suspects of violent crime.</p> <p>Young people aged 10 and 24 account for 51% of the suspects for violence against the person (VAP) crimes, but only 22% of the population.</p> <p>Young people aged between 15 and 19 represent 6% of the population, but 34% of the victims of gun and knife crime.</p> <p>90% of robbery suspects and 56% of victims are aged between 10 and 24.</p> <p>40% of youth crime occurs between 15:00 and 18:00.</p> <p>The crimes typically associated with guns and knives are assaults and robbery.</p> <p>Peak times for violent offences vary.</p> <p>Domestic violence accounts for 20% of all violence against the person offences.</p> <p>15% increase in domestic violence reports to the police in 2008-09.</p> <p>83% of alcohol related crimes are related to violence against the person offences.</p> <p>Hotspots for serious violent crimes are our town centres and the arterial routes that connect them.</p>	<p>10% reduction in serious youth violence victims; 15% reduction in robbery; 25% reduction in gun crime and a 13% reduction in knife crime in 2008-09</p> <p>500 victims intensively supported through Victim Support Southwark</p> <p>Made direct personal contact through home visits with 34 young people and their families already involved in or at risk of becoming involved in gang activity identified through partnership work with the police and other agencies</p> <p>We have set up a gangs mediation service to prevent inter and intra gang conflicts escalating into violence by deploying trained accredited conflict resolution specialists, to deliver the mediation.</p> <p>Community wardens and safer neighbourhood police patrol key routes from schools to transport hubs between the hours of 14:30-17:00</p> <p>Achieved a 93% compliance rate on illegal sales of knives to children and young people, achieved through robust enforcement, trader education and knife road shows</p> <p>Set up SERVE to provide accommodation solutions for those at risk in their homes due to involvement in gang and weapon related violence.</p>

We are committed to	By 2012 we will:	In 2009-2010 we shall:
<p style="text-align: center;">Tackling violent crime by 2012</p>	<p>Reduce the impact of violence by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targeting delivery of enforcement action at repeat offenders ▪ Working closely with our communities to ensure confidence in criminal justice agencies ▪ Working with regional and national government to create a national framework of warnings, cautions and charges for those caught in possession of knives ▪ Ensuring that young people convicted of gang or knife crime receive focused interventions to change their behaviour. ▪ Providing high quality support to victims of violent crime ▪ Increasing young people's safety and their confidence in adult responses to crime and victimisation ▪ Continue to improve on the range of partnership programmes to identify and take action against gang members, ▪ Improving the protection of witnesses from the earliest stage of the criminal justice system. This includes protection for family members and key individuals who are at threat <p>Reduce levels of violence by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Having identified key points for intervention to be most effective in breaking the cycle of violence ▪ Supporting community initiatives which break the cycle of violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the number of intensive advocates to work with violent offenders. ▪ To continue to develop the Pathways Scheme in the borough. Pathways is a multi-agency programme of 'focused deterrence' that supports those who wish to exit their gang lifestyle while using robust enforcement techniques against those who continue to engage in serious violence. <p>Continue to develop a direct dialogue with local communities and partners by expanding our roadshows to community groups, through established events, businesses and to wider partnership agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and further develop our pilot our safe accommodation programme to remove individuals and families from the threat of gang violence. ▪ Establish focused multi agency programmes in local areas, aimed at building community capacity to address gang and weapon violence. ▪ Establish and deliver joint cross border operational programmes to tackle gang and weapon violence.

Tackling domestic violence and sexual violence

Our consultation with local people identifies these issues:	Our strategic assessment identifies these issues :	Our progress so far
<p>There is a lack of awareness in young people of what is and what is not appropriate sexual behaviour.</p> <p>There is acceptability of “dating violence” particularly amongst young people which goes unchallenged.</p> <p>It is confusing for the victim where to report and who to report to. There is a belief that reporting to some agencies will result in a statutory response rather than a supportive response.</p> <p>Domestic violence service users value the capacity of staff and volunteers to empathise, provide emotional support and be non-judgemental and is considered by some to be absolutely key to their mental health.</p> <p>Black and other minority ethnic (BAME) voluntary/community groups have identified no recourse to public funds as a major issue.</p>	<p>10% of all domestic violence also involves alcohol; peak times are evenings and weekends.</p> <p>Women from BAME communities are less likely to access statutory services.</p> <p>Peckham is the one of the key borough hotspots for domestic violence.</p> <p>In Southwark 21% of all reported violent crime is domestic violence.</p> <p>Domestic violence is a factor in 75% of cases on the child protection register.</p> <p>IDVAs have proved their effectiveness; evaluation found that 72% of victims became safe as a result of the IDVA intervention (Bede House risk assessment report, internal Community Safety Report 2006). Police data from 2008 indicates 84% of victims became safe after reporting.</p> <p>Police data and referrals to IDVA agencies indicate that reporting rates of domestic violence are up by 15%.</p>	<p>Victim Support Southwark has a dedicated Independent Sexual Violence Advocate.</p> <p>Bede House and Victim Support Southwark provide advocates and peer educators to educate young people concerning healthy relationships.</p> <p>We have improved access to services in the Peckham area and to BAME communities</p> <p>We have an established and comprehensive IDVA service providing victims with services at court, hospital, housing offices and children’s centres.</p> <p>70 Sanctuary schemes were completed last year enabling victims to remain in their own homes securely and safely by strengthening the security of the homes.</p> <p>We have established effective multi agency risk management panels for domestic violence offenders, young people involved in sexually harmful behaviour and offenders on the sex offenders register.</p>

We are committed to	By 2012 we will:	In 2009-2010 we shall:
<p>Tackling domestic violence and sexual violence by 2012</p>	<p>Reduce the impact of violence by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing high quality support to victims of domestic violence and sexual violence delivering a holistic response (IDVA model) to meet the need of all sections of Southwark’s population ▪ Increasing young people’s understanding and awareness of domestic and sexual abuse ▪ Establishing routine inquiry about domestic violence across children’s services, health and social care, education and pre-school provision <p>Reduce the levels of violence by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raising awareness of healthy sexual relationships through our schools and community groups. ▪ Improving education to provide people with confidence to challenge inappropriate sexual behaviour ▪ Reducing the number of repeat victims by providing survivors of domestic violence with the support and understanding they need to avoid abusive relationships 	<p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and develop the dating violence projects ▪ Develop a local Violence against Women action plan to ensure our local work is in line with the national Violence against Women strategy ▪ Introduce routine enquiry into the Housing options centre and drug treatment centres ▪ Assess the overall impact of no recourse to public funds on victims of domestic violence ▪ Improve our information sharing procedures, including with our health services in relation to known and at risk offenders and victims ▪ Work with Supporting People and drug and alcohol misuse services and the reducing reoffending agenda to ensure we can provide effective services for victims and perpetrators with complex needs involved in domestic violence ▪ IDVA model is working well and now needs further rollout and a focus on the repeat victims in conjunction with children’s services.

Preventing youth crime and increasing young people's safety

Young people are the future and in Southwark approximately 32% of the population is under 24 years old. The information from our schools shows that over 170 languages or dialects are spoken. Children from Black or Black British ethnic groups account for nearly half of all school pupils. Both London and Southwark populations are predicted to grow over the next ten years, with the proportion of young people and young adults also expected to grow.

Our children's partnership, Young Southwark has overarching responsibility for delivery of the Every Child matters agenda and the five key outcomes:

- Be healthy
- Stay safe
- Enjoy and achieve
- Make a positive contribution
- Achieve economic well-being

The SSP contributes to and delivers on the staying safe and positive contribution elements. We plan and manage these actions through our youth crime management board.

Staying safe

Our Children and Young Peoples Plan identifies key areas for improvement including bullying and secondary school transition. The SSP has contributed to these goals by delivering a range of programmes across primary and secondary schools to support work on anti bullying.

To support secondary school transition, the police with a range of agencies run the Junior Citizen scheme (aged 10-11 years) and includes input from police, fire brigade, transport providers, trading standards and other agencies to provide age appropriate safety education. Oasis have been commissioned to provide additional support for vulnerable pupils.

Southwark Youth Offending Service (SYOS) continue to deliver on key targets to reduce youth offending. There is a clear strategic direction from the Youth Justice Board (YJB) for SYOS to focus on a single scaled approach. SYOS will be required to provide appropriate interventions for those

individuals who have a higher risk of offending.

Reducing drug and alcohol misuse remains a priority. Education provision is provided as part of school activity. Over the last two years, we have reduced underage sales of alcohol, cigarettes and other age related products such as knives. Joint work across police and trading standards have promoted good trader schemes, test purchases and enforcement action. This work is supported by a Southwark proof of age card.

To reduce robbery we have established a dedicated robbery squad and used anti social behaviour powers against known robbers and police have escorted victims to and around the scene within minutes of an incident.

Young people are over represented as both victims and perpetrators of crime. Reducing youth crime in the after school peak is a key focus. We have used our warden's service and

police safer neighbourhood teams to cover key routes from schools to transport hubs between the hours of 14:30 – 17:00.

Targeting diversion activity to the right young people and into the right areas of the borough will bring great benefits. The , Southwark Anti Social Behaviour Unit (SASBU) and community wardens work closely on area based activity to reduce anti social behaviour. Youth inclusion projects provide targeted support for young people at risk and operate across the borough. Future plans across a range of opportunities will be set out in the Southwark youth offer and the GATES service promotes positive activities for young people as well as providing help and advice for young people and professionals with concerns about gangs

Our analysis indicates that there is a higher number of young people involved in serious violence from a younger age and tackling this will take place through the violent crime programme (as above).

Positive contribution

Key priorities for the 13 to 19 age group include extending the range of positive opportunities and choices.

Over the last few years, a number of community safety focused schemes have been set up such as: young street leaders scheme, community safety young advisers and peer mediators. All have been highly successful and we will look to increase these types of opportunities to more young people.

Constructive use of leisure is important; Southwark has a commitment to increasing “things for young people to do”. The Southwark Community Games provides a range of sporting activity across all community council areas utilising facilities in parks and on estates. This programme links with and supports delivery of the targeted youth diversion schemes and the youth inclusion programme. Community wardens are engaged in a number of projects developed in response to local issues, for example: a cycling course for Peckham young people at Herne Hill velodrome and educational projects about recycling delivered in a number of primary schools.

We have recognised the need to manage the transition between children’s and adult services and we are developing programmes to support young adults who are

involved with criminal lifestyles. Our SOS project (run by St Giles Trust) for young adult offenders has attracted national interest and extra funding from the Barrow Cadbury Trust to provide services in Young offender’s institutes for Southwark offenders.

In 2009, integrated youth support services and targeted youth support services will be fully implemented and aligned with locality developments. The locality approach fits well with area based delivery by police safer neighbourhood teams and community wardens. In 2009, the will implement the scaled approach national standards for young offenders. This builds on the current prolific and priority offender scheme in intensive supervision and surveillance.

Further work will be developed over the next two years to implement the seven workstreams from the youth crime action plan. This will build on current successes within projects such as intensive family intervention and after school patrols.

Preventing youth crime and increasing young people's safety

We have consulted with local people, who have told us:	Our strategic assessment identifies these issues:	Our progress so far:
<p>Young people have told us: They are affected by all types of violent crime</p> <p>They feel stereotyped as perpetrators of crime and feel they are always under suspicion</p> <p>21% primary school pupils have been a victim of crime</p> <p>26% secondary pupils have been a victim of crime</p> <p>About three quarters of this crime had been reported</p> <p>More school pupils believe their school takes action on bullying</p> <p>At school pupils feel less safe at school than last year</p> <p>Adults have told us: Improving facilities for young people should be a priority</p> <p>The top anti social behaviour concern is young people hanging about.</p> <p>Safety on the journey to school is improving (2006).</p>	<p>Young people are over represented as victims and suspects of crime.</p> <p>Young people 10-17 years are more likely to commit robbery than those aged 18-25.</p> <p>Young adults 18-25 years are more likely to commit violent crimes and drug related offences than those aged 10-17.</p> <p>There is a robbery peak after school hours, where young people are both the victims and suspects.</p> <p>There is a need to address "gang activity" across borough boundaries</p> <p>Drug related crime in young people is related to gangs, not addiction.</p> <p>We need to involve and support parents as well as young people in identifying solutions to youth crime.</p>	<p>Youths entering the youth justice system for the first time reduced by 8% from 2007 to the end of 2008/9</p> <p>Serious youth violence has reduced by 9% this year</p> <p>Our youth inclusion projects (YIPs) provide targeted intervention to reduce involvement in crime for 280 most at risk young people and up to 600 other young people</p> <p>The gangs disruption team worked with 339 young people in groupwork sessions, provided 1:1 support for 100 children and their parents.</p> <p>Universal procedures to tackle bullying are in place across schools supported by the Southwark anti bullying policy.</p> <p>Activities with young people to promote consumer rights.</p> <p>Community wardens provide a daily visible presence to all secondary schools focusing on those that have the highest risk of violence or anti social behaviour after school.</p>

We are committed to:	By 2012 we will:	In 2009 -10 we shall:
<p style="text-align: center;">Preventing youth crime and increasing young people's safety by 2012</p>	<p>Increase successful outcomes for young people by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable early intervention prevention and diversion activity across statutory and voluntary sector providers, flexible and responsive to local issues and area plans ▪ Ensure effective transition from youth to adult services for vulnerable young adults ▪ Ensuring effective management of risk. Professionals, parents and carers will know who to approach with their early concerns leading to reductions in first time entrants to the youth justice system. ▪ Working with the Youth Justice Board to provide appropriate interventions for those individuals who have higher risks of offending using the scaled approach <p>Improve children and young people's safety by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delivering effective programmes to give key safety messages to young people with shared principles on relationships and responsibility. ▪ Co-ordinating our multi-agency interventions in schools using safer schools partnerships and healthy schools partnerships. ▪ Ensuring services take a whole family approach and provide coordinated intensive interventions where appropriate 	<p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to tackle the peak times and locations of youth crime, focusing our resources after school. We will establish a priority patrol task force which will cover key school locations ▪ Ensuring that Young Southwark and SSP work is linked and cross referenced by having a single action plan for the Youth crime strategic group incorporating YJB, SSP and police plans. ▪ Ensuring any actions arising from recent inspections are delivered. ▪ Providing authoritative local leadership, engagement and communications around gangs and knife crime to young people and families. ▪ Recommission our drug service provision for young people to enable more young people with substance misuse needs to access treatment and support. ▪ Carrying out further analysis around crime types, times and cohorts to see if more efficient use can be made of our resources ▪ Following the restructuring of youth support and prevention services we will work with Children's Services to implement targeted youth support and integrated youth support services to coordinate provision and reduce first time entrants to the youth justice system (NI 111)

Preventing anti social behaviour issues of the greatest concern

Anti social behaviour continues to be an important priority for the SSP. In 2008, the Safer Southwark Partnership agreed its priorities in the Rolling Plan to tackle anti social behaviour (ASB). These remain unchanged but our response to the priorities is evolving. We believe that locally focused solutions delivered by accessible and visible services is a more effective response. Our commitment incorporates a wide range of services targeting their resources appropriately to prevent environmental nuisance and damage, anti social activity and intimidation that affect people the most. For 2009, our key priorities have remained widely the same.

Our key objectives are:

- To place victims at the centre of our work
- Strengthen communities by providing them with the information on how we are tackling the anti social behaviour that affects them the most.

- Work with perpetrators using early intervention and diversion to reduce complaints
- Increase reporting of anti social behaviour, increase information sharing and intelligent use of resources
- Increase the capacity of the partnership to take co-ordinated and appropriate enforcement action
- Managing anti social behaviour in areas of transition

These objectives remain at the heart of our partnership activity and reflect the London Anti Social Behaviour Strategy, the Youth Taskforce Action Plan and the Youth Crime Action Plan. We will continue to deliver local solutions for local people, dealing with the issues of anti social behaviour that concern our communities the most. They also reflect the key recommendations for CDRP's from Lousie Casey's report "**Engaging Communities in fighting crime**" to provide locally focused response and information on

the issues that impact on the daily lives of our communities.

Managing Anti-social behaviour

The partnership employs a balanced approach when dealing with asb of early intervention, diversion and tough enforcement and particularly around work with young people and families, this is an established part of central policy. The government (via the Youth Task Force) has invested considerable funding in the idea of the 'Triple Track Approach' incorporating **tough enforcement** where behaviour is unacceptable or illegal, **non-negotiable support** to address the underlying causes and **better prevention** to tackle problems before they become serious and entrenched.

Our most successful (award winning) interventions and problem solving initiatives have taken place when we have incorporated this approach with perpetrators and their families but in addition worked with local community groups and individuals affected by the anti-social behaviour. Together we have been able to

identify the real problems not just the symptoms and develop interventions which will have longer term benefits rather than a quick fix.

Looking after our environment so that it is cleaner, greener and safer is a top priority in Southwark. Over the last four years we have reduced the number of fly tipping incidents, increased recycling and improved people's perceptions of cleanliness across the borough particularly in relation to abandoned vehicles, litter, graffiti and vandalism. Tackling these issues has also reduced the levels of arson and deliberate fires.

We believe our successes are due to a number of joint partnership approaches targeting resources where needed. The fire brigade, police and council continue to work together on joint operations. The boroughs environmental enforcement service now provides a 24 hour response to all types of environmental and noise nuisance complaints, increased warden services are visible at key times (and have new powers) and Safer Neighbourhood Teams have all had a role to play in improving perception and reducing enviro-crime.

Working with local communities. Residents' perception of anti social behaviour is measured through the

Place survey and the Southwark residents' bi-annual survey.

The results of the 2008 Southwark residents' survey show that although anti social behaviour remains a concern for residents, this concern has come down significantly since 2006.

'Teenagers hanging around' however continues to be a top concern for residents although this has also reduced over the past two years. Perhaps reflecting this, the Place Survey results identified that perception around 'parents taking responsibility for their children' had reduced since 2006.

In addition to teenagers hanging around, the Southwark residents survey highlights 'litter and rubbish in the streets' as a top priority although again, this has reduced over the past two years. Other areas of concern but to a lesser extent are 'dog nuisance and mess', people using and dealing drugs and vandalism and graffiti.

The Place Survey highlights that in 2008, perception of drunk or rowdy behaviour increased where as perception of drug use and drug dealing reduced noticeably.

The partnership is committed to using all available information sources to build a comprehensive picture of the level of anti-social activity in the borough. This incorporates not only recorded incidents but also the concerns of residents through independent surveys.

We continue to work with our local communities to reduce asb through a programme of planned blitzes and longer term problem solving work on estates. Before and after surveys show that residents feel more satisfied about their local area as a good place to live. For example, work on the Kingswood estate to tackle gang disruption, violent crime and asb showed that nearly 60% of respondents thought that there had been a 'good' or 'extremely good' reduction in youth crime and anti social behaviour. Most importantly we want to increase public confidence by provide better more local information for local communities on what we have done to reduce crime and anti social behaviour. We will identify local areas of improvement through our community councils and neighbourhood panels where the punishment of community payback can we used to the benefit of local people.

We continue to tackle the causes of asb by using the full range of tools and powers available to us. In addition to ABC's and ASBOs, we have used Individual Support Orders (ISOs) attached to ASBOs for 10-17 year olds and Parenting Orders to ensure additional support is available alongside other interventions.

The continued development of our Family Intervention Project (FIP) which works intensively with the most challenging families has shown to reduce problem behaviours by providing a wrap around service to those people who most need it.

With the Challenge and Support funding, we have also trained

warden managers, safer neighbourhood team (SNT) sergeants, housing managers and housing associations to identify young people at risk of or involved in asb. This enables vulnerable young people to be referred into early intervention and support at the earliest opportunity.

Preventing the anti social behaviour issues of the greatest concern

Our consultation with local people tells us:	Our strategic assessment identifies these issues	Our progress so far
<p>The 2008 residents survey showed that compared to 2006, overall perception of asb as a problem has reduced from 44% to 34%.</p> <p>ASB is more likely to be seen as a serious problem in Bermondsey (43%) and Walworth (47%).</p> <p>'Teenagers hanging around' and 'litter' remain the top areas of concern But from 25% to 19%</p> <p>Respondents said that groups of teenagers made them feel more unsafe after dark (31%) as opposed to daytime (20%).</p> <p>Other asb issues perceived as problems but to a lesser extent are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dog nuisance and mess (15%) ▪ Drug Dealing and use (13%) <p>Issues of least concern are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vandalism and Graffiti (6%) ▪ Problems with neighbours (4%) ▪ Abandoned/ burnt our cars (2%) ▪ Property set on fire (2%) <p>However in all cases, people's perceptions about these issues being a problem have reduced since 2006.</p>	<p>Anti social behaviour data is collected through a range of data and information systems and therefore provides a partial picture.</p> <p>Under reporting of anti social behaviour is an issue, particularly in areas we believe there are high levels of asb.</p> <p>Peak areas for reporting are in the centre and south of the borough.</p> <p>Calls to "It's your call" are decreasing for criminal damage, drug misuse and vehicle nuisance</p> <p>29% decrease in deliberate fire incidents.</p> <p>The strategic assessment has identified establishing a clear picture of ASB in the borough. breaking that down by locality and a trend/type analysis as a key project for the 09/10</p>	<p>Established an intergenerational and educational project to tackle the issue of people hanging around on the Four Squares Estate in Bermondsey</p> <p>SASBU and the MPS won the Police Problem Solving Award for the work on Kingswood Estate</p> <p>Developed a partnership protocol for dispersal areas. To date we have implemented three dispersal zones.</p> <p>Local Enough is Enough Awards to recognise local individuals and groups who had taken a stand against anti social behaviour.</p> <p>Established of the Challenge and Support project identifying young people at the earliest possible stage.</p> <p>Worked closely with the YOS to increase referrals into Southwark's Early Intervention Services</p> <p>Innovative use of ABCs and post conviction ASBOs to deal with street population issues Reduced number of ASBO breaches from 26% to 12% and ABC breaches from 15% to 11%</p> <p>38 crack houses closed down in 2008/09. Crack House Team won the ACPO national award.</p>

We are committed to:	By 2012 we will:	In 2009-2010 we shall:
<p style="text-align: center;">Preventing the anti social behaviour issues of the greatest concern by 2012</p>	<p>Place victims at the centre by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing victim confidence in reporting ▪ Improving service satisfaction of victims of asb of the agencies working with them <p>Strengthen communities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving confidence in the community that issues around anti social behaviour are being dealt with ▪ Recognising individuals and communities who have successfully tackled anti social behaviour <p>Work with perpetrators using early intervention and diversion to reduce complaints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A balanced approach between early intervention and enforcement particularly with BAME groups ▪ Increase support for parenting, particularly with parents of teenagers identified at most risk <p>Increase reporting of asb, increase information sharing and intelligent use of resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreed data collection processes ▪ Encourage reporting of anti social behaviour and increasing customer satisfaction ▪ Support and enhance community engagement and volunteering opportunities <p>Review of enforcement interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A robust and effective enforcement approach ▪ Improved partnership working achieving better outcomes ▪ Informed and educated residents <p>Manage anti social behaviour in areas of transition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strong links with processes that underpin all major regeneration projects to ensure that crime and asb is managed effectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide better information for local residents on what is being done to tackle the local issues that affect them the most. ▪ Deliver a multi agency street based team to work in key areas affected by anti social behaviour and criminality ▪ Improve our support for victims of anti social behaviour, particular in giving witness support and regular feedback ▪ Implement the new requirements of the Housing Regeneration Act (family intervention tenancies) and establish a local protocol ▪ Focus on areas where there is low reporting and harder to reach groups. ▪ Develop joint working with schools and education services to tackle asb in schools and on school journeys and ensure coordinated intervention with young people. We will establish a priority patrol task force which will cover key school locations at the end of each day

Reducing Drug and Alcohol Misuse

The partnership recognises the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse both to individuals and to the community. Substance misuse services in the borough are delivered within the broader context of health, enforcement, community safety and regeneration. Our interventions range from harm minimisation and outreach services to coercive treatment services embedded in the criminal justice system. Our priorities mirror the national goals of improving health and social outcomes, reducing crime and reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol use to the individual families and the community.

Drugs

The borough is required by the National Treatment Agency to submit a needs assessment and treatment plan each year outlining how substance misuse will be addressed. Services for both adults and young people are provided by both the voluntary and statutory sector. Our service provision is monitored through a multi agency joint commissioning group.

From 2009-2010, the funding allocated from Government for adult drug treatment will be based

on numbers of adults accessing effective treatment services and future funding will depend on the extent to which drug users access and remain in treatment.

The Home Office prevalence study estimates there are 4,810 problematic drug users (heroin and cocaine users) resident in Southwark. National monitoring data indicates 42% of these were engaged in structured drug treatment last year. Southwark has the largest number of treatment places available in London and we are excellent at retaining people in treatment,

In order to provide more effective drug treatment across the borough, services need to be closer to where people live. We are expanding and improving our outreach facilities to bring people into treatment more quickly and re-engage people who drop out.

Our drug services need to have a higher profile in the community and local people need to understand the value of drug services and the help that is available to substance misusers and their families.

This year we undertook our second substance misuse needs assessment for young people (under 18s), out of which the 2009/10 treatment plan was developed. This work was undertaken jointly between Southwark DAAT, and Southwark Children's Trust

Work continues between criminal justice and substance misuse service partners to improve enforcement and treatment provision for offenders, via the Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) and Drug Rehabilitation Requirements (DRR). Partners are engaged in a continual process of reviewing and improving DIP and DRR systems, which has ensured that Southwark is increasing the number of individuals in treatment services.

Southwark has a comprehensive crack house protocol that is a model of good practice nationally. A wide range of statutory and voluntary sector partners, as well as the police, work together to protect communities by closing crack houses and engaging with individuals to change their behaviour and move them into treatment.

Alcohol

Southwark aims to reduce the negative impact alcohol has on the people of the borough.

Southwark's new alcohol strategy is under development to steer our work and is based on the local implementation of the national alcohol strategy

Street drinking and anti-social behaviour has been an issue in Southwark for a number of years.

Our work has focused on reducing the number of street drinkers and the level of associated anti social behaviour. Enforcement measures are used against individuals who persistently commit alcohol related anti social behaviour.

