

Item No. 11.	Classification: Open	Date: 20 November 2012	Meeting Name: Cabinet
Report title:		Violent Crime Strategy Progress Report	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
Cabinet Member:		Councillor Richard Livingstone, Finance, Resources and Community Safety	

FOREWORD – COUNCILLOR RICHARD LIVINGSTONE, CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE, RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

The Council adopted the Southwark Violent Crime Strategy 2010-15 and this report forms the annual update on the progress since adoption 2 years ago.

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

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

The budget pressures that face services over the next few years will have an impact on how we deliver interventions. Our strategy has taken this into careful consideration, looking at how we use our limited key services wisely, efficiently and with the maximum impact.

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

The government published its cross government report on “Ending gang and youth violence” in November 2011. We endorsed the framework for addressing gang and youth violence which recognises the good work of the council, police and partner agencies in tackling serious violence. We are currently in consultation with the London Crime Reduction Board and the Mayors Office for Policing and Crime on the draft London Anti Gangs Strategy which was recently circulated.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Cabinet notes the progress made in delivering the recommendations set out in the violent crime strategy 2010-15.
2. That the cabinet notes the significant reductions in most serious violence offences. In 2011/12, most serious violence reduced by 38% (270 fewer recorded crimes). This has continued throughout the first six months of 2012/13 with a further 6% reduction compared to the same period in 2011.
3. That the cabinet notes that the cost of violent offences (with and without injury) in Southwark has reduced by £1.5m in the first six months of 2012/13 according to the Home Office economic cost of crime figures calculator.
4. That the cabinet requests that the cabinet member for finance, resources and community safety, approaches with senior officials in the Mayors Office for Policing and Crime, to ensure that Southwark receives the policing numbers and level of resources required to continue its progress in addressing violent crime in the borough.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

5. Tackling violent crime has been a priority of the Safer Southwark Partnership (SSP) for the past decade.
6. The cabinet adopted a 5 year Southwark Violent Crime Strategy in December 2010. It was agreed that an annual report on the progress of the strategy would be presented to the cabinet.
7. The strategy sets out 5 priorities and key recommendations which are as follows:
 - **Low level violence: Key recommendation**
 - Establish a multi agency programme, to increase the visible uniformed presence, focused over the summer period, in the north of the borough on Fridays and Saturdays and involving communities and businesses.
 - **Robbery: Key recommendations**
 - Realign partnership resources to concentrate on the two peak periods for personal robbery.
 - Create “safe routes” for pupils between schools, the Elephant and Castle and neighbouring estates, involving local services and residents.
 - **Serious violence - including group and weapon violence: Key recommendations**
 - Develop a multi agency approach in a clearly defined area, focusing on the estates and the connected illegal economy.
 - Ensure early intervention is targeted at those most at risk of committing serious violent crime. Ensure exit programmes enable people to make decisions to move away from violent lifestyles.
 - Develop a single multi agency scaled approach to enforcement and support that utilises the range of resources within the borough.
 - Base the scaled approach on a shared agreement around risk, intervention and intelligence sharing, to be targeted at those individuals who are posing a significant risk.
 - **Violence against women and girls - including relationship violence: Key recommendations**

- Provision for domestic violence and sexual offences is reconfigured in line with recommendations of the SSP and Children's and Families Trust review.
 - **Addressing violent offenders: Key recommendations**
 - To review and improve current arrangements for identifying and supporting young people and adults (risk management panel, multi agency public protection arrangements and priority and prolific offenders) to ensure offenders are managed by the most appropriate scheme locally.
 - To agree a shared risk assessment framework to ensure we target our partnership resources at key individuals effectively and to maximise the resources at our disposal.
8. This report sets out the progress against these priorities and key recommendations.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

9. Violent crime covers a wide range of offences from verbal harassment to murder. As such the strategy reflects the categories of violence that most impact on the community within Southwark.
10. Violent crime makes up over a quarter of all recorded crime within the borough. This has remained consistent over the last four years.
11. Southwark has seen a 25% reduction in recorded offences of violence against the person over the last six years. This amounts to approximately 2,200 fewer crimes.
12. Overall violence reduced by 13% in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11.
13. Most serious violence (MSV) reduced by 38% throughout 2011/12 compared to 2009/10, which equated to 270 fewer offences.
14. When compared to our most similar group (MSG)¹ of community safety partnerships (CSPs), Southwark has maintained (as at 31st August 2012) the improvement in our ranking for most serious violence at 4th. This remains an improvement of 4 places compared to 2009/10, when we had the highest rate per thousand for most serious violent offences in our MSG.
15. Gun crime reduced by 31% or 66 recorded offences in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11.
16. Knife crime reduced by 5% or 43 recorded offences in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11.

