



Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment

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Overview & Executive Summary

Purpose

The purpose of a Strategic Assessment (SA) is to provide Community Safety Partnerships (CSP)¹ with an understanding of the crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) issues affecting their local area. Community Safety Partnerships are required by law to produce an annual assessment. The assessment is designed to:

- Review crime and ASB performance over the past year.
- Review performance of the partnerships current thematic priorities²
- Identify top-level trends and the emergence of new issues.
- Assess impact on communities, identifying those most affected by crime and ASB.
- Be objective and evidence lead.

The findings of this SA will support the identification of thematic priorities for the CSP and will inform the production of a new Community Safety Partnership Plan. There are other statutory functions which exist such as Safeguarding and PREVENT which the CSP support and work with, however these have not been factored in this report.

Methodology

In order to assess the priority areas, offence, victim, accused, location and time based data was extracted from Police systems covering the 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 periods. The data extracted was used to produce the crime and disorder matrices, which were then used to identify where there were disproportionalities and were scored accordingly. Data was also extracted from other sources such as:

- British Transport Police (BTP)
- Civica APP - Council reported ASB incidents
- Capita YJ – Youth Justice Service (YJS) case management system
- Hospital Emergency Department Presentations
- London Ambulance Service (LAS)
- MOPAC³ - Crime, and Public Attitude Dashboards
- MOSAIC - Children Social Care's case management system
- National Drug Treatment Management System (NDTMS)
- Office for National Statistics (ONS)
- Transport for London (TFL)

After all the data had been collated and analysed, meetings were then held with an array of colleagues and frontline practitioners from across the Community Safety

¹ Local Authority, Metropolitan Police Service, Fire Services, National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation

² Thematic Areas: Reducing and Preventing Violence and Vulnerability, Tackling VAWG and Promoting Women's Safety, Reducing Drug Related Harm and Safe and Sociable Estates and Neighbourhoods

³ MOPAC – Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime

Partnership and within the voluntary sector in order to determine the drivers relevant to Southwark with a view to enhancing the wider story beyond what the data alone could provide.

Executive Summary

Recommendations

Based from the review and analysis of crime and disorder data the following recommendations are made:

- **Thematic areas are to be established covering the following areas:** Reducing and Preventing Violence and Vulnerability, Tackling VAWG and Promoting Women's Safety, Reducing Drug Related Harm, Safe and Sociable Estates and Neighbourhoods, and Increasing Trust and Confidence
- **Burglary is an emerging threat in Southwark and should be considered as a priority area**, with Southwark reporting the most burglaries in London in 2021/22 and within it's comparator group (MSG), there has also been a deterioration in it's ranking across the previous 3 years. This should be placed within the Safe and Sociable Estates and Neighbourhoods thematic area.

Reducing and Preventing Violence and Vulnerability

- **Weapon enabled crime and Serious Youth Violence (SYV) should remain as priority areas**, in order to comply with the Serious Violence Duty in 2023 but also due to the severity these offences have on the wider community and young people in Southwark being disproportionately impacted
- **Reducing reoffending should remain as a priority area**. In order to continue to monitor the success and effectiveness of rehabilitation and to mitigate risk in the wider community.

Tackling VAWG and Promoting Women's Safety

- **VAWG and Domestic Abuse to remain as priority areas** taking particular note of the need to comply with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, also to ensure we continue to work as a partnership to ensure people who are in relationships or are female in public spaces remain safe.

Reducing Drug Related Harm

- **Drug offences to remain as a priority area**, based on the impact of substance misuse from a health perspective on residents and due to the links between drugs and violence in Southwark.

Safe and Sociable Estates and Neighbourhoods

- **Antisocial Behaviour and Hate Crime to remain as priority areas** given it being a priority for the council and for residents and due to them both seeing increases in recent years.

Increasing Trust and Confidence

- This influences and underpins all of the thematic areas above, and should be considered as a priority area in its own right.

Key Findings

Crime has decreased in Southwark by 3% across the previous 5 years, better than the 2.8% increase reported for Southwark's most similar group (MSG)⁴ and the 0.8% increase reported for London. 2020/21 saw the lowest number of offences due to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and resulting government measures during the year. In 2021/22 Southwark ranked 6th in London for offending levels.

The majority of crime in Southwark that occurs are for Theft, and Violence Against the Person offences and these together accounts for over half of offences in the borough. Across the last 3 years, most crime categories have seen a decrease with robberies in particular having halved in 2021/22 compared to 2019/20 levels (pre-Covid). Sexual Offences were the only crime category to have seen an increase, with levels rising by almost a quarter.

Southwark's ranking within London and it's MSG has improved for most offence types, with the only crime type to see a deterioration in ranking being for Burglary. Burglary in Southwark has decreased by 16.5% compared to 2019/20 however when compared to other areas, they have seen greater decreases and as a result Southwark reported the highest number of Burglaries across both London and the MSG in 2021/22.

Crime generally occurs more in the centre and towards the north-west of the borough and these most commonly occur in areas that have high footfalls of people due to either people accessing retail, transport or night-time economy locations. The areas around London Bridge, Elephant and Castle and Peckham Rye Stations in particular see higher levels of crime when it comes to transport hubs. Borough High Street, Camberwell Green and Peckham High Street are retail location hotspots and in the north east, where there are clusters of nighttime venues close to Elephant and Castle Station along Newington Causeway. Hotspot areas tend to overlap across multiple crime types such as Knife Crime, Serious Youth Violence, VAWG and Drug Offences.

Higher levels of crime occur from the spring through summer to the autumn period, during which there are increased daylight hours, and more people carrying out activities outside of their homes, providing increased opportunity for crime to occur. In relation to days of the week, the later part of the week sees more offending occur, in particular between Thursday and Sunday, when people may be off work or not at school or socialising over the weekend. Crime levels peak late in the afternoon

⁴ Southwark's Most Similar Group: Brent, Camden, Ealing, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Hounslow, Islington, Lambeth, Tower Hamlets – determined by the Home Office due to having similar socio-demographic traits

through to the early evening, which coincides with when there are more people moving through the borough; such as commuting or travelling from school.

There also is a peak period late evening and between 12-1am, particularly on a Friday and Saturday especially when it comes to violence offences such as Knife Crime, Serious Youth Violence, VAWG and Domestic Abuse. This may be associated with the night-time economy

Those who are victims of crime are more often younger people (below 30yrs), and there are overlaps with VAWG, Sexual offences and serious violence disproportionately affecting this age. When looking at serious violence in particular, those aged below 25yrs are most disproportionately affected. When looking at ethnicity, those who are Black/Black British are overrepresented as victims of Serious Youth Violence and Gun crime, those who are White/White British are for Theft, Sexual Offences and Burglary and those who are Asian are for Business related offences such as shoplifting and also Hate Crime. Females are overrepresented for Sexual Offences and Theft whilst Males are for Knife Crime.

Those who have been charged by Police for offences (Accused) are most often committed by those aged below 45yrs old, with those below 30yrs in particular being represented more for Robbery, Theft, Sexual, Drug and Weapon related offences. Those aged above 30yrs are represented higher for Burglary, Shoplifting and Hate Crime. When looking at ethnicity, those who are Black/Black British are overrepresented as being accused for Violence (including robbery), Drug, Sexual and Weapon related offences. Those who are White/White British are overrepresented for Arson, and Burglary.. A large majority of crime is committed by Males when compared to females, with males being overrepresented for the majority of crime types.

Reducing and Preventing Violence and Vulnerability

Knife Crime in Southwark has decreased by almost a third since 2019/20, London by comparison saw a 27.4% decrease. Southwark does remain one of the highest knife crime boroughs in London (6th highest). Offences are mostly relating to Robbery and Violence Against the Person which accounts for just over three quarters of offences. Knives being used to injure accounted for 23% (138) of offences in 2021/22.

Most Knife crime incidents involve knives being threatened. Knife related robberies have almost halved since 2019/20, however in 2020/21 there was a greater risk of being injured with a knife when a knife related robbery took place (1 in 10 chance) compared to 2019/20 (1 in 20 chance).

Knife Crime occurs more in areas close to Peckham Rye Station and the Aylesham Shopping Centre in the centre of the borough in Peckham, and through to the North/North West of the Borough, in areas close to Camberwell Green, Elephant and Castle Station and along old Kent Road. Hotspots are close to transport hubs, busy traffic routes and retail hubs in the borough. Offences occur most often during the

summer period, Friday/Saturdays and in the evenings. Knife Crime victims are most commonly White/White British Males aged 15-24yrs. Those who are accused are most commonly Black/Black British Males aged 15-24yrs.

Gun Crime has decreased since 2019/20 by over a half and Southwark has shown an improvement in it's London ranking since 2019/20 from placing 7th highest, to 14th in 2021/22. Overall, the number of gun offences are low with 34 offences in 2021/22. Guns are mostly used to threaten compared to being fired, with over half of offences in 2021/22 resulting from this.

Serious Youth Violence (SYV) has decreased since 2019/20. Most offences are for Actual Bodily Harm, accounting for almost two thirds of offences with the more severe Grievous Bodily Harm, accounting for the remaining third. 2021/22 saw no youth homicides compared to 3 in 2019/20. SYV Hotspot areas and peak periods are similar to that for Knife Crime. A key driver for SYV is the drugs market and the established links gangs through use of county lines.

Reoffending rates have improved for both young people (Below 18yrs) and adults across the last 5 years with the most recent period seeing better performance than the London and National figures for both cohorts.

Tackling VAWG and Promoting Women's Safety

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) has increased by almost a quarter since 2019/20. The largest increases were seen in Violence without Injury, Sexual Assault and Exposure offences, which account for just over three quarters of offences. Higher levels of VAWG offences occur in the North West of the borough, where there are clusters of nightlife venues and transport hubs. VAWG peak periods are in August and November and towards the later part of the week in the evening and between 12-1am, Victims of VAWG are predominantly female and of all ages, noticeably 10-14 years is disproportionately impacted by VAWG related offending. In relation to ethnicity more White/White British Victims are report offences, it is recognised that there may be barriers that affect reporting for other groups such as trust and confidence in the Police and cultural or religious fears. A driver for VAWG in young people in particular was identified by professionals as being the potential negative impacts of social media (Online Harms) and its resulting influences on behaviour.

Domestic Abuse (DA) offences has decreased in Southwark. London has been steadily increasing throughout this period by comparison, however Southwark are still above the London average in 2021/22. 2020/21 (Covid period) saw a slight decrease in offences compared to the previous year, but there was an increase in contacts to Children Social Care and in referrals to voluntary sector agencies. DA offences are reported more in areas with increased deprivation DA offences peak during the summer period and occurs most often in the late hours of Saturday night/Sunday morning (12-1am). Victims are mostly aged 30-39yrs, Female and are White/White British. Those who are accused are most commonly aged 20-29yrs, Male and are White/White British. There are similar barriers to reporting Domestic Abuse to VAWG, with added elements around relationship dependence.

Professionals have reported to seeing increases in coercive control, gaslighting and financial abuse with the clients they work with, concerns were raised regarding the impact of rising living costs, alcohol consumption, and football matches.

Reducing Drug Related Harm

Drug Possession has decreased and Drug Trafficking has increased since 2019/20. Offences was mostly surrounding Cannabis, which was highlighted as the most popular choice, especially with younger people. The finding of drugs are to a certain extent dependent on Police operational activity. Those charged with offences are most commonly aged below 30yrs, Male and Black/Black British.

Safe and Sociable Estates and Neighbourhoods

Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) reports to the Police has increased since 2019/20. 2020/21 saw a considerable increase due to Covid-19 measures and resulting ASB incidents taking place. In 2021/22, just over half of ASB incidents reported to Police were regarding rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour. Victims report ASB within their neighbourhoods and reports occur most commonly in the northern half of the borough. Most incidents reported to the Police happen in the summer months and on Saturday night through to the early hours of Sunday Morning (10pm-2am).

Hate Crime has increased since 2019/20 by 9.2% and was mostly driven by an increase in race-flagged offences. Race hate crime accounted for three quarters of offences in 2021/22. Hate Crime is subject to underreporting but there may be additional barriers for disability, religion and transgender groups as there were low numbers present in the cohort. Barriers of underreporting may also be present in Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic Groups, as White/White British males is the greatest victim group. Those accused of Hate Crime are most commonly Aged 30-35yrs, Male and White/White British Hotspot areas for Hate Crime are focussed towards the Centre and North-West of the borough similar to where most notifiable offences tend to occur, Hate crime occurs more in the spring and summer months and unlike many other crime types, . Key drivers highlighted by professionals were peer pressure, online harms, lack of education around cultures along with world events and the influence of the wider media, which influence perceptions.

1 Introduction

It is Southwark Council's vision to make Southwark *'fairer, greener and safer for all residents'*. The Strategic Assessment underpins the work of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) by providing an understanding of the community safety issues affecting the borough.

Over 320,017 people live in Southwark. The population is younger than both the London and national average. The average age of Southwark residents in 2020 was 33.9 years; 2 years younger than the London average and almost 7 years younger than the national average. Whilst our population is comparatively young, this is not driven by a large number of children and young people. It is primarily a result of the large number of young adults in their 20s and 30s.

Southwark is a diverse borough with residents from a wide range of ethnicities and backgrounds. Latest estimates indicate that 51% of people living in Southwark have a white ethnic background compared to 84% nationally. A much larger proportion of our residents come from black and mixed ethnic backgrounds when compared to England.

The diversity of Southwark is much greater among our children and young people, with roughly equal proportions of young people from white and black ethnic backgrounds. Over 120 different languages are spoken, with just over 1 in 10 households having no members who speak English as a first language⁵

In 2019 Southwark was ranked 43rd out of 317 local authorities for deprivation in England, with approximately 21% of residents living within areas ranked the most deprived nationally. This figure increases to 23% among those aged under 18.

⁵ Southwark JSNA Annual Report: 2022

Crime Summary

The following table shows the crime profile in the borough by offence, indicating where and when they occur most, including victim and accused demographics⁶.

Crime / Problem Type	Top Ward(s)	Peak Month(s)	Peak Day(s)	Peak Times	Largest Victim's Group	Largest Accused Group
All Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)	Borough and Bankside, North Walworth, London Bridge and West Bermondsey	March July, September October	Thursday - Saturday	6-7pm 12-1am	White Males ⁷ 25-29yrs	Black Males 20-24yrs
Knife Crime	London Bridge and West Bermondsey Old Kent Road, Rye Lane,	March, July, September	Friday Saturday	4-5pm, 6-7pm, 8-9pm	White Males 15-19yrs	Black Males 15-19yrs
Gun Crime	Nunhead and Queens Road, Peckham, St Giles,	May, July, September, December	Saturday	7-9pm 12-1am 2-3am	Black Males 25-29yrs	Black Males 40-44yrs
Serious Youth Violence	Camberwell Green, London Bridge and West Bermondsey, Rye Lane	May, June, September	Friday – Sunday	4-5pm 12-1am	White Males	Black Males
Domestic Abuse	Camberwell Green, North Walworth, Rye Lane	July - September	Sunday	12-1am	White Females 25-29yrs	White Males 25-29yrs 35-39yrs
VAWG	Borough and Bankside, London Bridge and West Bermondsey, Rye Lane	August - November	Friday – Sunday	6-7pm 12-1am	White Females 25-29yrs	Black Males 30-34yrs
Drug Possession	Borough and Bankside, North Walworth, London Bridge and West Bermondsey	April, October, November	Wednesday Friday	3-7pm		Black Males 20-24yrs
Drug Trafficking	North Walworth, Old Kent Road, Newington, Rye Lane	January March October	Monday	None		Black Males 20-24yrs
ASB	Borough and Bankside, North Walworth, London Bridge and West Bermondsey	April - July	Saturday Sunday	6-7pm 12-1am		
Hate Crime	Borough and Bankside, North Walworth, London Bridge and West Bermondsey	March June July	Monday	12-1pm 4-5pm	White Males 25-29yrs	White Males 30-34yrs

Table 1: Crime Summary

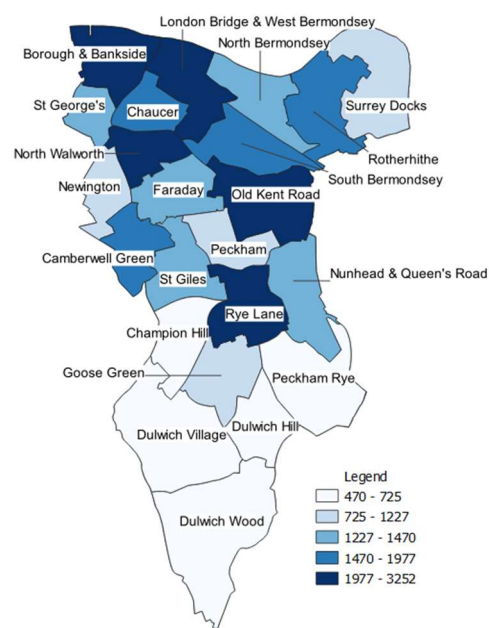
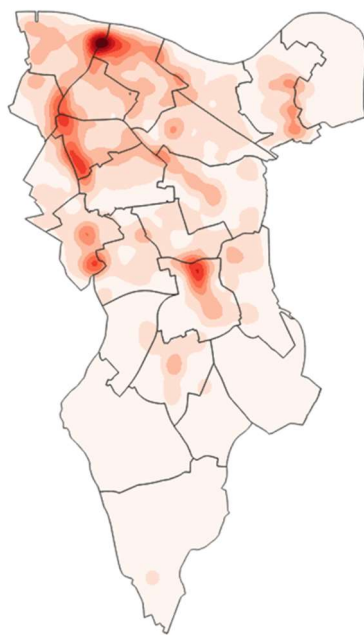
⁶ Ethnicity was calculated using percentages from known information (excludes unknown). Produced by matching Police IC codes as closely as possible to the ONS defined categories.

2 Crime Overview in Southwark (TNOs)

Profile: 33,077 offences in 2021/22, a 15.2% decrease from the 2019/20 figure of 38,990 and a 3.5% decrease from the 2020/21 figure of 34,290⁸. Theft (30%, 9,971) and Violence Against the Person (26%, 8621) account for 56% of all Police recorded offences in the borough.

Southwark has the highest burglary rate in London 2,576 offences, higher than the London average of 1,696 and the highest out of it's MSG comparators.

Across all categories, the largest increase in Police recorded offences (2019/20 vs 2021/22) was a 23% increase in Sexual Offences (968). The largest decrease was for Robbery (49.8% decrease).



Location: The top three wards with the highest volumes were: London Bridge & West Bermondsey - 9.7%, (3,212 offences), Borough and Bankside - 8.5% (2,814 offences), North Walworth - 7.2% (2,380 offences) These three wards accounted for 25.3% of the TNOs in the borough and are all situated in the north west of the borough. There is a north/south divide in Southwark observed in offending, with more business, tourist, and transport hubs present in the north whilst the south is more residential.

Peak periods: Thursday to Saturday from midnight until 01:00 and evening (16:00–19:00) with peak months March, July, September and October.

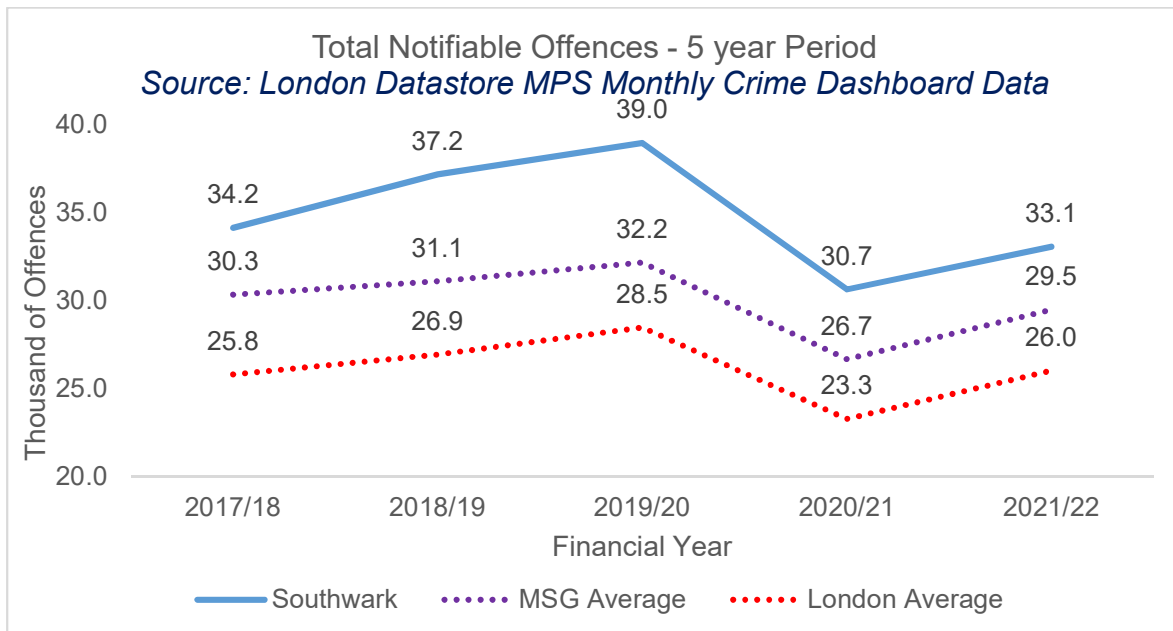
Victim Profile: 77.5% were males. 54.1% were White and 33% were from Black/Black British ethnic groups (where ethnicity was recorded). 38.5% were under 30 years old. Victims aged 25-29 were the highest age group, 16.1%. 77.5% were residents of Southwark

Accused Profile: 82.7% were males. 43.2% were White and 49% were from Black/Black British ethnic groups (where ethnicity was recorded). 45% were under 30 years old. Those aged 20-24yrs, 15.6% were the highest age category. 69.7% were residents of Southwark

⁸ 2020/21 figure was impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic and year on year comparisons have been made against 2019/20 figures due to them being a better bench mark for performance

Total Notifiable Offence (TNOs) Profile

- Southwark had observed a steady increase in recorded TNOs between 2017/18 and 2019/20, rising to a peak of 38,990 offences. This dropped in 2020/21 to 30,654 (likely to be the impact of Covid) before returning to a level similar to that reported for 2017/18 with 33,077 in 2021/22.
- When comparing Southwark’s TNOs in 2021/22 to 2019/20 (pre-Covid year), there was a 15.2% decrease in offences. Offence levels dropped in 2020/21 influenced by the Covid pandemic and although crime levels have since increased (by 7.9%), we have not returned to pre Covid 2019/20 crime levels.
- The TNO volume of offending for Southwark has consistently remained above the London and the Most Similar Group (MSG) averages across the previous 5 years. In 2021/22 Southwark ranked 5th highest in London for offences.



Graph 1: TNO Trend

- Theft accounted for 30% of all TNOs in 2021/22 with 9,971 offences. Theft saw a 19.2% reduction in volume in 2021/22 compared to 2019/20.
- Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences accounted for 26% of all TNOs in 2021/22 with 2,575 offences. VAP saw a 1.9% decrease in 2021/22 compared to 2019/20.
- Robbery has almost halved in the borough (49.8% decrease) when comparing 2019/20 to 2021/22.
- Sexual offences is the only category to have witnessed an increase in TNOs when comparing 2019/20 to 2021/22, with an increase of 23%.
- Vehicle offences accounted for 9% of all TNOs in 2021/22 with 2,887 offences. Vehicle offences had the second largest decrease in offending (26.8%) across all TNO categories.

Category	2019/20		2021/22		% Change
	No. TNOs	%	No. TNOs	%	
Theft	12,342	32%	9,971	30%	-19.2%
Violence Against the Person (VAP)	8,792	23%	8,621	26%	-1.9%
Vehicle Offences	3,944	10%	2,887	9%	-26.8%
Burglary	3,084	8%	2,575	8%	-16.5%
Public Order Offences	2,187	6%	2,182	7%	-0.2%
Arson and Criminal Damage	2,120	5%	1,891	6%	-10.8%
Drug Offences	2,591	7%	2,137	6%	-17.5%
Robbery	2,420	6%	1,216	4%	-49.8%
Sexual Offences	787	2%	968	3%	23.0%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	379	1%	348	1%	-8.2%
Possession of Weapons	344	1%	281	1%	-18.3%
All TNOs	38,990		33,077		-15.2%

Table 2: TNO Offences

Southwark Compared to similar areas – Most Similar Group and London

The Home Office has grouped all Community Safety Partnerships into Most Similar Groups (MSG) with similar socio-demographic characteristics in order to provide a benchmark for comparison of crime rates with similar areas elsewhere in England and Wales. Overall since 2019/20 Southwark has been improving within the MSG and London rankings for most crime types, with the exception of Burglary, which in 2021/22 saw Southwark ranking highest in London and it's MSG. The following table shows how the rankings have been changing across the 3-year period.

Category	MSG Ranking (/12)				London Ranking (/32)			
	19/20	20/21	21/22	Change	19/20	20/21	21/22	Change
Arson and Criminal Damage	4 th	5 th	6 th	↓	9 th	9 th	12 th	↓
Burglary	3 rd	3 rd	1 st	↑	6 th	4 th	1 st	↑
Drug Offences	1 st	3 rd	3 rd	↓	4 th	6 th	6 th	↓
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	7 th	7 th	7 th	–	11 th	13 th	16 th	↓
Possession of Weapons	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd	–	3 rd	2 nd	5 th	↓
Public Order Offences	3 rd	6 th	7 th	↓	5 th	9 th	11 th	↓
Robbery	2 nd	2 nd	4 th	↓	3 rd	3 rd	6 th	↓
Sexual Offences	4 th	3 rd	4 th	–	7 th	6 th	7 th	–
Theft	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd	–	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd	–

Vehicle Offences	7 th	6 th	9 th	↓	18 th	17 th	20 th	↓
Violence Against the Person	2 nd	6 th	6 th	↓	5 th	11 th	10 th	↓
All TNOs	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	↓	2 nd	5 th	6 th	↓

Table 3: TNOs – MSG and London Rankings⁹

The Impact of Covid-19 Restrictions on TNOs

On 26th March 2020, due to the impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic the UK government implemented restrictions¹⁰ in movement or ‘lockdowns’ to limit the spread of the virus. During the 2020/21 financial year there were 3 national lockdowns imposed on the country, with the final lockdown easing on 8th March 2021. The impact that these lockdowns and restrictions had on TNOs can be shown when comparing the change in the volume of TNOs reported in 2020/21 and for 2021/22, with 2021/22 showing how TNOs were impacted after the easing of measures.