Street drinking is now controlled effectively in the borough, through a Designated Public Places Order (DPPO).

The order gives the police and our wardens service greater powers to penalise and confiscate alcohol if people are causing or likely to cause nuisance.

Effective partnership working led by trading standards has continued to support licensees to address a range of key issues, including underage sales, anti-social behaviour and

crime. We have seen significant improvements in reduction of underage sales; between 2005-2006 and 2008 - 9, trader compliance has risen from 44% to 82%

The NHS in Southwark has well developed services for dependent drinkers. Services to identify and support 'harmful' and 'hazardous' drinkers are being developed. Southwark is a Department of Health pilot site for the treatment of these drinkers. The pilot is currently working within Kings A&E and at a number of GP surgeries. Also during 2008/09 additional money was made available to help identify and treat newly registered patients whose alcohol use may be harmful. Almost half of GP's in the borough offer these services

Cocaine and Alcohol

Cocaine use in the borough appears to be on the rise; and is increasingly perceived by recreational users as an accompaniment to alcohol, as part of the clubbing/late night drinking experience. The partnership are working to assess the levels of cocaine use in the borough and its impact on crime, health and disorder as well as raising awareness of the adverse health effects of alcohol and cocaine use and support licensed premises to become cocaine free.

Southwark has high levels of Violence against a Person; Alcohol is linked to 48% of violent crime, including violence to strangers and domestic violence. We are working in partnership with the SEONE club, largest venue in Southwark to pilot a "Safer Clubbing Campaign". This campaign will help to empower individuals to take responsibility for their own actions but to also think carefully about some of the choices they make.

Saturation zones

Under the Licensing Act 2003, councils are responsible for monitoring the effects of licensed premises on local communities.

Camberwell and Peckham are saturation zones, as the number of late licenses in these areas has had an adverse affect on the local areas. The result is that no new licenses (or extensions to existing licences) will be granted in the Camberwell and Peckham area unless applicants can show that they will not add to the cumulative effect of crime and disorder in the area.

There are no other saturation policies in place but there is currently a public consultation on a potential third policy covering Borough and Bankside.

Reducing the harm caused by drugs and alcohol

We have consulted with local people who have told us:	Our strategic assessment identifies these issues:	Our progress so far:
<p>Drugs have a double impact firstly because of crime committed to fund drugs and secondly the fear of erratic and violent behaviour of a drug user (Community safety focus groups 2006).</p> <p>The latest MORI survey tells us that people are less worried than they were about drugs and drug dealing in their community.</p> <p>The public are resistant to having treatment services and needle exchanges in their area.</p> <p>The fears are that drug services lead to congregations of users, increasing anti-social behaviour, crime and prostitution.</p> <p>The public are concerned about young people misusing substances. Young people in Southwark report that they use alcohol and cannabis primarily.</p>	<p>33% of people tested on arrest were positive. Cocaine is the most common drug.</p> <p>63% of positive drug tests were people arrested for acquisitive crime (e.g., burglary, vehicle crime).</p> <p>72% of drug treatment services users are male; White British (72%) aged 35-64 years (64%).</p> <p>Women are more successful in accessing and remaining in treatment than men.</p> <p>People in treatment for Class A drugs are getting older.</p> <p>Increasing inpatient admissions for alcohol detoxification.</p> <p>80% of 15-24 year old drug users in Southwark have never engaged with treatment services based on national prevalence estimates.</p> <p>Young people's primary use is alcohol and cannabis.</p> <p>10% of all domestic violence offences are alcohol related; offences peak weekends and evenings.</p> <p>High rate of benefit claims for incapacity and severe disablement due to alcohol compared to national average.</p>	<p>Exceeded our retention into effective treatment target for adults.</p> <p>Increased the number of people in treatment for alcohol.</p> <p>Joint work on crack house closure has led to a sharp decline in the number of crack houses appearing in Southwark.</p> <p>There is now a comprehensive range of coordinated services in place to assist homeless and other vulnerable adults to access treatment.</p> <p>There is a decrease of public drinking by approximately one third since the inception of the DPPO.</p> <p>Tackling street drinkers in three hot-spot areas resulted in a demonstrable reduction of street drinking, anti-social behaviour and alcohol-related litter.</p> <p>A significant improvement in reduction of underage sales; between 2005-06 and 2008-09 trader compliance has risen from 44% to 82%.</p>

We are committed to:	By 2012 we will:	In 2009-2010 our priorities are:
<p>Reducing the harm caused by drugs and alcohol by 2012</p>	<p>Provide early intervention and prevention to prevent and reduce drug and alcohol harm to health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deliver evidence-based substance misuse education and prevention interventions to young people. ▪ Ensure that communities have access to comprehensive drug and alcohol health education information ▪ Develop low-threshold, brief intervention alcohol treatment provision, delivered within community settings. <p>Reduce drug and alcohol related crime and its impact on the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to work information with partners and the community to reduce class A drug use and supply, including the multi-agency crack house closure work ▪ Work with partners to develop responsive and dynamic criminal justice services that address the needs of offenders with substance misuse related problems ▪ Establish evidence-based location-development / management plans to address health and anti-social behaviour problems associated with street drinking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase the number of problematic drug users entering and remaining in effective treatment: <p>-Develop an expanded and innovative assertive outreach service to work with people misusing drugs and alcohol who have previously been hard to engage in treatment services.</p> <p>-Identify and develop appropriate community-based premises for the Drug Intervention programme to enable increased treatment capacity and significantly improve outcomes for both service users and the wider community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commission a comprehensive new specialist substance misuse education and treatment service for young people in Southwark. ▪ To further reduce street drinking, dealing and begging by multi agency management of hotspots. ▪ To manage public binge drinking and associated powder cocaine use in night time economy hotspots by targeted multi agency management.

Reducing re-offending and protecting the community

Supporting offenders and their families to prevent reoffending is a crucial aspect of our work in Southwark. Data from the Director of Offender Management (DOM) for London suggests that crime costs Southwark £59 million every year. We also know that a small percentage of offenders commit a high percentage of the crime. The SSP works closely with probation, police and local prisons to ensure that statutory offenders (those sentenced to over 12 months custody or on Probation Supervision Orders) are managed safely in the community and are given the support they need to change their lives.

However, non-statutory (those sentenced to under 12 months custody and therefore not subject to supervision) offenders commit a disproportionate amount of crime in our community and struggle to access services and support. 1179 offenders that were received into London prisons in 2007/08 identified Southwark as their borough of origin, the 5th highest of all London boroughs. Many of these offenders

will spend time in custody on remand or receive short custodial sentences which results in a limited time for them to access services in custody.

The SSP recognises the link between reoffending and social exclusion outlined by the government's social exclusion unit. The London Resettlement Strategy identifies interventions across 7 broad pathways.

Southwark's work with offenders over the next three years will focus on adult reducing reoffending by developing an action plan that ensures all offenders have access to support and services to assist them to break the cycle of offending and reoffending and contribute positively to their communities.

This strategy will bring together a number of existing work streams that effectively target offenders, including London Diamond Initiative, the help strand of the Pathways Scheme and the PPO scheme. It will also include as new initiatives that will strengthen links between custody and community.

Southwark Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) provides enhanced support for drug using offenders, in order to break the cycle of drugs and crime. 110 offenders a

month are accessed via this programme.

Southwark has a comprehensive treatment service for offenders subject to drug rehabilitation requirements (DRRs) and community orders imposed by courts to address drug and offending. Southwark consistently does well against national targets. However, we have been set an extremely tough target for DRR starts this year and future planning will need to reflect this.

Over the next 12 months Southwark will be working closely with our local criminal justice board and courts to increase the number of positive outcomes for both perpetrators and victims.

Reducing Reoffending and protecting the community

We have consulted with local people and agencies who have told us:	Our strategic assessment identifies these issues:	Our progress so far:
<p>Public perceive ex-offenders as an alien group.</p> <p>Service agencies report a massive gap around those on remand or short sentences who do not fall under the remit of Probation.</p> <p>There is an understanding that if interventions are provided early enough on in an offender's career, then there will be a greater impact on offending behaviour.</p>	<p>Southwark has the third highest estimated cost of crime committed by individuals with previous offences.</p> <p>Most offenders re-offend within 6 weeks of release from prison and therefore post-prison support is crucial to preventing re-offending.</p> <p>Southwark has the fifth highest number of residents serving custodial sentences in London.</p> <p>Southwark has the 3rd largest number of probation caseload commencements in London.</p> <p>Southwark offenders make up 48% of the prison population in HMP Brixton, 11% HMYOI Feltham and 12% HMP/YOI Holloway.</p> <p>Of those Southwark offenders that are sentenced on reception to custody, 67% are serving 12 months or less.</p> <p>46% of Southwark offenders in custody (remand and sentenced) are aged between 18-29 years of age.</p> <p>Southwark offenders on reception to custody and commencing probation supervision identified high levels of need relating to accommodation, Education, Training and Employment (ETE), physical health (and disabilities) and drugs and alcohol.</p>	<p>Southwark participates in the HMP Holloway resettlement programme (linking prisoners with community based support services).</p> <p>St Giles "Through the Gate" project provides a support and escorting service to offenders returning to Southwark following a period in custody.</p> <p>The SOS project has made significant progress this year, successfully gaining increased funds from external sources to continue to support Southwark offenders.</p> <p>Southwark was successful in its bid to join the London Diamond Initiative, led by the London Criminal Justice Board. This programme will target reoffenders leaving custody following short term sentences and those who have been given unpaid work orders with both enforcement and support to aid their exit from crime.</p> <p>Our PPO team is now fully integrated with the Police and the drug interventions programme, has new shared premises and added MPS resources.</p> <p>Specific interventions for offenders on drug rehabilitation requirements in Southwark are significantly above target for successful starts and completions.</p>

We are committed to:	By 2012 we will:	In 2009-2010 our priorities are:
<p style="text-align: center;">Reducing re-offending and protecting the community by 2012</p>	<p>Effectively bring offences to justice and reduce re-offending:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint work programme with the LCJB with agreed priorities and shared resources ▪ Have established pathways from community reparation and restorative justice to education and training ▪ Focus our resources on specialist programmes for offenders who are perpetrators of the most serious crimes in Southwark (i.e. acquisitive and violent crime) ▪ Work with local courts and VSC organisations (that specialise in working with victims of crime) to improve confidence in reporting crimes and supporting them through the criminal justice process. ▪ Improve links with the local judiciary to establish a common understanding of effective sentencing and options available to support community sentences, and reduce the use of short term custodial sentences <p>Improve outcomes for offenders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure delivery against agreed NIs targets relating to reducing reoffending (and noting the impact that this has on other NIs). 	<p>Develop and resource a partnership “reducing reoffending” action plan in 09/10, to include a clear outcomes based commissioning framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Map current service provision for offenders to identify gaps and synergies ▪ Establish effective governance for the strategy. ▪ Improve the effectiveness of the PPO scheme ▪ Evaluate and develop reparation activity in the borough ▪ Work with other boroughs and partners to consider cross commissioning for offenders ▪ Resource, implement and monitor the London Diamond Initiative to ensure that it meets its agreed outcomes.

Safer Communities -making the borough a better place for people

Southwark has a long history of welcoming new communities.

Recent communities now well established include the Vietnamese and Chinese, many African communities and more recently the Somali, Nigerian, and Sierra Leone communities.

Southwark Alliance has identified community cohesion as a key area where an overarching plan and co-ordination across the borough will enable all statutory agencies to work better together with all of Southwark's communities.

Strengthening communities is a key part of our strategic approach across all priority areas. Our safer communities work also has a reporting line to the Southwark Alliance stronger communities group.

Public perception views of safety and local concerns vary across the borough.

Tailoring service delivery to local needs is a priority for the crime and community safety agenda. The police safer neighbourhood teams and wardens now provide borough wide coverage, so there is a great opportunity to make sure that we increase opportunities for community

engagement in line with strategic areas of activity and key concerns for fear of crime. Public perception surveys show that in Southwark there is public confidence in police and wardens.

We will use these services to deliver a range of prevention programmes to ensure our communities keep themselves and their possessions safe. We will use our strategic assessment and the ward panels to focus on priority crimes in local areas and use innovative techniques to prevent and deter crime and anti social behaviour.

We will work in partnership to improve home security to reduce the incidence of entry by intruders in private rented and registered social landlord (RSL) owned stock.

Wardens have been involved in delivery of citizenship activities with local schools. This has included road safety, prevention of misuse of fire works, residential burglary preventative advice and pilot sessions on motorbike and scooter safety. Joint work between the council and fire brigade has reduced

arson and our model for tackling the firework season is working very well.

Community engagement and empowerment plays a key role in changing perceptions and combating fear of crime. Our communities need to have confidence in criminal justice services. We will work locally to implement the recommendations of the 2008 report "**Engaging communities in fighting crime**".

Engagement needs to take place with our communities. Strong supportive, accessible and visible local services, both statutory and voluntary, build confidence in our justice system. Increasing perceptions of crime are best addressed through a local response and information delivered by services the public feel connected to such as our wardens service

Our fear of crime review indicated that adopting a zero tolerance approach to crime reduction does not alone improve feelings of safety. Public perception of crime, perception of risk, confidence in the police response and response of other agencies all play a part.

As the make up of our community changes with an increase of Eastern

European communities we need to make sure that they have access to the support they need to keep safe, including health advice and support. This is particularly challenging in the light of the economic recession and we need to ensure that economic migrants unable to find employment do not impact negatively on our communities in terms of crime and disorder.

In particular, the SSP will address the issues of unauthorised occupation of housing and the multiple letting of rooms to migrant workers. We will work with other agencies at home and abroad to identify and address organised criminality which will take advantage of increased migration.

Supporting elderly residents and residents with a disability is essential to improve reassurance. Our statistical information indicates that both elderly residents and residents with a disability are less likely to be victim of crime. However, the reality for many of our residents in both of these groups is that the fear of crime greatly impacts on their daily lives;

where and when they go and the transport they use.

We also know that by providing environments that encourage young and old to meet and develop an understanding of each other's needs breaks down some of the intergenerational barriers that can occur.

There is also national research which indicates high levels of under-reporting of crime and elder abuse.

Southwark Alliance with the Southwark Pensioners Forum, has developed the independence and well being strategy which highlights that safety in the home and community is a key outcome for our elderly community. In 2009, we will take this forward by working with services providers and key forums to support our elderly residents and residents with a disability to deliver programmes which improve their safety and develop more intergenerational activities to create better understanding in our local communities. Crucially, we will share our priorities and resources with the **Safeguarding Adults Partnership.**

Doorstep crime is a real issue for elderly and vulnerable adults which we are addressing in partnership with trading standards, the police safer neighbourhood teams and elderly support services. We are in the process of setting up 'No cold calling zones' and remain vigilant for evidence of rogue traders, unwanted cold callers and distraction burglary.

Vulnerable young adults

It is often overlooked that the change between being a young person and a young adult can be one of the hardest stages in a person's life. The wealth of services that are available for a young person up to the age of 19, the way that educational and vocational attainment is focused on young people and even the structure of the day all changes when you are a young adult. For some young people this transition can have a negative impact; loss of self esteem and motivation, withdrawal, an increase risk of becoming involved in substance misuse and risk of committing crime.

Over the past four years, the SSP has developed a range of programmes aimed at supporting our vulnerable young adults, particularly between the ages of 18-24. Our aim is to increase their opportunities for employment, this includes offering work and training opportunities, counselling and support for young people at risk in the age range of 18-24.

We will continue to support these key programmes, such as the St Giles Trust programme for young offenders and work with our Partnerships, such as Young Southwark and Economic Wellbeing, to improve the opportunities for vulnerable young adults.

Increasing the resilience of individuals and communities and building community confidence takes time but is essential to longer term success.

Understanding local communities is essential for building cohesion and resilience; we are furthering this by developing training and developing parenting support across different communities and work with young

adults to provide opportunities for engagement and dialogue.

Our Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) projects have been set very firmly within a wider context of community cohesion activity. The projects have been set up with the Southwark Muslim Forum and other community groups. This approach led to Southwark being awarded the Pioneer award for PVE work and our exhibition about local muslim lives being featured by the guardian newspaper.

Support Businesses to reduce the crime

A rich and diverse business community is critical to support the diverse needs to our communities and regeneration of in our borough. Southwark has a wide variety of businesses, with different needs. Crime and safety impacts on businesses and the fear of crime can affect employers and staff alike. In 2009-12 we will look at new ways of working with our businesses to provide partnership services which can make them feel supported. We will continue to use our regular services such as food safety,

licensing, trading standards and health and safety, to encourage compliance with key standards. In addition we will provide better information and support to businesses on local crime and anti social behaviour issues, what is being done and what preventative measures they can use to reduce the risk of crime including fraudulent crime

Support for victims and witnesses of crime remains a priority in Southwark. Working closely with voluntary sector agencies we have been able to establish a network of support services for Victims and witnesses.

Southwark has put in place a victims charter which ensures all victims can receive the help they need, regardless of reporting to the police.

All of our agencies are now working together on practitioner training, ensuring statutory and voluntary agencies know about the help and support for all victims of crime. Community wardens are a key aspect of this strategy, and will double their referrals from 500 to 1,000 during 2008.

Hate crime remains a priority although reported numbers are low.

Our work with the Anti Homophobic Forum and our local specialist service providers aims to encourage reporting and firmly establish rights and responsibilities across all sections of the community.

Our research with community groups led by the Southwark Human Rights and Race Equality Board has established that local communities do believe that people get on well together and value diversity, this view is particularly strong among young people. Much reported hate crime activity is anti social behaviour, to tackle this effectively we have strengthened our ability to respond through mediation services and area based work with groups led by Southwark Anti Social behaviour Unit.

Safer Communities – making the borough a better place for people

We have consulted with local people, who tell us that:	Our strategic assessment identifies these issues:	Our progress so far:
<p>86% of residents believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together.</p> <p>83% people agree that residents respect ethnic differences between people.</p> <p>Muslim parents want to pass on cultural values, while promoting social and educational achievement for their children.</p> <p>Somali and Bengali communities felt reassured by the council and police engagement work after 7/7.</p> <p>Muslim community groups do not identify violent extremism as a problem in Southwark currently.</p> <p>The Muslim community is conscious of the national media role in creating phobic environments.</p> <p>A large Latin American business and cultural community is centred on the Elephant and Castle playing host to the London wide community.</p>	<p>Initial research on migration and new communities in Southwark shows that:</p> <p>The largest proportions of people registering for national insurance numbers are from Poland, Nigeria and France</p> <p>Other emerging ethnic groups (using Office of National Statistics) [ONS] data) are other white (see above), Indian and Chinese</p> <p>International migrants are estimated by ONS to be 7,900 annually moving to Southwark</p> <p>Using the Home Office methodology there may be between 1,300 and 2,600 illegal immigrants</p> <p>Southwark has the largest numbers of people born in Nigeria and Sierra Leone of any area in the UK</p> <p>Christianity is the borough’s largest religion (61%)</p> <p>Nearly one fifth of people do not identify with a religion</p> <p>Muslims form the second largest religious group (7%)</p>	<p>Southwark has been recognised as a beacon council for Cohesive and resilient communities</p> <p>Our wardens and SNT are well engaged with our communities who are able to prioritise Safer Neighbourhood Teams work.</p> <p>We have a good model of community engagement (community safety road shows) and people are able to tell us about their concerns face to face.</p> <p>We have a good range of community and special interest forums in the borough that are well engaged with the partnership and contribute to our work.</p> <p>We have prioritised intergenerational work and have held intergenerational events on estates. Young people are now actively involved in planning future events on their estates.</p> <p>We have a reparation scheme in Rotherhithe for young people who are involved in Anti social behaviour</p> <p>The police and local authority partnership teams share staff and work plans.</p>

We are committed to	By 2012 we will:	In 2009/10 we shall
<p><i>Ensuring cohesive and resilient communities, increasing public perceptions of safety and encouraging confidence in the criminal justice process.</i></p>	<p>Engage and empower communities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuing to develop our engagement mechanisms and appropriate skills and knowledge across the partnership ▪ Establish a partnership framework with the Adult Safeguarding Board and SSP Board to share priorities and resources. ▪ Developing engagement processes with all established and new communities, co-ordinating our engagement across the partnership ▪ Continue to reduce all types of hate crime ▪ Increasing our skills and ability to respond to residents concerns through high quality face to face communication and community engagement <p>Increase the resilience of individuals and communities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established and clear lines of communication with local communities to monitor community tensions and provide adequate feedback and support ▪ Continuing to provide individual support to victims of crime and working with specific communities to improve our services 	<p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use community councils and neighbourhood panels to identify area of improvement where the punishment of community payback can be use for the benefit of local communities ▪ The SSP needs to find local ways of increasing confidence in the criminal justice system and encouraging local people to use it. ▪ There will to be a community/localities focus to the communications effort around fear of crime with an emphasis on direct dialogue ▪ The SSP to explore synergies with stronger communities' partnership and develop a joint communications plan. ▪ PVE work will focus on young people and strengthen its work around specific initiatives to challenge extremist ideology particularly in further education establishments ▪ Support the implementation of the policing pledge and consider how to roll out to other services

Appendix 1

SSP Performance Framework

Aim		Outcomes					
Tackling violent crime		PSA 23 Safer communities					
	performance indicator	07/08	08/09				
		baseline	actual	% change	traffic light	target % change	comments
strategic indicators	NI 15 Serious violent crime rate per 1000 population (LAA)	baseline to be established in 08/09	2.29				629 offences; of which 476 wounding/GBH. Changes in Home Office counting rules means comparison with 07/08 not possible
	NI 32 Repeat victims of domestic violence (LAA)						For introduction in 2009/10
sub indicators	NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate per 1,000 population	34.56	29.24	-15%	G	-2.1%	Reduced from 9,306 offences to 8,024
	NI 20 Assault with injury crime rate per 1,000 population	baseline to be established in 08/09	10.1				2,772 offences. Changes in Home Office counting rules means comparison with 07/08 not possible
	NI 28 Knife crime rate per 1,000 population	3.08	2.64	-14%	G	-5%	Reduced from 830 offences to 724
	NI 29 Gun crime rate per 1,000 population	0.72	0.54	-26%	G	-5%	Reduced from 195 offences to 147
	NI 34 Domestic violence murder rate per 1,000 population	0.004	0.011	175%	R	0%	one murder in 07/08; three in 08/09
	NI 26 Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual assault						For introduction in 09/10

local indicators	LI 1 Personal robbery offences (LAA)	2,012	1,712	-15%	G	-1%
------------------	--------------------------------------	-------	-------	------	---	-----

Aim		Outcomes					
Preventing youth crime		PSA 14: Increase the number of young people and children on the path to success PSA 15: Improve children and young people's safety PSA 23 Safer communities					
	performance indicator	07/08	08/09			target	comments
		actual	% change	traffic light			
strategic indicators	NI 111 First time entrants to the youth justice system (LAA)	308	284	-8%	G	293	07/08 & 08/09 data is for April to Dec
	NI 19 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders (LAA)	tbc	25%		G	tbc	08/09 figure relates to Jan-Mar 08 cohort after 6 months
	NI 45 Young offenders' engagement in education, training or employment (LAA)	80%	71%	-11%	R	90%	As at Dec 08
sub indicators	NI 43 % young people within the youth justice system receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody	8.3%	tbc				% point difference in proportion of each BME group of yp on youth justice disposals against equivalent proportion in local population
	NI 44 Ethnic composition of offenders on youth justice disposals						
	White	-20.9%	tbc				
	Mixed	3.0%	tbc				
	Black or Black British	17.5%	tbc				
	Asian or Asian British	-3.7%	tbc				
	Chinese/Other	-2.0%	tbc				
	NI 46 Young offenders' access to suitable accommodation	95%	98%	3%	G	85%	
	NI 115 Substance misuse by young people		4%				No Southwark school took part in Tellus survey; instead proxy measure based on average of figures from local authorities with similar characteristics
	NI 69 Children who have experienced bullying		42%				
NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities		65%					
16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) NI 117	10%	tbc	tbc		8%		
LI 2 Serious youth crime victims	1156	1047	-9%	G	-5%		

Aim		Outcomes					
Tacking drug and alcohol misuse		PSA 23 Safer communities PSA25: Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol					
	performance indicator	07/08	08/09			target	comments
		baseline	actual	% change	traffic light		
strategic indicators	NI 40 Drug users in effective treatment (LAA)	1,516	1,530	1%	R	+12%	Figures for Nov 07 to Oct 08. Refresh of data means actual 07/08 out turn is less than agreed baseline of 1516. Ongoing discussion about refreshing the target; yet to be successful, despite Southwark being set one of most challenging targets in London.
sub indicators	NI 38 Drugs related (Class A) re-offending rate	0.63 (Six months of data for Jan 08 – Mar 08 cohort)					Good performance represented by a ratio greater than 1 July 2009 • Final baseline data • Predicted levels of offending for Jan-Mar 2009 cohort
	NI 39 Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 population for alcohol related harm	1,460	1,669 (projected 08/09)	14%	R	tbc	For all alcohol related admissions, Southwark at England and regional average. For alcohol related recorded crimes/violent crimes is significantly worse.
	NI 41 Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem	29%	37%	8%	R	-3%	Bi-annual Place survey
	NI 42 Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem	65%	41%	-24%	G	-10%	Bi-annual Place survey

Aim		Outcomes					
Reducing re-offending		PSA16: Increase proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education or training					
		PSA 23 Safer communities					
	performance indicator	07/08	08/09				
		baseline	actual	% change	traffic light	target	comments
strategic indicators	NI 144 Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence (LAA)	27%	36%	9%	G	6%	as at Feb 09
	NI 143 Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence (LAA)	74%	75%	1%	G	1%	as at Feb 09
sub indicators	NI 18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision	baseline to be established 08/09	tbc				
	NI 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders (PPOs)	baseline to be established 08/09	tbc				

Aim		Outcomes					
Tackling anti social behaviour		PSA23 Safer communities Defra DSO A healthy, resilient, productive and diverse natural environment					
	performance indicator	07/08	08/09				
		baseline	actual	% change	traffic light	target % change	comments
strategic indicators	NI 21% who agree that police and other local public services seek their views on dealing with asb and crime in local area	question not asked in 2006	28%				Bi-annual Place survey
	NI 196 Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping	tbc	tbc				Grading system based on fly tipping incidents and increasing enforcement actions
sub indicators	NI 17 % of residents who perceive ASB as a serious problem	29% (2006 survey)	29%	0%	G	29%	Based on perception of seven ASB behaviours
	NI 22 % who agree that in their local area parents take enough responsibility for the behaviour of their children	35% (2006 survey)	29%	-6%	R	3%	Bi-annual Place survey
	NI 27 % who agree that police and other local public services are successful in dealing with crime/asb issues in local area	question not asked in 2006	26%				Bi-annual Place survey
	NI 33i No of deliberate primary fires (arson) per 10,000 population	5.61	tbc				554 fires in total in 07/08; 394 in rolling 12 months to Jan09 & 288 FYTD(to Jan09)
	NI 33ii No of deliberate secondary fires (arson) per 10,000 population	14.49	tbc				
	NI 195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting) (LAA)	baseline to be established in 08/09	tbc				
	NI195a detritus NI 195b litter	tbc tbc	tbc tbc				
local indicators	ASBO breach rate	27%	8%	-19%	G	-6%	14 ASBOs signed
	ABC breach rate	21%	18%	-3%	G	-3%	103 ABCs signed

Aim		Outcomes					
Building safer communities		PSA 21 Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities PSA 26 Reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from international terrorism					
performance indicator		07/08	08/09			target	comments
		baseline	actual	% change	traffic light		
strategic indicators	NI 1 % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (LAA)	79% (2006 survey)	tbc			81%	Awaiting Place survey results to be released
	NI 35 Building resilience to violent extremism	to be trialled and evaluated in 08/09	tbc				Framework currently being updated
	NI 3 Civic participation in the local area	baseline to be established in 08/09	tbc				Awaiting Place survey results to be released
	NI 5 Overall/general satisfaction with local area	71%	tbc			80%	Awaiting Place survey results to be released
	NI 23 Perception that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity	52%					Awaiting Place survey results to be released
	NI 36 Protection against terrorist attack	baseline to be established in 08/09	tbc				
	NI 37 Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area	baseline to be established in 08/09	12%				Bi-annual Place survey
	NI 47 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	139	156 (provisional)			160	On track to reach target of 144 casualties in 2010 from average of 239 between 1994-98
	NI 48 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	9	8 (provisional)				On track to reach target of 17 casualties in 2010 from average of 34 between 1994-98
	NI 49i Number of primary fires (accidental) per 100,000 population	200.60	158.25 (Apr08 to Jan09)		A		540 fires in 07/08; 549 in rolling 12 months to Jan09 and 476 FYTD (to Jan09)
	NI 49ii Number of related fatalities per 100,000 population	0.37	tbc			tbc	
	NI 49iii Number of non-fatal casualties per 100,000 population	21.55	12.03 (Apr08 to Jan09)			0%	58 casualties in 07/08; 36 in rolling 12 months to Jan 09 and 33 FYTD (to Jan09)

Comparison to our most similar grouping (MSG) and London

Our most similar grouping (MSG) of crime and disorder partnerships is:

Brent, Camden, Greenwich, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Hackney, Haringey, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Wandsworth and Leicester.