¹ MSGs are a group of CSPs with similar socio-demographic characteristics. Making comparisons with the MSG average, rather than with all other areas, puts performance in context and allows like-with-like comparison.

Southwark's MSG comprises: Brent, Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Kensington & Chelsea, Lambeth, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Birmingham, Brighton & Hove, Liverpool and Wolverhampton

Sourced from iQuanta (Home Office website)

17. The current gangs' cohort list indicates that there are in the region of 90 known nominals. This compares to around 200 in 2008.
18. Domestic violence reduced by 9% or 220 recorded offences in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11.
19. Southwark has also seen significant reductions in woundings and assault with injury (24%), assault without injury (31%) and domestic abuse (27%) over the last six years.
20. The proportion of community members who feel that gangs are a problem in their area has reduced by over a quarter, from 48% in 2008/09 to 20% in 2011/12.
21. Performance in the first six months of 2012/13, compared to the same period in 2011/12 has remained positive. Highlights include:
 - 6% reduction in most serious violence (grievous bodily harm and woundings)
 - 9% reduction in violence with injury
 - 22% reduction in knife crime with injury
 - 19% reduction in youth violence
 - 10% domestic violence
22. Southwark has achieved a significant reduction in victims of serious violence incidents amongst 10-19 year olds between April–September 2012 compared with the same period in 2011:
 - 42% reduction most serious violence (25 fewer offences)
 - 53% reduction in knife enabled most serious violence
 - 33% reduction in gun enabled most serious violence
23. The following table highlights the progress in 2012/13 (as at August 2012) compared to boroughs in our MSG.

MSG¹ comparison*				Progress
Ranking from 1st to 15th (1st is worst in group)				
Based on rates per 1000 resident population				
	01/04/10 to 31/03/11	01/04/11 to 31/03/12	1/6/2012 to 31/08/2012	
Most serious violence	4th	4th	4th	=
Violence with injury	2nd	5th	6th	↑
Violence without injury	4th	6th	8th	↑
Personal robbery	2nd	3rd	2nd	=

¹ MSGs are a group of CSPs with similar socio-demographic characteristics. Making comparisons with the MSG average, rather than with all other areas, puts performance in context and allows like-with-like comparison.

Southwark's MSG comprises: Brent, Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Kensington & Chelsea, Lambeth, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Birmingham, Brighton & Hove, Liverpool and Wolverhampton

Sourced from iQuanta (Home Office website)

24. Despite these achievements Southwark still records high levels of violent crime with particular challenges in domestic violence, robbery, serious youth violence and knife crime.

Progress in 2011 - 2012

25. A number of key policy changes within central government have impacted on our partnership approach to address violence.
26. In November 2011, the Home Office published The Ending Gang and Youth Violence (EGYV) Report. The report sets out an intervention based approach to addressing the harm caused by gang and youth violence. This marked a significant change in direction from the previous enforcement led approach.
27. In addition, the Home Office established a national EGYV team with a programme carrying out peer reviews of 29 areas across the country. 18 of the areas are in London. The peer reviews aim to provide expertise and advice on how local partnerships can improve and sustain their approach in addressing gang and youth violence. The reviews focus on 7 principles set out in the 2011 Home Office publication and provide a written report on the partnerships strengths and areas of improvement.
 - The EGYV peer review for Southwark was carried out in June 2012. The report highlighted a wide range of strengths and included recommendations that the SSP are taking forward through the Reducing Harm Board. The full report is published on the council website. This can be viewed by visiting the following web address:
www.southwark.gov.uk/info/200030/community_safety_and_enforcement/2400/serious_violence
28. As part of the Home Office commitment to addressing gang and youth violence a one year grant of £275,736 was allocated to Southwark to develop its approach to this agenda. The funding has ensured that a number of key interventions have been sustained, such as voluntary sector mentoring, rehousing and support programmes.
29. In addition the funding has enabled the SSP to establish the Southwark Anti Violence Unit (SAVU) which is a multi agency team working together to support individuals and families affected by gang and serious youth violence.
30. SAVU works on a case by case basis, receiving referrals from a range of agencies and community based organisations. A fortnightly case management meeting uses current data and intelligence on gang activity, as well as assessing the progress on each client. A quality assurance framework has been established by checking the case progress and direct contact with the clients in terms of the level of support and welfare needs and quarterly service review meetings.
31. SAVU was established in May 2012 and has had 97 cases referred to the unit.1
32. All of the SAVU clients had been previously arrested or convicted for offences in the 12 months prior to the start of SAVU (May 2011 - May 2012). Since the commencement of SAVU (May 2012-October 2012) 57% (55 clients) had not been arrested or convicted for any offences. Comparable evidence from other