Category	% Change from previous year	
	2020/21 Covid-19 Restrictions Introduced	2021/22 Covid-19 Restrictions Eased
Arson and Criminal Damage	-11%	1%
Burglary	-21%	6%
Drug Offences	-4%	-14%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	-1%	-7%
Possession of Weapons	6%	-23%
Public Order Offences	-4%	4%
Robbery	-47%	-5%
Sexual Offences	-7%	32%
Theft	-38%	30%
Vehicle Offences	-20%	-9%
Violence Against the Person	-7%	6%
All TNOs	-21%	8%
Domestic Abuse (DA)	-2%	-5%
Domestic Abuse – Violence With Injury (DA VWI)	-10%	-2%

Table 4: TNOs and Covid Impacts

⁹ Change covers the 2019/20 vs 2021/22 periods due to the impacts of Covid-19 skewing figures in 2020/21

¹⁰ Timeline of UK Government Covid-19 Restrictions: <https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/charts/uk-government-coronavirus-lockdowns>

- During 2020/21 large decreases were observed in the volume of Robbery offences (-47%) and Theft (-38%). This would coincide with less people being outside due to lockdown restrictions and the closure of businesses at points throughout the year. Possession of Weapons was the only TNO category to experience an increase during 2020/21 (6%), possibly as a by-product of covid enforcement activity.
- During 2021/22, as restrictions were lifted there was notable increases in Sexual offences (32%) and Theft (30%). The largest decreases were for Possession of Weapons (-23%) and for Drug offences (-14%)
- Overall Southwark saw a 21% decrease in all TNOs during the 2020/21 period when Covid restrictions were imposed. This is a greater decrease compared to other similar areas. By comparison London saw an 18% decrease and the MSG saw a 17% decrease.
- As restrictions eased, the volume of TNOs in Southwark increased 8% (2021/22). Compared to similar areas Southwark performed better than the MSG (11% increase) and London (12% increase).
- For Domestic Abuse (DA) and Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury (DA VWI), Southwark reported a 2% decrease in DA and a 10% decrease in DA VWI offences when Covid restrictions occurred in 2020/21. Compared to similar areas Southwark performed better than both London (5% increase DA, 1% decrease DA VWI) and it's MSG (5% increase DA, 4% decrease DA VWI),
- When Covid restrictions eased in 2021/22, Southwark reported a 5% decrease in DA and a 2% decrease in DA VWI offences compared to the previous year. Compared to similar areas Southwark performed better than both London (3% increase DA, -1% decrease DA VWI) and it's MSG (5% increase DA, 2% increase DA VWI).

Trust and Confidence in the Police – MOPAC Public Attitude Survey

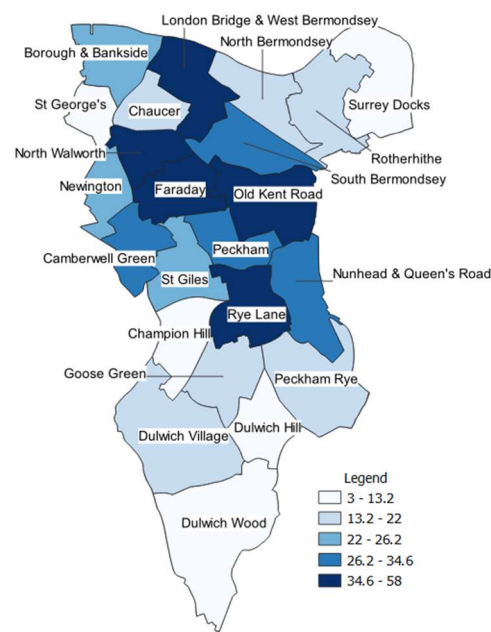
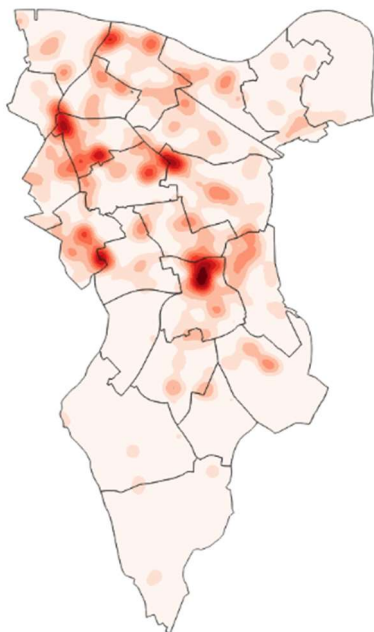
MOPAC undertake a public attitude survey on a quarterly basis, which gathers the views of London residents about a wide range of policing and crime issues, 12,800 London residents are contacted per year, with around 400 interviews achieved in every London Borough. When looking at the 2021/ 22 period, it was identified that:

- Trust in the Police was at it's lowest across the last 3 years, with 73% of residents having trust in the Police compared to 87% in 2019/20, similar to London.
- Confidence in the Police doing a "good job" was at it's lowest across the last 3 years with 48% of residents having confidence compared to 63% in 2019/20. Confidence levels in Southwark and London are similar most recently, but Southwark has seen a larger decrease by comparison across the period.

3 Reducing and Preventing Violence and Vulnerability

3.1 Knife Crime

Summary: 600 offences in 2021/22, a 30.7% decrease from the 866 offences in 2019/20. 60.3% (362) involved a knife being threatened or attempted to injure, 23% (138) involved a knife being used to injure. 16.7% (100) of offences had the use of a knife intimidated (the victim being convinced a weapon was present). 39.5% (237) of knife-flagged offences were related to robberies and 38.3% (230) were related to Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences. These two categories account for 77.8% of all knife-flagged offences.



Location: Rye Lane – 10.3% (62 offences), Old Kent Road – 8% (48 offences)
London Bridge & West Bermondsey – 7.8% (47 offences)

Top 3 wards account for 26.2% of all knife-flagged offences and are situated mostly from the Centre/East of the borough through to the North/North East. Hotspots tend to occur around transport and nightlife hubs, notably London Bridge and Elephant and Castle Stations in the North East and Peckham Rye station in the Centre/East.

Peak periods: Friday to Sunday at 16:00–17:00 and 18:00-19:00 with peak months July, September and March. The Q2 period (July-September) is the busiest 3-month period of the year with 27.7% of offences.

Victim Profile: 78.7% were males. 48.3% were White and 40% were from Black/Black British ethnic groups. 37.7% were aged 15-24. This is disproportionate to the population of Southwark for that age group (11.6%). 68% were residents of Southwark.

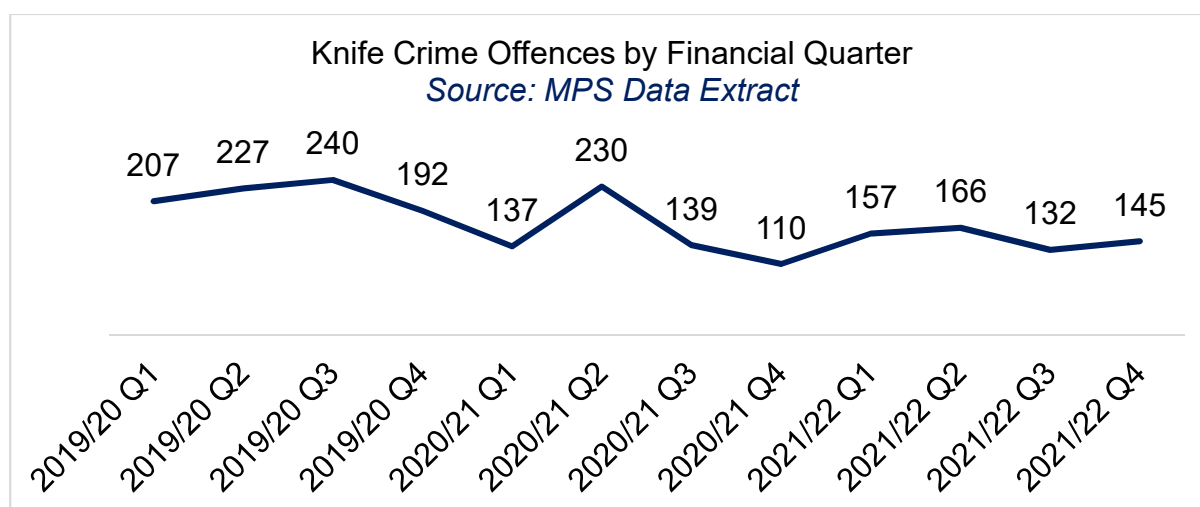
Accused Profile: 92.2% were males. 65.1% were Black/Black British and 29.2% were from White ethnic groups. 63% were aged 10-30 years old (15-19 was the highest age group, 23.4%). This is disproportionate to the population of Southwark for that age group (28%). 73.3% were residents of Southwark

Introduction

Knife crime is any crime involving a knife or sharp object. This includes carrying a knife, owning a banned knife, trying to buy a knife if you are under 18, and/or threatening, injuring or fatally wounding someone with a knife.¹¹

Southwark Knife Crime Offence Profile

Across the previous 3 years knife crime has been decreasing in Southwark, 2021/22 reported 600 knife crime flagged offences which was a 30.7% decrease compared to 2019/20 (866). In 2021/22 Southwark ranked 6th highest in London with no ranking change since 2019/20.



Graph 2: Knife Crime Trend

The decrease in offences has been driven mostly by a reduction in robbery offences. This was closely followed by Violence Against the Person with 38.3% (230). Both of these offence types have seen decreases for each year since 2019/20.

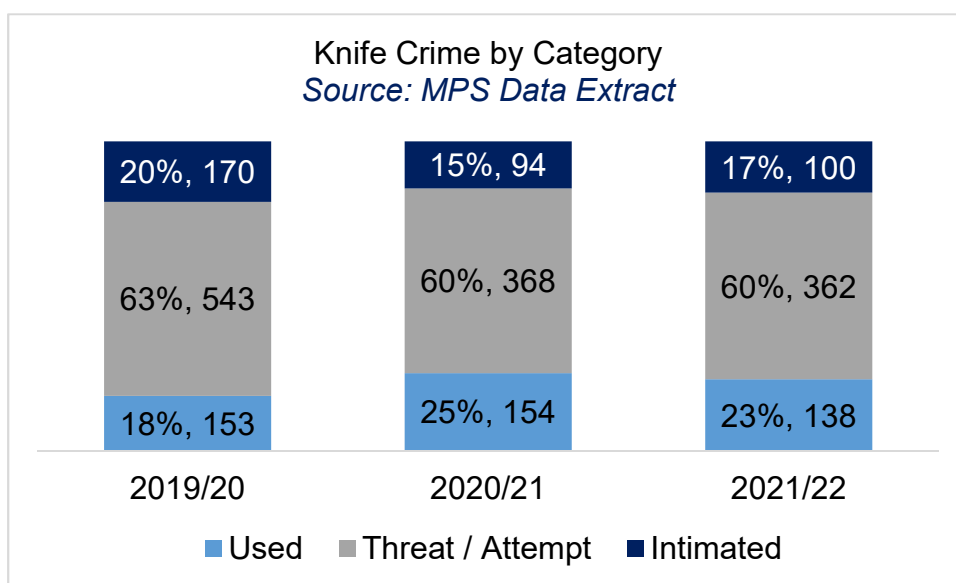
Major Crime Type	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Arson and Criminal Damage	4	2	3
Burglary	11	11	5
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	2	0	3
Other Accepted Crime	2	1	4
Possession of Weapons	50	42	39
Public Order Offences	82	65	67
Robbery	442	246	237
Sexual Offences	7	3	2
Theft	14	3	9
Vehicle Offences	2	1	1
Violence Against the Person	250	242	230
Total	866	616	600

*Table 5:
Knife Crime
by Offence*

¹¹ <https://crimestoppers-uk.org/fearless/more-info/crime-types-explained/knife-crime>

When looking at the category of knife use¹² with offending in 2021/22:

- The majority of knife use was surrounding threatening/attempting to use a knife (60.3%), followed by a knife being used to injure (23%) and then a knife intimidated (16.7%).
- Threatening/attempting to use a knife has been decreasing across the 3 year period, with a 33% decrease in 2021/22 compared to 2019/20 (181 less offences).
- Knife being intimidated offences decreased by 41% since 2019/20 (70 fewer offences).
- Offences where knives have been used has decreased by 10% since 2019/20 (15 less offences). However compared to the other categories, this has seen the smallest decrease.



Graph 3: Knife Crime by Use

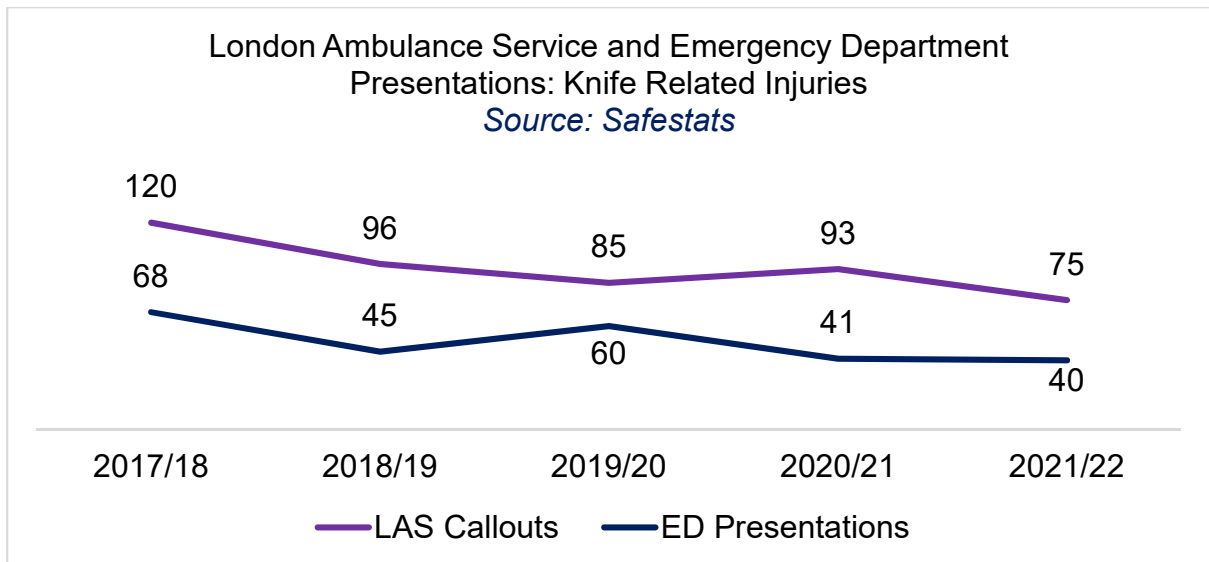
London Ambulance Service and Hospital Emergency Department Presentations for Knife Injuries

Since 2017/18 the number of London Ambulance Service (LAS) callouts¹³ has been decreasing, with 2017/18 reporting the highest number of callouts in the 5 year period (120). 2021/22 saw 75 by comparison and a 37.5% decrease from 2017/18 levels,

When looking at the number of presentations to hospital emergency departments (ED) for Southwark based incidents a similar pattern was reported, with a peak of 68 presentations in 2017/18. 2021/22 saw 40 by comparison and a 41.2% decrease from 2017/18 levels.

¹² **Used** - knife/sharp object used to injure, **Threat/Attempted** - knife/sharp object used to threaten or attempt to injure, **Intimated** - victim convinced weapon was present

¹³ First dispatches, does not count additional ambulances that may arrive onto a scene for the same incident

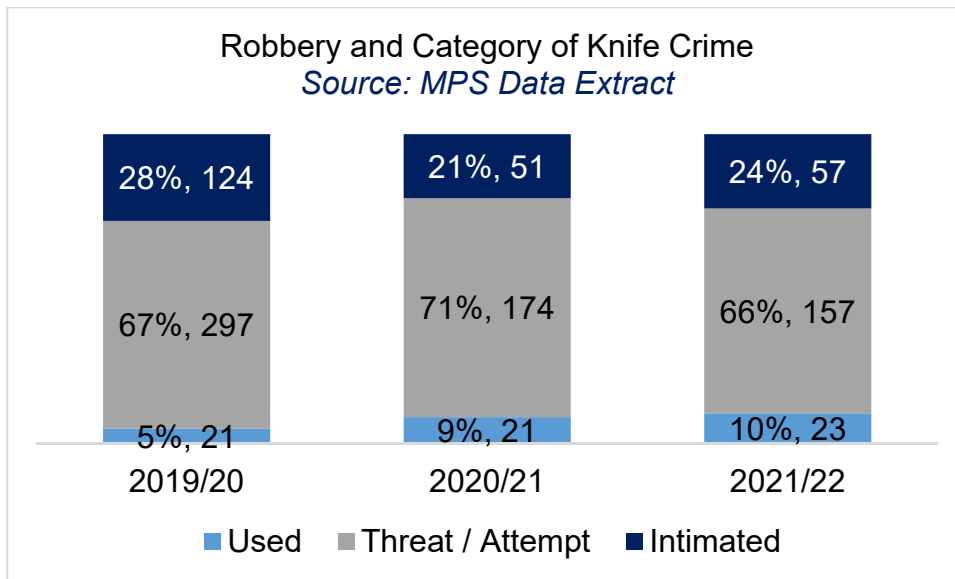


Graph 4: LAS callouts and ED presentations for knife injuries

Knife Crime and Robbery

The majority of offences involving knives in Southwark are for robbery offences, which accounted for 39.5% of all offences in 2021/22 (237). Although knife related robbery offences have been decreasing over the past 3 years, the method in which robbery offences are occurring has been changing:

- Knives being used to injure in robberies accounted for 4.8% of offences in 2019/20 and this has risen to 9.7% in 2021/22. Although the numbers are small, there was a 1 in 10 chance in 2021/22 to be injured with a knife in a robbery compared to a 1 in 20 chance in 2019/20.
- Knives being threatened/attempted in robberies decreased across the 3 year period by 47.1% (140 fewer offences). 2 in 3 knife related robberies were for this category in 2021/22.
- Knives being intimidated decreased across the 3-year period by 54%, with 67 fewer offences in 2021/22 than in 2019/20. Around a quarter of knife related robberies accounted for this category in 2021/22.



Graph 5: Knife Crime and Robbery by use

Knife Crime and Violence

When looking at knife related Violence Against the Person offences, there has not been much change regarding how knives are being used with violent offences. Knife related violent offences has decreased since 2019/20 and this has been driven by a reduction in Violence with Injury offences. Knives are used most when violence with injury offences occur and has remained consistent across the previous 3 years. There have been no change in the number of homicides, with 3 reported for each year (2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22). In 2021/22:

- Violence with Injury accounted for 69.1% of all knife related VAP offences in 2021/22 and has decreased by 7.1% since 2019/20 (12 few offences).
- 67.9% (108/159 offences) of Violence with Injury offences in 2021/22 involved a knife being used.
- Violence without Injury accounted for 29.6% of knife related violent offences in 2021/22 and has decreased by 10.5% since 2019/20 (8 offences).
- The majority of Violence without Injury offences in 2021/22 (89.7%) were involving knives being threatened/attempted

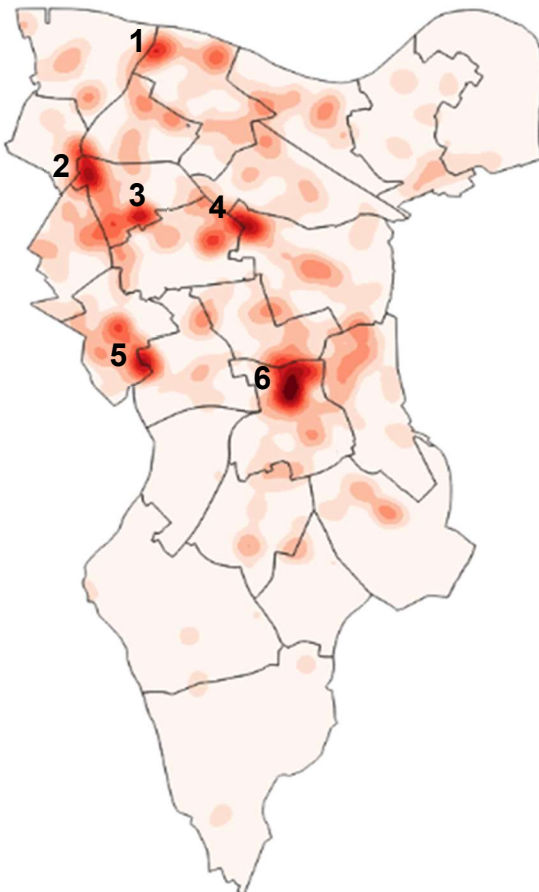
Violence Against The Person – Breakdown	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Homicide	3	3	3
Violence with Injury	171	183	159
Violence without Injury	76	56	68
Total	250	242	230

Table 6: Knife Crime and Violence

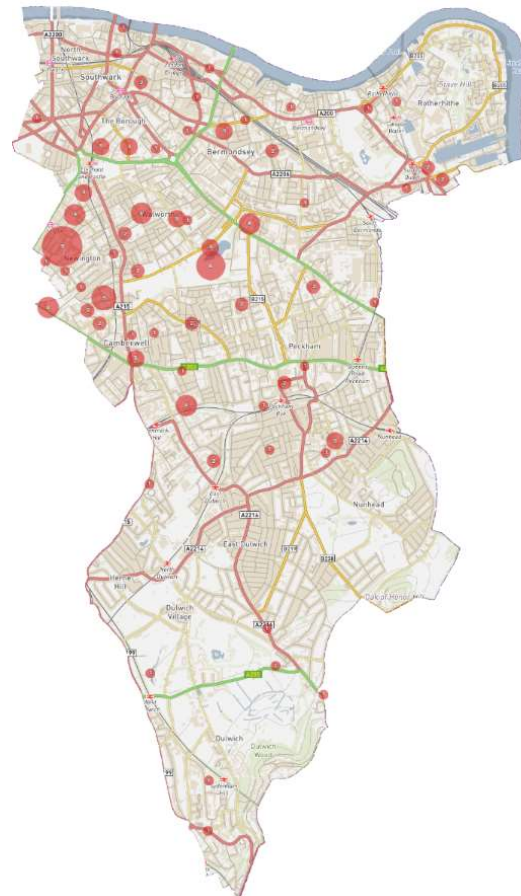
Where does Knife Crime occur?

Knife crime happens most in locations where there are higher footfalls of people, places like transport hubs, high street locations and nighttime economy venues. There is also a focus in areas where there are busy roads or housing estates; where in instances of a specific person being targeted, they are more likely to be spotted or being in their local community. The largest hotspots (concentrations of offences) cover the following locations:

1. London Bridge Station. Where there are a series of restaurants and fast food outlets in London Bridge and West Bermondsey Ward
2. Elephant and Castle Station in North Walworth Ward
3. Browning and Nelson Estates in North Walworth Ward
4. Along Old Kent Road on the Faraday/Old Kent Road ward, a main traffic route in the borough. Close to the Astley and Aylesbury Estates
5. Camberwell Church Street, on the Camberwell Green and St Giles Ward border.
6. Peckham Rye Station and the Aylesham Shopping Centre in the Rye Lane ward



Map 1: Knife Crime Hotspot Areas



Map 2: Weapon Finds in Southwark

Weapon Sweeps 2021/22¹⁴

In 2021/22 there were 4,304 weapon sweeps undertaken by Police and Council staff. There were 139 weapons found from 124 positive finds, these consisted of:

- 3 Firearms
- 123 Bladed / pointed articles: 103 knives, 1 sword, 19 other types of blade
- 4 Ammunition finds
- 9 Other: Baseball bat x 5, 1 x bike chain, 1 x knuckle duster, 1 x axe, 1 x weight plates
-

Agency	Weapon Sweeps	Finds			
		Weapon	Drug	Other	Negative
Police	2930	32	23	39	2842
Council	1330	86	21	77	1153
Joint	44	6	2	1	36
Total	4304	124	46	117	4031

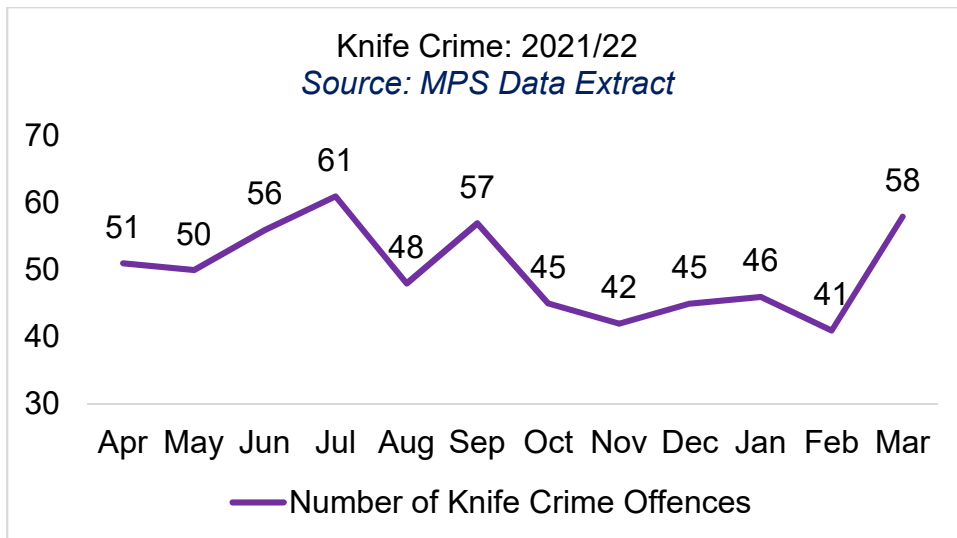
Table 7: Weapon Sweeps 2021/22

When does Knife Crime occur?