	2007/08 MSG		2008/09 MSG		Progress	2008//09 % change	
	Ranking	Above/below group average	Ranking	Above/below group average		Southwark	London
(note: 1 st is worst in group)							
Serious violent crime	n/a	Above	2 nd	Above			
Assault with injury	n/a	Above	7 th	Above			
Serious acquisitive crime	7 th	Just above	6 th	Just above	x	-14%	-8%
personal robbery	3 rd	Above	2 nd	Above	x	-15%	-13%
business robbery	3 rd	Above	2 nd	Above	x	+16%	-6%
domestic burglary	7 th	Just above	11 th	Below	✓	-25%	-1%
theft from motor vehicle	8 th	Just above	9 th	Just above	✓	-6%	-8%
theft of motor vehicle	6 th	Just above	7 th	Just above	✓	-13%	-14%
Knife crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-13%	-13%
Gun Crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-25%	-26%
Serious youth crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-9%	-10%

Source: MSG data from Iquanta and London % reductions from MPS performance information bureau

**Safer Southwark Partnership Revised Rolling Plan
SSP Strategic Assessment Summary Key Data Findings
Appendix 2**

**Safer Southwark Partnership
Rolling plan 2008 to 2012
2009 – Revised version
The partnership review**

Overview and context

The partnership review took place across two days in February 2009 and was attended by responsible authorities, strategic and delivery partners. The purpose of the review was to look at the work of the partnership during 2008/9, review partnership governance, review the findings of the strategic assessment and to revise the 2008 – 2012 rolling plan for 2009 -10.

The strategic assessment

The strategic assessment is an annual review of partnership information that identifies the crime and anti social behaviour trends for the borough and makes resourcing recommendations accordingly. The findings of the strategic assessment were considered as part of the partnership review of the rolling plan.

Consultation and engagement with local communities forms a key part of the strategic assessment. This year this includes the resident's survey, pupil voice, community safety focus groups, BVPI local government user satisfaction survey and other small-scale consultations.

What are the key features of this year's strategic assessment?

- Improvements in public perception of community safety.
- Residents are concerned about young people and their involvement in violent crime
- Violent crime is improving but remains a concern, especially young people's involvement in serious violent crime.
- Crime and disorder is disproportionately concentrated in a roughly triangular area in the centre of the borough. Does this have implications for the way we deliver our services?
- The need to breakdown and refine our analysis further using sampling, cohort studies and qualitative data.
- The need to consider all the data in the context of an economic downturn that is not expected to improve in the short term.

To this end the partnership intends to continue the work of the strategic assessment throughout the year on a rolling basis, with an expert group reviewing and reality checking the analysis and directing the progress of the strategic assessment. The strategic assessment will become a live document rather than a yearly process.

The Partnership Priorities

SSP priorities 2008 -12 were identified as:

- Serious violent crime
- Preventing youth crime
- Anti social behaviour
- Drugs and alcohol
- Reducing re-offending and protecting the community
- Social and physical regeneration
- Safer communities

Were the priorities correct?

Emerging from the partnership review was a general acceptance that some of the priorities would be better addressed as overarching themes within the priorities and that the plan needed to have more focused set of priorities for the next three years and that the action plans for 2009/10 should be simpler and focus on the key actions need to drive and improve partnership performance against priorities.

The partnership also reflected on the changing and refreshed priorities for individual partners and the need to reflect these in partnership priorities.

Priorities for 2009 -12

After consideration of the above the partnership decided to adopt the following priorities for 2009 – 12

- Serious violent crime
- Preventing youth crime
- Anti social behaviour
- Drugs and alcohol
- Reducing re-offending and protecting the community
- Communities and communications

These priorities should always be considered in the context of the social and physical regeneration under way in the borough and the effects of the economic downturn on community safety in the borough.

Performance

As part of the strategic assessment the partnership considered 2008 -2009 performance data to date. It was noted that good progress had been made against the Safer Southwark Partnership (SSP) crime and drugs strategy 2008-09, in particular the

positive progress made in reducing recorded crime. We have achieved a 15% reduction in serious acquisitive crime, 26% reduction in knife crime, 14% reduction in gun crime, 9% reduction in serious youth crime and a 15% reduction in personal robbery. It was noted that domestic violence appeared to be increasing.

Safer Southwark Partnership performance is measured through PSA 23, which links to a number of other PSAs. This is illustrated in the table below.

PSA performance is measured through national indicators. Some of the national indicators have been prioritised by Southwark Council as part of its local area agreement. Detailed information on this and information on SSP performance can be found in the strategic assessment.

Performance framework

The performance review approved the draft performance framework included with the strategic assessment. The current focus has been to establish a framework from the national performance indicators. As the indicators are relatively new some of the baselines have yet to be established but over the life of the rolling plan will

The national performance framework includes new perception indicators. The new place survey will take place every two years and will be used as the basis for the new perception indicators. The first survey was in September 2008 and the results are included in the strategic assessment. The partnership noted that Southwark residents are finding the borough a safer place to live in.

Horizon Scanning

The partnership considered emerging events, legislative changes and policy changes that might affect the work of the partnership over the next year.

The Police and Crime Reduction Bill will make probation a statutory partner of the Safer Southwark Partnership and reducing reoffending will be a statutory duty of the partnership

There are several home office initiatives that the partnership is involved in that involve testing the concept of investment in community resources rather than criminal justice resources to reduce offending and violent crime. This means providing help as a partnership to individuals who wish to exit a criminal lifestyle by offering choices and pathways to individuals away from criminal behaviour. Southwark is involved in both the pathways and Diamond district pilots.

The government white paper "Real people Real communities" offers food for thought and opportunities for the SSP to interact with the community and offer people power in making decisions about community safety. There is an increasing emphasis placed on the importance of community engagement and an intention to move toward more face to face communication and engagement. This will impact on our communication and consultation strategies.

Locally the change in local authority funding regimes means that in Southwark funding is increasingly geared to local priorities and reducing worklessness is an important local priority. The partnership needs to consider all its grant funded programmes against this priority which supports our largest single grant programme.

Finally partners must be mindful of Home Office proposals for the CDRP to be subject to scrutiny twice a year by the same body that hears community calls for action.

The partnership noted that work over the next three years will be in a context of reduced resources and diminishing grant income. The partnership agreed that value for money will be very important over the next year and accepted that from a commissioning point of view it was necessary to move quickly to an outcome based commissioning model and to review all partnership funded activity.

Governance

The partnership review noted the size and complexity of current partnership governance arrangements and identified alignment with Young Southwark and some streamlining of governance arrangements as issues for consideration by the partnership in 9/10

The priorities

Last year the rolling plan identified priority actions within each priority area. This section of the strategic summary outlines

- last years priorities
- the partnership review of progress and any new factors that may have changed those priority actions
- the revised priority actions for the 09/10 revised rolling plan

Serious violent crime:

Tackling violent crime is a priority for the partnership and our resident's survey confirms that it's the crime that concerns people the most in the borough. The partnership is very active around tackling violent crime and its effect on the community and also plays a lead role in regional and national responses to violent crime

Violent crime has reduced but fear of crime remains high. We will continue with the enforcement activity through Operation Hamrow, the early intervention with schools on gangs and extend the work with adults and young adults to better divert from gangs and support offenders at the end of their sentences. We have enhanced services to support victims of violent crime with Victim Support Southwark, which has proved successful with the 19 - 30 age group. We have worked with the Home Office in the development of the national "Saving Lives. Reducing Harm. Protecting the Public. An action plan for tackling violence 2008-11. The key recommendations from the plan have been incorporated into the rolling plan.

Last year our priorities were:

- Targeting delivery of enforcement action on identified gang members and repeat offenders of serious violent crime
- Working closely with our communities to ensure confidence in criminal justice agencies

- Ensuring that young people convicted of knife crime receive focused interventions to change their behaviour
- Increasing young people's safety and their confidence in adult responses to crime and victimisation
- Improving the protection of witnesses from the earliest stage of the criminal justice system. This includes protection for family members and key individuals who are at threat.
- Supporting community initiatives which break the cycle of violence
- Providing high quality support to victims of domestic violence and sexual violence, delivering a holistic response (independent domestic violence advocates [IDVA] model) to meet the need of all sections of Southwark's population
- Establish a domestic violence court for Southwark
- Improving education to provide people with confidence to challenge inappropriate sexual behaviour
- Work with central government and health agencies to increase the number of sexual offence referral centres.

The partnership review noted that:

- There was no interest from the courts to have a DV court in Southwark, although an IDVA had been deployed at the court and that was well received.
- The idva model is now established in Southwark and has had a huge impact on repeat offending. Over eighty percent of people who report domestic violence are not repeat victims.
- The community safety road show and "talkeoke" was proving a very successful model of talking to communities about violent crime and delivering a reassurance message.
- We are making successful interventions in people's lives through focused challenge and support schemes and enabling them to change their behaviour St Giles SOS, Home visit scheme.
- We are perceived as a regional leader in tackling violent crime initiatives

The revised priorities for the partnership were:

- Increase the number of intensive advocates to work with violent offenders.
- To continue to develop the Pathways Scheme in the borough. Pathways is a multi-agency programme of 'focused deterrence' that supports those who wish to exit their gang lifestyle while using robust enforcement techniques against those who continue to engage in serious violence.
- Continue to develop a direct dialogue with local communities and partners by expanding our roadshows to community groups, through established events, businesses and to wider partnership agencies
- Review and further develop our pilot our safe accommodation programme to remove individuals and families from the threat of gang violence.
- Establish focused multi agency programmes in local areas, aimed at building community capacity to address gang and weapon violence.
- Establish and deliver joint cross border operational programmes to tackle gang and weapon violence.

Preventing youth crime

The focus for the youth crime agenda remains the delivery of the criminal justice activity of the youth offending team (YOT) and the wider diversion and prevention activity. There is also a clear intention from the Youth Justice Board (YJB) for YOTs to focus more on serious offending. This will mean that YOTs will be required to provide appropriate interventions for those individuals who have higher risks of offending.

Last years priorities were:

- Sustainable prevention and diversion activity across statutory and voluntary sector providers, which are flexible and responsive to local issues
- Establishing services to support the transition from youth to adult services for vulnerable young adults.
- Ensuring a good understanding of risks; professionals, parents and carers will know who to approach with their concerns leading to reductions in first time entrants to court
- Delivering effective programmes to give key safety messages to young people with shared principles on relationships and responsibility
- Co-ordinating our multi-agency interventions in schools using safer schools partnerships and healthy schools partnerships
- Work with the YJB to provide appropriate interventions for those individuals who have higher risks of offending

2008-09 will include the development of locality work and the roll out of the common assessment framework. We will ensure that the SSP partnership agencies are fully linked into these developments. This will improve referral to our early intervention projects and in turn impact on reducing first time offending.

The partnership review noted that:

- Chief crime types for victim and perpetrator is assault and personal robbery
- Number of first time entrants is increasing despite investment in prevention and diversion services
- We need to ensure that future work ties into the localities agenda and is managed jointly through the partnership and Young Southwark. Future plans need to reference and cross link with each other
- That school journey was rolled out and appears to have had an impact but that our peak time activity needs evaluation
- Common assessment framework underused.

Partnership priorities for 09/010 are as above but with a focus on:

- Continue to tackle the peak times and locations of youth crime, focusing our resources after school. We will establish a priority patrol task force which will cover key school locations
- Ensuring that Young Southwark and SSP work is linked and cross referenced by having a single action plan for the Youth crime strategic group incorporating YJB, SSP and police plans.
- Ensuring any actions arising from recent inspections are delivered.

- Providing authoritative local leadership, engagement and communications around gangs and knife crime to young people and families.
- Recommission our drug service provision for young people to enable more young people with substance misuse needs to access treatment and support.
- Carrying out further analysis around crime types, times and cohorts to see if more efficient use can be made of our resources
- Following the restructuring of youth support and prevention services we will work with Children's Services to implement targeted youth support and integrated youth support services to coordinate provision and reduce first time entrants to the youth justice system (NI 111)

Anti social behaviour:

We have well-established award winning services in the borough including Southwark Anti Social Behaviour Unit (SASBU) and Southwark Mediation and are highly regarded by the home office and other local authorities as experts and innovators in the field. The resident's survey confirms this as we have reduced perceptions of anti social behaviour in the borough. Our model is to focus on people and places, practice early intervention and provide diversion and support services alongside enforcement activity.

Last year our priorities were:

- Increasing victim confidence in reporting by ensuring that improving confidence in the community that issues around anti social behaviour are being dealt with
- Working with perpetrators using early intervention and diversion to reduce complaints of ASB
- Increasing reporting anti social behaviour, increase information sharing and intelligent use of resources
- Managing anti social behaviour in areas of transition (see social and physical regeneration)

The partnership review noted that:

- The perception indicators show us that the public are still concerned about young people "hanging around".
- Concerns about what the effects of the recession might be on anti social behaviour
- That the Respect Task Force has now become the Youth task force and their is a new emphasis on tackling youth ASB
- That the four squares focused intervention was a good piece of work that provides us with a useful "places" model.
- The Bonfire Night/Halloween model is working well.
- The decline in crack houses in the borough following a focus on the Aylesbury and Heygate estates

Revised priorities for the partnership:

- Provide better information for local residents on what is being done to tackle the local issues that affect them the most.
- Deliver a multi agency street based team to work in key areas affected by anti social behaviour and criminality.
- Improve our support for victims of anti social behaviour, particular in giving witness support and regular feedback.
- Implement the new requirements of the Housing Regeneration Act (family intervention tenancies) and establish a local protocol
- Focus on areas where there is low reporting and harder to reach groups.
- Develop joint working with schools and education services to tackle asb in schools and on school journeys and ensure coordinated intervention with young people. We will establish a priority patrol task force which will cover key school locations at the end of each day.

Drugs and alcohol

Last year the rolling plan outlined that the major task in the lifetime of the plan would be delivering services against the new 10 year strategy “drugs, protecting families and the communities. Key tasks for 2008 were reviewing the alcohol strategy and DPPO.

Last year our priorities were:

- Operate tried and tested young people’s substance misuse services as an integrated part of wider children and young people’s service provision
- Developing a full range of alcohol treatment prevention and intervention services, including early interventions for harmful and hazardous drinking
- Channel information received from partners and from the community into work to reduce class A drug use and supply, including the multi-agency crack house work.
- Developing responsive and accessible treatment services that engage with the changing client profile across the borough
- Providing mainstream support and transfer of knowledge and learning to reduce re-offending through the success of criminal justice substance misuse interventions.

The partnership review noted that:

- Young peoples substance misuse services need to be commissioned and delivered in the context of the Children and young peoples plan
- No additional monies had been provided for alcohol treatment but there was good progress being made towards providing alcohol services in primary care settings
- The success of the multi agency crack house work which has hugely reduced the number of crack houses in the borough and the time it takes to close them and the successful disruption of local drug markets on a street dealing level.
- That women and people from BMAE communities are well represented in treatment but that overall the partnership is not getting enough crack and heroin users into treatment growth target for the year was 12% and the current projection is 10.6%. This will affect future funding.

- The reduction in street drinking was maintained although hotspots have changed

Revised priorities for the partnership

- To increase the number of problematic drug users entering and remaining in effective treatment:
- Develop an expanded and innovative assertive outreach service to work with people misusing drugs and alcohol who have previously been hard to engage in treatment services.
- Identify and develop appropriate community-based premises for the Drug Intervention programme to enable increased treatment capacity and significantly improve outcomes for both service users and the wider community
- Commission a comprehensive new specialist substance misuse education and treatment service for young people in Southwark.
- To further reduce street drinking, dealing and begging by multi agency management of hotspots.
- To manage public binge drinking and associated powder cocaine use in night time economy hotspots by targeted multi agency management.

Reducing re-offending and protecting the community

Last year the rolling plan recognised the role that reducing reoffending could play in tackling crime in the borough and to reflect the work that was taking place nationally with the reform of the prison services and probation service towards a single national offender management system. The partnership pledged to work with the local criminal justice board and the government to deliver against the governments “Working together to cut crime” and the criminal justice strategic plan 2008-11.

Last year our priorities were:

- A joint work programme with the LCJB, with agreed priorities and shared resources
- Establishing pathways from community reparation and restorative justice to education and training
- Focusing our resources to tackle priority crimes for the boroughs, prolific offending and violent crime, robbery, residential burglary as and when they emerge
- Rebalancing the criminal justice system in favour of the victim
- Working with the LCJB to expand specialist courts beyond domestic violence
- Reshaping mainstream services to provide universal and targeted support for ex-offenders
- Continuing to develop specific and enhanced means to address substance misuse that is linked to offending behaviour
- Enhancing support for families of offenders as part of Southwark’s parenting support programmes.

The partnership review concluded that this had been a very fast moving area of development during the past 12 months and noted the following:

- Southwark is the only London borough to include both the reducing reoffending indicators in the LAA
- Pilot area for Diamond districts and Pathways
- Large reparation scheme with wardens active in “Saturday reparation” scheme
- Drug interventions programme providing a weekly surgery in Brixton.
- Probation funding St Giles “ through the gate” service”
- The borough offender profile provides a business case for partnership activity and investment.
- The partnership also noted that the PPO scheme resettle and rehabilitate strand appears to be ineffective.

Revised priorities for the partnership:

- To increase the number of problematic drug users entering and remaining in effective treatment:

-Develop an expanded and innovative assertive outreach service to work with people misusing drugs and alcohol who have previously been hard to engage in treatment services.

-Identify and develop appropriate community-based premises for the Drug Intervention programme to enable increased treatment capacity and significantly improve outcomes for both service users and the wider community

- Commission a comprehensive new specialist substance misuse education and treatment service for young people in Southwark.
- To further reduce street drinking, dealing and begging by multi agency management of hotspots.
- To manage public binge drinking and associated powder cocaine use in night time economy hotspots by targeted multi agency management.

Communities and Communications

This is a new priority that reflects the close relationship between the aims and objectives of the Stronger Communities Partnership and the Safer Southwark Partnership.

The priorities last year predated the establishment of the Stronger communities partnership and were:

- Support for vulnerable adults
The key aim is to strengthen partnership working between the safeguarding adults board and the SSP to share priorities and resources to reduce crime and the fear of crime for vulnerable members of our community.
- Support for vulnerable people including victims and witnesses

This will focus on generic service provision plus a focus on hate crime and new work in relation to disability and older people. Actions relating to supporting victims are also included in the specific thematic areas.

- Preventing violent extremism
Strengthening the community response to extreme ideology. This work will be done in partnership with the Southwark Muslim forum and the emergency planning forum.

The partnership review noted that:

- Partnership activity in Southwark is considered nationally to be well developed and there is a strong relationship with the voluntary sector who consider themselves to have a shaping voice in policy as well as being delivery partners.
- There was an acceptance that current financial constraints may lead to reductions in services.
- Many communities that don't speak English as a first language need access to interpreting services or other support in order to report crime.
- Wardens' services were now linked into the adult safeguarding board.
- Street populations (particularly of A10 nationals) are contributing to people feeling unsafe.
- Young people report that they don't feel safe

Revised priorities for the partnership

- Use community councils and neighbourhood panels to identify area of improvement where the punishment of community payback can be use for the benefit of local communities
- The SSP needs to find local ways of increasing confidence in the criminal justice system and encouraging local people to use it.
- There will to be a community/localities focus to the communications effort around fear of crime with an emphasis on direct dialogue
- The SSP to explore synergies with stronger communities' partnership and develop a joint communications plan.
- PVE work will focus on young people and strengthen its work around specific initiatives to challenge extremist ideology particularly in further education establishments
- Support the implementation of the policing pledge and consider how to roll out to other services

Conclusion

The partnership consider to the new priorities to be stretching but attainable and the right priorities to tackle crime, disorder and fear of crime in the borough.

The rolling plan will be reviewed annually. The intention is that the priorities are reviewed annually but that the action plans and strategic assessments are live documents that are managed and revised by the partnership.

The rolling plan should be considered as a live document as further revisions may be required to ensure full alignment with the LAA and respond to comments from the government office for London (GoL) on targets and performance indicators.

Item No.	Classification: Open	Date: July 21 2009	Meeting Name: Executive
Report title:		Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
From:		Chief Executive	

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That executive notes the content of this report and agrees the following recommendations in relation to Community Project Bank ('Bank') guidance and prioritisation:
 - i) That executive agrees the following local project priorities for each community council area (identified in Appendix 1).
 - ii) That executive asks that, where these are not already included as part of its Community Project Bank, each community council considers adding projects from the prioritised list to its Bank.
 - iii) That executive asks planning committee and community councils to be mindful of local priorities, as set out in Appendix 1 of this report, in determining and implementing planning applications and legal agreements, and agrees that these priorities should also be taken into account in any processes which report to community councils with regard to small scale capital projects.
 - iv) That executive receives a report on an annual basis updating these priorities and reporting the progress made towards achieving these priorities through any appropriate means.
 - v) That in future community councils should identify their priority projects when approving Community Project Banks.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. In February 2008, the executive agreed to the establishment of Community Project Banks. The banks were established following consultation for the Section 106 Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), during which time a large number of representations called for greater involvement of community groups and local stakeholders in identifying potential planning contributions to mitigate the impact of new developments.
3. Community Project Banks are lists of capital projects approved by community councils which would physically improve a local area. They provide a mechanism for identifying local projects for consideration as part of the Planning system and a mechanism by which the local community can input into the planning process and Section 106.
4. The existence of these Project Banks offers no guarantee that projects will be funded and implemented, nor does the prioritisation offer any additional further guarantee that the projects will be implemented.
5. The expenditure of Section 106 funds over £100,000 is reserved to planning

committee under paragraph 2 of part 3F of the council constitution. By default this means that expenditure of Section 106 funds under £100,000 is reserved to chief officers, heads of service or the relevant business unit manager. Projects can only be included in development agreements (for Section 106 or Planning Gain funding) if they meet all of the planning tests set out in government Circular 05/2005, including for example paragraph B5.

- ⇒ *Relevant to Planning;*
- ⇒ *Necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms;*
- ⇒ *Directly related to the proposed development;*
- ⇒ *Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development*
- ⇒ *Reasonable in all other respects.*

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

6. In setting up Community Project Banks it was envisaged that community councils would provide a measure of weighting based on the local priorities set out in paragraph 56 of the SPD. It was also acknowledged that they would inform other funding programmes and business planning across the council and that projects included within them could be wholly or partly funded by other programmes where appropriate. It was also noted that Community Project Banks would not be the only source of projects that might be funded via a S106 agreement.
7. The adoption of Community Project Banks resulted in the amendment of the council's constitution, setting out delegated powers from executive to community councils. They have been implemented across the borough since March 2008 and have provided an opportunity for smaller, locally-led projects to be linked to developments; however, they have not included a mechanism for prioritisation. There has been relatively little opportunity to align other council priorities with this process, nor is there an effective means of assessing projects against strategic priorities. At the time the Community Project Banks were established it was envisaged that there would be on-going review, and this report is part of that process.
8. There are a number of processes that currently report to community councils, most notably Planning Section 106 obligations and Community Project Banks, but also Cleaner Greener Safer (CGS) and transport projects through the Local Implementation Plan (LIP). Projects can be funded either wholly or from a combination of these.
9. These processes all follow separate timetables, and have to meet discreet legal tests and address criteria specific for each funding source for these funds to be released. Nonetheless all of them can result in the delivery of minor capital projects in local areas. In this respect, all of these processes should consider projects in accordance with locally agreed priorities. This can continue alongside other major and minor schemes generated independently through these funding sources.
10. In future community councils will be asked to include all appropriate minor projects, including those identified through other processes, in their consideration of Community Project Banks. Then community councils will be required to report back their project bank priorities to the executive. The executive will consider

these and may add, remove or amend projects according to its strategic assessment, i.e. those projects that fit with strategic objectives, are viable and deliverable and capable of being funded through Section 106. It will then ask community councils to consider adding to their Community Project Banks any new projects that they have prioritised.