reducing offending programmes such as the Southwark Integrated offender Management scheme highlights that 20% reduction of recorded offences would be considered as a positive success. We have seen a 23% reduction in knife admissions to Kings College Hospital Emergency Department, from 1 May 2012 - 31 August 2012 compared to the same period in 2011:-

- Of 97 clients have been taken on to the SAVU programme:
 - 70 clients are engaging well with their advocate/case workers, of particular note;
 - 4 have been supported into full time employment
 - 19 have undertaken or are completing supported work placements
 - 2 are undertaking an apprenticeship
 - 11 in education
 - 11 are being supported with emergency re-housing out of the borough due to risk through our SERVE programme
 - Of the 29 remaining clients:
 - 13 currently serving custodial sentences
 - 1 has just been released from custody and an offer of support is to be made.
 - 1 just released from prison and in deportation centre
 - 11 are not engaging well or have declined offer of SAVU support
 - 1 recently recalled by Probation
33. The Government announced the Troubled Families programme in late 2011. As a result, the Council has been working with key partners to define and shape the approach to this agenda. SAVU is working closely with other council services to ensure that the work being undertaken is both consistent and integrated into the overall Troubled Families approach. This will include the establishment of a quality assurance framework which will be applied to clients being supported through the Troubled Families programme.
34. The London Crime Reduction Board (LCRB) and Mayors Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) recently announced its three priorities for 2011-5 as violent crime, anti social behaviour and reducing offending. As part of their approach the LCRB and MOPAC published the draft London Anti Gangs Strategy for wider consultation, with a view to producing the final strategy in early 2013. The council has submitted a response as part of the consultation.
35. The SSP uses a combination of data analysis, intelligence and case studies to identify who, when and where it targets its resources. This intelligence led approach is reviewed operationally on a fortnightly basis through a series of multi agency meetings and half yearly through the SSP Strategic Assessment and Rolling Plan.

36. The following table sets out the achievements against the key recommendations, set out in the Southwark Violent Crime Strategy 2010-15 :

RECOMMENDATION	TARGET	PERFORMANCE
Low level violence		
Establish a multi agency programme, including increasing the visible uniformed presence, focused over the summer period, in the north of the borough on Fridays and Saturdays and involving communities and businesses.	Reduction in alcohol related violence by 2% in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12	Night time economy team established and operating Friday and Saturday nights 20:00- 06:00 25% reduction in alcohol related violence and 4% decrease in theft other in Cathedrals wards for April- Aug 2012, compared with same period in 2011.
Robbery		
Realign partnership resources to concentrate on after school hours and late evenings, the two peak periods for personal robbery.	MPS Southwark safer neighbourhood teams, British Transport Police and wardens resources realigned to after school and evenings	10% increase in robbery in Southwark in the time period 14.00pm – 19:00pm, April-Aug 2012 compared with the same period in 2011 Current focus working with Sacred Heart following their temporary relocation to Trafalgar St Walworth.
Create “safe routes” for pupils between schools and the Elephant and Castle/ neighbouring estates, involving local services and residents.	Wardens and police patrols providing safe routes from Walworth Academy and Globe Academy in place. Safe routes as part of Heygate redevelopment have been established	Personal robbery increased by 4% in Southwark in 2011/12 compared with 2010/11. In the first six months of 2012/13, it increased 14% compared to same period 2011/12. Decrease in personal robbery in East Walworth by 6% and an increase of 27% in Faraday ward in April-Aug 2012 compared with the same period in 2011. Increase is due to spate of activity on the Aylesbury Estate which equates to an additional 14 crimes.