Higher knife crime levels occur in the spring and summer months of the year, where there is more daylight and people tend to become more active outside. The peak times when knife crime happens are between the hours of 3-9pm, times where people will be most active and in their communities, or travelling home from work or school. The peak time also overlap with when robbery, violence against the person and drug possession offences occur more often. Friday and Saturday are days when offences peak in the week, which are when more people are active as they may not work or have school on these days, it is also when people may be purchasing drugs for weekend use. For possession offences, there may be some skewing on the data related around Police operational activity, when looking at when knife crime occurs it was identified:

- Highest during the summer period (Jul-Sep, 27.7%, 166 offences).
- Peak Month: July (10.2%, 61 offences)
- Lowest Month: February (6.8%, 41 offences)
- Peak Day: Saturday (16.2%, 97 offences)
- Peak Time: 6-7pm – 9% of offences (54 offences)

¹⁴ Source: Southwark Weapon Sweeps Review 2021/22



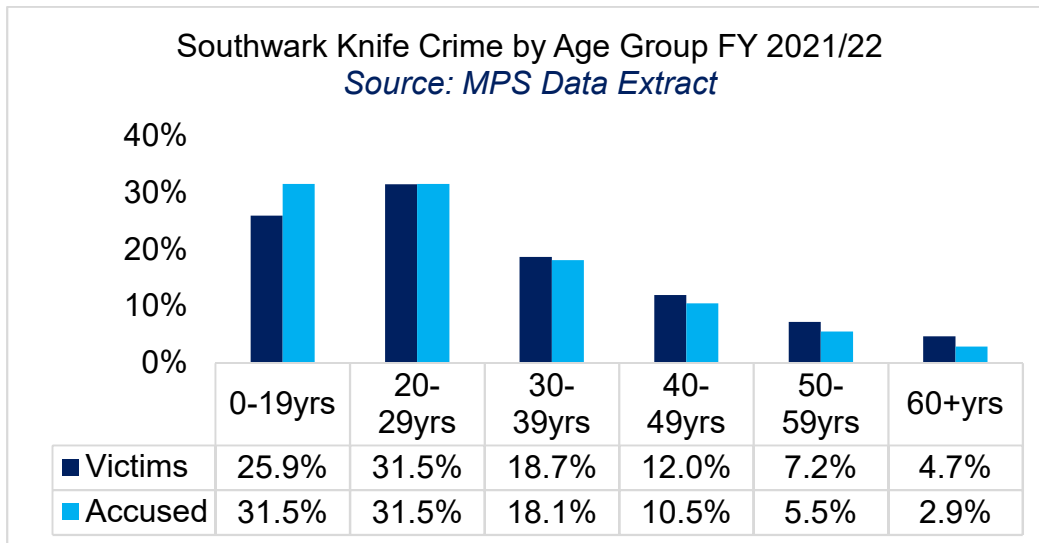
Graph 6: Knife Crime 12months

Knife Crime Demographics

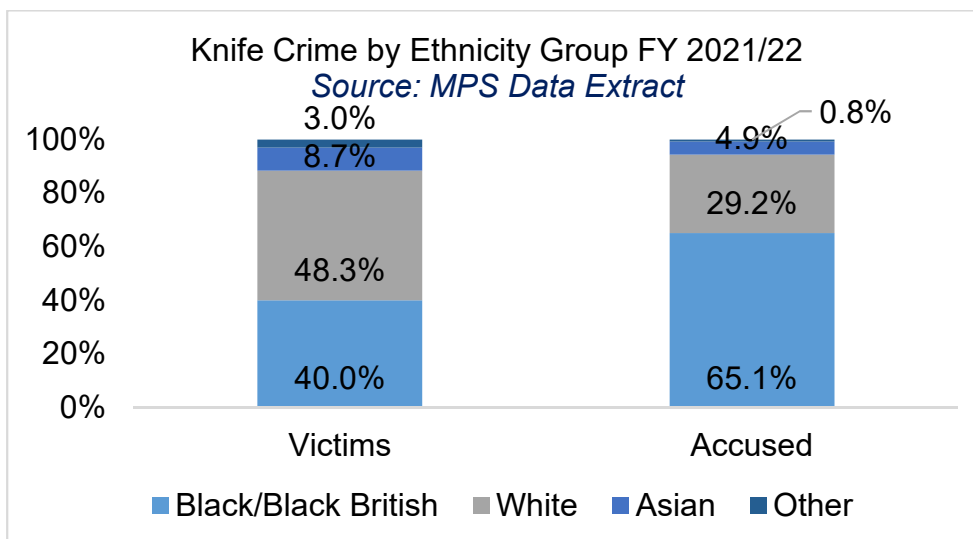
Knife crime disproportionately affects young people aged 15-24yrs whom accounted for 37.7% of all victims in 2021/22. The majority of victims are males (78.7%) and are residents of Southwark (68%). In conversations with frontline professionals, it was suggested that there may be more of a territorial tendency in males and this could be a driver for increased aggression, or feeling more willing to stand ground when any confrontation may occur. The most commonly reported ethnicity group are for those who are White/White British (48.3%), this may indicate a barrier in reporting for other groups. Discussions with professionals highlighted other groups potentially feeling less comfortable speaking to the Police due to there being less diversity in the Police force present and less officers available of a similar ethnicity to them, there may be a level of distrust in Policing present.

When looking at those accused of knife crime, there is a similarity when it comes to victims with it being those disproportionately represented being aged 15-24yrs, accounting for 41.2% in 2021/22. Professionals highlighted that these young people may be finding themselves with a lack of opportunities and turning to crime in order to achieve some form of success for themselves and to feel empowered. Providing more ways to support and empower their skills for a good purpose may be a step towards addressing the levels of crime. The large majority of accused are males (92.2%) and may be driven by the same territorial factor present with the victims. When ethnicity groups are considered there is a clear overrepresentation in Black/Black British (65.1%), there may be factors for this group, especially surrounding lack of opportunities present in society and deprivation as a result. Professionals highlighted that knife crime itself is not just about violence being sought after on a deliberate basis, but times where people are carrying weapons in order to feel safer and to protect themselves from being a victim and this could factor in groups that may feel more marginalised and deprived than others. Another subject raised was the possibility that some of these accused groups may have had a background or family history of being exposed to locations where there have been

wars and conflicts, which can cause post-traumatic stress and impact on behaviours as a result.



Graph 7: Knife Crime by Age Group



Graph 8: Knife Crime by Ethnicity Group

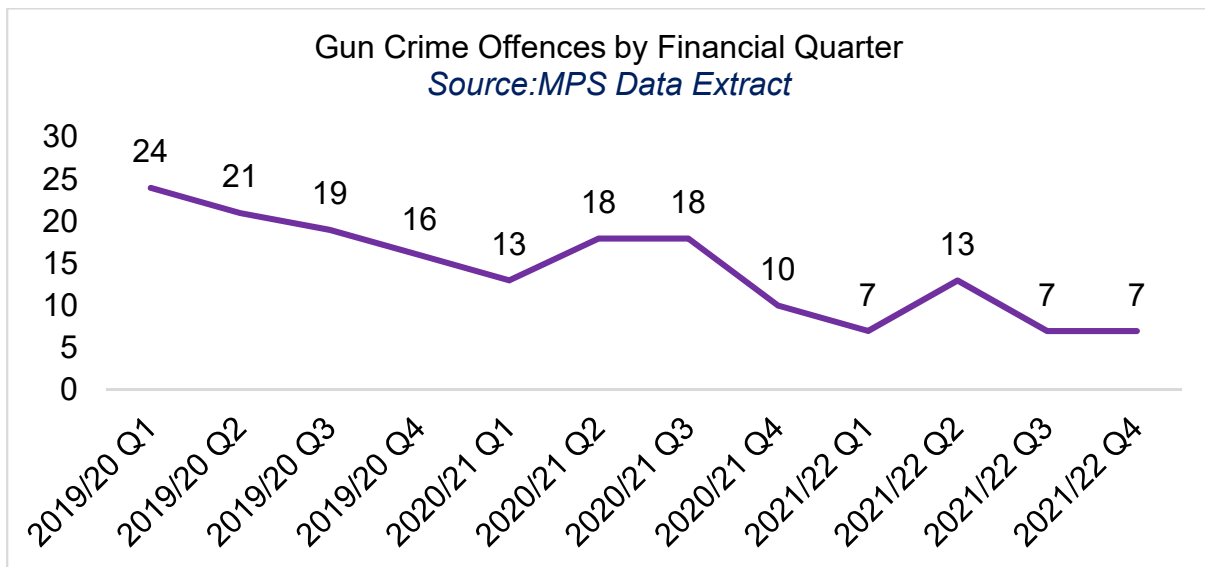
3.2 Gun Crime

Introduction

Gun crime covers any offence that is involving a firearm, or an imitation of one. Gun crime levels are much lower than knife crime due to difficulties in being able to obtain a firearm by comparison to a knife.

Gun Crime Offence Profile

Gun Crime in Southwark has been decreasing over the previous 3 years, from 80 offences in 2019/20 down to 34 in 2021/22 (57.5% decrease). Southwark has seen an improvement in it's London ranking, ranking 14th in 2021/22 compared to 7th in 2019/20.



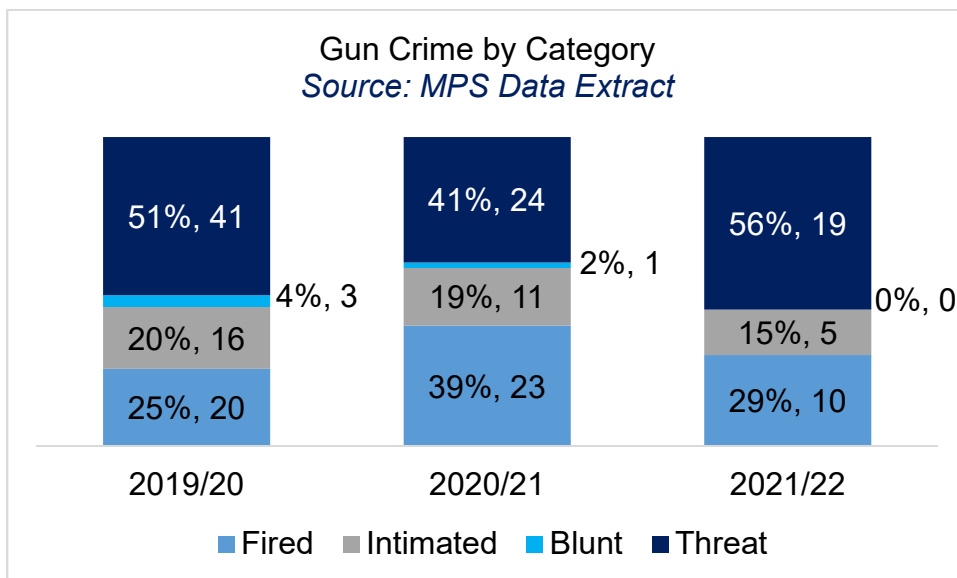
Graph 9: Gun Crime Trend

When looking at offence types across the 3 years, all crime types have seen reductions robberies saw the highest decrease compared to 2019/20 with 24 fewer offences (77.4% decrease). Violence saw a spike during 2020/21 with 26 but this dropped down to a low of 14 offences in 2021/22. Most violent offences were for Violence with Injury. There were no gun-flagged homicides over the period.

Major Crime Type	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Arson and Criminal Damage	6	1	3
Burglary	2	1	1
Drug Offences	1		
Other Accepted Crime	2	4	1
Possession of Weapons	10	8	5
Public Order Offences	4	7	3
Robbery	31	10	7
Sexual Offences	2	1	0
Theft	1	1	0
Violence Against the Person	21	26	14
Grand Total	80	59	34

Table 8: Gun Crime by Offence

Guns are mostly used to threaten during crimes and over half of gun use accounted for this in 2021/22 (55.8%, 19/34). Guns being fired was the only category of use to see an increase from any previous year, spiking with 23 in 2020/21, however this fell to a low in 2021/22.



Graph 10: Gun Crime by use

Where does Gun Crime occur?

Due to the low volumes of gun crime occurring, it can be difficult to fully determine if there is a pattern when it comes to exact location of offences as even a single offence can skew hotspot analysis. Data from 2021/22 indicates the top 3 ward areas being all neighbouring areas in centre of the borough. The top 3 ward areas account for half of all gun crime in Southwark and consists of:

- Peckham – 20.6% (7 offences)
- St Giles – 14.7% (5 offences)
- Nunhead & Queens Road – 14.7% (5 offences)

When does Gun Crime occur?

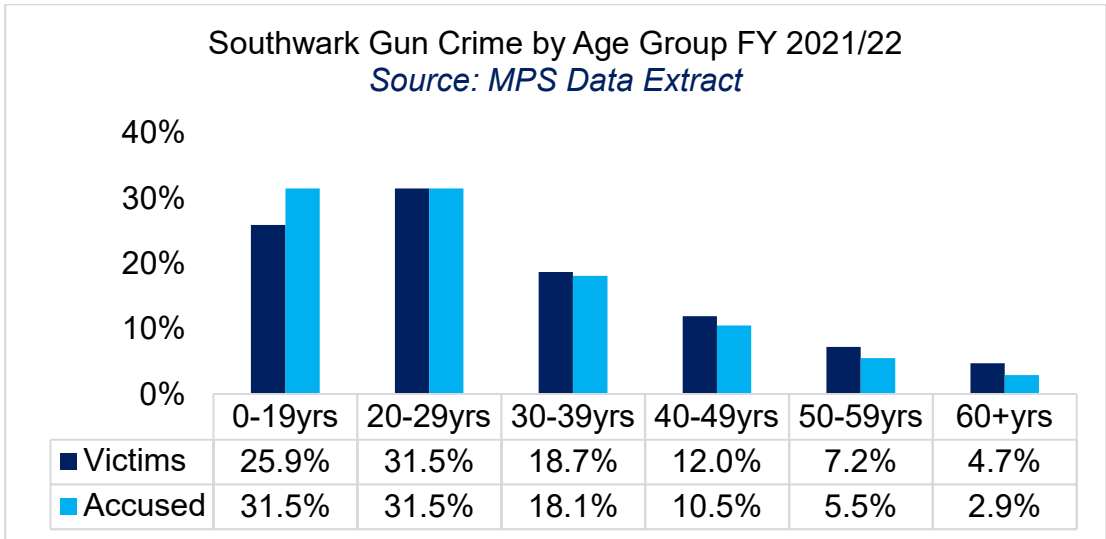
Due to small figures, it can be difficult to establish a clear pattern with when offences occur and why, however the more common periods were identified as:

- May, July, September and December
- Tuesdays' Thursdays and Saturdays
- Between the hours of 7pm-9pm, 12am-1am and 2-3am.

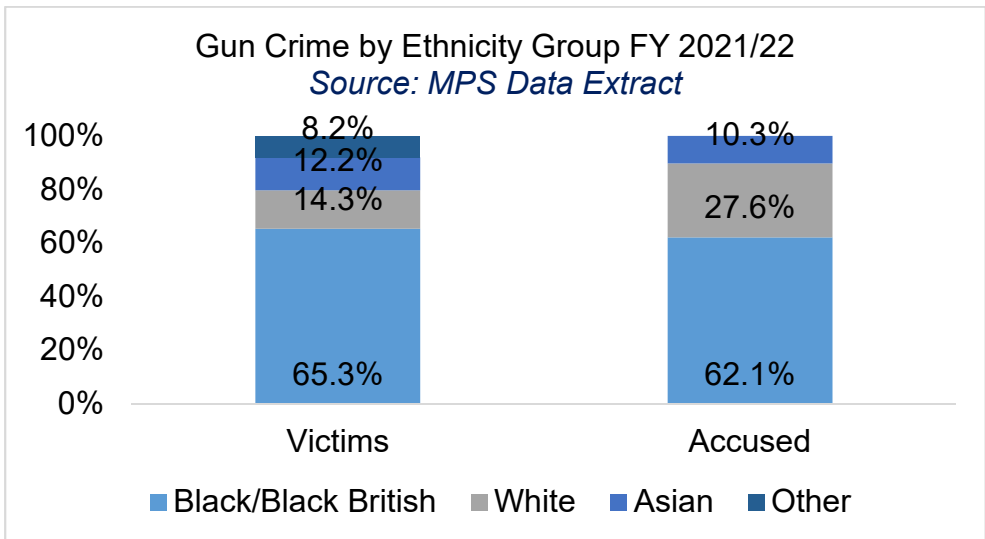
Gun Crime Demographics

Gun Crime in Southwark has a similar theme to knife crime in that victims are more commonly younger (below 30yrs), with 57.4% of victims falling into this age category. Due to low volumes, it is difficult to establish reliably where there is disproportionality. Victims of gun crime are often male (71.4%) and resident of Southwark. When ethnicity is factored, there is an overrepresentation in Black/Black British groups being victim to gun crime, accounting of 65.3% of all victims.

When looking more in depth of those accused of crimes, those below 30yrs old are more likely to commit firearm offences, accounting for 63% of those accused. 1 in 4 people overall accused fell into the 25-29yrs age banding. Those accused are male (95.2%) and resident of Southwark (73.3%). There is a disproportionality with the Black/Black British group being accused of firearm offences, accounting for 62.1%. Due to this group also being disproportionate for knife offences in the previous section, there may be overlapping reasons as to why this may be the case.



Graph 11: Gun Crime by Age Group



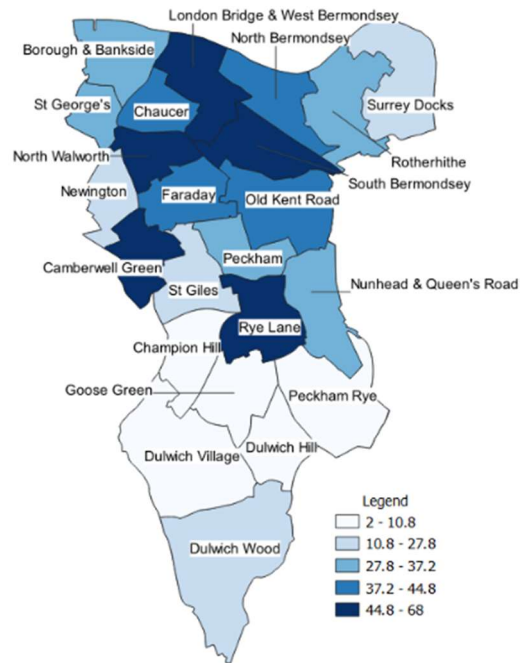
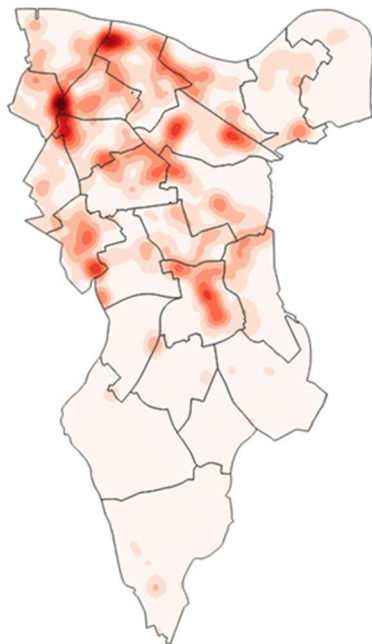
Graph 12: Gun Crime by Ethnicity Group

3.3 Tackling Youth Violence (Serious Youth Violence)

Serious Youth Violence Profile:

712 offences in 2021/22, a 12.3% decrease from the 812 offences in 2019/20.

33.3% (237) were for GBH. 66.2% (471) of offences were for ABH. 0.3% (2) were for Attempted Murder and 0.3% (2) were for Firearm offences. 0 Homicides were flagged as SYV.



Location: London Bridge & West Bermondsey – 9.3% (66 offences), Rye Lane – 8.1% (58 offences), Camberwell Green 7.3% (52 offences)

Top 3 wards account for 24.7% of all SYV offences and are situated mostly from the centre of the borough through to the North/North East. Hotspots occur around transport and nightlife hubs, notably London Bridge and Elephant and Castle Stations in the North East and Peckham Rye station in the Centre/East.

Peak periods: Friday to Sunday at 00:00 – 01:00 and 16:00-18:00. Peak months May and June. The Q1 period (April-June) is the busiest 3-month period of the year with 28.9% of offences.

Victim Profile: 52.7% were males. 47.1% were White and 43.7% were from Black/Black British ethnic groups. 73% were residents of Southwark.

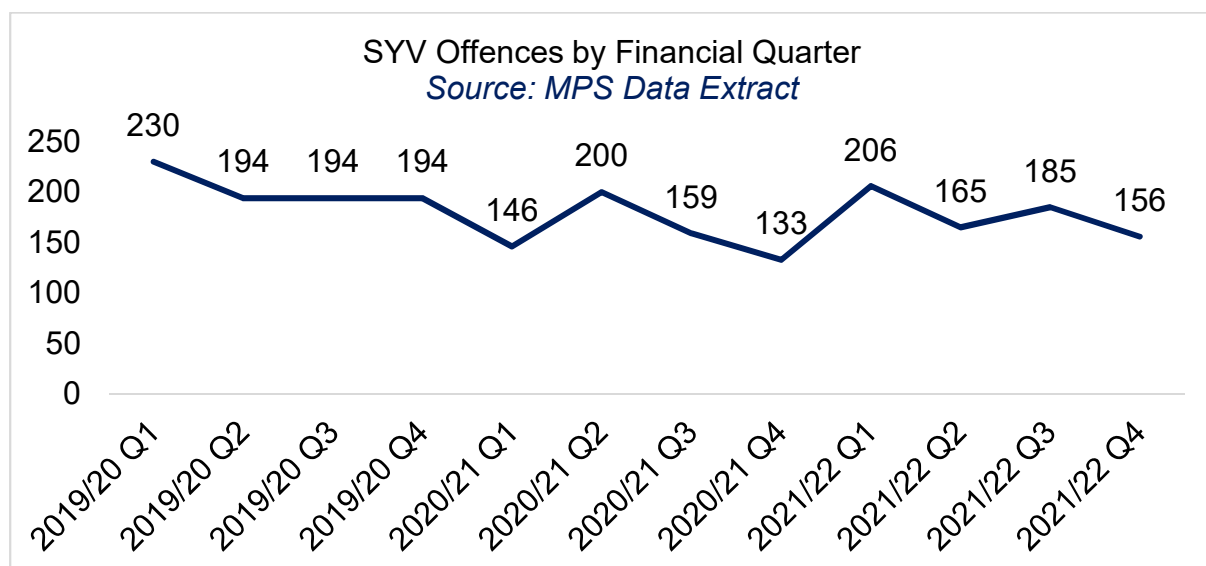
Accused Profile: 72.3% were males. 50.8% were Black/Black British and 39.3% were from White ethnic groups. 77.5% were residents of Southwark

Introduction

Serious Youth Violence (SYV) is defined as any violence with injury offence¹⁵ where the victim is aged below 25yrs old and is not specific to those accused of offences being within this age boundary. Young people are at most risk of serious harm in Southwark, especially due to the representations identified for gun and knife offences in the borough in previous sections. This section in particular will look at serious youth violence on a whole, with weapons and gun offences for any violent injury crime included alongside non-weapon enabled violence. Where there are victims of domestic abuse aged below 25yrs for applicable offence types, they would also be counted within this cohort.

Serious Youth Violence Offence Profile

Across the previous 3 financial years, there has been a decrease in SYV offences in Southwark. During 2020/21 and the resulting impacts of Covid-19 measures throughout the year on social interactions, there were 638 offences reported for this period, a reduction of 12.3% (184 less) from 2019/20 levels (812). As we moved away from the Covid-19 impacts, 2021/22 saw an increase compared to 2020/21 levels of 11.6% with 712 offences reported. The 2021/22 figure remains lower than the peak reported in 2019/20,



Graph 13: SYV Trend

When looking at the category of offences where SYV occur it was found that there has been little change across the 3 year period with regards to proportion of offences out of the yearly total, with the majority of offences in 2021/22 (66.2%) being related to Actual Bodily Harm (ABH). Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) follows with 33.3% with Attempted Murder and Firearm offences totalling 0.6%. 2021/22 saw no youth

¹⁵ Offences covered are Actual Bodily Harm (ABH), Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH), Attempted Homicide, Homicide and firearm offences.

homicides and is lower than the 3 reported in 2019/20 and 2 reported in 2020/21. All crime types have shown decreases since the 2019/20 period.

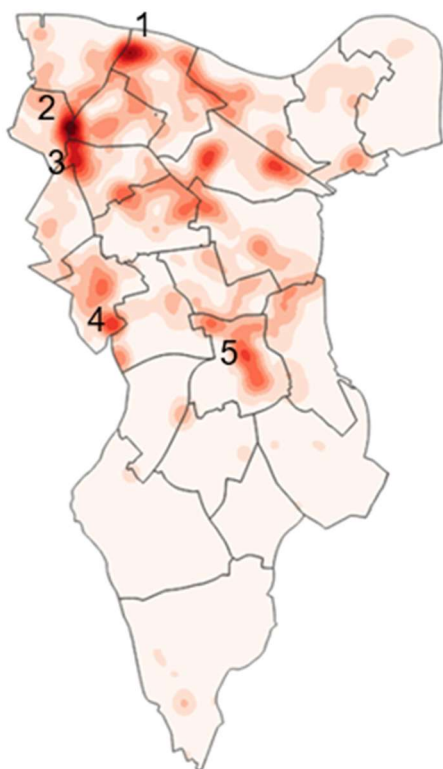
Offence	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%
GBH	258	31.8	215	33.7	237	33.3
ABH	545	67.1	415	65.0	471	66.2
Attempted Murder	2	0.2	4	0.6	2	0.3
Firearm offences	4	0.5	2	0.3	2	0.3
Homicide	3	0.4	2	0.3	0	0.0
Total	812	100	638	100	712	100

Table 9: SYV by Offence

Where does Serious Youth Violence occur?

SYV occurs in locations where you would expect to see people more often, where there are thoroughfares in the borough, where if a victim is being specifically targeted more likely to be seen. Transport hubs and main roads close to them, such as close to Elephant and Castle, London Bridge and Peckham Rye stations. When looking at ward levels, the highest 3 wards for SYV are London Bridge & West Bermondsey (9.3%), Rye Lane (8.1%) and Camberwell Green (7.3%), accounting for 24.7% of offences.

1. London Bridge Station and borough high street in the London Bridge and West Bermondsey ward
2. University Campus building located on the St George's and Chaucer ward boundaries
3. Elephant and Castle and close surrounding areas in North Walworth ward
4. Shopping centre in Camberwell Green
5. Peckham and Rye Station and surrounding areas in the Rye Lane ward.



Graph 3: SYV Hotspots

When does Serious Youth Violence occur?

SYV offences in 2021/22 were found to occur mostly in May and June, where 20.9% of offences were found to occur. The busiest day of the week was identified as being on Sunday, but with the peak time being between 12-1am (11.5% of total) this could be linked to Saturday night and the nighttime economy. It could also be where in events of violence being targeted towards any given individual, there are less people around so less chance of being seen or caught, other busy periods for offences occurring are between 3pm and 9pm. These are times where more people may be outside of work, travelling through the borough in hotspot areas and being more active in the community.

Serious Youth Violence Demographics

In Southwark, SYV offences in 2021/22 saw close to half (47.2%) of SYV victims being aged 20-24yrs. As we go lower in age the number of victims decrease, with 15-19yrs seeing 30.2%, 10-14yrs - 15.3% and 0-9yrs - 7.3%. The gender of victims showed that 52.7% of victims were Male. When comparing Female victims of SYV to victims of all crime there is a disproportionality present, with female victims of all crime being 22.5% compared to 47.3% for SYV. The ethnicity of victims showed 47.1% being White/White British. Those who are Black/Black British accounted for 43.7% of victims. There is a disproportionality when comparing this to the percentage for all crime (33%) and the population of Southwark for that particular group.

When looking at the breakdown for those accused of committing SYV crimes, the majority of those committing acts of violence are below 30yrs old¹⁶ (77%). As the age increases beyond 30yrs, there is a sharp drop in numbers for older age bandings. When looking at gender proportions, 72.3% were male. This does show a small disproportionality in females being accused of offences when compared to all crime (17.3%) and the population of Southwark. Those accused of SYV offences are most commonly Black/Black British (50.8%), which shows an overrepresentation compared to all crime and the population of Southwark. There are some factors, which may explain this mentioned in the knife crime section of this report as these can overlap.

Driver of Serious Youth Violence – Gangs and County Lines

A key driver for Serious Youth Violence is the association between organised gangs and drug markets in the borough. These gangs and their activities result in the increased exploitation of young and vulnerable people. Gangs can provide a sense of belonging, power or financial gain and is a key driver for violence in young people. Violence may occur due to gang rivalries, or in areas where drugs are being sold. In 2022 a report was commissioned within Southwark to explore this driver in more detail called “Hidden In Plain Sight – The Southwark Narrative”. An extract from this report details the following:

“The drugs game is an illusion; it sells you a dream that is a lie” Ex-gang member

Southwark is currently home to one high harm gang¹⁷ in London and numerous others that do not meet this specific threshold. A large proportion of gangs and organised crime groups within the borough are centred on drug supply to the internal market. Not all of these are high profile ‘named’ gangs such as Zone 2 and Moscow 17; but some more discrete business focused groups that are just about drug supply. The pattern of dealing within the gangs seems to be spiralling downwards, with ever younger individuals rising through the ranks to positions of authority and power.