11. This Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation report initiates this revision. In consultation with community council chairs and based on available project information, it recommends a locally prioritised programme of investment for each community council area utilising Section 106 with cross reference to other funding.

Section 106 Supplementary Planning Document

12. The Section 106 Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted on 24 July 2007, and sets out the standard charges (tariffs) and contributions the council applies and discusses when negotiating Section 106 agreements with developers. These tariffs include payments for education, open space, play equipment, transport, employment, health and public realm improvements, together with affordable housing.
13. The Section 106 SPD also identifies the priorities of community council areas and identifies opportunities for community project banks. These projects may be considered for Section 106 funding to address impacts of developments on local areas, and will feed in to the prioritisation initiative.
14. There are currently a number of projects, especially public realm schemes, which are identified as departmental priorities, but where limited core funding - for example Cleaner, Greener, Safer budgets - is available.
15. Additionally, the Section 106 SPD offers limited scope for developing and implementing borough-wide and multi-community council initiatives outside of the tariff process. Effectively, this impacts on the ability to deliver smaller capital projects on a strategic basis.

Decision making on Cleaner Greener Safer (CGS) capital expenditure

16. Projects are delivered by the public realm division in the environment and housing department. Each year community councils invite applications from the local community to suggest projects that will make a difference to their local area and meet the objectives of making the borough cleaner greener and safer. In future, projects included in the Community Project Banks prioritisation process will be considered as part of this process. This will be taken account of in the annual guidance and reporting arrangements for CGS.
17. The CGS funding stream relates to Community Project Banks in that both can address capital schemes such as public realm or open space projects. Community councils have requested that appropriate CGS projects that are not selected each year should be added to the Bank. It is proposed that in future appropriate CGS schemes will be considered by community councils for inclusion in their Community Project Banks and likewise Project Bank proposals will be considered for CGS funding.

Local Implementation Plan (LIP)

18. Southwark's transport strategy is also known as the LIP and sets out how the council will plan and deliver an integrated package of transport improvements and services from 2005-10 in partnership with other key bodies, most notably Transport for London, working to deliver the Mayor's Transport Strategy.
19. From 2010/11 the way in which London boroughs are allocated funding is fundamentally changing. The process will now be streamlined and the majority of the allocation will be calculated based on a formula that replaces the previous bidding process. The principal road renewal programme and the area based scheme programme will remain in their current form.
20. The new funding process aims to reduce bureaucracy and make the system more flexible, transparent, fair and equitable. The changes will enable the borough to determine its own transport priorities for delivery and enable the transport improvement programme to be coordinated with other programmes.
21. Officers are currently working to identify potential projects for discussion with community councils in July 2007. This prioritisation process will inform the discussion with community councils. The outcomes will be reported to the executive and submitted to TfL in September 2007.

Prioritisation process and assessment

22. The matrices set out in Appendix 1 identify the prioritised projects for each community council. Each column represents the themes as prioritised in the S106 SPD for each area (the extract from the SPD attached as Appendix 2). Projects were identified from a variety of sources, including Community Project Banks, Cleaner Greener Safer, and Area Action Plans. Projects that cross community council boundaries and borough-wide initiatives were also considered. Every department in the council participated in this process. Projects were then subjected to an initial sift after which the chair of each community council was asked to comment on the lists and indicate local priorities; at this stage further projects were added to the lists.
23. All prioritised projects were then subjected to an assessment. This established that projects would contribute to strategic objectives, were viable and deliverable and were capable of being funded through Section 106. The assessment included a review of each project's impact on equalities. The projects were also subjected to a risk assessment as part of this process. The assessment criteria are attached as Appendix 4. Projects which failed the assessment or which were identified as high risk were removed from the prioritised list in discussion with community council chairs.
24. This report recommends that the executive receive information on an annual basis to update the prioritisation and to report the progress made towards implementing the local priority projects.

Implementation of priorities

25. Prioritisation lists for each community council area will be utilised in three ways to provide guidance to members, officers and others in deciding future schemes. These are:

- a. A tool for negotiation of Section 106 funds by planners and consideration by planning committee as part of the planning decision-making process. The committee and officers may use matrices to inform negotiations to identify the most appropriate and relevant mitigation measures for individual developments. In all events, the committee and officers will be subject to the planning tests set out in paragraphs 27 and 28.
 - b. As guidance for officers in developing and delivering capital projects funded through Section 106 and other capital resources;
 - c. As guidance for those approving allocation of Section 106 funds. The matrices will aid decision makers when authorising release of funding, subject to due approval process.
26. Approval processes include delegated authority; consultation with community council chairs for expenditure above £30,000; and community council and planning committee approval for expenditure above £100,000.
27. It is intended that projects detailed in the prioritisation lists are funded first where applicable. This does not preclude the funding of other projects subject to due consideration and consultation by the decision-maker.

Policy implications

28. The governance and use of Section 106 funding is set out within the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The Act sets out three key provisions for mitigation of the impacts of a development, as follows:
- i) A local planning authority may enter into an agreement with any person interested in land in their area for the purpose of restricting or regulating the development or use of the land, either permanently or during such period as may be prescribed by the agreement;
 - ii) Any such agreement may contain such incidental and consequential provisions (including financial ones) as appear to the local planning authority to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the agreement; and
 - iii) An agreement made under this section with any person interested in land may be enforced by the local planning authority against persons deriving title under that person in respect of that land as if the local planning authority were possessed of adjacent land and as if the agreement had been expressed to be made for the benefit of such land.
29. Use of Section 106 funding is set out in Government Circular 05/05, which sets out the tests for seeking planning obligations, namely:
- a. Relevance to planning;
 - b. Necessity to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms;
 - c. Direct relation to the proposed development;
 - d. Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development; and
 - e. Reasonable in all other aspects.
30. Circular 05.05 is reflected in Section 2.5 the council's unitary development plan (the Southwark Plan), stating that "the LPA [local planning authority] will seek to enter into planning obligations to

- a. Avoid or mitigate the adverse impacts of development which cannot otherwise be adequately addressed through conditions;
 - b. Secure or contribute towards the infrastructure, environment or site management necessary to support the development; and
 - c. Secure an appropriate use of mixes within the development.
31. The Southwark S106 SDP was agreed as part of the councils' planning framework in July 2007. The SPD sets out specific provision for funding of projects outside of tariff-based calculations, reflecting the flexibilities set out in the Town and Country Planning Act, above. The Section 106 SPD clearly identifies the creation of Community Project Banks at Section 4. Specifically, the SPD provides at paragraphs 57-60 that:

"The council will consult local communities on priorities for their areas and will compile lists of projects. These lists will be called Community Project Banks (Banks), and will be revised regularly as projects are delivered, and priorities change.

The council will consider which projects contained in the community project banks may be appropriate for section 106 funding so as to mitigate the effects of the proposal being considered. It is possible that some projects in a project bank will be inappropriate for the mitigation of the effects of any development and, if they are to be implemented, will have to be funded by other means.

The council will use community project banks to identify any potential projects to address the impacts of the development on the area. This will inform negotiations with developers for planning obligations to ensure any existing problems or concerns are not exacerbated by a proposal being carried out. For example, if a proposed housing development lacks provision of children's play equipment; the community project bank could assist in identifying improvements to local parks that would mitigate the added pressure on existing facilities.

In line with circular 05/05 B21, the council must be able to provide a clear link between the community project bank project, and the section 106 legal agreement, and a clear audit trail between the contribution made and the infrastructure that is provided"

32. The Section 106 minor project prioritisation initiative will also link closely to the council's plans for health, children's services, housing and environment and major projects.

Legal and Constitutional implications

33. Advice has been sought from communities, law and governance in relation to the constitutional and planning/Section 106 implications of this prioritisation policy.
34. As noted above, the council's constitution was amended following adoption of the Community Project Bank in 2008. This constitutional change delegated the function of approving Bank projects from executive to community councils. Specifically, community councils have the delegated power to give final approval of all projects to be included in the Bank, and provide a measure of weighting based upon agreed community council priorities.
35. The Community Project Bank, once projects are approved, represents an overarching 'wish list' of projects to be aligned to suitable developments, providing that the link between project and development meets the planning tests outlined above. Funding decisions for Cleaner Greener Safer, LIP and Section 106 projects remain functions of, respectively, community councils, executive

and planning committee.

36. The Community Project Bank report of February 12 2008 specifically notes that “the BANK and standard charges will not be the exclusive points of reference during developer negotiations, as each new development may have a unique impact which would highlight new issues in need of mitigation”.
37. It was resolved at the executive of February 12 2008 that the appropriate chief officer would report back with further recommendations and an ongoing review of minor projects.

Community Impact Statement

38. The primary purpose of developing the Community Project Bank was to make the process of planning negotiation, project development and implementation, and feedback more inclusive of the local community. The process of seeking CPB ideas has included an open application process and requests via the community councils. There has also been an annual open process for CGS applications (see paragraph 15).
39. The majority of S106 spend is geographically limited to the area immediately adjacent to a particular development which means that S106 will not be available evenly across the borough: the majority of funds will be concentrated in areas of high development. S106 guidance makes provision for standard charges against support for infrastructure development such as education and health: these charges are accumulated to mitigate the impacts of the increasing/shifting population and migration, and are targeted in accordance with borough-wide strategic priorities. This prioritisation process will support and inform this strategic process where local projects contribute to these strategic priorities, for example site specific transport improvements.
40. As part of the development process for the S106 SPD, residents and other key stakeholders within the borough, through community councils, identified a number of priority areas, such as increasing the quality of open spaces (top priority for the Bankside and Borough, Walworth, Bermondsey community council areas) and traffic and transport improvements (Rotherhithe, Peckham, Dulwich community council areas). A full list of priorities is attached at Appendix 2 of this report
41. An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) was conducted for the S106 SPD in July 2007, this identified that the Community Project Bank would promote community involvement and cohesion. It is expected that the S106 EqIA will be reviewed in the next 12-18 months and this will include the implementation and ongoing operation of the Banks. The 2007 S106 EqIA is attached as Appendix 3 of this report. To inform this process it is recommended that all future applications for Community Project Banks provide monitoring information to provide evidence that all sections of the community are engaging in this process. This will identify if further outreach is required.
42. It is apparent from this prioritisation exercise that there are a small number of housing projects included in the prioritised list, this in part reflects the limited opportunities for generating this type of S106 funding however it is recommended that further work is carried out to establish how more projects could be brought forward through the councils’ existing housing engagement and involvement mechanisms.

43. Each prioritised project has been subjected to an assessment process which includes its impact on equalities and contribution to community cohesion.
44. As set out in recommendation (iv) it is intended that the project matrix will be reviewed annually to update these priorities and report the progress made towards achieving them.

Resource implications

45. This prioritisation process provides a mechanism to direct S106 funds to the most appropriate and supported schemes, it will support the alignment of Section 106 minor capital funding with other council initiatives, strategies, policies and needs assessments.
46. The assessment process identifies that prioritised projects fit within the council's strategic objectives and includes a risk assessment of deliverability, likelihood of funding and ongoing revenue implications.
47. Internal reviews of S106 management and implementation and how small scale capital projects are initiated, developed and implemented by the council are currently underway, between them, these reviews will take account of the ongoing implementation of S106, Community Project Banks, and this prioritisation process.
48. The ongoing implementation of Community Project Banks may require a dedicated resource to support its administration. The full implications of this will be identified through these reviews. Any costs are expected to be contained within existing LBS revenue and S106 administration resources.

Consultation

49. Community input to project prioritisation is key to this initiative. The initiative seeks to ensure that projects reflect the priorities identified by community councils and other key stakeholders.
50. Community council chairs have been consulted and asked to comment on their priority projects within the project matrices for each community council area.
51. Internal consultation has taken place with all departments responsible for implementing these recommendations, in liaison with a project board representing all council departments.
52. This is a start of a process which will continue to link recommendations for local priorities through community councils and strategic prioritisation through the executive.
53. It is noted that the recommendations set out above do not require amendments to financial regulations and align with the council's constitution.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

54. Advice from departments affected by the recommendations is set out below.

Finance Director

55. Expenditure on all projects that are prioritised in line with the recommendations as set out in this report and all associated staff and project management costs should be contained within applicable s.106 and departmental budgetary resources. Inclusion of project funding requirements as part of the prioritisation process would ensure that resources are allocated in accordance with available funding. Any further resource implications arising from the implementation of this report will need to be identified and addressed through subsequent reports.

Strategic Director of Communities, Law and Governance

56. At the time the Community Project Banks were established Members were advised that a report with further recommendations would be put forward following on-going review of the roll out of the Community Project Banks. This report is brought to Members in accordance with that recommendation.
57. Members can request that certain projects be included or prioritised within the Community Project Bank list, however, the role of approving projects for inclusion within the community project banks has been delegated to community council's under paragraph 23 of Part 3H of the Constitution.
58. The Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 places a duty on local authorities to promote race equality in their policy-making, service delivery, regulation, enforcement and employment. This includes three overlapping areas of responsibility:
- To eliminate discrimination
 - To promote equality of opportunity
 - To promote good community relations
59. To meet these responsibilities, Southwark has published its Equalities and Human Rights Scheme 2008-2011. This scheme sets out the council's overall policy for addressing equality, diversity, human rights and community cohesion in Southwark and states that all council's policies and services will be subject to equality impact assessments on a three yearly cycle.
60. An Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) was carried out when the S106 SPD was adopted and a copy of the EQIA is attached at Appendix 3. A further review of the EQIA is expected in the next 18 months and this will include an assessment of the operation of the Community Project Banks as prioritised.
61. There will be no change to the process for the approval of expenditure of S106 contributions which is reserved to planning committee (under paragraph 2 of Part 3F) for sums over £100k or to chief officers, heads of service for smaller amounts.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Community Project Bank, Executive Report, Feb 12 2008	Regeneration and Neighbourhoods	Gordon Mole Ext. 55518
Council Constitution	Legal and Democratic Services	Nicky Bradbury Ext. 57247/ Norman Cooke
Financial Regulations	Financial Management Services	Jennifer Seeley Ext. 50695
CPB Guidance and Prioritisation Terms of Reference	Regeneration and Neighbourhoods	Gordon Mole Ext. 55518
CPB Guidance and Prioritisation Project Templates	Regeneration and Neighbourhoods	Gordon Mole Ext. 55518

APPENDICES

No.	Title
1.	Matrices of proposed projects
2.	Community Council priorities
3.	S106 SPD EQIA
4.	Assessment criteria

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Annie Shepperd, Chief Executive	
Report Author	Gordon Mole, Project Manager, CPB Guidance and Prioritisation	
Version	Final	
Dated	Jul 10 2009	
Key Decision?	Yes	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / EXECUTIVE MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments included
Strategic Director for Communities, Law and Governance	Yes	Yes
Finance Director	Yes	Yes
Strategic Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods		
Head of Public Realm	Yes	No
Community Council Chairs	Yes	No
Executive Members	Yes	No
Date final report sent to Constitutional/Community Council/Scrutiny Team	July 10 2009	

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Prioritisation of the Matrices - How to interpret the information

Themes and ordering of Themes

- The themes used follow the tariffs in Southwark S106 SPD – open spaces, public realm, transport, education, community facilities and economic development.
- The themes have then been listed in order of community council priorities (left to right) as detailed in the S106 SPD, the ordering of themes differ in each community council.
- The table should therefore be read left to right as well as top to bottom through each area.

Priorities

- Projects are prioritised within themes from the S106 SPD
- The highest priority projects are identified in yellow numbered in order of priority
- The highest priorities in every theme are identified. This will be between 6 and 18 projects dependant on the S106 that is likely to become available.
- As further guidance top five projects are identified in each theme.

This guidance is to support and inform other processes in places to negotiate and release funding.

Prioritisation Criteria

- Is a capital scheme
- Meets council objectives and corporate vision
- Has local support or demonstrable need
- Has likelihood of being funded by S106 and is a priority
- Is viable and deliverable

Key

Colour coding

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Top Priority Projects
CPB - Community Project Bank projects approved
CPB - Community project bank project pending approval
CGS a cleaner greener safer project or links with a CGS project

Cost bandings for projects are set out as

≤ £25K ≤ £50K ≤ £100K ≤ £150K ≤ £250K £250k+

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Camberwell Community Council

Priority projects

Priority / Theme	Open Space/Play and Sports	Transport	Public Realm	Economic Development	Education	Community Facilities
1	1 Camberwell Leisure Centre £250k+ CPB CGS	3 Camberwell Town Centre area based scheme £250k+	4 Camberwell Green Town Centre Improvements including CCTV £250k+	Crossthwaite Avenue ILRE £100k	John Ruskin: contribution to playground improve with community use £50k	5 Camberwell Leisure Centre £250k+ CPB
2	2 To improve and enhance Camberwell Green £250k+ CPB CGS	Southampton Way congestion relief and pedestrian improvements £250k	Southampton Way ILRE and congestion relief and pedestrian improvements £250k CGS	Southampton Way 1 ILRE £250k	Bessemer Grange contribution to playground improvement with community use £100k	Elmington Estate improvements to community facilities £250k +

Other Camberwell priority projects

Priority / Theme	Open Space/Play and Sports	Transport	Public Realm	Economic Development	Education	Community Facilities
3	To improve and	Camberwell Road	Streetscape	Southampton Way	Goose Green	Establish a arts

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Priority / Theme	Open Space/Play and Sports	Transport	Public Realm	Economic Development	Education	Community Facilities
	enhance Lucas gardens £250k CPB CGS	improving access to public transport network (bus stop improvements) £150k	improvements and community safety Camberwell Station Road £250k+	2 ILRE £250k	Primary School: contribution to children's centre with community use £150k	and crafts market in Camberwell £100k CPB
4	To improve and enhance Brunswick Park including an outdoor gym Total £100k CPB	Dog Kennel Hill speed reduction and associated road safety improvements £250k +	Bridge improvements Camberwell Station Road £250k+			
5	To improve and enhance St Giles Churchyard £50k CPB CGS	Denmark Hill congestion relief and road safety improvements £250k+	Junction safety Improvements Wyndham Rd and Camberwell Road £150k			

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Dulwich Community Council

Priority projects

Priority / Theme	Transport	Public Realm	Education	Open Space/Play and Sports	Community Facilities	Economic Development
1	1 Lordship Lane, road safety improvements £250k+ - Pedestrian improvements - Infrastructure improvements at the junctions of Lordship Lane/Underhill Road and Lordship Lane/Barry Road - Bus stop improvements along the length of Lordship Lane CGS	2 Provision of a base for park wardens at a suitable site such as Rosebery Lodge, Dulwich Park. £250k	Kingsdale School enhancement of MUGA and games facilities with community use £50k	Bel – Air park outside gym space and children’s play area improvements £50k CGS	East Dulwich Community Centre improvements to enhance youth provision £250k CGS	3 Kingswood Estate shopping parade, including Community Shop £100k

Other Dulwich priority projects

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Priority / Theme	Transport	Public Realm	Education	Open Space/Play and Sports	Community Facilities	Economic Development
2	Grove Vale accessibility, walking and road safety improvements £150k <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pedestrian improvements - Infrastructure improvements at key junctions - Bus stop improvements 	North Cross Road improvements to Saturday market £25k CGS	Goodrich School improvement to entrance and welcome and playground £100k	Sunray Park Benches Paving Lake Fencing £100k	Community centre and Multi Use Games Area at new Dulwich Hospital site £250k+ CPB	Underhill Road ILRE £100k
3	Crystal Palace Parade, road safety improvements £250k+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pedestrian improvements - Infrastructure improvements at key junctions - Bus stop improvements 	Public Realm Improvements for Lordship Lane including parking and loading £250k+ CGS	Dulwich Hamlet enhancement to capital scheme for extended school and healthy eating £25k	Dawsons Hill Park £50k		Lordship Lane ILRE £250k CGS

**Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation
2009/2010**

4	Junction of Barry Road and Etherow Street road safety improvements £150k	Extension of North Dulwich Triangle parking zone to Herne Hill £50k	Dulwich Village Infants: playground enhancements to improve extended school £25k			Herne Hill railway arch improvements £250k
5		Herne Hill Town Centre Community Safety £50k CGS	Goose Green Primary School: contribution to children's centre with community use £150k			

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Walworth Community Council

Priority projects

Priority / Theme	Open Space/Play and Sports	Public Realm	Economic Development	Education	Community Facilities	Transport
1	3 Investment in network of green spaces through out Elephant and Castle and Walworth including Nursery Row £250k+ CGS	1 Improvements to East Street Market highway and public realm £250k +	East Street 1 ILRE £250k	Townsend School Environmental improvements for extended school and community use £100k	2 Burgess Park Playground £250k+ CPB	Walworth Road South Highway improvements – speed reduction, walking and accessibility £250k+ CPB
2	Burgess Park Improvements £250k+ * CPB CGS	New Walworth Square project adjacent to Walworth Town Hall £250k+	East Street 2 ILRE £250k	Surrey Square schools: Pavilion for dining and extended school/community use £50k	Refurbishment of courtyard space at Brandon Library £100k CPB	Albany Road Highway improvements – speed reduction, walking and accessibility £250k+

Other Walworth priority projects

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Priority / Theme	Open Space/Play and Sports	Public Realm	Economic Development	Education	Community Facilities	Transport
3	Aylesbury AAP - Open Spaces Strategy - Creation of new public realm and improvements to existing public realm 2009 – 2012 £250k+	Environmental improvement works to Red Lion Row as part of the Aylesbury Phase 1 £150k	Upgrading shop fronts lower Walworth Road £250k	Robert Browning School: extended school and community uses, eco classroom on rooftop playground £150k		West Walworth Walking improvements (along railway line) £200k
4	Outdoor gym at Brandon Estate, Surrey Gardens. £50k	Pedestrian improvements to Carter Place £150k CPB	Shop front improvements Westmoreland Road phase 1a £250k+	Keyworth School Safety measures £50k		Junction of Camberwell road and Addington Square pedestrian improvements £150k
5	Play equipment for Salisbury Row Park £100k CPB CGS	Julian Markham building gateway arts project £25k	Brandon Estate ILRE £150k	Pooled investment to Aylesbury Community / Preschool - 2011/2012. £250k+		Remodelling of northern roundabout and associated public realm improvements £250k+

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Peckham Community Council

Priority projects

Priority / Theme	Transport	Public Realm	Open Space/Play and Sports	Community Facilities	Economic Development	Education
1	1 Road safety improvements at the junction of Willowbrook Road and Peckham Hill Street £150k	2 Peckham Town Centre community Safety £250k+	Renew and upgrade Jowett Street park £100k	4 Peckham Square Improvements. Inc. Canopy and Peckham Space £150k	Commercial Way 1 ILRE £250K	5 Peckham Park School: environmental improvements to enhance extended school and community use £50k
2	Commercial Way road safety improvements £150k	3 Improve landscape and entrance at rear of Shards Terrace £50k CGS	Outside gym at Brimington park £25k	Landscaping and improvements at Lister Health centre £25k	Peckham Park Road ILRE £150k	Peckham Park School: environmental improvements to enhance extended school and community use £250k

Other Peckham priority projects

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Priority / Theme	Transport	Public Realm	Open Space/Play and Sports	Community Facilities	Economic Development	Education
3	Peckham Hill Street south speed reduction and road safety improvements £250k+	Major improvements to Sumner passage £150k	Consort park improvements £100k	Improve facilities and access to Damilola Taylor Centre £100k CGS	Meeting House Lane ILRE £150k	Gloucester Grove Primary Play facilities £50k
4	St Georges Way improvements £150k+	To design and install an art feature on the Peckham Peaks cooling towers £50k CPB	Refurbishment of Friary Estate play area £25k CPB CGS	Major improvements to Bradfield youth club, Commercial way £100k	Commercial Way 2 ILRE £150k	Camelot School Play facilities £50k
5	Peckham Hill Street and Bird in Bush Road, road safety improvements £100k	Upgrade fencing at rear of library by Eagle wharf site £50k	Flax Yard – Sumner Gardens Improvements £100k	Leyton Square youth provision £250k	Shop front improvements and walkway improvements between Sumner Rd, Melon Road on Peckham High Street £250k	St James The Great Primary Play facilities £50k

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Nunhead and Peckham Rye Community Council

Priority projects

Priority / Theme	Transport	Economic Development	Public Realm	Open Space/Play and Sports	Education	Community Facilities
1	Brayards Road and Copeland Road speed reduction, accessibility and walking improvements using innovation and avoiding using humps and cushions. More focus on other traffic calming types £250k+ CGS	1 Renovate the area aspect of Shards terrace to improve shopping area £250k CGS	2 Clean /fix / relight frontages within the Rye station forecourt. The station as a gateway into SE15 needs to be welcoming and should try to encourage commuters to use Peckham shops and traders £250k	Improvements to Peckham Rye Park & common Including lighting at Strakers Road, Cark Park £250k+ CPB CGS	John Donne School: contribution to healthy school project and environmental improvements, (including Sheltered outside area) £100k	Bellenden School extended school development and community use £100k
2	Rye Lane Improvements – parking, loading, walking, bus stop facilities and cycle improvements – using environmental	Gibbon Road ILRE Improvements should be focussed on greening improvements	3 Realign and improve Bidwell St including reopening thoroughfare to Queens Road, changing usage of	Improvements to Cossal Park including greening, an outside gym, and refurbishment of Cossall Park caged football	Hollydale School: contribution to healthy school project and environmental improvements, £100k	Renovation of the Billiard Room at Peckham Rye Station to become a community managed space £100k