RECOMMENDATION	TARGET	PERFORMANCE
Serious violence- including group and weapon violence		
<p>Develop multi agency approach on a clearly defined area focusing on the estates and connected illegal economy.</p>	<p>4% reduction in most serious violence (MSV) in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12</p>	<p>38% reduction in MSV in 2011/12 compared to 2009/10 against a target reduction of 8%</p> <p>6% reduction in MSV in first six months of 2012/13 compared to same period 2011/12</p> <p>In 2012, maintained our improvement to 4th place in our MSG, compared to 1st (worst) in 2008/09</p> <p>37% reduction in MSV in age range 14-24 in 2011/12 compared to 2009/10</p> <p>Reductions in most serious crime categories as set out in paragraphs 18 to 19 above.</p>
<p>Ensure early intervention is targeted at those most at risk of committing serious violent crime and that exit programmes enable people to make decisions to move away from serious violence lifestyles.</p>	<p>4% reduction in most serious violence (MSV) in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12</p>	<p>112 multi agency home visits carried out between 2010 and 2012.</p> <p>In 2011/12 there were 13 SERVE cases, involving 24 individuals. In total we have moved 31 individuals or families through SERVE since the scheme started in March 2009.</p> <p>SAVU has worked with 100 young people since its inception in May 2012</p> <p>The YOS restructure in 2011 was aimed at improving the statutory casework but also maintained the triage work to provide early intervention at police stations. 171 young people were provided with a triage service at police stations in 2011/12. Data analysis indicates that 91% of those receiving early interventions continued to be diverted from offending after a year.</p>

RECOMMENDATION	TARGET	PERFORMANCE
<p>A single multi agency scaled approach to enforcement and support that utilises the range of resources within the borough.</p>	<p>4% reduction in most serious violence (MSV) in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12</p>	<p>Multi agency test purchase operations resulting in approximately 90 arrests.</p> <p>YOS has been restructured to strengthen supervision of violent offenders in the community.</p> <p>MPS gangs risk matrix established and used to identify high harm gang members. (currently 97 identified)</p> <p>Establishment of SAV-U case management panel which plans and co-ordinates interventions with gangs associates and their families</p> <p>Established Troubled Families (TF) approach through a 4 tiered process to provide key multi agency interventions with families who meet the TF criteria.</p> <p>Establish a multi-agency safeguarding hub to enable effective and timely information sharing between agencies to identify those most at risk of committing violent crime and providing early help.</p>
<p>Base the scaled approach model on a shared agreement around risk, intervention and intelligence. Resources to be shared and targeted at those individuals who are agreed as posing a significant risk.</p>	<p>4% reduction in most serious violence (MSV) in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12</p>	<p>As above</p> <p>The Specialist Family Focus Team (SFFT) has been developed in the last year to bring together previously dispersed parenting and family intervention services into a single delivery unit for specialist and targeted support. This includes the Family Intervention Project (FIP), The Parenting Team, the Alternatives to Care (ACT), and the Parenting Service. The 4 teams have worked with 268 children, young people and/their families from April, 2011 to March, 2012. Consultation proposals from 1st October make suggestions for a 'family recover-style' outreach and</p>

RECOMMENDATION	TARGET	PERFORMANCE
		<p>a targeted parenting services, working as 'one system' alongside community safety, housing, health and specialist children's services' colleagues to support families to achieve and sustain positive outcomes for themselves . This will be managed through the Troubled Families Programme Board</p> <p>Establishment of the Troubled Families programme led by Children's Services, which will be developed in a coordinated and integrated way as part of the children's and families service.</p>
Violence against women and girls, including relationship violence		
<p>Provision for domestic violence and sexual offences is reconfigured in line with recommendations of the SSP and Children's and Families Trust review</p>	<p>Year on year reduction in recorded domestic violence offences</p>	<p>14% reduction in recorded domestic violence offences in 2011/12 compared with 2009/10</p> <p>10% reduction in recorded domestic violence offences in April- September 2012 compared with same period 2011.</p> <p>Recommissioned domestic violence services to deliver a new improved system response for victims of domestic abuse</p> <p>The multi agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) – the service response for high risk domestic abuse victims. 211 cases were referred to MARAC in 2011/12; 72 have been referred in the first six months of 2012/13.</p> <p>Establish an outcome based performance measure by tracking client and setting up a "start to exit" assessment process for victims.</p>