Most of the identified street level drug dealing is undertaken by young gangs and dealers. Some of these will be based on friendship groups who become involved in gangs or drug dealing. Southwark is more diverse than Lambeth, with lots of mixed ethnicity friendship groups who have grown up and gone to school together. This is a change from ten years ago, with young people far more segregated on cultural and ethnic grounds. It is important to emphasise that most residents and young people are not involved in drug dealing and violence

County Lines, the activity of a gang or crime group running one or more drug lines outside their home borough through a phone number and a network of dealers and runners, largely dried up during the pandemic, with local gangs choosing to focus operations on the home market. However, in recent months the county lines

¹⁶ Please note: Due to SYV being defined for victims only being below 25yrs old, those accused of offences can be of any age

¹⁷ As identified by the Police using a scoring system

operating model has once more begun to gather pace, with young people from across Southwark being found in a variety of locations across the UK.

MOPAC Rescue and Response unit, set up to support young people exploited by county lines supported 53 young residents of Southwark who had been linked to 15 different areas of the UK. Whilst high, this was 43% lower than the number of young people from Lambeth identified as involved with county lines activity during the same period.”¹⁸

3.4 Community Harm and Exploitation: Child Exploitation

Introduction

Community Harm and Exploitation is a multi-faceted issue and covers a wide range of issues that can intersect with another, such as Child Criminal Exploitation and Modern Day Slavery. In the previous strategic assessment, Child Sexual Exploitation was identified as an area of priority.

Contacts to Children’s Social Care

Contacts made to Children’s Social Care regarding Child Sexual Exploitation concerns have increased over the last 3 years, from 90 contacts made in 2019/20, 134 in 2020/21 to 246 in 2021/22, an increase of 173% across the 3 year period. Contacts in 2021/22 were made most commonly for Females (58%) aged 14-17yrs (43%) who are Black/Black British (40%). Across the 3-year period, there has been a change in ethnicity breakdown with Black/Black British now seeing a higher representation in referrals made from 31% in 2019/20 to 40% in 2021/22

Extra Familial Harm

An Extra-Familial Harm (EFH) and Missing Team works with social workers and professionals to support children and young people at risk of exploitation and any child who goes missing from home or care. The Team supports in the assessment and planning, and provides guidance through referring to the Extra Familial Harm Panel. For the 2021/22 period, the EFH panel saw:

- Referrals: 61 cases referred to EFH panel.
- Age: 15 & 16yr olds accounted for 50% of referrals.
- Gender: 61% - male, 39% female.
- Ethnicity – the three highest represented groups were Black African 24%, White British 21%, Black Caribbean 18%.
- Concerns: For Jan-May 2022, 70% - child criminal exploitation, 50% grooming.
- Links to children reported missing.
- Links to serious youth violence and gang culture

¹⁸ Hidden in Plain Sight – The Southwark Narrative - 2022

3.5 Reducing Reoffending

A majority of offences are committed by repeat or prolific offenders and reducing reoffending is a priority both nationally and within Southwark. Measuring this provides an effective way to determine success of not only the criminal justice system itself but also existing local services that are designed to support offenders. By attempting to reduce reoffending, we can identify and target the main drivers that cause people to re-enter the criminal justice system. Reducing reoffending overall not only improves the lives of those who offend, but also provides safety in the community and reduces the economic costs related to crime that can occur.

Youth Justice Service (YJS)

The Youth Justice Service in Southwark works with partners, young people aged below 18 and their families in order to prevent and reduce offending/re-offending. The YJS reports to the Youth Justice Management Board (YJMB) on a quarterly basis.

In 2021/22, the YJS cohort had 181 entries into their cohort. Offending was mostly related to Violence Against the Person (41.4%), Drugs (28.7%) and Theft (12.7%).

The majority of interventions were for Out of Court Disposals (115, 63.5%), the lowest category of intervention and this mostly comprised of community resolutions. Community resolutions occur when the young person accepts responsibility for their actions and takes steps to correct their behaviour in place of not having the offence escalated to a court and this could be achieved by engaging with the victim of the crime or seeking further education to enhance their own awareness of their actions. The majority of main offences involving out of court disposals were for Drugs (44.3%), Violence against the Person (27.8%) and Theft (15.7%).

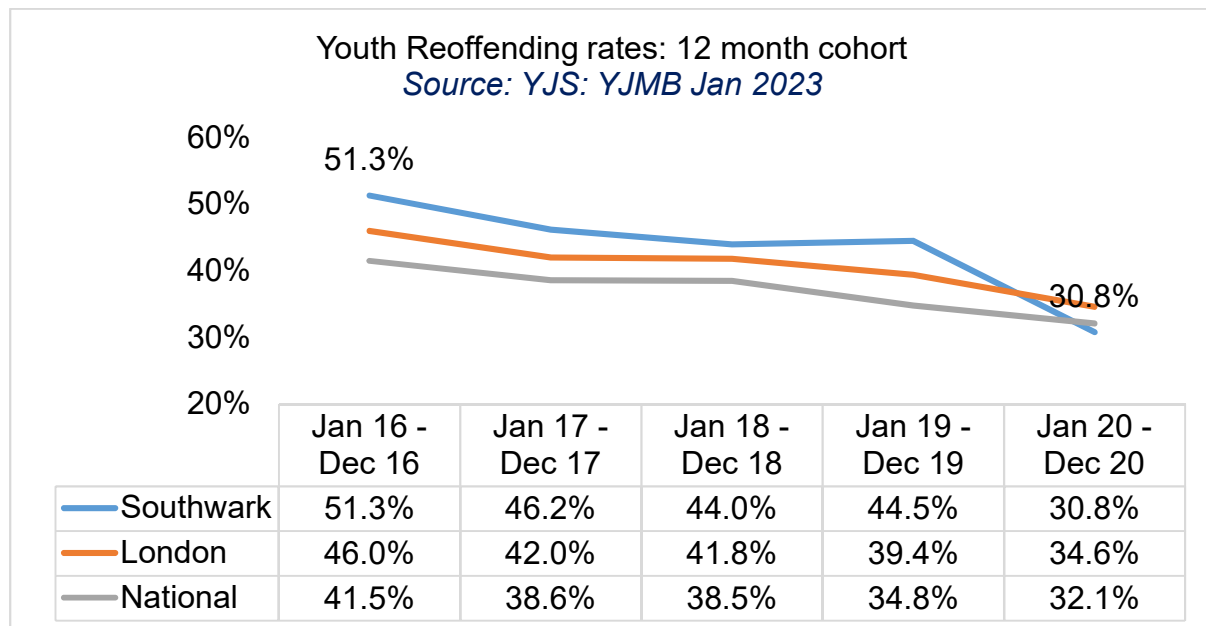
Community interventions accounted for 32% (58), which were when offences had gone to court and orders were issued. This would be where a young person would have to engage with other professionals/specific behaviours under established terms set in order to rehabilitate and reduce reoffending. Community interventions occur more for serious offences where they cannot receive an out of court disposal, or when there have been previous out of court disposals issued and behaviours have not changed and they have breached their terms. The majority of main offences for this intervention type was for Violence Against the Person (63.8%) and Robbery 19%.

Custody, the highest category of intervention, where a young person has been detained securely occurred for 4.4% (8) of clients. This could occur when a young person breaches the terms set in their existing court disposal and/or commits an offence too serious to be allowed to remain in the community. 75% of offences involving custody were for violence offences, although the numbers are low, this would be expected to be the main category of offence for this intervention type

Youth Reoffending

Youth reoffending has been decreasing in Southwark across the previous 5 years with the Jan-Dec 20 rate being 30.8%, lower than the 34.6% for London and 32.1%

nationally. The most recent rate 30.8% concerns a cohort of 120 young people, 37 of whom reoffended. 94 further offences were committed by these 37 young people. Data is reported in arrears to account for tracking time for the cohort.



Graph 14: YJS Reoffending Rates

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) brings a cross-agency response to the crime and reoffending threats faced by local communities. The most persistent and problematic offenders are identified and managed jointly by partner agencies working together.

IOM helps to improve the quality of life in communities by:

- reducing the negative impact of crime and reoffending
- reducing the number of people who become victims of crime
- helping to improve the public’s confidence in the criminal justice system¹⁹

The IOM risk assess those on the cohort by the following categories and these depend on how often they need to engage with the IOM agencies to be in compliance:

- Red - Very prolific, chaotic and require a lot of police attention or monitoring required. (Minimum 3 appointments per week)
- Amber - Has stable factors in place. Engaging (Minimum 1 appointment per week).
- Green - Doing well. Stable. Several positive factors in place. Working towards an exit plan
- Blue - Custody cases

¹⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/integrated-offender-management-iom>

The agencies that are involved in the IOM for Southwark provide support both on a 1:2:1 basis and through a variety of programmes which are designed to support offenders depending on their need and consist of:

- Probation
- Metropolitan Police
- Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
- Change Grow Lives (CGL – Voluntary Substance Misuse Organisation)
- Southwark Works (Employment support)
- St Mungos Trust (Voluntary Homelessness Charity)
- Shaw Trust (Voluntary Complex Needs Charity)

Southwark IOM Cohort

Offenders must meet the one of the following criteria for consideration of being accepted on the Southwark IOM:

- Fixed - Neighbourhood offences (including burglary and robbery with 2nd year OGRS 75%+
- Flex - Any other local case that boroughs want to take on with a lower OGRS or OVP, under local discretion if they are subject to a statutory order.
- Free - Anyone who may be non-statutory, either by completing their licence and remaining on the scheme or added by local discretion despite not meeting IOM criteria

As at March 2023 the IOM caseload consisted of 62 people of which:

- 36 were based in the community
- 20 were based in custody
- 5 were AWOL
- 11 were on Community Sentences
- 41 on Licences or will be upon release
- 9 not subject to any sentences but on the cohort to receive ongoing support from other IOM partners.

The IOM cohort in Southwark in 2022/23 Q4 consisted of 62 people which when broken down was most commonly:

- Male (92%)
- White/White British (48.4%)
- Aged 25-34yrs (33.9%)

In relation to offences committed, they were mostly in relation for Motor Vehicle (18.9%, 7 offences), Drugs (13.5%, 5) and Burglary offences (13.5%, 5). 10.8% (4) of total charged were in custody and 5.3% (1) were in imprisonment

Southwark's IOM has been seeing positive progress with a reduction in their offending rate observed since January 2018. The reoffending rate while in the IOM cohort (2022/23 Q2 period) was 21.1%, below the Southwark average of 27.6% (Jan 2018-June 2022 period).

The IOM practitioners reported that they are seeing a large number of their cohort presenting with mental health concerns. Especially those that are dual diagnosis

(mental health and substance misuse). These can be challenging with trying to reduce re-offending as they may not be ready to be fully integrated back into society with things such as working, training or unemployment. Another issue with trying to tackle reoffending in the IOM is around the difficulties with rehousing those on the cohort, this could be due to a lack of affordable private housing or a lack of social housing available that is suitable due to either location or too high a demand.

The IOM reported that positive steps toward reducing reoffending would be to look more into mentoring for those on the cohort, in order for them to be able to relate to someone else and get peer support with their rehabilitation. Finding more routes surrounding access to education, employment or training is also a positive thing to explore further as the routine and structure this brings can enable those on the cohort to focus more on positive behaviours and therefore reduce reoffending as a result.

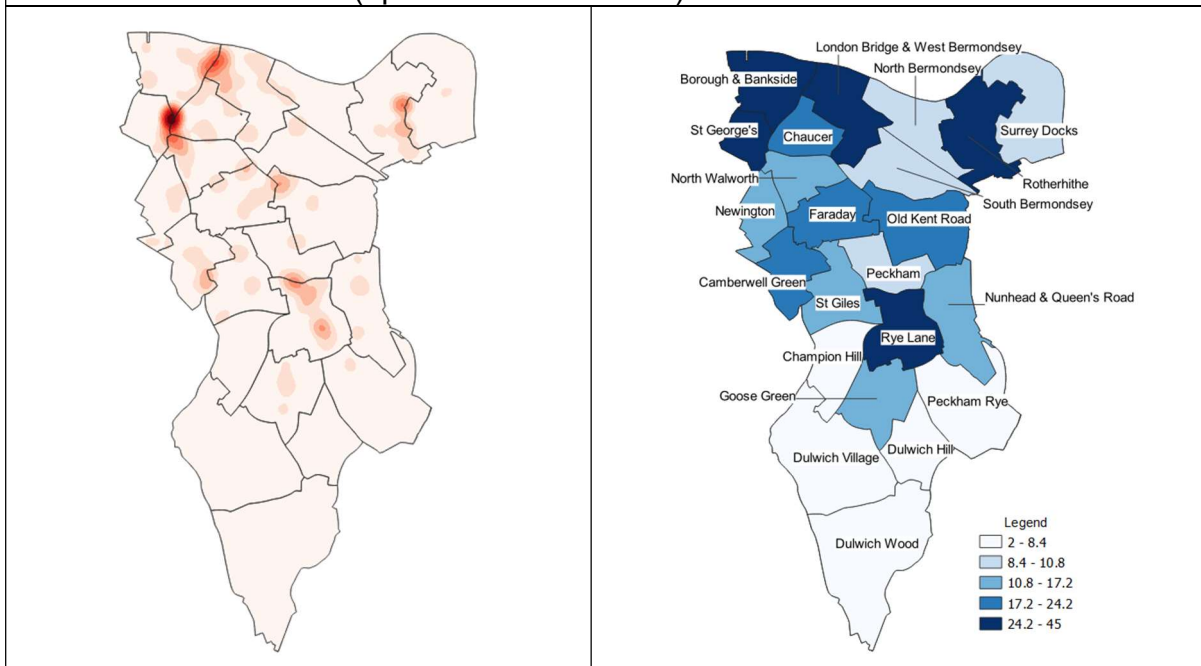
4 Tackling VAWG and Promoting Women’s Safety

4.1 Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)²⁰

VAWG Crime Profile (Excluding Domestic Abuse):

379 offences in 2021/22, a 24.7% increase from the 304 offences in 2019/20. 72.3% (274) were for Sexual Offences, of which 33 were for Rape and 241 were classified under other sexual offences. Within the other sexual offences category Sexual Assault accounted for 167 offences and has seen an increase of 16.8% (up from 142 in 2019/20). The number of Rape offences remains the same as that in 2019/20 (33)

25.1% (95) were for Violence Against the Person. Violence has seen an increase of 72.7% from 2019/20 (up from 55 in 2019/20).



Location: London Bridge & West Bermondsey – 11.9% (45 offences), Rye Lane – 8.7% (33 offences), Borough & Bankside – 8.4% (32 offences) Top 3 wards account for 29% of all VAWG offences and are situated mostly from the centre of the borough through to the East/North East. Hotspots are situated in close proximity to nightlife venues or transport hubs where large footfalls of people would occur.

Where a location type was recorded 35.4% (134) were on the street, 11.3% (43) were in Pubs/Bars/Nightclubs and 8.7% (33) were in a Park/Common/Heath.

Peak periods: Saturday at 00:00 – 01:00 and 18:00-19:00 with peak months from August until November.

Victim Profile: 63.5% were White and 27.8% were from Black/Black British ethnic groups. 60.7% were aged 15-29yrs, with the 25-29yrs age banding accounting for 22% of all victims. This is disproportionate to the population of Southwark for the 25-29yrs age group (11 %). 73% were residents of Southwark

Accused Profile: 46.1% were Black/Black British and 41.7% were from White ethnic groups. 34% were aged 10-24 years old (30-34 was the highest age group overall with 16.5%). 54.7% were residents of Southwark. 22.7% were known to the victim

²⁰ The following [caveats](#) apply to this data, Excludes Domestic Abuse

Introduction

‘Violence against women and girls (VAWG), as set out by the United Nations, is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. In the UK, a violent man kills a woman every three days, while almost a quarter of women report having been a victim of sexual assault.’²¹

VAWG has been highlighted as a priority area across London and forms a part of the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime strategy 2022-25 under the Reducing and preventing Violence category. Locally VAWG is a priority for Southwark and is monitored in the Council delivery plan as well as there being a separate VAWG strategy in place²².

Southwark VAWG Offence Profile

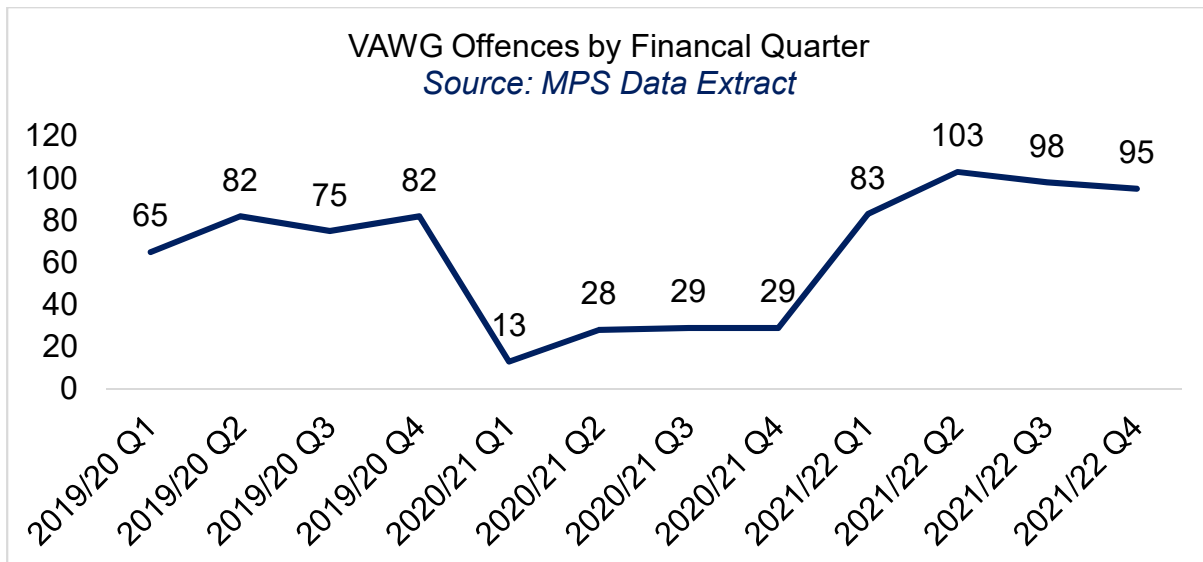
VAWG offences are defined as sexual or violent crimes that occur away from a private residence. The offences that are covered by this definition²³ range from stalking, harassment and voyeurism through to rape, sexual assault and violence. The definition of VAWG used in this chapter does not include Domestic Abuse, as this is covered as a separate section but it does cover Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage, however due to poor data quality and collection of these specific areas, there is not sufficient information available to cover any analysis and highlights an intelligence gap.

When looking at the number of offences across the previous 3 financial years, VAWG saw 64.7% decrease in offending in 2020/21 compared to the previous year largely due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The impact of the pandemic and lockdown restrictions in 2020/21 would have heavily influenced accessibility to key locations where VAWG most commonly occurs. When moving into 2021/22, compared to the pre-pandemic levels of 2019/20 VAWG in Southwark increased by 24.7% (2019/20 – 304 offences, 2021/22 – 379 offences).

²¹ [MOPAC : VAWG Strategy 2022-25](#)

²² [Southwark VAWG Strategy](#)

²³ Includes offences such as rape, assault by penetration, sexual activity without consent, abduction, sexual assault, harassment, stalking, indecent exposure, voyeurism and up skirting



Graph 15: VAWG Trend

The largest increases in 2021/22 compared to 2019/20 were found for:

- Violence without Injury – 27 more offences (56.3% increase)
- Sexual Assault – 24 more offences (16.8% increase)
- Exposure – 18 more offences (54.5% increase)

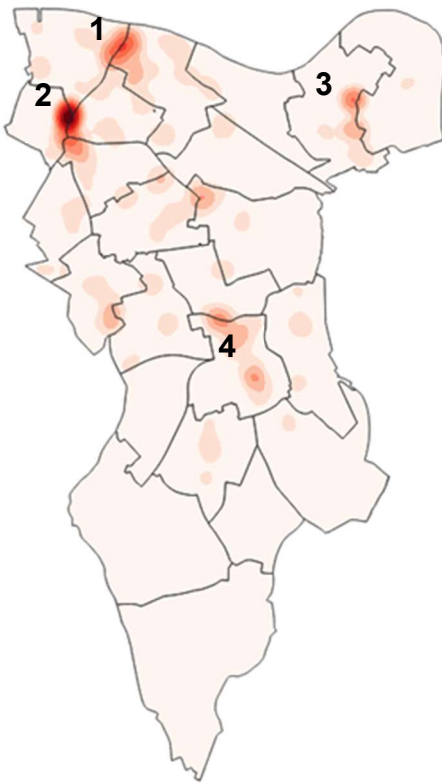
Offence	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%
Exposure	33	10.9	12	12	51	13.5
Other Accepted Crime	18	5.9	1	1	5	1.3
Other Sexual Offences	22	7.2	8	8.1	28	7.4
Rape	33	10.9	16	16.1	33	8.7
Sexual Assault	143	47	39	39.4	167	44
Violence with Injury	7	2.3	1	1	20	5.3
Violence without Injury	48	15.8	22	22.2	75	19.8
Total	304	100	99	100	379	100

Table 10: VAWG by Offence

VAWG Location Profile

VAWG in Southwark presents itself more often in locations where there are transport hubs and high street locations, areas in particular where there are often higher footfalls of people, commuter traffic or night-time economy venues. The largest hotspots cover the following locations, which reinforce this further:

1. London Bridge Station, Borough High Street and Tooley Street in the Borough and Bankside, London Bridge and West Bermondsey wards.
2. An area where there are clusters of nightlife venues a short distance away from another in St George's Ward.
3. Canada Water in Rotherhithe where there are retail hubs and transport links
4. Peckham High Street and Peckham Rye Station towards the centre of the borough in the Rye Lane ward.



Map 4: VAWG Hotspots

When looking at the classification of the crime location on Police systems, the top 5 locations were identified as:

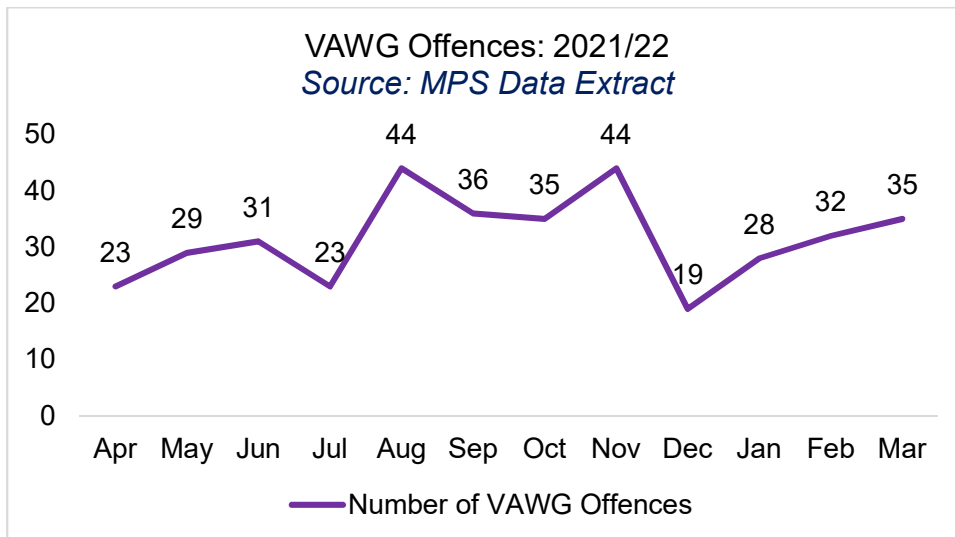
- Street – 35%
- Unknown – 20%
- Public House/Bar/Nightclub – 11%
- Park/Common/Heath – 9%
- Other Shop: 4%

When Do VAWG Offences occur?

When looking at times when VAWG peak in 2021/22 they are:

- August - 11.6% (44 offences)
- November - 11.6% (44 offences)
- Saturdays – 21.1% of offences (80 offences)
- 12-1am – 9.5% of offences (36 offences)
- 6-7pm – 7.4% of offences (28 offences)

VAWG offences occur more between August and November period with peaks in August and November. A potential driver for the late summer period could be due to more people being out in the borough socialising and enjoying the nicer weather and extended daylight hours. School holidays occurring during this time also coincides with more young people being socially active. November could potentially be linked to people going out and using the high street for Christmas shopping or socialising with friends before becoming too busy with their families in December.



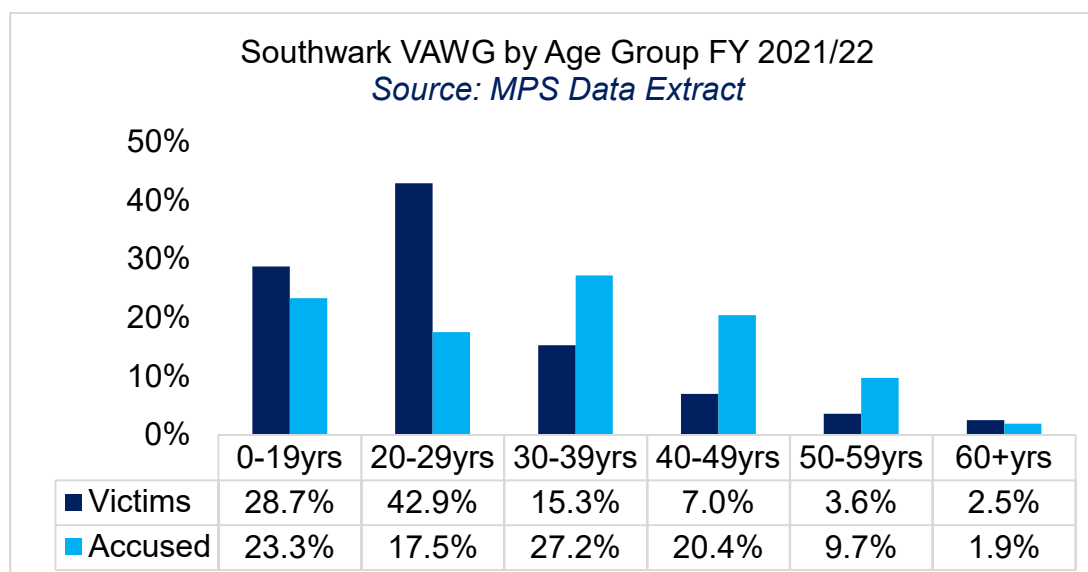
Graph 16: VAWG 12 Months

Saturdays have the highest amount of VAWG offences out of all weekdays and this may be due to the links between the nighttime economy and VAWG, The 12-1am peak period would be when people are likely moving between nighttime economy locations or travelling home from socialising. The 6-7pm period may be where there are large numbers of people moving through the borough as they commute home and using transport hubs.