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Priority / Theme	Transport	Economic Development	Public Realm	Open Space/Play and Sports	Education	Community Facilities
	improvements to improve retail opportunities £250k+	and use innovation and artistic merits in its design and delivery £250k	derelict land and relighting rail bridge £250k	pitch, enabling community usage. £250k CPB CGS		

Other Nunhead and Peckham Rye priority Projects

Priority / Theme	Transport	Economic Development	Public Realm	Open Space/Play and Sports	Education	Community Facilities
3	Evelina Road Improvements £100k	Queens Road ILRE £250k	Clean and up light bridge on Queens Road as a further gateway project into the SE15 area. £100k	Nunhead green play facilities £25k CGS	Ivydale School: contribution to healthy school project and environmental improvements, £100k	Install new shutters and shop front to the HUB on Asylum Road £100k
4	Nunhead station access improvements including a look at the environs and retail opportunities	Nunhead Lane 1 + 2 ILRE £250k	Measures to mitigate rat running between East Dulwich and Peckham Rye £50k	One Tree Hill Pathway improvements £100k	St Mary Magdelene School: contribution to healthy school project and	Cossal Estate toddler areas £25k

**Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation
2009/2010**

Priority / Theme	Transport	Economic Development	Public Realm	Open Space/Play and Sports	Education	Community Facilities
	£150k	CGS			environmental improvements, 100k	
5	East Dulwich Road junction with Peckham Rye Road safety improvements £150k	Public realm improvements to Solomon's passage £250k		Improvements to Brimmington Park £100k	Rye Oak School: contribution to healthy school project and environmental improvements, £100k	

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Borough and Bankside Community Council

Priority projects

Priority / Theme	Open Space/Play and Sports	Public Realm	Community Facilities	Economic Development	Transport	Education
1	2 Dickens Sq £250k+ CPB CGS	Great Suffolk Street Public Realm Works £250k CPB	1 Mint Street Adventure Playground and Park £250k + CPB	Harper Road ILRE £150,000	3 Long Lane speed reduction measures £150k	St Saviours and St Olave's School improvements £250k
2	Mint Street Adventure Playground and Park £250k + CPB CGS	Flat Iron Square £150k CPB	4 Entry Phone systems at Elim / Meakin / Decima £250k+	Batholomew Street ILRE £100k	Improvements to pedestrian access to the Thames Path and surrounds £100k CPB CGS	Charles Dickens Primary School playground with community use £250k
3	Investment in network of green and open spaces through out Elephant including Rockingham and	Rockingham St tunnel £150k	5 Entry phone systems at Dodson and Amigo £50k	London Road ILRE £150,000	Borough Road improvements inc junction with Southwark Bridge Road £250+	Notre Dame school safety reviews £25k

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Priority / Theme	Open Space/Play and Sports	Public Realm	Community Facilities	Economic Development	Transport	Education
	Scovell Estates £250k CPB					

Other Borough and Bankside priority Projects

Priority / Theme	Open Space/Play and Sports	Public Realm	Community Facilities	Economic Development	Transport	Education
4	Tabard St and Tabard Gardens (particularly cycle path) £250k CPB CGS	Great Guildford Street Tunnel £250k+	Symington House play space and community garden £100k	Flat Iron Square Shop Front improvements £100k	Redcross Way (union St – Southwark Street) improvements £150k CGS	
5	Little Dorrit Park improvements £50k CPB CGS	Avon Place improvements £50k CPB	Tate Community Gardens £50k CPB	Lavington Street – Great Suffolk Street Improvements £100k	Newington Causeway Road and Safety improvements £150k	

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Bermondsey Community Council

Priority projects

Priority / Theme	Open Space/Play and Sports	Public Realm	Economic Development	Education	Community Facilities	Transport
1	2 St James churchyard refurbishment £250K CPB	1 St James Road Tunnel £250k CPB	4 The Blue ILRE £250k CPB CGS	Alma School: enhancement of playground to support extended school and community use £100k	Four Squares Estate play facilities £50k CPB CGS	Southwark Park Road Improvements including junctions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dunton Road • Spa Road • St James Road £250k+
2	St Mary Magdalene Churchyard £250k CPB	3 Abbey Street Railway Arch improvements £250k CPB	5 Southwark Park Road, improvements including area surrounding The Blue £250k+ CPB	Improvements and traffic calming around Riverside primary £250k+ CPB	Whites Grounds youth facilities phase 3 £250k+ CPB	Chambers Wharf Traffic Calming £150k
3	Webb Street Park improvements £150k	Spa Road public realm works £250k+	Tower bridge road shopping parade	Buds preschool gardens £25k	Dickens Estate Community Facilities incl	Grange Road Improvements Including

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Priority / Theme	Open Space/Play and Sports	Public Realm	Economic Development	Education	Community Facilities	Transport
		CPB	environment £250k+ CPB	CPB	Gardens and playground improvements £100k CPB CGS	junctions at Spa Road Tower Bridge Road £250k+ CPB

Other Bermondsey priority projects

Priority / Theme	Open Space/Play and Sports	Public Realm	Economic Development	Education	Community Facilities	Transport
4	Tanner Street park £50k CGS	Improve pedestrian routes around Guys Hospital £250k CPB	Spenlow Road Shop front improvements £100k CPB	St. Joseph George Row fitting out of SEN and extended school facilities £50k	Neckinger Play Area £50k CPB	Bermondsey Street ABS £250k+ CPB
5	Road closure in front of St John's churchyard to extend park £100k CPB	Legible London way finding signage £250k	Kiosks at London Bridge £150k CPB		On street recycling at London Bridge £50k	Cycle parking at Bermondsey Station £25k CPB

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Rotherhithe Community Council

Priority projects

Priority / Theme	Transport	Public Realm	Open Space/Play and Sports	Community Facilities	Education	Economic Development
1	1 Lower Road Area congestion relief improvements £250k+	Public Square in St Mary Church conservation area £250k CPB CGS	2 Southwark Park environmental improvements and outdoor gym £250k+ CGS	3 Investment in local youth clubs and outdoor areas for youth provision – e.g. BMX and skateboard facilities £100k	Redriff School supplementation of project for Children's Centre and ASC provision £100k	4 Albion Street ILRE to include improvements to the market £100k
2	Rotherhithe New Road west, road safety and accessibility improvements £150k	South Dock public realm improvements £250k	Create a new centre for city wildlife at Stave Hill Ecology Park and focal area £150k CPB	Improvements to Time and Talent community centre on Mary Church St £25k CPB CGS	Alfred Salter primary school focal area £25k	Rotherhithe New Road ILRE £150k

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation 2009/2010

Other Rotherhithe priority projects

Priority / Theme	Transport	Public Realm	Open Space/Play and Sports	Community Facilities	Education	Economic Development
3	Improving pedestrian and cycling access to Thames Path and National Cycle Network £150k CGS	Public art scheme at Deal Porters Way £100k	Down Town Park entrance and environmental improvements £100k	Surrey Docks Farm community facilities (linked with landscaping improvements through CGS) £250k CPB CGS		Tustin Estate shop front improvements £200k CPB CGS
4	Salter Road, between start and Lagado Mews £150k	Environmental improvements between South Bermondsey Railway station and the Old Kent Road and improvements to Rotherhithe New Road Tunnel £250k+ CPB	New path through Russia Dock woodland south. £150k	Improvement works to Tustin Estate community hall £150k CPB CGS		Jamaica Road 2 ILRE £150k

**Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation
2009/2010**

Priority / Theme	Transport	Public Realm	Open Space/Play and Sports	Community Facilities	Education	Economic Development
5	Mellish Fields east and west crossing & entrance improvements £250k					

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation

Community Council Area Priorities

Bankside and the Borough	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the quality and quantity of open spaces 2. Increasing the quality of public realm 3. Improving community safety & reducing crime 4. Improving community & leisure facilities 5. Increasing access to employment through training and other schemes
Walworth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the quality and quantity of open spaces 2. Improving community safety 3. Increasing access to employment through training and other schemes 4. Improving access to high quality education in schools 5. Increasing the quality and quantity of community facilities
Bermondsey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the quality and quantity of open spaces 2. Increasing the quality and quantity of community facilities 3. High quality of learning (schools and other channels) 4. Traffic/transport improvements 5. Improve town centre environment and retail offer
Rotherhithe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic/transport improvements 2. Increasing the quality and quantity of open spaces 3. Increasing the quality and quantity of community facilities 4. High quality of learning (schools and other channels) 5. Improve town centre environment and retail offer
Peckham	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic/transport improvements 2. Improve estate safety and lighting 3. Measures to decrease youth anti-social behaviour 4. Increasing the quality and quantity of open spaces 5. Increasing the quality and quantity of leisure facilities
Peckham Rye and Nunhead	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic/transport improvements 2. Improve retail frontages 3. Improve the environs of the station 4. Reduce opportunities for fly-tipping 5. Increase recycling
Dulwich	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic/transport improvements 2. Reducing crime and improving community safety 3. Increased availability of primary school places 4. Public transport improvements in the south of the community council area 5. Increased provision/facilities for young people
Camberwell	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased provision/facilities for young people 2. Increasing the quality and quantity of leisure facilities 3. Traffic/transport improvements 4. Support for BME businesses 5. Reducing crime and improving community safety

Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA)

Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

**Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation
Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA)
of the
Section 106 Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)**

POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND PLANS

Stage one: scoping

1. What policy, strategy or plan is this assessment addressing?

What are planning obligations?

“Planning obligations” (or “section 106 (s106) agreements”) are an effective way of securing measures to overcome the negative impacts of generally acceptable development proposals on the environment, economy and community. This does not mean that planning obligations are a way of “buying” planning permission. Development that has significant negative impacts will not be approved, irrespective of planning obligations. Planning obligations may also be known as “planning agreements” and “planning contributions.”

In dealing with planning applications, local planning authorities consider each on its merits and reach a decision based on whether the application accords with the relevant development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Where applications do not meet these requirements, they may be refused. However, in some instances, it may be possible to make acceptable development proposals, which might otherwise be unacceptable, through the use of planning obligations.

Planning obligations can be used to mitigate the impact of development on the surrounding communities by, for example, providing affordable housing, employment training, improves the transport links, and enhancing the quality of open space.

2. Is this a new or an existing policy/strategy?

Differences to previous Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance

- A. There have been two previous draft planning documents for planning obligations. An initial draft SPG *Planning Obligations* was produced alongside the first draft deposit Southwark Plan in November 2002. This was consulted upon for three months between November 2002 and February 2003. The second draft (a new document, not a revision) was prepared in July 2005 for consultation between August 2005 and December 2005.
- B. The revision to the last draft (July 2005) has been made for the following reasons:
- a. To bring the SPD in line with central government Circular 05/05, which replaced 01/97.
 - b. To revise the format of the document to make the calculations more readily accessible and produce the standard charges in a more visible (tabular) format.
 - c. To update the accuracy of the formulas in response to comments from the initial consultation, and through access to new data (such as the Southwark Schools for the Future Strategy).
- C. This revision and the previous draft SPD differs from the first draft Supplementary Planning Guidance *Planning Obligations* in two main ways:
- a. The use of a series of standard charges for planning contributions. These charges would be used to calculate the amount of planning contributions a developer should pay to allow the mitigation of the impacts of development. For example, if a housing development is likely to increase school age children then the standard charge to secure a new school place will be applied for each new child. The formula for the standard charge is based on the number of

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation

additional children requiring a school place and the cost for the Council to secure that new place.

- b. The use of pooled contributions. Many smaller developments add to the increasing pressure on Council facilities but may not contribute to providing new facilities. Developer contributions can be put together in an account for particular facilities, for example, new school places. When enough funding has been collected to pay for a new classroom or school required as a result of a number of developments, then it can be built using the pooled funds.

3. If existing, has the policy/strategy already been reviewed under the previous EqIA programme? If so, what were the findings to come out of this and has the agreed action plan been implemented? What has changed since the last assessment was undertaken (in terms of context, nature of the policy/strategy or the type of people affected by the policy/ strategy).

EqIA was carried out using a previous council report format (prior to the introduction of this format in January 2006). Two key findings were made:

- A. Section 106 funding has in the past and continues to be used for training and employment initiatives and improvements to open space, children's play equipment and sports development that benefit disadvantaged sections of the community. For the first time the SPD seeks funding to provide new school places and health facilities that will benefit the whole community.
- B. Awareness will be increased among the communities in Southwark through a comprehensive public consultation exercise for the SPD to introduce how it affects planning decisions and development within the borough and impacts on community needs.

Both of the above findings have been implemented, with the inclusion of costs for education and health within both the current and revised draft SPD, and the execution of a 12 week consultation exercise across the Borough, including presentations at community councils, community group meetings, and workshops with the Willowbrook Centre.

Both findings will be repeated for the redrafted SPD, for which this EqIA is being carried out.

4. What do you think are the main issues for your policy or strategy in relation to equality, diversity and social cohesion?

Issues to consider may include:

- Whether your policy could have or is having a differential impact or unintended consequences, which are disproportionately, and unfairly benefiting or disadvantaging certain groups.*
- Whether there may be any barriers, which could prevent certain groups from benefiting fully from what you are intending to happen as a result of your policy.*
- Whether there is any risk that the policy could lead to worsening relations between members of different groups or exacerbate tensions between communities.*

It is important to address all six equality areas here (age, disability, faith & belief, gender, race & ethnicity and sexual orientation), even if for some you just state that you do not think there is, or will be, a differential impact. You should also consider the experiences of Gypsies and Travellers and of refugees and asylum seekers.

Any issues identified here will provide an initial focus for the impact assessment.

* Policy is used as shorthand throughout for any policy, plan or strategy.

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation

Do the expected outcomes or impacts of the SPD differ according to equalities group?

Group	Expected outcome of the draft SPD			
	Section of draft SPD	Is there a differential impact benefiting or disadvantaging certain groups?	Are there any barriers of access for any groups?	Any risks of worsening relationships?
Gender i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women ▪ Men ▪ Transgender 	Section 2 Para 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no discrimination by group in the collection and expenditure of planning obligations 	None	Low
Race <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ White groups ▪ African ▪ Indian ▪ Pakistani ▪ Bangladeshi ▪ Chinese ▪ Others 	Section 2 Para 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no discrimination by group in the collection and expenditure of planning obligations 	None	Low
Disabled people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physical, Sensory and Neurological disability ▪ Learning disability ▪ Mental Health 	Section 2 Para 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no discrimination by group in the collection and expenditure of planning obligations 	None	Low
Sexuality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gay ▪ Lesbian ▪ Bisexual ▪ Transgender 	Section 2 Para 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no discrimination by group in the collection and expenditure of planning obligations 	None	Low
Faith Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Christian ▪ Muslim ▪ Hindu ▪ Buddhist ▪ Sikh ▪ Jewish ▪ Other 	Section 2 Para 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no discrimination by group in the collection and expenditure of planning obligations 	None	Low
Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pre-School ▪ School Age ▪ Young adult ▪ Adult ▪ Older persons 	Section 2 Para 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no discrimination by group in the collection and expenditure of planning obligations 	None	Low
Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gypsies ▪ Travellers ▪ Refugees ▪ Asylum seekers 	Section 2 Para 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no discrimination by group in the collection and expenditure of planning obligations 	None	Low

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation

It is in the opinion of the assessor that the SPD adequately meets the local development authority's obligation to meet the requirements under legislation. It is considered that the SPD complies with the Statement of Community Involvement, and does not unlawfully, directly or intentionally discriminate against anybody according to their race, sexuality, gender, faith, ability or age but actively tries to avoid this from happening.

Stage two: assessment of impacts

Part A: Feedback from the equalities and diversity panel

1. What feedback did the panel give you at stage one?

- Asked why the print was so small in the document – it was agreed that it was very small and said that he would give feedback to the designers and there are large print copies available on request.
- A member stated that she would like to see a process developed which meant that the EDP's comments are used before decision making. The social policy officer explained that stage one should come to the EDP before the paper goes to the Executive member requesting approval to start a consultation. Stage two should come to the EDP towards the end of the consultation period.
- A member stated that it was good that there would be targeted work to encourage BME people to participate in community councils but recommended that adverts should be more specific about why people should attend to discuss issues such as Section 106.
- A member told of an example where a member of SRCF was speaking at a community council and had been inappropriately interrupted by the chair. This has had a negative impact on other people's willingness to get involved with Community Councils.
- A member suggested that it was too definitive to say that there would be no equality impacts from this policy. Also suggested that positive impacts could also be included by, for example, listing what the positive differences S106 will make in communities.

Part B: Purpose and aims of policy/strategy

2. What is the overall purpose of the policy/strategy?

There is a need for a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to provide further guidance to policy 2.5 of the emerging Southwark Plan 2006. This will provide guidance on how the council has taken into account the overall, cumulative impact of development on the London Borough of Southwark, and explain how this will be dealt with through the use of planning obligations. This SPD sets out how planning obligations are used to promote sustainable development and deliver the infrastructure necessary to support the growth of the residential, business and visitor populations.

The purpose of the S106 SPD is to develop a set of standardised charges for s106 planning obligations, which can be applied to a development site, which is likely to have a material impact upon an area. The use of a set of formulas to create standard charges is endorsed by government circular 05/05, and is an attempt to make cost of section 106 charges more transparent to the development industry, and provide greater certainty to the planning process.

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation

Once adopted, the s106 SPD will have become a material consideration in the determination of planning applications for development sites across the Borough.

3. What are its aims?

Southwark's Approach to Requiring and Spending Planning Contributions

A three-pronged approach is being taken to requiring and spending planning contributions:

- A clear strategy for requiring planning contributions as set out in the SPD.
- Improved processes for tracking and spending the contributions. This includes the use of an up to date database and the production of an internal procedure note to promote better information exchange on project status between the section 106 monitoring officer and the responsible project officers;
- Using community project banks to widen the approach to identifying potential projects for planning contributions, linked to other initiatives such as Cleaner Greener Safer.

4. Could these aims be in conflict with the Council's responsibility to:

Paragraphs 38 – 42 outlines the councils' policy to promoting community involvement within the planning obligations SPD, in order to:

- A. Eliminate discrimination
- B. Promote equality of opportunity
- C. Promote community cohesion and good relations between different groups

How the SPD addresses the Council's Core Values:

Corporate values	How does the SPD address this value?	Shortfalls
Equality and diversity – promoting equality for everyone, and responding to the needs of the many diverse communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on all planning applications will be carried out in line with the councils' Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which sets out the councils strategy to include all groups in the planning process, including, for example, measures to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working with other bodies to promote involvement by BME groups mentioned ▪ Methods for engaging equality and diversity groups outlined ▪ Barriers and solutions for engaging equality and diversity groups outlined. ▪ Equalities groups stated as local consultees in Appendix A 	None
Community involvement and cohesion – engaging with all sectors of the community so that the vision is representative, reflects local need and encourages good community spirit and relations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of a standard charge provides for a contribution towards new community facilities required as a direct result of a proposed development, and ensures the social infrastructure is in place for communities to meet and interact. • Project banks provide an active channel through which the community can input into the section 106 expenditure process and generate ideas for how funds can be spent to improve an area. The council will consult local communities on priorities for their areas and will compile lists of projects. These lists will be called community project banks (CPB's), and will be revised regularly as projects are delivered, and priorities change. 	None
Investing in young people – targeting efforts on those who will provide for the future needs of Southwark Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of standard charges provides funding to safeguard and develop the young by expenditure on education, employment initiatives, sports and play facilities, health, and community meeting places. 	None
None Fairness – delivering priorities in a way that	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on all planning applications will be carried out in line with the councils' Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which sets 	None

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation

eliminates unfair disadvantages against any one person or group in Southwark Council	out the councils strategy to include all groups in the planning process.	
Sustainability – ensuring actions today benefit future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By creating a set of charges to build the facilities that enable the creation of socially, economically and environmentally sustainable communities, including good transport, quality open space, good education and health facilities. The SPD has been subject to full sustainability appraisal. 	None
Quality – ensuring that quality rather than quantity drives the vision to continuously improve the borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All planning applications will be required to submit design statements stating how the development and association section 106 contributions will contribute to the development of successful place making. 	None
Value for money – using scarce resources efficiently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire strategy sets out how <i>additional</i> funding can be secured from private developers to enable the creation of socially, economically and environmentally sustainable communities. 	None

5. Does the documentation relating to this policy/strategy include specific reference to the Council's responsibility (as set out above) and a commitment to work to meet this?

Para 38: Circular 05/2005 Planning Obligations sets out the Governments policy for planning obligations. Paragraph B41 states that: "The process of setting planning obligations policies and negotiating planning obligations should be conducted as openly, fairly and reasonably as possible and members of the public should be given every reasonable assistance in locating and examining proposed and agreed planning obligations which are of interest to them."

Part C: Application of this policy/strategy

1. What steps are you taking or will you take to ensure that the policy is or will be implemented consistently and fairly?

A consultation plan has been prepared which states how the council will ensure that all groups are aware of, and have chance to comment on the SPD. Additional outreach will be carried out, through presentations and workshops with community groups and the Willowbook centre.

2. Could the way that this policy/strategy is being or will be implemented be discriminating against any particular individuals or groups or be potentially damaging to relations between different groups?

Common current perceptions amongst the community is that section 106 funds are a "golden goose" and can be applied to any problem or project anywhere in the Borough, that section 106 is a way of "buying" planning permission, or that section 106 is a tax on the profits of a developer. None of these perceptions are true, and this SPD sets out to clarify that s106 funds are only derived from developments, which are generally in conformity with the development plan, and can only be spent on projects to alleviate the harmful impact on the environment, economy and community of an area.

It is considered that the SPD would have a positive effect on relations between certain equalities or community groups by ensuring that everyone has an equal opportunity to participate and be involved in planning processes. This could increase involvement of groups in planning and understanding between groups of each other's perspective. This could act to curb any resentment that any one group feels towards another in being able to access planning information.

The SPD has stimulated a great deal of interest and debate as many people are interested in how section 106 planning obligations are to be spent across the Borough. The only ways in which the SPD could potentially damage relations between any particular groups are if the guidelines with respect to how s106 monies can be spent are misinterpreted. Section 106 monies are largely spent in the area surrounding the development (apart from pooling of contributions for strategic projects, such as secondary education), and

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation

to avoid conflict between geographical communities, it must be understood areas of change with widescale development such as Bankside are likely to generate more section 106 funds than established areas such as Dulwich.

3. What changes could you make to either the policy/strategy itself or the way it is applied to improve the positive outcomes for all groups and to reduce or eliminate any negative outcomes?

In order to reinforce the actual purpose and legal justification for spending S106 monies, presentations will be given on the SPD during the informal and formal consultation periods at any community group that wishes to learn more about the topic, and at all community councils.

4. What information do you collect or do you plan to collect to monitor the impact of this policy/strategy on different groups?

The assessor has not identified any specific reasons why the groups would be negatively impacted on. It is suggested that any negative impacts on equalities groups that may occur would be derived from an omission, or lack of detail in the Statement of Community Involvement rather than an intentional outcome. However, the Statement of Community Involvement will be continuously monitored and updated annually through the Annual Monitoring Report which should act to address any omissions or lack of detail that are identified throughout the monitoring process.

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation**Stage three: Developing your action plan and making changes**

Having completed stages one and two of your EqlA, you are likely to have identified a number of areas where improvements could be made. In stage three you will pull together a comprehensive list of the issues that have been identified so far. You will then outline what you are going to do to address these. This document has been designed to enable you to outline and keep track of the changes you are making.

Over the coming months you will complete three separate documents to take you through the different stages of implementing the necessary changes to your policy or service. There are:

- 1) Outlining what you are doing and how you are going to do it – developing your Action Plan (this document)
- 2) Measuring progress towards implementation, which occurs on a quarterly basis
- 3) Measuring the impact of the changes you have made. Once you have made all of the required changes, you will complete a final document that can be used to record what impact the changes you have made have had for different clients

This document is the first of these documents. It concentrates on helping you to draw up your Action Plan. Once this has been completed you should complete a quarterly progress report, which will help document your progress in relation to the actions you are committed to and the impact they are having.

A supplementary planning document (SPD) provides additional information on planning policies in a development plan document or saved policies in the local development plan, also known as the Unitary Development Plan (UDP). An EqlA was prepared for the parent policy (UDP), which was approved by Executive in March 2007. Consultation has been carried out in accordance with the SCI, and we have consulted widely as set out in the consultation statement. In addition to the continuous monitoring of the Statement of Community Involvement through the Annual Monitoring Report, measuring progress towards implementation of the policy will be carried out through monitoring of the planning obligations database, and quarterly reporting of section 106 spend by area.