RECOMMENDATION	TARGET	PERFORMANCE
Addressing violent offenders		
<p>To review and improve current arrangements for identifying and supporting young people and adults (Risk Management Panel, multi agency public protection arrangements and priority and prolific offenders) to ensure offenders are managed by the most appropriate scheme locally. To include transitional arrangements for those moving from young person to adult services.</p>	<p>2% reduction in violence in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12</p>	<p>13% reduction in overall violence in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11 against a 2% reduction target Overall violence has reduced by 1% in the first six months of 2012/13 compared with the same period 2011/12</p> <p>Transitional arrangements are in place, including a seconded probation officer based in the YOS. In addition probation and YOS officers form part of SAV-U</p> <p>RADAR (reducing and deterring adult reoffending) was implemented in June 2011 to target offenders sentenced to less than 12 months custody and priority prolific offenders (PPOs). Since June 2011, the service has seen more than 100 clients.</p>
<p>To agree a shared risk assessment framework to ensure we target our partnership resources at key individuals effectively and to maximise the resources at our disposal.</p>	<p>2% reduction in violence in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12</p> <p>-5% reduction in property crime in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12</p>	<p>13% reduction in violence in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11 against a 2% reduction target</p> <p>Violence has reduced by 1% from April- September 2012 compared with same period 2011</p> <p>4% increase in property crime in 2011/12 against a 1% reduction target</p> <p>5% reduction in recorded property crime from Apr-Sept 2012 compared to same period 2011</p> <p>Common matrix form (which includes risk assessment) in place for RADAR/ PPO/ YPPO offenders.</p>

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

- Web based survey - an online survey where residents can indicate how violent crime is affecting them and the priorities to address violent crime.

- Questionnaires - made available through the eight community councils for local people to express their views.
- Focus groups - we have run a wide range of focus groups on specific priority themes and specifically with those who have been affected by violence, including young people.
- Meetings with key services, voluntary and community representatives who have been actively involved in delivering programmes to address violent behaviour.

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

Governance

39. The delivery of the recommendations contained in the Southwark Violent Crime Strategy is overseen by the Safer Southwark Partnership (SSP) Board.

40. The SSP Board adopted a new governance structure in March 2011 to reflect the 4 priorities for 2011/12. The priorities are:-

- Reducing harm (including the harm caused by serious anti social behaviour)
- Reducing offending
- Supporting families and those with multiple disadvantages
- Building sustainable community capacity and public confidence.

41. The SSP has established a Reducing harm board which will take responsibility for the management, delivery and performance of the Southwark Violent Crime Strategy.

42. The Reducing harm board reports to the SSP Board on a quarterly basis

43. The overall governance arrangements for the SSP are currently under review in light of the overall assessment of the SSP Rolling Plan. The SSP Rolling Plan will be published in 2013 as part of the requirements of local community safety partnerships under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

Performance framework

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

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

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

- Reduce violent crime particularly serious violence by 2% in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12. Overall violence has reduced by 1% in the first six months of 2012/13 compared to the same period in 2011/12.
- Value for money through effective partnership working in reducing violence, to achieve a 2% reduction in the cost of violent crime in 2012/13 compared

with 2011/12 using the financial information provided by the Home Office economic cost of crime survey. Using these Home Office figures, the cost of violent offences (with and without injury) has reduced from £25m to £23.5 from April - September 2012 compared to the same period in 2011; a reduction of £1.5m (-6%).

- Maintain the percentage of people who feel safe walking alone after dark in 2012/13 at the 2011/12 baseline of 76%, using the Police Public Attitude Survey. As at the 31 June 2012, feelings of safety at night time have fallen to 72%.

46. It is our intention to use the MPS Public Attitude Survey (PPAS) to measure the perception of violent crime across our communities as well as local surveys where we are undertaking specific partnership interventions. The PPAS measures a number of satisfaction indicators that are relevant to the violent crime strategy. Examples include:

- Tackling gun crime and levels of concern about carrying guns and knives (concern about gun crime down 14% in 1/12 compared 10/11)
- To what extent gangs are a problem in local areas (up 4% in 11/12 compared to 10/11)
- Perceptions of safety during the day and night and whilst travelling in and around the borough (night time safety up 2% in 11/12 compared to 10/11)