Southwark VAWG Demographic Profile

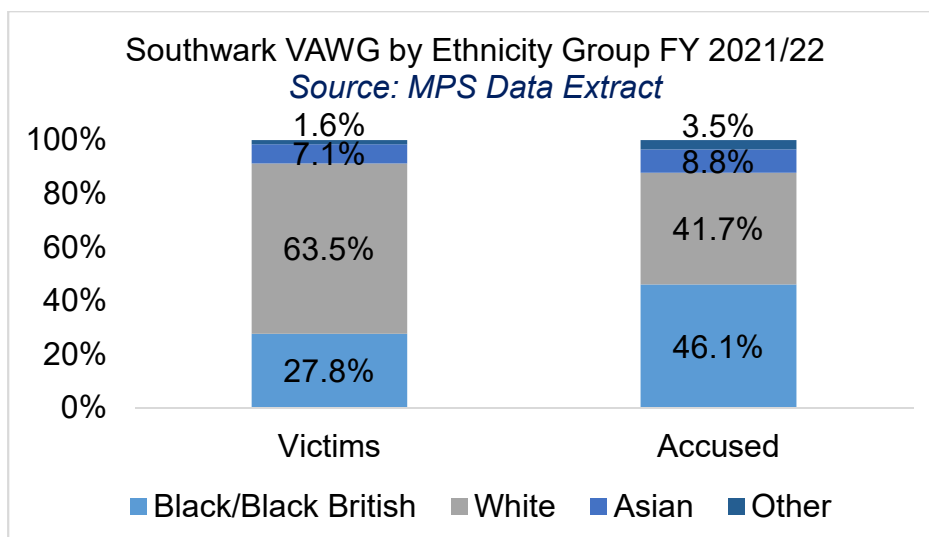
In Southwark, victims are disproportionately female and tend to be younger in age with a large majority of victims (71.6%) younger than 30yrs. The age banding with the highest volume of VAWG victims is those aged 25-29yrs (22%). Younger age groups would be accessing the night-time economy (where hotspots for VAWG occur most frequently) and this would increase their risk of becoming victims. Those who are white/white British are most likely to be victims of VAWG (63.5%).

Those accused²⁴ of VAWG crimes are predominantly male and are more varied in ages compared to victims. The highest age bandings fall within the 15-19yrs (12.6%) and 30-34yrs (16.5%) groups. Although these two age bandings have the highest number of accused in them, when comparing the percentages of VAWG offences by age to the population of Southwark, the most disproportionalities occur in the 10-14yrs (10.7% compared to 3.6% for all TNOs) and 40-49yrs age bands (20.4% compared to 15.8% for all TNOs). For those aged under 18, conversations with professionals indicated that there would be elements such as peer pressure and puberty to factor that could drive offending behaviour as well as having generally having a lack of relationship experience and therefore adopting inappropriate behaviours as a result. Some of these drivers would also affect reporting for victims for this age group.



Graph 17: VAWG by Age Group

²⁴ Accused: Received a Police charge for an offence



Graph 18: VAWG by Ethnicity Group

Drivers of VAWG - Online Harms, the use of social media and messaging platforms

Across all ages, there may be misogynistic views present that could drive offending behaviour. An emerging issue was identified through meetings with professionals for VAWG, especially in young people surrounding the impact of Social Media, Chat apps and online gaming. ‘Nearly nine in ten UK adults and 99% of 12 to 15 year olds are online’²⁵. Young people are spending significant amounts of time online daily and these bring about increased risks of online harms. These online harms could be influencing young people into having misogynistic perceptions and could be spreading in peer groups and fuelling VAWG offences in young people²⁶. These can manifest in a variety of ways but one that was raised by professionals in particular was surrounding the taking and sharing of indecent images amongst young people on chat apps in peer groups. Professionals have indicated that educating young people more around having healthy relationships or what is defined as consensual may be a way to tackle these views and improve the situation, however this may prove to be more difficult for those older who have held their views for a longer period of time.

²⁵ [Gov.uk: Online Harms White Paper](#)

²⁶ [OFCOM: Research into risk factors that may lead children to harm online](#)

Barriers in Reporting

There are drivers that can hinder reporting VAWG offences and these were identified by professionals as:

- Lack of trust and confidence in the Police, where women are worried no action will be taken if they report crime. Victims may feel VAWG is not serious enough for some of the offence types and do not wish to waste their/Police time. There may also be a perception that if there is a lack of evidence, it will not be resolved.
- Fear of reprisals or negative judgment – young people being bullied in schools or victims being subjected to social stigma that arise in the wider community because of reporting VAWG to the Police.
- English not first language, this may impact in being able to report and there may be a perception of a lack of interpreters existing in order to be able to do so.
- Fears of immigration issues arising if they have no recourse to public funds.
- Cultural/Religious fears, especially if young people do not wish for their parent to be aware of a relationship/sexual activity or being judged by others as defying the principles of any given religion.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Southwark's VAWG strategy 2019-24 commits to tackling all forms of VAWG locally, including FGM. FGM is defined by the World Health Organisation as "All procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons"²⁷.

"Southwark has a higher rate of women and girls found to have FGM than London and England, in 2020/21:

- 160 Southwark resident women and girls were recorded as having FGM, more than twice the rate for London and 5 times the rate for England.
 - Around a third of Southwark resident women recorded as having FGM were 35-39 years old.
 - None of the 160 FGM cases recorded in Southwark were under the age of 18
- 80 of the 160 women and girls were newly identified as having FGM, around 5 new cases of FGM for every 10,000 women and girls in Southwark

²⁷ WHO Fact Sheet: Female Genital Mutilation. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/female-genital-mutilation>

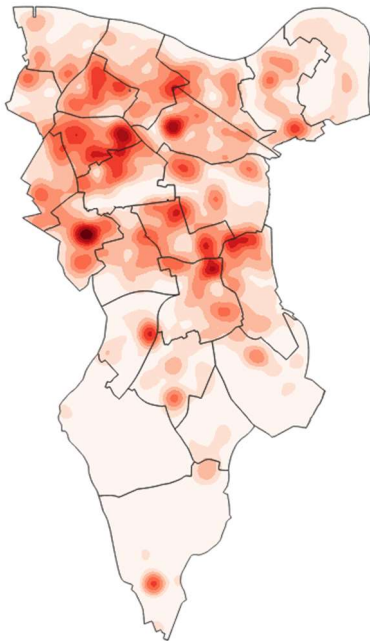
4.2 Domestic Abuse (DA)²⁸

Domestic Abuse Profile:

4,667 offences in 2021/22, a 7.3% decrease from the 5,037 offences in 2019/20.

28.2% (1,317) were for Violence without Injury and 16.8% (785) were for Violence with Injury. There were 2 DA flagged Homicides. Overall 45.1% (2,104) of all DA flagged offences were for Violence against the Person offences.

43% (2,006) were categorised as Other Accepted Crime.



Location:

North Walworth – 7.3% (342 offences)
Camberwell Green – 6.7% (311 offences)
Rye Lane – 6.4% (301 offences)

Top 3 wards account for 20.4% of all DA-flagged offences and are situated mostly from the centre of the borough through to the East/North East.

Hotspot areas are based around densely populated areas where there may be multiple properties situated in a small geographical area.

Peak periods:

Sunday at 00:00 – 01:00

Peak months July and September. The Q2 period (July-September) is the busiest 3-month period of the year with 26.9% of offences.

Victim Profile:

64.2% were Female. 51.2% were White and 39.5% were from Black/Black British ethnic groups.

28.2% were aged 30-39yrs, with 25-29yrs accounting for 14.8% of victims.

88.5% were residents of Southwark

Accused Profile:

77.1% were males. 46.1% were Black/Black British and 41.7% were from White ethnic groups.

61.2% were aged 20-39 years old (25-29 and 35-39 were the highest age groups with 17.2% each).

²⁸ The following [caveats](#) apply to this data

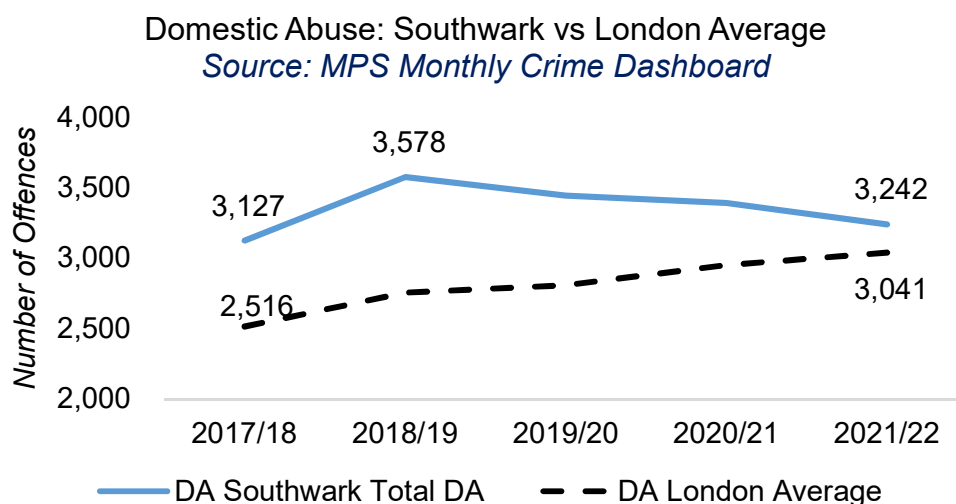
Introduction

The Government definition of domestic violence and abuse is: 'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse: psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional.'²⁹

The 'Domestic abuse is often a hidden crime that is not reported to the police. Therefore, data held by the police can only provide a partial picture of the actual level of domestic abuse experienced. Many cases will not enter the criminal justice process as they are not reported to the police.'³⁰

Southwark Domestic Abuse Offence Profile

After experiencing a yearly rise in reported DA offences between 2017/18 and 2018/19, Southwark's number of DA offences have been decreasing for each year since. By comparison, London's average has increased each year across the same period. Southwark's 2021/22 figure of 3,242 is 3.7% higher than the 3,127 reported for 2017/18, by comparison London has observed a 20.9% increase.



Graph 19: DA Trend

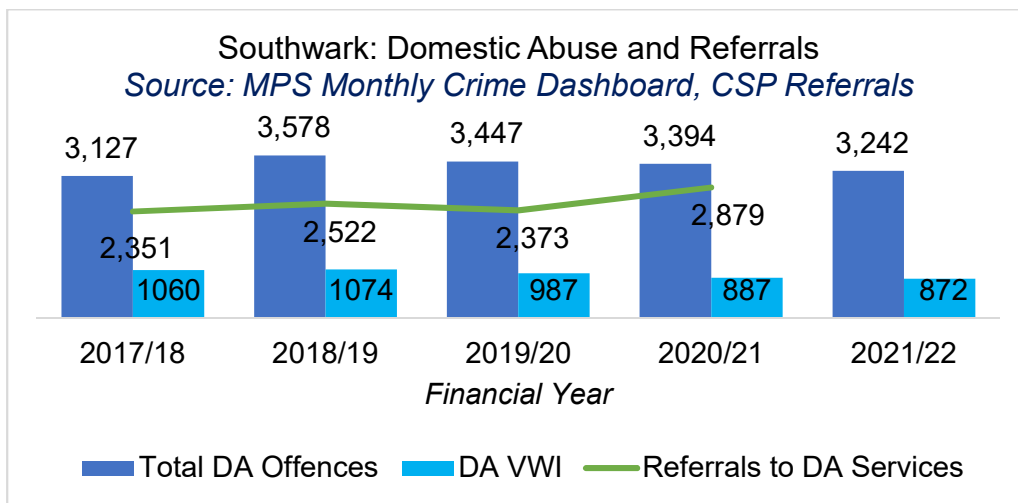
Impacts of Covid-19 Restrictions on Domestic Abuse

During 2020/21 whilst other offence types saw a significant decrease, domestic abuse only saw a slight decrease of 2%. Covid lockdowns brought serious challenges to those experiencing DA, who in many instances were 'trapped' with the perpetrator with restrictions in being able to access help. Referrals to the councils commissioned DA services saw a 21.3% increase compared to 2019/20. Increases

²⁹ [Gov.uk: DA Guidance for Local Areas](#)

³⁰ [ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales: year ending March 2022](#)

were also reflected in Children’s Social Care contacts³¹. The number of contacts where DA was flagged as a concern saw a 28.7% increase with 2,282 contacts being made compared to 2019/20 with 1,785. Further discussions with voluntary sector colleagues identified the same pattern with increased referrals to their services. “Between April and June 2020 of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a 65% increase in calls to the National Domestic Abuse Helpline compared to the first three months of that year. Lockdown restrictions appeared to increase the severity of abuse and made it difficult for victims to leave or seek help”³². The pandemic has changed the way in which we work, with many jobs moving towards remote working. For those experiencing DA, this could mean the perpetrator being home much more than previously and an increase in incidents occurring.



Graph 20: DA and Referrals

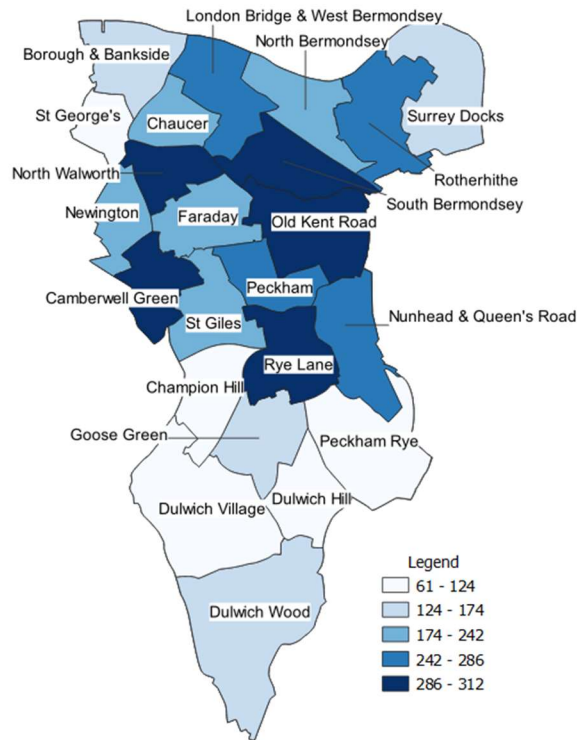
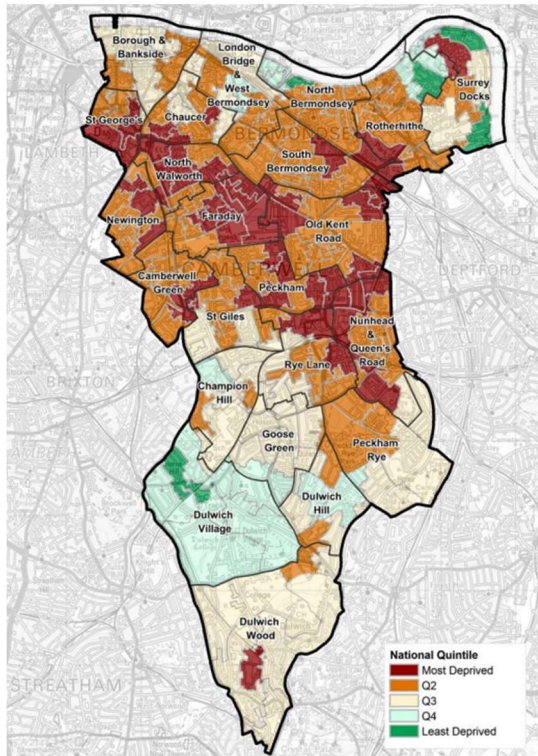
Domestic Abuse Location Profile

In Southwark, there are similarities in locations where higher DA offending occurs and deprivation.³³ However it is important to note that the majority of DA offending occurs in private behind closed doors, just because there are more reports in central areas, it does not mean DA is not happening in those households in the south of the borough and it may be underreported.

³¹ Where concerns have been raised by a professional to Social Care - may not be proven and multiple contacts can be made if repeat concerns are issued for the same family.

³² <https://www.ukri.org - how-the-covid-19-lockdowns-affected-the-domestic-abuse-crisis>.

³³ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>



Map 5: Indices of Deprivation Map ³⁴ vs Thematic Map showing Domestic Abuse Offences in Southwark (Source: MPS Data Extract)

DA is reported more commonly in areas which:

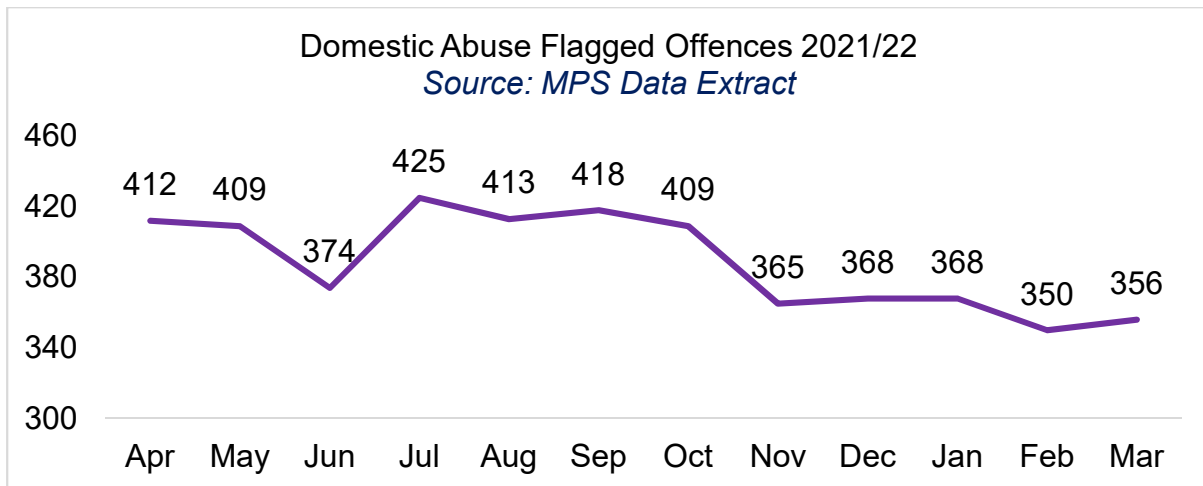
- Have a high number of people living in a small area (population density). Estates and blocks of flats where multiple people live above or below each other.
- Quality and types of housing that can influence reporting - such as near blocks of flats where reports to the police may be more likely as it is more likely neighbours will hear domestic arguments through walls/ceilings to report. In the south, which is more affluent, there would be less of these types of housing and buildings may be more spread apart which may account for some of the underrepresentation in the south of the borough.

When Do Domestic Abuse Offences occur?

When looking at when DA offences occur it was identified:

- Highest during the summer period (Jul-Sep, 26.9%, 1,256 offences).
- Peak Month: July (9.1%, 425 offences)
- Lowest Month: February (7.5%, 350 offences)
- Peak Day: Sunday (16.2%, 758 offences)
- Peak Time: 12-1am – 9.2% of offences (429 offences)

³⁴ https://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/ioid_index.html#



Graph 21: DA 12 Months

The summer has the highest proportion of DA offences happening during the year and this coincides with when there could be more irritability present due to there being higher temperatures. There is a particular spike observed in offences happening on a Sunday and this could be linked to more people not working on weekends in general and spending more time in the home. Offences occur mostly between midnight and 1am and this could be partially due to where neighbours may be more likely to report due to the disturbances affecting their own lifestyle. Due to links with alcohol already highlighted, it may potentially coincide with when people would more likely to be intoxicated which could be late on a Saturday night.

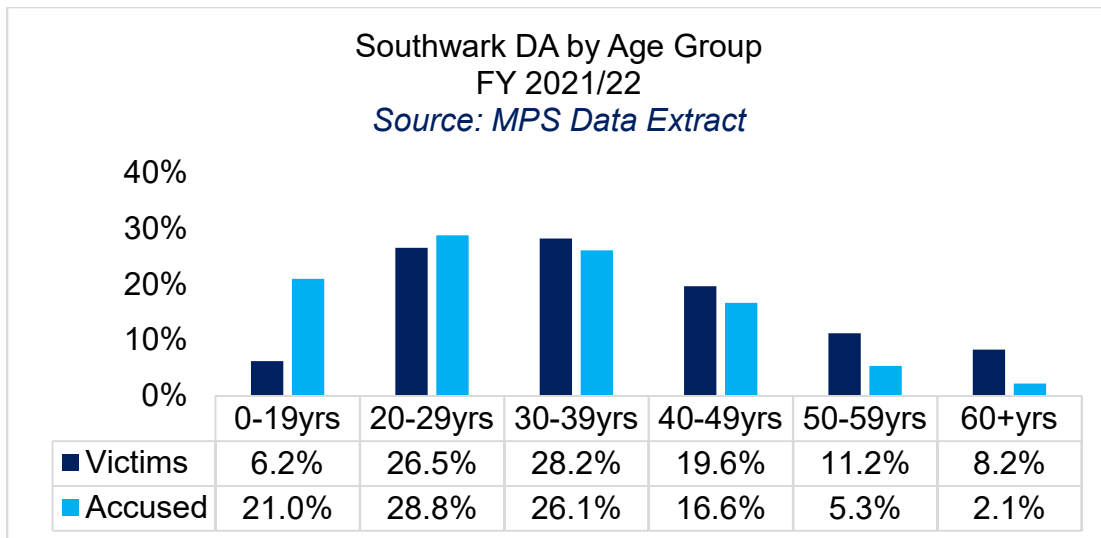
Southwark Domestic Abuse Demographic Profile

In Southwark, victims are most commonly:

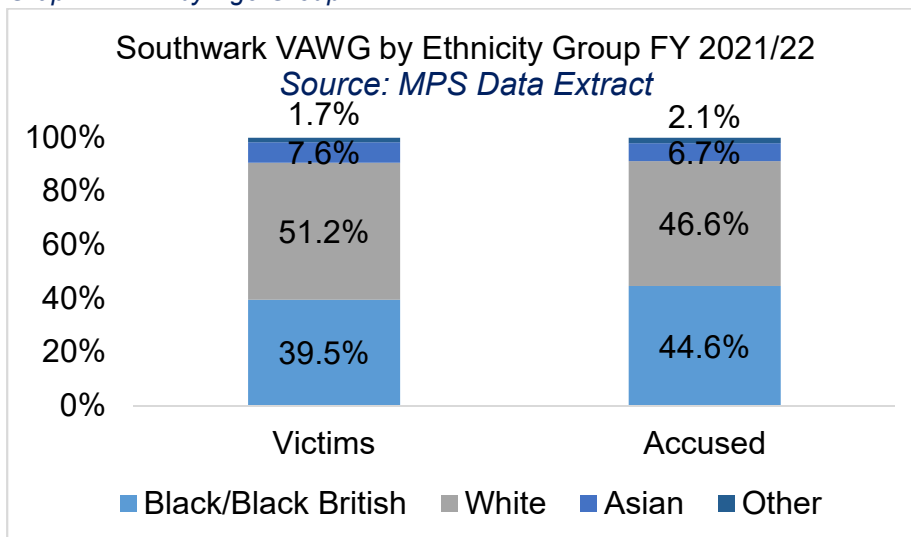
- Female (64.2%). This may indicate a lack of reporting from male victims.
- Aged between 30-39yrs (28.2%). This group have the largest proportion of victims. Across all ages, DA is present/reported more in younger victims than older.
- White/White British (51.2%). This could be due to this demographic having less barriers in reporting compared to other ethnic groups where there may be differing cultural and religious factors present.
- Residents of Southwark (88.5%) due to the majority of DA happening in the home.

Those accused of DA are most commonly:

- Male (77.1%).
- Aged between 20-29yrs (28.8%).
- White/White British (46.6%)
- Residents of Southwark (77.8%).



Graph 22: DA by Age Group



Graph 23: DA by Ethnicity Group

Child/Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse (CAPVA)

This is an issue that has increasingly come to notice by frontline practitioners in recent years, noticeably during the Covid pandemic. [The Comprehensive Needs Assessment of CAPVA in London](#) for the period 2018 to 2020 showed Southwark to have the 8th highest CAPVA rate in London in the region of 83 per 100,000 population. Local Police data for both Southwark and Lambeth suggests that on average over the last 5 years (Feb 18 to Jan 23) 40-45 CAPVA cases were reported each month; over 1,000 cases each year (note this also includes sibling violence). 41% of these cases were committed by a perpetrator 11 to 25 years.

Southwark Children's Social Care Systems currently do not have a specific field to record CAPVA, it is therefore difficult to establish the current prevalence. It is estimated that in the region of 60 cases of CAPVA come to the attention of Southwark frontline Children's Services (including Social Care, Family Early Help, Youth Justice Service) requiring support every year. This is considered by frontline

practitioners to be a significant underestimate with anecdotally the real figure likely to be 2-3 times higher. Family Early Help (FEH) report in their experience child to parent violence often features in their work with families, it is the most likely reason for family breakdown where a parent or child will refuse to remain at home.

Coercive Control and Gaslighting

Meetings with professionals highlighted that the nature of how domestic abuse is occurring has been changing over the past few years. Professionals indicated that there seems to be more cases where coercive control and gaslighting are present than seen before. “Coercive control is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim. This controlling behaviour is designed to make a person dependent by isolating them from support, exploiting them, depriving them of independence and regulating their everyday behaviour.”³⁵

“Gaslighting is a form of psychological manipulation and abuse in which the perpetrator makes his or her partner question and doubt their own perceptions, memory, judgement and sanity. It is a manipulative tactic used to gain power and is part of a pattern of coercive and controlling behaviour”³⁶

Impacts of the Cost of Living Crisis on Domestic Abuse

Professionals highlighted that the current cost of living crisis was a concern for those experiencing DA. Concerns around the pressure on household finances being a driver for DA was raised and how elements of financial abuse and control are being seen more in work professionals are undertaking. Research from Women’s Aid states the following:

“The cost of living is preventing women from fleeing domestic abuse. Almost all survivors (96%) responding had seen a negative impact on the amount of money available to them because of cost of living increases. Two thirds (66%) of survivors told us that abusers are now using the cost of living increase and concerns about financial hardship as a tool for coercive control, including to justify further restricting their access to money. Almost three quarters (73%) of women living with and having financial links with the abuser said that the cost of living crisis had either prevented them from leaving or made it harder for them to leave.”³⁷

Domestic Abuse and Alcohol

It was highlighted by agencies that a driver for DA was also the effects of alcohol in some cases; this could be by either the perpetrator’s behaviour or the use of alcohol as a coping mechanism for victims. Alcoholchange.org.uk provides the following research to support this further:

- Drinking and domestic abuse often occur at the same time. Many abuse incidents occur when one or both people involved has been drinking, and

³⁵ <https://www.womensaid.org.uk/information-support/what-is-domestic-abuse/coercive-control/>

³⁶ <https://www.relate.org.uk/get-help/gaslighting>

³⁷ <https://www.womensaid.org.uk/the-cost-of-living/>

alcohol is more commonly involved in incidents that are more aggressive. It is not just being intoxicated that can increase risk; lack of access to alcohol can make someone irritable or angry which can, in turn, create a trigger point.