Appendix 4

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation

Project Assessment Criteria

Project Name:	Priority	Theme
Community Council Area:	/	

Criteria	Detail	Scoring	Outcome
Part 1 Project Eligibility Gateway Criteria			
Is it a capital Project?	Minor projects up to £250k <i>or</i> An element of a larger project	Yes/ No	If no project fails test
What is the likelihood of securing S106 Funds		Strong Medium Low None	If no project fails test
Impact on equalities With particular regard to groups covered by the equalities legislation	a) Does this project present any disadvantages to any groups within the community?	Yes / No	If yes must answer yes in part b; if not fails test
	b) If yes are steps are being taken to mitigate?	Yes / No	
Meets with the Council's policies and corporate vision	The project meets the six priorities set out in the Corporate Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places where people love to live • Everyone achieving their potential • Healthy and independent living • Valuing the environment • Tackling the crimes which concern people the most • Transforming public services 	Yes / No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no project fails test
Any projects failing one or more of the part 1 gateway criteria will not be considered			
Part 2 Risk Assessment on Viability and Deliverability			
Is there evidence of community need/support?	Red/Amber/Green		

14/07/2009

COMMUNITYPROJECTBANKGUIDANCEPRIORITISATIONAPPENDIX40.DO
C

Community Project Bank Guidance and Prioritisation

Is the project financially viable?	Red/Amber/Green	
Have revenue implications for the Council been considered?	Red/Amber/Green	
Does the project introduce additional costs or savings for the Council?	Red/Amber/Green	
Can the Council deliver the scheme?	Red/Amber/Green	
Notes:		
Assessment completed by Name: Designation:	Signed:	
	Date:	
Assessment checked by Name: Designation:	Signed:	
	Date:	

S106 Officer Check

- Fits within received funds
- Fits within negotiated funds
- Strong potential to be negotiated
- Limited Opportunity to be funded

14/07/2009

COMMUNITYPROJECTBANKGUIDANCEPRIORITISATIONAPPENDIX40.DO

C

Item No.	Classification: Open	Date: July 21 2009	Meeting Name: Executive
Report title:		Young Southwark - Statutory Changes to Children's Trust Board	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
From:		Romi Bowen, Director of Children's Services	

RECOMMENDATION(S)

1. To note system wide implications arising from changes to statutory guidance on Children's Trusts, the Children and Young People Plan (CYPP), and the roles of Lead Member (LM) and Director of Children's Services (DCS).
 - 1.1 Future governance considerations for the Council and its partnerships
 - 1.2 Council and partnership-wide strategic and joint planning arrangements for all services that aim to improve outcomes for children and young people
 - 1.3 Council and partnership-wide performance management arrangements for improving outcomes for children, and young people

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. The Children's Trust is a partnership between the council and the main provider services for children, young people and their families. It is underpinned by duties in Section 10 of the Children Act 2004 on local authorities and their 'relevant partners' to cooperate to improve well being for children and young people (see Appendix 1 for details of relevant partners). Well-being is defined as the five Every Child Matters (ECM) outcomes; be healthy, stay safe, enjoy and achieve, positive contribution and economic wellbeing.
3. The Government has published new statutory guidance for Children's Trusts under Section 10 of the Children Act 2004 to strengthen the role of Children's Trust boards, the DCS and LM. This means there is now a legal basis for the Children's Trust and its responsibility for setting the strategic vision and direction for services for children in the local area via the Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP). As a result of guidance the Children's Trusts should have "five essential" features in place. These are:
 - i. ensuring there is a child and family centred, outcome-led vision for all children and young people via the CYPP. This should be clearly informed by the views of young people and their parents and guardians and a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)
 - ii. putting in place robust arrangements for inter agency governance through the Children's Trust

- iii. developing integrated strategy, joint planning and commissioning including pooled and aligned budgets, underpinned by the CYPP
 - iv. supporting the above (i-iii) through integrated processes and effective joint working using shared processes and information sharing
 - v. developing and promoting integrated frontline delivery organised around children and young person rather than professional and institutional boundaries.
4. In recent weeks, the role of the Children's Trust has been strengthened with the outcomes of Laming's enquiry into the death of Baby P and the Government's response to the enquiry. The relationship between the Children's Trust and local Safeguarding Board is to change, with the latter set to report into the former. It will also require the Children's Trust to hold both the local Safeguarding Board and the wider system to account for safeguarding all children and young people. Furthermore, the Children's Trust and Safeguarding Board will not be able to be chaired by the same person, and therefore locally we are recruiting an independent chair for the Safeguarding Board. Many of the actions for the Children's Trust arising from Laming will be covered within the reviewed 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' guidance to be issued in autumn 2009. As a result the Children's Trust will be responsible for ensuring robust changes to practice on the ground are implemented around safeguarding and use of resources across partners in regard to this area.
5. The Apprenticeship Skills and Learning Children Bill, which is currently before the House of Lords, puts a duty on schools to promote pupil well-being and revises legislation for schools causing concern. These specifically relate to the Local Authority's strategic leadership role in promoting higher standards in education and improving wellbeing through schools. Furthermore, statutory guidance for children's trusts extended the duty to cooperate to schools, including academies and higher education institutions.
- 6.0 The government has also issued new statutory guidance for The CYPP. The key changes arising from this guidance include:
- 6.1 Primary care trusts and local authorities working together to achieve their common goals through children's trust arrangements. A shared and agreed vision, priorities, actions and use of resources will need to be included in both the CYPP and the PCT strategic commissioning plans and strategies.
 - 6.2 Schools at the heart of the children's system and a local vehicle for securing improved well being for children, young people and their families.
 - 6.3 To support child poverty reduction that partners work to ensure a multi faceted, coordinated approach by all partners across the five ECM outcomes to improving life chances, enhanced by the soon to be passed 'Child Poverty Bill'.
7. The Children's Trust is currently overseeing the development of a new CYPP for 2010-13. In line with statutory requirements, a robust needs assessment is being undertaken through the JSNA and extensive consultation with stakeholders across the borough is planned, including frontline practitioners, children, young people and families.

8. The change in the status of the CYPP will have implications for the Council and its partners in terms of how they align planning and delivery arrangements for services to children, young people and families to the CYPP. In doing so, there will also be a line of accountability to the Children's Trust on commitments and outcomes agreed with partners through the CYPP process and scope.
9. The impact of Children's Trust on outcomes will be inspected through the Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA) process, as will other council partnerships. The Ofsted led component of the CAA will be a significant contributor to the CAA score overall, and feed directly into the Audit Commission led process and organisational score for the borough. This inspection framework will take into consideration our progress against the statutory guidance to the Children's Trust and CYPP.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Future Arrangements for Strategic and Joint Planning and Governance

10.0 There are a number of key issues for consideration, these are as follows:

- 10.1 The DCS and LM will need to be able to hold individual council departments, partners and Members with duties to cooperate to account. In exercising this duty, all partners contributing to improved outcomes for children and young people will need to be clear of their accountabilities to the DCS, LM, Children's Trust and/or LSP.
- 10.2 The Executive Member for Children's Services will chair the Children's Trust.
- 10.3 The portfolio of the Leader of the Council will now include responsibilities for schools, attainment and post 16 and he will be joining the Children's Trust Board.
- 10.4 We will need to consider locally the future interface and arrangements between the Children's Trust and the council, partnerships and partners including the LSP for the delivery of the CYPP and related LAA targets. The council and the LSP will need to ensure that governance arrangements can sufficiently support the emerging children's trust agenda. This will include alignment of joint and strategic planning activities of council services and thematic partnerships, and consideration of how use of resources across the system will deliver the CYPP priorities.

Future commissioning arrangements

- 11.0 There are implications for the future commissioning of borough-wide services that impact on outcomes of children and young people and their families.
- 11.1 The national direction for Children's Trusts is moving into a strategic commissioning model, similar to that of the PCT. Southwark is currently one of a small number of authorities working with the National Commissioning Support Unit to model this new way of working. This is

likely to result in a future move to a stronger commissioning and quality assurance function for the Children's Trust, and by extension the DCS and LM roles. This may include more formalised arrangements with other council departments, members, partners and/or other partnerships within and across the LSP.

- 11.2 By 2011, the CYPP will need to clearly set out the roles, responsibilities and use of resources by council and partners agencies in delivering agreed and shared outcomes across five ECM domains. This will need to be underpinned by a range of arrangements that secure the delivery of local priorities and improvements in all ECM outcomes.

Policy implications

- 12.0 There are a wide range of policy implications from the changes. However, the way in which they will impact on the council and partners will become clearer over time. This will include further development of the relationship between council wide business, the LSP and Children's Trust in light of changes to both the body and the CYPP.
- 12.1 The roles and duties of the DCS and LM will need to be reviewed and developed over time in line with national and local changes in responding to the agenda. An anticipated change in their role is in relation to how they will commission services.
- 12.2 As the children's trust moves into a commissioning model, the formalised arrangements will need to develop to meet statutory requirements and will influence arrangements with council departments, partnerships and partners across the borough. This could include aligned or pooled budget arrangements with other departments, the LSP or council partners to underpin joint working arrangements. This is likely to eventually impact on the working practices of the borough wide system as a whole.
- 12.3 The CYPP will need to inform a wider range of planning arrangements, including borough and council wide strategic and partnership plans and those that impact on outcomes for children, such as the spatial plan. Once shared vision and priorities are agreed, the CYPP will be a key driver in securing council services, provision and other partners' commitments to delivering its priorities and outcomes. This will include council wide and partnership commitments to use of resources and performance management arrangements. The requirement for the system to align to the CYPP will mean that the priorities will need to be visible and reflected in relevant plans, commissioning, operational and performance management arrangements at both council and partnership levels.

Community Impact Statement

13. The work of the Children's Trust and the CYPP has wide reaching implications for all children, young people and families, including the most vulnerable. A key underpinning principle will be to ensure it embeds considerations of equalities and human rights throughout its development, action and review. We are currently working to mainstream equalities in all aspects of the work such as the needs assessment, stakeholder engagement and performance review arrangements. The CYPP and Children's Trust will be underpinned by a range of equality impact assessments in line with the corporate model and approach.

Resource implications

- 14.0 The CYPP must include a statement of how the Local Authority's use of resources will contribute to the improvement of outcomes. Detailed financial information is not required, but the statement of resources should be sufficient to give confidence that the actions proposed by the CYPP are realistic, affordable and not merely a set of aspirations. Financial information should be available to elected members and boards of local partners when they are endorsing the plan. This will need to be reflected in council budget setting process.
- 14.1 The CYPP should show how the budgets of local partners involved in preparing the plan, including the voluntary sector, will be used to contribute to the delivery of the plan. It should also set out progress on the pooling and aligning of budgets and how Children's Trust partners intend to integrate the use of assets, resources and new technologies in support of delivery. It is particularly important where joint actions are proposed without a pooled budget that partners set out clearly the level of resources committed to and how budgets will be aligned or funding apportioned.
- 14.2 The quality of service provision is one of the most important factors in delivering overall improvement in outcomes. The challenging public sector financial context over the coming years makes it vitally important that services are evidence-based, cost-effective and efficient. The CYPP will be used as a driver to remove duplication where it exists across the children's system and target resources against an agreed set of priorities.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Strategic Director, Communities Law & Governance

15. The Executive are being asked to note the forthcoming changes which arise in respect of Children's Trusts, the Children and Young People Plan, the roles of the Lead Member and Director of Children's Services, its partnerships and relevant partners. The changes will focus on governance, strategic and joint planning and performance management arrangements. The changes will come about through statutory guidance (some of which has been issued) and new legislation. The report sets out what these changes are expected to deliver, how they will be delivered and how Children's Services are responding.

Finance Director

16.0 There are no immediate financial implications arising from this report.

16.1 However, as set out above, it is a requirement for the CYPP to show how the budgets of the local partners (including the Council) involved in preparing the plan will be used to contribute to the delivery of plan.

16.2 The CYPP will also set out the Council and its partners' priorities for service delivery and performance and will, therefore, provide a means by which scarce resources can in future be targeted to the areas of greatest need.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Children and Young Peoples Plan Guidance 2009	Southwark Council Strategy and Partnerships Children's Services 160 Tooley Street London SE1 2TZ	Elaine Allegretti 53816
Statutory Guidance Children's Trust	Southwark Council Strategy and Partnerships Children's Services 160 Tooley Street London SE1 2TZ	Elaine Allegretti 53816

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	Exerts from statutory guidance regarding "relevant partners"

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Romi Bowen, Strategic Director of Children's Services	
Report Author	Elaine Allegretti, Head of Strategy and Partnerships, Children's Services	
Version	Final Version	
Dated	July 10 2009	
Key Decision?	No	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / EXECUTIVE MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments included
Strategic Director, Communities Law & Governance	Yes	Yes

Finance Director	Yes	Yes
List other officers here		
Executive Member	No	No
Date final report sent to Constitutional/Community Council/Scrutiny Team		July 10 2009

Appendix 1 – Exerts from Statutory Guidance regarding relevant partners

Source: Statutory guidance on inter-agency co-operation to improve the wellbeing of children: children’s trusts 2005

Key partners

Agencies are covered will vary with local circumstances, but to ensure wide ownership of the arrangements the partners should seek representation from the following¹⁰:

- Voluntary and community sector agencies and private sector bodies working with children and young people (e.g. childcare providers, culture, sport and play organisations). Where participating organisations are understood to be representing a wider body of interested parties, it will be important that representatives both report to those they are representing and are able to be instructed and informed by them. Where existing infrastructure to accommodate representation does not exist, the authority will need to consider how best representation can be achieved and what support they can offer to facilitate representation;
- Young people and their families, either through the direct representation, or through some form of advocacy arrangement. Participation from children and young people should also reflect local diversity in the community and include the input of service users, for example disabled children;
- Schools, including special schools, which will be expected to work with the children’s trust partners through appropriate co-operation arrangements. A head teacher of a large extended school may be well-placed to participate in the children’s trust governance arrangements directly; others may be represented by a delegate; or through an umbrella body. Some schools may simply express their views through consultation exercises;
- other agencies with responsibility for delivering front-line statutory services to children, young people and their families, e.g. , colleges, General Practitioners, faith organisations and Job Centre Plus;
- Agencies such as the Immigration Service, which may come into contact with children, young people and families on a regular basis.

The relevant partners

The agencies that are named in the Children Act 2004 as ‘relevant partners’ have a reciprocal statutory duty to co-operate in making the arrangements with the local authority:

- District Councils
- Police & Police Authorities
- National Offender Management Service (NOMs) – Probation Service
- Youth Offending Teams
- Strategic Health Authority and Primary Care Trust
- Agencies responsible for providing services under section 114 of the Learning & Skills Act 2000 – The Connexions Service
- Learning and Skills Council

Other partners

The involvement of these will vary between local areas, but in order to reflect the overall contribution to children’s wellbeing the local authority should include frontline service providers, especially schools, and representatives from the voluntary,

community and private sectors e.g. youth work providers, culture, sports and play organisations. Unlike the 'relevant partners' these agencies have no statutory duty to co-operate with the arrangements.

- Children, young people and families
- Schools, City Technology Colleges, Academies, Further Education Colleges and Work-Based Learning Providers
- Primary Care Providers
- NHS Trusts and Foundation Trusts
- Voluntary and community sector
- The private for profit and not for profit sectors
- Greater London Authority
- Immigration Service and National Asylum Support Service
- Jobcentre Plus
- CAF/CASS

Other related partnerships

- Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs)
- Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs)
- Drug Action Teams
- Behaviour and Education Support Teams (BESTs)

Source: Statutory guidance on inter-agency co-operation to improve the wellbeing of children: children's trusts 2008

Children's Trust: Statutory guidance on inter-agency cooperation to improve well-being of children, young people and their families

- The local authority – including all constituent services that impact on children and families, such as housing;
- named statutory 'relevant partners'; and
- Any other partners the local authority considers appropriate.

The '**relevant partners**' are currently: district councils, the police, the probation board; the youth offending team; the Strategic Health Authority and Primary Care Trusts, Connexions partnerships and the Learning and Skills Council. **The relevant partners are placed under a 'duty to cooperate in the making of arrangements to improve well-being' and have a power to pool budgets and share other resources. The Government is intending to add to this list of relevant partners other bodies including maintained schools, Academies, FE and sixth form colleges and Job Centre Plus, to bring key delivery partners into the strategic planning role of the Children's Trust.**

- Health Partners: Sure Start Children's Centres; PCT; Professionals such as health visitors and GPs are key players; In 2009, revised guidance will be published on the health of looked after children.
- District Councils
- Youth Offending Teams, Police and Probation
- Front line providers, including schools colleges and work-based learning providers
- The Third and Private Sectors

Item No.	Classification: Open	Date: Jul 21 2009	Meeting Name: Executive
Report title:		Response to 'A new plan for London. Proposals for the Mayor's London Plan.'	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
From:		Strategic Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods	

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That members agree the council's formal response to "A new plan for London. Proposals for the Mayor's London Plan" as set out in appendix A.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. The Mayor of London is consulting on a new London Plan. This will form part of the development plan for Southwark.
3. First stage of the public consultation on the document took place last year and Southwark Council gave a response on November 20 to the Greater London Authority.
4. The Mayor is now at the second stage of consultation before holding a public examination of the new London Plan in summer / autumn 2010.

KEY ISSUES

5. We generally welcome the more strategic approach to planning guidance at a London level rather than providing detailed prescription that would be more appropriate in borough plans. There were a number of issues that the Mayor set out for comment. These include:
6. London's places, the main issues are concerning:
 - detail of policy to be included in the London plan and Southwark plan,
 - a new inner London policy area
 - revisions to the town centres network and strategic industrial locations.
7. London's people, the main issues are concerning:
 - affordable housing targets and policy requirements,
 - intermediate housing mechanisms for provision,
 - family housing,
 - density,
 - provision for Gypsies and travellers,
 - space standards,
 - provision of social infrastructure
8. London's economy, the main issues are concerning:
 - giving Londoner's the skills they need to gain employment,
 - innovation and green technology.
9. Climate change, the main issues are concerning:

- whether existing policies for sustainable energy could be improved,
 - challenges for renewable energy,
 - preference for onsite over offsite renewable energy in new development,
 - financial contributions for sustainable energy,
 - over heating, cooling, green space and living roofs,
 - waste management.
10. London's transport, the main issues are concerning:
- boosting public transport within financial constraints,
 - an approach for cycling and walking,
 - a new approach to road schemes.
11. London's quality of life, the main issues are concerning:
- where tall buildings should be built,
 - how to protect open spaces,
 - reuse of burial spaces,
 - lifetime neighbourhoods
12. Implementation, monitoring and review:
- an infrastructure implementation plan for London,
 - prioritising section 106.
13. Consultation with planning committee took place on June 9 2009. The comments are provided for consideration by executive in the table below:

WHOSE COMMENT	CHANGE SUGGESTED BY PLANNING COMMITTEE, MEMBERS OR OFFICERS	COMMENT	EXECUTIVE YES OR NO TO CHANGE
Planning Committee	<p>Chapter 3 London's people</p> <p>Our response should include the following comments: "While we welcome the approach of agreeing numeric targets for provision of affordable housing rather than a blanket percentage requirement of 50%, we are concerned that the targets should be agreed fairly across London so that the objective of developing sustainable balanced neighbourhoods can be achieved. To this end, the target for boroughs such as Southwark should take into account the over-dominance of social housing in certain areas and should require provision of new affordable housing in areas which</p>	This would support the approach in the core strategy.	

WHOSE COMMENT	CHANGE SUGGESTED BY PLANNING COMMITTEE, MEMBERS OR OFFICERS	COMMENT	EXECUTIVE YES OR NO TO CHANGE
	currently have low levels such as in many of the outer London boroughs.'		
	<p>Chapter 3 London's people</p> <p>'The London Plan should make it clear that, while the boroughs may be set numeric targets for social housing, their policies contained in their local development frameworks should include requirements for a certain proportion of affordable housing which may vary as appropriate between different areas. This would avoid a situation that could arise where a developer claims that it is not necessary to provide affordable housing on their site because the borough's target will easily be reached if other sites provide the necessary affordable housing in the future.'</p>	This would support the approach in the core strategy.	
	<p>Chapter 3 London's people</p> <p>The reference to rooms sizes should refer to student accommodation and <u>hostels</u> (not hotels).</p>	It should include hostels as well as hotels as room sizes are an issue for all of these housing types.	
Planning Committee	<p>Chapter 5 London's response to climate change</p> <p>The Mayor should be urged to develop London-wide policies on energy efficiency and promotion of microgeneration in the existing building stock.</p>	This would be supported to improve energy infrastructure in Southwark.	

WHOSE COMMENT	CHANGE SUGGESTED BY PLANNING COMMITTEE, MEMBERS OR OFFICERS	COMMENT	EXECUTIVE YES OR NO TO CHANGE
Planning Committee	<p>Our response should include the following comments:</p> <p>'Southwark has demonstrated its support for the policy of moving towards fewer, larger waste sites by proposing the integrated waste management facility on Old Kent Road which will enable the borough to make a substantial contribution London's waste needs. The London Plan needs to acknowledge this and take full account of the need to remove smaller, inefficient waste sites where they are causing serious environmental hazards and impeding regeneration of areas in need of regeneration such as opportunity areas as is the case with the Manor Place waste site at Elephant and Castle.'</p>	<p>This would be supported to improve waste infrastructure whilst enabling regeneration of areas.</p>	
Planning Committee	<p>Chapter 6 London's transport</p> <p>The comments regarding the Cross River Tram should not refer to the prospect of removing the proposal from our local development framework but should urge the Mayor to support the proposal or replace it with another suitable proposal to improve accessibility in poorly served areas such as Walworth and Peckham. In doing so, the Mayor should promote the extension of the Bakerloo Line into these areas.</p>	<p>We can not put proposals in the core strategy that can not be implemented. The tram does not have an implementation plan by TfL so can not be in the core strategy. We can put in the Bakerloo line as an aspiration.</p>	

WHOSE COMMENT	CHANGE SUGGESTED BY PLANNING COMMITTEE, MEMBERS OR OFFICERS	COMMENT	EXECUTIVE YES OR NO TO CHANGE
Officer	<p>Chapter 6 London's transport</p> <p>A number of detailed studies have already shown that an area based approach to providing low carbon energy supplies is more effective (both financially and technically) than taking an individual building or site approach. The London First report on delivering decentralised energy across London also highlighted that larger scale CHP/district heating (and cooling) is going to be more cost effective than individual site based schemes.</p>	<p>A number of detailed studies have already shown that an area based approach to providing low carbon energy supplies is more effective (both financially and technically) than taking an individual building or site approach, particularly when combined with local electricity generation. Such an approach has been instrumental in delivering the aspirations for a carbon neutral regeneration of Elephant and Castle. The London First report on delivering decentralised energy across London also highlighted that larger scale CHP/district heating (and cooling) is going to be more cost effective than individual site based schemes.</p>	
	<p>Chapter 6 London's transport</p> <p>The opportunity should be taken to restate our position on the Crossrail tariff - that it should not apply in areas that are in need of regeneration, that aspire to become part of central London, where there will be little benefit from the project and where other transport investment is seriously needed as is the case with Elephant and Castle.</p>	<p>We could add this into the response.</p>	
	<p>Chapter 6 London's transport</p> <p>We would strongly recommend that the Mayor takes up many of the recommendations of the</p>	<p>We would strongly recommend that the Mayor takes up many of the recommendations of the</p>	

WHOSE COMMENT	CHANGE SUGGESTED BY PLANNING COMMITTEE, MEMBERS OR OFFICERS	COMMENT	EXECUTIVE YES OR NO TO CHANGE
	<p>London First study, particularly the need for a strategic approach to planning heat networks across London. There is a strong case for designating specific areas across London as recommended for district heating (dense, mixed use) and adopting a different approach for the renewables requirement.</p>	<p>London First study, particularly the need for a strategic approach to planning heat networks across London. There is a strong case for designating specific areas across London as recommended for district heating (dense, mixed use) and adopting a different approach for the renewables requirement. This also links with the PPS1 requirement for identifying locations suitable for sustainable energy generation.</p>	
	<p>Chapter 6 London's transport</p> <p>Where district heating is prioritised developers should be discouraged from meeting renewables requirements with onsite heat producing renewable energy systems. However, it is also clear that for such dense mixed use areas meeting onsite renewables targets via electricity producing renewables would be challenging - both technically and financially (roof area for PV and wind resources both being limited). In this case there is a good case for introducing financial contribution for energy infrastructure investment. In non-district heating designated areas, where renewables targets cannot be met, financial contribution could be ring-fenced for onsite renewable energy investment.</p>	<p>Where district heating is prioritised developers should be discouraged from meeting renewables requirements by using onsite heat producing renewable energy systems. However, it is also clear that while we should be challenging developers to deliver on targets for renewable energy provision, in such a dense mixed use area like Southwark there will be cases where meeting renewables targets via on-site electricity producing renewables would be challenging - both technically and financially (suitable roof area for PV and wind resources both being limited). In this case there is a good case for introducing financial contribution for energy infrastructure investment. In non-district heating designated areas, where renewables targets cannot be met, financial contribution could be ring-fenced for other</p>	

WHOSE COMMENT	CHANGE SUGGESTED BY PLANNING COMMITTEE, MEMBERS OR OFFICERS	COMMENT	EXECUTIVE YES OR NO TO CHANGE
		renewable energy investment in the local area.	
	<p>Chapter 6 London's transport</p> <p>The route map to zero carbon homes in 2016 progressively eliminates heat demand from buildings (via increasing levels of insulation). However, the growing demand following occupation of buildings is for electricity for appliance use. The step from Code for Sustainable Homes level 5 to 6 requires that all electricity use is provided by zero carbon sources. This is a challenge for urban areas where the electricity producing renewables are limited (roofscape for PV, low wind resources). In urban areas, the most cost efficiency technology for producing zero carbon electricity is biomass CHP. However, electrical output from CHP will be limited by the low demand for heat the development - in many cases it would be necessary to export heat to neighbouring existing buildings. Establishing such heat exports will be complex for developers to arrange. While this is not a subject for planning, the Mayor should develop mechanisms etc. to make it simpler for developers to establish heat export arrangements to existing buildings.</p>	<p>The route map to zero carbon homes in 2016 progressively eliminates heat demand from buildings (via increasing levels of insulation). However, the growing demand following occupation of buildings is for electricity for appliance use. The step from Code for Sustainable Homes level 5 to 6 requires that all electricity use is provided by zero carbon sources. This is a challenge for urban areas where the electricity producing renewables are limited (roofscape for PV, low wind resources). In urban areas, the most cost efficiency technology for producing zero carbon electricity is biomass CHP. However, electrical output from CHP will be limited by the low demand for heat from the development - in many cases it would be necessary to export heat to neighbouring existing buildings. Establishing such heat exports will be complex for developers to arrange. While this is not a subject for planning, the Mayor should develop mechanisms etc. to make it simpler for developers to establish heat export arrangements to existing buildings.</p>	

Resource/Financial Implications

14. None at this stage.

Community Impact Statement

15. There are no implications arising from the response at this time.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS**Strategic Director of Communities Law and Governance**

16. Members are requested to consider and comment upon the council's proposed response to "A new plan for London. Proposals for the Mayor's London Plan" as set out in appendix A of the report.
17. Under paragraph 10, Part 3F of the Southwark Constitution headed 'Planning Committee', it is the function of the planning committee on national and regional consultation documents proposing significant changes to strategic planning policies (e.g. London Plan) and make recommendations on the council's response to the executive, as appropriate.
18. The approval of responses to consultation documents from the Greater London Authority and other bodies relating to significant changes affecting a particular portfolio area which would not require changes to the budget and policy framework is ordinarily delegated to the Individual Executive Member (IDM) for the relevant area, in the instant case, Cllr Noblet (executive member for regeneration and neighbourhoods) (paragraph 13, Part 3D). However, where such consultation departments have the prospect of affecting more one portfolio, the matter is referred to a meeting of the executive (Introduction to Part 3D). In this instance it is deemed that the consultation in respect of "A new plan for London. Proposals for the Mayor's London Plan" is likely to raise cross-cutting issues for different portfolio areas, for instance for the regeneration and neighbourhoods, environment and housing portfolios.
19. In the circumstances, it is deemed appropriate to refer the council's response to the consultation documents for comment and approval by full executive following comments by members of the planning committee.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
London Plan	Planning Policy Team 5 th Floor, Tooley Street	Tim Cutts 020 7525 5380
Southwark Statement of Community Involvement	Planning Policy Team 5 th Floor, Tooley Street	Tim Cutts 020 7525 5380
Southwark Local Development Scheme	Planning Policy Team 5 th Floor, Tooley Street	Tim Cutts 020 7525 5380
Southwark Plan 2007	Planning Policy Team 5 th Floor, Tooley Street	Tim Cutts 020 7525 5380

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix A	Response to the London Plan

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Anne Lippitt, Strategic Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods	
Report Author	Julie Seymour, Head of Planning Policy	
Version	Final	
Dated	Jul 10 2009	
Key Decision?	No	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / EXECUTIVE MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments included
Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance	Yes	Yes
Executive Member	Yes	No
Date final report sent to Constitutional Support Services	July 10 2009	

Dear

We welcome your approach to consultation on the new London plan and your inclusion of many of our responses in 'A new plan for London'. We also welcome the more strategic nature of the London plan covering London-wide issues rather than those that would be more appropriately made at the borough level. Although we agree with most of your proposals there are some issues that we consider require further thinking through. We provide further detail and responses to your questions below:

Chapter 2 London's places

To make the Plan more usable would it be better only for the general principles guiding development in Opportunity and Intensification areas to be set out in the body of the text together with a development capacity table, and more detailed guidance for individual areas to be set out in an Annex of the plan.