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

Risks to delivery

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

Risk	Issue	Action
Financial and physical resources	A number of the existing violent crime programmes are grant funded and are due to end in March 2012. In addition key partnership agencies both in the public and voluntary sector are subject to financial reductions which will result in loss of staffing.	The recommendations of the strategy are made with a view to reductions in resourcing. The recommendations highlight actions which will focus reduced resources on interventions, in locations and with the cohort of individuals or families which will have maximum impact. The recommendations also aim to be preventative, which will result in savings.
Changing crime patterns	Violent crime patterns could change over the period of the strategy and place increased demands on resources for a wider range of people or locations.	The SSP will continue to monitor crime patterns, locally and regionally through the tactical tasking and co-ordination group and the Reducing Harm sub group. Keeping pace with emerging issues is a focus of the Reducing Harm sub group.

Risk	Issue	Action
Economic downturn	A further recession which impacts on our most deprived neighbourhoods may result in a rise in violent crime in the home and on the streets, as well as an increase in the illegal economy.	The regular operational meetings and review of trends through the Reducing Harm sub group will enable us to assess these changing patterns should they emerge.

Conclusion

49. There has been good progress across all of the 5 priorities and key recommendations set out in the Southwark Violent Crime Strategy
50. There has been excellent progress in tackling serious violence and Southwark has significantly improved against other London boroughs.
51. The SSP will be focusing on serious youth violence and knife enabled robbery which has increased. The Youth Offending Service are piloting the use of multi-agency review case meetings to ensure that effective plans are in place to monitor young people and address the factors which lead to offending behaviour.
52. The council will assess the overall impact of the multi agency Southwark Anti Violence Unit with a view to continuing those elements which are having the greatest impact in 2012-3.

Policy implications

53. Although violent crime has reduced between 2005/6- 2010/11, Southwark still records high levels of violence compared to other boroughs in the capital. Tackling violent crime therefore remains a priority for the council and its partners.
54. There is no statutory requirement to provide a specific violent crime strategy. However there is legislation which imposes a duty on named partner agencies to work together to review crime and anti social behaviour in their area and to work together to address Community Safety priorities, such as violent crime. This is set out in Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1988, as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006.

Community impact statement

55. All areas of the borough are affected by crime and fear of crime. However analysis of crime types indicates that violent crime is not spread evenly across the borough; the town centres and neighbouring estates are the main hotspots areas. This indicates that a targeted approach is required.
56. Our crime analysis indicates that some types of violent crime disproportionately impacts on young people, both as victims and perpetrators. The focus on young people as one of the key priorities, supported by the youth justice plan, is aimed at addressing this.
57. Analysis of violent crime victims and offenders has been undertaken by the partnership analytical team. This information has been used to identify a number of the interventions and preventative measures set out in the strategy.

58. The approach adopted to tackle and reduce violent crime has been through a combination of enforcement, prevention, and wider community action to engage communities in crime prevention and community safety.
59. An equalities impact assessment has been carried out on the Violent Crime Strategy, with an action plan which has been integrated into the rolling plan. The findings of the equalities impact assessment will be published alongside the strategy.

Resource implications

60. The Southwark Violent Crime Strategy 2010/15 is resourced fully for 2012/13. Therefore, there are no financial implications as a result of accepting the recommendations set out in this report.
61. The total funding for the tackling violent crime programme for Southwark in 2011/12 was £1,889,873. The funding for 2012/13 is £978,960.
62. The current funding streams enabling the SSP to deliver services are as follows:

Income	Funding stream	Amount	Comments
Council	Core	£267,668	Redirected council core funding
Council – night time economy team	Core	£115,000	Redirected council core funding, matched against MOPAC funding for Police officers
Community safety fund	GLA	£92,556	SSP commissioning framework
DAPHNE	EU	£50,000 per annum for 2 years end 31 st March 2013	Ring fenced to domestic abuse services - the healthy relationships project Confirmed for 2011/12 – 2012/13
MARAC coordination	Home Office	£15,000	Ring fenced to domestic abuse services Confirmed for 2011/12, with possibility of further 2 years funding
Communities Against Gun Gangs and Knives Programme (joint Southwark/Lambeth bid)	MOPAC (previously the GLA)	£75,000	Ring fenced to reducing youth and weapon crime services. Ending in March 2013

Income	Funding stream	Amount	Comments
Ending Gang and Youth Violence	Home Office	£275,736	One year grant allocation
IDVA services	Children's services	£88,000.00	Ring fenced to domestic abuse services
TOTAL			£951,080