- When alcohol is involved, abuse can become more severe. Alcohol can affect our self-control and decision-making and can reduce our ability to resolve conflict. Global evidence shows that alcohol use can increase the severity of a violent incident
- Controlling access to alcohol can become part of the abuse
- People who experience domestic abuse may drink to try to cope³⁸

Domestic Abuse and Football Matches (World Cup 2022)

Professionals highlighted that a peak period for DA could be at times where there are football matches/tournaments. To cover the 2022 World Cup in Qatar, analysis was undertaken by the MPS across the AS BCU (Southwark and Lambeth) and the following was reported:

“The data suggests that there was minimal impact caused by the World Cup”. Clearly this was a unique World Cup due to the timing, held in the winter months, historically these types of tournaments have taken place during British summertime, which may explain this. Further research would be required across previous large football tournaments over a longer period to fully assess what impact may ordinarily be seen.

Barriers in Domestic Abuse Reporting

DA has very similar barriers to that for VAWG in the previous section such as trust and confidence in the police, fears of reprisals in the community and social stigma, lack of interpreters or immigration concerns. Meetings with professionals identified additional factors, which cover either hesitation towards reporting or continuing to remain in abusive relationships such as:

- Religious or cultural beliefs that being in a marriage is a lifelong commitment and loyalty is unconditional regardless of what occurs. Some religions also do not support divorce and there may be risks of honour-based violence if they leave. There may be different views on how relationships should be conducted if victims have family/links to other countries and cultures and this can cause a lack of reporting.
- Males may be less likely to report domestic abuse due to feeling stereotyped as physically stronger and being too embarrassed to report as a result
- Fears of being unable to cope financially or being able to have a place to live if relationships were to end due to DA. In older people, those who share mortgage commitments may especially have this concern.
- Wishing to keep making an effort to keep the family unit together (especially in homes where children are living) and reporting only hinders this. Fears of being a single parent or losing custody of children.
- Fear of further escalation of abuse if it were to be reported or the victim leaves.

³⁸ <https://alcoholchange.org.uk/alcohol-facts/fact-sheets/alcohol-and-domestic-abuse>

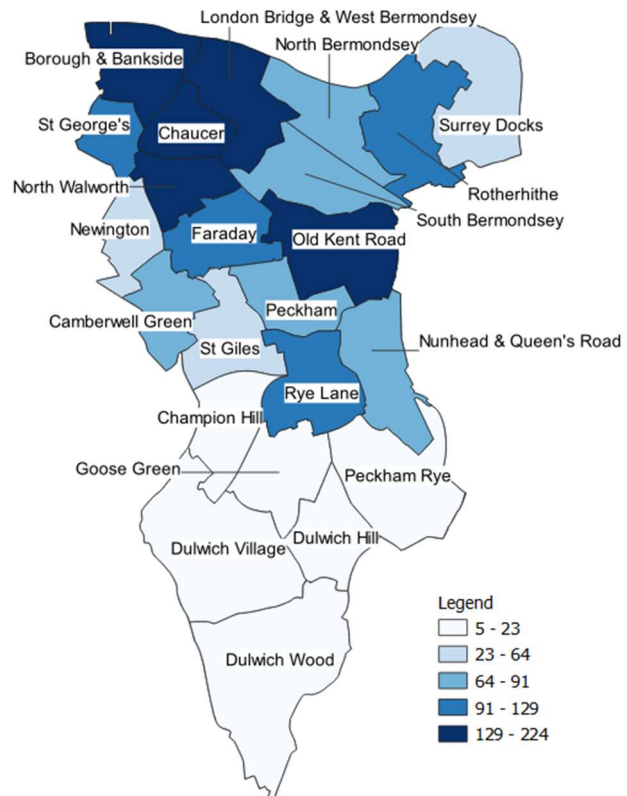
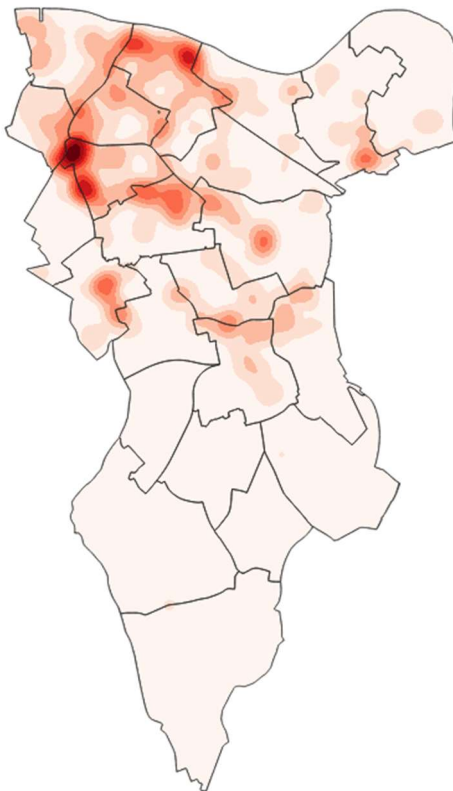
5 Reducing Drug Related Harm

Drug Offences Crime Profile:

1,946 offences in 2021/22, a 17.5% decrease from the 2,359 offences in 2019/20.

9.1% (178) were for Drug Trafficking offences, a 49.6% increase (59 offences more) compared to 2019/20 (119).

90.9% (1,768/1,946) were for Possession of Drugs, a 21.1% decrease (472 offences less) compared to 2019/20 (2,240)



Location:

London Bridge & West Bermondsey – 11.1% (216 offences)

Borough & Bankside – 10.6% (206 offences)

North Walworth – 9.9% (193 offences)

Top 3 wards account for 31.6% of all drug offences and are situated mostly in the North East. Hotspots most notably at Elephant and Castle Station and a Police Station towards the West. London Bridge Station and Potter's Fields (Park area and the surrounding walkways) towards the North.

Peak periods: Wednesday and Friday between 15:00-18:00, with peak months October, November and April. The Q3 period (October-December) is the busiest 3-month period of the year with 29.1% of offences.

Accused Profile: 92.8% were males. 50.6% were Black/Black British and 39.2% were from White ethnic groups. 48.5% were aged 15-24 years old. This is disproportionate to the population of Southwark for that age group (11.6%). 57.1% were residents of Southwark

Introduction

Drugs use has a significant impact on our communities, to not only the individual user but also the wider community who experience crime and antisocial behaviour. Drug use can result in criminal activity to fund habits, cause antisocial behaviour and drive acquisitive crime in the borough. Drug markets drive child exploitation. There are also the health harms for drug users, with health issues or in more tragic cases, unnecessary death occurring. The provision of drug treatment services in the borough is vital for the reduction of harm in the borough. Drug harms are wide-reaching affecting not only those who use them, but also the wider community and is a local and national priority.

When it comes to the impacts of drug markets in Southwark, work was undertaken in the “Hidden in Plain Sight - The Southwark Narrative” report dated 2022 which explained the following surrounding how drugs can fuel violence in more detail:

“Southwark has another world that people don’t always see. This world is often hidden from view, but on occasion and too regularly, it shows itself to people who live in or visit the borough.

This is the illegal drug market and it is worth millions every year to the local economy. Everybody we talked to is clear that the illegal drug markets (along with domestic abuse) drive most of the violence across the borough, either directly or indirectly. The violence takes place both in the private and public sphere, making it traumatic to individuals and communities alike. This is not about problematic users roaming the borough committing random acts of violence – that is not what has been described to us. It is also not about young people committing acts of serious violence randomly or seemingly without reason to each other.

Drug markets and the way they operate don’t just impact on the lives of problematic users, but on the lives of young children, young adults, and the community in the most direct and harmful way possible.”³⁹

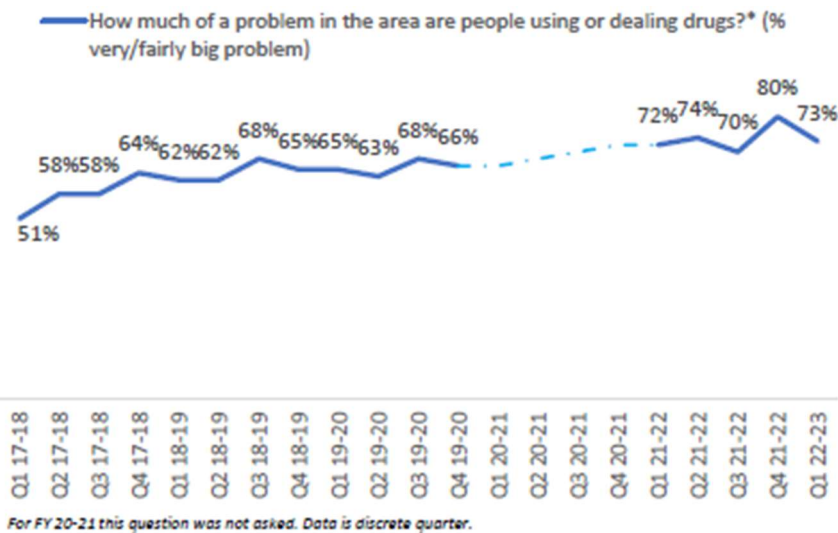
Public Perception: Drugs in London⁴⁰

“Perceptions of drugs as a problem has increased over recent years, with Londoners often indicating that drugs and drug crime should be a priority.

- As of June 2022, of those respondents who indicated that ASB was a problem in their area - 73% indicated this people using or dealing drugs are in their area was a problem. This compares to 66% at the end of FY 2019/20.
- 14% of respondents to the PAS specifically placed drugs and drug related crime as their top issue for policing locally.
- Around 30% of residents put drugs within the top three priorities for policing in London.”

³⁹ Hidden in Plain Sight – The Southwark Narrative Report - 2022

⁴⁰ Section produced from Drugs in London Presentation dated October 2022, produced by MOPAC Evidence and Insight Team. Interim report. Data and content may be subject to change



Graph 24: Public Perception of Drugs in London

Drug Possession in Southwark

Across the previous 3 financial years, drug possession has been decreasing in the borough. With 2021/22 seeing 21.1% less offences compared to 2019/20. This may not however truly reflect the volume of drug possession present in the borough as Police reported data is heavily dependent on Police activity and search volumes undertaken in any given year.

In Southwark in 2021/22 there were 1,768 drug possession offences. The highest numbers were for:

- Cannabis - 88% (1,556), down 20% from 2019/20. Due to Cannabis being the easiest to access and produce and being the most popular, especially in young people.
- Cocaine – 5.8% (102), down 35% from 2019/20. This can tie in more with use at nighttime economy venues and cocaine is known as being a party drug.
- Heroin – 1.9% (34), down 11%.
- Crack – 1.2% (21), down 25%.⁴¹

No other significant emerging drugs presented across the previous 3 years. Those drugs which are harder to obtain or are far less visible in public may also impact the reporting figures significantly so can remain much more hidden as a result. Cocaine, Heroin, Crack etc. are less likely to be seen done in public view compared to Cannabis and the figures of possession are likely to be much higher than crime figures would suggest.

⁴¹ Due to small numbers in the figures for Cocaine, Heroin and Crack, these will skew the percentages significantly and do not reflect as highly a decrease as the value perceives

Further analysis was produced as part of the Southwark Narrative, which provided more insight into class A use:

“The user base for the street level class A drugs market are predominantly the problematic heroin and crack users, who are either street homeless, or living in precarious housing situations. They are made up of a mix of men and women, although female drug users are less likely to come forward to treatment services for fear of the negative impact it may have on their children. Whilst many users will use both heroin and crack cocaine, the heroin users will tend to be older, often in their 40’s and 50’s, than those users whose main drug of choice is crack.”⁴²

Drug Trafficking in Southwark

Across the previous 3 years drug trafficking in Southwark has been increasing each year. In 2021/22, there were 178 offences recorded, a 49.6% increase from 2019/20 (119). Where “Import Drug” (32%, 57/178) is used most commonly to record offences, it is difficult to explain what drug is driving this increase as no particular drug is specified in obtained data under this offence. When looking at where drugs/classifications are specifically named in offence types for trafficking it was identified that Cannabis accounted the most with 25.8% (46/178), followed by Cocaine (11.2%, 20/178)

Work from “The Southwark Narrative” report included a summary of the existing drug markets in Southwark that detailed the following:

“The broad and diverse nature of Southwark and its residents contributed to multiple drug markets within the borough, which operate largely in isolation of each other, with minimal crossover, at least at retail level. These separate drug markets can be broadly summarised as:

- Street drugs namely crack and heroin largely facilitated within the borough by several high harm street gangs and organised crime groups (OCGs) who control the street level supply.
- The high use of cannabis and nitrous oxide (NOS) by young people from across the borough.
- The market for ‘Chemsex’ drugs such as crystal meth, ketamine and GHB, traditionally linked to a specific and niche market.
- The ‘middle market’ or wholesale distribution of drugs that facilitates the retail end of the business through the provision of commodities in bulk quantities.
- Spice was not a drug that was spoken widely of during the review period, not even in relation to the street homeless community where it is often seen as the drug of choice in other areas of the country.”

An emerging threat was also highlighted in “The Southwark Narrative” and anecdotally by professionals surrounding the use and distribution of ‘Chemsex’ in the borough and the associated harms and links to violence and exploitation associated with them as follows:

⁴² Hidden in Plain Sight – The Southwark Narrative - 2022

“There is a consistent market for Chemsex drugs within the borough, largely linked to the LGBTQ+ community. The nature of the drugs used, namely crystal meth, ketamine and GHB, have the potential to bring about notable physical and mental health issues for regular users as well as making them vulnerable to violence and exploitation. The market was referenced in many of the interviews and debriefs undertaken for the report but was not explored in detail. The police felt that much of the dealing was undertaken over social media and through apps targeted specifically at the LGBTQ+ community, such as Grindr.”

Drugs and ASB Incidents Reported to the Council

In 2020/21, due to increased reporting of ASB incidents due to Covid there was a 51.3% increase in drug related reports to the council with 510 reported incidents compared to 337 in 2019/20. Since 2020/21 levels have decreased significantly with 353 incidents in 2021/22 but they remain 4.7% higher than the 2019/20 (pre-Covid) levels.

In 2021/22 there was 353 ASB complaints reported to the council relating to drugs accounting for 14.4% of total ASB complaints (353) that year⁴³. The majority was incidents were regarding the presence of users of dealers in an area (59.5% of total, 210/353). Cannabis use was also a key factor with 36.3% (128/353) of drug related ASB incidents reported.

Where do Drug offences occur?

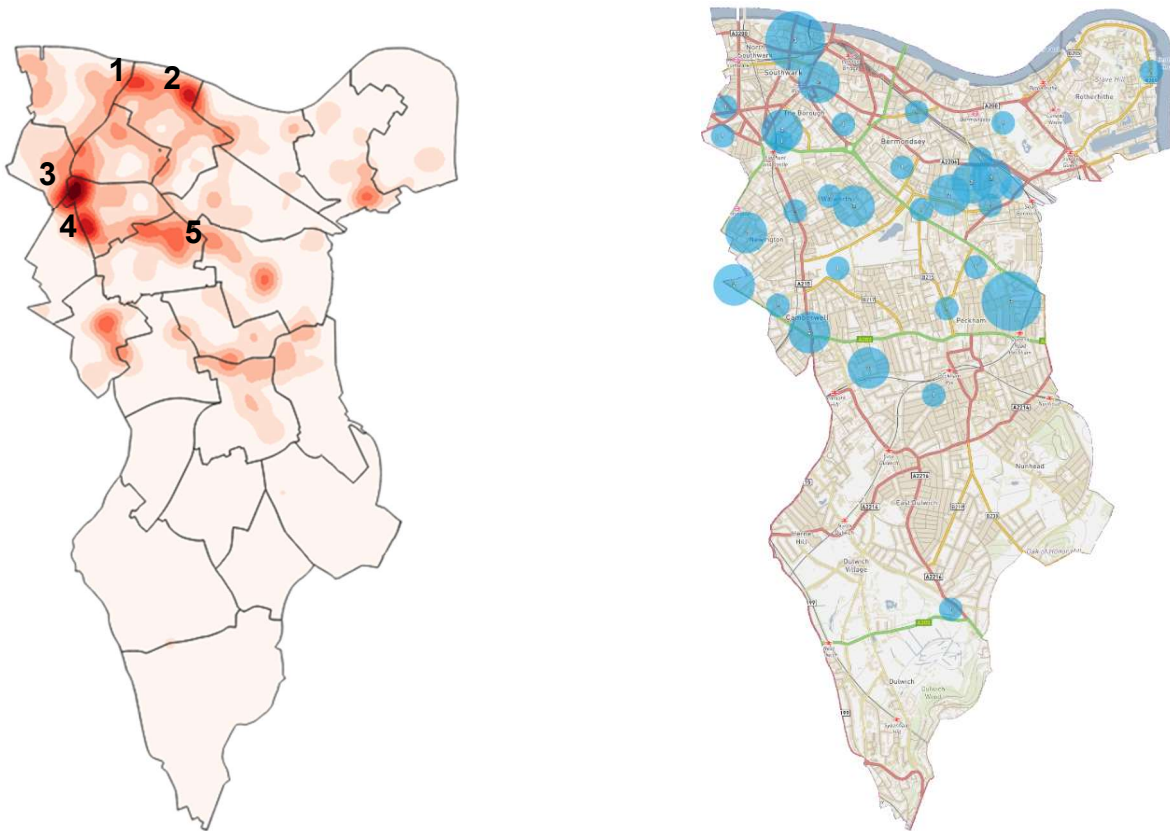
Drug offences are most commonly reported in busy parts of the borough, where there are high footfalls of people accessing places like transport hubs, local economy or nighttime venues. To note the locations in this data is also impacted by Police operational activity; Police presence in an area will automatically increase the number stop and searches undertaken resulting in more drug finds. Weapons searches in an area may also lead to drugs being found. This needs to be considered when reviewing this data. Notable locations from this data point to

1. London Bridge Railway Station – which from BTP data covered has the most drug related crime in a railway/underground hub in the borough but also has a high footfall of people moving through
2. Pottersfield Park
3. North Walworth Police Station – and this would be due to where searches have been done in custody and drugs have been found
4. North Walworth – where intelligence highlights an increase drug taking presence by the South American population in particular in this area and temporary accommodation addresses known to professionals where drug problems are prolific
5. Old Kent Road – which is where a large amount of people enter into the borough by car and higher volumes of searches may be occurring by result.

⁴³ Source: Civica APP, excludes where JZX – Other and JZZ – Multiple issues codes were recorded on system due to not being able to establish if drugs was the primary/secondary cause.

There may be possession found more commonly in vehicles here than elsewhere.

Drug Offences vs Drug Finds from Weapon Sweeps 2021/22



Map 6: Drug Offences vs Drug Finds from Weapon Sweeps

When do Drug Offences occur?

Police operational activity can influence the times of when drugs are found by the police in the same way that the locations are impacted previously. When looking at both Drug Possession and Drug Trafficking Offences, it was found that:

Drug Possession does not show any significant peak months. There does however show that there is more possession offences that are found to occur on a Wednesday and a Friday (34.1%), which may fall in line with when people may be obtaining drugs in advance of weekend use, or at the start of weekend use occurring. The times people are found with drugs occur most commonly in the mid afternoon to evening times, with 39.1% off offences occurring during the 3-7pm period.

Drug Trafficking offences can be impacted due to low figures skewing percentages, however data did show peak months in October 2021 (18.5%) and March 2022 (17.4%), which account for 35.9% of offences in the financial year. Monday had a clear peak in trafficking offences compared to other days with 20.2% of offences occurring..

Drug Possession Demographic Profile

In Southwark, those who have been charged with possession offences by the police are represented highest for those:

- Aged 20-24yrs, which account for 29.6% of drug possession offences. On a wider scale, 71.1% are below 30yrs old. When comparing this to all offences and the population of Southwark, there is a strong overrepresentation in these age groups. This would likely be due to the popularity of Cannabis in young people and that cannabis is the most common found with possession offences.
- Black/Black British, accounting for 50.9%. An overrepresentation when compared to the population of Southwark (28.3%) and compared to all crime for this ethnic group (49%).
- Male, 92.6% were male. This is disproportionate compared to all crime (82.7%)
- Living outside of Southwark, 54% compared with all crime (69.7%). This indicates where people may be found with drugs when visiting the borough from other areas and could be linked with where people access night-time economy venues, or even travel through Southwark to other locations in London due to the strong transport links from London Bridge Station.

Drug Trafficking Demographic Profile

In Southwark, those who have been charged by the Police with drug trafficking offences by the police are represented highest for those:

- Aged 20-24yrs, accounting for 33.7% of trafficking offences. Those aged 15-24yrs accounted for 49% of all offences and this is disproportionate to all crime and the population of Southwark for this group. After the age of 35yrs, there is a large drop for those charged (29.8%). This could be due to lack of opportunities for this age group that results in selling drugs to make money more viable.
- Black/Black British, accounting for 46.7%. This could also be down to a lack of opportunities present for this group.
- Male, 95.1%. Disproportionate to all crime (82.7%).
- Residents of Southwark, 84.8%. This indicates where people are found dealing in their local communities being the most common factor on crime reports.

Key drivers for drug use or trafficking were reported by professionals as being:

- Adverse childhood experience
- Peer pressure – especially in young people
- Mental health – dual diagnosis (substance misuse and mental health)

- Learning Difficulties – as an exploitation factor in particular when it comes to trafficking drugs or being coerced into using them.
- Lacking of coping strategies
- Gangs and County Lines – which tie closely the use and distribution of drugs together with SYV and gang activity
- Enjoyment
- Online Harms/Media – which can glamorise drug use and trafficking
- Unemployment
- Rough sleeping
- No Recourse to Public Funds – encouraging people to sell drugs to make money, or being in deprivation due to a lack of opportunity fuelling drug use.

Adverse Childhood Experience driving use

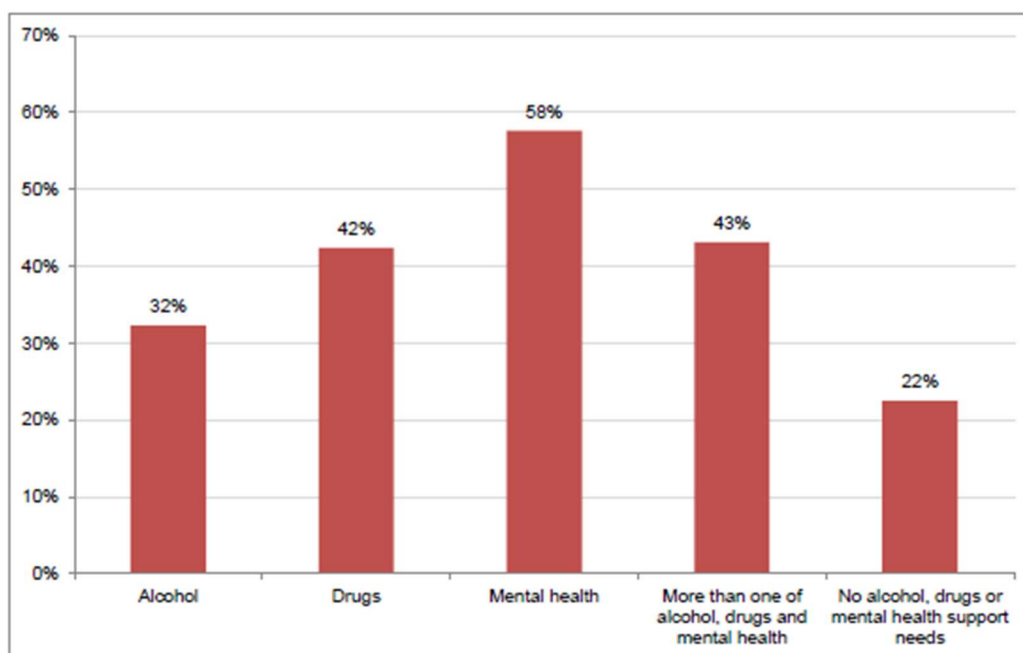
Professionals highlighted that those they work with would have had adverse childhood experiences that then may have influenced them into turning to drugs as a coping mechanism or for going on to trafficking drugs. This does not just apply to drug use just at younger ages, but also at later points in life because of trauma. Examples were provided by things such as:

- Lack of opportunities, not engaged in education or work environments.
- Learned behaviour from drugs being present in the household
- Witness or victims of domestic abuse
- Parents being in prison
- Lack of positive role models
- Being within the Children Social Care system and being vulnerable as a result.
- Reported Missing from Home to the Police: Between January and November 2022 62 return home interviews were conducted in Southwark and 59.3% (96) of these highlighted the young people as vulnerable to substance misuse.⁴⁴

Drug Use and Rough Sleeping

From meeting with professionals, there were links identified with drug use amongst rough sleepers. In 2021/22 42% of rough sleepers who were identified as having a support need in Southwark were assessed as having a drug support need and 43% were reported of having more than one of alcohol, drugs and mental health support needs.

⁴⁴ Data Source: Southwark Children Social Care Performance Data



Base: 276. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes people for whom none of the three support needs were known or assessed (112).

Graph 25: Rough Sleeping and Support Needs

Drug Treatment Services⁴⁶

Through the Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) in Southwark, a range of services are commissioned to provide support for both drug and alcohol users in the borough. With the main provider being Change Grow Lives (CGL) that offer a range of interventions from criminal justice interventions, harm reduction services, rough sleeper support through to support for those in or discharged from hospital. Other agencies are commissioned which may also assist with detox and rehab provision elements.

Across the previous 5 years:

- The number of people accessing drug treatment peaked in 2018/19 (1,755) before falling to a low in 2020/21 (1,555) before returning to 2018/19 levels.
- 2021/22 reported the second highest figure in the 5-year period (1,710).
- Comparing 2021/22 to 2017/18, the number of people accessing drug treatment services has increased by 5.6%.