Yes. It would be better for general principles to be set out with the table. Detail about cross boundary and strategic issues could be covered within the annex. We particularly support planning for the sensitive relationship between different land uses in the Central Activities Zone.

We would suggest that the detailed guidance that is not required as a strategic London overview should be set out in core strategies, area action plans and supplementary planning documents. We consider joint working on these documents particularly important as we prepare our core strategy and supplementary planning document framework for London Bridge, Borough and Bankside opportunity area and for any revisions required to the supplementary planning for Elephant and Castle.

We also support the approach to understanding and planning for inner London and the area immediately around the Central Activities Zone. We suggest that there is clear guidance that is linked for the inner London and regeneration areas. This is because in Southwark they will predominantly cover the same areas. Also most of our regeneration areas are covered by action or opportunity area guidance or supplementary planning documents. Therefore if there is to be another layer of guidance for inner London/regeneration areas this needs to be strategic where being part of London provides additionality. In Southwark this will need to address the areas that have concentrations of deprivation and worklessness with no planned development or opportunities for large scale redevelopment. We need further clarity on how the new London plan approach to open up employment opportunities, especially to disadvantaged communities and strengthening neighbourhoods will work with the approach to regeneration areas. Therefore we would suggest that these could be a single framework for taking forward regeneration in areas where there will be little development as the areas within the inner London zone are so varied. Or this could be addressed through additional employment policies.

The Mayor is currently carrying out informal consultation with boroughs on proposed revisions to the Town Centres Network and Strategic Industrial Locations. Are there any further refinements you think should be made to these, or to any of the other elements of London's strategic spatial structure?

We support the approach particularly the protection of town centres, the upgrading of Canada Water to a major town centre and strengthening protection of industrial space. We would support specifying the town centre hierarchy in the London plan. We would encourage more rigorous, managed approach to future release of surplus industrial capacity. We would welcome working with the Mayor to determine whether our identified surplus capacity should be allocated in our core strategy. There needs to be consideration of improvements to infrastructure in industrial locations as the protection of places for employment and industry does not encourage development, section 106 and other investment. This can result in environments which are not attractive to encourage successful businesses to locate in these areas.

Chapter 3 London's people

Are there further ways in which the longer term London Plan can usefully complement the shorter term Housing Strategy?

We support moving from a blanket percentage to a numerical target for affordable housing. Although maximising affordable housing provision is a strategy that we support, we consider that this is not appropriate in all localities if the national, London and Southwark strategy to create mixed and balanced communities is to be achieved. Our annual monitoring report demonstrates that developers will provide the minimum affordable housing possible in areas of low affordable housing and the maximum in areas of high affordable housing. This reinforces single tenure communities and is due mainly to land values. Therefore we are proposing minimum private housing policies in areas of high affordable housing provision in addition to minimum affordable housing policies in the remainder of Southwark. We consider this to be a more balanced approach to ensuring that we are providing homes for a wide range of people and families on a wide range of incomes. We will also be providing higher levels of affordable housing on our own schemes and we are setting out numbers and percentages for all of our strategic sites to ensure that we are providing as much affordable and family housing as possible.

We support the emphasis of particular focus to stimulate the development of more intermediate options and family sized housing. The introduction of policy and programmes to enable the provision of affordable housing other than social housing for key workers, lower and middle income families is a key factor for successful regeneration, not least because it provides opportunities both for current social housing residents to move into shared ownership and for new residents on lower and middle incomes to move into an area, creating more economically mixed communities.

In the current uncertain economic climate, there is a particular issue developing in London in that it is becoming difficult to sell shared ownership

housing products (largely due to the lack of available mortgage finance). This uncertainty can then make schemes economically unviable to developers who are increasingly coming back to the Council with requests to change the proportion of affordable housing in their schemes and to provide intermediate rented rather than shared ownership products. We would like to work with the Mayor to find practical schemes to enable delivery of homes for people on lower and middle incomes. This is the priority for tackling the housing problems in Southwark to provide affordable homes and sustainable places. We would particularly welcome discussions on how the 60/40 policy would work in practice as our experience is that this is not viable at present as set out above.

The policy response to *give strong policy support for more affordable family-sized homes* is welcome. However, it is very difficult to deliver larger intermediate homes which are affordable to families on average incomes and ways of addressing this need to be considered. Our core strategy considers options of requiring up to 30% of housing (in major applications) to be for families with 3 or more bedrooms. We would welcome consideration by the Mayor of a similar approach for London and of ways to find schemes to make these affordable.

We welcome the more place based approach to density. However we would like changes to the broad London Plan map of density areas in Southwark to reflect the proposals in our core strategy. This needs to show areas where there are 'suburban' characteristics as even in a central London borough like Southwark can be an issue of significant concern, as is the case in areas like East Dulwich and Rotherhithe. We would welcome the opportunity to discuss changes to designations through our core strategy process.

We welcome the strategic guidance and targets for the provision of pitches for Gypsies and travellers in London. We currently provide 38 pitches on 4 sites which is 5% of the London provision. We consider this to meet our targets for provision and we urgently require discussions with the Mayor to ensure that our core strategy provides all of the requirements necessary for Gypsies and travellers as part of our contribution to the London need.

We would urge the Mayor to ensure adequate space standards for housing in all tenures as this is a key quality of life issue. We also consider that the sizes for students and hotels should be included.

*Is there an area of social infrastructure not covered here that needs to be?
Is the proposed approach to social infrastructure right? Is there a better approach?*

The little detail on a London wide approach is generally welcomed as social infrastructure is a local issue which is most effectively addressed locally. However there are a couple of issues where a London strategy would be useful.

Although places of worship are discussed as part of social infrastructure they have particular issues around the size of the space required, amenity and trip generation by cars that need to be taken into account. A London approach to provision of places of worship would be useful.

A more detailed review of how to tackle youth unemployment and crime with a focus on how provision of social infrastructure can be used to assist with a programme would be useful.

Chapter 4 London's economy

We would welcome the suggestion for a clear spatial context for the work of the London Development Agency and the London Skills and Employment Board in ensuring Londoners have the skills needed by their city's enterprises. We would like to continue to work with these organisations to ensure that Southwark's residents benefit from a strategic London approach.

We particularly support innovation, research and green technology. We would welcome the London Plan providing a strategic framework to encourage these technologies to locate within Southwark particularly in the Central Activities Zone and along the Old Kent road.

Chapter 5 London's response to climate change

Do you find existing policies related to sustainable energy in the London Plan easy to understand? Are there any areas that require clarification or improvement?

There is confusion about whether the main aim of the policy is to reduce carbon emissions or to provide more renewables. The links with the code for sustainable homes and BREEAM are also confusing, it would be more effective to have stepped targets for these. The energy toolkit requires updating to address more current issues.

We would encourage developers to reduce CO₂. We would welcome reference to district heating/CHP networks such as those in our core strategy and as planned at the Elephant and Castle and we presume that the Mayor would support these. We would also like a London wide approach to limiting cross-overs where they lead to damage of the environment and flooding. We would welcome a strategic approach to meeting the requirements of PPS25 so that a pragmatic approach to flood risk can be adopted when dealing with developments.

What do you see are the biggest challenges to the use of renewable energy in new development in London? How can the London Plan help overcome these challenges?

The policy is currently encouraging developers to introduce the cheapest rather than most effective technologies. In the long term it would be more effective to introduce more expensive technologies but these do not meet the 20%. The measuring of energy efficiency needs to take this into account. The

greatest challenge lies in setting up decentralised energy systems which are far more cost effective in terms of reducing CO2 emissions. Due to environmental constraints, onsite bio-mass heating is often the only mechanism for meeting the current policy. Southwark has concerns about the air quality impacts arising from small scale biomass heaters. We would support the opportunity for encouraging local energy networks and for these to be taken into account as a long term approach.

Should the London Plan outline a preference for onsite over offsite renewable energy in new development? Or should no preference be shown at all?

The policy should provide flexibility to allow off site provision through private-wire arrangements where the development is linked to a local energy network. It should not allow developments to meet the policy through green energy tariffs because these do not generate renewables which is the purpose of the policy rather than buy them from other places.

In situations where new developments fall short of meeting policy requirements for the use of sustainable energy do you support the use of financial contributions as an alternative? All contributions would be pooled and used to support other sustainable energy initiatives to benefit London.

Yes this is an approach which Southwark has used for the Elephant and Castle scheme where sites which area beyond the range of the MUSCo infrastructure have made a contribution towards the MUSCo. This has only been used where it has been demonstrated that developments are unable to meet the 20% targets.

Do you have any suggestions for how new development could better deal with over heating given London's changing climate?

Energy assessments need to incorporate cooling so that this is taken into account in design of the scheme from the outset.

Some towns and cities have minimum targets for urban greening, including green space, living roofs and vegetation in their central areas as a way of offsetting rising temperatures due to climate change. Would such an approach be appropriate for central London.

Southwark's sustainable design and construction SPD advises that Southwark will expect development to increase the biodiversity value of sites. This is assessed through the code for sustainable homes. Southwark would welcome a policy which provided a framework for achieving minimum targets.

What can the London plan do to better promote the uptake of living roofs and walls in new development across London.

We think there should be a policy to look at alternatives to providing these to the outside of buildings within buildings as this has positive impacts on cooling.

Waste

We welcome the review of the waste apportionment for each borough. As a lot of the evidence being gathered at the moment is based on the current sub-regional arrangements, the Waste Paper, the SHMA etc, we would be interested to know how the Mayor plans to use this evidence if the sub-regional arrangements change. It would be helpful if this could be considered. We would welcome a change in the way that the management of non municipal waste is considered. This is not an issue of the definition of waste. It is an implementation issue where the council is not responsible for the management or collection of non municipal waste and therefore can not reduce the disposal of these. This needs to be recognised and responsibility given to a London wide organisation that can effectively address change. We would not support protection of every waste site because we are taking forward a more strategic approach with a new large waste site supported by smaller sites where necessary. The approach to support all waste sites does not take into their effectiveness so they should be able to be let go for other uses where they are not needed or effective.

Chapter 6 London's transport

Given financial constraints, what else can the Mayor do to boost public transport?

We welcome the planning priority to *ensure that decisions on new development, transport infrastructure and funding are taken in a coordinated way*. However we are concerned that Southwark may fall into a gap between central and outer London. There is a lack of acknowledgement that some areas of "central London" still have relatively poor transport accessibility. Any moves to create outer London hubs without providing links to them from Peckham/E&C/Aylesbury etc will simply mean replacing one set for poor links to employment in central London with a similar poor set of links to outer London.

Transport improvements are key to the regeneration of many of our most deprived areas, such as Elephant and Castle, Peckham and Aylesbury. The decision to remove the tram from the business pan leaves us in limbo. We are very concerned that we may now have to remove this from our Local Development Framework as there is no justification for implementation. This will have a significant negative impact on these areas.

However, if the decision stands, we would welcome further information on how the transport needs of places like Walworth and Peckham will be met. Alterations to the Northern Line will impact on the North-West of the borough but will have little impact on these areas and as such we would be especially keen to know whether additional bus services will now be provided, and on what timescale. Furthermore, we would also welcome clarification as to whether Southwark will be required to safeguard sites such as the proposed tram depot in Peckham town centre, as well as other sites along the proposed route.

Is the approach to walking and cycling feasible/workable?

Yes we would support development of new cycling standards particularly for offices and community uses.

Do you support the new approach to road schemes?

We would not support more roads if they improve congestion as this may alleviate congestion in the short term however the roads will generally fill up again where additional capacity is provided so this will not provide a successful long term approach. We would consider funding to be more effectively provided to public transport projects such as at the Elephant and Castle and the tram. We consider an approach to further improve public transport to be more effective than supporting new road schemes.

Chapter 7 London's quality of life

The Mayor has accepted that the City, Canary Wharf, Croydon and other locations can provide areas and local context where tall buildings are appropriate. Currently the London Plan identifies a number of criteria to be used in assessing tall buildings proposals – whether they are landmarks enhancing London's character, in a coherent location for economic clusters and a catalyst for regeneration, as well as impacts on surroundings. Are there specific contextual factors that the London Plan could use to identify where tall buildings are appropriate? How should this be achieved? Should tall buildings outside these designated areas be restricted? Are all the opportunity areas identified in the London Plan suitable locations for tall buildings? OR should the aim be to achieve high densities without tall buildings in these areas?

We would welcome a policy change to acknowledge that tall buildings are not always welcome in all locations. Tall buildings should only be allowed in growth areas. They should only be allowed in these areas where they fit or improve the local character or areas where a new character is being created. We would welcome guidance on how a contribution to the Thames riverscape would work. In Southwark there are particular issues in Borough and Bankside as there are many conservation and historic areas that would not be suitable for tall buildings. This area has now been joined with London Bridge which is a suitable area for tall buildings. This needs to be recognised in the London Plan. We welcome the opportunity to work with the GLA on the preparation of guidance on where tall buildings would be acceptable in this location.

Should the London Plan policy protection be strengthened for local open spaces outside the strategic spaces that are designated Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land? Or should the current position be maintained of asking Boroughs to designate locally important spaces through their LDD?

This would be better left to the boroughs as there is clear guidance on what needs to be protected as open space and there is the local decision making process for this through the Local Development Framework.

The London Plan sets benchmarks for the provision of open space through Borough Open Space Strategies. Should this position be maintained or should the London Plan seek to establish minimum standards.

This would be better left to the boroughs as there is clear guidance on what needs to be protected as open space and there is the local decision making process for this through the Local Development Framework.

The law on the reuse of burial spaces has recently changed, so is this an issue on which London Plan policy is no longer needed? Should the principle of proximity to local communities be maintained in the London Plan or can this issue be left to Boroughs to address in LDDs?

This should be left to the Boroughs.

We would also support the approach of introducing lifetime neighbourhoods. However this would need to be clearly defined so that we could successfully introduce this as a policy.

Chapter 8 Implementation, monitoring and review

How can the Mayor most effectively secure commitment from utility and other infrastructure providers to ensure adequate provision is made to meet current needs and support future growth?

We support the proposal to establish an Implementation Plan containing the strategic actions required to underpin the London plan strategy. This should include the projects where funding is required and set out how the Mayor will pay for them. These should be based on the growth areas in the London Plan and other large strategic projects. We would welcome the opportunity to work with the Mayor on preparing this guidance so that it links with local requirements.

The proposal to prioritise planning obligations to address affordable housing, public transport projects especially Crossrail, tackling climate change, learning and skills, health facilities, waste and childcare facilities causes concern. The priorities for planning obligations should be made by boroughs based on their priorities. Southwark has a detailed SPD that sets out our strategy for development with a tariff for development. Where these exist they should take priority over the London requirements.

Transport investment in the current business plan until 2017 does not seem to reflect and respond to the level of growth in Southwark within this time period. We would encourage the Mayor to support major transport improvement projects in Southwark such as the Cross River Tram and any alternatives identified, further investigation of Bakerloo line extensions and transport interchange improvements at Elephant and Castle. We would also encourage the Mayor to support investment in Southwark in the post 2017 business plan. Southwark is regenerating and increasing the population to meet London Plan targets. We should be receiving transport investment from TfL in addition to our local tariffs to enable us to improve the accessibility of areas which is so essential for successful regeneration and sustainable communities.

Working together on new planning frameworks

Although our core strategy is developing local policies that generally support the strategic approach of the new London plan. We are concerned that issues set out in our response and the final preparation of the London plan could make our new core strategy for Southwark non-conforming. This is a crucial time for our core strategy and three area action plans so we are keen to make sure that they all work together. In this respect, we hope to build on our productive discussions with Deputy Mayors Simon Milton and Ian Clements about advancing these and also the regeneration of the Elephant and Castle opportunity area.

Item No.	Classification: Open	Date: July 21 2009	Meeting Name: Executive
Report title:		Response to Mayor's Transport Strategy, Statement of Intent	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		ALL	
From:		Strategic Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods	

RECOMMENDATION(S)

1. That members agree the council's formal response to 'Mayor's Transport Strategy, statement of intent.' as set out in appendix A.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. The 1999 Greater London Authority Act requires the Mayor to produce a transport strategy for London and also requires the 33 local authorities in London to implement it. The first Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS1) was published in 2001 and was revised in August 2004 to support the western extension to the congestion charge zone and again in July 2006 to reflect the London Low Emission Zone.
3. The Mayor is reviewing the transport strategy with the aim of publishing a revised Mayors Transport Strategy (MTS2) in 2010. As the first stage in this process, the Mayor produced a Direction of travel document titled 'Way to Go! – Planning for Better Transport'. This document listed the principles that the Mayor proposed would shape the next MTS.
4. Since the publication of 'Way to Go', the Mayor has decided to undertake a full review of the London Plan and the Mayor's Economic Development Strategy in parallel with the development of the new MTS. The council's response to these strategies is covered in a separate report.
5. Following on from this, on May 18 2009, the Mayor published the Mayor's Transport Strategy – Statement of Intent (Sol) for consultation with the London Assembly and GLA Group. This document provides a framework for developing the new strategy and outlines potential policies and proposals which could be developed further.
6. Public consultation on the revised MTS is scheduled to begin in autumn 2009 and the final strategy is expected to be published in spring 2010. The Sol confirms that the new MTS will be more high level and less prescriptive than the last one and will give boroughs increased input to develop the transport solutions that are most appropriate to their own local situations.
7. The MTS2 will be developed to the following proposed timetable:

Assembly and functional bodies consultation	May - July 2009
Public consultation	Autumn 2009
Publication	Spring 2010

8. The Mayor seeks to create further cohesion between housing, planning, economic development, air quality and transport and this is being delivered through the revision of all these documents at the same time.

Sub regional transport plans

9. To assist with the preparation of the Mayors Transport Strategy and to better understand the implications of the London Plan policies, local regional transport plans are being developed in partnership with the boroughs. Southwark is included in both the central and southern sub regional areas and the borough's needs will be reflected in both plans. These sub regional transport plans will reflect the MTS and translate the policies into specific schemes and measures. These sub regional plans, in conjunction with MTS, will provide the overarching framework for the preparation of local implementation plans, which will prioritise transport schemes in the boroughs.
10. It is through this mechanism that local implementation plans are linked to local development frameworks to ensure that local transport projects and priorities are matched to transport improvements required by the delivery of new housing and jobs.

Outer London Commission

11. The outer London commission was established by the Mayor to explore how outer London can better realise its economic potential and is due to report its preliminary findings in July 2009.
12. The work undertaken by the commission will inform how transport is providing balancing the needs for travel for in central, inner and outer London. This may impact on the way transport is improved in Southwark, for example by placing greater emphasis on intermediary interchange at stations such as Peckham Rye.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Statement of Intent

13. The statement of intent covers a period from 2009 to 2031. However, many of the initiatives set out to 2017 largely relate to the projects and proposals already committed to in TfL's nine-year business plan to 2016, such as improvements to the National Rail network to be delivered by Network Rail and the government up to 2014, and by other major agencies delivering transport improvements impacting on London, such as the Highways Agency.
14. Alongside the existing proposals, the document makes it clear that more will need to be done between 2017 and 2031 to meet the challenges that remain unaddressed. The Mayor is therefore considering three broad approaches including:
15. **Changing land use assumptions** – looking in particular at how the promotion of 'strategic outer London development centres' to reflect a more polycentric approach to development could affect the volume of radial journeys into central London and the number of journeys to outer London town centres.
16. **Providing further transport capacity** – including measures necessary to improve connectivity as well as catering for demand on existing corridors. Under present

growth assumptions for London, there will be an increased demand for transport by around an extra two million trips a day by 2031 but providing for this would entail provision of significant further public transport capacity and potentially more road capacity.

17. **Managing demand for transport** – introducing measures to control or ‘manage’ demand for transport to meet capacity constraints, such as smarter travel programmes, variations in public transport fares, parking charges, congestion charging and road pricing or restrictions to encourage changes in the journeys people make. Final decisions on the nature of demand management and transport capacity-related interventions and the relative priority accorded to them, will depend on the final shape of the London Plan.
18. In developing the new MTS, the Mayor is considering a series of policy measures aimed at achieving a series of ‘thematic goals’ as set out below:
 - Economic development and population growth
 - Providing a better quality of life for all Londoners
 - Ensuring the safety and security of all Londoners
 - Improving transport opportunities for all
 - A draft accessibility plan will be prepared alongside the public consultation draft of the MTS.
 - Tackling climate change

Policy implications

19. Through the GLA Act, the borough is required to prepare a local implementation plan which details how the authority plans to deliver the aims and ambitions of the Mayor’s transport strategy. This revision will require the authority to revise Southwark’s local implementation plan which may have implications for the direction of delivery of transport improvements within the borough.
20. Further clarity will be identified through the formal consultation process which will occur in spring/summer 2009.

Community Impact Statement

21. The impacts of MTS2 will have a secondary impact on Southwark’s transport improvement programme delivered through the Lip. A fuller assessment of this impact will be undertaken through the statutory consultation of MTS2 as well as the revision of the boroughs local implementation plan.

Resource implications

22. The submission of a letter to the Mayor will have no financial, budget or staffing implications. Staff time for submitting the consideration, preparation and submission of this response has been allowed for in existing revenue budgets and work plans.

Consultation

23. Consultation will be undertaken to accompany the statutory consultation of MTS anticipated in autumn 2009.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

24. The council's position has been developed over a number of years from a number of departments, including relevant sections within environment and housing, health and social care, major projects and regeneration and neighbourhoods.

Finance Director

25. There are no financial implications in respect of the submission of the letter; there are however likely to be longer term implications as a result of the Mayor's Transport Strategy once this has been implemented. The Mayor's Transport Strategy forms the framework and ambition for the development of the borough's Local implementation plan (Lip) and associated funding mechanisms from Transport for London. Consequently changes to the strategy are likely to lead to changes in funding.

Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance

26. Through the Greater London Authority Act, London boroughs are required to prepare a local implementation plan setting out how they will implement the Mayor's Transport Strategy. Therefore a review to the transport strategy will require the borough to subsequently review its local implementation plan. 'Mayor's Transport Strategy' is a precursor to the review of the Mayor's transport strategy for which there will be a formal consultation as such there are no legal implications in providing a response to this consultation.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Mayor's Transport Strategy 2001	Transport Planning, 160 Tooley Street	Sally Crew 020 7525 5564
Southwark's Local implementation plan 2006	Transport Planning, 160 Tooley Street	Sally Crew 020 7525 5564

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	Response to Mayors Transport Strategy, statement of intent

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Anne Lippitt, Strategic Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods	
Report Author	Sally Crew, Group Manager Policy & Programmes	
Version	Final	
Dated	Jul 10 2009	
Key Decision?	No	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES /		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments included
Strategic Director for Communities, Law & Governance	Yes	Yes
Finance Director	Yes	Yes
Executive Member	Yes	No
Date final report sent to Constitutional/Community Council/Scrutiny Team		



Boris Johnson
 Mayor of London
 (MTS Statement of Intent)
 Greater London Authority
 City Hall
 The Queen's Walk
 London SE1 2BR

Transport planning

Direct line: 020 7525 5564

Facsimile: 020 7525 5683

Our reference: 20090615_MTS Sol

Your reference:

Dear Mr Johnson,

Southwark Council welcomes the opportunity to comment on your consultation on the statement of intent for the revision of your Transport Strategy. Southwark Council recognises the complexity in developing and delivering transport improvements within London and having considered the document the council would like to raise the following issues.

Whilst the council acknowledges the long term nature of the document, the statement of intent reflects two time periods, up to 2017 representing the current TfL business plan and beyond this to 2031. The initiatives and actions identified up to 2017 reflect current plans and this lacks the ambition found in previous Mayoral transport documents. In addition the London landscape will change significantly within this time period and the transport network should reflect these changing needs. In the longer term, greater ambition is required to provide the drive and impetuosity to identify the projects and funding to meet the changing transport needs of the capital.

Sub regional plans

Southwark supports the development of sub regional plans and is included in both the central and southern sub regional areas. The council believe that the borough's needs are to be reflected in both plans. It is important that these needs identified through this process are supported and reflected in the revised MTS, as these will provide the overarching framework for the preparation of local implementation plans, which will prioritise transport schemes in the boroughs. Accordingly, the timeframes for the development of these plans must be in line with that of the draft MTS to give boroughs the opportunity to understand and comment on the impact of changes to the MTS.