63. Much of our partnership activity in relation to violence has been mainstreamed. The Violent Crime Strategy recommendations and actions have directed the decisions of the commissioning process and commissioning plan which has been adopted by the SSP board. We are working with service providers to explore options moving forward, including:

- Ensuring that the services we deliver provide value for money, value for council tax payers and contribute towards delivering the vision of creating a fairer future for all in Southwark.
- The SSP will explore alternative ways of providing a service prior to proposing any cut or reduction. This will include talking to partner organisations, the voluntary sector, the business community and other local authorities.
- The SSP will conduct an equalities impact assessment as part of the commissioning plan.

Consultation

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

65. The consultation included:

- Questionnaire available on the Southwark Council website.
- Questionnaires made available at all 8 community council meetings in the autumn.
- Focus groups with young people, victims, offenders and other interested parties.
- Specific workshops with services and service providers.

66. The key issues were incorporated into the recommendations under each priority.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Director of Legal Services (DG/10/12)

67. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended, established Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, now known as Community Safety Partnerships (“CSPs”), in order to facilitate a multi-agency approach to the reduction of crime, substance abuse, anti-social behaviour and re-offending.
68. The 1998 Act imposes statutory duties on local authorities, police authorities, fire and rescue authorities, Primary Care Trusts, and the Probation Service, known as “responsible authorities”, to form CSPs and work together to review crime and disorder in their area and implement a strategy to tackle priority problems. In Southwark the CSP is called the Safer Southwark Partnership (“SSP”).
69. The Police and Justice Act 2006 amended the partnership provisions of the 1998 Act to make CSPs a more effective resource, and imposed obligations on CSPs to implement strategies to tackle, amongst other things, anti-social behaviour. The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 make provision as to the formulation and implementation of such strategies.
70. Under the requirements of the 1998 and the 2007 Regulations the SSP has prepared a strategy to address violent crime, which the Council has adopted.
71. As a member of the SSP the Council has a duty to work with other responsible authorities to implement the violent crime strategy.
72. Under Part 3 of the Council’s Constitution, the violent crime strategy is the responsibility of the Cabinet, as the strategy may impact on a number of portfolios.

Strategic Director of Finance and Corporate Services (CR/F&CS/08/10/12)

73. This report asks Cabinet to note the progress made in delivering the recommendations set out in the violent crime strategy 2010-15. In particular it notes a reduction in the most serious violent offences in 2010/11.
74. The current funding streams that support the strategy are set out within the resource implications. These show that 49% of this funding comes from the Council’s own budget which is subject to considerable pressure to deliver savings over the next few years.
75. However the report also notes that as the strategy is taken forward, should the funding environment change, the SSP would explore the possibility of securing alternative sources of funding prior to putting forward any proposals to cut or reduce activities undertaken to tackle the problems identified.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
SSP Violent Crime Strategy 2010-15 http://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/ielistDocuments.aspx?CId=302&MId=4248&Ver=4 (see item 11)	Community Safety Environment and Leisure Tooley Street, SE1 2QH	Jonathon Toy 020 7525 1479
Violent Crime Strategy Cabinet Report December 2010 http://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/ielistDocuments.aspx?CId=302&MId=3335&Ver=4 (see item 7)	Community Safety Environment and Leisure Tooley Street, SE1 2QH (available on web)	Jonathon Toy 020 7525 1479
Violent Crime Strategy EqIA report Available on the council's website http://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/ielistDocuments.aspx?CId=302&MId=4248&Ver=4 (see item 11)	Community Safety Environment and Leisure Tooley Street, SE1 2QH	Jonathon Toy 020 7525 1479

APPENDICES

No.	Title
None	

AUDIT TRAIL

Cabinet Member	Councillor Richard Livingstone, Finance, Resources and Community Safety	
Lead Officer	Deborah Collins, Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	
Report Author	Jonathon Toy, Head of Community Safety and Enforcement	
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CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments included
Director of Legal Services	Yes	Yes
Strategic Director of Finance and Corporate Services	Yes	Yes
YOS Service Manager	Yes	Yes
Assistant Director Strategy and Support Children's Services	Yes	Yes
Deputy Director, Specialist Children's Services	Yes	Yes
Supt Partnerships-MPS Southwark	Yes	Yes
Cabinet Member	Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team		8 November 2012