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Number of people	1,620	1,755	1,690	1,555	1,710

Table 11: Drug Treatment Volumes

⁴⁵ [Combined Homelessness and Information Network \(CHAIN\)](#): Borough Level Reports

⁴⁶ Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS): <https://www.ndtms.net/>

As at end of Q3 2022/23 the cohort of those in treatment more commonly consisted of:

- Males - 73%
- White British - 46%
- Aged 31-40yrs – 36%

Drug Treatment by Category of Substance

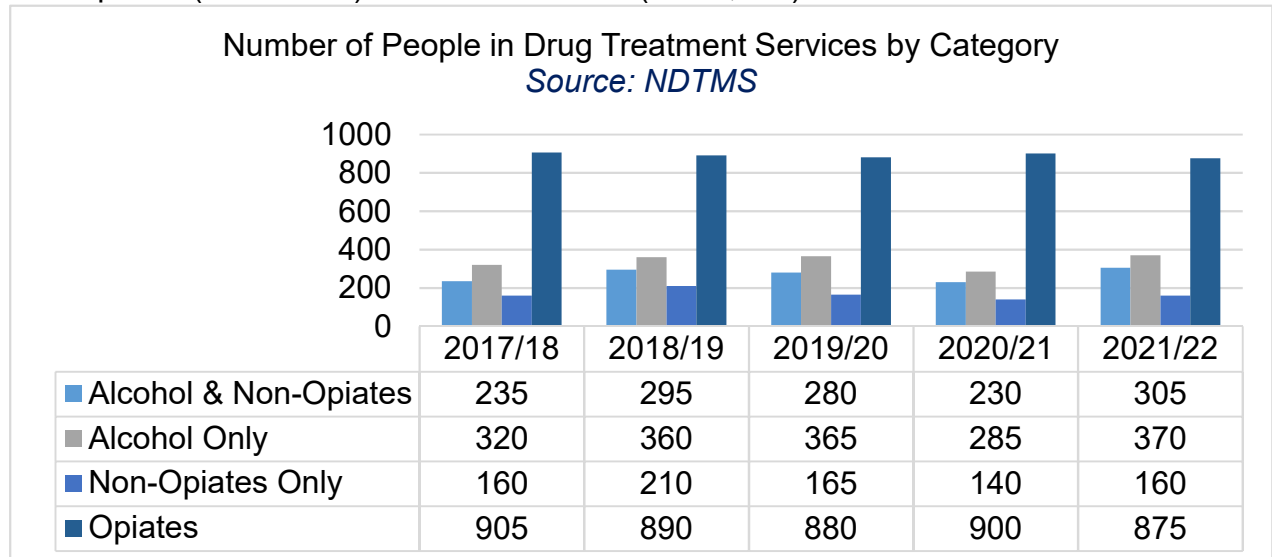
Comparing 2021/22 to 2017/18 (5 year period):

- Those in treatment for alcohol and non-opiates has increased by 29.8%, with 70 more in treatment compared to 2017/18
- Alcohol saw a 15.6% increase, with 50 more people in treatment compared to 2017/18.
- Non-Opiates saw no change, with the same numbers in treatment for both years.
- Opiates saw a 3.3% decrease, with 30 less people in treatment compared to 2017/18

When looking at the proportions of those in drug treatment by category in 2021/22:

- Opiates accounts for 51.2% (875/1,710)
- Alcohol (on it's own) accounts for 21.6% (370/1,710)
- Alcohol and non-Opiates accounts for 17.8% (305/1,710)

Non-opiates (on it's own) accounts for 9.4% (160/1,710)



Graph 26: Drug Treatment by Category

Gaps in Service Provision

Discussions with professionals highlighted the following gaps in service provision:

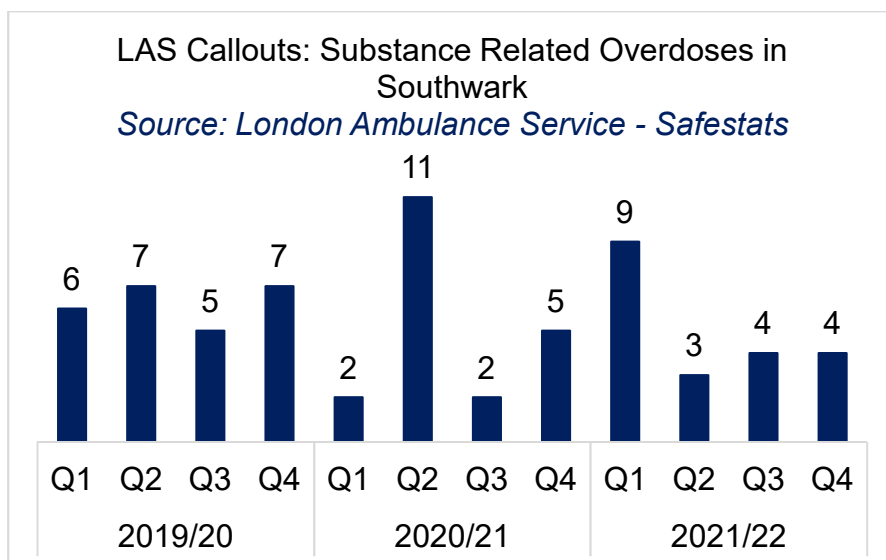
- LGBT accessible support
- Support tailored for women
- Specialist support for those with a learning disability
- Out of hours support
- Community engagement in high drug use areas

Dual Diagnosis – Drugs and Mental Health

Treatment professionals indicated that dual diagnosis was a recurrent theme that was being seen in those seeking support for drug treatment. Diagnosis for mental health was sometimes seen as a potential barrier for people to access some specialist recovery services. This was because in order to access some of these services there had to be a formal diagnosis present even though professionals felt there were strong indications.

London Ambulance Service – Substance Related Overdose Callouts

- Across the previous 3 years, ambulance callouts for substance related overdoses has been decreasing in Southwark. There is no clear pattern regarding distribution across these years.
- 65 callouts across the last 3 years. 2021/22 – 20 callouts, 2020/21 – 20, 2019/20 – 25.
- Peak periods - Q2 2020/21 with 11 callouts.
- Peak month – January 2020 with 5 callouts.
- Busiest months (3 years) – January, June, July and December (each with 8/65 callouts 12.3%).
- Busiest weekdays (3 years) - Friday and Sunday (each with 12/65 callouts, 18.5%). Which seems to link with when more access to the nighttime economy may occur at the weekend.
- Busiest times (3 years) - 12-1am, 3-4am, 9-10pm (each with 6/65 callouts, 9.2%). Intelligence from professionals linked indicated drug use occurring more in nocturnal hours rather than during the day.
- Age groups called out to most (3 years): 26-30yrs,31-35yrs,36-40yrs and 51-55yrs. 9/65 callouts for each group, 13.8%. This might coincide with older people using more harder drugs which could bring increased risk of overdosing.



Graph 27: London Ambulance Service Callouts: Substance Overdoses

Deaths Related to Drug Misuse⁴⁷

In 2017, Southwark ranked 4th highest in London for drug misuse related deaths and with 14, double the London average of 7. The number of deaths continued to rise up until 2019 where it peaked with 18 and still remaining well above the London average. The numbers have since been decreasing each year with 7 reported in 2021, lower than the London average of 9 and ranking 18th highest in London.

	Drug misuse deaths by calendar year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Southwark	14	15	18	13	7
London Average	7	10	10	9	9

Table 12: Drug Misuse Deaths

Professionals indicated that because of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020/21 there was a drop in heroin use. Heroin is not produced in the UK and comes from abroad, lockdown measures reduced the imports and supply lines were effectively cut as a result. During this period professionals noted that they were seeing increases in opiates as they were being used as a replacement for heroin. As lockdowns eased and the availability of heroin increased, the numbers began to increase once more. This may explain why the figures for 2020 and 2021 were lower than that reported for previous years for drug misuse deaths.

⁴⁷ Source: ONS: [deaths related to drug poisoning in england and wales](#)

6 Safe and Sociable Estates and Neighbourhoods

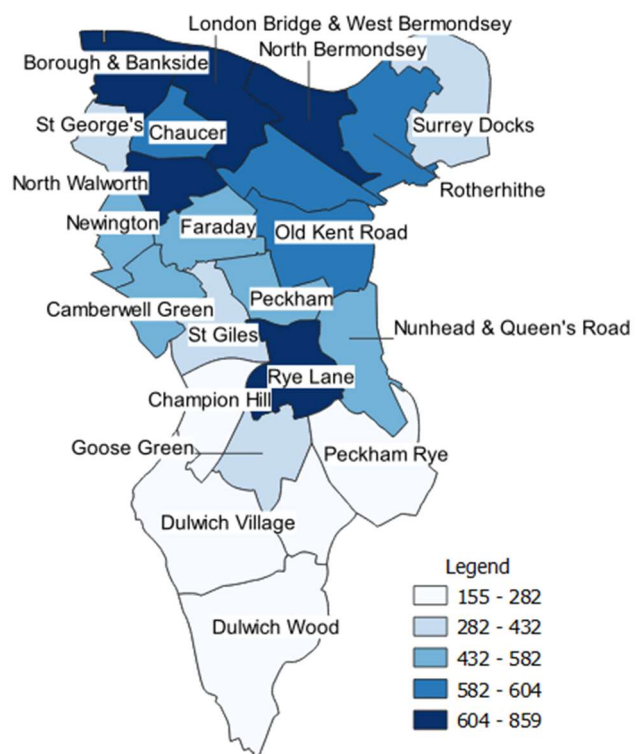
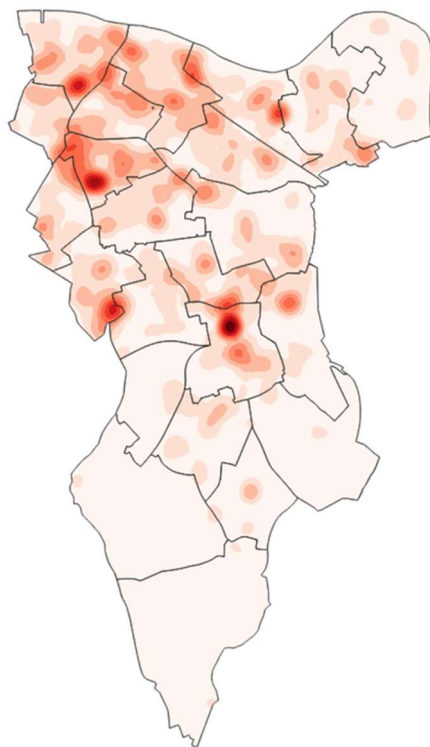
6.1 Antisocial Behaviour (ASB)⁴⁸

Anti-social Behaviour Profile:

Police received 11,267 complaints concerning anti-social behaviour in Southwark 2021/22, a 5.4% increase from the 10,686 incidents in 2019/20. Southwark ranks 8th highest of the London boroughs (5th in 2020/21 and 7th in 2019/20) and equates to 3.9% of all ASB reports to the MPS across London.

Police ASB increased considerably (+87.7%) in 2020/21 compared with 2019/20 however this was a result of the Covid 19 measures that were imposed. 2021/22 shows a return to near pre-Covid levels of ASB, with 8 wards (34.8%) seeing a reduction in ASB complaints compared with 2019/20.

The council received reports of 2,451 ASB incidents in 2021/22. This is a decrease of 25.2% on 2020/21, and a decrease of 1.7% on 2019/20. This excludes complaints concerning noise nuisance which are recorded separately.



Location (Police ASB):

London Bridge & W. Bermondsey- 7.7% (868 complaints)

North Walworth- 7.3% (817 complaints)

Borough & Bankside- 7.0% (787 complaints)

The top 3 wards in 2021/22 account for 21.9% of complaints. These are the same 3 wards as were top in 2019/20, although the ranking order has changed and they accounted for 25.9% of all complaints at that time. 2020/21 saw only North

⁴⁸ The following [caveats](#) apply to this data

Walworth remain in the top 3, with Old Kent Road and Rye Lane seeing more of the complaints. A higher proportion of the complaints in these wards were flagged as Covid related.

Hotspots are generally situated in close proximity to busy footfall shopping areas, such as Walworth Road, Camberwell Green and Rye Lane.

Peak periods:

Saturday 22:00- Sunday 01:59 hrs sees most incidents reported to police, accounting for 5.6% of all reported ASB. This similar to 2020/21 but is a change from 2019/20 when this period accounted for only 3.6% of incidents, and the peak period was Friday 19:00-19:59 hrs.

Peak months are July and April with over 1,200 incidents reported in each month. Again, this has shifted from 2019/20 when the peak months were July and August, when over 1,000 incidents reported in each month.

Q1 (Apr- Jun) is the busiest quarter, with 3,558 incidents. In 2019/20 Q2 was busiest with 2,977 incidents.

Residents know the police to be a 24 hour service and report ASB at the time of the incident. In comparison, complaints to the council are often made during standard office hours rather than at the time of incident. Where the time of the incident is often not specified, then the time of call is recorded instead. As such temporal analysis of council data provides a peak period of Monday morning.

Victim Profile:

Victims report ASB within their neighbourhoods most commonly, for reasons reported to the Police for those most commonly regarding rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour (51.4%), nuisance neighbours (12.9%) or noise complaints (12.1%).

6 residents have called police on 30+ occasions over the year, with the most prolific resident reporting on 73 occasions. Of these 6 only 2 have also reported ASB to the council, on 4 occasions.

Of the complaints to the council, 3 residents reported more than 20 incidents, two of whom had also reported to police. One concerns a neighbour dispute that is ongoing.

Repeat callers to both agencies are discussed at the Partnership Tasking Group each month with appropriate action taken to address the issue(s) of concern. Repeat callers in this context are defined as having contacted both agencies on more than 3 occasions during the month, and on more than one date.

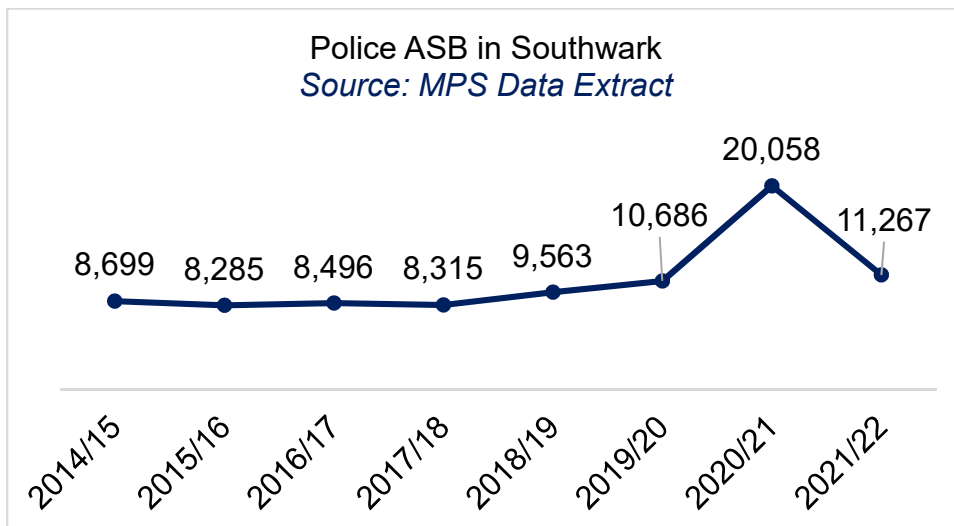
Introduction

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is defined as *'behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to persons not of the same household as the person'*⁴⁹.

The definition of ASB is intentionally flexible as it covers a broad range of undesirable behaviours where illegality is uncertain. Terms such as 'likely to cause' and 'nuisance or annoyance' means that interpretation by both the public and authorities can be subjective. By its nature, the behaviours that can constitute ASB can vary across areas and demographics as the definition allows for perception and tolerance variations.

Police ASB data

Police record ASB in three categories depending on who is affected; Personal (to the individual), Nuisance (to a community) and Environmental (to public space). There are ASB types which may sit within one of more of these broad categories, such as trespass, noise, street drinking.⁵⁰



Graph 28: Police ASB Trend

All wards saw an increase in ASB over the pandemic, with 13 wards reporting more than double the number of incidents in 2020/21 than in 2019/20.

All wards saw a decrease in ASB in 2021/22 compared with 2020/21, with 7 wards decreasing by at least 50%. 8 wards saw those decreases take ASB levels below the pre-pandemic levels of 2019/20, despite some Covid measures still being in place.

⁴⁹ Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 and Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011

⁵⁰ [Antisocial behaviour | Metropolitan Police](#)

Most common police complaint by type:

- 51.4% (5,790) complaints of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. This is consistently the most common complaint across the 3 years, and the proportion it represents of the total is broadly similar (+/- 2%).
- 12.9% (1,454) complaints of Rowdy/ Nuisance Neighbours. The number of complaints saw a 33.6% increase on 2019/20 (1,088), but is down 39.5% on 2020/21 (2,402). Despite this decrease, the proportion of complaints this accounts for is increasing, up from 10.8% in 2019/20 and from 12.0% in 2020/21.
- 12.1% (1,365) complaints concern noise, by volume this is a 75% increase on 2019/20 (780) and a decrease of 33.6% on 2020/21 (2,057). The proportion of complaints this accounts for also continues to increase, from 7.3% in 2019/20, to 10.3% in 2020/21.

Police ASB Type	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Animal problems	47	53	57
ASB - Environmental	60	205	59
ASB - Nuisance	931	2,212	850
ASB - Personal	214	188	167
Begging / Vagrancy	696	628	431
Fireworks	248	439	191
Littering / drug paraphernalia	90	103	72
Noise	780	2,057	1,365
Prostitution related activity	44	36	32
Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours	1,088	2,402	1,454
Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	5,458	10,696	5,790
Street Drinking	38	62	30
Trespass	348	372	286
Vehicle- Abandoned Not Stolen	145	95	124
Vehicle Nuisance / Inappropriate Use	480	493	349
Nuisance Calls	19	17	10
Total	10,686	20,058	11,267
Flagged - COVID	2 (0.0%)	7,617 (38%)	774 (6.9%)
Flagged - Drugs	1,718 (16.1%)	2078 (10.4%)	1439 (12.8%)
Flagged - Alcohol	640 (6.0%)	577 (2.9%)	506 (4.5%)

Table 13: Police ASB by Category

7,617 (38%) of incidents reported in 2020/21 were flagged as Covid related. This decreased to 714 incidents (6.3%) in 2021/22. The use of this flag is subjective based on the call handler's interpretation of the guidance and understanding of the issue reported.

There is no mechanism to identify those Covid flagged complaints that would have been reported, regardless of Covid. If the Covid flagged complaints are removed from the overall totals, then police ASB in would have increased by 16.4% from 2019/20 to 2020/21, followed by a decrease of 15.7% from 2020/21 to 2021/22, resulting in an overall decrease of 1.7%, rather than the reported 5.4% increase in 2021/22 when compared with 2019/20.

ASB linked to a domestic setting increased, which is to be expected with residents forced to spend more time at home. Tolerance levels were affected during this period, with people seemingly more sensitive to changes in their environment. Residents became quicker to report behaviour seen as anti-social or in breach of the Covid regulations, which changed several times over pandemic.

ASB concerns linked to external behaviours such as begging and vagrancy, prostitution related behaviour, abandoned vehicles and general nuisance saw a decrease during the pandemic. This may be a direct impact of the Council's work to house the street population, combined with a reduction in general movement around the borough, meaning such issues were not so easily identified.

Alcohol and drug related ASB also decreased during the pandemic, with hospitality venues closed and gatherings banned for much of the year. As a proportion of the overall ASB, those complaints flagged as alcohol or drug related have dropped in 2021/22 when compared with pre-Covid levels, down 1.5% and 3.3% respectively. This suggests a sustained change to some socialising habits.

In 2021/22 most categories of ASB dropped below pre-pandemic levels, with the exception of animal problems, noise, rowdy neighbours and rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour.

Council ASB data

The council saw similar increases in ASB complaints during the pandemic, and associated decreases in 2021/22, however 2021/22 saw fewer complaints than in 2019/20 (down 1.3%).

On council systems Covid was added as a distinct ASB type rather than a flag or qualifier. In 2021/22 only 5 reports were classified as Covid related, despite measures remaining in place for part of the year, down from 299 incidents in 2020/21.

The council records noise complaints separately from ASB, and those complaints are not included in this report, however similar increases in noise complaints were noted with an increase of 31% between 2019/20 and 2021/22.

Council ASB Type	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Alcohol (Street drinking / Drunken behaviour)	27	44	29
Animal issues	65	74	79
Begging / Rough sleeping / campsites	132	126	82
Bonfires / Arson	10	15	18
Covid-19	17	299	5
Damage to property / Graffiti	34	54	52
Noise / Loud music	61	64	34
Drug related	337	510	353
Harassment	59	104	98
Hate Crime	25	53	53
Hooliganism / loutish / abusive behaviour / loitering	146	323	261
Litter / Rubbish	128	176	151
Misuse of fireworks	11	33	25
Multiple Issues	187	124	98
Neighbour dispute / Noisy Neighbours	564	882	683
Other	519	265	252
Prostitution	4	8	3
Trespass	8	9	17
UMEs	0	30	6
Urinating in public	31	32	29
Vehicle related	31	29	42
Youth disorder	97	142	81
Total	2,493	3,396	2,451

Table 14: Council ASB by Category

An increase in neighbour disputes has been noted, with complaints made to both agencies on multiple occasions by a small number of residents. The most prolific complainant contacted police on 73 occasions in relation to ASB.

While disputes between neighbours often begin over small issues, they can fester over time, affecting a resident's quality of life and leaving them feeling unsafe in their own home or community. While many of these disputes are not policing matters, police can signpost residents to the appropriate services, often to the Council. Partnership intervention in these disputes at an appropriate stage can prevent escalation. Areas of concern for ASB are addressed by the Partnership Tasking Group through monthly meetings.

Effective use of the ASB tools available to the partnership, such as community protection warnings, community protection notices, dispersal orders and community triggers, can reduce ASB, reduce the impact on residents and reduce the resources required to tackle it.

No data is currently available regarding the number of Community Protection Warnings (CPWs) or Community Protection Notices (CPNs) issued in 2021/22. In 2021/22, 12 community trigger cases were recorded on the Council APP system.

Action to tackle ASB:

As part of the Council Plan Refresh (2020) under the 'Keeping you safe' theme, the council has committed to tackle anti-social behaviour by:

- Launching a new £2 million anti-social behaviour task force to provide a highly visible presence to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour hotspots, with more community safety wardens.
- Investing in our CCTV network, providing more cameras and more operators.

Clear policies on noise complaints are to be drafted and published so residents understand how to make appropriate noise complaints, who will deal with those complaints, and what action residents can expect.

ASB is mandatory priority for the MPS with a Mayoral commitment of two Dedicated Ward Officers and a Police Community Support Officer per ward. Due to sickness, staff rotation, promotion and staff retention issues this level has not been maintained on all wards across the Borough.

Neighbourhood policing is a key priority in the MPS's Turnaround Plan for 2023-25 and this commitment to improve trust and confidence in the MPS may help reduce some of the heightened sensitivities around ASB on the borough's estates.

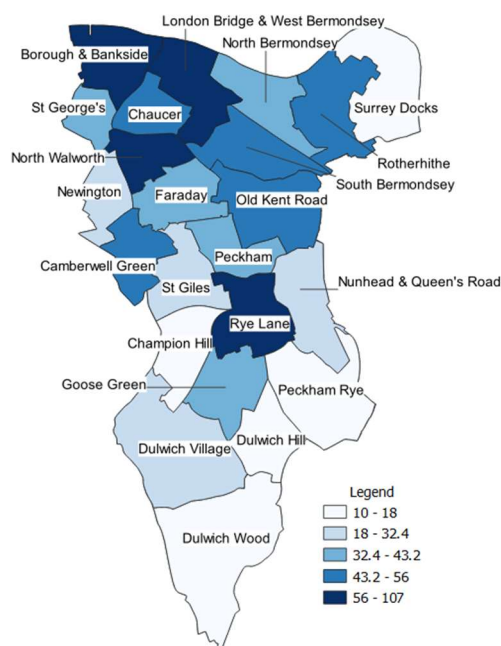
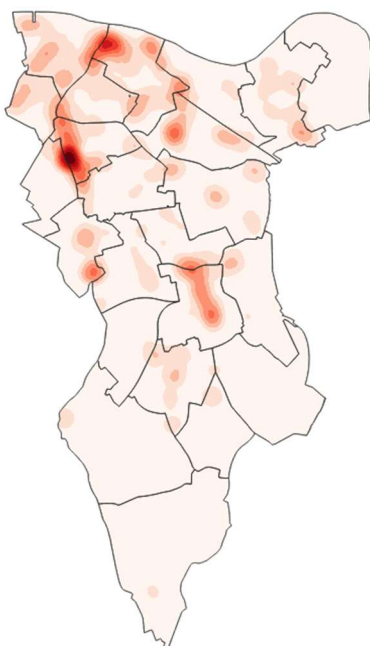
6.2 Hate Crime

Hate Crime Profile:

964 offences in 2021/22, a 9.2% increase from the 883 offences in 2019/20.

47.8% (461) were Public Order offences. 31.4% (303) were for Violence Against the Person. These two crime types account for 79.3% of all Hate Crimes. VAP offences has increased by 21% since 2019/20 (up from 250 offences in 2019/20).

For these 964 offences, there were 1,011 flags for Hate Crime applied⁵¹. 73.5% (743) were related to Race and 17.5% (177) were Homophobic related accounting for 91% of all flags applied. Racially classified Hate Crime has risen 10.9% since 2019/20 (up from 670 in 2019/20).



Location:

London Bridge & West Bermondsey – 10.3% (104 offences)

North Walworth – 10% (101 offences)

Borough & Bankside – 9.1% (92 offences)

Top 3 wards account for 29.4% of all Hate Crime flagged offences and are situated mostly in the North West of the borough.

The hotspot in North Walworth is situated at a Police station which may be indicative of offences either being committed against Police staff, or alternatively due to data recording reasons. Other hotspot areas fall close to transport, retail and nightlife hubs or areas that have more cultural diversity.

Peak periods:

Monday and Friday at 12:00 – 13:00 and 16:00-18:00 with peak months June and July.

The Q1 period (April-June) is the busiest 3-month period of the year with 27.6% of offences.

⁵¹ Any offence may have multiple categories of hate crime associated

Victim Profile:

60.2% were males. 40.6% were White and 38.4% were from Black/Black British ethnic groups.

44.3% were aged 25-40 years old (25-29 was the highest age group). This is disproportionate to the population of Southwark for that age group (32.4%).

76.2% were residents of Southwark

Accused Profile:

73.9% were males. 50.5% were White and 40.3% were Black/Black British ethnic groups.

37.9% were aged 25-40 years old (30-34 was the highest age group, 14.4%). This is disproportionate to the population of Southwark for that age group (32.4%).

73.5% were residents of Southwark

Introduction

A hate crime is defined as any criminal offence that is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's:

- Race or perceived race
- Religion or perceived religion
- Sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation
- Disability or perceived disability
- Transgender or perceived to be transgender.