Major transport projects

On a more local aspect, the document recognises the important link between transport improvement and land use growth. Southwark contains a number of opportunity areas including Elephant and Castle, the Aylesbury Estate and Peckham. Southwark is one of the fastest growing boroughs in London and is one of the few areas which is unlikely to significantly benefit from the committed major transport projects, which include the tube upgrades and Crossrail.

The improvement of transport services and operation in this area is a key driver of these regeneration projects and the cross river tram bisected a number of these sites. Therefore the council feels that there should be a greater recognition of the need to address these key cross cutting benefits of transport provision and opportunity with regeneration.

Transport planning – Regeneration and neighbourhoods department, Council offices, Chiltern, Portland Street, London, SE17 2ES

Switchboard - 020 7525 5000 **Website** - www.southwark.gov.uk

Interim Director – Richard Rawes

The council is encouraged by the commitment to tunneling technology and the possible extension of the Bakerloo line further south into the borough as identified in the earlier document 'Way to Go' and would encourage a greater emphasis on this important project.

Traffic network

One of the greatest challenges facing Southwark is managing traffic flows in the borough particularly given an increasing population. Shadowing this is an overstretched public transport system for which only minor investments are proposed particularly in the 2017 time period. The council supports the improved coordination of works on the highway network, however the borough would encourage a more rigid, detailed and longer term programme to support the overall reduction of vehicular traffic on the road network.

Road safety

London is facing one of its greatest challenges to improve the safety of those using our roads. Improving safety within our community for those living, working or visiting the borough is one of the council's key ambitions. In response to 'Way to Go' Southwark Council expressed support for a greater emphasis on improving safety in the revision of the Mayor's transport strategy. It is with disappointment that this has not been reflected in the statement of intent and the council would like to reiterate the need for road safety to be given greater priority within the revised MTS particularly as on your own road network (TLRN) there is a disproportionate level of collisions compared to that of borough roads. Therefore road safety should have a greater weighting within your policies.

Bus operation and the need to review bus route planning

Southwark has a high reliance on the bus network particularly within the central areas of the borough. These buses provide both positive and negative impacts and the effects of operation within central London are often carried over to these areas. The council would welcome longer term planning of both the network and services to provide a more reflective pattern to the changing needs of passengers. This planning should also make the system more logical and easier to understand and use.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the statement of intent and if you would like to discuss any of the issues raised above please contact Sally Crew on 020 7525 5564.

Yours sincerely

Cllr Paul Kyriacou
Executive Member for Environment

Cllr Paul Noblet
Executive Member for Regeneration

Transport planning – Regeneration and neighbourhoods department, Council offices, Chiltern, Portland Street, London, SE17 2ES
Switchboard - 020 7525 5000 **Website** - www.southwark.gov.uk
Interim Director – Richard Rawes

Item No.:	Classification: Open	Date: July 21 2009	Meeting name: Executive
Report title	Gateway 2 – Contract Award Approval Arboricultural Services Contract		
Ward(s) or groups affected	All		
From	Strategic Director of Environment and Housing		

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Executive approves the award of a contract for the provision of Arboricultural Services to Gristwood and Toms Limited, as is outlined in this report.
2. That the Executive delegates to the Strategic Director of Environment and Housing the authority to exercise the option to extend the Arboricultural Services Contract that is referred to in paragraph 6 of this report, if this is considered to be appropriate at the relevant time.

BACKGROUND

3. The Council has determined a minimum annual purchasing commitment of £727,000 making a total contract value of £3,332,083 excluding Retail Price Index (RPIx) increases over the initial term of the contract.
4. The pre-determined model for the financial evaluation was set at the annual purchasing commitment level; tenderers rates were applied to this Model to provide a price.
5. The current contract allowed for an extension of three years however a further two months was required to conclude the award of the new contract. This extension will be agreed via a Gateway 3 report dated 18th June 2009 by the Strategic Director of Environment and Housing
6. The contract is due to commence on the 1st September 2009 for a period of four years and seven months in order to link the contract to the financial year. This contract makes specific provision for an extension of five years.
7. The decision to extend the Contract, based on satisfactory performance, will need to be taken twelve months prior to the completion of the initial term i.e. 1st April 2013. This would allow for a sufficient timescale for re-tendering the contract if required.
8. The contract rates will be increased annually from the anniversary of the first full year i.e. April 2011 and annually thereafter, using RPIx.
9. The timetable of the procurement process that was followed is set out in Appendix 1 attached.

Description of Contract Outcomes

10. The Council is responsible for the direct management of over half of the borough's tree population comprising of; Housing Estates (20,000), Highways (15,000); Parks & Open Spaces (15,000); and Schools (2,000). The remaining trees are located on privately owned land.

11. The contract includes the provision of arboricultural services across the Council for the following disciplines:

Tree maintenance	Tree planting
Tree felling	Emergency service
Stump removal	Surveying
Root pruning	

12. The contract is based on a 'schedule of rates' system. This type of contract has a cost or 'rate' against all types of work which the contractor may be required to undertake. There are over 2,000 individual rates covering work items, site categories, tree sizes, multiples and hourly and daywork rates. The required works are predominantly identified via surveys and the appropriate unit rate is selected including daywork and emergency work rates where necessary. The annual contract spend is determined by the amount of work issued multiplied by the rates used.

13. The new arboriculture contract includes a number of key service improvements recommended by the Environment and Community Support Scrutiny Sub-Committee in their review of Southwark's Tree Service:-

- Better customer information: to enable residents to see when their tree is due for works by ensuring that up to date information is available on the web and where possible, leaflet drops to the areas affected.
- Notice of works: More notice prior to works undertaken will ensure that any objections and comments can be made giving residents more time to adjust to the disturbance to their environment, for example temporary closure of parking bays.
- Better use of the Customer Service Centre to enable residents to clearly identify problem trees with the possible use of mapping based systems to identify specific trees.
- Published and monitored target response times ensuring that the contractor provides a quicker response to all enquires and emergencies; the contract clearly states response times and the penalties imposed for failure.

14. Further service improvements to be provided by this contract include;

- Dedicated contract staff; management, administration and operational teams.
- Increase in staffing levels.
- Agreed minimum staffing levels.
- Investment and provision of new vehicles and equipment.
- Partnership arrangements including agreed profit margins and potential profit sharing.
- Volume discounts for works issued above the agreed Annual Purchasing Commitment level.

- Possible inclusion of an apprenticeship scheme.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Tender Process

Stage One – Shortlisting

15. Following the approval of the GW1 procurement strategy by the Executive on 23rd September 2008, the tender was advertised in Horticultural week, South London Press and the Contract Journal.
16. Thirty three expressions of interest were received, and twelve Pre-Qualification Questionnaire's (PQQ's) were subsequently returned.
17. These were evaluated by an evaluation panel consisting of representatives from Public Realm, Tree Section, Departmental Procurement and Housing.
18. Companies were required to pass a Minimum criteria of 80% including an assessment of Finance; Technical; References; Health & Safety; Conduct; Equal Opportunities; Environmental and Quality Management Systems.
19. Following the completion of the pre-qualifying process evaluations, the following five companies were invited to tender: City Suburban, Civic Trees, Connick Tree Care, Gristwood and Toms Limited and Focsa.
20. Full details are provided in Appendix 2.

Stage Two - Tender Evaluation

21. Tenderers were advised that the contract would be awarded on the basis of the Most Economically Advantageous Tender.
22. The Gateway 1 Report stated that the assessment of the tenders would be based on Tenderers reaching a pre-determined minimum quality level of 70% for each service statement. However this was amended to a minimum level of 75% during the development of the evaluation criteria by the procurement panel with the agreement of the Executive Member for Environment. A score of 3 (i.e. meets all of the service statement requirements) represents 75% as set out in Paragraph 26 below. This amendment was agreed via an IDM Report on the 3rd April 2009 and was included within the tender documents.
23. Tenderers that achieve or exceed 75% would then be judged on price alone with the lowest bid being successful.
24. Tenders were received from the following four organisations on 14th April 2009 from: City Suburban, Civic Trees, Connick Tree Care and Gristwood and Toms Limited.
25. One company, Focsa did not submit a tender. Having considered the scale of the contract, the company withdrew stating that the size and potential value of the contract would pose them too great a risk.

26. Each service statement was evaluated as follows:

0	=	No information supplied for service statement (0%)
1	=	Failed to meet any of the service statement requirements (25%)
2	=	Met some of the service statement requirements (50%)
3	=	Met all of the service statement requirements (75%)
4	=	Exceeded all of the service statement requirements (100%)

27. All four Tenderers; City Suburban, Civic Trees, Connick Tree Care, Gristwood and Toms Limited passed the minimum quality score and progressed to Stage Three and scored as follows:

1	City Suburban
2	Gristwood & Toms Limited
2	Civic Trees
4	Connick Tree Care

28. A preliminary examination of costs was also undertaken to determine completeness and mathematical accuracy.

29. Clarification meetings were held with all bidders on 20th April 2009. All Tenderers stated that they were happy with the tendering process and received all information including responses to queries raised in a timely and efficient manner. The documents were found to be extremely thorough, concise and easy to follow. Tenderers also commented that the document was easy to price and clearly understood the requirements of the Service Statement submissions.

30. No changes were made to the scores following the clarification meetings and all four bidders were taken through to Stage Three, price evaluation.

Stage Three – Price Evaluation

31. To evaluate the Tenderers' prices, officers prepared a pre-determined model which was stamped and signed as part of the tender opening process. The model included a 30% (approximate) sample of the 2000 plus rates contained within the Pricing document. The model sample was based on anticipated future spend items and volumes, site categories, size categories and multiples but does not represent the contract sum. This model volume was also determined by an indicative value of £727,000 (Annual Purchasing Commitment) based on current contract rates and anticipated rates for new items.

32. After applying the Tenderers submitted prices to the model, the tender sums were calculated for each Tenderer with the outcome as follows:

1	Gristwood & Toms Limited
2	City Suburban
3	Connick Tree Care
4	Civic Trees

33. Therefore following the evaluation process, it is the recommendation of this report to award the contract for Arboricultural Services to Gristwood and Toms Limited.

34. The application of the model indicates that Gristwood and Toms Limited have generally reduced their current rates against the work items and volumes identified. However, this reduction is calculated on the basis of the model being issued in its entirety. The model also included a number of new specification items where no current rate existed; Officers used an estimate of anticipated prices against these items. Nevertheless, Officers are confident that the rates submitted represent a general reduction in the rates submitted for this Contract.

Rate Summary

Gristwood and Toms Limited

35. Gristwood and Toms Limited's rates were generally lower in comparison to other Tenderers except in the area of Tree Planting where they submitted the highest rates. They submitted the lowest rates for hourly and daywork rates and the lowest rate against the emergency attendance fee item.

City Suburban

36. City Suburban provided competitive rates and generally ranked in the lowest two against all rate items in comparison to other Tenderers. They submitted the third lowest rates on average for hourly and daywork rates and the third lowest rate against the emergency attendance fee item.

Connick Tree Care

37. Connick Tree Care rates were generally higher in comparison to other Tenderers in most cases by in comparison to Gristwood and Toms Limited and City Suburban. They submitted the highest rates on average for hourly and daywork rates and the second lowest rate against the emergency attendance fee item.

Civic Trees

38. Civic Trees are part of Glendale Managed Services a corporate management company. The rates submitted were considerably higher in comparison to other Tenderers across the majority of items in most cases in comparison to Gristwood and Toms Limited and City Suburban. They submitted the second highest rates on average for hourly and daywork rates and the highest rate against the emergency attendance fee item.

Plans for the Transition from the old to the new Contract

39. Gristwood and Toms Limited is the incumbent arboricultural service provider. An Implementation plan covering the transition from the old contract to the new contract will be agreed with Gristwood and Toms Limited following the award of the contract and prior to commencement.
40. The Implementation plan will include the translation of the Service Statements into an Operational Plan e.g. recruitment of additional staff, revised staff structure, provision of new vehicles, machinery and equipment.

Plans for Monitoring of the Contract –

41. The restructure of the Public Realm Division to create the Parks and Open Spaces Unit has increased the capacity to deliver the client service for this contract. This includes new client arrangements, both from a technical perspective and from a contract monitoring perspective. This allows the client to tackle under performance in the quality of the work, the timeliness of contractors and the value of the work undertaken. Methods to manage this contract include management IT systems such as Confirm for work orders and SAP CRM for customer engagement. Standard reports have been developed to ensure the comprehensive capture of performance 'end to end'. In addition, individual qualitative checks will be integrated within the overall contract administration programme.
42. Performance will be reviewed at regular client/contractor meetings including Operational (fortnightly), Strategic (Monthly) and Liaison Board (Bi-annually) which will analyse performance against a range of key performance indicators. The contract includes provision for defaulting poor performance and early termination where necessary. The contract also includes a requirement for self monitoring by the contractor. The following KPI's have been identified and included within the contract which will enable measurement of performance against pre determined targets:
- Percentage of works completed within agreed timescales.
 - Percentage of completed works meeting specification standard.
 - Number of trees planted and survival rates.
 - Response to complaints within agreed timescales.
 - Response times including emergency works.
 - Number of Rectification and Default Notices issued.
 - Use of Advanced/Work Notices.
 - Percentage of Green Waste recycled.
 - Overall contractor performance

Other considerations

Community Impact Statement

43. The arboricultural services contract is a borough-wide service. It is concerned with planned and responsive works and seeks to improve quality of the service.
44. The impact of the service affects all communities/groups, residents, businesses, visitors and those that pass through the borough and will in turn improve the quality of life to all. Direct benefits are a well maintained tree stock makes an important contribution to the safety of all. Continued emphasis on maintenance will especially benefit the most vulnerable members of the community i.e. the elderly, the disabled and young children.

Sustainability Considerations

45. The contract adheres to the Council's Sustainability Policy and all green waste will be recycled and reused in the borough whenever possible. Gristwood and Toms Limited have a certificated Environmental Management System. There will be no scheduled pesticide applications within the contract and the use of pesticides will only be permitted upon written instruction of the client.

Market Development Considerations

- The successful Tenderer is a private organisation.
- The successful Tenderer has between 50 and 250 employees.
- The successful Tenderer has a national area of activity.

Resource Implications

Staffing Implications

46. As Gristwood and Toms Limited is the incumbent contractor there are no TUPE implications.

Financial Implications

47. The minimum Annual Purchasing Commitment (APC) of £727K can be contained within the 2009/10 arboricultural revenue budget of £841,556. This budget covers Highways, Housing and Parks.

48. The total available Revenue Budget for 2009/10 is set out as follows:

Highways	£412,161
Parks	£118,033
Total General Fund	£530,194
Housing HRA	£311,362
Total Budget	£841,556

49. The annual purchasing commitment is a **minimum** spend and this has been set lower than existing budgets to give flexibility to carry out urgent or ad hoc work during the year. However, most of the work would be scheduled works identified via surveys and programmed to be within agreed budget for the year.
50. Additional works are also undertaken in other areas where requested such as Education, Social Services, Projects e.g. Cleaner, Greener, Safer, which are recharged accordingly. There is no identified budget for such works and these costs are therefore not included within the identified revenue budget.
51. Any rechargeable works issued would however contribute to the overall contract spend. Where spend exceeds the agreed annual purchasing commitment of £727K, Gristwood and Toms Limited have identified a volume discount for any additional spend.

Investment Implications

52. There are no Investment Implications for this contract.

Legal Implications

53. See report of Strategic Director of Communities, Law and Governance below.

Other Implications or Issues

Consultation

54. The Arboricultural Association, other local authorities and staff were consulted with during the development of the procurement strategy including packaging options and specification improvements (Gateway 1 Report).

55. Further consultation was undertaken via all members including members of the scrutiny committee (Tree Review), Ecological groups including Southwark Sustainable Environmental Partnership (SSEP) and Southwark Biodiversity Partnership, Park stakeholder groups, Public Realm senior management team, Housing management and Home Ownership, Parks and Open spaces officers including the Ecology Officer. The draft contract documentation was posted on Southwark's website to enable comments to be made.

56. The Contract allows for further changes and amendments to be made throughout the contract term via variation clauses.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Strategic Director of Communities, Law and Governance

57. The Strategic Director of Communities, Law and Governance notes the contents of this report which seeks the approval of the Executive to the award of a contract for the provision of arboricultural services to Gristwood and Toms Limited.

58. On the basis of the information contained in this Report, it is confirmed that this procurement was carried out in accordance with Contract Standing Orders (CSO) and the relevant legal requirements. A contract award notice will need to be posted in the OJEU within 48 days of the award of the contract.

59. CSO 4.5 details who may approve decisions on contract award. This contract is classified as a strategic procurement and therefore CSO 4.5.2(a) requires the Executive or executive committee to authorise the award of this contract, after taking advice from the Corporate Contracts Review Board.

60. CSO 4.5.3 requires any possible options to extend the contract to be included as part of the proposed recommendations within the Gateway 2 report and the report confirms those options. In accordance with CSO 4.5.3, the Executive is also asked to delegate the decision to exercise those options at a future date, to the Strategic Director of Environment and Housing.

61. The Council's Constitution provides that a decision taker may only make a key decision in accordance with the requirements of the Executive procedure rules, access to information rules and the protocol for key decisions set out in the constitution. Those rules require that a key decision may not be taken unless the matter is on the forward plan. The report confirms that this decision appeared on the forward plan on the 3rd March 2009.
62. CSO 2.3 provides that a contract may only be awarded if the expenditure has been included in approved revenue or capital estimates or has been otherwise approved by, or on behalf of the Council. The financial implications section of this report confirms how the proposed contract will be funded.
63. Advice should be sought from Legal Services in relation to the documentation that is to be used to put in place the contract and the OJEU Contract Award Notice.

Finance

Senior Finance Manager Environment

64. The Head of Public Realm has confirmed that the proposed contract cost relating to Highways and Parks can be contained within existing budgets. The agreed minimum Annual Purchasing Commitment represents 86% of the existing revenue budget.

Housing Management

65. The HRA contribution to the pro-rated annual purchasing commitment for 2009/10 can be contained within the current HRA budget of £311,000. Uncertainty about the overall level of HRA resources in future financial years indicate that post 2009/10, the HRA budget allocation for Arboriculture services could be reduced.
66. This contract contains provision to reduce volumes and spend by 20% per annum, so it is likely that any fluctuation in the HRA allocation will not lead to the contract being under funded. In the unlikely event that this happens, under funding will be met by from other HRA funded environmental services.

Head of Home Ownership Unit

67. It is the opinion of the Home Ownership Unit that with regards to this Arboricultural Services Contract Section 20 leasehold consultation was not required. The budget estimates outlined and properties affected suggest that contributions fall well below the thresholds that require formal consultation. It is advised that the usual resident consultation is undertaken with the Home Owners Council, which would represent leaseholder interests.
68. In order to accurately recharge leaseholders their due proportion of the cost of this contract via their annual revenue service charge, the contract will have to be set up in such a way as to ensure that costs are properly coded to the relevant cost centre's, which will be provided by HOU. Communication with the Home Ownership Unit is vital to ensure that all relevant costs are easily obtained for the purposes of recharging. An officer from the Home Ownership Unit is a member of the contract working party, to ensure that our requirements are met.

Corporate Procurement

69. This is a gateway two report seeking approval for the recommendation to award the arboriculture services contract to Gristwood & Toms Ltd. Having met the criteria of a Part B services strategic protocol, the report confirms compliance with both CSOs and eu legislative requirements.
70. The evaluation methodology required bidders to reach a minimum quality threshold of 75%, and thereafter award was based on the lowest price. It is noted that the originally advised quality threshold of 70% was subsequently amended to 75% with IDM approval.
71. The report details the service benefits that will be delivered through the new contract, in particular an improved communications programme that will allow residents to more easily report issues, and monitor works programmes etc.
72. The report confirms the contract management arrangements that will be put in place, including a range of key performance indicators.

Finance Director Concurrent

73. The proposed contract has a minimum annual purchasing commitment of £727K, which represents 86% of the existing Arboricultural budget of £841,556, with the remaining budget giving flexibility to carry out urgent or ad hoc work during the year. Therefore careful monitoring is required to ensure that contract expenditure is kept within the funding available through agreement on spending priorities. As indicated in the evaluation model used to award this contract, the preferred tender by Gristwood and Toms have reduced their current rates. Any in-year savings that materialise from the reduction in these rates should be identified and put forward as part of the overall budget planning process.
74. Initially, the contract is for a period of four years and seven months. A provision is included in the contract, based on satisfactory performance, for an extension of five years. The contract also contains the opportunity to utilise a 5% volume discount on expenditure in excess of the annual purchasing commitment.
75. As outlined in this report, funding has been secured from the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) for £311,362 (37%) of the Arboricultural revenue budget for 2009/10. However, post 2009/10 due to uncertainty about the overall level of HRA resources, the allocation of HRA budget for Arboriculture services could be reduced. Any reduction in the HRA allocation of up to 20% would require a similar decrease in service volumes and spend, as allowed in the contract, to ensure the contract is not under funded. A HRA funding reduction in excess of 20% would require the allocation of funds from other HRA funded environmental services therefore meaning that an offsetting saving would need to be found within the HRA by management.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Gateway 1 Report	Public Realm Division 160 Tooley Street, SE1 2TZ	John Williamson 020 7525 (5)2100
Contract File	Public Realm Division 160 Tooley Street, SE1 2TZ	John Williamson 020 7525 (5)2100

APPENDICES

Appendix number	Title of appendix
1	Timetable of procurement process followed
2	2009/2014 Arboricultural Services Contract Pre Qualifying Questionnaire (PQQ) Evaluation Report

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Gill Davies, Strategic Director of Environment and Housing		
Report Author	John Williamson, Business Support, Public Realm, Environment and Housing		
Version	Final		
Dated	July 2009		
Key Decision?	Yes	If yes, date appeared on forward plan	March 2009
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / EXECUTIVE MEMBER			
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments included	
Strategic Director of Communities, Law and Governance	Yes	Yes	
Senior Finance Manager Environment	Yes	Yes	
Senior Finance Manager Housing	Yes	Yes	
Head of Home Ownership Unit	Yes	Yes	
Corporate Procurement	Yes	Yes	
Finance Director	Yes	Yes	
Executive Member	No	No	
Date final report sent to Constitutional Support Services			July 10 2009

Arboricultural Services Contract Gateway 2 – Contract Award Approval
Appendix 1

Timetable of procurement process followed:

Activity	Date completed
Gateway 1: Approval given for procurement strategy	23-09-2008
Advertise the contract	03-11-2008
Closing date for expressions of interest	12-12-2008
Completion of tender documentation	02-03-2009
Invitation to tender	05-03-2009
Tenderers Open Day	27-03-2009
Closing date for return of tenders	14-04-2009
Completion of evaluation of tenders	19-04-2009
Completion of any post-tender clarification meetings	20-04-2009
DCRB	27-04-2009
CCRB	30-04-2009
Gateway 2: Contract award for approval (this report)	21-07-2009
Call In Period	28-07-2009
Place award notice in Official Journal of European Union (OJEU)	August 2009
Start date of contract	01-09-2009
Contract completion (Initial Term)	31-03-2014

Arboricultural Services Contract Gateway 2 – Contract Award Approval

Appendix 2

2009/2014 Arboricultural Services Contract Pre Qualifying Questionnaire (PQQ) Evaluation Report

1. Background

- 1.1 Following the Gateway 1 Report approval from the Executive Committee, advertisements for the Arboricultural Services Contract were placed in the following publications:

Horticultural Week
Municipal Journal
South London Press

- 1.2 An evaluation process document was produced by the Business Support Manager, ratified by the Departmental Procurement Manager and signed off by the Head of Public Realm, prior to the PQQ's being returned.
- 1.3 Thirty three companies applied for the PQQ.
- 1.4 Twelve companies returned the PQQ's :

Advanced Tree Services Ltd.
Connick Tree Care
The Tree Company (London) Ltd
Gristwood and Toms Ltd
City Suburban Tree Surgeons Ltd
Venables Trees Ltd/(Fletchers)
Focsa Services (UK) Ltd
Living Landscapes
Connaught Environmental Ltd
Ground Control Ltd
Glendale (Civic Trees)
Prestigious Trees Ltd

2. Evaluation Scoring

- 2.1 Each of the 33 companies requesting the PQQ's were supplied with the scoring criteria outlined in 2.2
- 2.2 Each of the Sections within the PQQ was scored using a 3 point system:
- 0 - Failure to supply information or inadequate
- 1 - Marginal
- 2 - Pass

Contractors will be expected to score a minimum of 80%, however any Contractor scoring 0 (Zero) in any Section will be rejected.

All contractors achieving the minimum 80% score will be invited to Tender.

3. Evaluation Process

- 3.1 Following a desk top audit of the submitted PQQ's and accompanying information, the following companies were contacted to supply missing information:

City Suburban Tree Surgeons Ltd
 Connaught Environmental Ltd
 Ground Control Ltd
 Glendale (Civic Trees)
 Prestigious Trees Ltd

- 3.2 Following a 'Financial Assessment' (Section B) of all 12 companies, 5 were below the 'safe trading level' for a contract worth a minimum of £727,000 per annum and were therefore excluded from the evaluation process:

Company

Advanced Tree Services Ltd.
 The Tree Company (London) Ltd
 Venables Trees Ltd/(Fletchers)
 Living Landscapes
 Prestigious Trees Ltd

- 3.3 Two companies were excluded following an assessment of Section J (Technical 2), two companies were excluded for scoring Zeros:

Company

Connaught Environmental Ltd
 Ground Control Ltd

Details

Questions 6 & 7
 Questions 1, 3, 4, 5 & 7

- 3.4 The remaining 5 companies were assessed the following Sections: B (finance); C (Technical 1); D References from 3 different clients; E (Health & Safety); F (Conduct); G (Equal Opportunities); H (Environmental Management Systems); I (Quality Management Systems) and J (Technical 2).

- 3.5 A total score of 86.40 was required to pass the 80% threshold; therefore the following companies will be invited to tender:

Connick Tree Care
 Gristwood and Toms Ltd
 City Suburban Tree Surgeons Ltd
 Focsa Services (UK) Ltd
 Glendale (Civic Trees)