Categories of Hate Crime

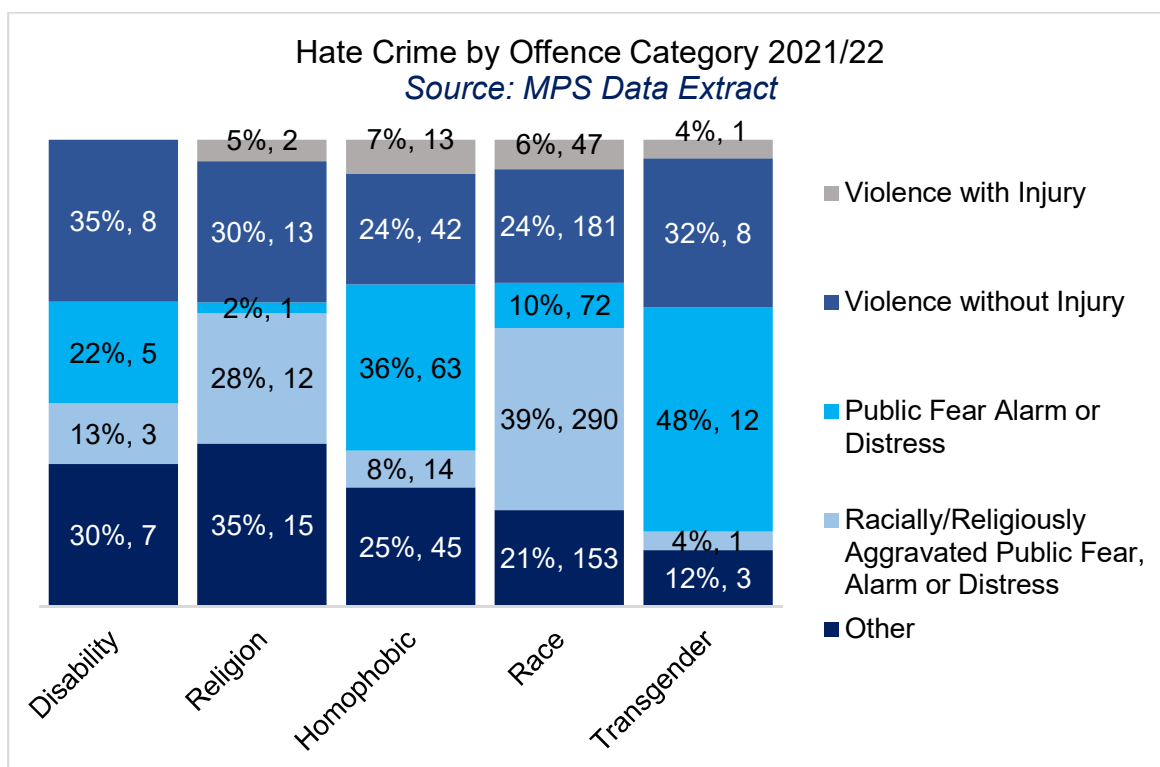
In Southwark since 2019/20 hate crime has been increasing year on year. There were 883 reported incidents in 2019/20 compared to 964 in 2021/22, a 9.2% increase with this mostly being driven by race flagged offences. Further breakdowns show:

- Race hate crime has accounted for the majority of hate crime in Southwark across the past 3 years, with it accounting for 73.5% of offences in 2021/22 and has increased during this period by 10.9%, with 743 offences in 2021/22 compared to 670 in 2019/20.
- Homophobic related offences is the second highest category accounting for 17.5% of hate crime in 2021/22 (177). Homophobic has seen very little change across 3 years with there being only 4 more offences than reported in 2019/20 (173).
- There is underreporting in all categories; however, there may be additional barriers for disability, religion and transgender groups due to low numbers being present in the cohort. Trust and confidence with reporting may need to be enhanced to see if there are larger numbers present. Trends indicate that across the 3 year period for these:
 - Religion hate crime has dropped by 33% (21 less offences).
 - Transgender hate crime has doubled (127% increase, 14 more offences).
 - Disability hate crime has risen by 53% (8 more offences).

	Disability	Religion	Homophobic	Race	Transgender	Grand Total
2019/20	15	64	173	670	11	933
2020/21	10	52	174	731	28	995
2021/22	23	43	177	743	25	1,011

Table 15: Hate Crime by Category

When looking at specific offences that are flagged as hate crime in 2021/22, Racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm of distress accounted for the most offences (31.7% 320) and Violence without Injury second highest (24.9%, 252), accounting for over half of offences (56.6%).



Graph 29: Hate Crime by Category

Where is Hate Crime occurring?

Hate crime occurs in areas which often have high footfalls of people (transport hubs, high street economy locations), police stations or multicultural areas. Any area where people may be densely placed in an area and are more likely to encounter another. There is some overlap with less affluent areas and hate crime and this could be due to more cramped living conditions with individuals living in close proximity, which can have an impact on people's behaviours. Due to racism accounting for the highest volume of hate crime, it would also be occurring in areas with populations that are more diverse.

In 2021/22 hate crime was identified as occurring most commonly in:

- North Walworth Police Station – which would be mostly due to hate crime incidents against the police in custody.
- London Bridge and West Bermondsey – where there are large footfalls of people and commuter traffic. This may also include aggression against station staff.
- Rye Lane – which covers Peckham Rye Station and Peckham High Street and is one of the more multicultural parts of the borough.
- Borough and Bankside – which has economic hubs like Borough Market

When does Hate Crime occur most?

- Hate Crime offences occur highest in March, May, June and July, with the highest amount occurring in July (10.6%). May, June and July are periods where there is the most daylight in the year and as a result people spend more time outdoors and are more likely to interact with others. This is reinforced by the lowest periods being in January and February (6.5% each) when daylight is at low levels and Christmas does not factor.
- When looking at days of the week, Monday has the highest volume of hate crime (16.7%) followed by Friday (15.8%). Hate crime occurs where there is increased opportunity for social interaction. Peak times are 12-1pm when people may be out having lunch. Levels then drop during the following hours before rising again between 4-5pm (7.3%) when people may be travelling from school or commuting and between 5-6pm (7.1%).

Southwark Demographic Profile

Victims of hate crime in 2021/22 in Southwark were most commonly identified as being:

- White British, 40.6% (Black/Black British 38.4%, Asian 18.6%). There may be a barrier in reporting for other ethnic groups, especially given that most of hate crime offences are racially motivated.
- Aged 25-29yrs, 15.7% - when looking at a 10yr age banding however, those aged 30-39yrs accounted for 28.5% of victims. Across the data, they are generally younger than 40yrs rather than older.
- Male, 60.2%.
- Resident of Southwark, 76.2%.

Those accused of hate crime in the same period were most commonly identified as being:

- White British – 50.5%, (Black/Black British 40.3%, Asian 7.9%).
- Aged 30-35yrs, 14.4%
- When looking at where there is disproportionality in Southwark in the data matrices (see appendix in following section), those aged 45-59yrs and 70-74yrs have the most overrepresentation when comparing this age category against all crime and Southwark's population.
- Male, 73.9%
- Resident of Southwark, 73.5%

Drivers for Hate Crime

Key drivers for hate crime were identified through meetings with professionals as:

- Peer Pressure - being negatively influenced by others in the same age group.
- Online harms, where hateful material circulated online can cause prejudice towards any given group and influence.
- Generational views, where those older may have had opinions on groups when the stance on hate crime was different at a younger age. For example – where some language was more widely accepted in prior years of their life and a failure to progress as society has changed over time to become more inclusive.
- Learned behaviour from parents who may have hateful views.
- Acting out hatefully as a way to channel being irritable in general – such as being hateful towards a police officer due to being arrested for a different offence, being denied entry to a train station and not having a ticket etc.
- Lack of education around acceptance to any given group. There is better education in young people who have committed hate crimes previously through receiving restorative justice outcomes⁵² compared to those older who do not receive this outcome as much.
- Being influenced by media in general, such as news articles, music which can then inadvertently cause prejudice to occur and create stereotypes.
- Local and world events – spikes can occur towards a particular group when an event happens and can cause victims being scapegoats as a result. This ranges from terrorism incidents reported in the news, wars in other countries. Covid-19 was reported to have increased hate crime towards Chinese and Asian citizens for example.

⁵² CPS Definiton: Restorative justice (RJ) has been defined as a process through which parties with a stake in a specific offence collectively resolve how to deal with the aftermath of the offence and its implications for the future

7 PESTELO Analysis

PESTELO stands for **P**olitical, **E**conomic, **S**ocial, **T**echnological, **E**nvironmental, **L**egal and **O**rganisational Analysis. Meetings were held with professionals in order to determine which wider issues may be present which can influence crime and disorder on a short, medium or long-term basis in the borough.

PESTELO	Issue	Description	Potential Impact on CSP/Borough
POLITICAL	London Mayoral Elections	London Mayor elections are due to occur before 2025	Changes to priorities for the Mayoral Office for Police and Crime, which can change priorities in tackling crime across London Councils
	General Elections	General elections are due to take place before 2025	Changes in legislation due to manifest priorities and may impact from reporting of crime through to local government funding
ECONOMIC	Cost of Living Crisis	Refers to the fall in 'real' disposable incomes (that is, adjusted for inflation and after taxes and benefits) that the UK has experienced since late 2021. It is being caused predominantly by high inflation outstripping wage and benefit increases ⁵³ .	Increases to household finance burdens could well provide high-pressure environments that may fuel increases in domestic abuse and VAWG and referrals to children services. It may drive further crime where financial gain is achieved e.g. Theft, Burglary, Drug Markets. Risks of public sector strikes occurring due to needing higher wages to support living may impact residents from getting uninterrupted support
	Risks of Economic Recession	The IMF, which works to stabilise economic growth, said it had downgraded its forecast for the UK because of its high energy prices, rising mortgage costs and increased taxes, as well as persistent worker shortages ⁵⁴	Increases to household finance burdens could well provide high-pressure environments that may fuel increases in domestic abuse and VAWG and referrals to children services. It may drive further crime where financial gain is achieved e.g. Theft, Burglary, Drug Markets.
SOCIAL	Trust and Confidence in the Police	Londoners' concerns around police misconduct and accountability – issues which have been very	Impacts on residents feeling comfortable reporting and engaging with the Police in general.

⁵³ <https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/explainer/cost-living-crisis>

⁵⁴ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-64452995>

PESTELO	Issue	Description	Potential Impact on CSP/Borough
		prominent in the public eye for several years. ⁵⁵	
	Gentrification and Housing developments	Due to increased gentrification and the range in quality in housing available depending on the area lived in, this may cause segregation between affluent and less affluent areas growing	Increase in crime and deprivation in areas in relation to others, which drive poorer health and education and a reduction in community spirit occurs
TECHNOLOGICAL	Online Harms	Harmful online content and activity includes cyberbullying, racism, misogynistic abuse, pornography, and material promoting violence and self-harm	Health risks to wellbeing for those subject to harm. Could encourage negative behaviours and attitudes. These risk filtering into society and impact communities.
	Hire schemes for cycles and e-scooters	Schemes for using hire vehicles in London becoming more accessible	Can cause increases in theft of the vehicle, or an increased means of using vehicles to commit crimes (phone/bag snatching). Can drive ASB calls and calls for when stolen vehicles are dumped.
	Home working	The Covid-19 pandemic caused technology such as MS Teams and Zoom to become more used. This enabled more people to work from home either permanently or flexibly.	Lower footfall of people who commute in the borough. Potential impacts on retail outlets that rely on commuters for trade. Socially affects how people communicate and could cause less face to face and quality communication and encourage isolation.
ENVIRONMENTAL	Global Climate Crisis	A rapidly warming climate and failure to adequately reduce greenhouse gas emissions underscore the urgent need for greater focus on resiliency measures. Rapid, large-scale investment in effective solutions is needed to prevent global warming from reaching potentially catastrophic levels ⁵⁶ .	Threatens political, economic, and financial stability in all countries around the world.

⁵⁵ https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/you_said_-_we_did_-_pcp_2022-25.pdf

⁵⁶ <https://www.erm.com/sustainability-report/>

PESTELO	Issue	Description	Potential Impact on CSP/Borough
LEGAL	Domestic Abuse Act 2021	Further improves the effectiveness of the justice system in providing protection for victims of domestic abuse and bringing perpetrators to justice. Creating a statutory definition of domestic abuse, emphasising that domestic abuse is not just physical violence, but can also be emotional, controlling or coercive and economic	Places a duty on local authorities to provide accommodation based support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in refuges and other safe accommodation
	Serious Violence Duty	The Serious Violence Duty, which is encompassed in the Police Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 is part of the Government's broad approach to prevent and reduce serious violence. The key strands being a multi-agency public health approach to understanding the drivers and impacts of serious violence, and a focus on prevention and early intervention.	Serious violence has a devastating impact on lives of victims and families, and instils fear within communities and is extremely costly to society. ⁵⁷
ORGANISATIONAL	Cuts in public sector funding	The Council has already had to face significant budget reductions over recent years. Further savings need to be identified.	It is likely that all CSP partners will see a reduction in resources.

Table 16: PESTELO

⁵⁷https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/112500/1/Final_Serious_Violence_Duty_Statutory_Guidance_-_December_2022.pdf

Appendix 1: Data Caveats

- Data sourced from Police recorded crime data and dependent on the quality of the data recorded.
- All percentages are produced using known information only (unknown or blank information has not been factored in proportions). (I.e. – Male/Female percentages add to 100% and does not factor the percentage of unknown).
- All Population percentages have been sourced from the [JSNA Annual Report 2022](#) for benchmark purposes.
- Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) – Excludes Domestic Abuse, as this has been treated as a separate category. Consists of Rape, Assault by Penetration, Sexual activity without consent, Sexual assault, Indecent assault, Abduction, Harassment, Stalking, Indecent exposure, Outraging public decency (exposure nature), Voyeurism, Up-skirting, Spiking. Female victims only and male suspects.
- Some offences such as Homicide, Gun Crime and Arson will score highly due to having low numbers, meaning higher proportions.
- Some offences are not victim targeted in general (e.g. Theft of Motor Vehicle, Domestic Abuse, and Burglary).
- Drug Offences are considered victimless and therefore have no victim data.
- Accused profiles are based on the victims' description so may not be a true reflection. Not all offences contain a description.
- Accused - when a person is charged with an offence by the Police.
- Ethnicity groupings are classified by those used by the MPS on their systems and then matched against the ONS defined ethnicity codes as closely as possible in order to score for population.
- Serious Youth Violence – No victim age due to SYV definition on age and VAWG – No gender score used as would be only females. This is to remove this bias from the total scores.
- Location based intelligence and time based intelligence may be impacted by Police activity at set locations/days and times. (I.e. Possession of Drugs and Possession of Offensive Weapon).
- Time based intelligence has been calculated using “Committed on/from time” on Police systems and not “committed to time”. Some offence types i.e. Burglary may have less reliable times as a result.
- Drug Trafficking has no hourly intelligence due to the way time is recorded on Police systems.

Appendix 2: Crime and Disorder Matrices

The purpose of the Strategic Assessment is to review crime and disorder performance and to make recommendations as to what priority areas should be during the next financial year. To assist this process a number of matrices have been used.

Crime and Disorder Matrix

This matrix summarises various factors allowing for the priorities for the next period to be identified. The crime/problem types (left hand column in table) are chosen because of their borough priority or political concern. The following variables have been taken into consideration when determining the priorities: Volume, Trend Seriousness, Priority, and Public Concern.

Each individual variable is ranked on a scale of **0 to 4** (0 = low concern and 4 = high concern). The total score is then calculated for the crime/problem type

Volume - Police recorded offences/incidents between 01 Apr 2021 and 31 Mar 2022

4 = if the crime accounts for 9% or more of Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)

3 = if the crime accounts for between 6% – 8.9% of TNOs

2 = if the crime accounts for between 3% – 5.9% of TNOs

1 = if the crime accounts for between 1% – 2.9% of TNOs

0 = if the crime accounts for less than 1% of TNOs

Trends 2021/22 vs 2019/20

4 = Increase greater than 10%, 3 = Increase between 5-9/9%, 2 = Little Change (between -4.9% and 4.9%), 1 = Decrease between -5% and -9.9%, 0 = Decrease greater than 10%

Seriousness - Based on physical and emotional impact on direct victims as estimated by the Home Office⁵⁸. When a crime/disorder type is not included by the Home Office, a rating has been given based on authors own assessment of harm to victim. Ratings have been given against most common form of offence. For example, anti-social behaviour can be very disturbing to the victim if it involves continuous verbal abuse; however in the majority of incidents the emotional impact is much less.

4 = Score between 3195 – 7832, 3 = Score between 249 – 1361, 2 = Score between 87 – 190, 1 = Score between 5 – 43

Priority - Base upon the inclusion of crime/incident in:

- National Priorities: [Beating Crime Plan](#)
- London Priorities: [Police and Crime Plan for London 2022-25](#)

⁵⁸Data Source:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeseverityscoreexperimentallstatistics>

- Council Priorities: [Southwark Council Delivery Plan](#).
- Local Priorities: Southwark Safer Neighbourhood Team Priorities

Scoring was calculated by the number of sources where it was mentioned as a priority area of concern. 0 = No Sources, 4 = all 4 sources.

Public concern - Based from Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) priorities across the borough. Each SNT submitted their priorities and then percentages were taken across those gathered and scored as follow:

4 = 12.5%+, 3 = 5-12.4%, 2= 2.4-4.9%, 1 = 0-2.4%, 0 = Not Represented.

Crime/Problem Type	Volume	Trends (2021/22 vs 2019/20)	Seriousness	Priority	Public Opinion
ASB	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Red
Arson	Blue	Orange	Orange	Blue	Blue
Criminal Damage	Yellow	Blue	Green	Green	Blue
Burglary - Business and Community	Green	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Orange
Burglary - Residential	Yellow	Blue	Orange	Yellow	Orange
Drug Trafficking	Blue	Red	Orange	Orange	Red
Possession of Drugs	Yellow	Blue	Green	Orange	Red
Hate Crime	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Blue
Other Accepted Crime	Orange	Green	Yellow	Blue	Blue
Gun Crime	Blue	Blue	Red	Red	Orange
Knife Crime	Green	Blue	Red	Red	Orange
Offensive Weapon (Possesion)	Blue	Blue	Red	Red	Orange
Robbery Personal	Yellow	Blue	Orange	Yellow	Red
Other Sexual	Green	Red	Orange	Red	Yellow
Rape	Blue	Blue	Red	Red	Yellow
Bicycle Theft	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Orange
Other Theft	Red	Blue	Green	Yellow	Orange
Shoplifting	Green	Blue	Green	Green	Orange
Theft from Person	Orange	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Orange
Domestic Abuse	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Blue
Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	Green	Blue	Green	Yellow	Green
Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle	Green	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Theft from Motor Vehicle	Yellow	Blue	Green	Yellow	Green
Homicide	Blue	Blue	Red	Red	Orange
Serious Youth Violence	Green	Blue	Red	Red	Orange
Violence with Injury	Orange	Green	Orange	Red	Orange
Violence without Injury	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange

Location Matrix

The location matrix was produced by comparing the proportion for each crime type across all wards to the ward proportion benchmark. The ward proportion benchmark was calculated based on all crime being fairly distributed across the borough (23 wards, so each ward would have a benchmark of 4.3% of all crime). Based on if the crime proportion was above or below the benchmark, a score was produced. 0 = under the benchmark, 2 = similar to the benchmark or 4 = over the benchmark. The key reflects the banding assigned of the total score for each ward.

Crime/Problem Type	St Giles	Camberwell Green	Borough & Bankside	Chaucer	Dulwich Wood	Dulwich Hill	North Walworth	Faraday	London Bridge & West Bermondsey	Old Kent Road	Newington	Nunhead & Queens Road	Peckham	Peckham Rye	North Bermonsdey	Rotherhithe	South Bermondsey	Champion Hill	Surrey Docks	Rye Lane	Dulwich Village	St Georges	Goose Green
All TNOS	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
ASB	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Atson	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Criminal Damage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Burglary - Business & Community	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Burglary - Residential	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Drug Trafficking	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Possession of Drugs	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hate Crime	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Other Accepted Crime	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Robbery of Personal Property	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Other Sexual Offences	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Rape	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bicycle Theft	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Other Theft	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Shoplifting	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Theft from Person	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Domestic Abuse	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Homicide	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Serious Youth Violence	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Violence with Injury	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Violence without Injury	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Gun Crime	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Knife Crime	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Offensive Weapon (Possession)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total Ward Score	61	81	83	64	22	9	94	63	104	90	39	47	41	14	61	85	60	10	25	93	17	40	47

Key

0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80+
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Temporal Matrix

The temporal matrix was produced in a similar way to the location matrix, except for the benchmarks being based on a month, day, and hourly proportion. The key reflects the banding assigned of the total score for each month/day/hour.

Crime/Problem Type	Month												Day						
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
All TNOS																			
ASB																			
Arson																			
Criminal Damage																			
Burglary - Business & Community																			
Burglary - Residential																			
Drug Trafficking																			
Possession of Drugs																			
Hate Crime																			
Other Accepted Crime																			
Robbery of Personal Property																			
Other Sexual Offences																			
Rape																			
Bicycle Theft																			
Other Theft																			
Shoplifting																			
Theft from Person																			
Domestic Abuse																			
Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)																			
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle																			
Theft from a Motor Vehicle																			
Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle																			
Homicide																			
Serious Youth Violence																			
Violence with Injury																			
Violence without Injury																			
Gun Crime																			
Knife Crime																			
Offensive Weapon (Possession)																			
Temporal Category Score	43	39	60	58	64	65	70	58	70	69	59	47	56	58	53	68	71	68	46

Crime/Problem Type	Time																								
	06:00 - 06:59	07:00 - 07:59	08:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 09:59	10:00 - 10:59	11:00 - 11:59	12:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 13:59	14:00 - 14:59	15:00 - 15:59	16:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 17:59	18:00 - 18:59	19:00 - 19:59	20:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 21:59	22:00 - 22:59	23:00 - 23:59	00:00 - 00:59	01:00 - 01:59	02:00 - 02:59	03:00 - 03:59	04:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 05:59	
All TNOs	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
ASB	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Arson	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Criminal Damage	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Burglary - Business & Community	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Burglary - Residential	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Drug Trafficking	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Possession of Drugs	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Hate Crime	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Other Accepted Crime	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Robbery of Personal Property	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Other Sexual Offences	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Rape	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Bicycle Theft	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Other Theft	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Shoplifting	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Theft from Person	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Domestic Abuse	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Homicide	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Serious Youth Violence	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Violence with Injury	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Violence without Injury	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Gun Crime	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Knife Crime	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Offensive Weapon (Possession)	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow

Temporal Category	Score
8	19
35	41
49	51
73	56
66	81
81	85
84	85
85	77
78	59
66	66
59	59
87	40
40	34
34	21
21	18
18	10

Key

0-17.4	17.5-34.9	35-52.4	52.5-69.9	70+
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Victim and Accused Matrices

The age, ethnicity, gender were extracted of all victims and accused of crime (excluding businesses) for the period 01 Apr 2021 to 31 Mar 2022. This information was then grouped into sub categories for each crime type i.e. male or female. The proportions for each sub category were compared to the proportion for all TNOs as a benchmark and then given a score between 0 = Under Represented compared to TNO benchmark, 2 = equivalent to TNO benchmark and 4 = Over represented compared to TNO benchmark This is the volume score. These proportions were then compared to the population statistics for Southwark, and a second score was generated to reflect if that sub category was over or under represented against the population figure (between 0 = **under represented** and 4 = **over represented**). The population score was combined with the volume score to give an overall total score for that sub category. The average of both, the volume score and population score was then calculated to give an overall total score. For resident status only the volume score was used.

For example, there were 2,049 male victims of Violence without Injury (42.3%). When comparing this percentage to the male victim proportion for all TNOs (77.5%), this was scored a 1 for being under proportionate. This is ***the volume score***.

Next, we calculate the percentage contribution. In order to do so, we compared the male population of Southwark (50.3% as defined by the ONS) and compared this to the 42.3% of male Violence without Injury victims. This was scored a 2 as they were similar to in proportion. This is ***the population score***.

The average of both the volume score and the population score was then calculated $[(2+1)/2] = 1.5$ which is the ***overall score***. The key reflects the banding assigned of the total score for each category.

Victim Matrix

Crime/Problem Type	Victim Age													Ethnicity			Gender		Resident of Southwark					
	9 and under	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Black/Black British		White	Asian	Female	Male	
Arson																								
Criminal Damage																								
Burglary - Business & Community																								
Burglary - Residential																								
Hate Crime																								
Other Accepted Crime																								
Robbery of Personal Property																								
Serious Youth Violence																								
Other Sexual Offences																								
Rape																								
Bicycle Theft																								
Other Theft																								
Shoplifting																								
Theft from Person																								
Domestic Abuse																								
Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)																								
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle																								
Theft from a Motor Vehicle																								
Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle																								
Homicide																								
Violence with Injury																								
Violence without Injury																								
Gun Crime																								
Knife Crime																								
Total Victim Score	11.5	29.0	49.0	62.0	68.5	48.5	59.5	52.5	55.5	47.5	43.0	38.5	32.5	20.5	26.5	18.5	12.0	52.5	55.0	54.5	50.0	42.5	58.0	

Victim Key

0-14.9	15-29.9	30-44.9	45-59.9	60+
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Accused Matrix

Crime/Problem Type	Age Group													Ethnicity			Gender		Resident of Southwark				
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Black/Black British	White		Asian	Female	Male	
Ason																							
Criminal Damage																							
Burglary - Business & Community																							
Burglary - Residential																							
Drug Trafficking																							
Possession of Drugs																							
Hate Crime																							
Other Accepted Crime																							
Robbery of Personal Property																							
Serious Youth Violence																							
Other Sexual Offences																							
Rape																							
Bicycle Theft																							
Other Theft																							
Shoplifting																							
Theft from Person																							
Domestic Abuse																							
Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)																							
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle																							
Theft from a Motor Vehicle																							
Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle																							
Homicide																							
Violence with Injury																							
Violence without Injury																							
Gun Crime																							
Knife Crime																							
Offensive Weapon (Possession)																							
Total Accused Score	49	69	66.5	53	65.5	63.5	67	55.5	47	37.5	34.5	20.5	24.5	12.5	7.5	5.5	77.5	53.5	38.5	25.5	78.5	64	

Accused Key	0-14.9	15-29.9	30-44.9	45-59.9	60+
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Appendix 3: Contributors

In order to produce this document a range of professionals were interviewed and involved in order to obtain a wider perspective on crime and disorder in Southwark. Thank you to the following people and services for their valuable input into completing this assessment:

Southwark Council

Sharon Ogden – CSP Team Manager (All Sections)

Lisa Negi, Ade Alabi and Abbie Box – CSP Team (VAWG/DA)

Bethan West, Chloe Newman and Kevin Dykes – CSP Team (Violence and Vulnerability, Drug Harms and Hate Crime)

Nick Sinclair, Michael Twamley, Iain Gray – CSP Team (Drug Harms)

Tanya Barrow, Jenny Wood and Gordon Rice - Divisional Analytical and Business Services – (Violence and Vulnerability, Drug Harms, ASB Chapter Authors)

Charlotte Barker and wider team - Southwark Housing (Violence and Vulnerability, VAWG/DA)

Faisa Mohamed – MASH, MARAC Lead (VAWG/DA)

Craig Benning and wider team – Children’s Social Care Performance (Violence and Vulnerability and VAWG/DA)

Ken Dale & wider team - Southwark ASB Unit (Violence and Vulnerability, Drug Harms, ASB)

Natty St Louis - Rough Sleeping Co-ordinator (Drug Harms)

Andrew Hillas, Kelly Wilson and Nigel Harris - Youth Justice Service (Violence and Vulnerability)

Southwark Community Wardens Team (ASB)

Southwark CCTV Team (ASB)

External

Paul Cullen – Consultant and author of “The Southwark Narrative” report (Violence and Vulnerability, Drug Harms)

Metropolitan Police

Dave Yansen – (Violence and Vulnerability)

Tom Cornish and wider team– Neighbourhoods Team (Drug Harms/ASB)

Steve Elliott – Detective Inspector – Predatory Offender Lead (VAWG/DA)

British Transport Police Team (ASB)

Health

Florence Acquah - Safeguarding Lead (VAWG/DA)

Probation

Chantal Foster – Head of Probation Delivery Unit (All areas)

Rositsa Da Sousa (DA/VAWG)

Cassandra Edwards (Reoffending)

Cyntra Baptiste (Reoffending)

Voluntary Sector

Julian Wright - Southwark Works (Violence and Vulnerability)

Ahlam Laabori - BEDE House (DA/VAWG)

Catarina Sousa - Richmond Fellowship (DA/VAWG)

Gabriela Perez and Myriam Bell - Latin American Women Rights Service (DA/VAWG)

Gareth Ernest - Change Grow Lives (Drug Harms)

Julie Rogers – Janus Solutions (Drug Harms)

Team London Bridge (ASB)